



What Is This Module About?

Our national flag, anthem, and language are the three most important symbols of our country. They represent our independence and the brave Filipinos who died fighting for our country. They represent all Filipinos and our dreams for our beloved fatherland.

Have you ever wondered how our national flag was made and what it stands for? Also how our national anthem developed? Have you ever heard or read about how our national language began? In this module, you will learn the history of our national flag, anthem, and national language. As you learn more about them, you will feel proud that you are a Filipino.

This module is divided into three lessons:

Lesson 1 – *History and Meaning of Our National Flag*

Lesson 2 – *How Our National Anthem Developed*

Lesson 3 – *How Our National Language Began*



What Will You Learn From This Module?

After studying this module, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify the Filipinos behind the making of the Philippine national flag;
- ◆ give the meaning of the different parts and colors of the Philippine national flag;

- ◆ identify the important people behind the Philippine national anthem;
- ◆ explain the importance of having a national language and using it every opportunity we get; and
- ◆ show respect for our national symbols.



Let's See What You Already Know

Before you start studying this module, take this test to know how much you already know about the topic. Write the letter of the correct answer on the space before each number.

- _____ 1. He designed the Philippine national flag.
- a. Manuel Quezon
 - b. Andres Bonifacio
 - c. Emilio Aguinaldo
- _____ 2. She sewed the first Philippine flag.
- a. Gabriela Silang
 - b. Melchora Aquino
 - c. Marcela Agoncillo

- _____ 3. The three stars in our national flag represent _____.
- a. Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao
 - b. Gomez, Burgoz and Zamora
 - c. Pride, honor and patriotism
- _____ 4. He composed the melody of the Philippine national anthem.
- a. Julio Garcia
 - b. Juan Dela Cruz
 - c. Julian Felipe
- _____ 5. He wrote the lyrics of the Philippine national anthem.
- a. Jose Palma
 - b. Jose Burgos
 - c. Jose Rizal
- _____ 6. Our national anthem is entitled _____.
- a. Bayang Magiliw
 - b. Lupang Hinirang

c. Lupang Hiniram

_____ 7. This language was chosen as the basis of our national language.

a. Cebuano

b. Ilocano

c. Tagalog

_____ 8. He is the Father of the National Language.

a. Manuel Quezon

b. Manuel Roxas

c. Carlos Romulo

_____ 9. To achieve unity, it is important that we have a _____.

a. national flag

b. national language

c. national anthem

_____ 10. The Philippine national language is _____.

a. Filipino

b. Tagalog

c. Filipina

Well, how was it? Do you think you fared 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 the topics in this module. You may still study the module to review what you already know. Who knows, you might learn a few more new things as well.

If you got a low score, don't feel bad. This means that this module is for you. It will help you to understand important concepts that you can apply in your daily life. 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 go now to the next page to begin Lesson 1.

History and Meaning of Our National Flag

You see the Philippine flag in all public places like schools, government agencies, plazas, etc. You see it, too, in many private places. Do you know what its colors and parts stand for?

In this lesson, you will know the people behind the first Philippine flag. You will also learn what its colors and parts stand for.



Let's Try This

Below are some of the difficult words you will meet in the lesson. Look up the meaning of each word in the *Glossary* on pages 43–44. If you know what they mean, it will be easy for you to understand what you read.

- ◆ Exile
- ◆ Ambassador
- ◆ Revolutionary
- ◆ Skillful
- ◆ Sketch



Let's Read

Read and find out how the first Philippine flag was made. Who designed it? Who made it?



General Emilio Aguinaldo designed the first Philippine flag. He did it during his exile (forced stay) in Hong Kong. He brought a sketch of his design to **Felipe Agoncillo**. Agoncillo was an ambassador in the revolutionary government led by Aguinaldo.

General Aguinaldo asked **Marcela Agoncillo**, Felipe's wife, to sew the first Philippine flag. Marcela was very skillful in sewing. She happily accepted the honor of making the flag. She immediately began working on it. She was happy that she was doing something important for her fatherland.



Let's Think About This

If you were Marcela Agoncillo, would you agree to sew the first Philippine flag? Why or why not? You may write your answer on the space below.

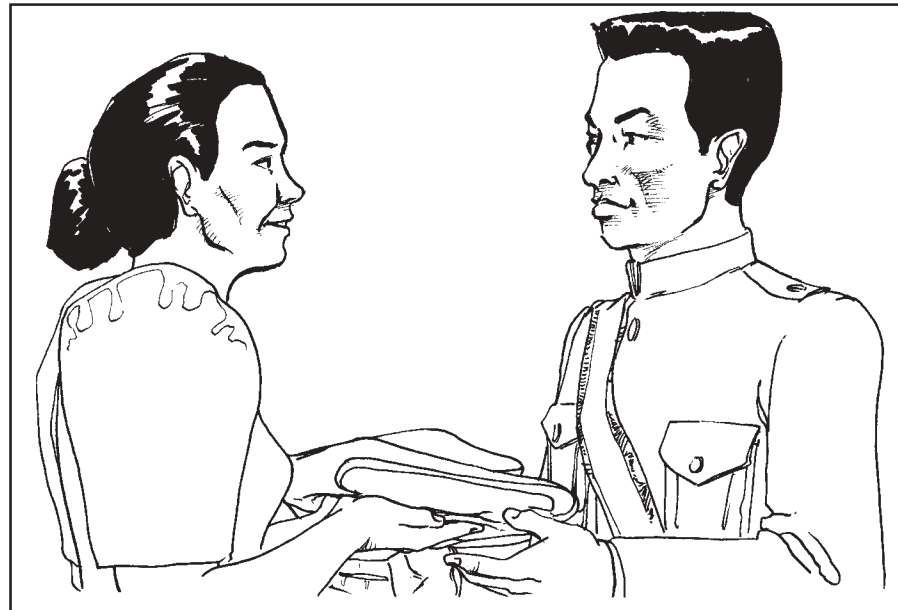
Compare your answer with the answer given in the *Answer Key* on page 36.



