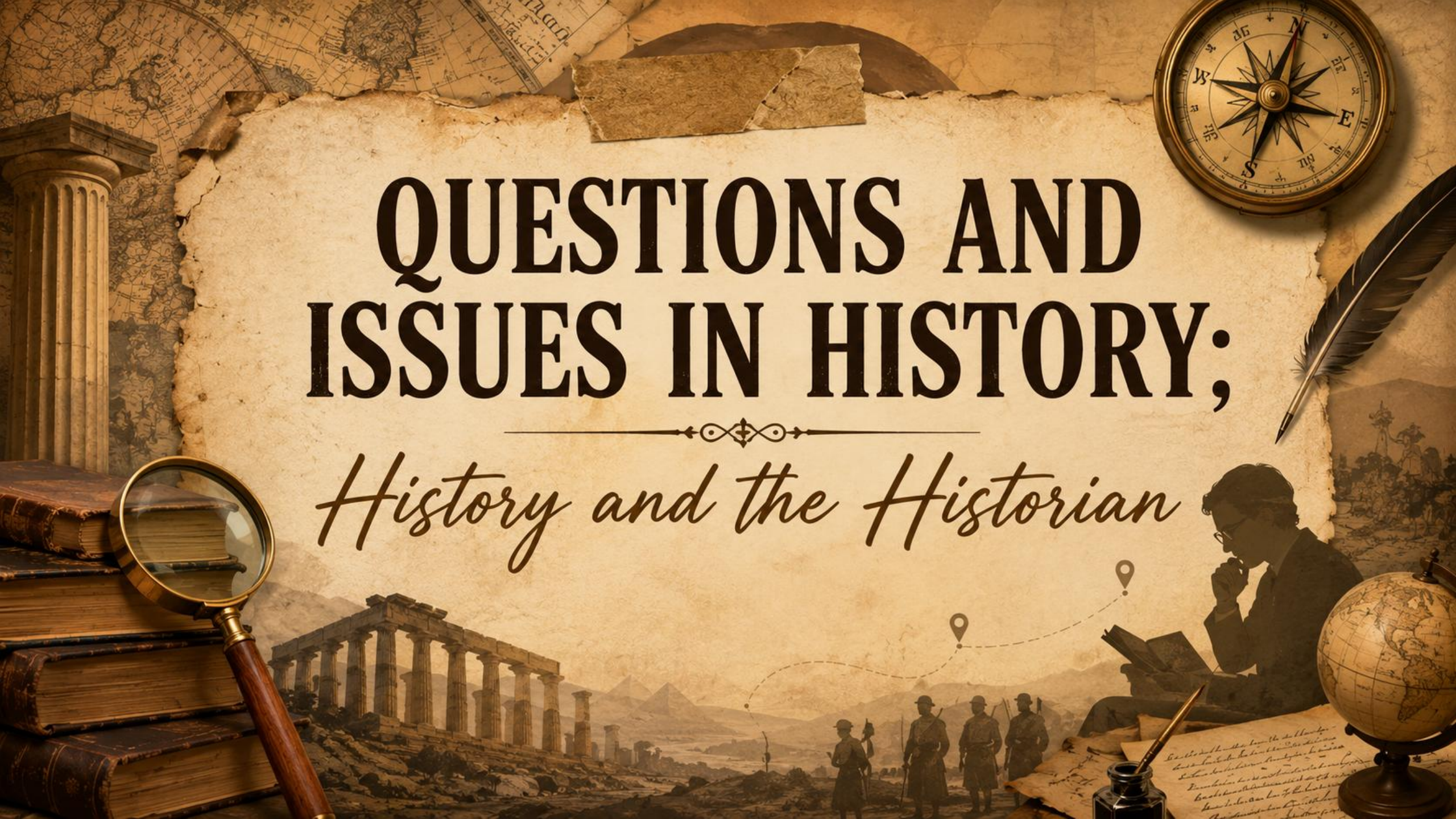




QUESTIONS AND ISSUES IN HISTORY;

