

The First Philippine Republic: Filipino aspiration towards nationhood



Left: Inauguration of the First Philippine Republic on January 23, 1899 (<http://www.iglpi.com/commemorative-events.html>)
Right: General Emilio Aguinaldo, President of the First Philippine Republic

One hundred twenty-two years ago, our forefathers stood their grounds to defend the decades of continuous struggle towards political independence. On January 21, 1899, the promulgation of the Malolos Constitution prescribed the January 23, 1899 inauguration of the First Philippine Republic.

The 1872 incident was the result of Filipino sacrifices that entailed the execution of the three priests: Mariano Gomes, Jose Burgos and Jacinto Zamora. This episode ushered to the new era in Philippine history as the birth of nationalism. Not long after the execution, reformists such as Dr. Jose Rizal, Marcelo H. del Pilar and Graciano Lopez Jaena clamored for reform. However, they had eventually suffered the same fate as the three priests. Although they failed to seek reform in Spain, their initiative to educate the

Filipinos on the abuses committed by the friars and the neglect of the Mother country was not put in vain. Filipinos' response was fueled with anger. This response led to the establishment of a revolutionary society that aimed to liberate the archipelago against Spanish control.

For Filipinos, the discovery of Katipunan on August 19, 1896 was a moment of truth. Four days later, they launched a violent campaign for independence. As narrated in history books, Filipinos lost so many lives to win in various battles. They established the revolutionary government in Tejeros to project to the Spanish government our true intention in liberating the Philippines against Spain. This momentum gained pressure in the second phase of the revolution. The Spanish authorities exiled President Aguinaldo

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EDITORIAL***Isa Lang ang Republika***

President Rodrigo Duterte, in his speech, mentioned the phrase: *Isa lang ang Republika*. The context of this phrase is for Filipinos to bring to mind that the Philippines has a legitimate government and that the international community recognizes such government. No other government in the Philippines is above the Philippine Republic. All Filipinos and the citizens within the Philippines and overseas must be subservient to the government of the Philippine Republic. Rumors show groups forming their own republic: *nagtatayo ng sariling republika*. And this is a serious matter. Based on the constitution, anyone accused of this can be found guilty of sedition or rebellion.

Looking back in our history, our forefathers fought during the Katipunan time until they established the revolutionary government. The revolutionary government became the root of our First Philippine Republic in 1899. The first Republic headed by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo became the only government then that was recognized by the United States as the enemy of the State. Other regional governments in the Philippines then were considered by the Americans as isolated cases of rebellion only. Worst, they were branded as *tulisanes*.

Today, as we traverse this pandemic, it is imperative that the Philippine government is doing its part to maintain peace and order. Our society and entities should conform and join hands to have a unified movement towards peace and progress.

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with other revolutionists in Hong Kong. Here, President Aguinaldo mapped out his strategy in organizing the Philippine government, which in the end proved, the First Philippine Republic.

On May 19, 1898, a new saga started when Aguinaldo returned to the Philippines. He led all the military campaigns against the Spanish army. The Spaniards succumbed by way of defeats. These signified Filipino control in battle fronts from various provinces. This control of situation gave way to successive important undertakings such as the proclamation of independence in Kawit, the reorganization of local and national governments, the proclamation of the Acts of Independence in Bacoor, the seeking for international recognition, the convening of the National Congress, and finally the framing of the Philippine constitution that prescribed the establishment of the First Philippine Republic. Thus, the inauguration of the First Philippine Republic on January 23, 1899 is undoubtedly the fulfillment of Filipino aspiration towards nationhood.

Of course, Westerners alike, such as the United States, denied our first republic arguing that it was predated by the signing of the Treaty of Paris in December 1898. On August 13, 1898, a treaty called the Protocol of Peace was

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Emmanuel F. Calairo, PhD

Editor-in-chief

Neriza M. Villanueva

Publications Coordinator

Jomar Encila, Phillip Medina

Contributors

Mylene B. Delatado

Lay-out artist

Galeón is the official newsletter

of Cavite Studies Center

For comments, suggestions or contributions, contact

CAVITE STUDIES CENTER

Second Floor, Aklatang Emilio Aguinaldo-Main

De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

City of Dasmariñas, Cavite 4115

(02) 8779-5180, (046) 481-1900 to 30 loc. 3141

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Magdalo at Magdiwang: Ang Pagkakatatag bilang mga Balangay at Katipunan

ni Jomar Encila

TUKLAS Pilipinas, Inc./History Consultant, Taguig LGU

Masasabi nating “sikat” ang mga pangalang Magdalo at Magdiwang kung pag-uusapan ang mga sangay o bahagi ng Katipunan. Ang dalawang Sangguniang Bayang ito ay pinakalitaw sa matunog na Kumbensyon ng Tejeros noong Marso 22, 1897. Ngunit bago pumunta sa usapin ng pagpipisang ito sa ating kasaysayan, mahalagang saysayin at maunawaan ito bilang bahagi ng istruktura ng katipunan.

Bago makilala ang mga ito bilang mga Sangguniang bayan (sb), ang Magdalo at Magdiwang ay nagsimula bilang mga balangay (by) ng Katipunan sa hukuman ng Tangway (Kabite). Patunay rito ang dalawang dokumento ng Katipunan na kinalauna’y nakumpiska ng noo’y pamahalaang Espanyol dito sa Pilipinas at kinalauna’y nailagak sa *Archivo General Militar de Madrid*.



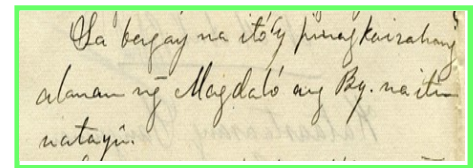
Panimulang bahagi ng dokumento ukol sa “Pinagsulatan”o opisyal na tala ng mga pinagkayarian noong Abril 2, 1896 (AGMM Caja 5677 Legajo 1.19)

Ayon sa Legajo 1.19, inihahayag ang pormal na pagkakatatag ng Magdiwang bilang isang **balangay** noong **Abril 2, 1896** sa **Noveleta** na dinaluhan ng Supremo Andres Bonifacio, Pio Valenzuela at Emilio Jacinto. Nasasaad na “ginawa ang paghahalal ng mga pinuno at lumabas na ang p. (pangulo) ang kap. (kapatid) na Apuy (Santiago Alvarez) kal. (kalihim) ang kap. na Bagong-buhay (Pascual Alvarez) t. (tagausig) ang kap. na Mabalasik at ty. (tagaingat-yaman) ang kap. na Mabuti.”¹

Kung ihahambing sa gunita ni Heneral Santiago Alvarez, sinasabing . . . *Nang Biyernes Santo, buwan ng Abril 1896, ika-9 ng umaga, sina Supremo Andres Bonifacio, Dr. Pio Valenzuela, Emilio Jacinto, at Pantaleon Torres, ay nangagsirating sa Nobeleta at itinayo ang Sangguniang “Magdiwang” ng Katipunan. . .*² Kung susuriin ang *Guia Oficial de Filipinas* noong 1896, ayon sa anotasyon ni Dr. Isagani Medina, ang Biyernes Santo ay pumapatak nang Abril 16.³ Hindi kaya ito nagkamali at dapat naitatag sa panahong ito bilang balangay pa lamang? O maari bang ang Magdiwang ay naging Balangay at Sangguniang Bayan sa iisang buwan lamang?

