



## What Is This Module About?

“The people united will never be defeated.”

The statement above is about “people power.” It means that if people are united, they can overcome whatever challenges lie ahead of them. The Filipinos have proven this during a historic event that won the admiration of the whole world—the 1986 EDSA “People Power” Revolution.

What is the significance of this EDSA Revolution? Why did it happen? If revolution implies a struggle for change, was there any change after the 1986 EDSA Revolution?

These are just some of the questions that you will be able to answer as you study this module. This module has three lessons:

Lesson 1 – *Revisiting the Historical Roots of the 1986 EDSA Revolution*

Lesson 2 – *The Ouster of the Dictator*

Lesson 3 – *The People United Will Never Be Defeated*



## What Will You Learn From This Module?

After studying this module, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify the reasons why the 1986 EDSA Revolution occurred;
- ◆ describe how the 1986 EDSA Revolution took place; and
- ◆ identify and explain the lessons that can be drawn from the 1986 EDSA Revolution.



## 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 this topic.

Read each sentence below. If you agree with what it says, put a check mark (✓) under the column marked **Agree**. If you disagree with what it says, put a check under the **Disagree** column. And if you're not sure about your answer, put a check under the **Not Sure** column. Remember that for each sentence, you must put a check mark in only one column.

	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Not Sure</b>	<b>Disagree</b>
1. The martial law period is the darkest phase of our country's history.			
2. Marcos was an outstanding president. All Filipinos loved and admired him.			
3. The 1986 EDSA Revolution was a revolution of the people.			
4. Corazon "Cory" Aquino was the true winner of the 1986 Snap Elections.			
5. Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino is a hero and martyr. His death opened the eyes of many Filipinos and encouraged them to fight against Marcos.			
6. Martial law was declared on August 21, 1983.			
7. Cory Aquino did not deserve to become a president because she was not a politician. She was only a housewife.			
8. The 1986 EDSA Revolution was a miracle. It was a bloodless revolution that was a work of God.			
9. Marcos and his family fled the country on February 25, 1986 to celebrate their victory.			
10. The real heroes of the EDSA Revolution are the armed rebel soldiers who broke away from Marcos.			

Well, how was it? Do you think you fared well? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 38–39.

If you got a score of 7 to 10, that's very good! This shows that you already know much about the topic. 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 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 now go to the next page to begin Lesson 1.

## Revisiting the Historical Roots of the 1986 EDSA Revolution

There are many reasons why you should be proud of being a Filipino. One such reason is because our history is full of acts of patriotism. One event that proves the patriotism, idealism and bravery of the Filipinos was the 1986 EDSA Revolution.

This lesson will explain why the 1986 EDSA Revolution took place. It will also discuss the historical factors that made the people revolt against the ousted President Ferdinand Edralin Marcos. Among the historical events that will be discussed in this lesson are: Martial Law, the assassination of former Senator Ninoy Aquino, Jr., and the 1986 Snap Elections.

After you finish studying this lesson you should be able to understand the historical events that led to the 1986 EDSA Revolution.



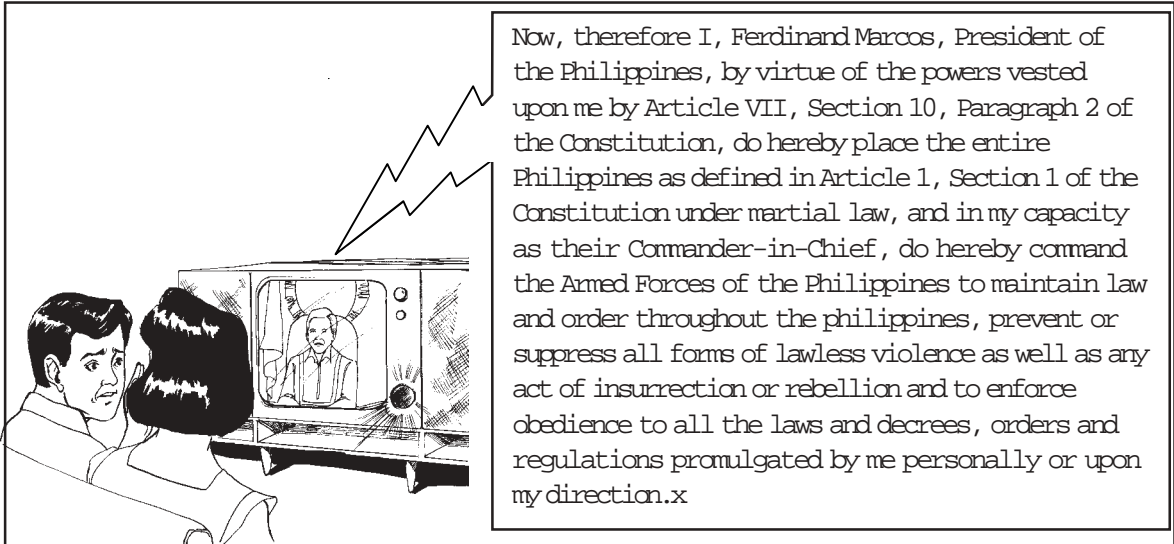
### Let's Read

Every revolution's ultimate aim is to change or reform the existing conditions in a society. This means that people clamor for revolution because they want a change in society, or in the system of governance. This is especially true in a democratic society where the power and authority of the state resides in the people. Ultimately, the people who are given the power to decide what is best for the country.

In the 1940s and earlier, the Filipinos struggled for freedom from foreign domination. The revolution that happened during the mid-1980s was different because it was a struggle for freedom from a dictator. To understand how the revolution began, let us read the story.

It has been said that the 1986 EDSA Revolution was an offshoot of the abuse and immoralities that the government committed in the 1970s. The Martial Law period was considered by many Filipinos as the darkest phase of our history.





What do you think was/were the reason/s why President Marcos declared martial law?

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President Marcos declared martial law to maintain law and order throughout the country. He declared it in order to prevent and subdue any form of lawless violence and rebellion.

Martial law is often declared by the leaders of various countries in times of serious national emergencies or in the event of war. When it is declared, the military, under the order of the president, assumes total control of the country. It has been said that prior to Marcos' declaration of martial law, the Philippines was in a state of chaos or disorder. Many bombings occurred throughout Metro Manila and other parts of the country. However, it was found out few years after Marcos was forced into exile that the bombings were planted by the government to justify the declaration of martial law.

Do you know what happened to the country and to many Filipinos after martial law was declared? If you do, write them below. If you do not, you can ask your elders, or some older friends or neighbors to narrate how they lived during martial law. Write their answers below.

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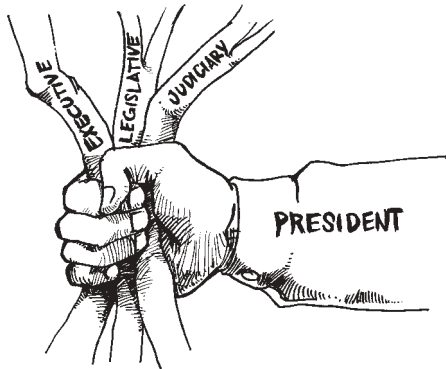
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To learn more about what happened to our country during martial law, continue reading the story.

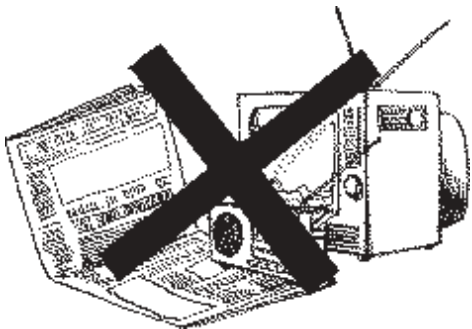
During the Martial Law, the military, under the direction of the President, took control of the three branches of the government – the executive, legislative and judicial branches.



The writ of *habeas corpus*, or the right of an individual under arrest to be brought to court to determine whether the arrest is lawful or not, was also suspended. The military arrested and charged many innocent civilians with sedition (rebellion or insurrection).



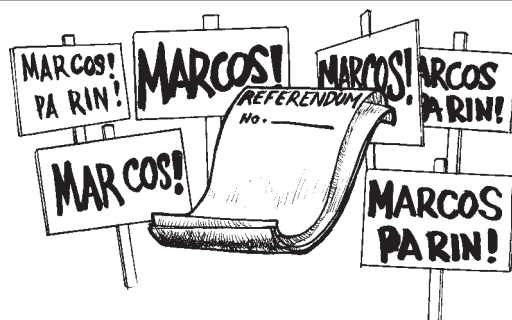
The government controlled the media. Newspaper, radio and television companies were owned by Marcos' friends. Many establishments were closed due to government pressure and military threats.



The right to assemble was withheld. Curfew was imposed, leaving many people stranded in their workplaces.



President Marcos held different *referendums* (direct votes of the people over an issue of national importance, such as extension of terms of politicians) to find out if the people still wanted him to continue serving beyond his term. According to official figures, the people voted overwhelmingly in favor of Marcos' term extension. In July 1973, 97.7% of the 18 million voters, or an estimate of 17 million Filipinos, wanted Marcos to stay in power and extend his term.



Many Filipinos who fought against the whims of President Marcos mysteriously disappeared. Many of them were never found.



