



**READINGS IN PHILIPPINE HISTORY
MIDTERM 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. Which theory suggests that the Philippines was once connected to mainland Asia through a landmass during the Ice Age?
 - A. Continental Drift Theory
 - B. Volcanic Origin Theory
 - C. Land Bridge Theory
 - D. Legend of Manaul
2. What is the significance of the Legend of Manaul in explaining the formation of the Philippines according to Bisaya folklore?
 - A. It explains the migration of early humans to the Philippines.
 - B. It illustrates the scientific process of volcanic formation.
 - C. It emphasizes the importance of tectonic plates in forming the islands.
 - D. It narrates a mythical story where a bird manipulates gods, leading to the creation of land.
3. If you were an archaeologist studying the formation of the Philippines, which of the following would be the most helpful in proving the Land Bridge Theory?
 - A. Investigating the similarities in flora and fauna between the Philippines and neighboring countries
 - B. Analyzing ancient artifacts and DNA of early settlers
 - C. Studying volcanic eruptions in the Pacific Ring of Fire
 - D. Examining oral traditions of ancient Filipino tribes
4. Analyze the following statements. Which of the following statements are scientifically-based and not mythical?
 1. The Volcanic Origin Theory emphasizes the role of natural geological processes in the formation of the Philippines.
 2. The Continental Drift Theory suggests that the Philippines was once part of a supercontinent.
 3. The Migration Theory proposes that early humans arrived in the Philippines through different waves of migration.
 - A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2, and 3
5. Based on historical evidence, which theory provides the most plausible and scientific explanation regarding the origin of the Philippines?
 - A. Legend of Manaul
 - B. Volcanic Origin Theory
 - C. Creation Theory
 - D. Legend of Mu or Lemuria
6. Which type of historical source is produced at the same time as the event, period, or subject being studied?
 - A. Secondary Source
 - B. Primary Source
 - C. External Criticism
 - D. Internal Criticism
7. Why is external criticism important in historical research?
 - A. It verifies the physical authenticity of historical evidence, such as the quality of paper and ink.
 - B. It determines the reliability of the author's purpose in writing the source.
 - C. It identifies the influence of the historian's personal context in interpreting history.
 - D. It helps distinguish between primary and secondary sources.
8. A student is asked to analyze the memoirs of a soldier who participated in World War II to understand the lived experiences of Filipino soldiers during the war. Which type of historical source is the student using?
 - A. Secondary Source
 - B. External Criticism
 - C. Primary Source
 - D. Postcolonial Source
9. Examine the following scenarios. Which among these scenarios involves the use of a secondary source?
 1. A historian wrote a book about the Philippine-American War based on government documents and eyewitness accounts.
 2. A journalist writes a documentary based on interviews with World War II veterans.
 3. A teacher discusses the Philippine Revolution of 1896 using a history textbook.
 - A. 1 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 3 only
 - D. 1 and 2 only

10. A historian wants to write a historical narrative about the Japanese occupation in the Philippines. In ensuring accuracy, the historian used both primary and secondary sources. However, the primary source was written by the Japanese military during the war. How should the historian evaluate this source?
- A. The historian should accept the document since it is a primary source and contains first-hand information.
B. The historian should only rely on secondary sources to ensure neutrality.
C. The historian should ignore the document since it is biased and unreliable.
D. The historian should verify the document through internal criticism, checking the context, purpose, and bias of the Japanese military.
11. Who was the chronicler of Magellan's first voyage around the world?
a) Ferdinand Magellan
b) Enrique of Malacca
c) Antonio Pigafetta
d) Juan Sebastian Elcano
12. What island did Pigafetta describe as the 'Islands of the Thieves'?
a) Ladrones Islands
b) Cebu
c) Mactan
d) Samar
13. Why did Pigafetta refer to the islands as 'Islands of the Thieves'?
a) Because the natives were generous and kind
b) Because the natives often stole items from the crew
c) Because the islands were uninhabited
d) Because they found gold in the islands
14. What was the significance of Pigafetta's account in the study of pre-colonial Philippines?
a) It provided a biased view of the Philippines.
b) It revealed Magellan's failure to complete the voyage.
c) It showed how Magellan conquered the Philippines.
d) It was the first documented account of pre-colonial Philippines.
