



What Is This Module About?

Who among our national heroes do you know? What have they done for our country? How do we respect and honor them? How are they remembered at present?

These are only some of the questions that will be answered in this module. Here, you will study our national heroes' contributions to the development of our country.

This module is divided into three lessons:

Lesson 1 — *Jose Rizal: The Philippine National Hero*

Lesson 2 — *Andres Bonifacio: The Father of the Philippine Revolution*

Lesson 3 — *Other National Heroes*



What Will You Learn From This Module?

After studying this module, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify our national heroes;
- ◆ recognize their contributions to our country; and
- ◆ demonstrate respect and appreciation for our national heroes.



Let's See What You Already Know

Before you start studying this module, take this simple test first to find out what you already know about the topic.

Try to identify the people in the pictures below. Write their names in the spaces provided.



1. _____



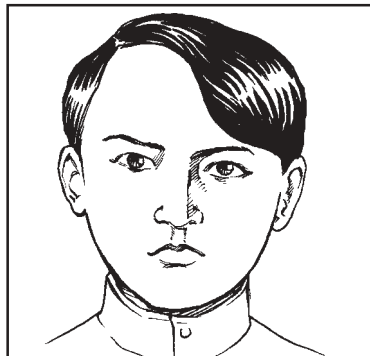
2. _____



3. _____



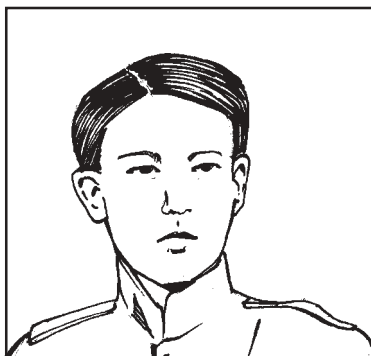
4. _____



5. _____



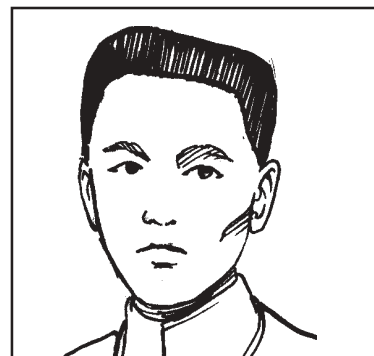
6. _____



7. _____



8. _____



9. _____

Well, how was it? Do you think you did well? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 36.

If all your answers are correct, very good! This shows that you already know much about our topic. You may still study this module to review what you already know. Who knows, you might learn some new things about our heroes.

If you got a low score, don't feel bad. This means that this module is for you. It will help you understand our national heroes' contribution to the development of our nation. If you study this module carefully, you will learn the answers to all the items in the test and a lot more! Are you ready?

You may now go to the next page to begin Lesson 1.

Jose Rizal: The Philippine National Hero

I'm sure you know about Jose Rizal, our national hero. He was an intelligent, brave and very patriotic person. Do you know about his major accomplishments? Let's find out as we get to know our national hero in this lesson.



Let's Study and Analyze

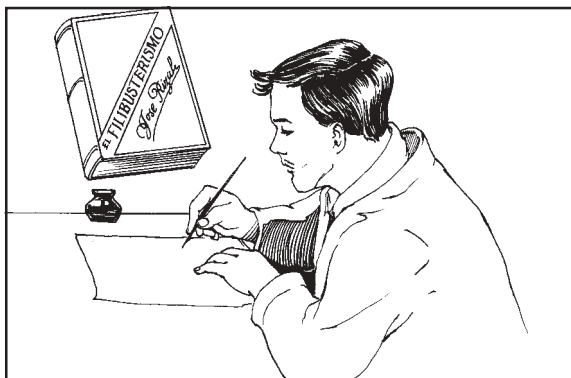
The following pictures show some important events in the life of our national hero, Jose P. Rizal. Number them according to the order in which they happened. Write *1* for the event that happened first, *2* for the second event, *3* for the third, and so on. Write your answers inside the small boxes.



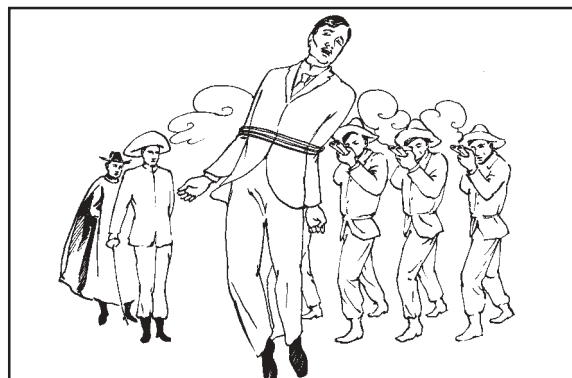
Rizal as a baby



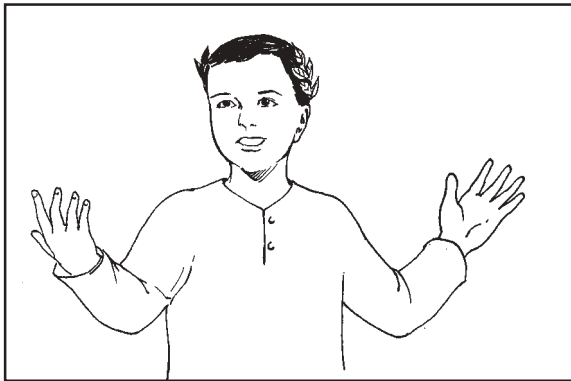
Rizal writing the *Noli Me Tangere*



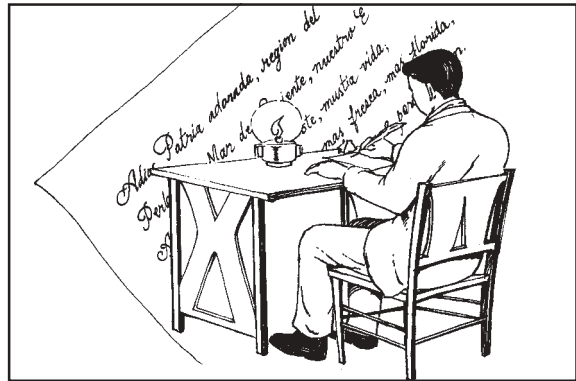
Rizal writing the *El Filibusterismo*



Rizal's execution



Rizal as a seven-year-old poet



Rizal writing the poem *Mi Ultimo Adios*

Compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on pages 36–37. Did you get all the answers right? If you did, that's very good. If you didn't, that's okay, too. Just study this lesson to know more about Rizal.

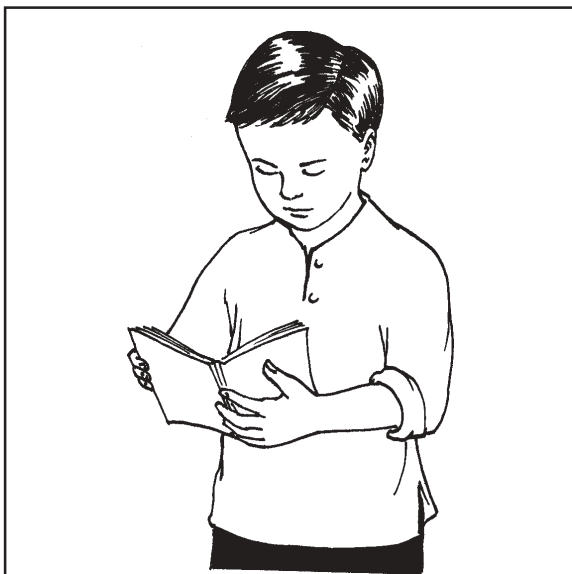


Let's Read

Do you know whose statue stands at the heart of Luneta Park? That's right! It is the statue of our national hero, Dr. Jose Protacio Rizal. Do you want to get to know him better? What are you waiting for? Read on!