Opposition politicians who were too influential and popular, such as Ninoy Aquino, were simply sent away, exiled to foreign lands and denied the right to their beloved land.



## Let's Review

After reading the comic strip, answer the following questions:

1. What could possibly happen if a government tried to suppress the rights of the people to public information, assembly and freedom of expression?

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2. How would you have felt if you lived during the martial law years?

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After you finish answering the questions, compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 39–40.



## Let's Think About This

The struggle of the Filipinos during the martial law period did not end when it was lifted in 1981. During this period, the struggle for democracy was done underground. The brave Filipinos, who were tagged as rebels, worked quietly. This was because the military and police were in search of these “rebels.” Among the Filipinos who spearheaded the opposition were Ninoy Aquino, Lorenzo Tañada, Francisco Rodrigo, Aquilino Pimentel and Teofisto Guingona. All of them belonged to the Lakas ng Bayan LABAN-People Power Party, which was a rival of Marcos’ Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (New Society Movement). All of them were detained. Open mass protests seldom happened afterwards because of fear.

During the martial law period it was difficult, if not impossible, to have an open mass protest because the people were afraid of the military. Can you think of any event that made the Filipinos choose to defend the country's freedom even at the expense of their own lives? Can you name the event?

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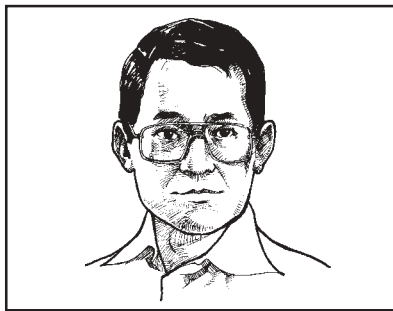
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Don't worry if you're not sure of your answer. The correct answer is the assassination or death of former Senator Ninoy Aquino. Let us read the next section to learn how his life and death opened the eyes of many Filipinos and drove them to revolt against ex-President Marcos.



## Let's Study and Analyze



**Senator Benigno Aquino Jr.**  
(1932 - 1983)

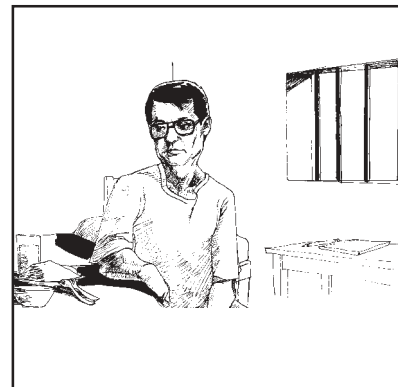
Ninoy Aquino was known to be Marcos' foremost political rival. He was the strongest influence and the leader of the opposition party (LABAN) against the Marcos administration. He courageously and relentlessly exposed the corruption in the government. Because of his courage, he earned the ire of President Marcos.

Ninoy started his political career very early in his life. In 1955, he was elected mayor of his hometown in Concepcion, Tarlac. He was only 22 years old then.

In 1963, he was elected governor. Four years later, in 1967, he became the youngest senator at the age of 35. The next logical position for him to aim for the presidency, but there were many obstacles along the way.

Two days after President Marcos declared martial law in 1972, Ninoy and many other alleged subversives or rebels were arrested and put to prison.

In 1975, Ninoy staged a 40-day hunger strike as a sign of protest against a military order forcing him to attend the military trial arranged by the government.





Two years later, the decision of the military tribunal was passed and he was found guilty of subversion, illegal possession of firearms and murder. He was sentenced to death by a firing squad.

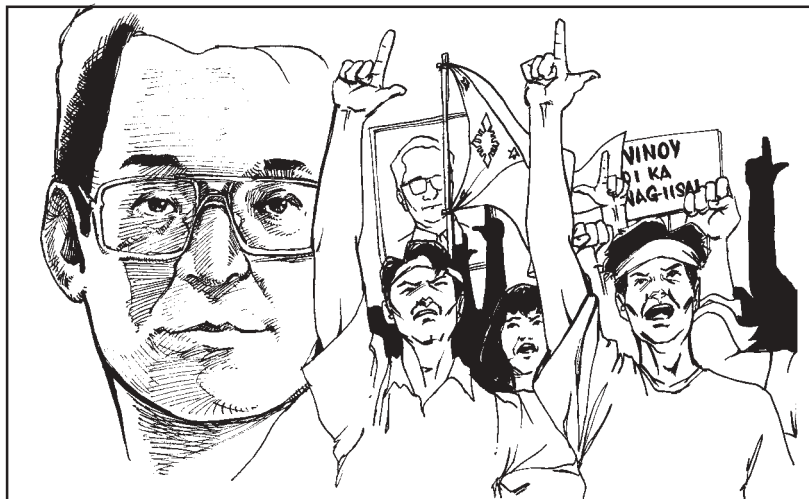
Ninoy's death sentence did not push through because President Marcos ordered his case reopened. Many Filipinos, including the international community, believed that Marcos' move to reopen the case was a result of a series of protests not only in the Philippines but in other countries as well.

In 1978, Ninoy announced his candidacy for representative to the Interim Batasang Pambansa. He was still in prison then. However, he lost to Imelda Marcos. His partymates from LABAN conducted a march in protest of the election results.

After seven years of imprisonment, on May 8, 1980, President Marcos allowed Ninoy to travel to the US for heart surgery. He stayed in Boston for three years with his family. However, while in exile, he continued coordinating with the opposition leaders in the Philippines.

After three years of exile, Ninoy, fully aware of the risk of coming home, still insisted on doing so. On August 21, 1983, he arrived at the Manila International Airport aboard a China Airlines flight. But as Ninoy was coming down the steps of the airplane, gunshots were heard. Ninoy Aquino was shot in the back of the head. He died at the age of 50.

Over two million people marched at his funeral. Millions of people gathered along the highways as Ninoy's body was brought to Concepcion, Tarlac and back to Manila where his remains were laid to rest.



There was an investigation into Ninoy's murder, but until this day, Ninoy's family has yet to attain justice for his death. His grieving widow, Cory Aquino, soon found herself continuing the struggle he had started.

What could the death of Ninoy symbolize?

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For many, Ninoy achieved in death what he failed to achieve in life. That is, uniting the Filipinos to fight for their freedom from Marcos' administration. Indeed, to Filipinos and the rest of the world, Aquino's sacrifice, and his death, meant that freedom is worth dying for.



### Let's Try This

Have you finished reading the story of Ninoy? Let's see if you understood the story very well. Answer the following questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

1. List some of Ninoy's achievements that prove that he was a man of courage and a promising political leader.

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_
- d. \_\_\_\_\_
- e. \_\_\_\_\_

2. If you were Ninoy, would you still return to your country despite threats to your life? Explain your answer.

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3. How did Ninoy's death affect the Filipinos? Did the Filipinos lose hope when he died? Explain your answer.

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After you finish answering the questions, compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 40–41.



## Let's Think About This

### The 1986 Snap Elections

It was generally felt that Aquino's assassination lit a fire of protest among the Filipinos. All sectors of the society—the upper and the middle classes—marched with the poor. Professionals marched with the workers and the unemployed. The open protests staged by the people resulted in a growing unrest in the country. This prompted President Marcos to announce snap elections on November 3, 1985.

Who do you think was chosen to run against Marcos in the presidential race?

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Why do you think so?

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A month before Marcos announced the snap elections, the opposition was already thinking of asking Cory to run for presidency. Joaquin "Chino" Roces launched the "Cory Aquino for President Movement" (CAPM). Cory, on the other hand, only agreed to run if Marcos would call for snap elections and if the CAPM could gather 1 million signatures in favor of her candidacy.

On November 30, the CAPM presented the 1 million signatures to Cory. Meanwhile, on December 2, AFP Chief of Staff Fabian Ver and his men were acquitted by the Sandigan Bayan from the cases filed against them that implicated them in the assassination of Ninoy. The day after, on December 3, Cory finally declared her candidacy under the United National Democratic Organization (UNIDO) banner, with former Senator Salvador Laurel as her running mate.



## Let's Study and Analyze

Presented in the table below is the chronology of events during the 1986 Snap Elections.

<b>Date (1986)</b>	<b>Event</b>
<b>February 5</b>	Almost a million people attended Cory Aquino's <i>miting de avance</i> . The National Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL), headed by Jose Concepcion, announced that it would post poll-watchers to prevent fraud in the counting of ballots.
<b>February 7</b>	<b>Election Day</b> NAMFREL mobilized 400,000 volunteers to monitor voting and guard against fraud.
<b>February 8</b>	Cory Aquino took the lead in NAMFREL's tally of election results. The government's counting was much slower and showed Marcos leading the race.
<b>February 9</b>	Thirty computer technicians manning the Commission on Elections (COMELEC) tabulation machines walked out to protest against the alleged deliberate changing of election results. A multinational team of observers cited cases of vote-buying, intimidation, snatching of ballot boxes, and tampered election returns especially in Metro Manila, allegedly by the party of the President, KBL.
<b>February 11</b>	<i>Batasang Pambansa</i> formally began the canvass of election returns.
<b>February 12</b>	Marcos took a comfortable lead over Cory Aquino in the Batasan's official canvass of votes.
<b>February 14</b>	Marcos' lead against Cory Aquino widened to 1.5 million votes, with only 1.1 million votes remained uncanvassed by the <i>Batasang Pambansa</i> .
<b>February 15</b>	The <i>Batasan Pambansa</i> formally proclaimed Marcos the winner.  Opposition members of the House of Representatives walked out as a sign of protest.

