

WHAT IS HISTORY?

- **History** – The study of past events and human activities based on evidence and records.
- **History as Interpretation** – Historians select, arrange, and analyze evidence to explain the past.
- **E.H. Carr** – He believed historians interpret and shape historical facts to understand the past.
- **History as Reconstruction** – Historians reconstruct the past using surviving records and evidence.
- **Louis Gottschalk** – He explained that historians can only reconstruct the past from the limited evidence that survived.
- **Historical Source** – Anything left behind from the past that provides information about history.
- **Historical Evidence** – A historical source becomes evidence when a historian uses it to support a point or explanation.
- **Primary Source** – An original document or object created during the time being studied.
- **Secondary Source** – A source that analyzes or interprets primary sources.
- **Tertiary Source** – A general source that summarizes information from secondary sources.

TYPES OF PRIMARY SOURCES

- **Written Sources** – Primary sources such as diaries, letters, speeches, and manuscripts.
- **Images** – Visual evidence from the past, such as photographs.
- **Artifacts** – Physical objects from the past, such as pottery and tools.
- **Oral Testimonies** – Firsthand accounts from people who experienced or witnessed an event.

EXAMPLES OF PRIMARY SOURCES

- **Ferdinand Marcos Sr.'s Diary** – A written primary source recording events from his perspective.
- **Ninoy Aquino's Letter** – A letter he wrote to his 13-year-old son Noynoy from detention on August 25, 1973.
- **Etta Rosales** – A Martial Law survivor whose testimony provides an eyewitness account.
- **Neri Colmenares** – A Martial Law survivor who experienced military torture as a student activist.

- Ka Trining Herrera-Repuno – A Martial Law activist who was arrested and tortured multiple times.
- Spanish Flu Photograph – An image showing the Spanish Flu pandemic in 1918.

ARTIFACTS

- Golden Tara – A 21-karat gold statuette discovered in Agusan in 1917 and dated to around the 9th–10th centuries.
- Pre-colonial Gold and Pottery – Artifacts showing the advanced technology and trading activities of early Filipinos.
- Manunggul Jar – An ancient burial jar from Palawan dating to around 710 B.C.
- Anthropomorphic Jars – Human-shaped earthenware jars used for burial during the Metal Age.
- Tabon Man – Human remains discovered in the Tabon Cave Complex in Palawan.
- Callao Man – Ancient human remains discovered in Callao Cave, Cagayan.
- Calatagan Earthenware – Pre-colonial pottery that provides evidence about early Filipino culture.

PHILIPPINE PREHISTORY

- Philippine Prehistory – The study of the Philippines before written historical records.
- Felipe Landa Jocano – He emphasized that artifacts help us understand the culture and achievements of prehistoric Filipinos.
- Artifacts and Heritage – Artifacts provide clues about forgotten events and show the abilities of our ancestors.

SOURCES OF HISTORY

- Historical Sources – Sources preserve information about the past and help historians increase their knowledge.
- Primary Sources – Original and firsthand evidence from the period being studied.
- Secondary Sources – Later works that interpret or analyze primary sources.
- Tertiary Sources – General references that rely mainly on secondary sources.
- Textbooks – An example of a tertiary source because they summarize information from other sources.

IMPORTANCE OF HISTORICAL EVIDENCE

- Historical Evidence – Evidence is the foundation of historical research and helps historians understand what really happened.
- Objectivity – Evidence helps historians create a more objective interpretation of the past.
- Balanced Judgment – Evidence helps historians make fair and balanced conclusions about historical issues.
- Truth vs. Fiction – Evidence allows historians to rely on documented information instead of simply making up events.

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL CRITICISM

- External Criticism – It checks whether a historical source is authentic or genuine.
- Authenticity – External criticism asks, “Is this source real?”
- Code of Kalantiaw – An example used in discussing source authenticity and the historical investigation by Henry Scott.
- Internal Criticism – It checks whether the information in a source is accurate and reliable.
- Accuracy – Internal criticism asks, “Is the information correct?”

FOUR FACTORS OF INTERNAL CRITICISM

- Author’s Knowledge and Competence – Historians check whether the author had enough knowledge and ability to provide reliable information.
- Time Delay – Historians consider how much time passed between the event and when it was recorded.
- Motives and Biases – Historians examine the author’s purpose, motives, and possible biases.
- Consistency of Data – Historians check whether the information is consistent and agrees with other evidence.

★ MOST IMPORTANT TO MEMORIZE

History – Study of the past.

Carr – Interpretation.

Gottschalk – Reconstruction.

Primary – Original/firsthand.

Secondary – Analysis.

Tertiary – Summary.

External criticism – Authenticity = REAL?

Internal criticism – Accuracy = CORRECT?

