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### ***Film Review***

General Antonio Luna, amongst the most brilliant former soldiers in History of the Philippines, is followed as he continues to force his countrymen against past and present colonial masters, as well as rise above their own fury disputes, to meet the expectations of the Philippine Revolution.

This actually took place in 1898, when Spanish colonial power of the Philippines has crumbled. The Filipinos are preparing to become a self-governing nation when American forces arrive, but there is division among the Filipino cabinet. Spain consented to The Treaty with America after defeating the Spanish-American War, which the Filipinos were unaware of. Spain, together with the Philippine archipelago, relinquishes its territories to America in exchange for \$20 million.

The Philippines' military leader, General Antonio Luna, believes that the Americans should be expelled and that the Philippines' revolution to establish an independent republic should continue. On the other side, some Cabinet members believe that making the Philippines an American protectorate will help the country prosper economically.

The incomparability of President Aguinaldo to patriotic Antonio Luna is demonstrated. Also, without using somebody that is capable of accomplishing something, President Emilio's feelings triumphed, and his jealousy at being simply outclassed by Luna's Plans to save our country will be a risk to his personal accomplishments, similar with what he did to Andres Bonifacio.

Within three days, Luna and the Bernal brothers had organized a group of 4,000 troops and declared his notorious "Article One," which said that "those who fail to obey his commands shall be executed even without privilege of a conviction in a court martial." Filipinos, according

to General Luna, lack profundity and insight. That's why his intentions as a General fell through—no one, not even the President, could comprehend him.

Macario Sakay. It underlines that the uprising was more than just banditry; it was a revolutionary. Macario Sakay was a former Katipunan revolutionist. He was truly the Katipunan's Dapitan chapter's leader. Even though their leader, Emilio Aguinaldo, had already surrendered to the Americans, he battled valiantly. He was then apprehended, but later released. Macario Sakay, on the other hand, was a fighter for liberty. He couldn't stomach the prospect of the Philippines falling under foreign rule once more. He believed that if he did nothing, everything they had battled for would have been for naught.

The Tagalog Republic was acknowledged by the last revolutionary leaders battling for liberation in various parts of Luzon. They all pooled their resources in order to mount a powerful counter-offensive against the Americans. They were successful for a time, but the Americans became aware of their operations. As part of their counter-offensive, the Americans gathered all of the revolutionists' supporters in one location. The Tagalog Republic's demise is genuinely repellant. It's deception or treachery at its finest. The Revolutionaries were sold to the United States government by Mr. Gomez, a Filipino citizen.