<b>February 16</b>	Cory Aquino, together with her supporters, staged their own version of a “victory rally.” She called for a coordinated strikes and boycott of crony-owned products and services in a civil disobedience aimed at toppling the Marcos regime. Among her list were; 7 banks, Rustan’s Department Store and San Miguel Corporation.
<b>February 17</b>	<p>Cory Aquino announced that she would go around the country to sound her call for civil disobedience and non-violent protest actions.</p> <p>Crony banks, corporations and media were hit hard by the boycott. A total of ₱1.78 billion withdrawals from crony banks were recorded. Nestle pulled out its ads from Channel 4, a government owned television network and the Bulletin Today newspaper.</p> <p>The San Miguel Corporation also suffered from the boycott. Beer drinkers shifted to drinking gin or hard drinks. Restaurants, eateries and cafes refused to serve San Miguel beer as well as Coca Cola, Sprite and Royal True Orange. Some soft drink companies were also affected by the boycott because some people thought that they were also owned by Marcos’ friends. Among them were: Pepsi Cola, Seven-Up and Mirinda.</p>
<b>February 19</b>	The United States (US) Senate voted 85 to 9 in favor of a declaration that there was a “widespread fraud” during the snap elections.
<b>February 20</b>	<p>US Asst. Secretary of State Paul H. Wolfowitz disclosed before the US House subcommittee that US President Ronald Reagan’s offer of new aid to the Philippines is on hold as long as President Marcos remained in office.</p> <p>15 diplomats of different nations, namely: Austria, Switzerland, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Japan, Britain, Ireland, the Netherlands, France, Spain, Belgium, Italy, Denmark and West Germany pledged support to Cory Aquino. She told them that she was determined to assume presidency “at the earliest possible time.”</p>



## Let's Review

Answer the following questions.

1. Who do you think really won? Was it Marcos or Aquino? Explain your answer.

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2. What do you think was the reason or were the reasons why Cory Aquino, agreed to run for president and challenge Marcos?

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3. The government under President Marcos claimed that the 1986 Snap Elections were peaceful and clean. Do you agree with the government? Why or why not?

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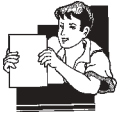
4. Describe the people's involvement during the 1986 Snap Elections.

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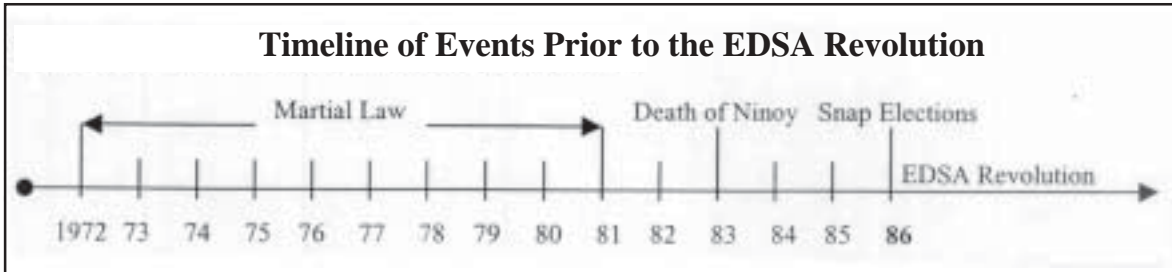
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Have you finished answering the questions? If so, compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 41–42.



## Let's Learn

Here is a timeline that shows the events that led to the 1986 EDSA Revolution and the years when they occurred .



What does the timeline tell you?

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The timeline shows that there were three major events in our history that led to the 1986 EDSA Revolution—the martial law period, the assassination of Ninoy Aquino, and the Snap Elections.

The struggle of the Filipinos for freedom started when martial law was declared on September 21, 1972. However, only few Filipinos started to oppose the abuses of the government and the military because many of them were afraid to do so. For almost ten years many Filipinos kept silent about the corruption in the government and abuses of the military. It has been said that the Filipinos were living in darkness and silence.

What broke the people's silence?

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The assassination of Ninoy Aquino on August 21, 1983 broke the long silence of the Filipino people. Open mass demonstrations against the government followed after his death. The people no longer kept silent. As mass demonstrations grew in number, the government under Marcos began to shake. President Marcos began to lose the confidence of the Filipinos and the international community, forcing him declare snap elections in 1986. Due to massive cheating and irregularities during the election—which allegedly done by KBL, the ruling party — Cory Aquino lost against President Marcos. Marcos' alleged victory, however, also led to his defeat. He lost the trust of his people.

How did these events help make the 1986 EDSA Revolution possible?

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These events showed that the Filipino people revolted against the Marcos government because they wanted a change in the existing system of governance.

It was said that revolutions occur when tensions between opposing parties reach a boiling point. Such was the case of the Marcos administration and the people. Indeed, as history tells us, it was during these hard and difficult times that the patriotic spirit of the Filipinos was rekindled and many brave souls surfaced from the darkness.

Many Filipinos suffered and made sacrifices. Many of them were arrested and detained without trial. Many others disappeared. Many of those who disappeared have not been found until now.

These were only some of the circumstances that angered the Filipino people, who kept silent because of the fear of losing their lives. However, incidents such as the assassination of political leaders, violence in protest rallies and terrorist acts made these emotions more intense. They were left with only one choice, which was to choose freedom rather than live in the darkness of misgovernance and dictatorship.



## Let's See What You Have Learned

Explain how did the following people and events made EDSA Revolution possible.

1. Ferdinand Marcos and martial law

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2. Ninoy Aquino and his assassination

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### 3. Cory Aquino and the 1986 Snap Elections

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After you finish answering the test, compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 43.



#### **Let's Remember**

Three major events in our history led to the EDSA Revolution. These were:

- ◆ *The martial law period.* The more exploited and abused the people were, the more they cried for freedom.
- ◆ *The assassination of Ninoy Aquino.* While the Filipinos felt that they lost a good leader, they realized that the freedom of the nation was worth dying for.
- ◆ *The 1986 Snap Elections.* This event gave the people hope that change can be attained peacefully if Cory Aquino could win against Marcos in the snap elections. However, as the events during the elections showed, there were many irregularities that were allegedly committed by Marcos and his supporters. The announcement of Marcos' victory intensified the Filipinos' desire to overthrow him.

## The Ouster of the Dictator

You learned in Lesson 1 the major events that brought about the 1986 EDSA Revolution.

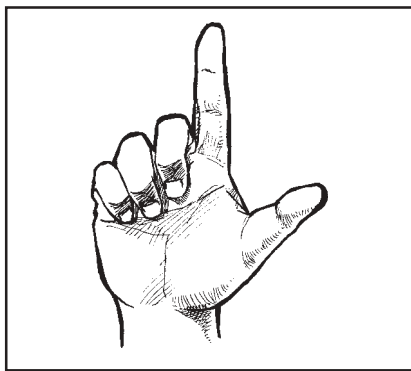
In this lesson, you will learn more about the revolution, why the Filipinos are proud of it and why the people who witnessed it both here and abroad admired the Filipinos. This lesson will discuss the events that happened during the four-day revolution. It will also discuss the heroes who emerged during this remarkable phase in our history.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to identify and explain the events that transpired during the 1986 EDSA Revolution.



### Let's Try This

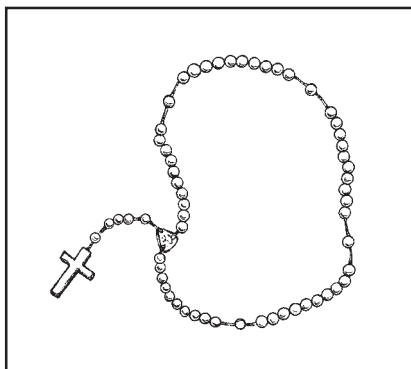
Below are symbols that were used during the 1986 EDSA Revolution. Name them and write your answers in the blanks provided.



a. \_\_\_\_\_



b. \_\_\_\_\_



c. \_\_\_\_\_



d. \_\_\_\_\_

After you finish answering the test, compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 44. So how was it? Were you able to name all the symbols? If so, very good! If not, it's okay. Continue studying this lesson and you will learn a lot about the EDSA Revolution.



## Let's Study and Analyze

### Chronology of Events of the 1986 EDSA Revolution

The events that transpired after the 1986 Snap Elections have changed the history of the Philippines. Let us read the story below to learn the events as they happen.

The turn of events during the 1986 Snap Elections seemed to happen quite fast.

#### Day 1: Saturday, February 22, 1986

In a press conference, Vice Chief of Staff Lt. General Fidel V. Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile announced their withdrawal of support for President Marcos and called for his resignation. They revealed that there were massive cheating incidents during the snap elections. They also declared that Corazon Aquino was the true winner.



Ramos called on the Armed Forces to join them in the rebellion.



Enrile asked support from Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin.



Cardinal Sin appealed over Radio Veritas for people to bring food and lend moral support to the military rebels.

If you were listening to the radio at that time, would you bring food for the soldiers? Why or why not?

