



TABLE OF SPECIFICATION
Readings in Philippine History
Final Examination
2nd Semester, A.Y. 2024-2025
BSIT 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F



TOPICS	Time Allotment (Hour)	NUMBER OF ITEMS IN COGNITIVE LEVELS										Total	ITEM PLACEMENT						
		Remembering (R)		Understanding (U)		Applying (A)		Analyzing (An)		Evaluating (E)			R	U	A	An	E	C	
		20%		20%		20%		20%		20%									
A. Case Study 1: Where did the first Catholic mass take place in the Philippines?	3	1.62	2	1.62	2	1.62	2	1.62	2	1.62	2	0.00	0	10	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10
B. Case Study 2: What Happened in the Cavite Mutiny?	3	1.62	2	1.62	2	1.62	2	1.62	2	1.62	2	0.00	0	10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20
C. Case Study 3: Did Rizal Retract?	2.5	1.35	1	1.35	1	1.35	1	1.35	1	1.35	1	0.00	0	5	21	22	23	24	25
D. Case Study 4: Where did the Cry of Rebellion happen?	2.5	1.35	1	1.35	1	1.35	1	1.35	1	1.35	1	0.00	0	5	26	27	28	29	30
E. Evolution of Philippine Constitution	6	3.23	3	3.23	3	3.23	3	3.23	3	3.23	3	0.00	0	15	31-33	34-36	37-39	40-42	43-45



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F. Policies on Agrarian Reform	6	3.23	3	3.23	3	3.23	3	3.23	3	3.23	3	0.00	0	15	46-48	49-51	52-54	55-57	58-60
G. Evolution of Philippine Taxation	3	1.62	2	1.62	2	1.62	2	1.62	2	1.62	2	0.00	0	10	61-62	63-64	65-66	67-68	69-70
TOTAL	26	14.0	14	14.0	14	14.0	14	14.0	14	14.0	14	0.0	0	70					

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READINGS IN PHILIPPINE HISTORY
FINAL EXAMINATION
2nd Semester, Academic Year 2024-2025

Name: _____ Score: _____
Course/Year: _____ Date: _____

General Instruction: Read each item carefully and encircle the letter of the correct answer. Avoid erasures and selecting more than one answer. Review your work before submitting it. Good luck!

1. Who were the two primary sources of the accounts used to trace the site of the first Catholic Mass in the Philippines?
 - A. Magellan and Elcano
 - B. Pigafetta and Albo
 - C. Pigafetta and Enrique
 - D. Albo and Rajah Humabon
2. What was the name of the island where the first Mass was celebrated according to Pigafetta?
 - A. Butuan
 - B. Cebu
 - C. Mazaua
 - D. Zamal
3. Why is Butuan's claim to the site of the first Mass questioned by later scholars like Miguel A. Bernad?
 - A. Because Pigafetta and Albo never mentioned the king of Butuan.
 - B. Because there was no monument in Butuan.
 - C. Because the river, a key geographical feature of Butuan, was never mentioned in the primary sources.
 - D. Because Butuan was never visited by the expedition.
4. What does the celebration of Mass on Easter Sunday at Mazaua signify in Pigafetta's account?
 - A. That the island had already converted to Christianity.
 - B. That the king of Butuan ordered the Mass.
 - C. That it was a religious ceremony attended by both the king of Mazaua and the king of Butuan.
 - D. That Mass was a political agreement.
5. Based on Pigafetta's route, which island did the expedition reach immediately after Homonhon?
 - A. Butuan
 - B. Mazaua
 - C. Cebu
 - D. Zamal
6. If you were to map the expedition's journey, which direction did they travel from Homonhon to Mazaua according to Pigafetta?
 - A. East
 - B. North
 - C. South
 - D. West-southwest
7. How do Pigafetta and Albo's testimonies complement each other in identifying the location of Mazaua?
 - A. Both claimed it was near Butuan.
 - B. Albo mentioned a river, and Pigafetta did not.
 - C. Both accounts align in latitude and route direction, confirming Yezala's location.
 - D. They completely disagreed on the location.
8. Why is Albo's omission of the Mass celebration significant in evaluating his account?
 - A. It shows that he didn't witness the event.
 - B. It questions the validity of the Mass altogether.
 - C. It indicates that Albo focused on navigation rather than religious details.
 - D. It contradicts Pigafetta's testimony.
9. Which piece of evidence most strongly supports Limasawa (Mazaua) over Butuan as the site of the first Mass?
 - A. Presence of a river in Limasawa
 - B. Commemorative monument in Butuan
 - C. Geographic and navigational alignment in Pigafetta's and Albo's accounts
 - D. The king of Butuan's attendance at the Mass
10. Based on the historiographical analysis, what does the case study emphasize about reading historical events?
 - A. The importance of commemorating historical monuments
 - B. The role of local oral history
 - C. The reliance on religious rituals to establish facts
 - D. The necessity of using evidence and interpretation
11. What was the primary reason cited in Spanish accounts for the Cavite Mutiny of 1872?
 - A. Overthrow of the friars
 - B. Abolition of workers' privileges at the Cavite arsenal
 - C. Desire for Philippine independence
 - D. Rivalry among native priests
12. Who among the following was NOT part of the GOMBURZA?
 - A. Mariano Gomez
 - B. Jose Burgos
 - C. Antonio Regidor
 - D. Jacinto Zamora
13. According to Pardo de Tavera, what was the main motivation behind the Cavite Mutiny?
 - A. A conspiracy to install a Filipino monarchy
 - B. A protest against the friars' political power
 - C. A secessionist movement from Spain
 - D. A spontaneous uprising due to oppressive policies
14. Why did the Spaniards execute GOMBURZA?
 - A. They were proven guilty in a fair trial
 - B. They wanted to discourage further revolts
 - C. They were involved in the assassination of officials
 - D. They voluntarily led the mutiny
15. If you were a Filipino worker at the Cavite arsenal in 1872, how would the new tribute policy affect you?
 - A. You would receive extra benefits