15. If you were a historian analyzing Pigafetta's account, what would be the most appropriate source for verifying the authenticity of his writings?
a) Secondary sources from other historians
b) Pigafetta's original manuscript
c) Statements from the native Filipinos
d) Modern history books
16. Suppose you were tasked to teach students about the significance of Pigafetta's travelogue. Which of the following statements would best convey its importance?
a) Pigafetta's account provides firsthand information about pre-colonial Philippines.
b) Pigafetta's account is mainly about Magellan's leadership.
c) Pigafetta wrote about his experiences to glorify the Spanish Empire.
d) Pigafetta's account was biased and should not be used in historical research.
17. Based on Pigafetta's account, which element may have contributed to his biased view of the natives?
a) His objective approach as a chronicler
b) His intention to promote Christianity
c) His European upbringing and cultural perspective
d) His desire to write a neutral account of the voyage
18. Why is it important to consider Pigafetta's social and political background when analyzing his travelogue?
a) It helps to determine the accuracy of his writings.
b) It prevents readers from questioning his credibility.
c) It shows how Pigafetta supported Magellan.
d) It emphasizes the superiority of European culture.
19. If you were to evaluate Pigafetta's account for historical accuracy, which method would be the most reliable?
a) Relying solely on Pigafetta's account as the main source.
b) Accepting his account without verification.
c) Disregarding his account due to evident bias.
d) Comparing his account with primary sources from the natives.
20. As a historian, do you think Pigafetta's account should still be considered a reliable source despite his bias? Why?
a) Yes, because it is one of the few existing primary sources documenting pre-colonial Philippines.
b) No, because his bias invalidates the information he wrote.
c) Yes, because he was a European nobleman.
d) No, because there are already modern historical books.
21. Who is known as the "Brain of the Katipunan" and the author of the Kartilya ng Katipunan?
a) Andres Bonifacio
b) Apolinario Mabini
c) Emilio Jacinto
d) Gregoria de Jesus
22. What was the original title of the Kartilya ng Katipunan?
a) Mga Aral ng Kartilya ng Katipunan
b) Manga Aral Nang Katipunan ng mga A.N.B.
c) Kartilya ng Katipunan
d) Alamat ng Katipunan
23. Why did Andres Bonifacio favor the Kartilya written by Emilio Jacinto instead of his own Decalogue?
a) Bonifacio did not complete his Decalogue.
b) Jacinto's Kartilya was more comprehensive and effective in guiding the Katipuneros.
c) The members of the Katipunan requested for Jacinto's Kartilya.
d) The Kartilya was easier to understand.
24. Why is the Kartilya ng Katipunan considered significant in the Katipunan's organization?
a) It served as a code of conduct that guided the members' behavior and values.
b) It contained the laws of the Spanish government.
c) It was written by the first president of the Katipunan.
d) It served as a document that contained the list of Katipuneros.
25. If you were to apply the principles of the Kartilya in modern society, which action would best demonstrate its teachings?

- a) Favoring personal gain over collective welfare.
b) Promoting colonial practices in modern governance.
c) Imposing superiority based on wealth and power.
d) Promoting equality regardless of race, gender, or status.
26. Suppose you were a teacher teaching the principles of the Kartilya. What activity would best allow students to internalize its values?
a) Memorizing the contents of the Kartilya.
b) Drawing the faces of the Katipunan leaders.
c) Organizing a community service promoting equality and freedom.
d) Writing a summary of the Katipunan's history.
27. What underlying social issue did the Kartilya aim to address during the Spanish colonial period?
a) The unequal treatment of Filipinos by the Spanish colonizers.
b) The lack of access to education for Filipinos.
c) The cultural differences between Filipinos and Spaniards.
d) The lack of religious tolerance in the Philippines.
28. Why can the Kartilya ng Katipunan be considered a reflection of 18th and 19th-century liberal ideals?
a) It promoted the colonial rule of the Spaniards.
b) It emphasized the importance of honor, freedom, and equality.
c) It encouraged social classes among Filipinos.
d) It was influenced by the Catholic Church's teachings.
29. If you were to critique the Kartilya ng Katipunan, which of the following may be considered a limitation of the document?
a) It solely focused on political independence without cultural reform.
b) It promoted violence as a means to gain freedom.
c) It had secondary regard for women despite advocating equality.
d) It did not provide specific instructions on how to achieve freedom.