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### Day 2: Sunday, February 23, 1986

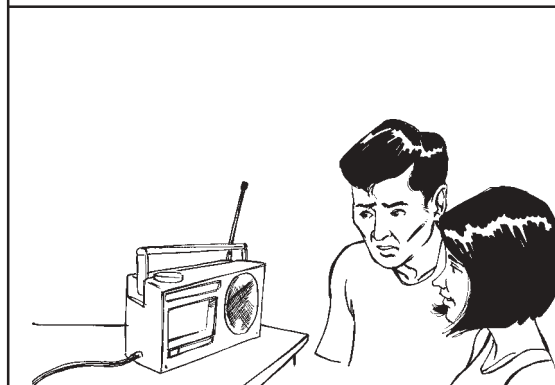


Thousands of people began to gather outside the rebel camps. They brought with them supplies and food for the soldiers. They also formed a human barricade outside the camp gates to block any possible attacks.

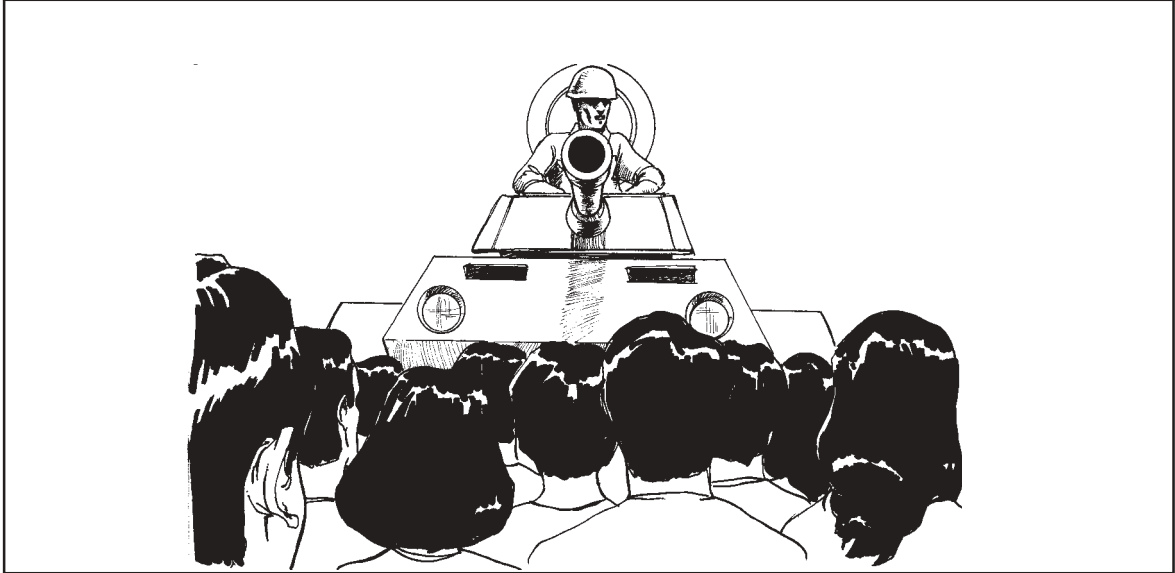
The Radio Veritas transmission tower in Malolos, Bulacan was sabotaged by armed men. This prevented any news of the rebellion in Manila and Quezon City from reaching the provinces.



At 10 in the morning, Enrile called for greater civilian presence outside the rebel camps over Radio Veritas. Ramos said that the "moral power of an enraged population" would be enough to stop the loyalist forces nonviolently. Ramos called the revolution: "a revolution of the people, *isang rebolusyon ng mga tao.*"



A large group of marine armored personnel and tanks approached the rebel camps via Ortigas Avenue. However, they were stopped nearly a kilometer from the gates by thousands of people. The military threatened to open fire if the crowd did not disperse. The people remained from where they were as they sang "Ang Bayan Ko," and prayed. They also offered the soldiers cigarettes and bread. As the marines tried to push forward, the people sang louder and prayed more. The marines failed to disperse the people; they withdrew without firing a single shot.



Throughout the afternoon, the opposition leaders held talks with Enrile regarding the formation of a provisional government — or temporary government — with Aquino as president. By 7 o'clock in the evening, Ramos pledged to put the "New Armed Forces" at the service of "newly-constituted authorities." He was referring to the possible Aquino-led provisional government.

### Day 3: Monday, February 24, 1986

At 12 midnight, President Marcos appeared on television and announced that he will not resign.



. . . I have the power to destroy this rebellion if I feel enough is enough. I am not sick. I am strong. I will not resign. I will even lead the troops against Enrile and Ramos. I smell gunpowder like an old war horse.

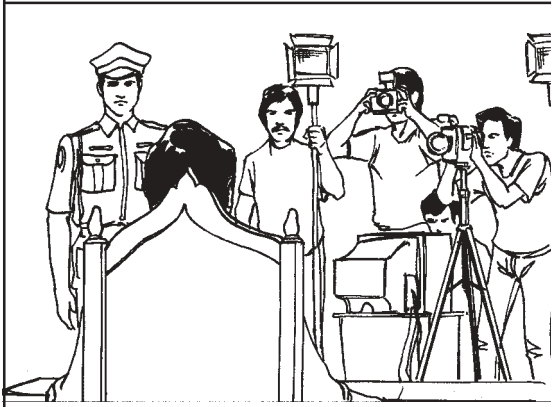
During the day, loyalist marines attacked the human barricades near Camp Crame using teargas and clubs.



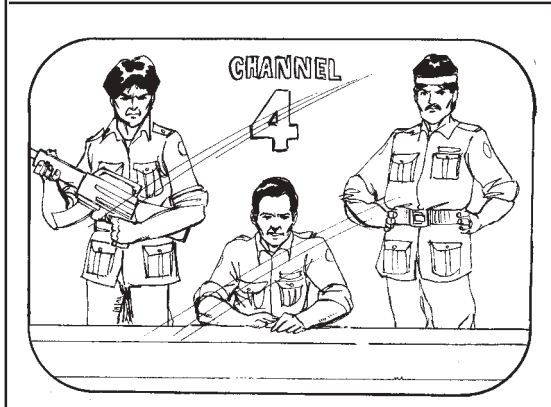
Rumors were also spreading that President Marcos and his family had fled the country and were in Guam. The people rejoiced in what they thought was their victory.



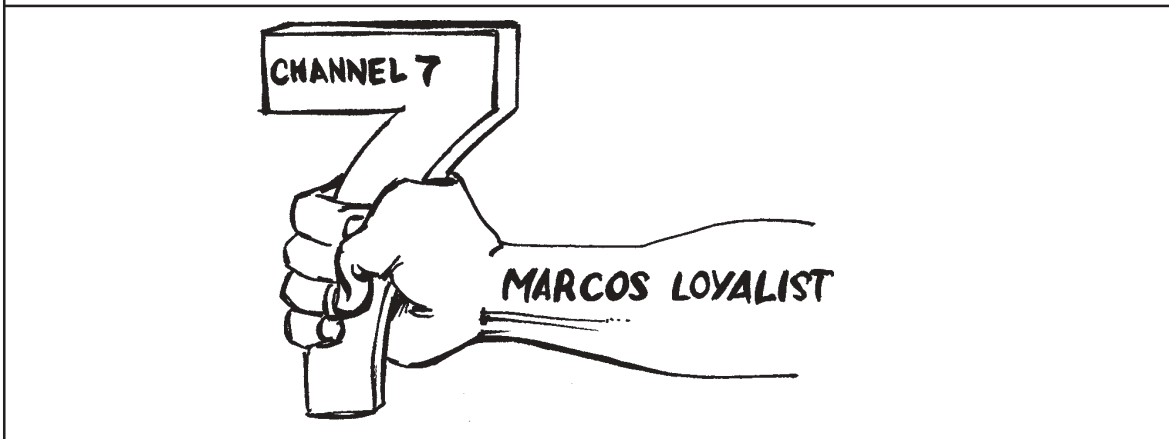
However, Marcos dispelled the rumors that he left the country when he appeared on national television, Channel 4. He declared that he will never leave the country and declared a state of emergency.



The live Marcos broadcast was suddenly cut off when the rebel forces stormed the network. A few hours later, Channel 4 was under the rebels' control and called itself "Radio Pilipino."



The Marcos loyalists, on the other hand, made a counter attack and seized the privately-owned Channel 7.



At 7:30 in the evening, Marcos was asked in an official statement by the U.S. government to resign in order to avoid violence. Almost an hour later, Marcos responded to the US statement that he will never resign and that he will fight "to the last drop of (his) blood."



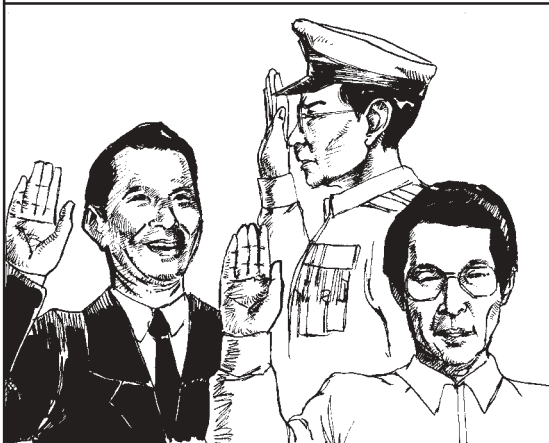
A 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. curfew was implemented. The people, however, ignored the curfew as they continued to gather at the barricades.