Jose Protacio Rizal was born on June 19, 1861 in Calamba, Laguna. He came from a quite wealthy family. His father was a sugar planter and a landowner and his mother managed a small business.

Rizal was a very intelligent child. He already knew how to read even before he entered school. After two weeks, he was allowed to stay at home and study by himself because he already knew all that his teacher had to teach. Rizal was also sensitive and observant. Even at a young age, he already knew the sufferings of the Filipinos in the hands of the Spanish friars.





Let's Try This

Before we continue with our lesson, do this simple exercise first.

Close your eyes and imagine that you are Jose Rizal when he was seven years old. You see a Filipino being openly humiliated by a Spanish friar. How would you feel? How would you react? You may write your answers in the space provided.

Have you finished answering? Compare your answer with those in the *Answer Key* on page 37.



Let's Read

Let us continue with our lesson.

As a student, Rizal was very diligent and his intellectual and artistic gifts began to fully develop. He enrolled at the Ateneo Municipal in Intramuros. After his graduation, he enrolled at the University of Santo Tomas where he won in various literary contests.



Rizal left for Spain in 1882 because he knew that to fulfill his mission for his country, he would have to go abroad for further studies. Even on just his first year in Spain, Rizal already realized that the enemy of the Philippines was neither Spain nor religion, but the Spanish friars who treated Filipinos as inferior *indios*.

Rizal realized that by conducting himself with dignity at all times, he could make the Spaniards look at Filipinos as equals. Because of his diligence and perseverance, he became one of the best students in his university. The Spaniards did not only treat him as an equal but they also respected and admired him.



Let's Think About This

Based on what you have read, what are the qualities of Rizal that made him a good student? What other qualities of Rizal made him an admirable person? Write your answers below.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 37.



Let's Review

Answer the questions below.

1. Where was Jose Rizal born? _____
2. Did he come from a poor family? _____
3. Why did Rizal leave for Spain? _____

4. Did the Spaniards treat him as an equal? _____

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 37.

Did you get all the correct answers? If you did, very good! This means that you are really paying attention to our lesson. If you didn't, that's okay. Try to pay more attention as we go on with this lesson.



Let's Read

Two years upon arriving in Spain, Jose Rizal began working on the *Noli Me Tangere*. The novel was ready for publication in February 1887. The *Noli* was a success both in the Philippines and in Spain. However, the Spanish friars considered it as an attack on religion and the Spanish colonial rule.



After five years in Europe, Rizal came back to the Philippines as a linguist and a well-trained ophthalmic surgeon. But in the eyes of the Spanish friars, Rizal was returning to the Philippines as a *filibustero* (subversive) and a disrupter of public order.

The archbishop of Manila wanted to ban the *Noli Me Tangere* immediately. Governor General Terrero read the novel himself and referred it to the Commission on Censorship. This commission was composed of clerical members to keep an eye on Rizal in Calamba.



Let's Try This

Number the events from **1** to **5** according to the order in which they occurred.

- _____ a. Governor General Terrero read Rizal's novel.
- _____ b. Rizal came back to the Philippines as a linguist and an ophthalmic surgeon.
- _____ c. The *Noli Me Tangere* was published.
- _____ d. Rizal began writing the *Noli Me Tangere*.
- _____ e. The *Noli Me Tangere* was referred to the Commission of Censorship.

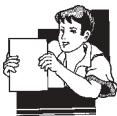
Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 38.



Let's Think About This

Imagine you are Jose Rizal and the *Noli Me Tangere* had already been published. The Spanish friars were very angry and they would do anything to have you prosecuted. Would you still come back to the Philippines even if you knew your life would be in danger? You may write your answer in the space below.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 38.



Let's Learn

Did you know that long before the Americans came to the Philippines, Rizal already knew that they would try to colonize us?

It's true. In Rizal's article entitled "Filipinas Dentro de Cien Años" (The Philippines a Century Hence), he wisely predicted the United States' occupation in Asia. This article was published in *La Solidaridad* in 1889.



Let's Read

Rizal dedicated his second book, *El Filibusterismo*, to the three Filipino priests garroted in 1878. By the time this novel was published, Spanish friars and officials wanted to have him arrested and executed. Rizal knew this but he still came back to the Philippines even at the risk of his life. He firmly believed that Filipinos abroad, except students and scholars, should go home where they could better serve their country.

Rizal was arrested in Malacañang in 1892. The reason for his arrest was the presence of anti-clerical handbills — obviously planted by friar agents — in his luggage at the hotel where he was staying. He was then exiled to Dapitan.

Rizal spent his four years in Dapitan fruitfully, as he made various developments in the little town. He practiced medicine for the rich and the poor, engaged in farming and commerce, established a school for boys, promoted community development projects, and did many other things to improve the lives of his countrymen.



Let's Try This

What are the different characteristics of Dr. Jose Rizal that made him the Philippine national hero? Choose from the list below and write them in the box. To help you understand the meaning of the words, look them up in the dictionary. Or you can look at the *Glossary* on pages 44–45.

- ◆ Patriotic
- ◆ Courageous
- ◆ Corrupt
- ◆ Greedy
- ◆ Helpful
- ◆ Diligent
- ◆ Boastful
- ◆ Hardworking
- ◆ Wise
- ◆ Dignified

Have you finished answering? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 38.

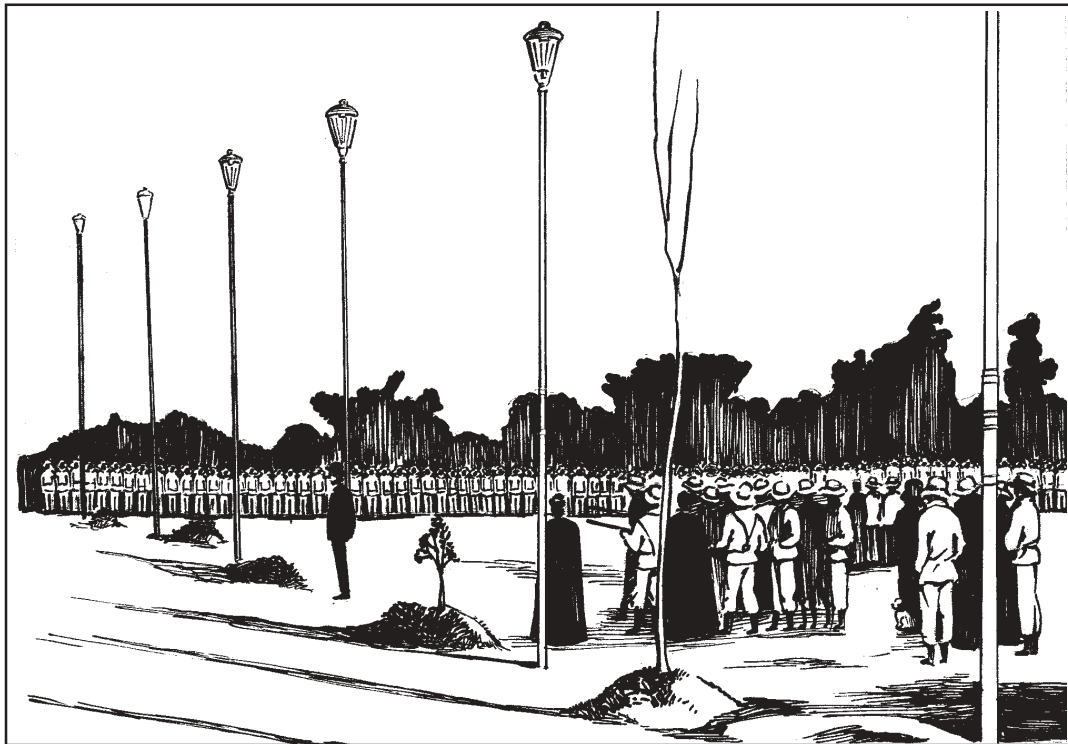


Let's Read

Let's continue learning about the important events in Rizal's life.