30. Based on the context of the Spanish colonial period, was the Kartilya successful in achieving its intended goals? Why or why not?
a) Yes, because it guided the Katipuneros to uphold the values of equality, freedom, and honor.
b) No, because it did not directly result in the Philippines' independence.
c) Yes, because it inspired future generations to fight for freedom.
d) No, because it was not recognized by the Spanish government.
31. Who was the first President of the Philippines under the First Republic?
a. Andres Bonifacio
b. Jose Rizal
c. Emilio Aguinaldo
d. Apolinario Mabini
32. What date was the Philippine Independence proclaimed in Kawit, Cavite?
a. June 12, 1898
b. July 4, 1896
c. June 12, 1897
d. May 10, 1897
33. What is the significance of the Cry of Pugad Lawin in the Philippine Revolution?
a. It marked the start of the Philippine-American War.
b. It marked the official start of the revolution against Spain.
c. It signified the declaration of the First Philippine Republic.
d. It was the first agreement between the revolutionaries and Spaniards.
34. Why was the declaration of Philippine Independence on June 12, 1898, historically significant?
a. It symbolized the formal acceptance of American sovereignty.
b. It introduced democracy to the Philippines.
c. It established the Katipunan as the official government.
d. It officially ended Spanish colonization in the Philippines.
35. If you were a Filipino living in 1898, what would be the most appropriate action to support the newly declared independence?
a. Refuse to acknowledge Aguinaldo's leadership.
b. Continue to support Spanish rule.
c. Join the revolutionaries and spread awareness of independence.
d. Oppose the declaration of independence.
36. If you were asked to create a flag that represents the independence of the Philippines, what elements would you include to symbolize the struggle and freedom?
a. A plain white flag to show peace.
b. A flag with the colors red, blue, and white to commemorate the revolution and American support.
c. A green and yellow flag to symbolize new hope.
d. A black flag to signify the end of war.
37. What was the impact of the Pact of Biak-na-Bato on the Philippine Revolution?
a. It resulted in a temporary ceasefire but did not end the revolution.
b. It established the First Philippine Republic.
c. It ended the revolution and achieved total independence.
d. It signified the unification of the Katipunan and the Spanish government.
38. Which of the following statements best explains the role of the United States after the proclamation of independence?
a. The United States immediately recognized Philippine independence.
b. The United States supported the Filipinos without any hidden agenda.
c. The United States did not interfere with the Philippines after Spain's defeat.
d. The United States provided assistance but eventually colonized the Philippines.
39. Based on the proclamation of independence, do you think Emilio Aguinaldo's decision to declare independence despite the presence of American forces was justified? Why?
a. Yes, because the Filipinos deserved freedom regardless of external influences.
b. No, because the Americans were still capable of taking control.

- c. No, because the revolution was not yet completely won.
d. Yes, because Aguinaldo had the absolute power to do so.
40. Do you think the declaration of independence would have been successful if the Americans had not intervened against Spain? Why or why not?
a. Yes, because the revolution was already spreading nationwide.
b. No, because the Spanish were still too powerful.
c. Yes, because the Filipinos were already united.
d. No, because there were still internal conflicts among the Filipinos.
41. Who compiled the selected political cartoons in the book *Philippine Cartoons: Political Caricature of the American Era*?
a. Alfredo Roces
b. Teodoro Agoncillo
c. Alfred McCoy
d. Antonio Luna
42. Which newspaper frequently published political caricatures during the American period?
a. The Daily Tribune
b. The Independent
c. Manila Bulletin
d. The Manila Times
43. Why did political caricatures become influential during the American period in the Philippines?
a. They provided entertainment for the masses.
b. They were used to promote American culture in the Philippines.
c. They presented historical events without bias.
d. They exaggerated the flaws of the government, influencing public opinion.
44. What message was being conveyed in the cartoon showing Uncle Sam giving porridge to the Federalista Party while Nacionalista Party members looked on?
a. The Federalista Party was stronger than the Nacionalista Party.
b. The Americans favored the Federalista Party over the Nacionalista Party.
c. The Nacionalista Party was uninterested in American support.
d. The Filipinos wanted American occupation to continue.
45. Suppose you were a cartoonist during the American period, how would you portray the rising dynastic politics in the Philippines through a political caricature?
a. Draw a family passing a crown from one relative to another.
b. Illustrate an empty throne waiting to be filled.
c. Depict a Filipino crowd voting for their chosen leader.
d. Show a peaceful transition of power.
