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Failure of the Colonial Administration

In the nineteenth century, Spain's political stability deteriorated, resulting in the loss of her colonies on American territory. It also had an impact on the Philippines' economic and political situation. These failures compelled Spain to rethink its policies in the Philippines and to replace Spanish officials on a regular schedule.

Corrupt Spanish Officialdom

One of the terrible Spanish colonial system's crooked officials. Many Filipinos are outraged by the killing of three Filipino Catholic priests, Mariano Gomes, Jose Burgos, and Jacinto Zamora, also known as Gomburza. It was General Rafael de Izquierdo who executed Gomburza in 1872.

Admiral Jose Malcampo was the weak official who succeeded General Rafael de Izquierdo.

General Fernando Primo de Rivera amassed wealth through bribes and gambling clubs in Manila, which is how he rose to power.

The Spanish general Valeriano Weyler was dubbed a "tyrant" for his violent persecution of the inhabitants of Calamba, particularly the Rizal family. He arrived impoverished and left a billionaire.

Governor Camilo de Polavieja is the executor of Dr. Jose Protasio Rizal Mercado y Alonso Realonda, our national hero. He was despised for his actions.

In early 1810, several Spaniards, barbers, and lackeys were appointed as provincial governors, soldiers, and district magistrates without any training; these are the Spaniards' shady acts toward us Filipinos.

Philippine Representative in the Spanish Cortes

The Philippines were given representation in the Spanish Cortes by the Spanish government. Ventura de los Reyes was the first Philippine representative to the mentioned Cortes between 1810 and 1813. He contributed to the creation of the Constitution of 1812. He succeeded in ending the galleon trade.

Following them were two more representatives to the Spanish Cortes during the years 1820–1823 and 1834–1837. Unfortunately, the elimination of the Philippine representative from

the Spanish Cortes prevented the revelation of any irregularities or corruption on the part of the Spanish officials in the Philippines.

Once more, the Philippines' situation deteriorated rapidly. Some patriots, like Garciano Lopez Jaena, begged for the Philippines' representation to be reinstated in the Spanish Cortes, but their cries were met with silence.

Denial of Human Rights and Inequality Before the Law

The freedom of the press, the freedom of expression, and the freedom of association were three modifications made to the Spanish constitution in 1812. The Spaniards rejoiced in all of these. Despite the fact that the Spaniards in the Philippines valued these fundamental rights, they also denied the Filipinos access to them.

The equality of all men before God, one of the central doctrines of Christianity, was imparted to Filipinos by Spanish missionaries. However, the Spaniards saw the Filipinos as inferior, lower-class humans in God's sight because of their brown skin.

The Philippines had rules thanks to the rules of the Indies, but they weren't put into practice. The Filipino people were subjected to torture, brutality, and persecution; some of them were even exiled to other countries. As an illustration, the Penal Code of the Philippines imposed harsher punishments on Indios and mestizos while enforcing softer punishments on white Spaniards.