

Chapter 9

[Countries, Philippines](#)



Chapter 9 The Campaign For Reforms (1882-1892) 1872-date when violate events happened that led to significant developments in colonial Phil. Filipinos started to air their complaints through: -writings -Speeches - organized societies -artworks Propaganda Movement (1882)-reform movement Cortes-Spanish lawmaking body Assimilation- process of making the Phil. A province of Spain, granting of Spanish citizenship to Filipinos, allow the Indios to be finally called Filipinos The important Filipino reformists were: 1. Arcadio Lopez Jaena-great orator 2. Jose Rizal-great thinker and writer 3. Marcelo H. del Pilar-great political analyst and journalist Others are: Jose Maria PAnganiban, Antonio Luna, Mariano Ponce, Eduardo de Lete Graciano Lopez Jaena -Fray Botod -first editor of the La Solidaridad (Solidarity) Aims of the Newspaper -to fight reaction -to stop all efforts to keep the Phil . A backward country -to extol liberal ideas -to defend progress Spanish writers who are anti-Filipino -Pablo Feced -Wenceslao E. Petana *Pearl Of The Orient Demands Of the Filipino reformists: -representation in the Spanish Cortes -the right to vote -freedom of speech, of assembly, and of the press, -freedom of commerce -the removal of the friars from the Philippines because they were the obstacle to progress -the education of the people -reforms in the jails of the country -the abolition of the diezmos prediales or the tithe consisting of the one tenth of the produce of the land. Cause of death: hunger and illness Date of Death: Jan. 20, 1896 Place of Death: Barcelona, Spain Jose Rizal -the most brilliant of the Filipinos during his time (Calamba, Laguna-----June 19, 1861) 1. Noli Me Tangere (Touch me Not)-the novel he wrote at the age of 26 2. El Felibusterismo (The Rebel) La liga Filipina-patriotic society w/c was suspected of uniting the people and

preparing the Filipinos for revolution. Executed in: Bagumbayan Field (Dec. 30, 1896) Marciano Lopez Jaena -greatest journalist produced by the purely Filipino Race -Cupang, Bulacan (8/30/1850) -Diaryong Tagalog (Tagalog-Spanish) Two Famous Books He Had wrote: *spanish 1. La Soberania Monacal en Filipinas (Monastic Sovereignty in the Philippines) 2. La Frailocracia Filipina (Frailocracy in the Philippines) *Tagalog 1. Caiingat Cayo 2. Dasalan at Toksohan 3. Kadakilaan ng Dios 4. Sagot ng Espana sa Hibik ng Pilipinas Date Of Death: July 4, 1896 Cause of Death: Tuberculosis (heavy work/lack of proper work)

----- Nilad-Masonic lodge in Manila Walana-masonic lodge founded by women The Aims of La Liga: -to unite the whole archipelago -to give mutual protection of all members in case of necessity -to encourage agriculture, commerce, and education -to defend members against any kind of violence and injustice -to study and apply reforms ----- Cuerpo de Compromisarios (Body of Compromisers)-another patriotic society after La Liga. Chapter 10 Bonifacio and the Katipunan 1892-the struggle changed from reform to revolution Katipunan-the revolutionary society responsible for the Phil. Revolution of 1896 July 7, 1892-the night when K. K. K. (Kataastasang Kagalangalangang na Katipunan ng mag Anak ng Bayan) Blood compact- brotherhood/kapatiran Triangle Method-way of recruiting members w/ less danger Primary Objectives of the Katipunan: civic objective -Principle of self help political objective -independence from the colony Moral objective -teaching of good manners, hygiene, good moral characters 3 governing bodies: 1. Kataastaasang Sanggunian/Supreme Council *central 2.

Sangguniang Bayan/Provincial Council *provincial 3. Sangguniang
Balangay/Popular Council *municipal Judicial council/Sangguniang Hukuman-
judgment for the violators where given Secret Chambers- Boni+Emi J+Pio V -
sentence the members who exposed the secrets of the Katipunan Deodato
Arellano- first Supreme Council Membership: 1st grade-katipon (Anak ng
Bayan) 2nd grade-kawal (Gom-Bur-Za) 3rd grade-bayani(Rizal)