

ACT OF
DECLARATION OF THE PHILIPPINE
INDEPENDENCE

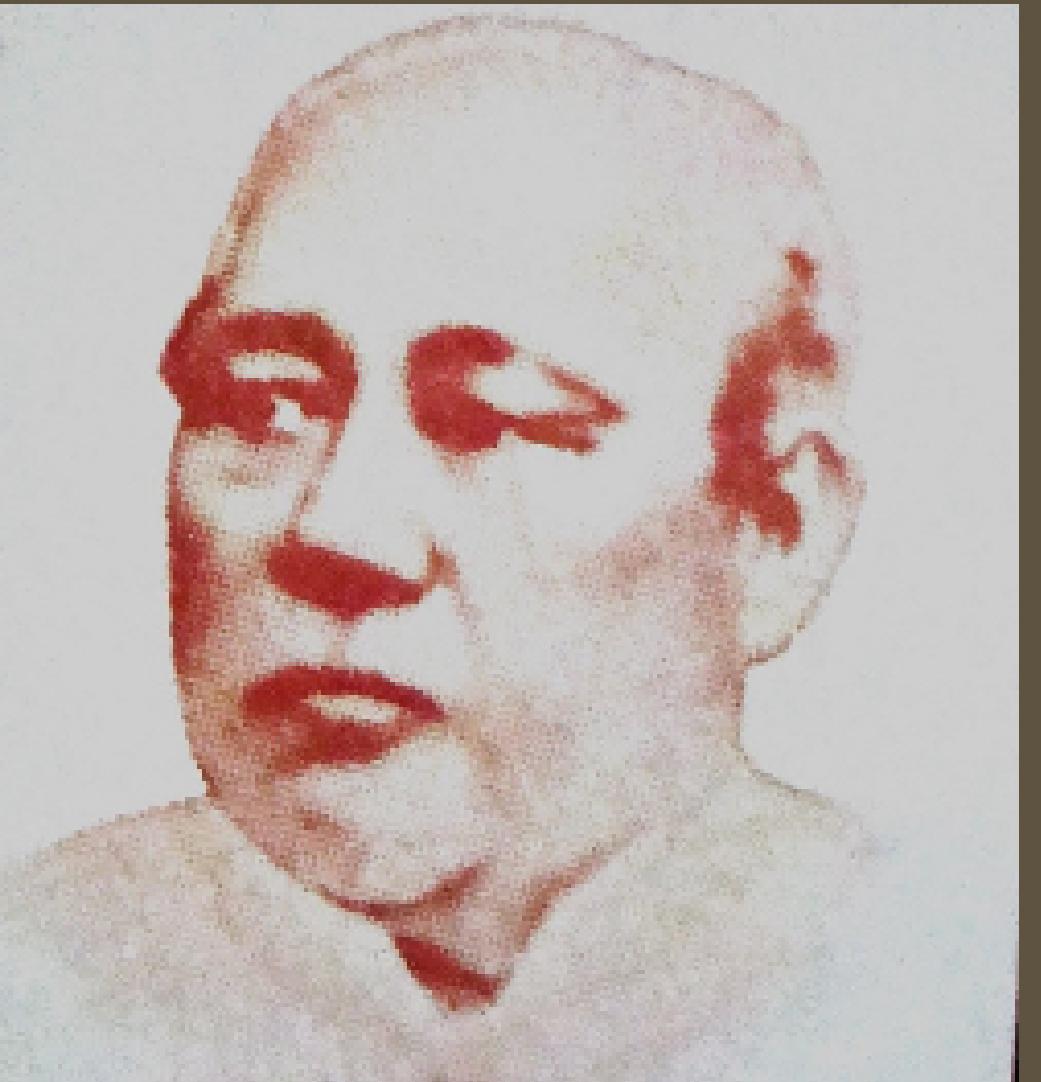


Group 4

Talking points

- Background of the author
- Historical background of the document
- Analysis of the important historical information in the document
- Contribution and relevance of the document
- Learning experiences