Sa isa pang dokumento, Legajo 1.23, inihahayag naman ang pormal na pagkakatatag ng Magdalo bilang isang **balangay** din sa sunod na araw, Abril

3, 1896 sa bayan ng Kawit na dinaluhan ng Supremo Andres Bonifacio, Pio Valenzuela, Emilio Jacinto, at Pantaleon Torres. Nasasaad



“Sa bagay na ito’y pinagkaisahang alanan ng Magdalo ang By. (Balangay) na itinatayu” (AGMM Caja 5677 Legajo 1.23)

na “ginawa ang paghahalal ng mga pinuno at lumabas na ang p. (pangulo) ang kap. na **Magdalo (Emilio Aguinaldo)**, t. ang kap. na Panahon (Silvestre Legaspi)⁴ kal. ang kap. na Mabangis (Baldomero Aguinaldo) at t. ang kap. na Sukat-na (Candido Tirona).⁵

Mahalagang konsultahin naman si Heneral Aguinaldo sa pahayag sa kanyang gunita na matapos ang pagkabalik balik sa Maynila ay naganyak ang Supremo at pumunta sa Kawit. “Dito’y kanyang itinatag ang isang balangay ng K.K.K. na ang pamagat ay **MAGDALO** at ako ang hinirang niyang tagapangulo.”⁶ Tumutugma sa dokumento ng AGMM at pahayag ni Hen. Aguinaldo na siya ay ang pangulo ng Magdalo nang ito ay isang balangay pa lamang. Tugma naman kay Alvarez na Abril 3, 1896 ang pagkakatatag ng Magdalo bilang balangay.⁷ Sa usapin kung kailan naging Sangguniang Bayan ang Magdalo,

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Serye Silang No. 3

Ang Simbahang Kolonyal sa Cavite

ni Phillip N.A.L. Medina

Sa nalalapit na pagdiriwang ng ika-500 Taon ng Kristiyanismo sa ating bansa, ating kilalanin ang mga simbahang Skolonyal na naitatag sa ating lalawigan. Ano ba ang katangian ng isang Kolonyal na Simbahan at paano ito maisasakategorya bilang kolonyal? Una, ay sa petsa ng pagkakatatag at pagkakatayo nito. Kung ang simbahan ay natatag at naitayo sa loob ng ika-15 hanggang ika-18 dantaon (1580s - 1890s), ito ay maaaring tawaging simbayang kolonyal. Pangalawa, maaaring tingnan ang estilo ng pagkakagawa sa loob ng panahon na nagawa ito. Napapaloob sa panahong kolonyal ang mga estilo ng *baroque*, *neo-classical*, *neo-gothic*, at *neo-romanesque styles* sa arkitektura. Ikatlo, maaaring tingnan ang lokasyon ng simbahan sa lugar nito. Kalimitang ang matatandang simbahan ay nalalapit sa orihinal na lokasyon ng tribunal o munisipyo at nasa harapan ng plaza at mga lumang bahay. Ang lugar na ito ay kalimitang tinatawag nating plaza sa bayan.



Plano de la ensenada y plaza de Cavite con sus fortificaciones y las cercanías de la misma donde se localizan los pueblos de San Roque, Cavite el Viejo y la Estanjuela y las bocas de los ríos Binacaya, Bacoor y Cavite el Viejo. Probable. 1663-2-11. Observaciones en las fechas: Datado por la documentación asociada. Se identifican, intramuros de la ciudad: el cubo de Santa Catalina, el castillo de San Felipe, la Casa Real, los conventos de San Francisco, Santo Domingo, la Compañía y San Nicolás y la iglesia mayor; extramuros: Hospital de San Juan de Dios e iglesia de San Roque, frente a la población homónima. Esbozo de un barco; cartela a modo de servilleta, sostenida por tres ángeles, sin inscripción. Al dorso: "Nº 10" y "Texada [Tejada]". Número de registro: 8. Archivo General de Indias. <https://www.archivesportaleurope.net/>

Sinasabing simula pa ng taong 1571, kinikilala na ang Cavite bilang unang depensa ng Maynila sa kanyang look. Sa panahong ito ay may itinayong bahagi na ng Puerto upang magsilbing kuta at pananggalang laban sa mga Tsino at Moro na maaaring umatake sa Maynila. Taong 1614, naging ganap na teritoryo ang Cavite Puerto at kinilala bilang isang *political-military jurisdiction*. Sa panahon ng ika-16 na dantaon, naganap ang pagkakaroon ng *encomienda* sa lalawigan na ibinigay sa mga Kastilang *conquistadores*. At sa pamamagitan ng *Patronato Real*, naitayo ang mga simbahan at bayan na magiging sentro ng kolonyal na pamunuan sa iba't ibang bahagi na nasa labas ng