**Day 4: Tuesday, February 25, 1986**

**10:15 a.m.** Despite the danger of establishing a new government, Cory Aquino was sworn into office by Supreme Court Senior Justice Claudio Teehankee as the first woman and 11th president of the Philippine Republic. The event took place at Club Filipino.



Salvador Laurel was sworn in as the Vice President. Ramos and Enrile were appointed as Armed Forces Chief of Staff and Defense Minister, respectively.



Meanwhile . . .

Marcos took oath at the Malacañang Palace. His running mate, Arturo Tolentino, was absent during the inauguration.



While the inauguration was going on, the transmissions of Channels 2, 7 and 9 were cut off as rebel soldiers took control of the stations.



9:50 p.m. Marcos and his family left the country and fled to Hawaii together with General Ver and other supporters.



The people celebrated Marcos' departure. The People were shouting "It's liberalization day!" Fireworks were set off as the people danced with joy.





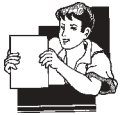


## Let's Review

Arrange the following events in chronological order. Number them from 1–10, 1 being the first to have occurred, and 10 being the last. Write your answers in the boxes provided before each number.

- ♦ Large marine troops and tanks approached the camps and were blocked by the fearless crowd.
- ♦ Ferdinand Marcos was inaugurated at the Malacañang Palace.
- ♦ Thousands of people gathered outside the rebel camps and gave supplies and food to rebel soldiers.
- ♦ The marines withdrew without firing a single shot.
- ♦ The marines threatened to open fire if the people will not disperse, but the people stayed as they prayed and sang.
- ♦ Ramos and Enrile announced that they were breaking away from Marcos' camp.
- ♦ Marcos dispelled rumors that he would leave the country. He declared a state of emergency.
- ♦ Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin appealed to the people to support the rebel soldiers.
- ♦ Marcos and his family together with some of his men fled the country to Hawaii.
- ♦ Supreme Court Justice Claudio Teehankee inaugurated Cory Aquino as the 11<sup>th</sup> President of the Philippines.

After you finish answering the test, compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 44. If you got 8–10 correct answers, very good! If you scored 7 or below, review the parts of the exercise that you missed.



## Let's Learn

The 1986 EDSA Revolution was a significant phase in our history because the people were united towards a common goal. No matter who they were, rich and poor people alike, they became one in pursuing a noble cause. The armed forces, which during the martial law period created so much terror in the lives of the Filipinos, regained its dignity. True to their sworn mission, they served the people, defended and helped free the nation from dictatorship.

During the revolution, everyone shouted for freedom. Everyone showed what “people power” could do. Everyone was praying and singing. The Filipinos that took part during the revolution, courageously stood firm for what they believe in. For them, they already had enough of Marcos and they wanted changes or reforms. The first on their list was to change their leader, which they attained in the end.



## Let's See What You Have Learned

Answer the following questions:

1. What were the contributions of the following people to the 1986 EDSA Revolution? Write your answers inside the table.

Name	Contribution
a. Cory Aquino	
b. Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin	

Name	Contribution
c. Fidel Ramos	
d. Juan Ponce Enrile	
e. Media	

2. Describe the people's participation during the 1986 EDSA Revolution.

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3. If you were present during the 1986 EDSA Revolution, what do you think would you contribute?

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After you finish answering the test, compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 45–48.



## Let's Remember

Congratulations! This is the end of Lesson 2. Before you proceed to the next lesson, here are some important points to remember:

- ◆ The 1986 EDSA Revolution was the revolution of the people. It was because of the people's unity and support that victory was attained.
- ◆ February 22, 1986 — Day 1 of the EDSA Revolution
  - Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Vice Chief of Staff Lt. General Fidel Ramos announced their withdrawal of support from Marcos. They also declared that Cory Aquino was the rightful winner of the snap elections.
  - Enrile and Ramos called for the support of the people, the church and the Armed Forces.
  - Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin responded to the call of Enrile and Ramos, and encouraged the people to support the rebel soldiers.
- ◆ February 23, 1986 — Day 2 of the EDSA Revolution
  - Thousands of people responded to the call of Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin. They brought with them food and supplies for the rebel soldiers.
  - Thousands of people formed a human barricade. They prevented marine troops that were still loyal to Marcos from reaching the gates of Camp Crame as they held their ground firmly while singing and praying.
  - The marines withdrew without firing a single shot.
  - Ramos and Enrile pledged to support the planned provisional government to be led by Cory Aquino.
- ◆ February 24, 1986 — Day 3 of the EDSA Revolution
  - President Marcos appeared on television and announced that he will not resign.
  - Marcos announced that he will never leave the country and declared a state of emergency over the entire country.
  - A curfew was set but was totally ignored by the people at EDSA.
  - Television stations were seized by both the loyalists and the rebels.
- ◆ February 25, 1986 — Day 4 of the EDSA Revolution
  - Cory Aquino took her oath as the 11<sup>th</sup> President of the Republic.
  - Salvador Laurel was sworn in as the Vice President. Ramos and Enrile were appointed as Armed Forces Chief of Staff and Defense Minister, respectively.
  - At exactly 12 noon, Marcos took his oath at the Malacañang Palace.
  - Marcos and his family fled to Hawaii along with Ver and his men.
  - The revolution was over.

## The People United Will Never Be Defeated

Does the song “Magkaisa” sound familiar to you? If it is, that’s very good. Can you still remember the lyrics of the song?

The song “Magkaisa” was the popular theme song during the 1986 EDSA Revolution. It was composed by Senator Tito Sotto and Homer Flores. Written below are the lyrics of the song. Maybe you can ask your Instructional Manager or Facilitator to teach you the melody of the song (if you don’t know it).

**Magkaisa**

Ngayon ganap na ang hirap ng mundo  
 Unawa ang kailangan ng tao  
 Ang pagmamahal sa kapwa’y ilaan  
 Isa lang ang ugat ng ating pinagmulan  
 Tayong lahat ay magkalahi  
 Sa unos at agos ay huwag padala  
 Panahon na (may pag-asa kang matatanaw)  
 Ng pagkakaisa (bagong umaga, bagong araw)  
 Kahit ito (sa atin Siya’y nagmamahal)  
 Ay hirap at dusa  
 Magkaisa (may pag-asa kang matatanaw)  
 At magsama (bagong umaga, bagong araw)  
 Kapit kamay (sa atin Siya’y nagmamahal)  
 Sa bagong pag-asa (sa atin Siya’y nagmamahal)  
 Ngayon may pag-asang natatanaw  
 May bagong araw, bagong umaga  
 Pagmamahal sa Diyos, isipin mo tuwina

What can unity among people do to a nation in crisis, as was reflected by the song?

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The song merely reflected the need for unity and understanding among the Filipinos to survive the crises that they have and will be encountering. This means that unity is not only applicable during the time of the revolution, but every time that the nation faces crises or difficulties. It has been said that unity is an effective means of attaining a common goal.

You learned in Lesson 2 that the people won in the revolution because of their unity. Now you will learn the lessons that we can draw from the 1986 EDSA Revolution.

At the end of this lesson, you should be able to explain the significance of unity and cooperation in nation building. You should also be able to apply them in your daily life.

Lastly, it is hoped that after you study this lesson, you will truly be proud of being a Filipino.



## Let's Read

For many Filipinos who witnessed the 1986 EDSA Revolution, they claim that the victory won during the revolution was a work of God and a victory for the people. Indeed, tens of thousands of people flocked to EDSA to show that the spirit of patriotism is alive in them. The people showed that unity and faith in God can make the impossible possible; that is, to overthrow a dictator that ruled for 20 years.

Here is an excerpt of an article written by Miguel Mella of Ateneo de Manila University. Read it carefully and answer the questions that follow.

But then my parents told me the truth: I was not part of the EDSA Revolution. Instead, I was stuck at home, still learning how to use the toilet properly.

Yes, ladies and gentlemen, I know almost zip (slang for “nothing”) about the EDSA Revolution. Except maybe from what I learned from the heart-warming, tear-jerking, and tired accounts of the people — who had seen the tanks, their hearts pounding. If someone right there and then fired a gunshot, or made a loud noise, they will certainly have been squooshed (crushed) to death by the tanks.

And maybe I'm just going to repeat what has already been said, or maybe this is just me. But I believe EDSA's not really about kicking the Marcoses out of Malacañang, and the ravaged country. Nor is it really about fighting back after years of injustice, of oppression, and terror.

It's about the people. It's about the rich and the poor, the old and the young, the geek and the jock, losing their status, interlocking their arms, standing together along that stretch of highway, and for one moment, they were just Filipinos. All of them, one.

It's about people power.

Source: <http://library.thinkquest.org/15816/therevolution.article5.html>



## Let's Review

Answer the following questions:

1. Do you agree with the article or not? Was the 1986 EDSA Revolution not only about overthrowing Marcos but about what unity can do to a ravaged country like ours? Explain your answer.

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2. In your own words, what is the meaning of "People Power?"

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3. How powerful is the people's power?

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After you finish answering the questions, compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 47–48.



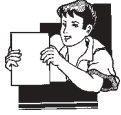
## Let's Think About This

Complete the sentences below by identifying the qualities of the Filipinos that we should be proud of.