46. If you were tasked to teach the significance of political caricatures, which activity would be most effective?
a. Have students memorize the names of cartoonists.
b. Let students draw their own political cartoons reflecting modern issues.
c. Ask students to read the full content of newspapers during the American period.
- d. Require students to analyze written editorials instead of caricatures.
47. What does the cartoon of a policeman chasing a child who stole a skinny chicken while ignoring the big-time hoarders imply?
a. The government protected the rights of small criminals.
b. Filipinos were never punished for stealing.
c. Police officers treated everyone equally.
d. Law enforcement was harsh on petty criminals but lenient on big-time offenders.
48. What can be inferred from the cartoon showing American influence in Filipino culture through objects like baseball bats, whiskey, and boxing gloves?
a. Americans were introducing modern sports to the Philippines.
b. Filipinos were willingly adopting American customs.
c. The Americans were subtly controlling Filipinos through cultural assimilation.
d. The Filipinos rejected American influence.
49. Do you think political caricatures during the American period were effective in shaping public opinion? Why or why not?
a. Yes, because they visually criticized the government in a way that was easily understood.
b. No, because they did not contain any factual information.
c. Yes, because they were controlled by the American government.
d. No, because Filipinos could not understand the meaning behind caricatures.
50. In your opinion, do political cartoons still have the same power to influence public opinion today as they did during the American period? Why or why not?
a. Yes, because political cartoons are still a powerful tool for social criticism.
b. No, because modern media has replaced cartoons as a medium for criticism.
c. No, because people no longer pay attention to caricatures.
d. Yes, but only in print media, not on social media platforms.
51. Who was Cory Aquino's husband, whose assassination sparked the EDSA People Power Revolution?
a) Jose Rizal
b) Ferdinand Marcos
c) Ninoy Aquino
d) Manuel Quezon
52. What was the primary focus of Cory Aquino's speech before the U.S. Congress?
a) To request justice for the death of her husband.
b) To restore democracy and highlight the challenges faced by the new republic.
c) To seek international recognition for her presidency.
d) To promote trade relations with the U.S.
53. Why did Cory Aquino emphasize the peaceful nature of the EDSA Revolution in her speech?
a) To show that violence was unnecessary.
b) To highlight the moral strength of the Filipino people.
c) To encourage the U.S. to provide more financial

- assistance.
- d) To promote the Marcos regime's achievements.
54. According to Cory Aquino, what was the role of her husband Ninoy in inspiring the People Power Revolution?
- a) He organized the revolution.
b) He proposed a new form of government.
c) He formed alliances with other countries for democracy.
d) His death became the symbol of resistance against dictatorship.
55. If you were to write a report on Cory Aquino's speech, which of the following principles should you emphasize based on her speech?
- a) The importance of military power.
b) The significance of economic development.
c) The value of democracy and freedom.
d) The importance of political supremacy.
56. Suppose you were asked to relate Cory Aquino's speech to a present-day social issue in the Philippines, which issue would be most relevant?
- a) Government corruption and lack of accountability.
b) Increased international trade.
c) The emergence of new political family dynasties
d) The expansion of tourism.
57. Which statement best explains the purpose of Cory Aquino's appeal to the U.S. Congress regarding foreign debt?
- a) She wanted to cancel all debts incurred during the Marcos regime.
b) She emphasized that the Filipino people did not benefit from the debt, yet they still carried the burden of payment.
c) She aimed to convince the U.S. to intervene in Philippine governance.
d) She requested the U.S. to provide additional loans.
58. Why did Cory Aquino refer to the EDSA Revolution as the "cheapest revolution ever"?
- a) It was financially supported by other countries.
b) It was won through non-violence, sparing resources and lives.
c) The Marcos government willingly stepped down.
d) The revolution did not require any formal leadership.
59. Based on Cory Aquino's speech, do you agree that honoring the debts incurred during the Marcos regime was necessary despite the lack of benefit to the Filipino people? Why or why not?
- a) Yes, because honoring debts builds the country's credibility.
b) No, because the debts were unjust and should have been canceled.
c) Yes, because it would promote international relations.
d) No, because the new government should start with a clean slate.
60. Evaluate the impact of Cory Aquino's speech before the U.S. Congress. Which of the following best describes its significance?
- a) It showcased the Philippines as a global leader in democracy.
b) It gained international support for rebuilding the country.
- c) It emphasized the power of peaceful revolutions.
d) All of the above.

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