Let's Read

Read and find out who helped Marcela Agoncillo sew the first Philippine flag.

Two other women helped Marcela Agoncillo sew the first Philippine flag. They were *Lorenza Agoncillo*, Marcela's daughter, and *Delfina Herbosa de Natividad*, the niece of Dr. Jose Rizal. The three women worked hard on the flag. After five days, Marcela presented the new flag to General Emilio Aguinaldo.

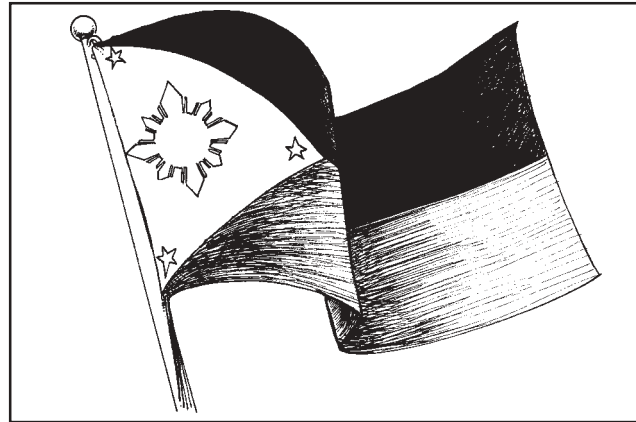


Who helped Marcela Agoncillo make the first Philippine flag? If you say Lorenza Agoncillo and Delfina Herbosa de Natividad, you are correct.



Let's Read

What does the Filipino flag stand for? Do you know what its colors and parts mean? Read on!



The upper part of the Philippine national flag is *blue*. The **blue** part stands for *peace, truth* and *justice*. The lower part is *red*. The **red** part stands for *patriotism* and *bravery*. It stands for the *Filipinos' bravery and willingness to die fighting for their country*.

A **white triangle** is found on the left side of our national flag. Note that the sides of this triangle are equal. This stands for *equality among Filipinos*. **White** stands for *purity or freedom from evil*.

A **sun and three stars** are inside the white triangle. The **sun** has *eight rays*. These symbolize the first eight provinces that fought against Spain. These provinces are *Manila, Laguna, Pampanga, Cavite, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Batangas, and Tarlac*. The **three stars** around the sun stand for our three major islands: *Luzon, Visayas* and *Mindanao*.

Our *national flag* is one of the most beautiful symbols of our country. It represents the Filipinos' struggle to achieve independence. It stands for our freedom. We should be proud of our national flag and honor it all the time.



Let's Review

A. Try to match the items in Column A with the items in Column B. Connect them by a line.

A

Blue part

Stars

Red part

Eight rays of the sun

Triangle with equal sides

B

first provinces that fought against Spain

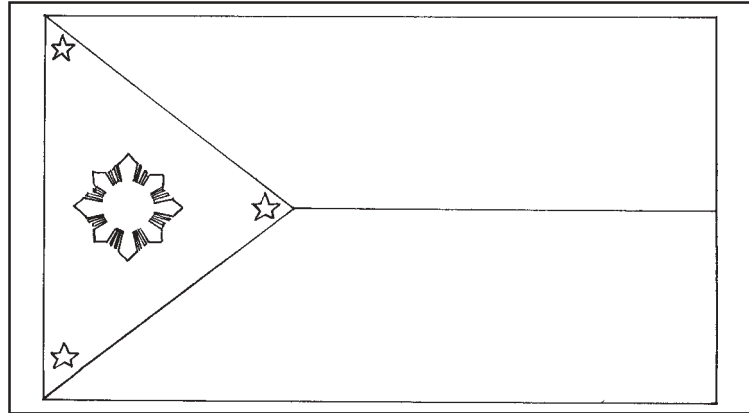
peace, truth and justice

patriotism and bravery

three major islands of the Philippines

equality among Filipinos

B. Color the national flag below. Make sure that you use the correct color for each part.



Have you finished doing the exercise? Compare your answers with those given in the *Answer Key* on page 37.

How well did you do? Did you get all the answers correct? If you did, that's very good! If you made a mistake, don't worry. Review the items you missed.



Let's Remember

- ◆ **General Emilio Aguinaldo** designed the Philippine national flag.
- ◆ **Marcela Agoncillo** sewed the first Philippine national flag with the help of his daughter, **Lorenza Agoncillo** and **Delfina Herbosa de Natividad**, a niece of Dr. Jose Rizal.
- ◆ The *blue part* of our flag stands for peace, truth and justice.