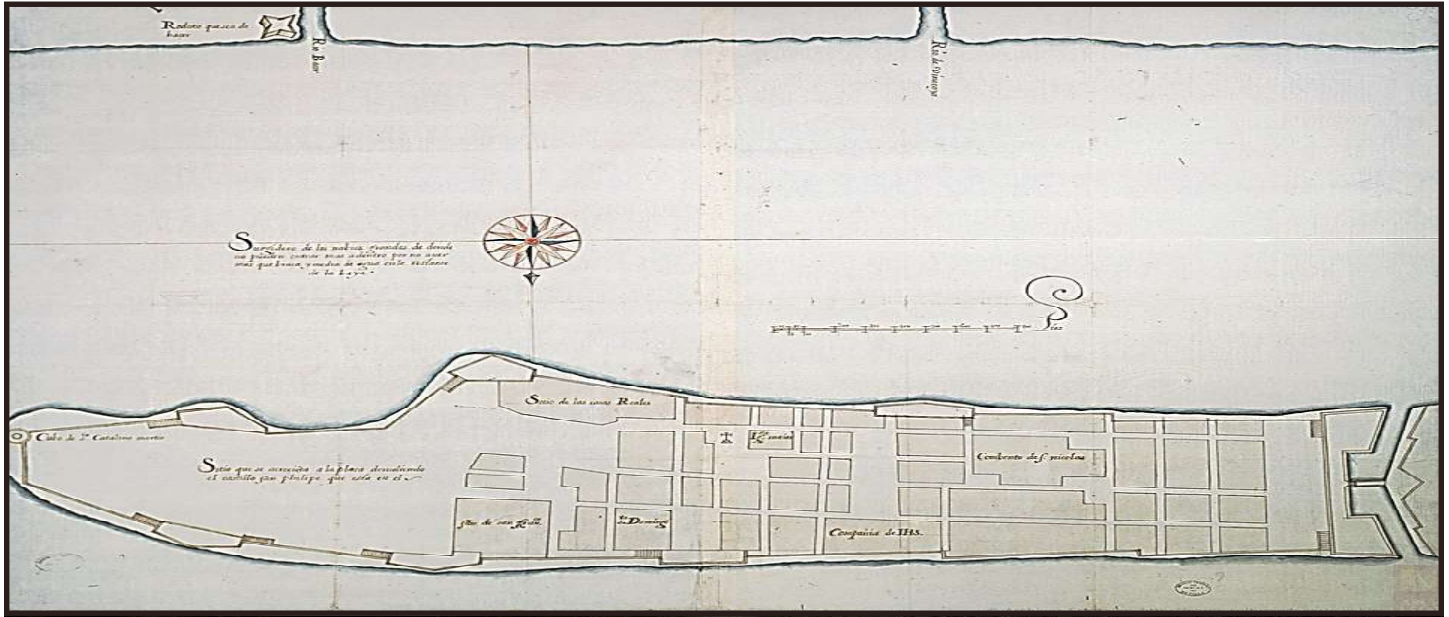
Kamaynilaan. Sa panahon ding ito dumating ang misyonerong nagtatag ng simbahan at paaralan upang mabuo ang mga unang parokya sa dakong ito ng Pilipinas. Lalo pang umunlad ang Cavite Puerto dahil na rin sa paggawa ng *galleon* at kalakalang kaakibat nito.

Sa tangway, sa Cavite Puerto naitayo ang mga unang simbahan sa ating lalawigan. Sa loob ng isang panahon, ito ay naglalaman ng walong simbahan. Ito ay unang pinag-aralan at inilathala ni Propesor Regalado Trota Jose sa isang dyornal noong 1987, *The Eight Churches of Cavite Puerto (1586-1800)*. Una sa mga ito ang simbahan ng San Pedro Apostol

(continued on p. 5)



(Ang Simbahang Kolonyal...from p. 4)



Plano de la plaza de Cavite con las fortificaciones que se debían hacer. Conocida. 1663-1-24. Observaciones en las fechas: Datado por la documentación asociada... Por el ingeniero holandés Ricardo Carr, según nota al dorso: "Ricardo Carr", 'Nº 8º' y "Ricardo". Se identifican el cubo de Santa Catalina Mártir, el espacio libre que quedaría al demolerse el castillo de San Felipe, el sitio de San Francisco, Santo Domingo, el sitio de las Casas Reales, la iglesia mayor, la Compañía de Jesús y el convento de San Nicolás. Número de registro: 9. Archivo General de Indias. <https://www.archivesportaleurope.net/>

ng mga Agustino na itinatag sa pagitan ng 1586 hanggang 1589 at maaaring kasabay ng pagkakatatag ng simbahan sa Parañaque. Ang unang batong simbahan ay itinayo noong 1659 nang masunog ang kawayang istruktura noong 1641 kasabay ng malaking sunog sa Puerto. Ito ang pinakamaliit sa mga simbahan subalit kinilala parokyal sa komunidad subalit interisanteng naging kilala sa kanilang tulong sa ginagawang *exorcism* noong ika-17 dantaon. Sunod dito ang simbahan ng San Pedro Telmo noong 1619 na itinatag ng mga Dominikano at isa rin sa pinakamayamang simbahan sa *ciudad*. Ang Ospital ng San Juan de Dios ay unang itinayo noong 1641 sa labas ng Puerto. Ito ay inilipat sa loob noong 1765. Naging bahay ampunan at paaralan noong 1890 at nasira muli noong digmaan. Pinakahuling naitayo ang simbahan ng Nuestra Señora de la Soledad de Porta Vaga na malapit sa entrada ng Puerto at binuksan noong 1659. Ang kinikilalang pinakamatandang larawan ng Birheng Maria ay may petsang 1692. Ang ermita ay pinapangasiwaan noon ng iglesia mayor. Ang simbahang ito na nakikita sa mga lumang larawan ay naitayo naman noong 1765. Nasira ang simbahang ito noong Ikalawang Digmaang Pandaigdig kasama ang lahat ng simbahan sa loob ng Cavite Puerto.

Sa labas naman ng Cavite Puerto nabuo ang maraming bayan sa pamamagitan ng *reduccion* o pagkabuo ng *hacienda* sa Cavite. Mula dito iniluwal ang mga unang

parokya, *visita* at bahay misyon. Naging masigasig ang mga Pransiskano at Heswita sa misyong ebangelisasyon at pagtatayo ng mga pinakamatandang simbahan sa katimugang bahagi ng ating lalawigan.

Noong 1595, ang Matandang Simbahan ng Silang ay itinatag ng mga Pransiskano at kinilala sa ngayon sa patronato ng Nuestra Señora de Candelaria. Ito marahil ang unang simbahang naipatayo sa labas ng Cavite Puerto. Isang dokumento noong 1599 ang kumilala rin sa simbahang ito bilang San Diego de Silan. Sa isang kadahilanang hindi na kinaya pang pangasiwaan ang simbahan, ito ay nailipat sa mga Heswita. Sila ang naglagay ng pundasyon ng simbahang bato sa pagitan ng 1637 hanggang 1639. Maging ang naglalakihang antigong mga retablo nito ay Heswita ang mga nagpagawa. Sa pagdaan ng mahabang panahon, tila isang milagro na hindi natinag ng mga kalamidad at giyera ang simbahang ito. Sa ngayon ito ay kinikilala bilang *oldest extant church structure* sa lalawigan ng Cavite.