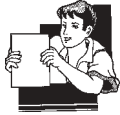
Even though he was in faraway Dapitan, Jose Rizal was accused of plotting the revolution that had been going on for several months. Spanish officials even referred to him as the “principal organizer and the living soul of insurrection.”

On November 3, 1896, Rizal was brought to Fort Santiago to await his trial. The trial was only a formality. Even before he was brought to Dapitan, he had already been sentenced to death.



Jose Rizal was prepared for death. When he was a young boy, his mother told a story about a moth that sought the light and was burned to death. Since then, he promised himself a glorious death, a death that will be remembered by his countrymen. For Jose Rizal, nothing is more glorious than to die for one's country.

On the morning of December 30, 1896, Rizal was taken out of his cell and led to Bagumbayan (Luneta) for his execution. He was shot to death by a firing squad and with his last breath, he exclaimed “Consummatum est!” (“It is over!”). For the courageous and patriotic hero, his mission for his country was fulfilled.



Let's Learn

In the afternoon of December 29, the day before Rizal's execution, his grieving mother and sisters visited him to bid a final goodbye. He secretly talked to one of his sisters, saying that he hid something inside the alcohol burner he had used in his cell. The alcohol burner along with other personal things would be sent to his family after his death. That something was a scrap of paper on which the beautiful poem *Mi Ultimo Adios (My Last Farewell)* was written. This poem is now very famous. It tells about Rizal's great love for his country.



Let's Try This

Here are some of the difficult words and phrases you might have encountered in this lesson. Look up their meanings in the *Glossary* on pages 44–45.

1. Friar
2. Intellect
3. Diligent
4. Scholastic
5. Literary
6. Enlighten
7. Ophthalmic surgeon
8. Colonize
9. Anti-clerical handbills
10. Plotting
11. Insurrection
12. Treason
13. *Consummatum est*



Let's See What You Have Learned

Before you finish studying this lesson, answer this simple test to know how much you have learned.

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. The Philippine national hero is _____.
2. He was born in _____, Laguna.
3. Rizal already knew how to _____ even before he entered school.

4. Even at a young age, he already knew the sufferings of the Filipinos at the hands of the _____.
5. Two years upon arriving in Spain, Jose Rizal began working on his novel titled _____.
6. In the eyes of the Spanish friars, Rizal was returning as a _____.
7. He was arrested because of the presence of _____ handbills in his luggage.
8. Even though he was in faraway Dapitan, Jose Rizal was accused of plotting the _____ that had been going on for several months.
9. Rizal was shot to death on _____ in Bagumbayan (Luneta).
10. For our hero, nothing is more glorious than to die for one's _____.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 38.

How well did you do? If you got a perfect score, congratulations! You are more than ready for our next lesson.

If you got a score of 8 or 9, that's very good. You only need to review the items that you didn't get right.

However, if you got a score of 7 or lower, you need to study the whole lesson again in order to understand it better.



Let's Remember

Jose Rizal is the Philippine national hero because he sacrificed many things, including his life, for our country. Through his novels, the *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*, he exposed the Spanish friars who were abusing the Filipinos.

Because of his efforts to help his countrymen, Rizal was tried for treason against Spain even though he was not involved in the revolution. Jose Rizal was prepared for death because for him, it was the fulfillment of his mission for his motherland.

Let us always remember the sacrifices of our national hero not only by honoring him every December 30 (his death anniversary), but also by keeping the flame of nationalism burning in our hearts.

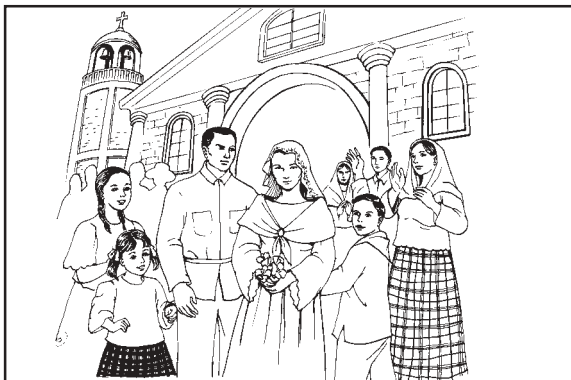
Andres Bonifacio: The Father of the Philippine Revolution

Are you familiar with the KKK or the *Katipunan*? Who was the founder of this organization? In what way did he contribute to Philippine independence? Let's find out the answers in this lesson.

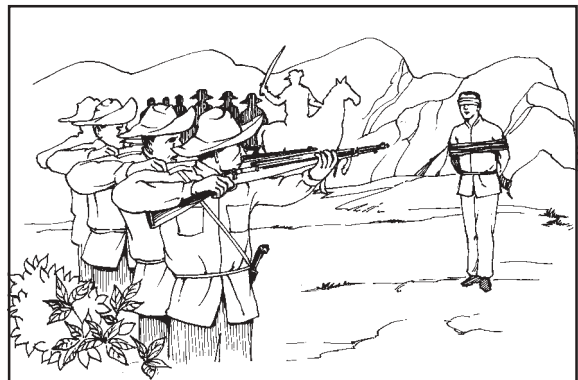


Let's Study and Analyze

The pictures below show some of the important events in Andres Bonifacio's life. Number them according to the order in which they happened. Write *1* for the event that happened first, *2* for the second event, *3* for the third, and so on. Write your answers inside the small boxes.



Bonifacio and Gregoria getting married



Bonifacio's execution



Katipuneros tearing their *cedulas*



The Blood Compact



Katipuneros fighting with the Spaniards



Bonifacio as a baby

Now compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 39.

How well did you do? Did you get all the correct answers? If you did, congratulations! If you didn't, that's okay, too. You just have to study this lesson carefully to know more about the Father of the Philippine Revolution.



Let's Read

Andres Bonifacio was born on November 30, 1863 in Tondo, Manila. He had three brothers and two sisters. Unlike Rizal, Bonifacio came from a poor family. His father was a stevedore (*kargador*) in the busy docks of Binondo and his mother worked at a cigarette factory in *Meisic*, known today as Chinatown. They had to work very hard to meet the family's financial needs.

Bonifacio's mother died when he was only eighteen years old. His father passed away a year later. Bonifacio, being the eldest child, had to stop studying to provide for his brothers and sisters.



Let's Review

1. When was Andres Bonifacio born?

2. Did he come from a rich family? _____

3. How did his parents earn a living?

4. What did he do after his parents died?

Compare your answers with those in *Answer Key* on page 39.

How well did you do? Did you get all the correct answers? If you did, that's very good. If you didn't, that's okay. Just pay closer attention as you continue with the lesson.



Let's Read

Bonifacio did not finish high school but he was very smart. He read foreign novels and books about the French Revolution, politics, law and religion. He learned about human rights and the importance of freedom and independence.

Like Rizal, he knew the evils of the abusive Spanish friars and officials. He began dreaming of a better life for his countrymen. When Rizal started the group *La Liga Filipina*, Bonifacio was one of its first members. Members of this organization mostly came from the middle class who wanted the Philippines to be a province of Spain. Even though Bonifacio wanted total separation of the Philippines from Spain, he still persevered in spreading the organization's teachings about charity and brotherhood. He admired Jose Rizal very much.