History and the Historian

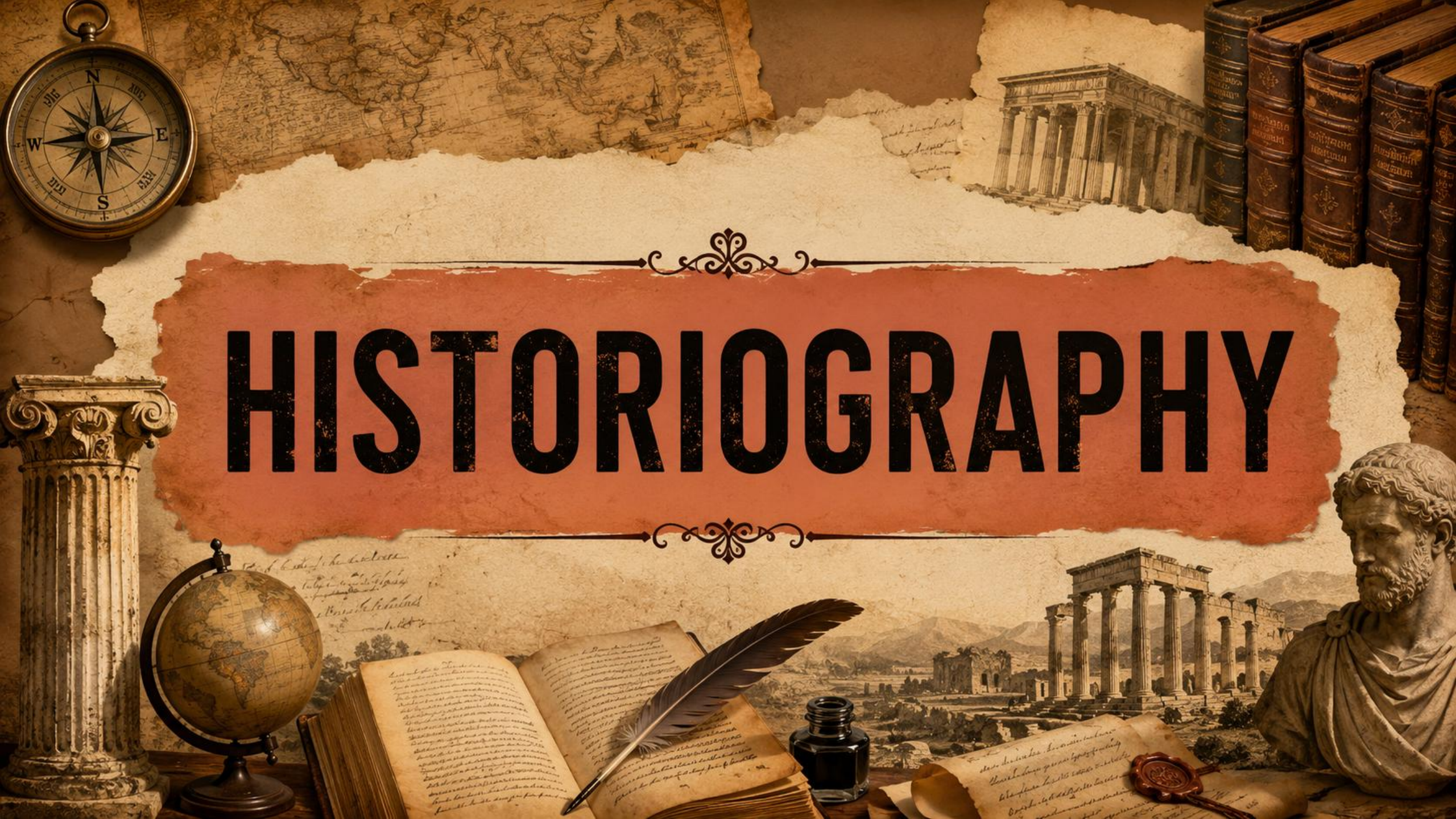


QUESTIONS ON HISTORY



- **What is history?**
- **Why study history?**
- **And history for whom?**





HISTORIOGRAPHY

HISTORIOGRAPHY



Is the history of history



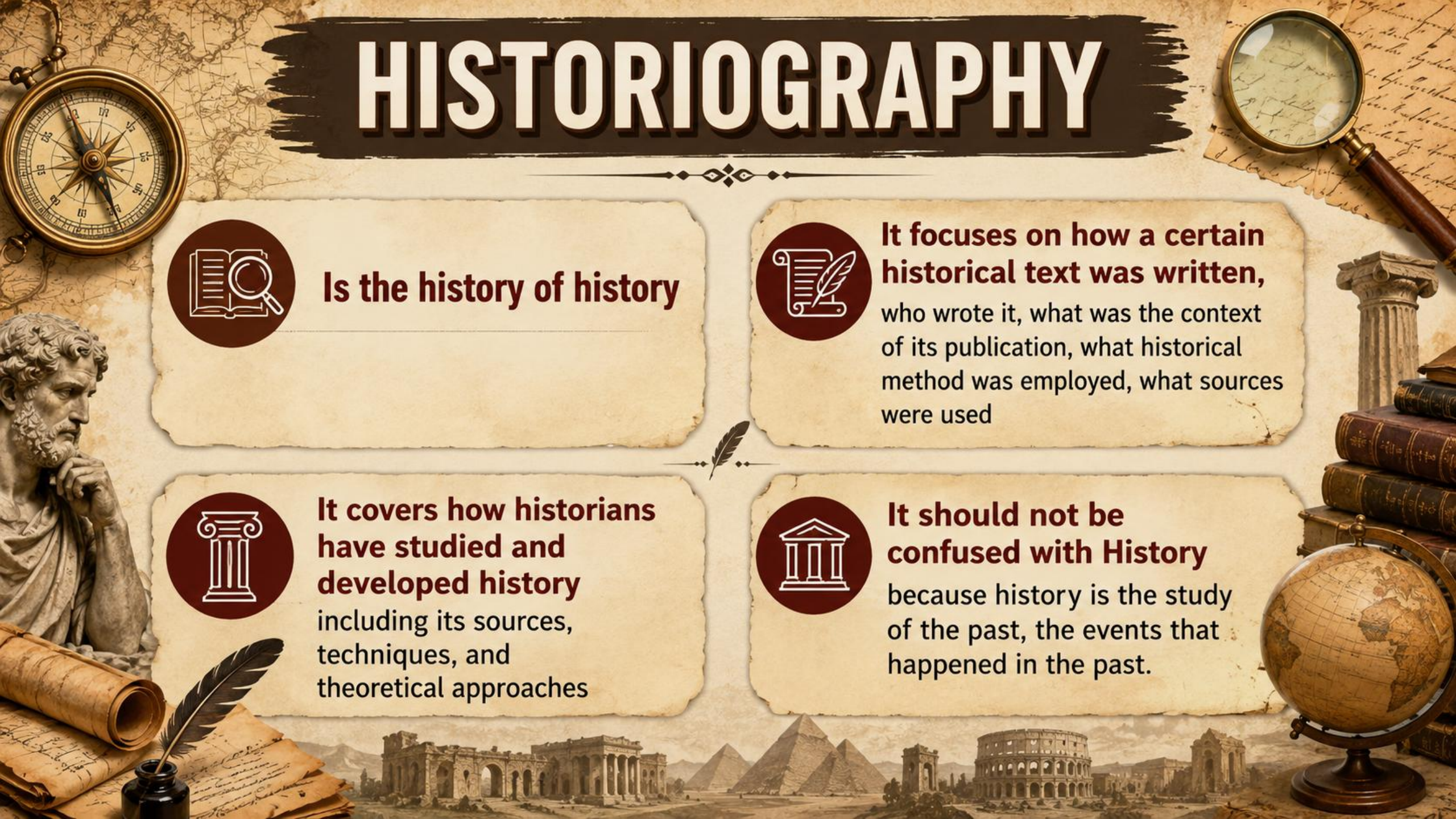
It focuses on how a certain historical text was written, who wrote it, what was the context of its publication, what historical method was employed, what sources were used



It covers how historians have studied and developed history including its sources, techniques, and theoretical approaches



It should not be confused with History because history is the study of the past, the events that happened in the past.