1. Many were afraid of Marcos when he was still the president. Most of those who dared to oppose him were arrested, jailed, tortured, exiled, kidnapped or killed. When Enrile and Ramos withdrew all their support from Marcos and they knew that their lives were in danger. However, this did not keep them from doing what they thought was more important. They formed a rebel faction of the Armed Forces and took the side of the people. They were truly \_\_\_\_\_.
2. As Archbishop of Manila, Jaime Cardinal Sin is respectable and highly popular among the Christian Filipinos. Almost everyone (priests, nuns, students, workers and many others) listen to him for advice. When he supported Cory Aquino's candidacy during the snap elections, as well as Ramos and Enrile's appeal for support, many people responded positively and supported Aquino, Ramos and Enrile. Cardinal Sin is, indeed, a very \_\_\_\_\_ person.

3. The true heroes of the 1986 EDSA Revolution were the Filipino people. Thousands of people took part in it not minding whom they were with. The rich and poor were united in pursuing a common goal, which was to overthrow President Marcos and replace him with Cory Aquino, the true winner of the 1986 snap elections. The Filipino people showed the world that they were truly \_\_\_\_\_.

After you finish answering the test, compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on page 48.



## Let's Learn

The 1986 EDSA Revolution taught us many things. It proved that democracy is present in our country. That is, the power of the state belongs to the people. The power of the people is greater than the power of the leader. A leader is useless when he or she loses the trust and confidence of his or her people.

It is the responsibility of the government to serve the people, to provide for their needs and to decide what is best for them. If the government fails to meet its responsibilities—if, instead of being a servant of the people, it becomes the one being served—the time will come when it will lose control over its people. The people will take away all the powers and authority that they entrusted to the government.

You learned in the previous lessons that the martial law period is considered as the darkest phase in the history of our country. This is because the period was filled with terror and pain. Many people suffered from the abuses of the military. But this period, like other mistakes or negative events, may also be remembered positively. That is, we learn as we go on. If we do not commit mistakes, or if we are not aware of the mistakes we commit, we will never learn. The cruelties that the Filipinos suffered during the said period awakened the spirit of patriotism within them. The sufferings of the people also made them realize that they have rights, and these rights need to be respected. During the period, modern day heroes emerged. One example is Ninoy Aquino, whose death helped the Filipinos realize that freedom is worth dying for.

Does history repeat itself?

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The answers can both be *yes* and *no*. It can happen again if we, as a nation, allow it to. When we forget about our past, we will not be aware if we are committing the same mistakes that the generation before us had committed. For example, if future leaders forget that they should be the servants of the people rather than the ones being served, the people will regain what are rightfully theirs — the power and authority that they entrusted to the leaders. Thus, if such will be the case, another revolution will take place.





## Let's See What You Have Learned

1. What will happen if we do not learn from our mistakes?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. How can we prevent history from repeating itself?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. From what you have learned in the previous lessons, list down all the things you learned from the 1986 EDSA Revolution. You may include the lessons that can be learned from the people and events behind the EDSA Revolution. List as many as you can in the spaces provided below. If the spaces are not enough, you may write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
  - d. \_\_\_\_\_
  - e. \_\_\_\_\_

After you finished the test, compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 48.



## Let's Remember

- ◆ The Filipinos are great. They are brave, courageous, intelligent and religious.
- ◆ The people united can never be defeated. If the demands of the people are expressed in one solid voice, the leaders have to listen.
- ◆ The Filipinos were able to overthrow President Marcos because they were united.
- ◆ The 1986 EDSA Revolution showed that revolutions could be won by the people's power, not only by arms and ammunitions.
- ◆ The government should serve the people. It should meet the demands of the people. More importantly, it should listen to the people. If a government fails to fulfill its obligations, it will surely fall no matter how strong it is.

Congratulations! This is the end of the module. How was it? Did you learn a lot from this module? If so, very good! If there are portions of this module that are not very clear to you, study this module again. You can also ask questions for clarifications to your Instructional Manager or Facilitator.



## Let's Sum Up

This module tells you that:

- ◆ We should not forget our nations' history because there are many lessons that can be drawn from them that are useful in our present lives and our nation's future.
- ◆ Three major events in our history paved the way for the revolution to happen. These are: the martial law period, assassination of Ninoy Aquino Jr., and the 1986 Snap Elections.
- ◆ It was because of the Filipino people's unity and faith in God that made the 1986 EDSA Revolution successful.
- ◆ The 1986 EDSA Revolution proved that in a democratic society, the power and authority of the government resides in the people.
- ◆ It is the responsibility of the government to serve the people, to provide for their needs and to decide what is best for them. If the government fails to meet its responsibilities and instead of being a servant of the people, it becomes the one being served. The time will come when it will lose control over its people, who might start a revolution.



## What Have You Learned?

- A. Choose the correct date inside the box that corresponds to the event described in each of the sentences. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

September 21, 1972	May 8, 1980	September 21, 1983
November 3, 1985	December 3, 1985	February 7, 1986
February 9, 1986	February 16, 1986	February 22, 1986
February 23, 1986	February 24, 1986	
February 25, 1986	August 21, 1983	

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Cory Aquino with the rest of the Filipinos staged a “national day of sorrow,” a month after the death of her husband, Ninoy Aquino. This during the 11<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the declaration of martial law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Aquino was assassinated as he exited the China Airlines flight. This event awakened the spirit of patriotism in many Filipinos. Open demonstrations followed after Aquino’s death.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. President Marcos declared that there would be snap elections and that he was running for reelection.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Thousands of people began to gather along the stretch of EDSA to give the rebel soldiers food and other supplies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Ninoy Aquino Jr., who was in jail for almost 8 years, was permitted by President Ferdinand Marcos to go to the United States for a heart surgery.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Cory Aquino announced her candidacy for presidency. Her declaration came a day after AFP Chief of Staff Fabian Ver was acquitted for the killing of Benigno Aquino.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Marcos and Aquino took oath at two different places with different crowds. Marcos took his oath at the Malacañang Palace while Aquino took her oath at the Club Filipino.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Thirty computer technicians manning COMELEC tabulation machines walked out to protest against the alleged deliberate changing of election results.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Cory Aquino, together with her supporters, staged their own version of a “victory rally.” She also called for civil disobedience, to which the people responded overwhelmingly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The historical snap elections were held.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Rumors spread that Marcos and his family left the country. Marcos proved the rumors false and declared that he had no intention of leaving the country. He also declared a state of emergency.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Vice Chief of Staff Lt. General Fidel V. Ramos and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile announced their withdrawal of support for President Marcos and called for his resignation.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Marcos and his family, together with Ver and some of his men, fled to Hawaii.

B. Write what you think about the following sentences.

- 1. The people united, will never be defeated.

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- 2. The government that should serve becomes the government that is served. This is one condition that gives birth to a revolution.

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- 3. History is bound to repeat itself.

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- 4. 1986 EDSA Revolution is about People Power.

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5. Freedom is worth dying for.

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Have you finished answering the test? If so, you can compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on pages 49–50. So how was it? Were you able to answer the test easily? If so, that's very good! It means that you've learned a lot from this module. If not, I suggest you study this lesson again.



## Answer Key

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

Here are some sample answers. The answers provided are only samples and suggestions that could help and guide you in making your own judgments.

1. **Agree.** Many people suffered because of government and military abuses during the martial law period. Many people were arrested and imprisoned without trial. Many people were killed and also disappeared.
2. **Agree.** He initiated a lot of projects that improved the lives of the people. He was also intelligent. Many investors invested in our country.  
**Disagree.** A lot of Filipinos lost respect for him because during his term, he committed a lot of human rights violations, especially when he declared Martial Law.
3. **Agree.** Many Filipinos joined hands in toppling the Marcos government. As a result, Marcos was forced into exile and democracy was restored in our country.
4. **Agree.** Even if the results of the election showed that Marcos was leading the race, majority of the people, both here and abroad, believed that Cory Aquino was the true winner. There were also various reports confirming that the 1986 Snap Elections were marred by fraud.
5. **Agree.** After Aquino's death, the Filipinos realized that freedom is something worth dying for. The long silence of the Filipinos was broken and a series of open mass protests were held.
6. **Disagree.** Martial law was declared on September 21, 1972. August 21, 1983 was the day Benigno Aquino was assassinated.
7. **Disagree.** Being a housewife does not automatically mean that Cory Aquino was unfit for the presidency. Any one can be a good leader as long as he/she knows and upholds the integrity of being a leader. That is, a leader must know that he/she owes the people his/her position. A leader is servant, not the one being served. Also, Cory Aquino became the symbol of her martyred husband's idealism — that is, a selfless person that will do everything just to preserve and protect democracy.

8. **Agree.** A lot of revolutions are won through bloodshed and violence. The 1986 EDSA Revolution was an exemption. It showed that unity among the people and faith in God were enough weapons to win a battle. The people faced tanks and military troops, not with guns, but with prayers, songs and courage.
9. **Disagree.** Marcos and his family did not leave the country on February 25, 1986 to celebrate their victory. They left the country because the Filipinos lost their confidence in Marcos as a leader.
10. **Agree.** If not for the rebel soldiers, the 1986 EDSA Revolution would not have pushed through. When the soldiers separated from Marcos and joined the ranks of the people, Marcos totally lost control and power.  
**Disagree.** Indeed, it was admirable that many soldiers separated from Marcos and took the side of the people. However, we must not disregard the number of people who went out of their houses and risked their lives by going to EDSA to defend the country with their lives, if necessary. It was the people's power that made the 1986 EDSA Revolution successful. The Filipinos who supported the revolution are the true heroes of the EDSA Revolution. These Filipinos included the rebel soldiers and those that took part during the four (4) day revolution.