Let's Think About This

Bonifacio came from a poor and humble family, but he had big dreams for his country. He wanted to help his fellowmen live better lives. Do you think he could do this given his poor financial background? Why or why not?

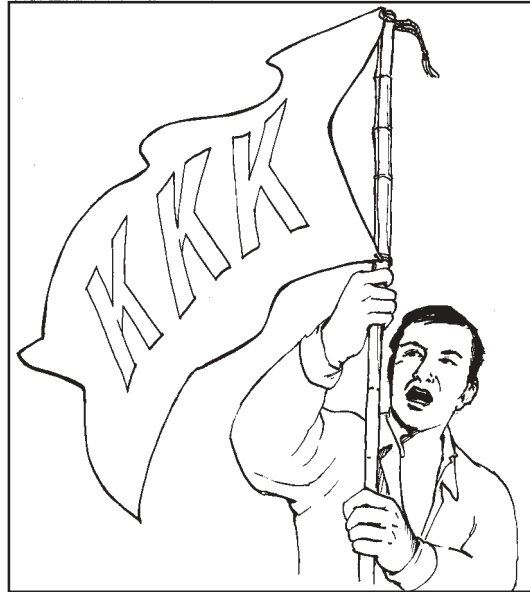
Continue reading the lesson so you would know the right answer to the question above.



Let's Read

Even though *La Liga Filipina* was a peaceful group that did not believe in violence, the Spanish government thought it was dangerous. Rizal was immediately arrested and exiled to Dapitan. Bonifacio realized that drastic actions should be taken because the Spanish government would not give in to a peaceful reform.

On the night he heard about Rizal's exile, he secretly met with his two friends, Ladislao Diwa and Teodoro Plata. Bonifacio formed the first triangle of the secret revolutionary society which they called K.K.K. or *Kataastaasan Kagalang-galangang Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan*, better known as the *Katipunan*. Those who joined the Katipunan signed a Blood Compact to show their sincerity and their desire to fight the Spaniards. As the leader of the society, Bonifacio was called the *Supremo*.



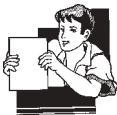


Let's Think About This

Imagine you were back in the 1890s. During this time, the *Katipunan* was recruiting new members. A *Katipunero* approached you and asked you to join. You knew that your life would be in danger if you joined and that it would mean great sacrifices on your part.

What would you do? Would you still join even if you knew your life would be in danger? Why or why not?

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 40.



Let's Learn

Unlike the *La Liga Filipina*, the members of the *Katipunan* were mostly poor Filipinos, like farmers, fishermen, laborers, etc. Only few of the *Katipuneros* came from the middle class like Dr. Pio Valenzuela and Mariano Alvarez.



Let's Read

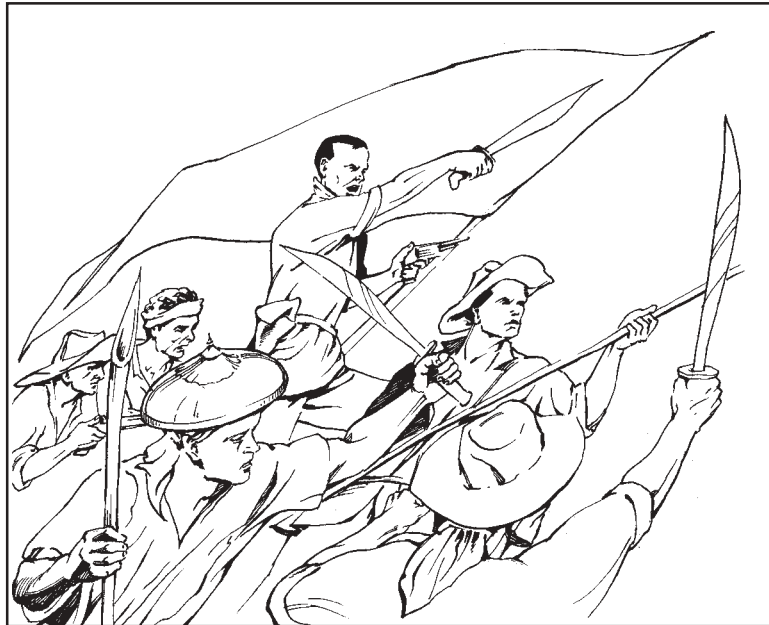
Let's continue reading about Bonifacio's *Katipunan*.

When the *Katipunan* was discovered, the Spanish police arrested and killed many Filipinos. Bonifacio and his wife were forced into hiding. The *Katipunan* was not yet ready for a revolution but Bonifacio knew that the time had come to fight the enemies. On August 23, 1896, the Supremo met with other *Katipunan* leaders in Pugadlawin. They tore up their *cedulas* or residence tax certificates and vowed to fight the oppressors until death.



There were two rival councils in the *Katipunan* – the *Magdalo* where Aguinaldo was a member and the *Magdiwang*, headed by Mariano Alvarez, a relative of Bonifacio’s wife. Aguinaldo and the *Magdalo* council successfully defeated the Spaniards in their province. Bonifacio, on the other hand, experienced a number of defeats.

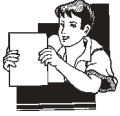
Aguinaldo and the *Magdalo* council believed that there was a need to form a new kind of government but Bonifacio and the *Magdiwang* council believed that the existing *Katipunan* government was still useful. Bonifacio and Aguinaldo differed in their political ideas. This resulted in a rift between the two rebel leaders, and the rivalry between the two councils strengthened.



Let’s Think About This

What do you think happened next? Do you think the rivalry between the *Magdalo* and *Magdiwang* councils affected the victories of the *Katipunan* against the Spaniards? You may write your answer in the space provided.

Read on to know if your answer is correct.



Let's Learn

Because of the rivalry between the *Magdalo* and the *Magdiwang*, the *Katipuneros* started losing their battle against the Spaniards. The *Magdalo* soldiers did not help the other council when their territories were being attacked. In retaliation, the *Magdiwang* rebels did not help them when the Spaniards attacked their towns.

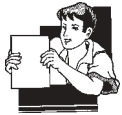
The enmity between Bonifacio and Aguinaldo worsened after the Tejeros convention. Aguinaldo was elected president and Bonifacio was elected as the director of the interior. A *Magdalo* rebel questioned the Supremo's ability to hold the position. Bonifacio was angry and hurt at the intended insult and he refused to acknowledge the convention. The next day, Aguinaldo and other elected officers were sworn into office.



Let's Think About This

Can you imagine the rivalry between Bonifacio and Aguinaldo? Can you also see the division of groups within the *Katipunan*? Do you think similar rivalries and divisions are happening in our society today? Give examples.

Refer to the *Answer Key* on page 40 for a sample answer to guide you.



Let's Learn

Bonifacio and his loyal men met again at Tejeros and drew up the *Acta de Tejeros*, where they stated the reasons they did not accept the results of the Tejeros convention. Then they established another government independent of and separate from that established at the earlier convention.

Bonifacio refused to acknowledge Aguinaldo's government. Because of this, Aguinaldo's men arrested him. He was charged with treason and trying to overthrow the new president. Bonifacio was not given a fair trial. A fake witness even swore that the Supremo paid him ten pesos to assassinate Aguinaldo. Bonifacio and his brother were sentenced to death.



A group of soldiers led the Supremo and his brother to Mt. Nagpatong, near Mt. Buntis. By order of General Noriel, the Bonifacio brothers were shot to death. Andres Bonifacio was only thirty-four years old.