Background of the author



AMBROSIO RIANZARES BAUTISTA

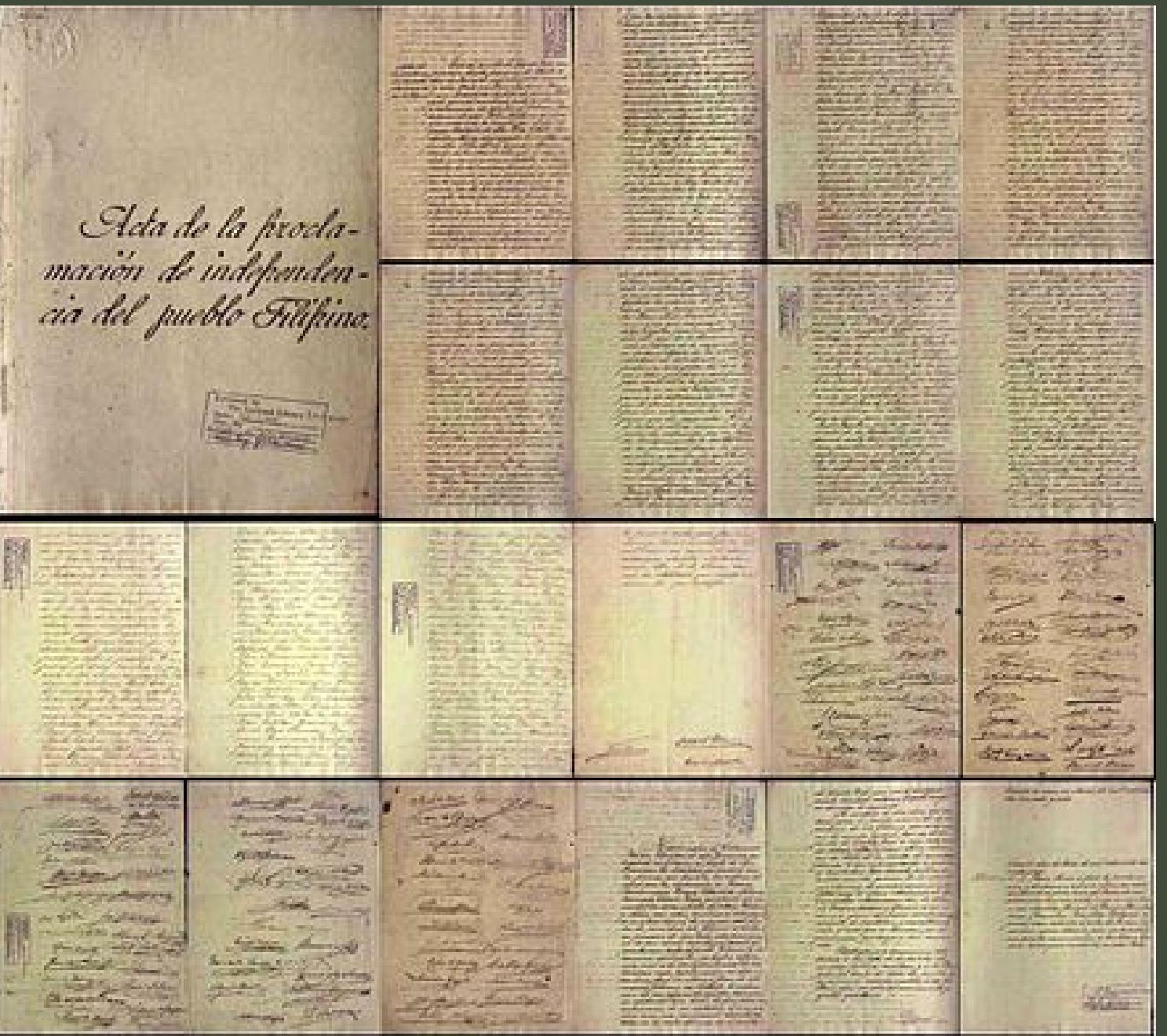
Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista y Altamira (December 7, 1830 – December 4, 1903), also known as Don Bosyong, was a Filipino lawyer and the author of the Declaration of Philippine Independence. While studying in Manila, Bautista, a distant relative of the Rizal family, frequently advised José Rizal, a Filipino nationalist.

Historical Background

The Declaration of the Philippine Independence

The Declaration of the Philippine Independence was written and read by Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista. The declaration was signed by 98 people. Among them, was an American army officer who witnessed the historic event, Mr. L.M. Johnson, a Colonel of Artillery.

The document conveyed the message of the Filipinos which shouts Independence in every way from the hands of Spain after 333 years.



Historical Background

The document contained information about the inequality and abuses endured by Filipinos. This steered Emilio Aguinaldo to lead the declaration of the sovereignty and independence of the Philippine Islands from the colonial rule of Spain.



Historical Background



The first Philippine flag was revealed and Marcha Filipina Magdalo was played by the San Francisco de Malabon Marching Band and this eventually became the Philippine National Anthem.



The challenges that our countrymen face, which prompted their revolutionary sentiment, were described in the paper. Abuse by the friars, prejudice, and inequality are a few examples.

The document describes how movements quickly expanded throughout several cities and provinces around the Philippines. In order to achieve their desired freedom and independence from Spanish colonial control, it brought the Philippines and its people together.

Numerous thousands of people traveled from all across the nation to Kawit, Cavite, to witness the historic occasion. The soldiers, representatives from different municipalities, and other city leaders were present to witness the aforementioned historic event. The proclamation describes the successful revolutionary movement and our nation's citizens' fight for independence.



On the other side, the document also made note of significant issues that were not discussed. Take the Filipinos' current agrarian crisis as an example. For ownership of our lands, our soldiers fought. Additionally, there was no mention of Katipunan's creation. They were excluded. We are aware that Bonifacio played a significant part in our independence from Spain, along with his fellow founders and the Katipunan. In conclusion, I may state that this paper likewise has its biases or selection. It teaches us important lessons about how to evaluate primary sources.



significant Events in the Document

- Injustices occurred during Spaniards' tyranny in the Philippines
- GomBurZa's strangulated death by garrote public execution due to the false accusations of treason and sedition in Spanish authorities
- Rizal's Death
- The Philippine Flag Symbols: sun, stars, and the colors



Reflection/Realization

Kyan



Kent



Karlo



Josh



Noruel



Thank you
for listening!