- ◆ The *red part* of our flag stands for patriotism and bravery. It also stands for the Filipinos' willingness to die fighting for our country.
- ◆ The *white triangle* stands for purity or freedom from evil. The *equal sides* of the triangle stand for equality among Filipinos.
- ◆ The *eight rays* of the sun stand for the first eight provinces that fought against Spain.
- ◆ The *three stars* around the sun stand for our three major islands. These are Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.



Let' See What You Have Learned

Before you finish studying this lesson, answer the test below in order to know how much you have learned from this lesson. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. General Emilio Aguinaldo designed the first _____.
2. He brought a sketch to _____, an ambassador in his revolutionary government.
3. The one who sewed the first Philippine flag with the help of Lorenza Agoncillo and Delfina Herbosa de Natividad was _____.
4. The color of the upper part of our national flag is _____.
5. This color stands for peace, truth and _____.

6. The lower part of the Philippine flag is _____.
7. This color symbolizes _____, bravery, and the Filipinos' willingness to die for the country.
8. A white _____ occupies the left side of our national flag.
9. The three stars stand for the _____ of the Philippines.
10. The _____ symbolize the first eight provinces that fought against Spain.

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

How well did you do? Were you able to get all the answers correct? If you got a perfect score, congratulations! This means that you really learned a lot from this lesson. You are more than ready for our next lesson.

If your score is 8 or 9, that's very good! You just need to review the difficult points in this lesson.

However, if your score is 7 or lower, you need to review the entire lesson in order to understand it better.

How Our National Anthem Developed

Do you know what a national anthem is? It is a song of praise to a nation. Our national anthem is a symbol of our country's freedom and independence. Do you know what the national anthem of the Philippines is? Our national anthem is *Lupang Hinirang*. Do you know how to sing our national anthem? Can you recite its lyrics by heart? Do you know how our national anthem was developed?

After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ discuss how our national anthem was developed; and
- ◆ show appreciation for our national anthem by singing it and reciting its lyrics by heart.



Let's Sing

Lupang Hinirang

*Bayang magiliw
Perlas ng silanganan
Alab ng puso
Sa dibdib mo'y buhay.*

*Lupang hinirang
Duyan ka ng magiting
Sa manlulupig
Di ka pasisiil.*

*Sa dagat at bundok
Sa simoy at sa langit mong bughaw*

*May dilag ang tula
At awit sa paglayang minamahal.
Ang kislap ng watawat mo'y tagumpay na nagniningning
Ang bituin at araw niya
Kailanpama'y di magdidilim.*

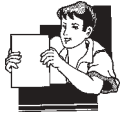
*Lupa ng araw
Ng luwalhati't pagsinta
Buhay ay langit sa piling mo
Aming ligaya ng pag may mang-aapi
Ang mamatay ng dahil sa iyo.*



Let's Think About This

Were you able to sing the Philippine national anthem? What does our national anthem tell us? How did you feel while singing *Lupang Hinirang*?

Compare your answer with the sample answer in the *Answer Key* on page 38.



Let's Learn

The title of the Philippine national anthem is *Lupang Hinirang*. It tells of the Filipinos' fight for freedom. It also tells of their patriotism and love for our fatherland and readiness to die fighting for it. Think of this when you sing it.



Let's Try This

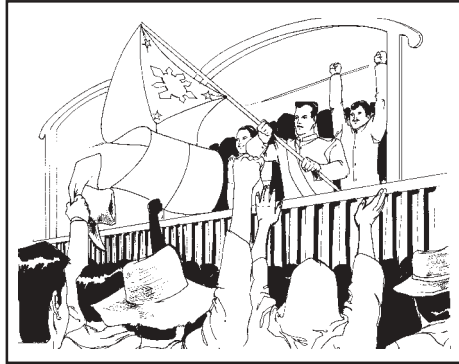
Below are some words you will meet in this lesson. Look them up in the *Glossary* on pages 43–44 to know what they mean.

- ◆ Dialect
- ◆ Masses
- ◆ Unity
- ◆ Analysis
- ◆ Structure
- ◆ Symbolize



Let's Read

As the leader of the revolutionary government, **General Aguinaldo** saw the need for national symbols to unite all Filipinos. A **national anthem** is one of the most important national symbols. General Aguinaldo requested Julian Felipe to compose a dignified march. Aguinaldo wanted this march to be played during the Proclamation of Independence on June 12, 1898. **Julian Felipe** was a talented pianist and composer from Cavite.



After only five days, Julian Felipe finished the march. He called it *Marcha Nacional Filipina*. When Aguinaldo and the other revolutionary leaders heard it, they agreed that it was perfect for a national march.

Marcha Nacional Filipina was first heard on **June 12, 1898** in **Kawit, Cavite**. It was also the first time that the Philippine flag was officially flown.

The Filipinos welcomed the march but they felt something lacking. Without words, *Marcha Nacional Filipina* was nothing but a march.



Let's Think About This

How do you think the *Marcha Nacional Filipina* became the *Lupang Hinirang*? You may write your answer below.

Compare your answer with the sample given in the *Answer Key* on page 38.



Let's Read

The 23-year old, *Jose Palma*, was a poet and a soldier. He saw the need for words for *Marcha Nacional Filipina* that would express the love of Filipinos for the country. Palma was a staff of *La Independencia*, a newspaper then being published in Pangasinan. The young Palma decided to write a poem to suit the music of the march. The poem entitled *Filipinas* was written in Spanish.