- B. You would continue to be exempt from taxes
C. You would now be required to pay tribute and render forced labor
D. You would be promoted for loyalty
16. Based on the accounts, how could the fireworks display on January 20 have triggered the attack in Cavite?
A. It was a celebration of independence
B. It was mistakenly taken as a signal for revolt
C. It was part of a Spanish festival
D. It distracted the Spanish army
17. How do the Spanish accounts and the Filipino accounts differ in interpreting the Cavite Mutiny?
A. Both agreed it was purely criminal
B. Spanish accounts saw it as a conspiracy; Filipino accounts saw it as a protest
C. Filipino accounts blamed only the friars
D. There was no major difference
18. What can be inferred about the role of the friars from Plauchut's and Tavera's accounts?
A. The friars encouraged reforms
B. The friars were neutral in political affairs
C. The friars manipulated the event to preserve their power
D. The friars actively led the mutiny
19. Which account provides a more sympathetic view of the Filipino clergy's role in the mutiny?
A. Montero's account
B. Governor Izquierdo's report
C. Pardo de Tavera's account
D. Spanish military reports
20. Considering all accounts, what conclusion can be reasonably drawn about the Cavite Mutiny's historical impact?
A. It was a minor uprising with no significance
B. It accelerated the secularization movement only
C. It marked the beginning of Philippine nationalism and exposed Spanish abuses
D. It resulted in the strengthening of Spanish rule
21. What was the date of Jose Rizal's execution?
A. December 28, 1896
B. December 29, 1896
C. December 30, 1896
D. January 1, 1897
22. Why did Rizal criticize the friars in his writings?
A. Because he did not believe in Catholic teachings
B. Because he aimed to end injustice and liberate the Filipino mind
C. Because the friars were foreign invaders
D. Because he wanted to become a priest
23. If you were to verify the authenticity of Rizal's retraction, which of the following would be the most appropriate initial step based on historical accounts?
A. Interview the Katipuneros
B. Examine the document found in 1935 in the archdiocesan archives
C. Visit Dapitan to trace Rizal's exile route
D. Study Rizal's novels
24. Which of the following statements best reflects the conflicting historical accounts of Rizal's retraction?
A. All sources agree that Rizal wrote the retraction
B. Rizal publicly denounced all his previous beliefs without influence
C. Only one eyewitness account by Fr. Balaguer directly claims Rizal signed the retraction, raising doubts
D. Cuerpo de Vigilancia did not record any events on Rizal's final day
25. Which is the strongest argument against the authenticity of Rizal's retraction?
A. Rizal's literary works were not used during the revolution
B. His execution was not witnessed by any Filipino
C. There was no public record or marriage certificate for his union with Josephine Bracken
D. The Spaniards never recorded Rizal's letters
26. Who were the three priests collectively known as GOMBURZA?
A. Andres Bonifacio, Emilio Aguinaldo, Emilio Jacinto
B. Mariano Gomez, Jose Burgos, Jacinto Zamora
C. Emilio Jacinto, Apolonio Samson, Pio Valenzuela
D. Teodoro Agoncillo, Gregorio Zaide, Santiago Alvarez
27. What was the symbolic act that marked the Katipuneros' declaration of rebellion against Spain, as emphasized by historian Teodoro Agoncillo?
A. Singing the "Himno de Balintawak"
B. Signing the Pact of Biak-na-Bato
C. Tearing their cedula certificates
D. Conducting a military ambush in Cavite
28. Suppose you are a historian writing a textbook. How would you explain the disagreement on the date and place of the Cry of Rebellion?
A. Due to lack of interest among witnesses
B. Because the Katipuneros intentionally misled the Spaniards
C. As a result of Bonifacio and his men moving from one location to another
D. Because historians failed to research the primary sources
29. Why should Pio Valenzuela's accounts of the Cry be treated with caution?
A. He was not present during the Cry
B. He provided conflicting dates and locations in different accounts
C. He was working for the Spanish authorities
D. He admitted fabricating his testimony
30. Which statement best reflects a critical view of how history is constructed from the Cry of Rebellion case?
A. All historical accounts are consistent and reliable
B. Only Spanish sources provide the correct date and place
C. The use of both primary and secondary sources reveals the complexity of historical events
D. The earliest account is always the most accurate
31. Who were the authors of the 1897 Biak-na-Bato Constitution?
A. Felipe Calderon and Mabini
B. Isabela Artacho and Félix Ferrer
C. Manuel Roxas and Sergio Osmeña
D. Emilio Jacinto and Apolinario Mabini
32. What year was the 1935 Constitution ratified?
A. 1940
B. 1934