POSITIVISM

The School of Thought in History



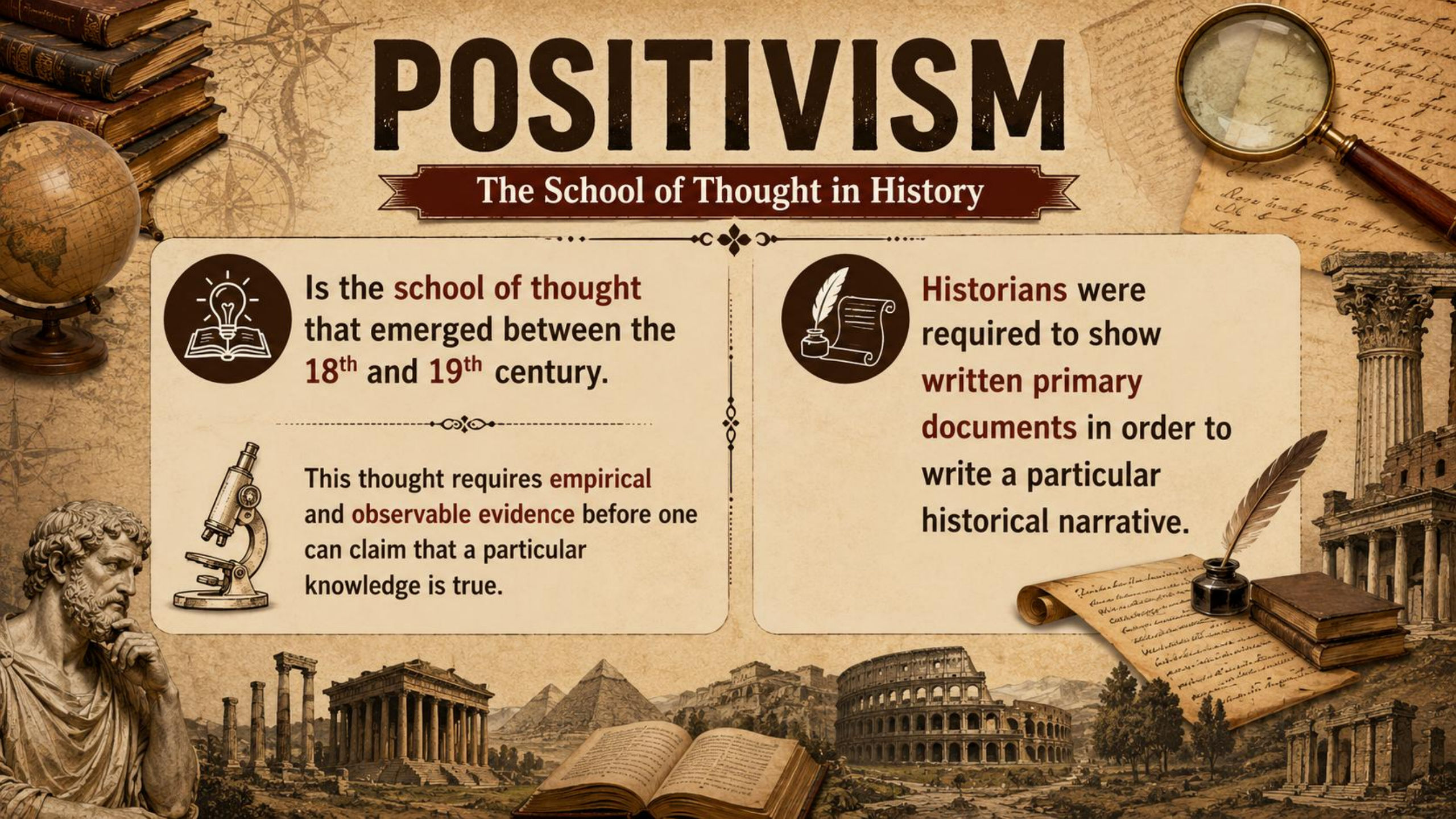
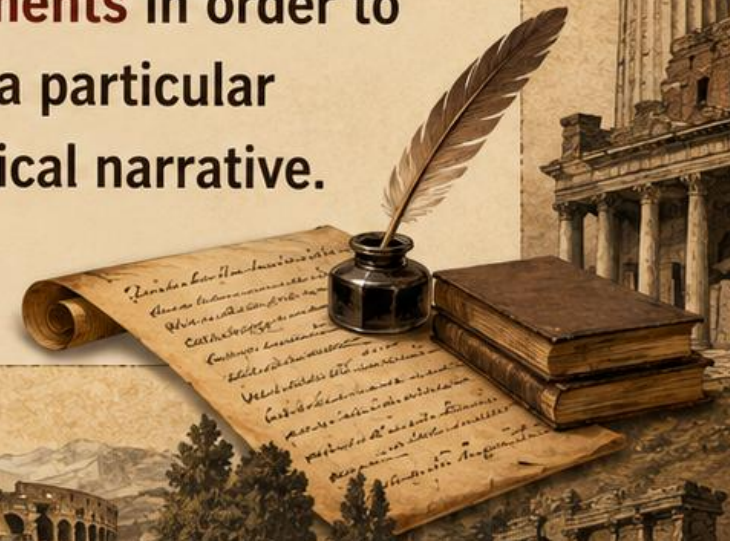
Is the **school of thought** that emerged between the **18th** and **19th** century.



This thought requires **empirical** and **observable evidence** before one can claim that a particular knowledge is true.



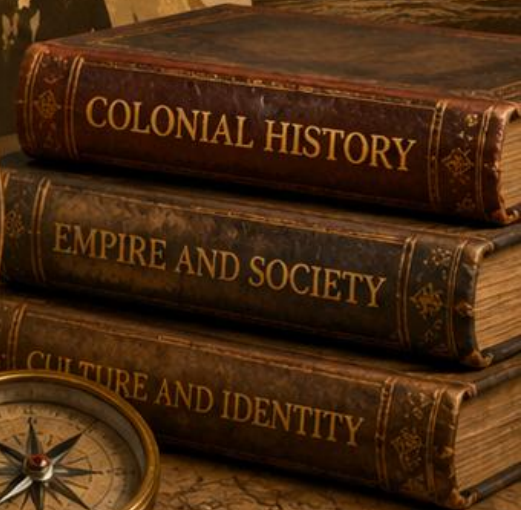
Historians were required to show **written primary documents** in order to write a particular historical narrative.



POST-COLONIALISM



Is the school of thought that emerged in the **early 20th century** when formerly colonized nations grappled with the idea of creating their identities and understanding their societies against the shadows of their colonial past.

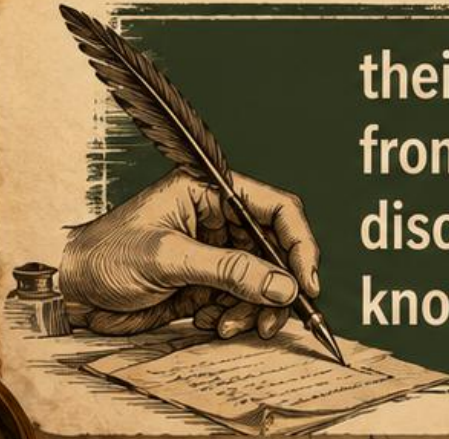


POST-COLONIALISM

TWO THINGS IN WRITING HISTORY

1.