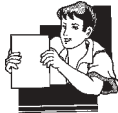
La Independencia published the score of *Marcha Nacional Filipina* together with the words of Palma's poem. The Filipino people quickly adapted the anthem. The American colonizers banned the singing of *Filipinas* because of its increasing popularity.



Let's Think About This

What would you do if someone tries to stop you from singing the national anthem? Would you stop or would you continue to sing it? Why or why not?

Compare what you think with the sample given in the *Answer Key* on page 38.



Let's Learn

Filipinas was originally written in Spanish. Two people, *Camilo Osias* and *M.A.L. Lane* decided to translate it to English. Because not all Filipinos can understand Spanish or English, *Felipe de Leon* translated the original Spanish lyrics to Filipino. It became the *Lupang Hinirang*. Today, the Philippine national anthem is sung in Filipino.



Let's Try This

Below is a part of the English translation of our national anthem. See if you can supply the missing words. Choose them from the list of words in the box.

*Land of the _____,
Child of the _____ returning,
With fervor burning,
Thee do our souls adore.*

*Land dear and _____,
Cradle of _____ heroes,
Never shall _____,
Trample thy _____ shore.*

*Ever within thy skies and through thy _____
And over thy _____ and sea,
Do we _____ thy radiance, feel the throb
Of glorious _____.*

invaders	hills
clouds	liberty
behold	sacred
holy	morning
noble	sun

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



Let's Remember

- ◆ The title of the Philippine national anthem is *Lupang Hinirang*.
- ◆ *Julian Felipe* composed the *Marcha Nacional Filipina*.
- ◆ *Jose Palma* wrote the poem, *Filipinas*. This became the lyrics of the Philippine national anthem.
- ◆ *Camilo Osias* and *M.A.L. Lane* translated the Spanish lyrics to English.
- ◆ *Felipe de Leon* translated the original Spanish lyrics to Filipino which became *Lupang Hinirang*.



Let's See What You Have Learned

Before you finish studying this lesson, answer the test below to find out how much you have learned from this lesson. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. The Philippine national anthem is entitled _____.
2. Aguinaldo asked _____ to compose a march that will be part of the preparations for the proclamation of independence.
3. He was a talented pianist and composer from _____.
4. The title of the march was _____.
5. This march was first heard on _____ in Kawit, Cavite.

6. It was the proclamation of _____ of the Philippines.
7. A young poet named _____ wrote a poem that served as the lyrics for the march.
8. The poem was entitled _____, and it was written in Spanish.
9. Camilo Osias and M.A.L. Lane translated the national anthem to _____.
10. The one who translated the original Spanish lyrics to Filipino was _____.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 39 of this module.

How well did you do? If you got a perfect score, congratulations! This means you learned a lot from this lesson. You are more than ready to proceed to Lesson 3.

If your score is 8 or 9, that's very good! You just need to review the parts you found difficult in this lesson.

However, if your score is 7 or lower, you need to review the entire lesson to understand it better.

