

# [American regime – philippine literature essay sample](https://assignbuster.com/american-regime-philippine-literature-essay-sample/)

Historical Background   
June 12, 1898-Independence day   
Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo-the first president of the Philippine Republic Fil-American was resulted in the defeat of Gen. Miguel Malvar in 1903 The Peace Movements started a early as 1900

3 Popular Newspapers   
1. EL NUEVO DIA (The New Day) – Sergio Osmeña   
2. EL GRITO DEL PUEBLO (The Call of the Nation) – Pascual Poblete 3. EL RENACIMIENTO (The Rebirth) – Rafael Palma

PLAYS:   
1. KAHAPON, NGAYON AT BUKAS – Aurelio Tolentino   
2. TANIKALANG GINTO – Juan Abad   
3. MALAYA – Tomas Remigio   
4. WALANG SUGAT – Severino Reyes

3 GROUPS OF WRITERS THAT CONTRIBUTED TO PHILIPPINE LITERATURE DURING THIS PERIOD A. Writers in Spanish – honoring Rizal and other heroes   
B. Writers in Tagalog – conditions of the country, one’s native tongue C. Writers in English – imitation of American themes and methods

A. LITERATURE IN SPANISH   
Cecilio Apostol   
wrote poems for Rizal, Jacinto, Mabini & all other heroes   
A RIZAL   
Fernando Ma. Guerrero   
shared with Apostol the reign in Balagtasan   
book “ CRISALIDAS” – black, wooly caterpillar   
“ INVOCACION A RIZAL” – June 19, 1901   
Jesus Balmori   
Batikuling   
“ Remembrance and Forgetfulness” – debate   
Poet Laureate in Spanish   
Manuel Bernabe   
Lyric Poet   
OLVIDO (Forgetfulness)   
Claro M. Recto   
Nobility of Speech and theme   
Book “ BAJO LOS COCOTEROS” (Under the Coconut Trees)   
Other Writers in Spanish   
Adelina Gurrea   
First woman poet in the Philippines   
Zobel Prize- EL NIDO (The Nest)   
Isidro Marpori   
4 Books “ AROMAS DE ENSUEÑO” (Scents of Dreams)   
Macario Adriatico   
Legend of Mindoro “ LA PUNTA DE SALTO” (The Place of Origin) Epifanio Delos Santos   
Don Panyong   
Good Leader and Biographer   
Pedro Aunario   
DECALOGO DEL PROTECCIONISMO

B. FILIPINO LITERATURE   
FLORANTE AT LAURA of Francisco Balagtas   
URBANA AT FELISA of Modesto De Castro

Julian Cruz Balmaceda ( 3 Kinds of Tagalog Poets )   
1. Poet of the Heart   
2. Poet of Life   
3. Poet of the Stage

Noted Novelists:   
Lope K. Santos   
Novelist, poet and author and grammarian covered three periods of tagalog literature – American, Japanes and the Contemporary period “ Father of National Language Grammar”   
Writers call him “ Apo”   
BANAAG AT SIKAT (masterpiece)   
Jose Corazon De Jesus   
Huseng Batute   
“ Poet of Love”   
ANG ISANG PUNONGKAHOY (masterpiece)   
Amado V. Hernandez   
Makata ng mga Manggagawa   
ISANG DIPANG LANGIT, BAYANG MALAYA, MUNTING LUPA, ANG PANDAY (masterpiece) Valeriano Hernandez Peña   
Known as Tandang Anong   
“ Kuntil Butil” – pen name   
NENA AT NENENG (masterpiece)   
Iñigo Ed Regalado   
“ Sumpong” (whim) of his pen   
storyteller, novelist, newspaperman

Tagalog Drama:   
Severino Reyes   
Father of Tagalog Drama   
“ Walang Sugat”   
Aurelio Tolentino   
“ Luhang Tagalog” (masterpiece)   
“ Kahapon, Ngayon at Bukas”   
Hermogenes Ilagan   
“ Campaña Ilagan”   
Patricio Mariano   
“ Ninay”   
“ Anak ng Dagat” (masterpiece)   
Julian Cruz Balmaceda   
“ Bunganga ng Pating”

Tagalog Short Story   
Mga Kwentong Ginto   
published in 1936   
Alejandro Abadilla, Clodualdo del Mundo   
50 Kwentong Ginto ng 50 Batikang Kuwentista   
published in 1939   
Pedrito Reyes   
Parolang Ginto at Talaang Bughaw   
Alejandto Abadilla

Other Forms of Literature   
ILOCANO LITERATURE   
Pedro Bukaneg   
Father of Ilocano Literature   
“ Bukanegan” – Balagtasan   
Claro Caluya   
Prince of Ilocano poets   
Poet and Novelist   
Leon Pichay   
Best Bukanegero   
Poet, novelist, short story writer, dramatist and essayist

PAMPANGO LITERATURE   
Juan Crisostomo Soto   
Father of Kapampangan Literature   
“ Crisotan” – Balagtasan   
Aurelio Tolentino   
Ngapon, Ngeni at Bukas

VISAYAN LITERATURE   
Eriberto Gumban   
Father of Visayan Literature   
Magdalena Jalandoni   
Ang Mga Tunuk San Isa Ca Bulaclac