Sumunod dito ang simbahan ng Santa Maria Magdalena ng Kawit sa petsang 1624. Ayon sa kasaysayan naitinayo ang simbahan sa Kawit sa pagtutulungan ng mga pamilya mula sa Silang at Maragondon. Sa simbahang ito bininyagan si Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, unang Presidente ng Republika ng Pilipinas. Kasama sa listahan ng mga simbahang itinatag noong

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(Ang Simbahang Kolonyal...from p. 5)



Ang mga Amerikanong nagkampo sa labas ng lumang simbahan ng Imus, taong 1899



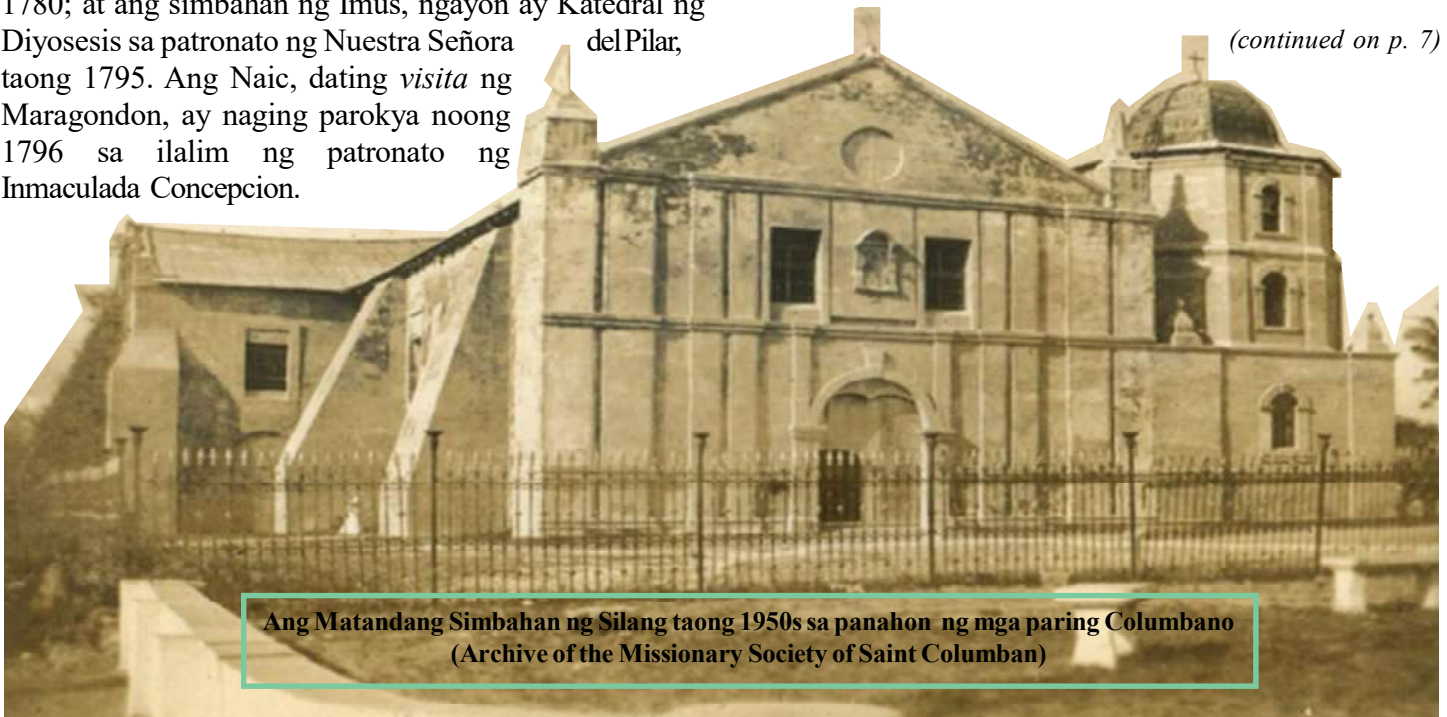
Ang Ermita de Porta Vaga (Chapel of Porta Vaga) sa loob ng Cavite Puerto, taong 1899

ika-16 na dantaon ang mga simbahan ng San Gregorio Magno ng Indang (1625), ang Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion ng Maragondon (1627) at ang San Roque ng Cavite City (1667).

Sa panahon naman ng ika-17 dantaon, ang simbahan ng San Miguel de Arcangel sa Bacoor ay unang naitayo noong 1752. Kilala ang simbhang ito sa kasaysayan dahil naglingkod dito si Padre Mariano Gomez, isa sa mga paring martir ng Gomburza. Ang mga dating kapilya o *visita* ng Kawit ay mga naging simbhang parokya sa panahong ito, gaya ng San Francisco de Malabon (Lungsod ng General Trias), taong 1753; ang Santa Cruz de Malabon (Tanza), taong 1780; at ang simbahan ng Imus, ngayon ay Katedral ng Diyosesis sa patronato ng Nuestra Señora del Pilar, taong 1795. Ang Naic, dating *visita* ng Maragondon, ay naging parokya noong 1796 sa ilalim ng patronato ng Inmaculada Concepcion.

Sa pagdaan ng panahon, lumaki ang populasyon sa kanayunan ng Cavite at maging ang ekonomiya ay yumabong lalo na sa katimugang bahagi nito. Ang mga baryong lumalaki ang populasyon at antas ng pamumuhay at industriya ay humihiwalay sa mga lumang bayan. Mas lalong dumami ang mga simbhang naipatayo noong ika-18 dantaon. Ang simbahan ng Rosario, tahanan ng Santo Rosario de Caracol, ay naging parokya noong 1845. Sumunod naman ang parokya ng San Jose sa Carmona nang humiwalay sa Silang noong 1857. Ang San Jose de Bailen, ngayon ay General Emilio Aguinaldo ay naitatag noong 1858 sa sunod na taon

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Ang Matandang Simbahan ng Silang taong 1950s sa panahon ng mga paring Columbano (Archive of the Missionary Society of Saint Columban)



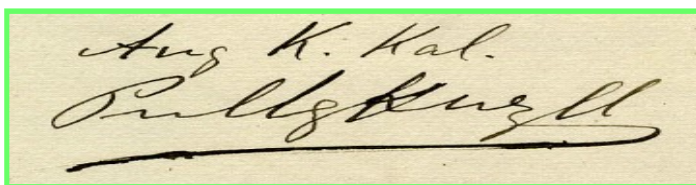
(*Ang Simbahang Kolonyal...from p. 6*)

naman ang San Juan Nepomuceno sa Alfonso. Ang Ternate naman ay humiwalay na sa Maragondon at naging parokya noong 1863. Ang simbahan ng Dasmariñas-Perez ay naitatag noong 1866 sa ilalim ng patronato ng Inmaculada Concepcion. Ang mga simbahang naitayo sa huling bahagi ng pamamahalang kolonyal ng Kastila ay ang mga simbahan ng San Agustin ng Mendez (1880), Nuestra Señora de Guia ng Magallanes (1882) at ang Santa Maria Magdalena ng Amadeo (1884).