How Our National Language Began

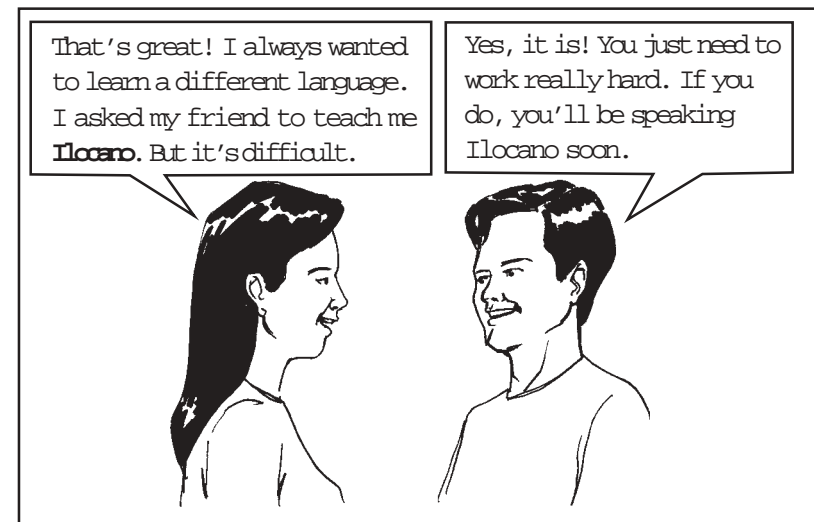
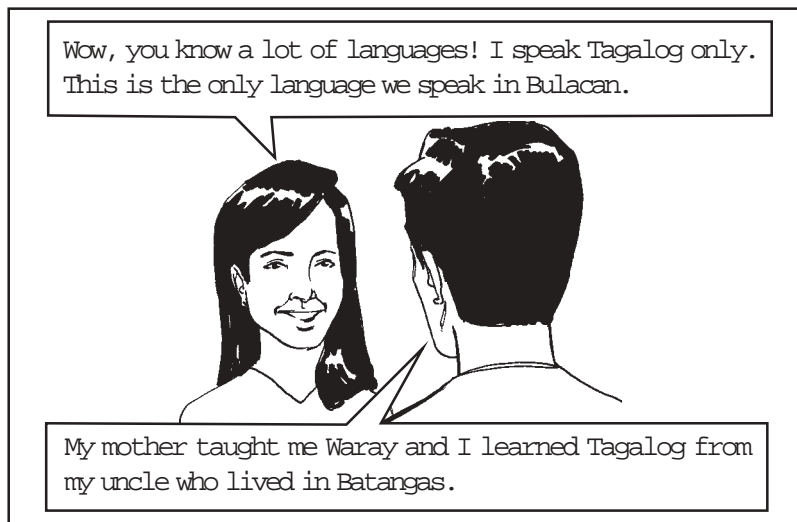
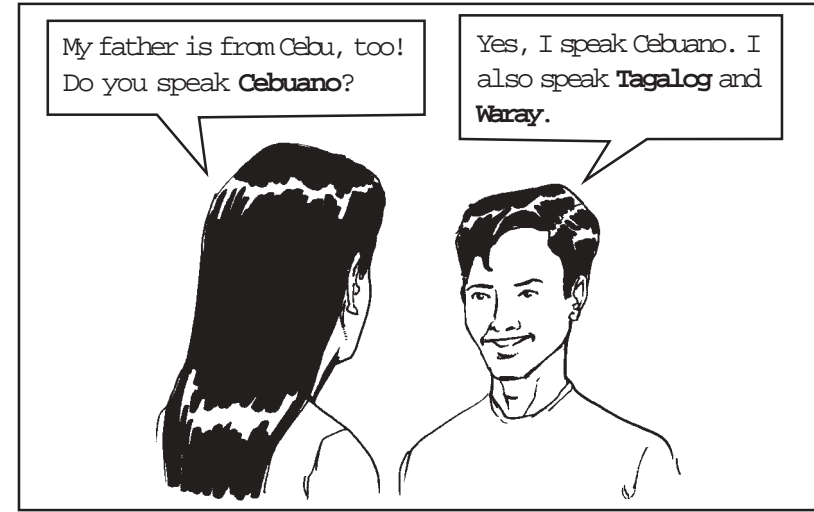
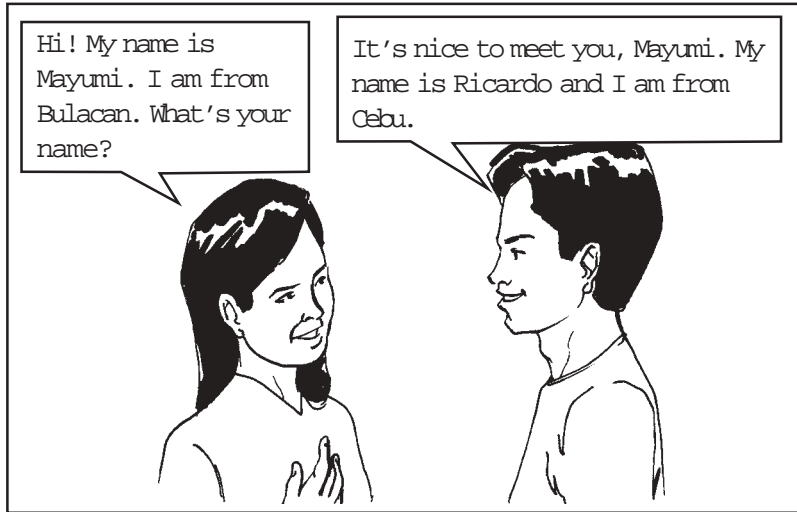
Do you know what our national language is? If you answered *Filipino*, you're right! *Filipino* is the Philippine national language. Why do you think it's important that we have one national language even though we have so many languages? You will learn the answer to this question in this lesson.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ discuss how our national language began; and
- ◆ explain the importance of having a national language.



Let's Read

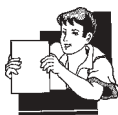




Let's Think About This

Do you know other Philippine language/s? What language/s do you speak at home? What language/s do you use when talking to your friends? You may write your answers below.

Compare your answers with the sample answers given in the *Answer Key* on page 40. You may show your answers to your Instructional Manager for comment.



Let's Learn

There are more than 150 languages and dialects in the Philippines. Tagalog, Cebuano, Waray and Ilocano are only a few of these languages. There are eight major languages in the Philippines. These are *Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Hiligaynon, Bicolano, Waray, Kapampangan* and *Pangasinan*. Native speakers of these major languages constitute more than eighty percent of the population. Most Filipinos today speak their native language at home, instead of using our national language, *Filipino*.



Let's Try This

Do you know some of the cities and provinces where the major languages are spoken? Find out by matching the languages in Column A with the cities/provinces in Column B. Draw a line to connect the matching pairs.

A

Tagalog

Cebuano

Ilocano

Hiligaynon

Bicolano

Waray

Kapampangan

Pangasinan

B

Naga

Iloilo

Isabela

Pangasinan

Samar

Cebu

Batangas

Pampanga

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



Let's Try This

We have many languages but we have only **one** national language. Do you know why? You may write your answer below.

Compare your answer with the sample answer given in the *Answer Key* on page 40.



Let's Read

Let's take a look at the history of our national language.

During the Spanish rule, ***Spanish*** was the language used in formal schools, religious ceremonies and government transactions. However, the Spaniards did not adopt a one-language policy. This means that the Spaniards encouraged Filipinos to use their different languages. They thought that they would have better control of them if Filipinos spoke different languages and did not understand each other. The Filipinos would be united if they only have one national language.