Internal factors – Knowledge, Time, Motives, Consistency.

THE KATIPUNAN AND THE REVOLUTION — KEYWORDS

Santiago V. Alvarez —

Memoirs of a General

- **Santiago V. Alvarez** – Author of *The Katipunan and the Revolution: Memoirs of a General* and a Magdiwang general known as **General Apoy**.
- **Tejeros Convention** – A meeting in Cavite where the revolutionaries shifted from discussing military defense to creating a **formal revolutionary government**.
- **March 25, 1897** – Date of the Tejeros Convention described in Alvarez’s memoir.

- **Magdiwang** – Katipunan faction based in **Noveleta/San Francisco de Malabon**.
 - **Magdalo** – Katipunan faction based in **Imus**.
 - **Jacinto Lumbreras** – Initially presided over the Tejeros assembly before giving the chair to Bonifacio.
 - **Severino de las Alas** – Proposed discussing the creation of a **formal government** instead of focusing only on military defense.
 - **Andres Bonifacio** – Defended the Katipunan as a legitimate government based on **equality, freedom, and popular sovereignty**.
 - **Katipunan** – Bonifacio argued that it already functioned as a government based on **freedom and equality**.
 - **Popular Sovereignty** – The idea that **power belongs to the people**, not just one or two rulers.
 - **Antonio Montenegro** – Insulted the revolutionaries by calling them **bandits/wild animals** without a formal government.
 - **Santiago Alvarez / General Apoy** – Defended the Katipunan and ordered Montenegro's arrest after the insult.
 - **Armed Clash** – The argument became so heated that it almost caused fighting between the revolutionary groups.
 - **Bonifacio as Chairman** – Bonifacio took over the assembly because he was the **Supremo and Father of the Katipunan**.
 - **Election Agreement** – Bonifacio said everyone must respect the majority vote regardless of **social status or education**.
 - **Diego Mojica** – Warned Bonifacio that some ballots were **already filled out**, suggesting possible election irregularities.
 - **Pre-filled Ballots** – Ballots distributed with names already written on them, raising concerns about **election fraud**.
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TEJEROS ELECTION RESULTS

- **President – Emilio Aguinaldo** – Aguinaldo won the presidency over **Bonifacio and Mariano Trias**.
 - **Vice President – Mariano Trias** – Trias won the vice presidency over **Mariano Alvarez and Bonifacio**.
 - **Captain-General – Artemio Ricarte** – Ricarte, also called **General Vibora**, defeated Santiago Alvarez.
 - **Secretary of War – Emiliano R. de Dios** – De Dios won the Secretary of War position.
 - **Secretary of Interior – Andres Bonifacio** – Bonifacio won the position but later faced opposition from Daniel Tirona.
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BONIFACIO VS. DANIEL TIRONA

- **Daniel Tirona** – Challenged Bonifacio's election as Secretary of Interior because Bonifacio **did not have a law degree**.
 - **Jose del Rosario** – Tirona suggested him as a replacement because he was a **lawyer**.
 - **Educational Equality** – Tirona's challenge violated the agreement that education and social status should not determine the election.
 - **Bonifacio's Reaction** – Bonifacio demanded an apology and drew his **revolver** after being insulted.
 - **Artemio Ricarte** – Restrained Bonifacio and prevented him from shooting Tirona.
 - **Election Declared Null and Void** – Bonifacio used his authority as chairman and Supremo to **cancel the entire election and its proceedings**.
 - **Bonifacio Walkout** – Bonifacio left the convention after declaring the results invalid.
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TANZA OATH-TAKING

- **Tanza** – The elected officials secretly gathered at the **Tanza parish house**.
 - **March 27, 1897** – Aguinaldo, Trias, and Ricarte took their oaths of office.
 - **Fr. Cenon Villafranca** – Officiated the oath-taking.
 - **Magdalo Troops** – Heavily armed troops guarded the oath-taking to prevent Magdiwang interference.
 - **Secret Oath-Taking** – The elected leaders took their positions despite Bonifacio having declared the Tejeros election **null and void**.
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IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES

- **Andres Bonifacio** – Supremo of the Katipunan who presided over the election, won Secretary of Interior, and declared the election **null and void**.
 - **Emilio Aguinaldo** – Elected **President** of the revolutionary government at Tejeros.
 - **Mariano Trias** – Elected **Vice President**.
 - **Artemio Ricarte / General Vibora** – Elected **Captain-General** and restrained Bonifacio during the confrontation with Tirona.
 - **Daniel Tirona** – Challenged Bonifacio's qualifications and triggered the major confrontation.
 - **Santiago Alvarez / General Apoy** – Author of the memoir and defender of the Katipunan.
 - **Diego Mojica** – Warned about **pre-filled ballots**.
 - **Baldomero Aguinaldo** – Suggested using a **standing vote** to speed up the election.
 - **Jacinto Lumbreras** – First chairman of the Tejeros assembly.
 - **Severino de las Alas** – Pushed for the creation of a **formal government**.
 - **Antonio Montenegro** – Called the revolutionaries **bandits/animals** without a formal government.
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THE REVOLT OF THE MASSES — TEODORO AGONCILLO

