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The Author of the document is Emilio Jacinto  He was born December 15, 1875  Son of Mariano Jacinto and Josefa Dizon.  He went to a private school for his primary education and Colegio de San Juan de Letran for his secondary education and his college school, and The University of Santo Tomas for his law studies.  Emilio Jacinto dropped out of college at the age of 20  He joined the Katipunan, a secret revolutionary society,  Emilio became the secretary of the one who reports directly to the leader of the Katipunan.  He also became the chief advisor on fiscal matters concerning the society. He wrote the society’s newspaper called the Kalayaan.  He was also referred to as the “Utak ng Katipunan”.  “Dimas-ilaw” was his pen name. He was also known by the group as Pingkian. Emilio Jacinto was in charge in creating the guidebook for new members which was called “Kartilya ng Katipunan”  He died April 16, 1899 at the age of 24.

2. Historical Background of the Document  The original version of the document has 14 paragraphs that contains the values that Katipuneros should possess. The name of the document was supposed to be Katungkulang Gagawin ng mga Z.LI.B. (Duties of the sons of the People).  In 1986, Andres Bonifacio the father of the Philippine Revolution and once the President of the Supreme Council of the Katipunan, penned the duties of the sons of the people, a list of the duties and responsibilities to be followed strictly by every member of the organization. The rules constituted a Decalogue, and embodied Bonifacio’s passionate beliefs

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To those who want to join the Katipunan . They have rules for those who wish to join the KKK  True love of the native land and genuine compassion for one another  The applicant should be renounce all acts of evil; hence, he shall submit to the authority of the sacred commands of the Katipunan. For those who wants to lead a life of bodily comfort and ease, he should not proceed for the task of a Katipunero is weighty like protecting those who are oppressed and the relentless fight for the evil.  Payment of due is required upon entry(12 ½ cents each month)  The 14 rules of the Kartilya ng Katipunan  The life that is not consecrated to a lofty and reasonable purpose is a tree without a shade, if not a poisonous weed.  To do good for personal gain and not for its own sake is not virtue.

The document was written prior to the August 1896 revolutionary movement of the Katipunan. The Katipuneros upon joining the Katipunan were required to read the Kartilya and adhere to its code of conduct. The Factors that Emilio Jacinto considered in writing the document were to make sure that members of the society has the quality of a Katipunero. The document also intended to make the Filipinos understand what a real Katipunero is.

My overall observation and insights on the primary source were that the Filipinos have dignity and patriotism back then. That they value life and have noble intentions. That our heroes did everything in their power to liberate us from our oppressors.

The Act of the Declaration of Independence was organized, written, and read by Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista in Spanish. The Declaration was signed by ninety-eight people, among them an American army officer who witnessed the proclamation. The last passage expresses that there was a "stranger" (stranger in English translation — extrangero in the original Spanish, meaning foreigner) who joined the proceedings, Mr. L. M. Johnson, described as "a citizen of the U.S.A, a Coronel of Artillery". The proclamation of Philippine independence was, however, propagated on 1 August, when many towns had already been organized under the rules laid down by the Dictatorial Government of General Aguinaldo] Later at Malolos, Bulacan, the Malolos Congress modified the declaration upon the determination of Apolinario Mabini who objected to that the original proclamation fundamentally placed the Philippines under the protection of the United States.

n July 7, 1892, upon learning that [Dr. Jose P. Rizal](http://malacanang.gov.ph/4036-152nd-birth-anniversary-of-dr-jose-p-rizal/) was to be deported and that his works were to be banned in the country, a secret council was convened in No. 72 Azcarraga Street. In attendance were [Andres Bonifacio](http://malacanang.gov.ph/2924-bonifacio-2013-the-andres-bonifacio-sesquicentennial/), Deodato Arellano, Valentin Diaz, Teodoro Plata, Ladislao Diwa, Jose Dizon, and a few others, all members of La Liga Filipina, a progressive organization founded by Rizal. The men assembled came to the agreement that a revolutionary secret society must be founded, and thus the Kataastaasang Kagalang-Kagalang na Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan was born.

The objectives of the Katipunan, as the brotherhood was popularly known, were threefold: political, moral, and civic. They advocated for freedom from the yoke of Spain, to be achieved through armed struggle. They also saw it as their personal responsibility to help the poor and the oppressed, and to teach them good manners, hygiene, and morality.