TELL THE HISTORY OF
THEIR NATION **THAT**
WILL HIGHLIGHT



their identity free
from that colonial
discourse and
knowledge

2.

TO **CRITICIZE** THE
METHODS, EFFECTS,
AND IDEA OF COLONIALISM



in order to
understand and
challenge its
lasting impact

POST-COLONIALISM VS POSITIVISM

VENN DIAGRAM: PAGKAKAIBA AT PAGKAKATULAD

POST-COLONIALISM



Nakatuon sa epekto ng kolonyalismo sa mga bansa at lipunan.



Binibigyang-diin ang boses at pananaw ng mga nakolonya.



Layunin nitong ilantad ang kapangyarihan, pang-aapi, at hindi pagkakapantay-pantay na dulot ng kolonyalismo.



Gumagamit ng iba't ibang paraan at kritikal na pagbasa ng kasaysayan, kultura, at wika.



PAGKAKATULAD

- Parehong pag-aaral ng kasaysayan at nakatuon sa lipunan at tao.
- Parehong gumagamit ng ebidensya at sanggunian sa kanilang pagsusuri.
- Parehong naglalayong maunawaan ang nakaraan upang maipaliwanag ang kasalukuyan.



POSITIVISM



Naniniwala na ang kasaysayan ay maaaring malaman sa pamamagitan ng obhetibo at lohikal na pag-aaral.



Binibigyang-diin ang katotohanan batay sa kongkretong ebidensya at dokumento.



Layunin nitong ilarawan ang mga pangyayari nang wasto at walang kinikilingan.



Nakabatay sa primaryong sanggunian, petsa, at mga dokumentong opisyal.



Dalawang pananaw, iisang layunin: maunawaan ang kasaysayan upang hubugin ang mas makatarungan at may kamalayang lipunan.

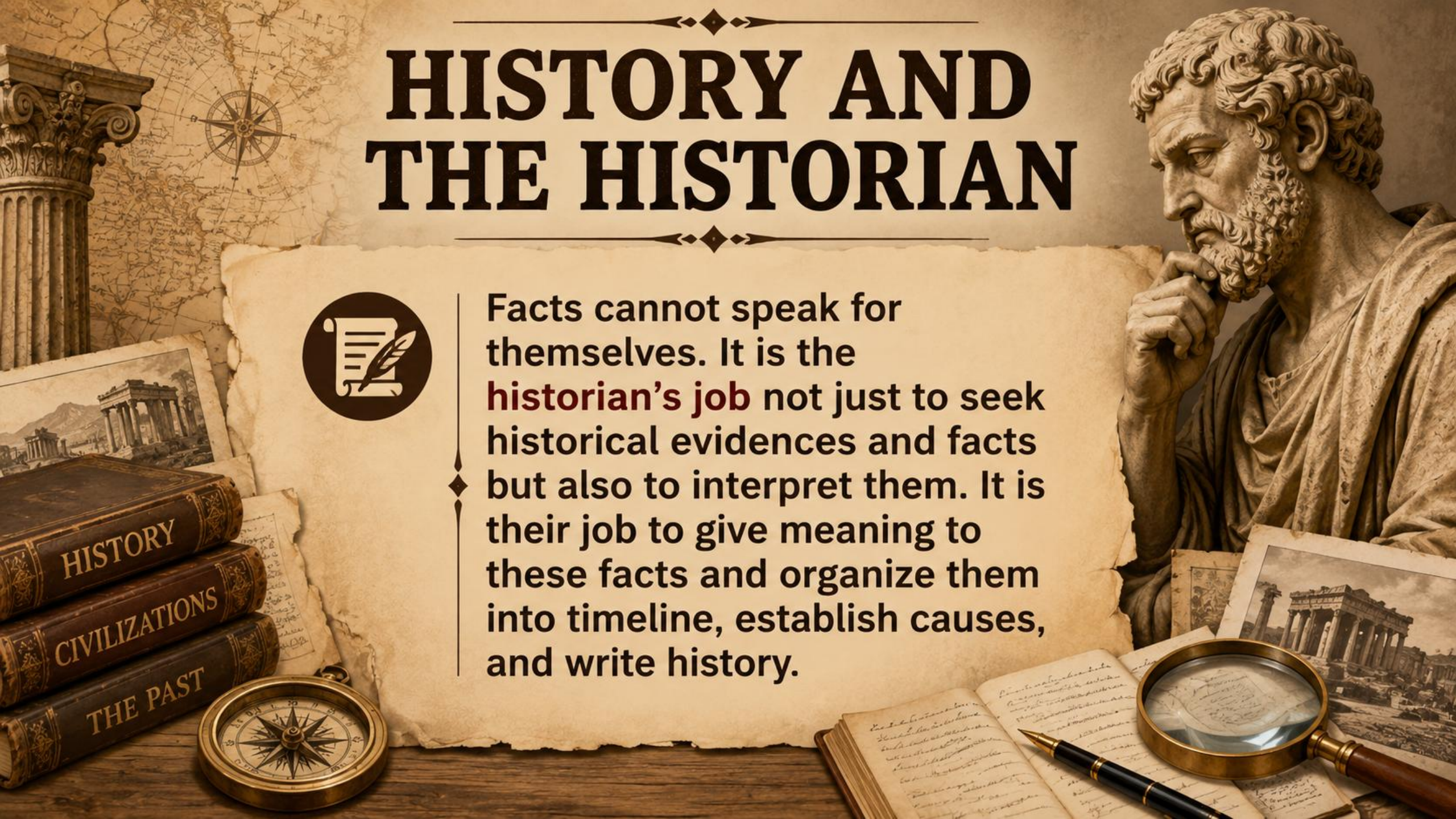
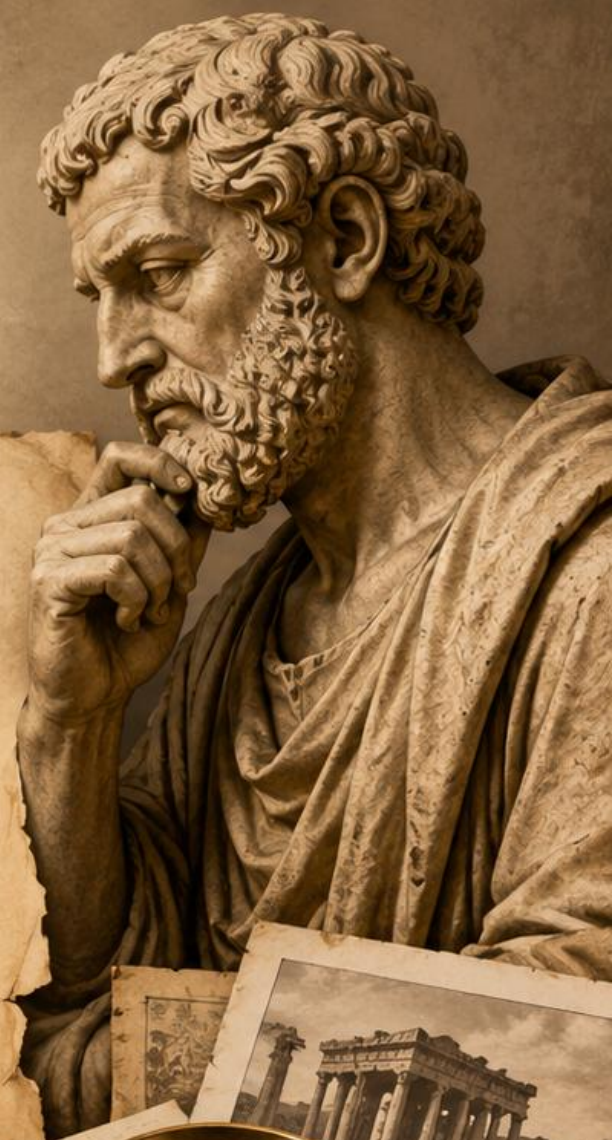
HISTORY AND THE HISTORIAN



