

Revolts

[Countries](#), [Philippines](#)



Revolts | Leaders & Year | Causes | Result | 1. Dagohoy Revolt 2. Lakandula 3. Magat Salamat 4. Magalat 5. Sumoroy 6. Revolt of the Irrayas 7. Maniago 8. Malong 9. Diego Silang 10. Ibanag Revolt | Francisco Dagohoy, also known as Francisco Sendrijas (1744-1829) Rajah Lakandula (1574) Magat Salamat (1587-1588) Magalat (1596) Juan Ponce Sumoroy (1649) Felipe Cutabay, Gabriel Dayag (1621) Francisco Maniago (1660) Andres Malong (1660-1661) Diego Silang (1762-1763) Dabo and Juan Marayag (1673) | Forced labor was one of the causes of the revolt. But what triggered the decision to rise up in arms against the Spanish authorities in Bohol was the refusal of a Jesuit priest to give a Christian burial to Dagohoy's brother. He fought the Spaniards for control of land and was defeated and captured. In 1571, he made a peace pact with Miguel López de Legazpi and handed over his throne to the Spanish. His hatred on the Spaniards grew to such intensity that he formed a secret society in Tondo to overthrow the invaders. Resentment of the natives of the payment of tribute and the implementation of polo y servicio. The primary cause of this revolt in Tuguegarao, Cagayan was the opposition to the tribute. Oppression of the Indios by the Spanish officials. made to work for eight months under unfair conditions and were not paid for their labor and for the rice purchased from them. In defiance to forced labor and the abuses of Spanish officials, Malong led the revolt. Desire to expel the Spaniards from Ilocos. Natives declared their independence and refused to pay tributes | Dagohoy defeated the Spanish-Filipino forces sent against him. He established a free government in the mountains, and had 3,000 followers, which subsequently increased to 20,000. The patriots remained unsubdued in their mountains stronghold and, even after Dagohoy's death, continued to

defy Spanish power. Lakandula's role as ruler of Tondo was then taken up by his grandnephew, and Rajah Soliman's adopted son, Agustin de Legazpi. Hung to death by the Spaniards for not surrendering his kingdom to the Spanish colonizers. The revolt was cut short when Magalat was killed in his own house by Filipino assassins hired by Spaniards. Sumuroy was eventually defeated and captured. His trusted deputy continued the quest for freedom several years later, he was wounded, captured and later executed. It was not materialized due to Father Pedro Santo Tomas preaching. Maniago into leaving Manila with a bribe of being appointed as a master of camp in the Pampango regiment in the city. Maniago was never heard from again and according to one account, he was shot months later in Mexico, Pampanga. Trapped in Pangasinan, Malong was captured before his reinforcement arrived. He was immediately executed. The revolt failed due to Diego's assassination. Did not last long after Lt. Governor Manuel de Arza ordered its Filipino mercenaries to suppress it. | 1. Enumerate and explain the contributory factors that helped promote Filipino Nationalism? a. Influx of liberal ideas from Europe - With the opening of the Philippines to world trade, European ideas freely penetrated the country in form of printed books, newspapers, and treatises made available to the natives as they participated in the process of exchange of goods and products. The new knowledge and current events they learned and acquired outside affected their ways of living and the manner of their thinking. b. Introduction of modern technology - Today, increasing globalization means that rapid communication, market forces and lower import restrictions can help make a new technology available anywhere that it might be useful. c. Opening of Suez Canal -

traveling to other countries exposed the Filipinos to modern ideas of liberty.

d. The rise of new middle class - occupied a high position in society because of their wealth and prestige. They also criticized the unequal treatment of the Spaniards to the Filipinos.

2. What caused the Cavite Mutiny and the execution of GOMBURZA? Soldiers and workers at the Cavite Arsenal rebelled against the withdrawal of their privileges of non-payment of taxes and exemption from the forced labor. These three martyrs were sentenced to death by means of the garrote, mechanical strangulation, on the charges of subversion and inciting revolution after the Cavite mutiny.

3. What are the objectives of the Propaganda Movement? - The equality of the Spaniards and Filipinos in the colony - The recognition of the Philippines as a province of Spain - The permission to send a Philippine representatives to the Spanish courts - The secularization of the parishes - The provision for freedom of speech, press, and assembly

4. Causes of failure of Propaganda Movement? - Inadequacy of funds - The publication of La Sol ceased to exist - Personal and health problems of reformists - Homesickness - Conflict of interests and differences in opinions

5. What is Laliga Filipina? What are the aims? - Founded by Rizal on 3 July 1892 at Tondo, Manila - Aims: - Unification of the archipelago into a one compact, vigorous and homogenous body; - Mutual protection in every want and need; - Defense against all forms of violence and injustices; - Encouragement of education, agriculture and commerce; -

The study of application of reforms

6. Connection of Rizal to Propaganda Movement and Rizal, Jaena & Del Pilar to Laliga Filipina? While annotating Morga's book, he began writing the sequel to the Noli, the El Filibusterismo. He completed the Fili in July 1891 while he was in Brussels, Belgium. As in

the printing of the *Noli*, Rizal could not publish the sequel for the lack of finances. The *El Filibusterismo* indicated Spanish colonial policies and attacked the Filipino collaborators of such system. The novel pictured a society on the brink of a revolution. Philippine historians regard López Jaena, along with Marcelo H. del Pilar and José Rizal, as the triumvirate of Filipino propagandists. Of these three ilustrados, López Jaena was the first to arrive and may have founded the genesis of the Propaganda Movement.