- C. 1935
D. 1985
33. What was the main reason the 1899 Malolos Constitution was not enforced?
A. It was never completed
B. It was rejected by the people
C. The country was under Japanese occupation
D. The Philippines became a U.S. territory after the Treaty of Paris
34. Which best describes the form of government under the 1899 Malolos Constitution?
A. Parliamentary with a hereditary monarchy
B. Popular, representative, and responsible with three branches of government
C. Military regime with centralized power
D. Religious theocracy controlled by friars
35. What was the function of the Asamblea de Representantes under the Biak-na-Bato Constitution?
A. To interpret laws and settle disputes
B. To elect the Spanish governor
C. To create a new constitution and elect a new government after the revolution
D. To pass religious laws under the friars' control
36. What was the main feature of the 1935 Commonwealth Constitution after its 1940 amendment?
A. A unicameral legislature and 8-year presidential term
B. A bicameral legislature and limited presidential re-election
C. An independent judiciary led by U.S. officials
D. Abolition of the position of president
37. If a Filipino citizen in 1935 was 22 years old, male, and literate, could he vote under the Constitution?
A. No, only wealthy landowners could vote
B. Yes, the 1935 Constitution granted suffrage to literate males over 21
C. No, only Spanish citizens could vote at that time
D. Yes, if he was a member of the Katipunan
38. Imagine you are part of the Malolos Assembly in 1899. What legal principle must you uphold to justify Filipino sovereignty?
A. Rule by friars
B. Retroversion of sovereignty to the people
C. Rule by colonial authorities
D. Absolute monarchy
39. Suppose you were a delegate in the 1971 Constitutional Convention under Martial Law. What political condition would most affect your role?
A. Increased voter participation
B. Full legislative independence
C. Suppression of dissent and possible imprisonment
D. Transfer of power to the judiciary
40. How did the structure of government in the 1973 Constitution differ from the 1935 Constitution?
A. It had a stronger judiciary and eliminated elections
B. It removed the presidency and replaced it with a monarchy
C. It shifted from a presidential to a parliamentary form
D. It kept the same structure with minor amendments
41. Who was a major influence on the structure of the Malolos Constitution?
A. British colonial law
B. The Biak-na-Bato Constitution and several Latin American charters
C. The 1973 Constitution
D. The U.S. Declaration of Independence only
42. Why was the 1987 Constitution created instead of reverting to the 1935 or 1973 versions?
A. Because the previous constitutions were incomplete
B. To return to monarchy
C. To reflect the ideals of the people after dictatorship
D. To legalize Martial Law
43. Which constitution most successfully embodied a balance of democratic principles and preparation for independence?
A. 1897 Biak-na-Bato
B. 1935 Commonwealth Constitution
C. 1973 Constitution
D. 1986 Freedom Constitution
44. Assess the 1973 Constitution's claim to introduce a parliamentary system. What best describes its actual implementation?
A. It empowered the legislature above all
B. It was a true parliamentary democracy
C. It functioned as an authoritarian presidential system
D. It abolished legislative powers altogether
45. Among the discussed constitutions, which one was a direct result of a peaceful popular uprising?
A. 1935 Constitution
B. 1973 Constitution
C. 1899 Constitution
D. 1987 Constitution
46. The Sakdal Uprising occurred in Central Luzon on May 2-3, 1935.
A. TRUE
B. FALSE
47. President Diosdado Macapagal signed Republic Act No. 3844, also known as the Agricultural Land Reform Code.
48. The Agricultural Tenancy Act was passed under the administration of President Elpidio Quirino.
49. Under Spanish colonial rule, Filipinos were given full ownership of the land they cultivated.
50. The main goal of the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP) was to transfer land from landowners to tenant-farmers.
51. Under the American rule, the Torrens system was introduced to help solve issues with land titling and registration.
52. A tenant farmer with an irrigated landholding of 3 hectares under PD No. 27 would be eligible to receive title under the land transfer program.
53. If a landless farmer during the Marcos era was cultivating coconut instead of rice or corn, he would be covered by Operation Land Transfer.
54. If a landowner under the CARP preferred not to turn over land, they could choose stock distribution as an alternative under the law.
55. The transformation from the encomienda to the hacienda system marked a shift from religious to capitalist-driven land policies.

