19th Century Philippines
(Context)
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATIONALISM
NATIONALISM

Is a sense of loyalty or psychological attachment that members of a nation share, based on a common language, history, culture, and desire for independence.

-Jackson & Jackson, 2000
The growth of nationalism can be attributed to two major revolutions of the earlier century:

1. American Revolution of 1776
2. French Revolution of 1789
NATIONALISM can foster national unity, progress, and independence.
RISE AND GRADUAL SPREAD OF LIBERALISM AND DEMOCRACY
The idea of liberty also meant specific individual freedoms:
- Freedom of the Press
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of assembly
- Freedom from arbitrary arrest
Democracy was not limited in voting.
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- Transformation of the manufacturing through inventions and machines
- Started in England, Belgium, France and U.S
POSITIVE EFFECTS:

- Rise of factory system
- Mass production of goods
- Improved standard of living
- Greater urbanization
- Division of labor
- Invention of labor-saving devices
- Industrial capitalism
- Fostering of liberalism and nationalism
- Encouragement in people’s mobility
NEGATIVE EFFECTS:

- Widened the gap between rich and poor
- Economic warfare
- Environmental problems
- Child and women labor
- Imperialistic rivalry
- Displacement of the farmers from their lands (Philippines)
SOLUTIONS:

- **Liberals:**
  - Laissez faire policy

- **Socialists**
  - Government has to control industries and resources

- **Communists**
  - All factories will be owned and controlled by the government
  - Equality will happen if social classes are destroyed
SOLUTIONS:

- Catholic Church
  - there should be humane treatment of workers
  - social justice for the poor
  - regulate use of private property
ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

- Influenced by Western thought
- Growth of fundamental scientific discovery
- Practical benefits can be seen in biology, medical sciences, physics, and chemistry
AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT:

- Rational and empirical approach
- Belief were challenged that everything could be explained by a reason
- Resulted for the development of scientific method
3 SIGNIFICANT CONSEQUENCES OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

1. Everyday experience and innumerable scientists impressed the importance of science on the mind of ordinary citizens.
2. Philosophical implications of science spread to broad sections of the population.
3. Union of careful experiment and abstract theory was the rote to truth and objective reality.
SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION

- Is the fundamental transformation in scientific ideas
- Effects of it’ challenged the traditional beliefs in religion and politics
- Gained headway in Western European countries
THE RESURGENCE OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM
the industrializing west countries entered the most dynamic phase of its expansion.

for the first time in human history, the world became in many ways a single unit

European expansion diffused the ideas and techniques of a highly developed civilization
OPTIMISM AND CONFIDENCE IN PROGRESS
Sketch for a Historical Picture of the Progress of the Human Mind
Achievements

- Extension of human rights to many people
- Promotion of higher education for men and women
- Education for nationalism in schools
- Investment in science to serve mankind
- Improvement of public health
- Emergence of realistic literature
THE PHILIPPINES DURING RIZAL TIME
PHILIPPINES DURING RIZAL TIME

- Lost their ancestral lands
- Spain intuition of encomienda system
- Spanish colonizers dictated to accept spanish culture and religion
ENCOMIENDA
Encomendero
EVIDENT CHANGE IN THE PHILIPPINES

- Administrative organization of the country
- Social structure
- Educational system of the Philippines
- Economic situation in the 19th century
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION
## Administrative Organization

### Local Government Units

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<td><strong>Alcalde Mayor</strong></td>
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<td><strong>City Council</strong></td>
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- **Ayuntamiento**: Municipal government
- **Provincia**: Provincial government
- **Cities**: Municipalities
  - **Cabildo**: Municipal government
  - **Alcalde en ordinario**: Mayor
  - **Regidores**: Councilors
  - **Aguacil Mayor**: Chief Constable
  - **Escribano**: Secretary
- **Towns**: Towns
- **Barangays**: Barangays
  - **Gobernadorcillo**: Town Mayor
  - **Cabeza de Barangay**: Barangay Chief
  - **Kapitan**: Village Chief
THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF FILIPINO SOCIETY
Racial Hierarchy

- Peninsulares Insulares
- Spanish Mestizos
- Principalia
- Chinese Mestizos
- Indios or Natives
**PENINSULARES**
- Spaniards born in Spain

**INSULARES**
- Spaniards born in Philippines

**SPANISH MESTIZOS, PRINCIPALIA and CHINESE MESTIZOS**
- the ruling class of native elites

**INDIOS OR NATIVES**
- brown-skinned and majority of people
Spanish and Chinese Mestizos, and the Principalia
Indios or Natives
THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM
MIDDLE OF 19th CENTURY

- Primary education was not given attention
- Schools were controlled by friars
- Centered on teaching fear of God
Filipino students were accommodated in Universities.