C.. PHILIPPINE LITERATURE IN ENGLLISH

3 Time Frames   
1. Period of Re-orientation (1898-1910)   
2. Period of Imitation (1910-1925)   
3. Period of Self-Discovery (1925-1941)

PERIOD OF RE ORIENTATION   
August 13, 1898   
English as a literary vehicle came with the American Occupation 1900   
English came to be used as a medium of instruction in the public schools. 1908   
The primary and intermediate grades were using English   
UP was founded

Two Periodicals   
El Renacimiento   
founded in Manila in 1901   
Rafael Palma   
Philippines Free Press   
established in Manila in 1905   
R. McCullough Dick and D. Theo Rogers

Poetry   
1907   
SURSUMCORDA by Justo Juliano (first work   
published in English)   
1909   
MY MOTHER and AIR CASTLES by Jan F. Salazar   
TO MY LADY IN LAOAG by Proceso Sebastian

PERIOD OF IMITATION   
1919   
UP College Folio published the works of the First Filipino Writers in English

Writers of UP College Folio   
Fernando Maramag (the best editorial writer of this period)   
Juan F. Salazar   
Jose M. Hernandez   
Vicente del Fierro   
Francisco M. Africa   
Victoriano Yamzon

Essays   
Carlos P. Romulo, Jorge C. Bocobo, Mauro Mendez and Vicente Hilario their essays were truly scholarly characterized by sobriety, substance and structure

Ignacio Manlapaz, Godefredo Rivera, Federico Mangahas, Francisco B. Icasiano, Salvador P. Lopez, Jose Lansang and Amando G. Dayrit they introduced the informal essay, criticism and the journalistic column. They spiced their work with humor, wit and satire.

Short Stories   
Dead Stars   
written by Paz Marquez Benitez in early 1920’s   
stand out as a model of perfection in character delineation, local color, plot and message.

Newspapers and Periodicals   
The Bulletin   
The Philippines Herald (1920)   
The Philippine Review   
The Independent   
The Rising Philippines and Citizens   
The Philippine Education Magazine 1924

Few of the Writers   
1910: Bernardo P Garcia   
1917: Eulogio B. Rodriguez   
1919: Paz Marquez Benitez   
1920: Marcelo de Gracea Concepcion   
1920: Procopio L. Solidum   
1921: Lorenzo E. Paredes   
1921: Zoilo M. Galang   
1924: Eliseo Quirino and Vicente Hilario   
1924: Rodolfo Dato   
1924: Carlos P. Romulo   
1925: Zoilo M. Galang

PERIOD OF SELF-DISCOVERY AND GROWTH

Poetry   
Jose Garcia Villa   
The first to break away from the conventional forms and themes of Philippine Poetry placed the Philippines on the literary map with the publication of his books in the U. S.

Some of the Writings   
1925: The Philippine Writers Association   
1926: Manila: A Collection of Verses   
1932: Bamboo Flute   
1934: Moon Shadows on the Water   
1934: An English-German Anthology of Filipino   
1936: My Book of Verses   
1937: First Leaves   
1939: Nuance   
1940: Like the Molave and Other Poems   
1940: Many Voices   
1941: Poems

Short Sory   
1927: Paz B. Benitez published her first anthology of Filipino short stories entitled FILIPINO LOVE STORIES 1929: Jose Garcia Villa published Philippine Short Stories   
1930: Jose Garcia Villa’s Mir-in-isa won first place in The Age Press short story writing contest 1932: Zoilo M. Galang published his first volume of short storiess entitled tales of the Philippines

The Commonwealth Literary Contest awarded first prize to HOW MY BROTHER LEON BROUGHT HOME A WIFE by Manuel Arguilla.

Essays and other Prose Styles

Notable writers of essays   
a. Political, social reflective essays – Federico Mangahas, Salvador P. Lopez, Pura S. Castrence, Vicente Albano Pacis, Ariston Estrada and Jose A. Lansang. b. Critical essays – Salvador P. Lopez, I. V. Mallari, Ignacio Manlapaz, Jose Garcia Villa, Arturo B. Rotor, and Leopoldo Y. Yabes. c. Personal or Familiar essays – F. B. Icasiano, Alfredo E. Litiatco, Solomon V. Arnaldo, Amando G. Dayrit and Consuelo Gar.

Some of notable works   
1940: Literature and Society   
1940: The Filipino Way of Life   
1941: From My Nipa Hut   
August 16, 1941: I Am A Filipino

Biography   
1935: I. P. Caballero and Marcelo de Gracia Concepcion wrote about Quezon 1938: The Great Malayan by Carlos Quirino   
1940: Mallari’s The Birth of Discontent

History   
1937: The Brief History of the Philippine Islands by Teofilo del Castillo

Publications   
The Philippine Free Press provided the first incentives to Filipino writers.

The Drama   
Daughters for sale and other plays by Carlos P. Romulo   
The Radiant Symbol by Jorge C. Bocobo   
The Husband of Mrs. Cruz and A Daughter of Destiny by Vidal A. Tan The Cil Lamp and The Earthquake Augusto C. Catanjal   
The Waves by Hilarion Vibal   
The Land of Our Fathers by Severino Montano   
Panday Pira, The Cannon Maker by Jose M. Hernandez   
13 Plays by Wilfredo Ma. Guerrero