HISTORY AND THE HISTORIAN



Facts cannot speak for themselves. It is the **historian's job** not just to seek historical evidences and facts but also to interpret them. It is their job to give meaning to these facts and organize them into timeline, establish causes, and write history.



HISTORICAL METHODOLOGY



It comprises certain **techniques and rules** that historians follow in order to properly utilize sources and historical evidences in writing history.





HISTORICAL SOURCES



PRIMARY SOURCES



Are those sources produced at the same time as the event, period, or subject being studied

Ex: (Commonwealth 1935)



Minutes



Newspaper clippings



Records



Photographs



Eyewitness(es)



SECONDARY SOURCES

SECONDARY SOURCES



Are those sources produced by an author who used **primary sources** to produce the material

SECONDARY SOURCES



Ex: (Phil. Revolution 1935)



Teodoro Agoncillo's *Revolt of the Masses 1956*



Books



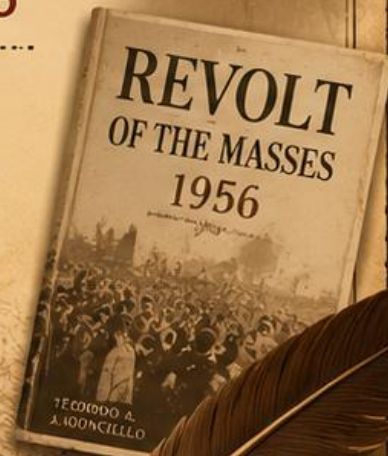
Articles



Biographies



Interpretations of Events



HISTORICAL SOURCES



When examining a source,
the historian must conduct:

(a). *External Criticism*

(b). *Internal Criticism*





EXTERNAL CRITICISM

Pagsusuri sa Pagiging Tunay ng Historical Source

Ang External Criticism ay ang pagsuri kung ang isang **historical source ay tunay o orihinal** bago paniwalaan ang impormasyon na nakapaloob dito.

Sinusuri dito ang **pisikal na katangian** ng source tulad ng:



papel o materyales na ginamit



tinta



pirma ng may-akda



petsa at lugar



kung ito ba ay original o kopya lamang



LAYUNIN:

Malaman kung ang isang dokumento ay **totoo, peke, o binago**.



TANDAAN:

External Criticism = "Outside the Document"

Sinusuri ang panlabas na bahagi ng source upang malaman kung ito ay authentic (tunay) o peke.



HALIMBAWA: SULAT NI DR. JOSE RIZAL



Historical Source:

Sulat na sinasabing isinulat ni Dr. Jose Rizal noong 1892.

External Criticism:

- ✓ Sinusuri kung ang papel ay mula sa panahon ng Espanyol.
- ✓ Tinitingnan kung ang tinta at pirma ay tugma sa tunay na sulat ni Rizal.
- ✓ Sinusuri kung ang petsa at lugar ay tama ayon sa kanyang buhay.
- ✓ Inaalam kung ito ay orihinal o kopya lamang.

SIMPLENG HALIMBAWA



May nakita kang lumang sulat na sinasabing isinulat ni Andres Bonifacio.

Bago mo paniwalaan, titingnan muna:

- ✓ Totoo ba ang pirma?
- ✓ Lumang papel ba talaga ito?
- ✓ Ang tinta ba ay angkop sa panahong iyon?
- ✓ May tamang petsa at lugar ba?
- ✓ Orihinal ba ito o kopya lamang?

➔ Ito ang **External Criticism** — sinusuri muna ang labas o pisikal na katangian ng dokumento upang malaman kung ito ay tunay bago pag-aralan ang nilalaman nito.



INTERNAL CRITICISM

Pagsusuri sa Nilalaman ng Historical Source

Ang **Internal Criticism** ay ang pagsusuri sa nilalaman ng isang historical source upang malaman kung ang impormasyon ay **tama, mapagkakatiwalaan, at may katotohanan.**

SINUSURI DITO ANG:

-  mensahe o impormasyon na nakasulat
-  pananaw ng may-akda
-  layunin ng pagsulat
-  kung may pagkiling (bias) o maling impormasyon



LAYUNIN:

Malaman kung ang nilalaman ng source ay **mapagkakatiwalaan.**



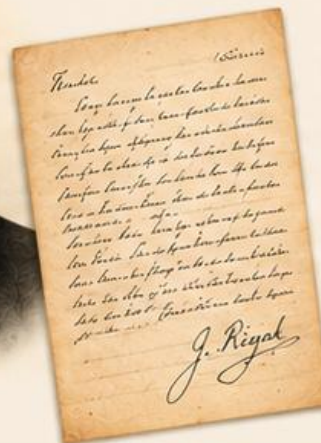
TANDAAN:

Internal Criticism = “Inside the Document”

Sinusuri ang nilalaman, mensahe, at pananaw ng may-akda upang malaman kung ito ay mapagkakatiwalaan.



HALIMBAWA: SULAT NI DR. JOSE RIZAL



Historical Source:

Sulat na sinasabing isinulat ni Dr. Jose Rizal noong 1892.

Internal Criticism:

- ✓ Sinusuri kung tama ang mga impormasyong nakapaloob sa sulat.
- ✓ Tinitingnan kung ang mga pangyayari na binanggit ay tugma sa kasaysayan.
- ✓ Inaalam kung ang pananaw ni Rizal ay makikita sa kanyang mga salita.
- ✓ Sinusuri kung may posibleng pagkiling ang may-akda.

SIMPLENG HALIMBAWA



May nabasa kang lumang sulat na nagsasabing:

“Maraming Pilipino ang lumaban para sa kalayaan noong panahon ng Espanyol.”

Bago paniwalaan, tatanungin mo:

- ✓ Totoo ba ang impormasyon?
- ✓ May ebidensya ba na sumusuporta rito?
- ✓ Ano ang dahilan ng may-akda sa pagsulat nito?
- ✓ May sariling opinyon o pagkiling ba ang nagsulat?



Ito ang **Internal Criticism** — sinusuri ang loob o nilalaman ng dokumento upang malaman kung ang impormasyon ay tama at mapagkakatiwalaan.

DECEPTION CASES IN PHILIPPINE HISTORY



- **Hoax Code of Kalantiaw**



- **Ferdinand Marcos as WWII Soldier**

PHILIPPINE HISTORY

DOCUMENTS

THE PAST



WHAT IS THE CODE OF KALANTIAW?



The Code of Kalantiaw was believed to be **an ancient set of laws** supposedly written by Datu Kalantiaw, a ruler in Panay, around **1433**, long before the Spaniards arrived.



It described different **crimes and punishments** and was once considered proof that Filipinos already had an organized legal system before Spanish colonization.



The Code of Kalantiaw was once accepted as evidence that our ancestors had **laws and an organized society** long before the arrival of the Spaniards.

CODE OF KALANTIAW

c. 1433

EXAMPLES OF LAWS:



Pagpatay (Homicide)
– parusang kamatayan



Pagnanakaw (Theft)
– kaparusahan ayon
sa halaga



Pagkasala sa Datu
– mabigat na parusa



PRE-COLONIAL PHILIPPINES

WHY WAS IT CONSIDERED **IMPORTANT**?

If it were authentic, it would prove that:



✓ Filipinos already had **laws** before the Spaniards.



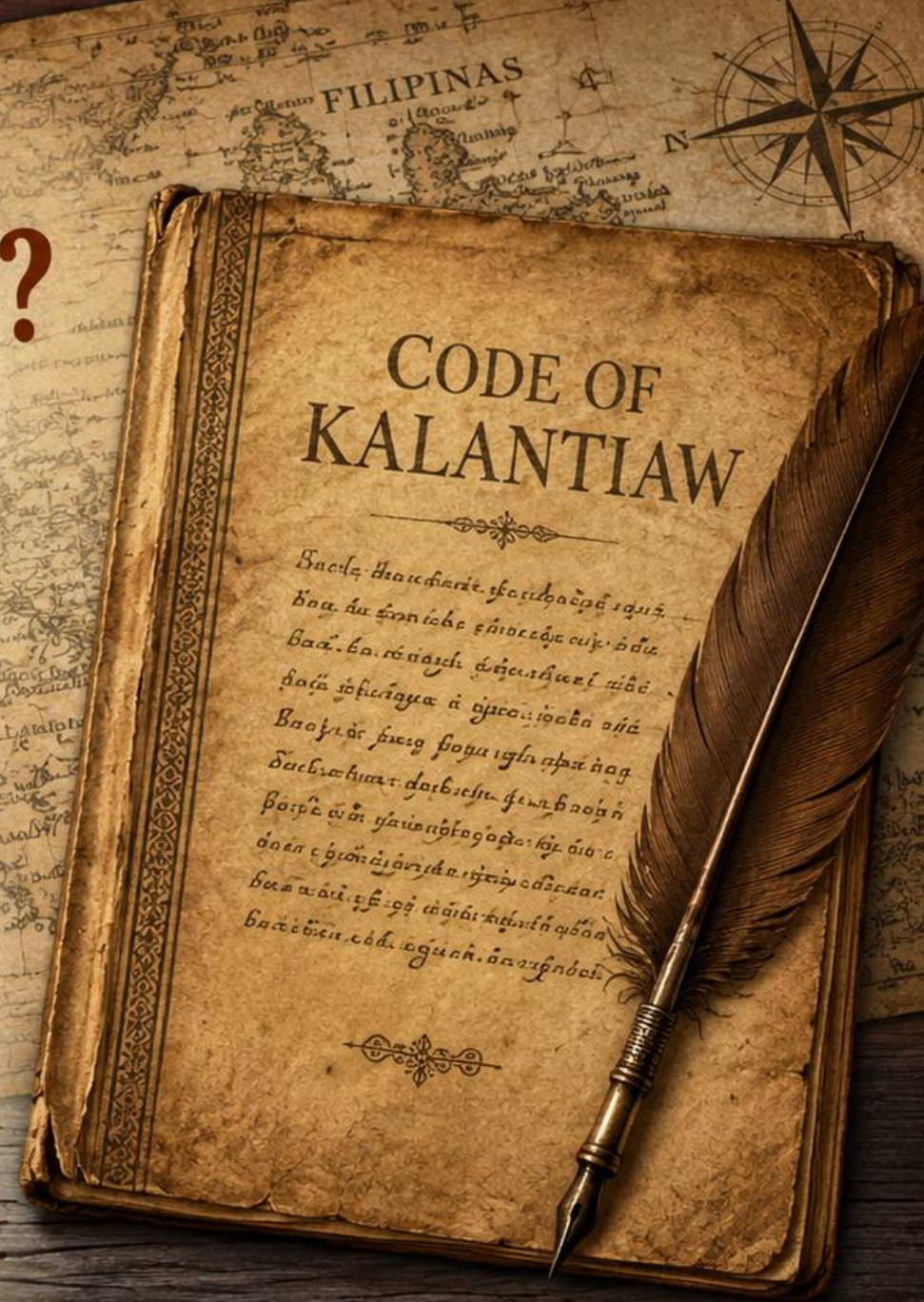
✓ Ancient Filipinos had an **organized government**.



✓ Pre-colonial society was already **civilized**.



Because of this, many historians accepted it for **decades**.



THE PROBLEM

Later, historians started asking:

“Where is the original document?”

They searched for:



the original manuscript



historical records



Spanish documents



Chinese records

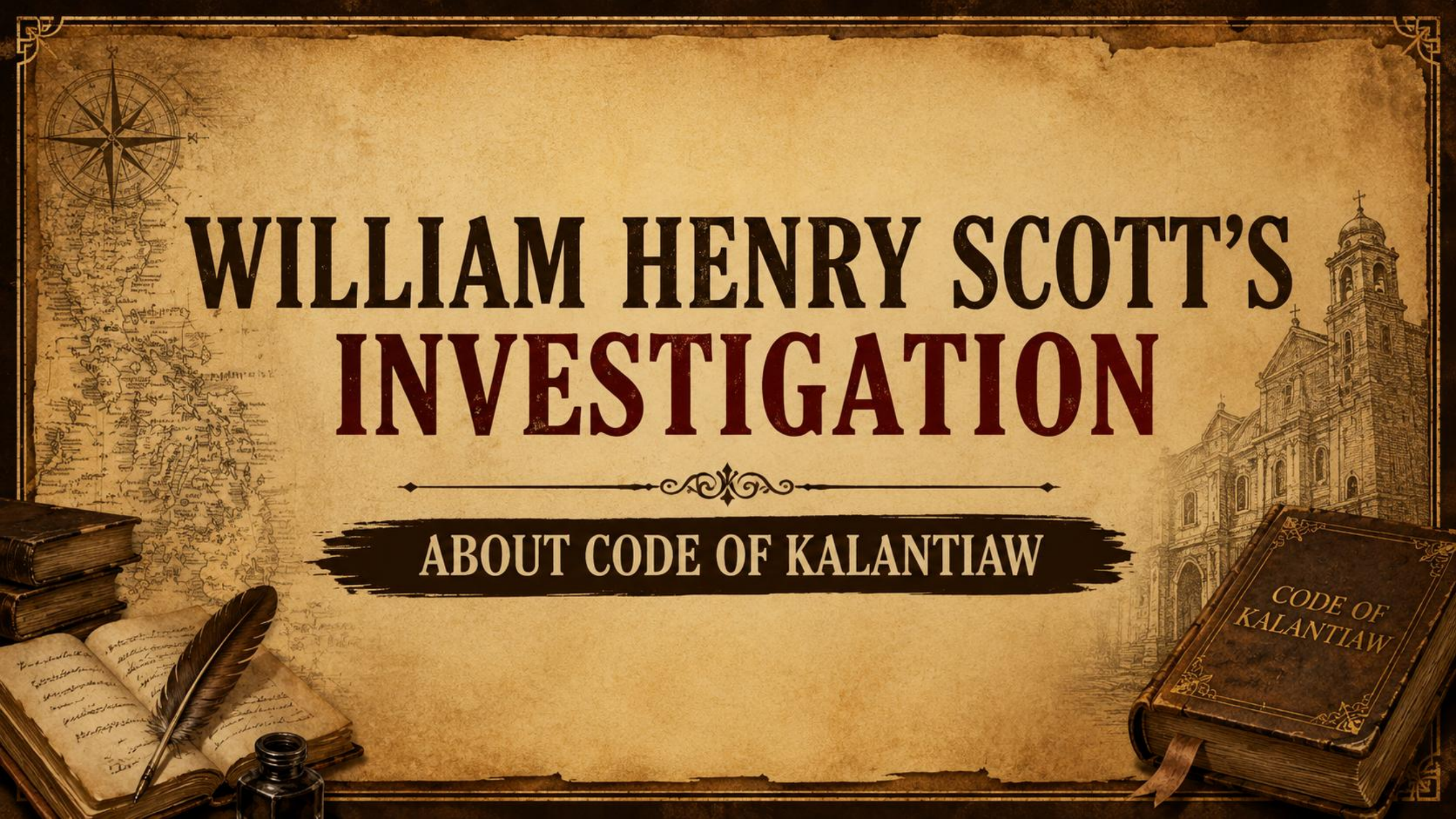


archaeological evidence



None of these could prove that the **Code of Kalantiaw** actually existed.





WILLIAM HENRY SCOTT'S INVESTIGATION

ABOUT CODE OF KALANTIAW



WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?



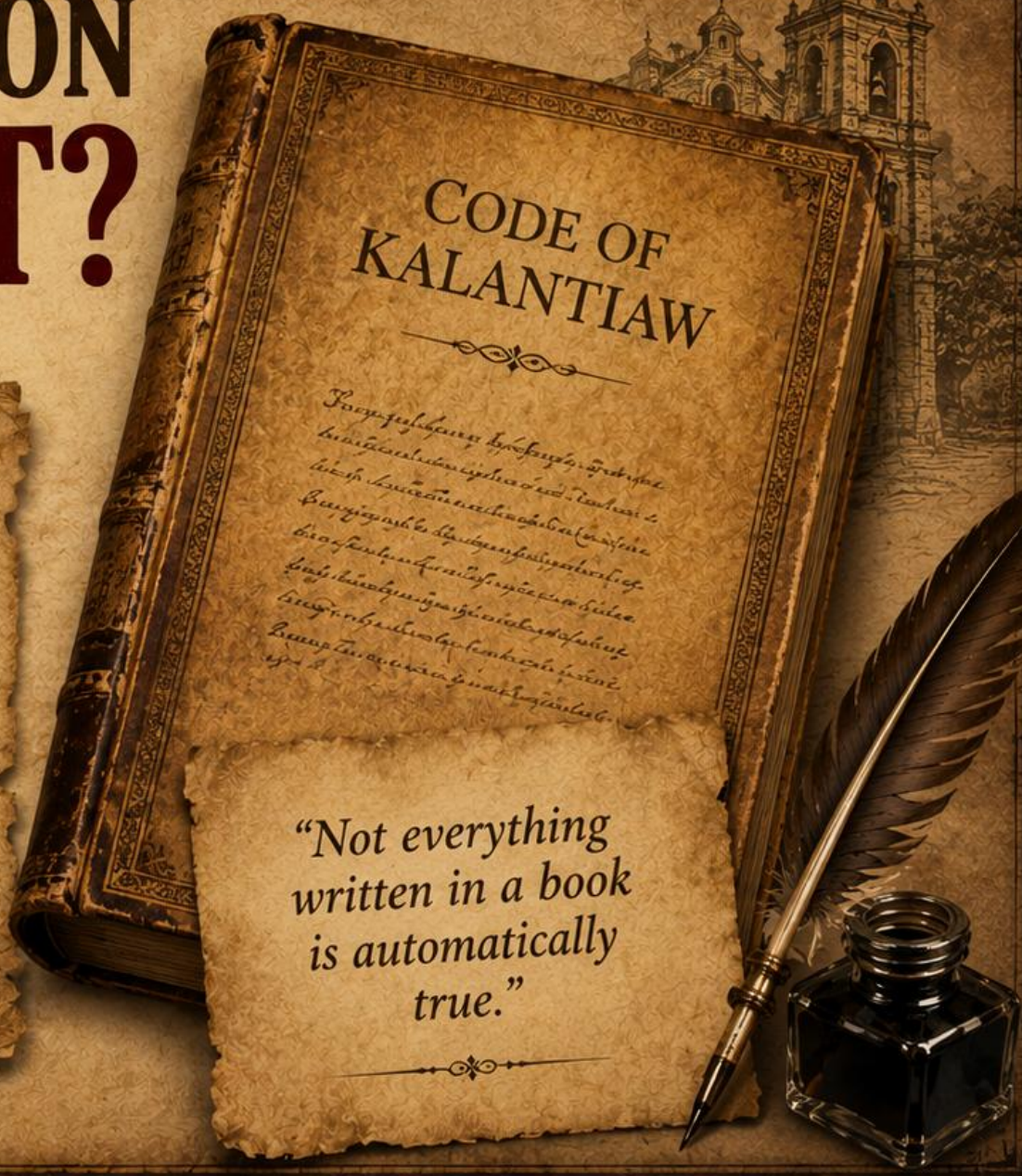
WHY IS THIS LESSON IMPORTANT?



