



Jose Rizal and the Emergence of Philippine Nationalism

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What is Nationalism?

“This is a term that has caused confusion because it is commonly equated with love of country, which it is not. It is an aspect of that love, but that is not its essence,” – A. Lichauco



What is Nationalism?

“ is both power and a philosophy of power, It is a power that has moved peoples to forge nations where there were none, and prodded them to exceptional achievements”

– A. Lichauco



Who is the true nationalist?

1. A firm belief in the genius of our race and in the capacity of the people for advancement toward the attainment of their destiny (Recto Reader, p.3)
2. One is the growing and deepening consciousness that we are a distinct people with our own character and spirit, our own customs and traditions, our own ideals, our own way of thinking, our own way of life. (Recto Reader, p.3)



Who is the fake/false nationalist? (Recto Reader pp.11-12)

1. The Barong Tagalog nationalists - who deal in superficialities. The sum total of their nationalism consists in singing the national anthem in the national language, reciting the sophomoric piece "I am a Filipino" and wearing the national costume.
2. The "Internationalists" nationalists - prioritize relationships with other countries over advancing our own nation's interests. They're willing to give up our political and economic interests to maintain good relations with foreigners, even if it means sacrificing our sovereignty, dignity, and safety for questionable military protection deals.
3. The hypocritical nationalists - talk about nationalism but don't really believe in it. They use nationalist slogans to hide the fact that they're working against nationalist goals.



How one develops and nourished nationalism?

- Nationalism is nourished by a sense of history. It is of its essence to know profoundly the past, so that we may be in complete oneness with the men who made that history and in intimate communion with their thoughts, their deeds, and their noble lives. (Recto Reader, p.4)
- In my opinion, the most potent of all nation-molding factors, the one indispensable force which must be present, whatever other influence is lacking, is the possession of a common imperishable tradition. The essence of nationality is sentiment. It is pride and glory in a common inheritance of tradition that strengthens the bonds of union. (Assertive Nationalism, JP Laurel, pp.34-35)



The hindrance to the development of Filipino nationalism

- Excessive reliance on foreign teaching, grounded obviously on a blind and unreasoning faith in things foreign, is at the root of this unfortunate change in the sense of values of many of our countrymen. (Recto Reader, p.7)



How powerful is nationalism? The case of the Philippines

“The Philippines was originally a collection of islands peopled by tribal communities. Nationalism made her a state and in the process gave the world the first modern example of an Asian people's revolution against Western colonialism.”

– A. Lichauco



How powerful is nationalism? The case of Japan

“The vigorous nationalism of a people, living on arid soil virtually devoid of natural resources, has made of Japan the economic colossus that she is today”

– A. Lichauco



How powerful is nationalism? The case of India

“Nationalism has powered India, only 40 years ago the begging bowl of Asia, to feed 800 million people, achieve self- sufficiency in agriculture, and become a major industrial state equipped with nuclear capability.”

– A. Lichauco



How powerful is nationalism? The case of Egypt

“Nationalism spurred a great Arab leader to nationalize the Suez Canal and prove that his people, regarded as backward by the world, could operate a modern and intricate enterprise.”

– A. Lichauco



How powerful is nationalism? The case of Vietnam

“It was nationalism which steeled a people, subsisting on the paddies of pre-industrial Vietnam, to humble and expel a superpower commanding the world's most powerful military machine.”

– *A. Lichauco*



How powerful is nationalism?

George Soule, the noted historian of economic ideas, observed that "it would be historically naive to assert that the birth of modern civilization could have taken place unattended by the nationalism in economic and political affairs which accompanied it."

– A. Lichauco



Is Nationalism Important?

“We shall not attempt to explain why nationalism exists. It is enough that we recognize it as a fact and as a power. And because it is both fact and power, it would be foolhardy to defy, or even ignore it.”

– A. Lichauco



Why do we need the power of Nationalism?

“Struggle and competition are a fact and a law of international life. To succeed, a state must be strong and powerful in its own right. If it cannot compete, then it is not likely to survive indefinitely.

A weak and powerless state is in an even more precarious situation than a weak and powerless individual. The latter can at least avail of the sympathy and support of family, relatives” – A. Lichauco



Difference of Nationalism in Asia and Europe in terms of:

1. Historical Context:

- Asia: Nationalism in Asia often emerged as a response to colonialism and imperial rule. Many Asian countries sought to assert their identity and sovereignty in the face of European colonization. This history of resistance against foreign rule plays a central role in Asian nationalism.
- Europe: Nationalism in Europe has a longer history and is intertwined with the rise of modern nation-states. It played a significant role in the formation of countries and the redrawing of borders in the 19th and early 20th centuries.



Difference of Nationalism in Asia and Europe in terms of:

2. Colonial Legacy:

- Asia: The experience of European colonialism has left a lasting impact on Asian nationalism. It often involves a struggle for decolonization and independence from former colonial powers.
- Europe: Europe's nationalism is more focused on nation-building, where various ethnic, linguistic, and cultural groups sought to unite and form cohesive nation-states. It is less about decolonization.



Difference of Nationalism in Asia and Europe in terms of:

3. Geopolitical Factors:

- Asia: Geopolitical factors play a significant role in Asian nationalism, with many countries facing regional conflicts, territorial disputes, and complex power dynamics.
- Europe: European nationalism is more established within the framework of the European Union, emphasizing cooperation and integration.



Similarity of Nationalism in Asia and Europe in terms of:

Ethnic and Cultural Diversity:

- Asia: Many Asian countries are characterized by a high degree of ethnic, linguistic, and cultural diversity. Nationalism in Asia may involve efforts to balance this diversity within a single nation.
- Europe: While Europe has its own ethnic and cultural diversity, its nationalism often stems from shared linguistic and historical ties among certain groups within a nation.



Types of Nationalism in Asia: Defensive and Offensive

*"In the Asian context, nationalism is a sentiment **defensive** in nature, which expresses the people's longing to live an independent political life, to direct their economic and social improvement, and to protect their interests.' Its nature is generally defensive: defensive in the sense that it is used by a people to keep and to protect what they have achieved, such as unity, culture, prosperity, national dignity, freedom, and independence. Nationalism is **militant or "on the offensive"** when it is used by a colonized people to achieve unity and independence in defiance of the colonizing country."* T. Agoncillo



Limits of Nationalism:

1. When nationalism steps out of bounds in order to encourage or to preach hatred of other peoples, then it ceases to be nationalism; it becomes **chauvinism**..
2. At other times, it is` used in order to conquer foreign lands and peoples in the name of religion, civilization, foreign markets, and political, social or racial domination, then nationalism becomes **imperialism** and must be called as such.



Stages of Nationalism in the Philippines

the first, from approximately 1850 to 1872, may be described as ***the awakening***; the second, from approximately 1872 to 1896, may be called ***the Reform Movement***; the third, from 1896 to about 1901, ***the Revolutionary Period***; the fourth, from about 1901 to 1910, ***the era of passive or "suppressed" nationalism***, fifth, from 1910 to 1921, ***the "Filipinization" period***; the sixth, from 1921 to 1934, ***the period of independence missions***; the seventh, from 1935 to the outbreak of the war in the Pacific in 1941, ***the period of the Commonwealth***; the eighth, from 1942 to 1945, ***the Japanese occupation period***; and the ninth, from 1950 to the present, may be described as ***the reawakening***.. Filipino nationalism was in deep slumber between 1946 and 1950.

In all the stages in the development of their national polity, the Filipinos responded in various ways to alien challenges, but their response may be characterized as defensive.



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Guide Questions:

