THE RISE OF FILIPINO NATIONALISM
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NATIONALISM
An Extreme feeling of love for one’s country

Factors that paved way for the birth of Nationalism
a. Opening of the Philippines to World Commerce
b. Influx of Liberal Ideas
c. Secularization Movement
d. Liberal Regime of Dela Torre
e. The Cavite Mutiny
f. Execution of GOMBURZA

OPENING OF THE PHIL TO WORLD COMMERCE

Officially opened Manila on 1834 after reviewing different economic policies
1834-1873 different Ports were opened:
1. Sual
2. Iloilo
3. Zamboanga
4. Cebu
5. Legazpi

Effects:
Stimulate vigorous economic activity in the colony that makes the life of the Filipino’s to prosper
Introduction of modern methods of agriculture
Improved means of transportation and communication that stimulate economic progress
Emergence of Middle-Class

INFLUX OF LIBERAL IDEAS
Suez Canal
Shortened the distance between the Spain and the Phil.
Paved way for the entry of liberalism in the country

Spanish Republic
Upon establishment more Spaniards arrived in our country.
Impart liberal ideas to the Filipino’s
Brought with them liberal magazines and books

LIBERAL WRITERS AND THEIR BOOKS:
Jean Jacques Rousseau (Social Contract)
John Locke (Two treatise of the government)
Thomas Paine (Common Sense)
Thomas Jefferson
American and French Revolution

THE SECULARIZATION MOVEMENT

Father Pedro Pelaez (1862)
Exposes the discrimination of Filipino clergys
Racial and National conflict with the Friars curates in one side and Filipino clergy on the other side

1565
Religious orders took control of the parishes in the Philippines
Augustinian
Recollects
Dominican
Franciscan

Council of Trent
Stated that the Parishes should be controlled by Secular priest
But there are only few secular priest that are available because some of them were sent to America

19th Century
Majority of the Filipino Priest are qualified as
Secular Priest

Regular Priest
Called as Friar Curates
Do not want their Parishes to turn-over to the
Secular priest that created a tension between
them

Parish Priest
A very influential and prestigious position

Gov. General Dela Torre
Boost and inspired the Secularization
movement

THE LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION OF DELA TORRE
Spanish Civil War (1868)
Cadiz, Spain
Led by Juan Prim and Francisco Serrano
Overthrew Queen Isabela II
Spanish Republic
Established in 1873
Replaced the Monarchy

THE LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION OF DELA TORRE
Carlos Maria Dela Torre
The most well loved Governor General
Arrived in 1869
Applied Democratic and liberal ideas
Avoided an Extravagant life

Changes:
Encouraged the Freedom of Speech
Abolished Flogging as a form of Punishment
Allowed the formation of different Organization

Comite de Reformadores
Committee of Reformers
Composed of Clergy, laymen and students
Led several demonstrations against the
Dominican school administrators (because of
academic freedom and discrimination)

Spanish Conservatives

Resented the liberal policy of Dela Torre
THE CAVITE MUTINY

1870
Spanish Republic ended
Result:
Immediate shifting from Liberal to Autocratic
Rafael De Izquierdo (1870-73)
Autocratic/Oppressive ruler
THE CAVITE MUTINY

Boasted that he ruled with a *crucifix in one hand
and a sword in the other*
Decide to restored old order
Repealed the exemption of the Filipino’s from
Polo and tribute that the Cavite workers had
been enjoying

THE CAVITE MUTINY
JANUARY 20, 1872
200 Filipino soldiers and workers mutinied
against Spaniards
Led by La Madrid
Took control of the Spanish arsenal in Cavite
THE CAVITE MUTINY

Gov. Izquierdo
Immediately dispatched soldiers to quell the
rebellion
La Madrid was killed
Persecute the Ring leader
Accused the GOMBURZA as the Mastermind of
the Rebellion

EXECUTION OF THE GOMBURZA
Martyrs
People who are Fighting for a certain rights and
privileges of a particular group.

Heroes
A man of distinguished valor or performance
admired for their noble qualities.

The 3 Martyrs:
Jose Burgos
wrote to defend the seculars
weep like a child
Mariano Gomez remained calm

Jacinto Zamora
A victim of mistaken identity, gambler, the least qualified to become hero
also weep like a child
According to Rizal if Burgos has shown the courage of Gomez maybe the Filipino’s would have been different today

Gov. Izquierdo
Put these 3 priest on trial (MOCK)

Francisco Zaldúa
A Bicolano soldier who testified against the GOMBURZA

February 17, 1872
The day of execution of the 3 priest
Luneta (Bagumbayan)
The crowd paid respect when they removed their hats and knelt down
The bells rang all over the City upon the order of Archbishop Melito Martinez

EFFECTS:
National Consciousness emerged
Filipino’s felt great indignation
United the Filipino’s: Ethnic differences and Regional Hostilities were set aside
Dedication of Katipunan (password: GOMBURZA) and Rizal (EL FILI) works in their memory
Without 1872 Rizal wouldn’t be a Hero instead he could be a Jesuit

PROPAGANDA
Systematic efforts to spread opinion and beliefs by means of pen and tongue.
Propagation of a given opinion

FOUNDER:
Dr. Pedro Paterno
Gregorio Sanciangco
Doctors of law
Lay the foundation of the movement in Madrid

MAJOR FACTORS THAT PAVED WAY FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PROPAGANDA MOVEMENT:
Emergence of Middle Class
The Liberal Administration of Dela Torre
Execution of GOMBURZA
Resulted to the deportation of patriotic Filipino’s

Propagandist
Reformers who fled the country to escape persecution (1872)
Didn’t have the intention of achieving social changes through armed struggle and revolution
Popularly known as Illustrados (Intellectuals)
Spain
England
France

HISTORY OF THE PROPAGANDA MOVEMENT
Junta De Propaganda
Cuerpo de Compromisarios
La Solidaridad

PROPAGANDA MOVEMENT
Assimilation / Integration of the colony as a regular province of Spain
Secularization of the Parishes
The Restoration of the Representation of the Phil. To Spanish Cortez
Restoration of Freedom of Speech, Press, Assembly and Religion

MEMBERS
Eduardo De Lete
Pedro Govantes
Dr. Dominador Gomez
Tomas Areloja
Pablo Rianzares Bautista

The conscience of the movement
The most prolific writer among the Propagandist
Pen names:
Dimas alang
Laong laan
MARCELO H. DEL PILAR
The greatest political analyst
A Journalist
Mastered the use of satire
Organized the 1st political group in the Philippines
Junta de propaganda
The brother in law of Deodato Arellano

Some of his works:
Dasalan at Tocohan
La Soberania Monacal en Filipinas
Ten Commandment of the Friars
Diariong Tagalog (1882)
1st vernacular newspaper that became the mouthpiece in Criticizing the Spanish authorities
Pseudonyms:
Dolores Manapat
Piping dilat
V. Garcia
Plaridel

A biographical sketch that depicts the actual life in the Philippines.
La Maestra de mi pueblo
Describe defects of the educational system for women
Pen name:
Taga-ilog

COUNTER- PROPAGANDIST
Wenceslao Retana
Founded the La Politica de Espana
Desenganos

Delso Mir Deas
Editor of El Pueblo Soberano
Pablo Feced
Esboxos y Pinceledas
Quioqiap

GRACIANO LOPEZ JAENA
A former staff of LOS DOS MUNDO
News organ in Iloilo
The Prince of the Filipino Orators
Contributed the satirical novel Fray Botod
La hija de fraile
Satirized the immoral friars
Pen names:
Diego Laura
Founded the La Solidaridad (Solidarity)
Becomes the mouthpiece of the Propaganda

DR. PEDRO PATERNO
A doctor of law
Ninay
The 1st Filipino Novel
The Filipino’s had a developed culture
Sampaguita
Collection of his Verses

ANTONIO LUNA
Some of his works are:
Noche Buena

A biographical sketch that depicts the actual life in the Philippines.