When the Americans occupied the Philippines, they made ***English*** the official language in schools and government offices. Most Filipinos learned to speak English, but it did not become the common language of the masses. It was spoken only by a small portion of the population. This gave rise to the need for a national language.



Let's Think About This

Would you want Spanish or English to become our national language? Why or why not? Write your answer below.

Compare your answer with the sample answer given in the *Answer Key* on page 41. You may show your answer to your Instructional Manager.

Why do we need a national language? Read on to find out?



Let's Read



Manuel L. Quezon recognized the need for a national language. He believed that a national language is a symbol of the people's freedom, independence and unity.

He emphasized the need for a national language by telling a story about how the differences in languages caused fights in his school. "*The Tagalogs used to fight with the Ilocanos, the Pampangos with the Visayans, and the Visayans with the Tagalogs, etc. because they did not understand each other.*"

Research was done on different Philippine languages to find out which one would be the basis for establishing a national language.



Let's Think About This

In choosing the language to be used as basis of our national language, the following were considered:

- ◆ Which language has the most advanced structure (or manner of organizing its parts)?
- ◆ Which language do most Filipinos speak?

Which language do you think was chosen as basis of our national language? Why? You may write your answer below.

Compare your answers with the sample answer given in the *Answer Key* on page 41.



Let's Read

How was our national language developed? Read on to find out!

Tagalog was chosen as the basis of our national language. It was chosen because of its advanced structure and it has the greatest number of speakers. On **December 31, 1937**, **President Manuel Quezon** proclaimed the language based on Tagalog as the National Language of the Philippines and **August 13-19** National Language Week (Linggo ng Wika). Because of his efforts in promoting the national language, he was later honored as the *Father of the National Language*.

The *1987 Constitution* states that, “the national language of the Philippines is *Filipino*. As it evolves, it shall be further developed and enriched on the basis of existing Philippine languages and other languages (such as *Ilocano*, *Cebuano*, *English*, *Spanish*, etc.)” The national language adopted words from different languages such as *bana* (Cebuano) and *mesa* (Spanish). Later on, *President Fidel Ramos* declared *August* as the *National Language Month*.



Let's Remember

- ◆ A *national language* is an important symbol of a country's freedom, independence and unity.
- ◆ It is important that we have **one** national language to unite Filipinos throughout the nation.
- ◆ *Manuel Quezon* is the Father of the National Language.
- ◆ Our national language is *Filipino*.
- ◆ *August* is the National Language Month.



Let's See What You Have Learned

Answer the simple test below to find out how much you have learned in this lesson. Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. The Philippine national language is _____.
2. There are more than 150 _____ in the Philippines.

3. There are _____ major languages in the Philippines.
4. Native speakers of these major languages constitute more than _____ percent of the population.
5. The Spaniards did not pursue a _____ policy. They encouraged Filipinos to use different languages.
6. When the Americans occupied the Philippines, they made _____ the language of the formal schools and government.
7. The one who recognized the need for a national language was _____.
8. The chosen language as the basis of our national language was _____.
9. Manuel Quezon is honored as the _____.
10. The month of _____ was declared as the National Language Month.

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

How well did you do? Were you able to get all the correct answers? If you got a perfect score, congratulations! This means 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 difficult parts you found in this lesson.

However, if your score is 7 or lower, you need to review the whole lesson to understand it better.



Let's Sum Up

- ◆ The national flag, national anthem and national language are the three most important symbols of a country.
- ◆ These represent our nation's freedom, independence and unity.
- ◆ The Philippine national flag represents the Filipinos' struggle to achieve our independence.
- ◆ Our national language, Filipino, is important because it unites Filipinos throughout our country.
- ◆ President Manuel Quezon is considered as the "Father of the National Language" because of his efforts in developing the national language.
- ◆ Our national anthem "Lupang Hinirang," is based on *Marcha Nacional Filipina* composed by Julian Felipe.
- ◆ Jose Palma wrote the words for our national anthem.
- ◆ We must always respect our national symbols and remember the people behind them.



What Have You Learned

Take the test below to find out how much you have learned from this module. Encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. The blue part of the Philippine national flag stands for _____.
 - a. peace
 - b. bravery
 - c. purity
 - d. equality

2. The red part of the Philippine national flag stands for _____.
 - a. peace
 - b. bravery
 - c. purity
 - d. equality

3. The rays of the sun in the Philippine national flag symbolize _____.
 - a. Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao
 - b. Justice

- c. Filipinos' willingness to die for their country
 - d. The first eight provinces that fought against Spain
4. The _____ stand for Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.
- a. three colors
 - b. three stars
 - c. three rays
 - d. three parts
5. The composer of Marcha Nacional Filipina is _____.
- a. Julian Felipe
 - b. Jose Abad Santos
 - c. Julian Palma
 - d. Emilio Aguinaldo
6. The lyrics of the Philippine national anthem were written by _____.
- a. Julian Felipe
 - b. Jose Palma

- c. Julian Palma
 - d. Emilio Aguinaldo
7. The original Spanish lyrics were translated to Filipino by _____.
- a. M.A.L. Lane
 - b. Camilo Osias
 - c. Jose Palma
 - d. Felipe de Leon
8. The Philippine national language is _____.
- a. Filipino
 - b. Filipina
 - c. Tagalog
 - d. English
9. The Father of the National Language is _____.
- a. Manuel Roxas
 - b. Manuel Quezon

- c. Emilio Aguinaldo
 - d. Fidel Ramos
10. The National Language Month is celebrated during the month of _____.
- a. September
 - b. June
 - c. August
 - d. December

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 41–42.