Ang Diyosesis ng Imus ay naitatag noong 1961. At sa loob ng mahabang panahon, ang lalawigan ay nasa pangangalaga ng Arzobispo ng Maynila kasama ang karatig lalawigan ng Bulacan. Panglima ang kasalukuyang Obispo Reynaldo Evangelista sa kasaysayan ng Diyosesis. Sa kasalukuyan, lalo pang lumalaki ang bilang ng mga simbahan na tinatayang may mahigit 80 parokya na nangangalaga sa mahigit dalawang milyong Katoliko sa Cavite.

(*Ang Serye Silang ay pagkilala sa ika-425 Taon ng pagiging Parokya ng Matandang Simbahan ng Silang. Ang pagdiriwang ng simbahan at bayan ay magtatapos sa kapistahan nito sa taong 2021 sa pangangasiwa ng Kura Paroko, Silang Parish Council for Culture and Heritage at ng Komite 425. Makikita ang mga programa at proyekto sa kanilang official Facebook Page Celebrando 425. Si G. Phillip Medina ay ang kasalukuyang*

(*Magdalo at Magdiwang...from p. 3*)



May lagda ng Kalihim ng Kataastaasang Sanggunian ng Katipunan Emilio Jacinto bilang Pingkian na inilihim bilang Pnllknzll (AGMM Caja 5677 Legajo 1.23)

makikitang malayo ang petsa ni Hen. Aguinaldo sa Hunyo 1895.⁸ Hindi kaya ito’y nagkamali at dapat rin na 1896? Ayon naman kay Alvarez, “. . . Hindi lubhang naglaon at napatayo ang Pamunuang ‘Magdalo’ sa Kawit, na ang Pangulo ay si G. Emilio Aguinaldo; ngunit sa kapansanan nito, dahil sa tungkuling ‘Kapitan’ sa bayan ay inilagay ang pagkapangulo kay G. Baldomero Aguinaldo . . .”⁹

Ipinapakita ng dalawang dokumento na ang unang pangulo ng Magdiwang at Magdalo ay kapwa naging mga

Chairman ng Komite ng Nuestra Señora de Candelaria para sa ika-425 Taon bilang Parokya.)

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<http://www.imus.gov.ph/history/>
<https://museodesilan.wordpress.com/>

Pangulong Digma nito. Tandaan natin na di makapagtataka kung may pagkakaiba sa mga gunita ng ating mga rebolusyonaryo lalo na sa petsa dahil na rin sa natural na pagkalimot ng isang tao gawa ng panahon. Ngunit anupa man, higit na mas kailangang tingalain ang kanilang kabayanihan at ambag sa ating bansa.

Endnotes:

- ¹ Archivo General Militar de Madrid, Caja 5677 Legajo 1.19, p. 2.
- ² Alvarez, Santiago. *The Katipunan and the Revolution of 1896: Memoirs of a General* (1927). Translated by Paula Carolina S. Malay. Quezon City: Ateneo de Manila University, 1992, p.243.
- ³ Medina, Isagani R. *Ilang Talata nang Paghihimagsik (Revolucion nang 1896-1897 ni Carloz Ronquillo y Valdez)*. Edisyong Pangsentenaryo. Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, 1996, p. 687, n. 1.
- ⁴ Medina, *ibid*.
- ⁵ Archivo General Militar de Madrid, Caja 5677 Legajo 1.19, p. 2.
- ⁶ Aguinaldo, Emilio. *Mga Gunita ng Himagsikan*. National Centennial Commission and the Cavite Historical Society. Manila: Virtual Printer, 1998 (1964), p. 37.
- ⁷ Alvarez. *ibid*. p. 244.
- ⁸ Aguinaldo, p. 36.
- ⁹ Alvarez, p. 244.



Paper Abstract: Webinar Series #8

The First Republic and Democracy in Asia



Revolutionary Path, Philippines and Latin America: A parallel experience

Bernard Fuentes Esterson
Faculty, Social Sciences Department
De La Salle University-Dasmariñas

Abstract

Both Philippines and Latin America were colonized by European powers during the time

Ang Landas sa Pagtatatag ng Republica Filipina: 1898-1899

Jomar Encila
TUKLAS Pilipinas, Inc.
History Consultant, Taguig LGU



Abstrak

Isang tagumpay ang pagpoproklama sa Malolos Bulacan ng unang Republika ng Pilipinas nang Enero 23, 1899. Isa itong malaya at may soberanya republika na wala pang isang buwan bago harapin sa isang digmaan ang Estados Unidos. Ang pag-aaral sa landas sa pagkabuo ng republika ay hinulma ng mga kaganapan ng 1898 hanggang unang buwan ng Enero 1899. Tulad ng

bawat tagumpay, may mga pangyayari, naratibo o kwento sa likod nito na hindi lubusang batid o may mga konsepto at kontekstong hindi lubusang nauunawaan ng mga mamayan. Sa katunayan, ang inaugural address ni Hen. Emilio Aguinaldo, mababakas ang pagtatanaw sa kasaysayan habang lumilingap sa tagumpay ng kasalukuyan lalo sa mensaheng hindi na tayo mga rebolusyonaryo o insurrectos kundi mga republikano. (*Ya no somos insurrectos, ya no somos revolucionarios, es decir, somos desde hoy republicanos. . .*) Tatalakayin at hihimayin ng mananaliksik ang mga mahahalagang pangyayari at konseptong nagbigay daan sa pagtatatag ng unang republika ng Pilipinas.



when sea exploration was the best preoccupation of man in the late 15th and early 16th century. European *conquistadores* gave honor and wealth both to the European Kingdoms and to the Catholic Church, writing new pages in the history of mankind, where the less known tribes became the focal topics of adventures, economics, governance, and culture. Philippines and Latin America provided European powers with unprecedented challenges to their superiority as a race. The Philippine Islands gave Spain the superiority in sea navigation and in geography,

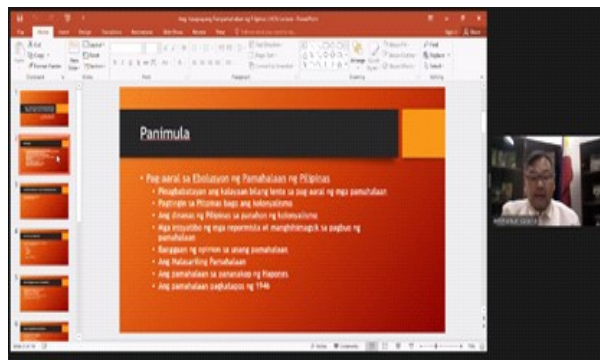
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(Paper Abstract... from p. 8)

confirming the theory that the world is round like the moon and the sun. The way to Philippine Islands also gave Spain and eventually other European powers, that Americas, its huge continental resources and potential colonial territory.