The **Code of Kalantiaw** teaches us that not everything written in a book is automatically true.



Historians must always **verify evidence** before accepting it as historical fact.



CODE OF KALANTIAW

*Procygylbany, dydyfysp, grotqpe
lunigaculubnygylw, wad, lantwac, s
lwh, lantwac, nacthagat, lantwac, s
lantwac, lantwac, lantwac, lantwac, s
lantwac, lantwac, lantwac, lantwac, s
lantwac, lantwac, lantwac, lantwac, s
lantwac, lantwac, lantwac, lantwac, s
lantwac, lantwac, lantwac, lantwac, s*

“Not everything
written in a book
is automatically
true.”

FERDINAND MARCOS

★ AS A WWII SOLDIER ★

BACKGROUND



During **World War II**, Ferdinand Marcos served in the Philippine military and later became the **10th President** of the Philippines (1965–1986).



For many years, he was presented as one of the country's **greatest war heroes**.

HE CLAIMED THAT HE:



fought **bravely** against the Japanese



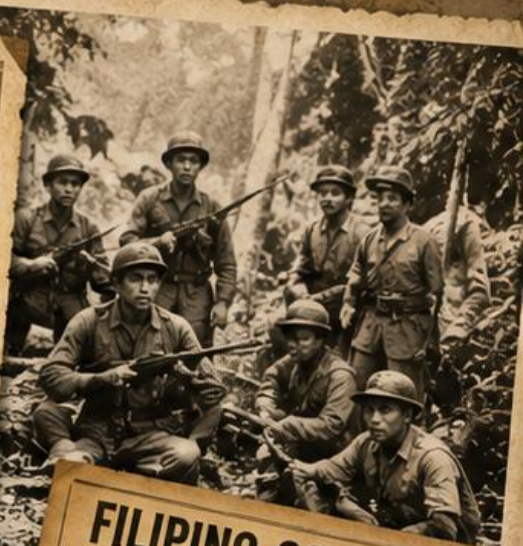
led **guerrilla forces**



received **numerous** military medals and decorations



Because of these claims, many Filipinos believed he was one of the **most decorated** Filipino soldiers of **World War II**.



**FILIPINO SOLDIERS
FIGHT FOR FREEDOM**
World War II, 1941–1945



WHY DID HISTORIANS QUESTION THESE CLAIMS?



Years later, historians and journalists **examined military records** from both the Philippine government and the United States Army.



They compared Marcos's **public claims** with **official wartime documents**.



Their investigation found that several of his most celebrated claims **could not be fully supported** by official records.



Historians rely on evidence, not popularity. **Claims must be proven by authentic and reliable records.**



UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY PERSONNEL RECORD

NAME: _____
SERVICE NUMBER: _____
RANK: _____
UNIT: _____
DATES OF SERVICE: _____

OFFICIAL RECORD



WHAT DID RESEARCHERS ★ DISCOVER? ★

ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL MILITARY RECORDS:



Some of the **medals** Marcos publicly claimed were **not supported** by official documentation.



Claims about **leading a large guerrilla unit** were **disputed** because available records did not confirm them as described.



Several **wartime stories** attributed to Marcos **could not be verified** through reliable historical evidence.



This does not mean he did not serve during the war. Rather, it means that **some of the heroic claims** made about his wartime record remain **disputed or unsupported** by the available evidence.



OFFICIAL RECORD

UNITED STATES ARMY
MILITARY PERSONNEL RECORD

NAME: _____
SERVICE NUMBER: _____
RANK: _____
ORGANIZATION: _____
DATES OF SERVICE: _____

NO RECORD OF
CLAIMED UNIT

WWII HEROES:
THE TRUTH IN
THE RECORDS



WHY IS THIS CONSIDERED A “DECEPTION CASE”?



It is studied because it illustrates how **historical claims** must be **supported** by **reliable evidence**.

Historians do not simply accept personal statements or popular stories. They examine:



OFFICIAL MILITARY RECORDS

Documents and records from military offices that show actual service, units, awards, and missions.



GOVERNMENT ARCHIVES

Files and documents preserved by the government that provide historical information.



EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS

Testimonies from people who saw or experienced the events during the time they happened.



AUTHENTICATED DOCUMENTS

Verified documents that are proven genuine and come from reliable sources.



When evidence does not support a claim, historians **revise their conclusions**.



TRUTH OVER LEGEND: THE DUTY OF HISTORIANS



THE ROLE OF HISTORIANS

- ☒ Seek the truth.
- ☒ Verify the evidence.
- ☒ Question claims.
- ☒ Understand the past responsibly.





★ WHY IS THIS LESSON IMPORTANT? ★

PHILIPPINES

The case teaches students that:



Not every historical claim is automatically true.



Famous people can make claims that **require verification**.



Historians rely on **evidence**, not reputation or popularity.



Historical interpretations may **change** when new or more reliable evidence is examined.



★ History is not about who is popular, but about what the **evidence** shows. ★



HISTORY IS BUILT ON EVIDENCE, NOT ON CLAIMS.
— THE ROLE OF HISTORIANS