How well did you do? Were you able to get all the answers right? If you got a perfect score, congratulations! This means you have learned a lot from this module.

If your score is 8 or 9, that's very good! You just need to review the parts you found difficult in this module.

However, if your score is 7 or lower, you need to review the entire module. You will learn more about the symbols of our country.



Answer Key

A. Let's See What You Already Know *(pages 2–5)*

- (c) 1. **Emilio Aguinaldo** designed the first Philippine flag.
- (c) 2. **Marcela Agoncillo** sewed the first Philippine flag.
- (a) 3. The three stars in our national flag represent **Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao**.
- (c) 4. **Julian Felipe** composed the melody of the Philippine national anthem.
- (a) 5. **Jose Palma** wrote the lyrics of the Philippine national anthem.
- (b) 6. Our national anthem is entitled “**Lupang Hinirang**.”
- (c) 7. **Tagalog** was chosen as the basis of our national language.
- (a) 8. **Manuel Quezon** is considered as the “Father of the National Language.”
- (b) 9. To achieve unity, it is important that we have a **national language**.
- (a) 10. *Filipino* is the Philippine national language.

B. Lesson 1

Let's Think About This (page 7)

Sample answer: If I were Marcela Agoncillo, I would sew the first Philippine flag. I would be doing something important for my country.

Let's Review (pages 10–11)

A. **A**

Blue part

Stars

Red part

Eight rays of the sun

Triangle with equal sides

B

first eight provinces that fought against Spain

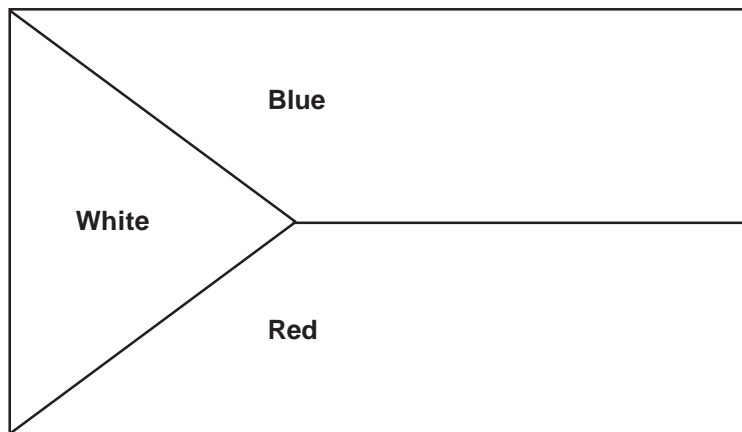
peace, truth and justice

patriotism and bravery

three major islands of the Philippines

equality among Filipinos

B.



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

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Philippine flag | 6. red |
| 2. Felipe Agoncillo | 7. patriotism |
| 3. Marcela Agoncillo | 8. triangle |
| 4. blue | 9. three major islands |
| 5. justice | 10. (eight) rays of the sun |

C. Lesson 2

Let's Think About This (page 15)

Sample answer: Yes, I was able to sing the national anthem. Our national anthem tells of our love for our country and our willingness to die for our freedom. I felt very touched while singing *Lupang Hinirang* because it made me realize the importance of our freedom.

Let's Think About This (page 17)

Sample answer: I think *Marcha Nacional Filipina* became the *Lupang Hinirang* when the lyrics (words) were written for the march and then translated to Filipino.

Let's Think About This (page 18)

Sample answer: If someone tries to stop me from singing the national anthem, I would still continue to sing it. Nobody has the right to stop me from singing the Philippine national anthem. Singing the national anthem is an expression of my patriotism and love for my country.

Let's Try This (page 19)

*Land of the **morning**,
Child of the **sun** returning,
With fervor burning,
Thee do our souls adore.*

*Land dear and **holy**,
Cradle of **noble** heroes,
Ne'er shall **invaders**,
Trample thy **sacred** shore.*

*Ever within thy skies and through thy **clouds**
And o'er thy **hills** and sea
Do we **behold** the radiance, feel the throb
Of glorious **liberty**.*

Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 20–21)