This study on parallelisms among former colonies would look into similarities and differences in the experiences of people, in both the Philippines, and Latin American countries, as colonized people. The revolutionary path of both territories will be discussed, leading to eventual freedom and independence from European colonizers. Similarities and differences will be highlighted. These experiences will be used to analyze contemporary development experiences in both the Philippines and Latin America. The interplay of others factors to development will also be discussed in this paper, especially the *mestizo* class and the natives' roles in making differences for revolutionary purposes.



Ang Kasaysayang Pampamahalaan ng Pilipinas: Mga Hamon at Katanungan

Emmanuel F. Calairo, PhD
Direktor, Cavite Studies Center

Abstrak

Marami ang nagtatanong kung may saysay nga ba ang Unang Republika ng Pilipinas samantalang naunahan naman ito ng pagpirma sa Kasunduan sa Paris noong Disyembre 1898. Masasabi ba natin na ang ikatlong republika pagkatapos mapalaya ng mga Amerikano noong

Hulyo 4, 1946 ang siyang unang republika ng ating bansa? Ang lahat ng ito ang magiging paksa ng papel na ito. Ang ebolusyon ng pamahalaan ng Pilipinas ay umabot sa pagtatatag ng Unang Republika ng Pilipinas. Susundan ito ng

pagtalakay sa panahon ng Amerikano at ang mga pagpupursigi ng mga Pilipino para makakuha ng kalayaan. Aabot ang pagtalakay sa panahong Komonwelt, panahon nng Hapon at ang itinuturing nating Ikatlong Republika.

Pag-uusapan din ang tatlong *strand* ng kasaysayan ng Pilipinas: kasaysayang katutubo, kasaysayang Kristiyano at ang kasaysayang Muslim. Sa bandang huli ay naging dominante ang mga Kristiyano kaya ito ang nasunod na pamahalaang pambansa na nabuo sa Pilipinas.

Ang hamon dito ay ang pagbuo ng kasaysayang pampamahalaan na sasakop sa lahat ng grupo ng mga Pilipino.

(The First Philippine... from p. 2)

forged between the United States and Spain. Following this line of thinking, I believe we should also ask why the United States (an ally of the Filipinos since May 1898) participated in the Spanish surrender of August 1898 in Intramuros. In fact, Admiral George Dewey and President Emilio Aguinaldo had already made a gentleman agreement. One thing is sure, as Gregorio Araneta put it, the United States double crossed the Filipinos because of her political interest in this side of the Pacific. It is for this reason they did not recognize our first republic. Filipinos could not accept that statement. It was already mentioned - the genesis of the struggles of our forefathers, and this cannot be arrested by a mere perspective of colonialists. For the Filipinos, the First Philippine Republic remains a legitimate act. The First Philippine Republic must be recognized and commemorated.

(Salitang Cavite ...from p. 14)

SAMPILONG – pagdaplis na sampal sa may bibig at ilong
Hal.: Hindi kasi maganda ang naging biro ni Entong.
Noong una, akala ng marami ay *sampilong* lang ang aabutin niya; *nasampiga* pala siya.

SANGKATERBA – napakarami, sagana

Hal.: *Sangkaterbang* trabaho ang tinapos ko;
sangkaterbang regalo naman ang natanggap ko.

Sanggunian:

Benitez, Elias C. *Diksyunaryo ng Dayalektong Magalleno*.
Medina, Isagani R. *Ang Kabite sa Gunita: Essays on Cavite and the Philippine Revolution*. Compiled by Mirana R. Medina. Diliman, Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, 2001.



Cavite's Historical Events

(From Cavite's Historical Calendar, T. P. Unabia, DLSU-D, 1997)

01 JANUARY

1839 The direct mail service from Manila in Cavite was established (National Calendar, 1970:2).

1895 Emilio Aguinaldo took his oath of office as Capitan Municipal (Town Mayor) of Cavite el Viejo (Kawit) before Rev. Fr. Fidel de Blas, provincial of the Recollect (Aguinaldo, 1967:20).

Emilio Aguinaldo was inducted into Masonic order. With the code name Colon, he joined the Pilar Lodge of Imus, Cavite (Aguinaldo, 1967:23).

1896 Emilio Aguinaldo and Hilaria del Rosario of Tinabunan, Imus got married (Aguinaldo, 1967:28).

1915 Mendez separated from Alfonso and regained its status as an independent municipality (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:259).

1942 The Japanese forces occupied Cavite City.

1956 Trece Martires City was inaugurated as the new provincial capitol.

Delfin M. Montano, who was elected provincial governor and ex-officio city mayor of Trece Martires City, was inducted into office.

1964 A municipal resolution changing the name of Bailen to General (Emilio) Aguinaldo was approved by Mayor Rafael Dalusag and was endorsed by the Provincial Board to Congress.

02 JANUARY

1858 Forty members of Maragondon **principalia** led by Pedro Lirio signed a petition requesting Gov. Fernando de Norzagaray to convert Barrio Batasan into a separate town now known as Bailen.

1877 Antero Cuajunco Reyes of Maragondon, Cavite was born. He was the commanding officer of Port of Legaspi and head of the Infantry Regiment named Volcan Mayon.

1895 Emilio Aguinaldo paid his respects to Colonel Fernando Pargas, military governor of Cavite. Afterwards Aguinaldo met with his council members and made plans for the town projects (Aguinaldo, 1967:21).

1899 Emilio Aguinaldo appointed Apolinario Mabini president of his Cabinet and secretary of foreign affairs.

03 JANUARY

1897 The municipal president of Maypag-ibig (Amadeo) sent a note to General Emilio Aguinaldo informing him of the death of a soldier-hero named Mr. Javier (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:186).

04 JANUARY

1990 The Province of Cavite passed a resolution urging the national government to relocate the military facilities at Sangley Point and to convert the area into a container port (1990 Cavite City Souvenir Program).

05 JANUARY

1868 Noveleta ceased to be a barrio of Cavite el Viejo and became an independent municipality.

1899 General Emilio Aguinaldo issued a proclamation protesting the encroachment of the American government on the sovereignty of the Philippines.

06 JANUARY

1867 Father Jose Burgos, Diocesan Visitator, made a diocesan visit to the Parish of Indang (photocopy of the document provided by Fr. C. Matanguihan).

1875 Luciano San Miguel, a patriot who fought in the Battle of Dalahican, was born in Noveleta (Unabia, 1996:18).

1918 The first public school in Kawit located in Barrio Tabon was named after General Emilio Aguinaldo.

(continued on p. 11)



(*Cavite Historical ...from p. 10*)

During the inauguration, Gen. Aguinaldo played host to Gov. Gen. Francis Burton Harrison, Senate President Manuel Luiz Quezon, Speaker Sergio Osmeña, Under Secretary Alejandro Albert, and Director of Education Walter M. Marquandt (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:229).