Opened secondary schools for boys:
- Colegio de Santo Tomas
- San Juan de Letran
- Ateneo Municipal

Opened secondary schools for girls:
- Santa Isabel
- La Concordia
- Santa Rosa
- Santa Catalina
Educational Decree of 1863

- One elementary school for boys and one for girls (per town)
- Normal school for training of teachers
  - With mastery of Spanish language
  - Under the director of Jesuits

Weaknesses in the Educational System in the 19th century

- Overemphasis on religion & Limited and irrelevant curriculum
- Obsolete classroom facilities & Inadequate instructional materials
- Absence of academic freedom
- Racial prejudice against Filipinos in school
RIZAL IN THE CONTEXT OF NINETEENTH CENTURY PHILIPPINES
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- Economic growth helped the nationalist movement

- Agricultural products (rice, sugar and abaca) profited the most.

- *Inquilinos* - laborers who rented the hacienda from the friars and farming the lands by means of fair – share or *kasama*. 
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Rizal’s Chinese ancestor Domingo Lam-co
(illustration of prosperity in economy)
- Biñan hacienda – 2.9 hectares
- Calamba hacienda – 390 hectares

Problems between the inquilinos and friar hacienda:
※ Who should reap the larger part of the fruit?
※ Do the friars really have the right over the hacienda?

Agrarian Revolt
Political Development

- Instability of the government
- Philippines were used as a handy dumping ground
- Filipinos were deprived of their positions in the bureaucracy
TRANSPORTATION

Suez Canal in 1869
- easy passage between Spain and Philippines
- became birds of prey
CORRUPTION

Inability to provide basic needs of public works, schools, etc.

Guardia Civil

they were harassed farmers
TAXATION

- Penalized modernization

TARIFFS

- Forced Filipinos to buy expensive Spanish textiles
CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Rapid spread of education from about 1860.
Ilustrados

- Were increasingly anti friar
- At times even anticlerical or anti catholic
Role of the Government supported by government

- **Rafael Izquierdo** - Religions have their defects, vices and difficulties
  * unshakable devotion to Spanish
  * influence on to natives

- **Juan Alaminos** - Only loving the Spaniards can he save his soul in the next life.
Abuses of Friars

Friars haciendas

"That patriotism and the undeniable influence that the friar parish priest had on the ordinary Filipino, rather than these often recited little document abuses of Friars".
Practices and Traditions of Religion

- Look up to friar parish priest as father of his people and protector against offensive government.
- Filipino Ilustrado in Europe - Childish, Incompatible in modern times.

Friars used religion as a shield

**Letter of Rizal to Blumintritt**
- "I wanted to git the friars (but) since the friars are always making use of religion"
- not only as shield but also as weapon, protection, citadel, fortress, armor, etc.
Beginning of Nineteenth Century

• Lack of friars led to turning over of parishes to filipino priests

• **Fr. Pedro Palaez** - equal in ability of friars and fil priests
  - might become emancipation from spain.
  - fighting for the rights of the fil clergy was taken over by one of his young disciples Jose Burgos

• **Jose Burgos** - Published anonymous pamphlet defending the Filipino clergy.
Influence of Burgos

- the idea of equality, and the sense of national identity

Propagandists

- heirs of another allied movement “the liberal reformist of the 1860’s” (modernizers)
Crollios

- Spaniards that are born in the Philippines
by the late 19th century, the Spain failed to satisfy and sustain the needs and desire of the Filipino.
Emergence of Revolution

- The Secularization Movement
- The Reform Movement
- The Revolt of the Masses
- The Betrayal of the Ilustrados
5 MOVEMENTS

- Reformist
- Liberal
- Anticlerical
- Modernizing
- Strictly Nationalist
All reformist were liberal

For the safeguard of personal liberty and equality

Rizal to Blumentritt

“these liberties were an essential component of any progress worth the name”
MODERNIZATION

- Desire of all liberals
- Economic goal
- Economic progress
Trinidad Hermenegildo Pardo de Tavera

First Filipino member of the Philippine Commission
Jose Ma. Basa

✓ Promote campaign against friar
✓ Main source of smuggled writings of Rizal, Del Pilar and others in Propaganda Movement
✓ Petition the American Consul in Hong Kong
Vision of Rizal

His country should be free, free from tyrants from abroad or at home, a country where there would not allow themselves to be slave.
Spanish colonial regime failed to satisfy basic needs and desires of the Filipino people.

To be a liberal very often meant to be anticlerical.

Only real nationalist struggled in the movement.
Rizal wants to see the growth of free people, proud of it’s past, working for it’s future, united in a common set of ideals.