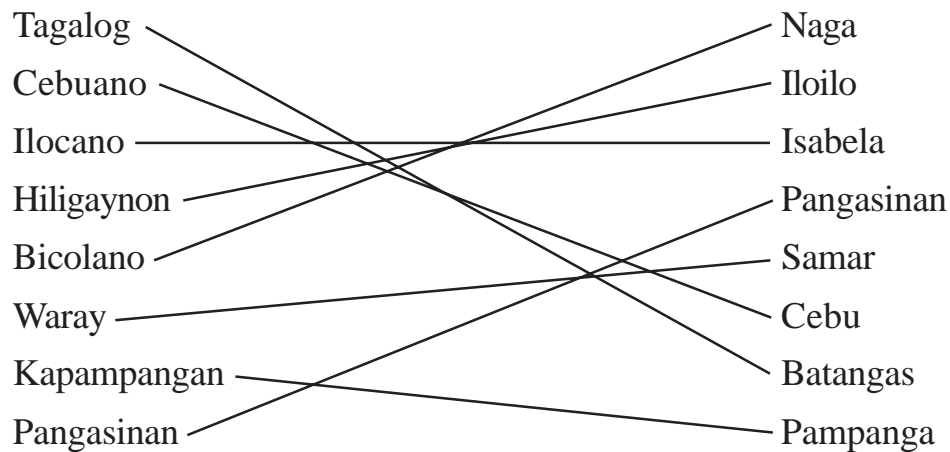
- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. <i>Lupang Hinirang</i> | 6. Independence |
| 2. Julian Felipe | 7. Jose Palma |
| 3. Cavite | 8. <i>Filipinas</i> |
| 4. <i>Marcha Nacional Filipina</i> | 9. English |
| 5. June 12, 1898 | 10. Felipe de Leon |

C. Lesson 3

Let's Think About This (page 24)

Sample answer: Aside from Tagalog, I know how to speak in Ilocanano and Bicolano. Tagalog is the language we speak at home. It is also the language I use when talking to my friends.

Let's Try This (page 25)



Let's Try This (page 26)

Sample answer: It is important that we have only one national language to unite Filipinos throughout Philippines. Different languages might encourage regional differences and disunity among Filipinos.

Let's Think About This (page 27)

Sample answer: I would not want Spanish or English to become our national language. These languages are not native to the Philippines. Our national language should be a native language.

Let's Think About This (page 28)

Sample answer: I think Tagalog was chosen because it has the greatest number of Filipinos who speak this language and this has an advanced structure.

Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 29–30)

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Filipino | 6. English |
| 2. languages | 7. Manuel Quezon |
| 3. eight / 8 | 8. Tagalog |
| 4. eighty / 80 | 9. Father of the National Language |
| 5. one language | 10. August |

D. What Have You Learned? *(pages 32–35)*

1. **(a)** The blue part of the Philippine national flag stands for peace.
2. **(b)** The red part of the Philippine national flag stands for bravery.
3. **(d)** The rays of the sun in the Philippine national flag represent the first eight provinces that fought against Spain.

4. **(b)** The three stars stand for Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.
5. **(a)** The composer of Marcha Nacional Filipina is Julian Felipe.
6. **(b)** The lyrics of the Philippine national anthem was written by Jose Palma.
7. **(d)** The original Spanish lyrics was translated to Filipino by Felipe de Leon.
8. **(a)** The Philippine national language is Filipino.
9. **(b)** The Father of the National Language is Manuel Quezon.
10. **(c)** The National Language Month is celebrated during the month of August.



Glossary

Ambassador A person sent as a chief representative of his or her government to another country

Analysis An examination of something to find out how it is made or works or what it is

Anthem A patriotic song of praise and love for one's country

Behold To look upon

Colonizers A group of people who establish colonies in other countries

Dialect A form of language belonging to a certain region

Exile Sending or forcing of a person away from his or her own country; a forced stay in another country

Invaders People who enter a certain place or territory by use of force

Liberty Freedom

Lyricist A person who writes lyrics

Masses Common people

Noble Having very fine qualities

Revolutionary Relating to a revolution

Sacred Deserving to be respected and honored

Skillful Expert; very good at doing something

Structure The manner in which something is built or put together; how parts are put together

Symbolize To serve as a symbol; to stand for something

Unity The quality or state of being one



References

Constantino, Ernesto. *Current Topics in Philippine Linguistics*. <http://www.geocities.com/highhai_2000/Philippine.htm>. November 15, 2000, date accessed.

Ethnologue:Areas:Asia.Philippines. <<http://www.sil.org/ethnologue/countries/Phil.html>>. November 15, 2000, date accessed.

History of the National Flag. <<http://www.csulb.edu/~kalayaan/filipinoArticle.html>>. November 20, 2000, date accessed.

Philippines. <<http://www.crwflags.com/fotw/flags/ph.html>>. November 20, 2000, date accessed.

Philippine Embassy. *The Philippine Flag*. <<http://www.philembassy.au.com/phils.htm>>. November 22, 2000, date accessed.

Pineda, Pociano B. P.. *Evolving a Pilipino Language Model: Nucleus for the Cultivation of Filipino*. Linangan ng Mga Wika sa Pilipinas: Pasig, Metro Manila, 1988.

Pilipino, Tagalog, Ilocano. *Pilipino – The National Language of the Philippines*. <<http://www.neosplice.com/~ailanto/pilipino.htm>>. April 19, 2001, date accessed.

Rubrico, Jessie Grace U.. *The Metamorphosis of Filipino as National Language*. <http://www.geocities.com/CollegePark/Field/4260/fil_met.html>. October 24, 2000, date accessed.

The Languages of the Philippines. <http://www.geocities.com/CollegePark/Field/4260/fil_lang.html>. October 24, 2000, date accessed.

The Philippine Flag. <http://www.geocities.com/CollegePark/Field/4260/papers_current.html>. November 6, 2000, date accessed.

The Philippine Flag a symbol of the Filipinos. <<http://members.spree.com/multiverse/philippines/flag.htm>>. November 24, 2000, date accessed.