08 JANUARY

1847 Birth of Severino Lapidario in Imus. He was a prison warden and one of the Thirteen Martyrs of Cavite.

1851 Birth of Severino de las Alas, a katipunero, lawyer and educator from Indang. De las Alas was also appointed by Emilio Aguinaldo Secretary of Justice in his "Cabinet of Reconciliation", and Secretary of Interior in the Paterno Cabinet.

1857 The **principal** Ligdong wrote a note to the Municipal President of Maguagui (Naic) concurring the return of ten residents to Ligdong under guard. They were Ruman Saklolo, Perfecto Saklolo, Pedro Buenviaje, Arsenio Buenviaje, Pedro Cebu, Ketano Sabala, Alejandro Ibañes, Segundo Bibu, Jorge Gunit, Ropino Kombento (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:188).

Emilio Aguinaldo wrote a negative reply to Fray Tomas Espejo, a Dominican, who suggested a cessation of hostilities between the Filipinos and the Spaniards (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:295).

1898 Francisco Barzaga became the Municipal President of Perez-Dasmariñas (Garcia, 1990:98).

1942 The Japanese arrived in Naic.

09 JANUARY

1897 Licerio Topacio, Minister of Welfare, asked the Municipal Presidents to inspect their respective defenses and to strengthen weak-spots in their fortifications in preparation for the enemy attack the 15th (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:111).

10 JANUARY

1899 Emilio Aguinaldo approved the hostile attitude of General Juan Cailles towards the Americans.

1981 Separation and incorporation of the Resettlement Area of the National Housing Authority in the Barangays San Juan, San Gabriel, a portion of Cabilang Baybay, all in the town of Carmona, into the new Municipality of General Mariano Alvarez (GMA) by virtue of Batas Pambansa Blg. 76 (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:151).

13 JANUARY

1897 Baldomero Aguinaldo sent a circular on taxing **talipapas** or make shift marketplaces, and the slaughter of animals, e.g. cattles and pigs to town presidents.

1918 Rizal monument was inaugurated during the first Rizal Day celebration in Silang. It was led by Guillermo Bayan (EKB file).

14 JANUARY

1869 Two thousand (2,000) **escudos** were set aside for espionage or intelligence work in Cavite (Medina, 1994:99).

1897 Modesto Dimla (Matiniac) of Alapaap (Mendez) sent a letter and a metal pipe to Vito Belarmino, requesting the latter that the pipe be made into guns (blunderbusses or trabucos). Dimla defrayed the cost (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:123).

15 JANUARY

1872 The fight of the marine infantry at the Cavite Arsenal began (Aguinaldo, 1967:2).

1897 Baldomero Aguinaldo, President of the People's Council, issued a circular to the military commanders, presidents of towns, and people to be alert all the time and to offer prayers and novenas, the most powerful weapons against the enemies (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:116).

16 JANUARY

1571 The Port of Cavite and the seacoast settlements lying between them were declared royal encomienda with Manila (Medina, 1994:26).

(*continued on p. 12*)



(Cavite Historical ...from p. 11)

1897 Baldomero Aguinaldo, president of Magdalo, sent a letter and a **Bando Real** to the Municipal President of Silang. He insisted on strict compliance to the policy that all males from ages 15 to 50 should have their own bow and arrows. The bow should be as tall as the user, and the quiver should contain 30 arrows (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:81, 86).

17 JANUARY

1601 Fr. Leonardo Scelsi and his companion arrived in Silang during the feastday of Anthony Abbot. Part of his account of the early evangelization in Silang was the gathering of people under the peal of the bell. Children were then divided into three groups. The first group served as **sacristans** and chanters, the second learned to read and write, and the third prayed (Medina, 1994:41).

1901 Emilio Aguinaldo issued the manifesto protesting American cruelties in the Philippine – American War.

18 JANUARY

1752 FOUNDATION OF BACoor PARISH by virtue of the royal cedula. Before this date, the people of Bacoor had to go to Cavite Puerto for their religious obligations particularly during the Holy Week (Medina, 1994:33).

20 JANUARY

1861 Fr. Jose de Sta. Teresa became parish priest of the Catholic Church of Alfonso. He established the Cofradia del Santissimo Nombre de Maria, the first church organization in Alfonso. In 1863, the organization was renamed **Cofradia del Santissimo Nombre de Jesus** was organized. To date, the two organizations merged and became **Kapatiran ng Sto. Rosario at Sto. Niño** (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:125).

1872 **Cavite Mutiny**. Because of the reduced wages they received, more than 200 arsenal workers in the Fort of Cavite led by Sergeant Francisco Lamadrid mutinied and took possession of the fortress (Corpuz, II, 1989:19).

1897 Cayetano Topacio (Magtipon), Secretary of the Treasury, took no chances and reiterated his

instructions to the town presidency to prepare sufficient food supplies for the army in expectation of the enemies. The expected enemy attack on January 15 did not materialize, a reliable source indicated that it would take place on the 24th (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:119).

21 JANUARY

1863 BIRTH OF JOSE SALAMANCA. He was a colonel of the Philippine Revolutionary Forces, and a pharmacist. He was also one of the signatories of the Malolos Constitutions.

1897 Emilio Aguinaldo wrote his stronger second reply in reference to Fray Tomas Espejo's insistence for peace among the Filipinos and Spaniards. Aguinaldo also questioned the amnesty being offered by Gov.-Gen. Camilo de Polavieja, reiterating that one of his ambitions was to liberate the Philippines from the tyranny of Spain even if it would cost him life (Achutegui and Bernad, 1972:299).

1899 Emilio Aguinaldo proclaimed the effectivity of the Malolos Constitution.

22 JANUARY

1748 Don Vicente de Seguera, the chaplain of the **Ermita de Porta Vaga** where the Virgen de la Soledad, patroness of Cavite, was enshrined obtained permission to solicit funds aboard **Principe de Asturias** for the repair of the chapel (Saenz-Mendoza, 1990:39).

1863 The parish convent of Rosario was ransacked by **tulisanes**, taking a total of \$807.32 from the personal fund of the parish and from the Church. They also stole 16 silver spoons, 8 silver teaspoons, some clothes, and other utensils.

1864 The **gobernadorcillo** and **principales** of Carmona filed a petition before the higher authorities for the abolition of the **repartimiento** of the communal lands triennially (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:152).