Seeds of Discontent

- **Teodoro Agoncillo** – Author of *The Revolt of the Masses: The Story of Bonifacio and the Katipunan*.
 - **Factional Split** – The Katipunan was divided because of **jealousy, distrust, military disagreements, and territorial disputes**.
 - **Magdiwang** – Faction headquartered in **Noveleta/San Francisco de Malabon**.
 - **Magdalo** – Faction headquartered in **Imus**.
 - **Military Rivalry** – The two factions disagreed over military performance, territory, and reinforcements.
 - **December 1896** – Magdiwang invited Bonifacio to Cavite to help settle the growing conflict.
 - **Bonifacio and Magdalo** – Magdalo leaders viewed Bonifacio as **arrogant**, believing he acted like a king.
 - **Juan Castañeda** – Bonifacio became angry when Magdalo leaders failed to punish him for abandoning an attack on **San Juan del Monte**.
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IMUS ASSEMBLY

- **Imus Assembly** – Meeting intended to solve the leadership conflict and decide whether to keep the Katipunan or create a **new revolutionary government**.
 - **Magdalo Position** – Believed the Katipunan was only a **secret society** and wanted a new revolutionary republic.
 - **Magdiwang Position** – Believed the Katipunan already had a **government, constitution, and laws**.
 - **Bonifacio's Supporters** – Believed Bonifacio should lead any new government because he **initiated the revolution**.
 - **Edilberto Evangelista** – A candidate privately supported by Magdalo for president.
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TEJEROS CONVENTION — AGONCILLO

- **Tejeros Convention** – Began as a discussion about **military defense** but shifted into forming a new government.
- **Bonifacio's Principle** – Everyone should respect the election regardless of **education or social status**.
- **Diego Mojica** – Warned about **pre-filled ballots**.
- **Emilio Aguinaldo** – Elected president **in absentia**.
- **Bonifacio** – Lost the vice presidency but later won **Secretary of Interior**.
- **Daniel Tirona** – Objected to Bonifacio as Secretary of Interior because he lacked formal education/law credentials.
- **Bonifacio's Response** – Drew his pistol but was restrained by **Artemio Ricarte**.

- **Null and Void** – Bonifacio declared the election and proceedings **invalid** and walked out.
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BONIFACIO'S LETTERS

Letter to Mariano Alvarez

- **Mariano Alvarez** – Bonifacio's uncle-in-law whom he wrote about the Tejeros election.
- **“Poisonous thorn”** – Bonifacio described the election as leaving a **deep pain and betrayal in his heart**.
- **False Patriots** – Bonifacio accused some Caviteño leaders of rewarding his sacrifices with **insult and betrayal**.
- **Not Just Personal** – Bonifacio believed the insult against him was also an insult against the **whole country**.
- **Limbon** – Bonifacio asked Mariano Alvarez to send **food and loyal soldiers** to his camp.

Letter to Emilio Jacinto

- **Emilio Jacinto** – Bonifacio's close confidant whom he told about why he rejected the election.
 - **Legal Government Issue** – Bonifacio argued that a new government could not legally be created because **other provinces/districts were not represented**.
 - **Imus Agreement** – Bonifacio said the Tejeros proceedings violated agreements made during the **Imus Convention**.
 - **“Dirty Work”** – Bonifacio accused some people of secretly spreading rumors to make sure **Emilio Aguinaldo** would be elected.
 - **Artemio Ricarte** – Also acknowledged that the election was affected by **bad practices**.
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SUPER QUICK MEMORY VERSION

If you're **really cramming**, memorize these:

Magdiwang → Noveleta

Magdalo → Imus

Tejeros → Government + Election

Bonifacio → Supremo + Chairman + Secretary of Interior + Voided election

Aguinaldo → President

Trias → Vice President

Ricarte → Captain-General

Tirona → Challenged Bonifacio's qualifications

Mojica → Pre-filled ballots

Baldomero → Standing vote

Alvarez → Author of *Memoirs of a General*

Agoncillo → Author of *The Revolt of the Masses*

External issue → Election irregularities + factional conflict

Main conflict → Magdiwang vs. Magdalo

Main reason for Bonifacio's anger → Insult + violation of election agreement + questionable election

March 25, 1897 → Tejeros Convention

March 27, 1897 → Tanza oath-taking