Let's Think About This

Aside from their political ideas, Aguinaldo and Bonifacio also differed in their social status. Aguinaldo was born into a wealthy family while Bonifacio came from a poor family. Do you think this contributed to their rivalry and difference of opinions? Explain your answer.



Let's Try This

Here are some of the words you might have found difficult in this lesson. Look up their meanings in the dictionary or in the *Glossary* on pages 44–45.

1. Exile
2. Drastic
3. Reform
4. Oppressor
5. Rivalry
6. Rift
7. Enmity
8. Assassinate



Let's See What You Have Learned

Before you finish studying this lesson, answer this simple test to know how much you have learned. At any time, you can refer back to the lesson discussions to help you out.

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. The Father of the Philippine Revolution is _____.
2. He was born on _____ in Tutuban, Tondo, Manila.
3. His mother died when he was only _____ years old.
4. He did not finish high school but he was very _____.
5. He joined the _____, a group started by Dr. Jose Rizal.
6. When Rizal was exiled in Dapitan, Bonifacio formed the secret revolutionary society called _____ or K.K.K.
7. On August 23, 1896, Bonifacio met with other Katipunan leaders in Pugadlawin and tore up their _____.
8. There are two rival Katipunan councils, the *Magdalo* and the _____.

9. At the _____ convention, the rivalry between Bonifacio and Aguinaldo worsened.
10. When Bonifacio refused to acknowledge Aguinaldo's government, he was arrested, tried and executed together with his _____.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 40.

How well did you do? Did you get all the correct answers? If you got a perfect score, congratulations! You are more than ready for our next lesson.

If you got a score of 8 or 9, that's very good. You only need to review the items that you didn't get right.

But if you got a score of 7 or lower, you need to study the lesson again in order to understand it better.



Let's Remember

Andres Bonifacio is the Father of the Philippine Revolution because he founded the *Katipunan*. This organization was the sole instrument of revolution against the Spaniards. His poor background did not prevent Bonifacio from striving to achieve his dreams for his beloved country.

A patriotic and courageous leader, Bonifacio inspired many of his countrymen, including those from the middle class. He gained the respect of his countrymen because he did not give up his struggle even when the *Katipunan* experienced defeats and downfalls.

Andres Bonifacio did not die at the hands of foreign aggressors. Sadly, he died at the hands of his own countrymen. He may have died a traitor in the eyes of Aguinaldo's government but Bonifacio would remain a hero in the hearts of many Filipinos. Let us honor him not only by remembering this great man every November 30 (Bonifacio Day) but also by treasuring our freedom and independence.

You may turn to the next page for Lesson 3.

Other National Heroes

Do you know other Philippine national heroes aside from Jose Rizal and Andres Bonifacio? Do you know the significant things they have contributed to our country? This lesson will help you learn about our other national heroes.



Let's Try This

Before we start studying this lesson, try to answer this simple exercise. Match the names in Column **A** with the titles in Column **B**. Simply put a line to connect the matching pairs.

A

Melchora Aquino
Apolinario Mabini
Emilio Jacinto
Graciano Lopez Jaena
Gregorio del Pilar
Antonio Luna
Emilio Aguinaldo

B

Brains of the Katipunan
Founder of <i>La Solidaridad</i>
Mother of the Philippine Revolution
Sublime Paralytic
Greatest General of the Revolution
First President of the Philippine Republic
Hero of the Battle of Tirad Pass

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 40–41.

How well did you do? Did you get all the correct answers? If you did, that's very good! If you made a mistake, that's okay, too. Just study this lesson carefully so you would understand it better.



Let's Read

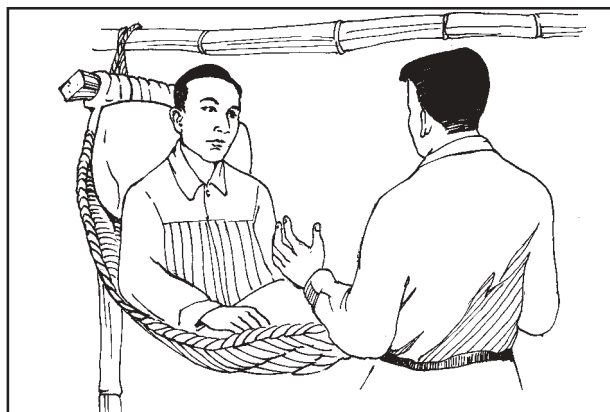
Read the paragraphs below to learn about two great heroes, Melchora Aquino and Apolinario Mabini.



The Mother of the Philippine Revolution

Melchora Aquino, better known as Tandang Sora, was born on January 6, 1812 in Banlat, Kalookan City. When Bonifacio declared war against the Spaniards in 1896, Tandang Sora helped the weak and the wounded Katipuneros. She provided them with medicine, food and other necessities. Her *sari-sari* store was a refuge for the rebels. Secret meetings of the Katipunan were held at her house in Balintawak.

When the Spaniards learned about her involvement in the revolution, she was exiled to Marianas along with 171 other Filipinos. She came back to the Philippines under the American regime. She died on March 2, 1919 at the age of 107.



The Sublime Paralytic

Apolinario Mabini was born on July 23, 1864 in Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas. Even as a boy, he struggled against poverty and illness. Mabini wanted to be a priest but he changed his mind and became a lawyer instead. An intelligent and patriotic man, he joined the *La Liga Filipina* in 1892. Even though he was paralyzed in 1896, it didn't prevent him from serving his country. He served as the secretary of foreign affairs and president of the cabinet in Aguinaldo's government. The American forces captured him in December 1899 and sent him to Guam in exile. He died of cholera on May 13, 1903 in Manila.



Let's Try This

Before we continue with our lesson, try to do this simple activity about what we have read. Place the following phrases in the appropriate box.

1. Mother of the Katipunan
2. Born in Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas
3. Sublime Paralytic
4. Joined the *La Liga Filipina* in 1892
5. Died on March 2, 1919
6. Helped the weak and wounded Katipuneros
7. Struggled against poverty and illness
8. Died at the age of 107
9. President of Aguinaldo's cabinet
10. Died of cholera

Melchora Aquino

Apolinario Mabini

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 41.

How well did you do? Did you get all the correct answers? If you did, that's very good! If you made a mistake, that's okay, too. Just pay closer attention as you go on with this lesson.



Let's Read

Did you know that some of our heroes were very young when they did great things for our country? You will read below about one such hero, Emilio Jacinto. Did you also know that there were many heroes who did not come from Luzon? Learn about Graciano Lopez Jaena from Iloilo, by reading the short article below.

Emilio Jacinto was born on December 15, 1875 in Trozo, Manila. He joined the Katipunan in 1894. Even though he was only 19, he became the Supremo's trusted friend and adviser. He wrote the *Kartilya ng Katipunan*, the primer which embodied the doctrines of the Katipunan.

Jacinto edited the organization's newspaper, *Kalayaan*. He also supervised the manufacture of gunpowder to be used against the Spaniards. He died of malaria on April 16, 1899. Emilio Jacinto was only 23 years old. Because of his numerous and significant contributions as a Katipunero, he was called "the Brains of the Katipunan."



The Brains of the Katipunan



The Founder of *La Solidaridad*

Graciano Lopez Jaena was born on December 18, 1856 in Jaro, Iloilo. His parents were poor but very religious. His mother wanted him to be a priest but he chose to be a doctor. He gave free services to the poor and this brought him closer to the people's hearts.

Jaena knew about the terrible abuses the Spaniards inflicted against the Filipinos. In 1874, he wrote the satire *Fray Botod*, in which he exposed the evils of the friars. He founded the newspaper of the Propaganda Movement, *La Solidaridad* and worked closely with Dr. Jose Rizal and Marcelo del Pilar. When the authorities

found out about his activities, he fled to Hongkong and then to Spain. He died on January 20, 1896.