## B. Lesson 1

*Let's Review (page 7)*

1. If a government tries to suppress the rights of the people to public information, assembly and freedom of expression, the people will lose confidence in the administration. The people might lose their confidence in the government. This might encourage vocal and active opposition against that administration.
2. Sample answers:
  - a. If I lived during the martial law period I would probably join the ranks of the brave men and women who fought against Marcos. I know this would be a dangerous decision, but I'd rather face death and die fighting for what I believe in rather than keep silent about the abuses of the military against the people. During those times, many unknown heroes emerged not because they wanted to be known, but because they wanted to attain freedom for all the Filipinos.

- b. I would rather stay inside the house. Maybe I would do the same things I'm doing now like going to school, to the movie houses or office. However, I will see to it to be home before 6 p.m. so as to comply with the curfew that was set. I will try to live a normal life.

*Let's Try This (page 10)*

1. Sample Answers:

- a. He was a promising political leader because he started his political career very early in his life and climbed the political ladder quite fast. At the age of 22, he was elected mayor of Concepcion, Tarlac. At 30, he became the governor of his province. At 35, he became the youngest senator in the country.
- b. He courageously exposed the corruption in the government despite the fact that President Marcos was a strong and influential man.
- c. He was imprisoned for almost 8 years but that did not diminish his love for the country.
- d. Having been in exile for 3 years, he could have lived a normal and peaceful life in the US. Maybe he would still be alive up to this time if decided not to return. He knew before he left the US that his life was at risk. However, he still chose to return because he believed that the battle was to be fought here, not in another country.
- e. Ninoy Aquino was a man of courage and a promising political leader because even his death encouraged the people to fight for freedom and democracy.

2. Sample Answers:

- a. If I were Ninoy, I would still return to the Philippines amidst the threats to my life because I believe that freedom is worth dying for. I want to prove to Marcos that I am not afraid of him. I would try to convince him to bring back democracy. If my death would enlighten the Filipinos that they should risk lives for freedom, I would gladly accept the same death Ninoy had. As what Luis Beltran, a journalist, recounted about Ninoy, I would die "straight down and spread my arms so the people will know I never gave up even to the last second" of my life.



- b. I'd rather not return because I believe I am an important political personality. Many people depend on me. They seek for my advice. I'd rather stay in the US to see to it that I live and give guidance to the Filipinos. I would see to it that the Filipinos would not lose hope by losing a good leader. I want to see the dawn of freedom together with all the Filipinos.

3. Sample Answer:

- ◆ Ninoy's death affected the Filipinos by awakening their spirit of patriotism. The Filipinos did not lose hope because of his death. Instead, he became an inspiration for people to continue the struggle he started: to fight up to the end, up to the last minute, until victory was won. After his death, the people no longer kept silent. They went out courageously and protested against the Marcos dictatorship.

*Let's Review (page 14)*

1. Sample Answer:

- ◆ I think the true winner of the 1986 Snap Elections was Cory Aquino, because according to the election results tabulation of NAMFREL, Cory was in the lead with a comfortable margin. But according to the government's tabulation, Marcos was in the lead. There was no consistency between the counting of NAMFREL and of the government and it seemed that NAMFREL's counting was more reliable, especially when, on February 9, thirty computer technicians of Comelec walked out to protest against the deliberate changing of election results. This just showed that there was massive cheating during the snap elections.

2. Sample Answers:

- ◆ Cory Aquino was urged by Ninoy's supporters, including the church, to run for president. The opposition needed a strong candidate, and at that time, all eyes were on her — the mourning widow of Ninoy Aquino. Although, Cory herself believed that she was not a politician, on December 3, 1984, she agreed to run for presidency and challenge Marcos due to the following reasons:
  - a. One million signatures were gathered by the CAPM urging her to run for presidency and challenge Marcos. The signatures proved that many Filipinos believe in her capability to lead the nation.

- b. The day before she announced her candidacy, on December 2, 1984, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Fabian Ver and his men were acquitted from the Ninoy Aquino murder case charged against them. The acquittal of Ver and his men somehow impelled Cory to run for president and beat Marcos.

3. Sample Answer:

- ◆ I disagree with the statement of the Marcos government that the elections were peaceful and clean. The 1986 Snap Elections were marred by fraud and irregularities. The thirty computer technicians of COMELEC walked out precisely because there was massive cheating during the counting of election results. This only showed that Marcos and his supporters cheated because he was desperate to win the elections, which obviously, turned out in favor of Cory Aquino. Even the international community believed that there were irregularities during the elections. The US Senate, for instance, declared that there was a “widespread fraud” or massive cheating during the elections.

4. Sample Answers:

- ◆ The people’s participation during the 1986 Snap Elections was very significant because they showed the Marcos government that they were willing to do everything to help bring back democracy in the country. Listed below are among the many things they did during the Snap Elections.
  - a. The CAPM was able to gather 1 million signatures just to convince Cory Aquino to run for president.
  - b. On February 5, almost a million people joined Cory in her miting de avance.
  - c. The NAMFREL was able to mobilize almost half a million volunteers just to guard the election results.
  - d. When Cory Aquino called for a civil disobedience, the people responded overwhelmingly.

All of these activities only proved one thing — the people wanted to change the existing government, and they were willing to do everything just to make their voices heard and their demands granted.

*Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 16–17)*

1. Ferdinand Marcos and the martial law

- ◆ Ferdinand Marcos and martial law contributed to make the EDSA Revolution possible because they were the primary reasons why the people felt the need to change the existing government. It was said that great men are molded by tough times. Indeed, the more sufferings the people endured at the hands of Marcos, the more intense their dedication to break free became. The more exploited and abused the people became, the more they cried for freedom. Marcos' ineffective governance pushed the people to finally say that they had enough.

2. Ninoy Aquino and his assassination

For many Filipinos, Benigno Aquino was a symbol of hope that democracy can be achieved peacefully. His death made many Filipinos realize that it was about time that they work hard in bringing back democracy. The Filipinos began to show their protests openly without fear. The people began to think selflessly. They realized that the nation's freedom from Marcos was more important than their safety. Although the people were not certain about their safety, one thing remained clear to them — democracy should be restored.

3. Cory Aquino and the 1986 Snap Elections

After the death of Ninoy, Cory Aquino caught the attention of many. She was no longer seen as a martyred housewife that pleaded to Marcos for the release of her husband, but as a woman who was to continue the crusade of her husband, which was to bring back democracy to the country. She was urged by Ninoy's supporters, including the church, to run for president because they saw in her the fulfillment of Ninoy's dream and the dream of every Filipino. Although she herself believed that she was not a politician and that the presidency was a tough job for a woman, on December 3, 1984, she agreed to run for president and challenge Marcos.

However, Marcos, who at that time was desperate to cling to his position, allegedly cheated during the elections. The Batasan Pambansa proclaimed him the winner. However, he had already lost the confidence of the Filipinos in his administration. The people knew better. The people knew that the proclamation lacked credibility because many people testified that there was massive cheating during the elections. President Marcos lost the confidence of the people and the international community. The people could not accept Marcos as their president for the fourth time. Because of this, when Cory Aquino called for a civil disobedience, the people willingly obeyed.

### C. Lesson 2

*Let's Try This (page 18)*

- a. Laban symbol
- b. Flowers
- c. Rosary
- d. Virgin Mary

*Let's Review (page 25)*

- 4 ♦ Large marine troops and tanks approached the camps and were blocked by the fearless crowd.
- 9 ♦ Ferdinand Marcos was inaugurated at the Malacañang Palace.
- 3 ♦ Thousands of people gathered outside the rebel camps and gave supplies and food to rebel soldiers.
- 6 ♦ The marines withdrew without firing a single shot.
- 5 ♦ The marines threatened to open fire if the people will not disperse, but the people stayed as they prayed and sang.
- 1 ♦ Ramos and Enrile announced that they were breaking away from Marcos' camp.
- 7 ♦ Marcos dispelled rumors that he would leave the country. He declared a state of emergency.
- 2 ♦ Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin appealed to the people to support the rebel soldiers.
- 10 ♦ Marcos and his family together with some of his men fled the country to Hawaii.
- 8 ♦ Supreme Court Justice Claudio Teehankee inaugurated Cory Aquino as the 11<sup>th</sup> President of the Philippines.

*Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 26–27)*

1. Sample Answers:

a. Cory Aquino

- ◆ Corazon Aquino was considered the symbol of hope for the people. She continued where her husband had stopped. She took the responsibility of continuing her husband's task: to bring democracy back to our country.
- ◆ Like her husband, she was a person of courage and determination. Marcos failed to intimidate her. She continued to challenge Marcos just as Ninoy challenged him. When Marcos was declared the winner of the election, she did not give up because she knew that he had cheated. She fought for what she believed in.
- ◆ She stood up and called for a peaceful solution. She called for civil disobedience, and the people responded to her call.

b. Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin

- ◆ Because the Philippines is a predominantly Christian country, many Filipinos follow the teachings of the church. Thus, making Jaime Cardinal Sin an influential person in the lives of the Filipinos. During the 1986 EDSA Revolution he became the spiritual guide of the people, and a strong supporter of Cory Aquino.
- ◆ When Ramos and Enrile called for the support of the church, Cardinal Sin responded positively and encouraged the people to support "their friends." Cardinal Sin's call resulted in the big number of people who showed themselves in EDSA a few hours after the announcement was made. The people then began the peaceful process of overthrowing Marcos. They prayed hard and sang loud. They faced the tanks with prayers. They gave the soldiers rosaries and flowers.

c and d. Fidel Ramos and Juan Ponce Enrile

- ◆ After they withdrew their support from Marcos, they called for his resignation. They also revealed the irregularities during the elections. They called for the armed forces and the people to support them in their opposition against the government. They formalized the revolution as they called for people's participation and support. They led the rebel group of the Armed Forces that battled against the loyalist forces of Marcos.

- e. Media
  - ◆ The media, especially the Radio Veritas, served as the eyes and ears of the people. The station reported the events prior to and during the EDSA Revolution. Because the media is a powerful tool of informing the people and making the people aware of what is happening around them, the Marcos administration tried to prevent Radio Veritas from broadcasting the events that were taking place during the revolution. Armed men sabotaged the transmitter of Radio Veritas. Fortunately, there were other radio stations that fiercely reported the events.
- 2. During the revolution the people gathered near the barricades in Camp Crame and Camp Aguinaldo to prevent loyalist troops from reaching the area. They made their presence felt as they prayed and sang nationalist and religious songs such as “Magkaisa,” “Bayan Ko” and “Ave Maria.” When the tanks and loyalist troops tried to proceed towards the area, they faced them courageously with only rosaries and flowers at their hands.
- 3. If I were present during the revolution I would probably contribute to the revolution by doing the following:
  - a. I would boycott the products and services owned by Marcos’ friends and relatives.
  - b. I would go to EDSA to bring food for the hungry people.
  - c. I would join the ranks of brave men and women who stayed awake all night to watch over the camps, so as not to let the loyalist troops reach the area.
  - d. Whether I was there or not, I would still join the rest of the Filipinos in their prayers.
  - e. I would sing nationalist songs to show that I support the revolution.
  - f. I would encourage my family members and friends to support the revolution by giving food to the brave people that were present at EDSA.

## D. Lesson 3

### *Let's Review (page 31)*

#### 1. Sample Answers:

- a. *Yes.* I agree with the article because, more than anything else, it was an event that showed the unity of the people. It was about the people's power. Unity and prayers helped make the 1986 EDSA Revolution a success. It was a victory of the people. It just proved one thing: if the people are really determined to do something, they can do it if they are united.
- b. *No.* I don't agree with the article. We must not disregard the fact that the reason why the 1986 EDSA Revolution took place was because the people were determined to overthrow Marcos and his men. The 1986 EDSA Revolution was about removing the Marcoses from power. It was about fighting back after years of injustice and oppression. Marcos' regime ended while that of the people's had only begun.
- c. *Yes and No.* I think the 1986 EDSA Revolution was both about people's power and the ousting of Marcos from the presidential throne. The people wanted to change the government and overthrow Marcos. That was their goal that impelled them to unite and it was because of their unity that they won.

#### 2. Sample Answers:

People Power is...

- ◆ people's unity and participation in pursuing a common goal;
- ◆ democracy; in a democratic society the power of the state resides or belongs to the people;
- ◆ the power of the people that can make or break a government. It was because of the people's vote that government officials are elected. If they deem that the official does not deserve to stay, they can overthrow him or her and put another deserving person into office;
- ◆ people's revolution — a symbol of the power of the people; and
- ◆ being selfless. It is not about minding our own business, but minding our common interests. The people at EDSA showed this when they stopped thinking only about themselves and their safety. The people at EDSA risked their lives because they knew that there was a greater goal that had to be achieved. This goal was to bring back democracy and end the Marcos regime.

3. Sample Answer:

- ◆ Revolutions happen because of people's participation. People's power is too powerful and strong. We saw this during the 1986 EDSA Revolution. The people were able to topple Marcos and his government not through violence but by their courage and unity. Because of their unity, they were able to face the tanks fearlessly. Marcos and his men failed to intimidate the people because the people were determined to overthrow him. Their collective voice and action made the 1986 EDSA Revolution a success.

*Let's Think About This (pages 31–32)*

Possible Answers:

1. brave, courageous, determined, selfless, patriotic
2. influential, courageous, sensitive, religious
3. united, selfless, patriotic, courageous, religious, determined

*Let's See What You Have Learned (page 33)*

1. If we do not learn from our mistakes we will probably commit the same mistakes again. This means that if we did not learn from the lessons of martial law and the 1986 EDSA Revolution, there is a big possibility that in the future there will be another martial law. If there will be another martial law and the Filipinos will again be exploited and abused, they would again fight for their freedom, just like they did during the 1986 EDSA Revolution.
2. We can prevent history from repeating itself by learning from it. By learning the lessons of the past we will be more cautious in making decisions and doing our jobs.

3. Sample Answers:

- a. I have learned that the Filipinos are brave, courageous and intelligent. They also have very strong faith.
- b. People power is very powerful and strong because it can make or destroy a government.
- c. If the people are united to pursue a common goal, they can achieve it.
- d. It is the responsibility of government officials to serve the people. If they fail to fulfill their responsibility, they will answer to the people. The people will use their power to overthrow the ones in power.



**E. What Have You Learned?** (*pages 35–37*)

- A.
1. September 21, 1983
  2. August 21, 1983
  3. November 3, 1985
  4. February 23, 1986
  5. May 8, 1980
  6. December 3, 1985
  7. February 25, 1986
  8. February 9, 1986
  9. February 16, 1986
  10. February 7, 1986
  11. September 21, 1972
  12. February 24, 1986
  13. February 22, 1986
  14. February 25, 1986

- B. 1. Sample Answer:

- ◆ People’s unity or power is very powerful, so powerful that it could even make the impossible possible. The people proved this as they gathered along the stretch of EDSA to show the Marcos government that they wanted to end his rule. Marcos, being a strong and powerful man, was overthrown, not by violence, but by the people’s collective voice and action. People from all walks of life were united, and their unity brought back democracy.

2. Sample Answer:

- ◆ The government should serve the people. It should meet the demands of the people. If it fails to do so, the people will be the ones to get what they deserve, no matter how much it costs them. The people during the time of Marcos revolted against him because they felt that his government was inefficient and incapable of giving them what they truly needed — freedom and democracy. Marcos became a dictator and he did not listen to the people.

Because of this, the people became very angry at him and his administration. They decided that the only way to attain freedom and democracy was to change the government and the officials. The realization that the existing system or government must be changed makes revolution possible.

3. Sample Answer:

- ◆ History is bound to repeat itself if we allow it to happen. We can prevent it from happening again by learning from it. If we ignore it, or much worse, forget about it, it will truly repeat itself.

4. Sample Answer:

- ◆ The 1986 EDSA Revolution is about People Power because it proved that a unified nation could overcome difficulties and succeed in times of crises.

5. Sample Answer:

- ◆ Freedom is worth dying for because most of the time, for freedom to be achieved, many lives will be lost. It has been said that during difficult times, the spirit of patriotism awakens and heroes emerge. Ninoy and the other Filipinos who died in the name of freedom have shown us that freedom is an elusive dream that is worth achieving. We must not let anyone abuse or exploit us. We must not let anyone commit violations of human rights against us. All of us have a right to be free.



## Glossary

**Assassination** Murder

**Boycott** Refusing to take part in political activities such as elections or refusing to handle or buy goods as a means of protest

**Bravery** Courage; boldness

**Chaos** State of total confusion and lack of order

**Civil disobedience** Refusing to obey certain laws as a peaceful means of protest

**Constitution** The fundamental set of rules, laws and rights that govern a country

**Democracy** A form of government in which the people govern themselves or elect representatives to govern them

**Dictator** A ruler with complete and unrestricted power; a person or ruler who insists that people do what he/she wants

**Fraud** A deliberate deception with the intention of gaining a benefit; cheating

**Hunger strike** Prolonged refusal to eat, especially by a prisoner, as a sign of protest

**Martial law** Military rule

**Obstacle** Something that blocks or prevents an action, or makes it more difficult to do

**Oust** To remove from a position of power

**Patriotism** Loyalty and devotion to one's country

**Provisional government** Temporary government during a period of change

**Referendum** Direct vote of the people over an issue of national importance

**Revolution** The overthrow or rejection of a government by the people, often, but not necessarily, involving violence

**Sedition** Incitement or instigation of discontent or rebellion against a government

**Snap Elections** Elections suddenly held with little or no preparation

**Spearhead** To head something, especially some type of attack or course of action

**Spur** To encourage or impel

**Subdue** To reduce the force (of something), or to prevent it from existing or developing

**Subversion** An act of destroying or overthrowing a government or a political system

**Throng** A crowd or large group of people

**Writ of habeas corpus** The right of a person under arrest to be brought to a court to determine whether the arrest is lawful or not



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