1872 The survivors of Cavite Mutiny were taken prisoners. Lamadrid, leader of the mutiny, died.

(continued on p. 13)



(Cavite Historical ...from p. 12)

- 1914 DEATH OF MARIANO TRIAS. Trias together with Diego Mojica and Artemio Ricarte initiated the Revolution in Cavite on August 31, 1896 by attacking the Tribunal of San Francisco de Malabon.
- 23 JANUARY
- 1899 Emilio Aguinaldo took oath as President of the First Philippine Republic under the Malolos Constitution.
- 1942 General Emilio Aguinaldo was appointed member of the Provisional Council of State under the Japanese occupation of the Philippines.
- 1993 In a search dubbed “Gawad Parangal”, PO3 Viviano P. Belen of the De La Salle University – Aguinaldo (now DLSU- Dasmariñas) College of Law Enforcement Administration and Public Safety was chosen Policeman of the Year (non-supervisory category) by the Municipal Government of Imus, Cavite (DLSU-D Newsette, Feb. 1993).
- 24 JANUARY
- 1834 An order to disarm every Cavite resident of any offensive weapons was issued. Official and prominent residents who had to protect not only their lives but also their properties reacted vehemently (Medina, 1994:92).
- 25 JANUARY
- 1896 Tomas Wenceslao (Buan) sent a report to the Provost Marshal of Magdiwang, transmitting a complaint against thirteen soldiers who were absent without leave on Christmas Eve.
- 1945 U.S. Navy Air Force Units struck enemy installation of Cavite Naval Base with 95 tons of bombs causing explosions and large fires (National Calendar, 1970:15).
- 26 JANUARY
- 1897 The Venerable Lodge of the Katipunan of Silang (Local Katipunan Chapter) was directed to “repair or build” the road leading to Magpuri (Dasmariñas).
- 27 JANUARY
- 1872 Gov. Gen. Rafael de Izquierdo approved the death sentence imposed on 41 Cavite mutineers.
- 1927 Birth of Telesforo Unas, lawyer and mayor of Maragondon for 30 years, 1956-1986.
- 28 JANUARY
- 1861 Julian Felipe, composer of **Marcha Nacional Filipina**, was born in San Roque, Cavite (National Calendar, 1970:16).
- 1995 The Cavite City Library and Museum was inaugurated.
- 29 JANUARY
- 1897 Cayetano Topacio sent a circular stating that the title Minister of Finance be no longer used in correspondence, instead the title would be Treasurer.
- 1945 U.S. Navy Air Force units bombed the Naval Base of Cavite (National Calendar, 1970:16).
- 30 JANUARY
- 1642 The Brothers of Congregation of San Juan de Dios received the custody of the Royal Hospital in Cavite. The hospital had ten beds (Saenz-Mendoza, 1990:38).
- 1980 Juanito R. Remulla was elected governor of Cavite (Saulo and de Ocampo, 1990:467).
- 31 JANUARY
- 1894 Guillermo A. Bayan was appointed teacher in Silang with a monthly salary of P17.00 (Bayan, Dec. 19, 1981).
- 1901 Placido Campos became the municipal president of Dasmariñas.
- 1905 A state of insurrection was declared, the writ of habeas corpus was suspended in Cavite and Batangas and reconcentration was ordered under Section 6 of Act 781 (Blount, 1913:xxxix).



Salitang Cavite

Ang kultura ng Kabite ay mayaman sa talasalitaang maaaring magkaroon ng pareho o ibang kahulugan ayon sa paggamit ng mga naninirahan sa bawat bayang pinanggalingan. Ang kahalagahan ng mga talasalitaan sa komunikasyon ay bahagi sa anumang larangan at aspeto ng buhay. Upang lubos na maunawaan ng mga mambabasa, ang kahulugan ng mga talasalitaang itatampok ay magpapakita ng pamumuhay, kaugalian, hilig, at pananampalataya na magpahanggang ngayon ay naririnig at sinasabi ng bawat Kabitenyo. Sa pamamagitan ng kahulugan ng mga salita at mga halimbawang pangungusap, inaasahan ang patuloy na ugnayan sa kultura ng ating mga ninuno at sa relasyon ng bawat bahagi ng makabagong Kabitenyo.

BALAKBAKIN – sampalok na malapit nang mahinog

Hal.: *Balakbakin* at hindi hinog ang napaglihihan ng asawa ni Arong.

HIMULMOL – pag-aalis ng balahibo ng manok, ibon at iba pang kauri; mga bawas sa kung anu-anong bayarin kapag sumuweldo

Hal.: Nagtiyaga ang mga tumulong sa *paghimulmol* sa mga manok na ihahanda sa kasalan.

KISLOT – biglang paggalaw at pagkilos; galaw ng bata sa sinapupunan

Hal.: Hindi maitatangi ang kasiyahan sa mga mukha ng magiging lolo at lola sa tuwing makikita ang *pagkislot* sa tiyan ng kanilang anak.

KWATSOY – kasangkapang pambukid na mas makitid ang talim kaysa asarol

Hal.: Dala ko ay *kwatsoy* sa pagbubungkal at pagsusurko ng lupa sa itatanim kong gulay.

MABURIRI – mabusisi

Hal.: Pipiliin mo bang makasama ang taong *maburiri*?

LAMYOS – mahinhin, masanghaya, malambing, mayumi

Hal.: Masarap pakinggan ang *lamyos* ng kanyang tinig.

NISNIS – lagut-lagot na hibla ng damit o tela na maaaring napakuskos o naiupo sa magaspang na bagay

Hal.: Luma na ang kanyang blusa pero parang bago pa rin. Maingat kasi siya sa kanyang damit at iniingatan niya itong huwag magkaroon ng *nisnis*.

SAMPIGA – pagsampal o pagsuntok sa mukha ng kapwa na ikinabigla nito.

(continued on p. 9)

Cavite Cuisine

Researched by Neriza M. Villanueva

Tinolang Manok

Namnamin ang mga pagkaing naging bahagi ng lutuing noon pa man at maging sa kasalukuyan ay maaaring ulam o meryenda sa bawat hapag ng tahanan. Tampok sa buwang ito ang isa sa madaling lutuin. Bakit hindi subukin at tikman ang resiping ito?

Mga Sangkap:

½ kilo manok

(pakpak o pecho, hiwain sa katamtamang laki)

1 hilaw na papaya, katamtamang laki (balatan at hiwaing pahilis)

1 sibuyas (hiwain sa apat)

1 luya (katamtamang laki, hiwain pahaba)

2 tali ng dahong sili o malunggay

Patis (ayon sa panlasa)

2 kutsarang mantika

2 tasang tubig



Paraan ng Pagluluto:

Igisa ang sibuyas at luya sa mantika hanggang pumula. Idagdag ang manok at kaunting patis. Takpan at hayaang kumulo o hanggang magmantika. Ilagay ang 2 tasang tubig. Takpan at pakuluin. Kapag malambot na, ilagay ang papaya at palambutin. Tikman. Dagdagan ng tubig kung kulang ang sabaw at lagyan ng patis ayon sa panlasa. Kapag ayos na, ilagay ang dahon ng sili o malunggay. Ihain habang mainit.