Let's Try This

Do you know of other Filipino heroes who were born in or came from the Visayas or Mindanao? You can ask your family members, friends or other people to help you name such heroes. What were their achievements? Write your answers below.

You can refer to the *Answer Key* on page 41 for some sample answers to guide you.



Let's Read



The Hero of Tirad Pass

Gregorio del Pilar was born on November 14, 1875 in San Jose, Bulacan. As a young boy, he received booklets written by Jose Rizal and Graciano Lopez Jaena. He read them avidly, then hid them under his clothes in a trunk. Sometimes, he gave copies of these booklets to his trusted friends.

Even at a young age, del Pilar showed his bravery, intelligence and patriotism. His teacher was a priest whose sermons were always against the Filipinos. He distributed pamphlets against Rizal, Jaena, Plaridel and other patriotic Filipinos in Spain. One Sunday, del Pilar volunteered to distribute these pamphlets, much to his teacher's delight. At the risk of being discovered and punished, Del Pilar replaced the pages with the booklets written by Filipinos in Spain.

His love for his country grew and he served as Aguinaldo's bravest general. Del Pilar died at the Battle of Tirad Pass on December 2, 1899. The Americans took his pistol, diary and personal papers, boots, coat, pants and jewelry. They also took del Pilar's handkerchief, on which the name of his beloved Dolores was embroidered, and a locket containing strands of a woman's hair. The brave young general earned the love and respect of his people because of his heroism.



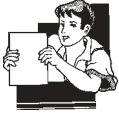
Let's Try This

B R A V E S T G E N E R A L T I R A M D G L
A K A R T I L Y A N G K A T I P U N A N R G
S E M I L O A K A R T I L Y O P N G L E A T
I J A C I N S T O F R A Y B O A D P A T C O
L E M I L I O J A C I N T O G T G O R E I J
I M G U N P L O W D E M R I Z R B U I S A T
O I G R E G I R I O D P H Y S I C I A N N E
S L T I R A D P A S S J B E F O F I L O O D
A O B R A I A S K A T I O B A T M A N K L C
N J E F F F R A Y B O T O D E I L O V A O E
J A Y J O Y I K A L A Y K E Q C E R E L P B
E C D E T S D L A S O L L G J S M R U A E Z
F I B E C K A I D A R I E A U K E S F Y Z D
G U N P O W D E R D A D T R P L A E G A J E
E T A R E D Z T W A I N S A M E R I K A A F
B R A I N S O F T H E K A T I P U N A N E E
Y U N A S B R E C K L A O L A P Y H U M N J
H B G T E L G R E G O R I O D E L P I L A R

Try to find these words in the puzzle above. They can be written either vertically or horizontally. A sample is shown to guide you.

1. *Kartilya ng Katipunan*
2. *kalayaan*
3. *gunpowder*
4. *Emilio Jacinto*
5. *malaria*
6. *Brains of the Katipunan*
7. *La Solidaridad*
8. *physician*
9. *Graciano Lopez Jaena*
10. *Fray Botod*
11. *Gregorio del Pilar*
12. *Tirad Pass*
13. *bravest general*
14. *booklets*
15. *patriotic*

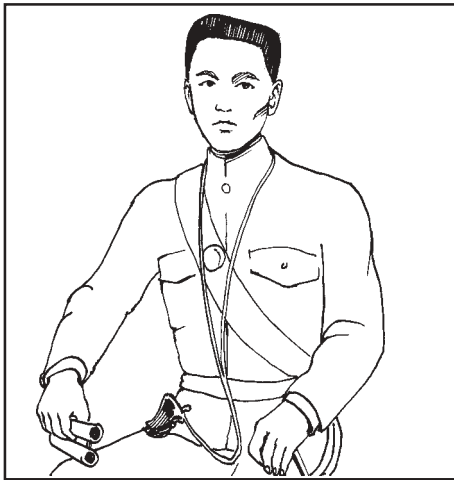
Did you find all of them? Refer to the *Answer Key* on page 42.



Let's Learn

Get a 5-peso coin. Do you see the hero whose face is shown on the coin? Who is he? _____

If you answered General Emilio Aguinaldo, you are correct. Let's learn about him in the short article below. You will also read below about another brave hero, General Antonio Luna.



The First President of the Philippine Republic

General Emilio Aguinaldo was born on March 22, 1869 in Kawit, Cavite. He was educated at the University of Santo Tomas and at the young age of 27, he was already the mayor of Cavite Viejo and the local leader of the Katipunan. He was a brilliant military commander and his troops won against the Spaniards for the most part of Cavite.

On June 12, 1898, he proclaimed the first republic in Asia, the Republic of the Philippines, with himself as president. He died on February 6, 1964 at the Veterans' Memorial Hospital in Quezon City. He was 95 years old.

General Antonio Luna was born on October 29, 1866 in Binondo, Manila. He studied at the Ateneo de Manila, then at the University of Santo Tomas. His brother, Juan Luna, then invited him to Europe. There he pursued further studies at the University of Barcelona and the Central University of Madrid. He became a Doctor of Pharmacy in 1890.

He shared the belief of *La Liga Filipina* that the Philippines should be made a province of Spain so Filipinos could enjoy the rights and privileges of Spanish citizens. He was a contributor of *La Solidaridad* and one of the propagandists who worked for political reforms in the Philippines. He served as Chief of War Operations in the army, and was assassinated in Cabanatuan City on June 5, 1899.



The Greatest General of the Revolution



Let's Try This

Here are some of the difficult words you might have encountered in this lesson. Look up their meanings in the *Glossary* in pages 44–45.

1. Significant
2. Sublime
3. Paralytic
4. Refuge
5. Cholera
6. Malaria
7. Gravity
8. Satire
9. Brilliant



Let's See What You Have Learned

Before you finish studying this lesson, answer this simple test to determine how much you have learned. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers. To help you out, you may refer back to the discussions at any time.

1. Melchora Aquino is better known as _____.
2. Apolinario Mabini was _____ in 1896.
3. The Sublime Paralytic died of _____ on May 13, 1903.
4. Emilio Jacinto supervised the manufacture of _____ to be used against the Spaniards.
5. Graciano Lopez Jaena became a physician even though his mother wanted him to become a _____.
6. Jaena founded the _____.
7. _____ read booklets written by Filipino propagandists even when he was a young boy.
8. Gregorio del Pilar became the Hero of _____.
9. General Antonio Luna was assassinated in _____.
10. _____ proclaimed Philippine Independence on June 12, 1898.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 42.

How well did you do? If you got a perfect score, congratulations! You have learned a lot from this lesson.

If your score is 8 or 9, that's very good! You just need to review the items that you missed.

If you got a score of 7 or lower, you need to review the whole lesson in order to understand it better.



Let's Remember

Aside from Jose Rizal and Andres Bonifacio, there are other patriotic Filipinos who made great contributions to our country's development. Some of these are Melchora Aquino, Apolinario Mabini, Emilio Jacinto and many others. They sacrificed their lives and fought courageously in order to achieve freedom and independence. Let us always remember their sacrifices and keep their memories close to our hearts.



Let's Sum Up

Heroes like Jose Rizal, Andres Bonifacio, Melchora Aquino and many others are recognized and honored because of their important contributions to our country. The independence and freedom we enjoy today are products of their struggle against foreign oppressors.

We must always remember and honor these remarkable and patriotic people. Very importantly, let us not waste the precious gift they have given us — an independent and free Philippines.



What Have You Learned?

Before you finish studying this module, answer this test to determine how much you have learned from this module.

A. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. The founder of the *La Liga Filipina* was _____, together with other Filipino propagandists in Spain.
2. His two novels, _____ and *El Filibusterismo*, were considered as an attack against the Church and the Spanish colonial rule.
3. Because of his ceaseless efforts to help his countrymen, Spanish officials referred to Rizal as “the principal organizer and the living soul of _____.”
4. Rizal was executed on December 30, 1896 in _____.
5. The Father of the Philippine Revolution is _____.
6. Bonifacio founded the _____.
7. On August 23, 1896, Katipuneros met at Pugadlawin and tore their _____.
8. A rivalry developed between the Supremo and _____.
9. The Supremo was executed with his _____ in Mt. Nagpatong, near Mt. Buntis.
10. Melchora Aquino is more popularly known as _____.
11. She helped the weak and wounded _____.
12. Apolinario Mabini was called the _____.
13. The Brains of the Katipunan was _____.
14. He organized the Katipunan’s newspaper, _____.
15. Graciano Lopez Jaena founded the newspaper _____.

16. The Hero of Tirad Pass was _____.
17. He served as Aguinaldo's bravest _____.
18. The greatest general of the revolution against the Spaniards was _____.
19. The first president of the Philippine Republic was _____.
20. The first republic in Asia was the _____.

B. Choose two (2) national heroes and explain why they should be admired and honored by all Filipinos. Discuss briefly their main achievements. Write your answers below. (Total: 4 points)

Hero 1: _____

Main achievements/Why I admire him/her:

Hero 2: _____

Main achievements/Why I admire him/her:

Have you finished answering? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 43.

How well did you do? If you got a perfect score, congratulations! This means that you have learned a lot from this module.

If you got a score of 17 to 19, that's very good! You just need to go back to the items that you didn't get right.

However, if you got a score of 16 or lower, you must review the whole module in order for you to understand it better.



Answer Key

A. Let's See What You Already Know (page 2)

1. Jose Rizal
2. Melchora Aquino
3. Andres Bonifacio
4. Apolinario Mabini
5. Emilio Jacinto
6. Graciano Lopez Jaena
7. Gregorio del Pilar
8. Antonio Luna
9. Emilio Aguinaldo

B. Lesson 1

Let's Study and Analyze (pages 4–5)

1



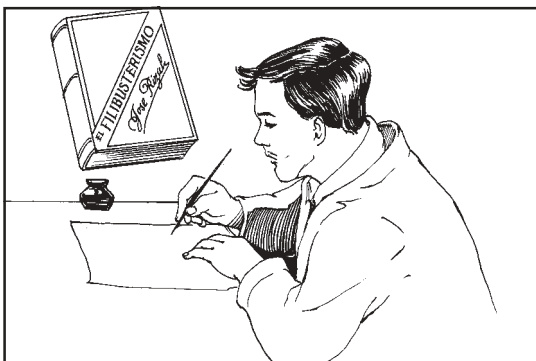
Rizal as a baby

3



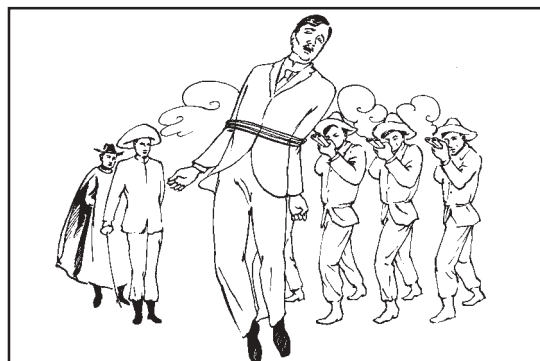
Rizal writing the *Noli Me Tangere*

4



Rizal writing the *El Filibusterismo*

6



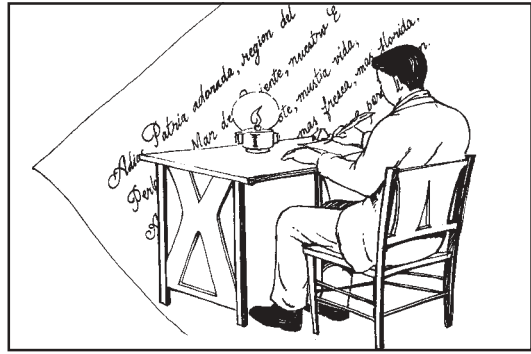
Rizal's execution

2



Rizal as a seven-year-old poet

5



Rizal writing the poem *Mi Ultimo Adios*

Let's Try This (page 6)

Possible answers:

- ◆ You would feel angry and stop the Spanish friar from humiliating your countryman.
- ◆ You would feel angry but would not do anything.
- ◆ You would feel sad.

Let's Think About This (page 7)

Possible answers:

- ◆ Rizal was intelligent, artistic and very diligent.
- ◆ He studied hard and practiced to improve his skills.
- ◆ He was dignified, diligent and persevering.

Let's Review (page 7)

1. Jose Rizal was born in Calamba, Laguna.
2. No, Jose Rizal came from a quite wealthy family.
3. Jose Rizal left for Spain because he knew that to fulfill his mission for his country, he would have to go abroad for further studies.
4. Yes. The Spaniards treated him as an equal and he was greatly respected and admired in his university.

Let's Try This (page 8)

- 4 a. Governor General Terrero read Rizal's novel.
3 b. Rizal came back to the Philippines as a linguist and an ophthalmic surgeon.
2 c. The *Noli Me Tangere* was published.
1 d. Rizal began writing the *Noli Me Tangere*.
5 e. The *Noli Me Tangere* was referred to the Commission of Censorship.

Let's Think About This (page 9)

Possible answers:

- ◆ You would still come back to the Philippines even if you knew your life would be in danger.
- ◆ You would not come back to the Philippines until you knew it was safe to do so.
- ◆ You would not come back to the Philippines and would just live in Spain.

Let's Try This (page 10)

patriotic	hardworking	diligent
courageous	wise	
helpful	dignified	

Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 12–13)

1. Jose Rizal
2. Calamba
3. read
4. Spanish friars
5. *Noli Me Tangere*
6. *filibustero*/subversive
7. anti-clerical
8. revolution
9. December 30, 1896
10. country

C. Lesson 2

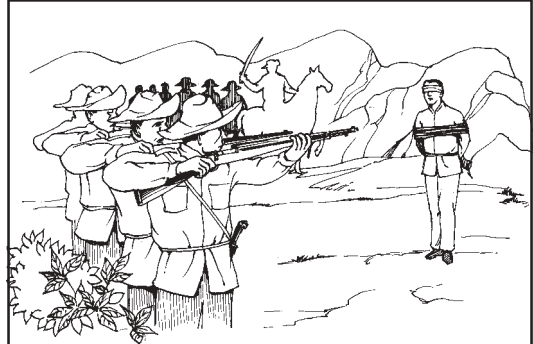
Let's Study and Analyze (pages 15–16)

2



Bonifacio and Gregoria getting married

6



Bonifacio's execution

4



Katipuneros tearing their *cedulas*

3



The Blood Compact

5



Katipuneros fighting with the Spaniards

1



Bonifacio as a baby

Let's Review (pages 16–17)

1. Andres Bonifacio was born on November 30, 1863.
2. No. He came from a poor family.
3. His father was a kargador and his mother worked at a cigarette factory.
4. He left school to provide for his brothers and sisters.

Let's Think About This (page 19)

Possible answers:

- ◆ I would still join the *Katipunan* even if I knew my life would be in danger. This way, I would be able to help free my country. This is a noble cause that is worth dying for.
- ◆ I would not join the *Katipunan*. My life and my family are more important.