56. The failures of early land reform programs in the Philippines were primarily due to poor weather conditions.
57. The limited success of CARP under Aquino's administration was largely because Congress, composed of landed elites, withheld funding.
58. Despite its comprehensive provisions, RA No. 3844 failed because Congress did not allocate funds for its implementation.
59. Marcos' land reform under PD No. 27 succeeded because landlords cooperated fully and tenants were never excluded.
60. The agrarian reform efforts from the Spanish period to the Marcos era demonstrate a continuous improvement in land ownership for Filipino farmers.

INSTRUCTIONS: Write TRUE if the statement is correct. If the statement is FALSE, change the underlined word/s to make the statement true. Write your answer on the space provided.

61. The Internal Revenue Law of 1904 included taxes on alcoholic beverages, tobacco, forest products, and mining concessions.
62. The cedula was abolished in 1937 and replaced by the residence tax in 1940.
63. During the Spanish era, bandala referred to a tribute paid using gold and blankets.
64. The introduction of the Value-Added Tax (VAT) under the Aquino administration led to a reduction in revenue collection.
65. Filipino males during the Spanish period were required to render 40 days of forced labor annually to the colonial government.
66. Imposing excise taxes on alcohol and tobacco in 1904 is an example of taxation used to raise government revenue and regulate consumption.
67. The tax systems under Marcos and Aquino both relied heavily on direct taxation.
68. The Underwood-Simmons Tariff Act of 1913 removed export taxes on sugar, hemp, and copra, reducing government revenue.
69. The TRAIN law under Duterte reduced personal income taxes and helped strengthen the government's revenue through increased consumption taxes.
70. The Ramos administration's Comprehensive Tax Reform Program aimed to simplify the tax system and reduce opportunities for tax evasion.

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