Let's Think About This (page 21)

There are many rivalries and divisions happening in our society today. These are similar to what happened between Bonifacio and Aguinaldo, and between the two *Katipunan* councils. Some examples of those rivalries and divisions are politicians fighting over power, friends becoming enemies because of money, brothers fighting over an inheritance, and many others.

Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 23–24)

1. Andres Bonifacio
2. November 30, 1863
3. 18 years old
4. smart
5. La Liga Filipina
6. *Kataastaasang Kagalang-galangang Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan* or *Katipunan*
7. *Cedulas*
8. *Magdiwang*
9. Tejeros
10. brother

D. Lesson 3

Let's Try This (page 25)

1. Melchora Aquino – Mother of the Philippine Revolution
2. Apolinario Mabini – Sublime Paralytic
3. Emilio Jacinto – Brains of the *Katipunan*
4. Graciano Lopez Jaena – Founder of *La Solidaridad*
5. Gregorio del Pilar – Hero of the Battle of Tirad Pass

6. Antonio Luna – Greatest General of the Revolution
7. Emilio Aguinaldo – First President of the Philippine Republic

Let's Try This (page 27)

Melchora Aquino

- ◆ Mother of the Katipunan
- ◆ Died on March 2, 1919
- ◆ Helped the weak and wounded katipuneros
- ◆ Died at the age of 107

Apolinario Mabini

- ◆ Born in Talaga, Tanauan, Batangas
- ◆ Sublime Paralytic
- ◆ Joined the *La Liga Filipina* in 1892
- ◆ Struggled against poverty and illness
- ◆ President of the cabinet
- ◆ Died of cholera

Let's Try This (page 29)

Sample answers:

- ◆ Lapu-Lapu — He was a brave chieftain of Cebu who fought the Spaniards when they first came to the country. He killed the famous explorer, Magellan.
- ◆ Teresa Magbanua — She was the first woman general in the Visayas and fought many battles against the Spaniards.
- ◆ Simeon Gonzales — He was the military commander in Mindanao under Aguinaldo during the revolution. He led the Surigaonons in the battles against the Spaniards.

Let's Try This (page 30)

B	R	A	V	E	S	T	G	E	N	E	R	A	L	T	I	R	A	M	D	G	L
A	K	A	R	T	I	L	Y	A	N	G	K	A	T	I	P	U	N	A	N	R	G
S	E	M	I	L	O	A	K	A	R	T	I	L	Y	O	P	N	G	L	E	A	T
I	J	A	C	I	N	S	T	O	F	R	A	Y	B	O	A	D	P	A	T	C	O
L	E	M	I	L	I	O	J	A	C	I	N	T	O	G	T	G	O	R	E	I	J
I	M	G	U	N	P	L	O	W	D	E	M	R	I	Z	R	B	U	I	S	A	T
O	I	G	R	E	G	I	R	I	O	D	P	H	Y	S	I	C	I	A	N	N	E
S	L	T	I	R	A	D	P	A	S	S	J	B	E	F	O	F	I	L	O	O	D
A	O	B	R	A	I	A	S	K	A	T	I	O	B	A	T	M	A	N	K	L	C
N	J	E	F	F	F	R	A	Y	B	O	T	O	D	E	I	L	O	V	A	O	E
J	A	Y	J	O	Y	I	K	A	L	A	Y	K	E	Q	C	E	R	E	L	P	B
E	C	D	E	T	S	D	L	A	S	O	L	L	G	J	S	M	R	U	A	E	Z
F	I	B	E	C	K	A	I	D	A	R	I	E	A	U	K	E	S	F	Y	Z	D
G	U	N	P	O	W	D	E	R	D	A	D	T	R	P	L	A	E	G	A	J	E
E	T	A	R	E	D	Z	T	W	A	I	N	S	A	M	E	R	I	K	A	A	F
B	R	A	I	N	S	O	F	T	H	E	K	A	T	I	P	U	N	A	N	E	E
Y	U	N	A	S	B	R	E	C	K	L	A	O	L	A	P	Y	H	U	M	N	J
H	B	G	T	E	L	G	R	E	G	O	R	I	O	D	E	L	P	I	L	A	R

Let's See What You Have Learned (page 32)

1. Tandang Sora
2. paralyzed
3. cholera
4. gunpowder
5. priest
6. *La Solidaridad*
7. Gregorio del Pilar
8. Tirad Pass
9. Cabanatuan City
10. Emilio Aguinaldo

E. What Have You Learned? (pages 34–35)

- A.
 1. Jose Rizal
 2. *Noli Me Tangere*
 3. insurrection
 4. Bagumbayan/Luneta
 5. Andres Bonifacio
 6. *Katipunan/KKK/Kataastaasang Kagalang-galangang Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan*
 7. *cedulas*
 8. Emilio Aguinaldo
 9. brother
 10. Tandang Sora
 11. Katipuneros
 12. Sublime Paralytic
 13. Emilio Jacinto
 14. *Kalayaan*
 15. *La Solidaridad*
 16. Gregorio del Pilar
 17. general
 18. Antonio Luna
 19. Emilio Aguinaldo
 20. Philippines

B. Answers will vary. Below is a sample answer.

Hero: Andres Bonifacio

I admire him because even though he was very poor, he was able to do great things. He was the founder of the Katipunan, the revolutionary group that fought against the Spanish oppressors. I also admire him because he was very intelligent, hardworking and responsible. When his parents died, he worked hard to support his brothers and sisters. His love for his family is comparable to his love for the Philippines.



Glossary

- Annul** To declare publicly that a legal contract is no longer valid
- Anti-clerical handbills** Printed sheets of paper distributed by hand. They contain articles against the Spanish friars
- Assassinate** To murder or kill, especially for religious and political reasons
- Boastful** Given to boasting or bragging about oneself
- Brilliant** A person showing outstanding intelligence or talent
- Cholera** A dangerous infectious disease characterized by violent vomiting and dysentery
- Colonize** To establish a colony in a particular country
- Consummatum est** Latin phrase meaning “it is over”
- Corrupt** Dishonest
- Courageous** Having or showing courage; brave
- Dignified** Showing or consistent with dignity
- Diligent** A person showing earnest care and effort
- Doctrine** A belief, theory or set of ideas taught and accepted by a particular group
- Drastic** Acting rapidly and strongly
- Enmity** Hatred, especially when shared
- Exile** To force to leave one’s own country
- Friar** A member of a Roman Catholic order of men
- Greedy** Filled with greed
- Hardworking** Working hard; industrious
- Helpful** Giving help or aid; useful
- Insurrection** An act or instance of rebelling against the government

Intellect The capacity for thought especially when highly developed

Malaria A serious disease with chills and fever that is spread by the bite of a mosquito

Nationalism Love of one's country

Ophthalmic surgeon A doctor specializing in the treatment and operation of eye ailments

Oppressor A person or a group of people governing in a harsh and cruel way

Paralytic Caused by or suffering from paralysis (paralysis is the partial or complete loss of one's ability to move or feel)

Patriotic Someone who loves and serves his country devotedly

Plotting Planning

Reform Improvement or removal of what is bad

Refuge Shelter or protection from danger or distress

Rift A break in friendly relations

Rivalry The act of rivaling (rival means to be in competition with a person)

Satire Literary work meant to show the weaknesses of someone or something

Scholastic Anything relating to schools, pupils or education

Significant Important, special or meaningful

Stevedore Loader; dockworker, dockhand

Sublime Grand or noble in thought, expression, or manner

Subversive A person who tries to destroy or weaken the government or the established political system

Treason The crime of trying or helping to overthrow the government of one's country

Wise Having or showing wisdom; prudent; sensible



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