



MARIANO MARCOS STATE UNIVERSITY

College of Teacher Education

Center of Excellence in Teacher Education



Readings in Philippine History

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MMSU - College of Teacher Education



LOCAL HEROES

THE PRIDE OF THE NORTH



MMSU - College of Teacher Education



Let us have a game!

WHO

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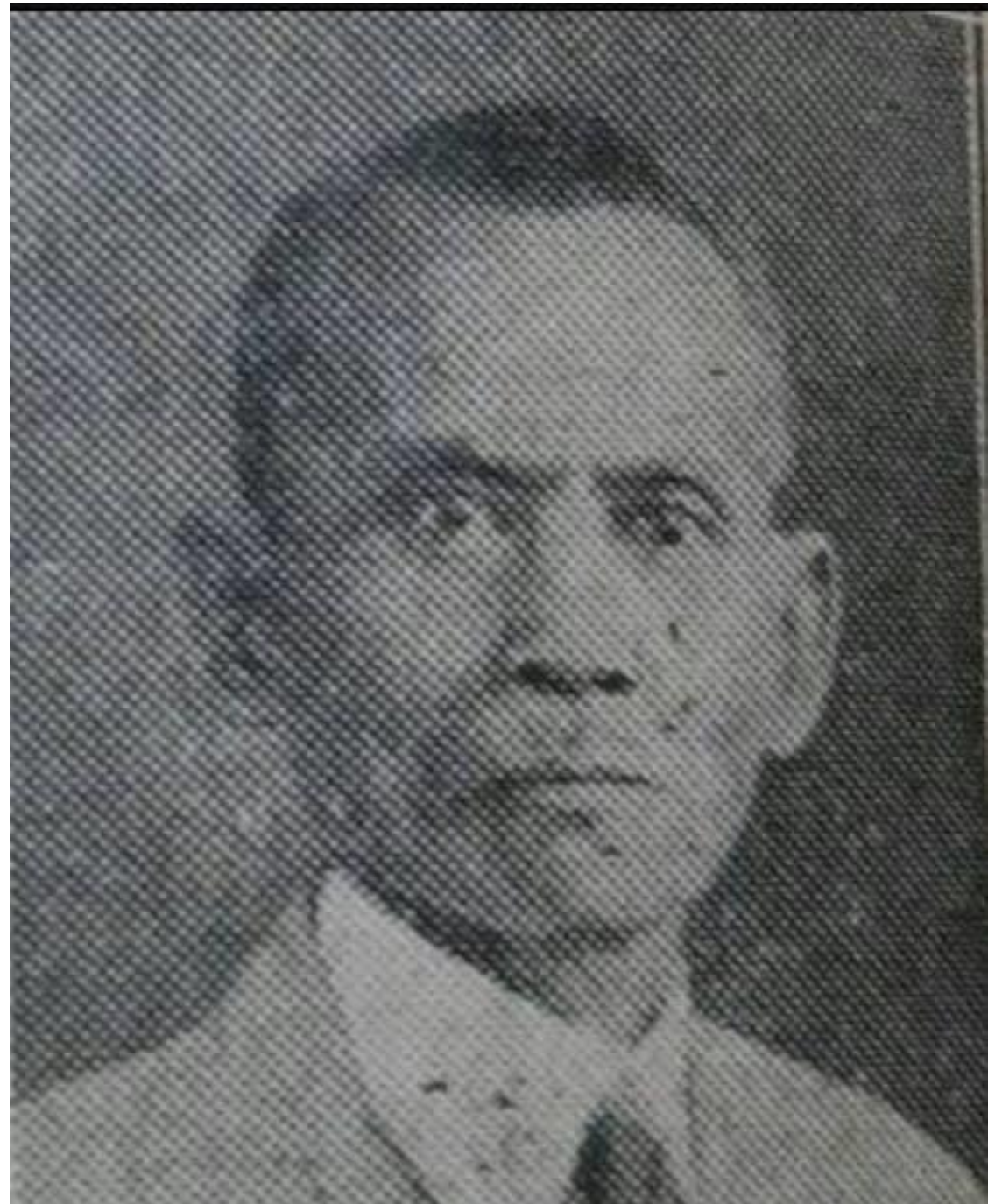


WHO

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THE ILOCANO SHARK

Objectives

1. Identified the different local heroes
2. Understood and appreciated the contributions of each local heroes in the community and in the country.

The Pride of the North

Heroes of Ilocos Norte

Chapter __

Readings in Philippine History

Local History



Personal details

Born	Antonio Luna de San Pedro y Novicio Ancheta October 29, 1866 Binondo, Manila, Captaincy General of the Philippines
Died	June 5, 1899 (aged 32) Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, First Philippine Republic
Cause of death	Assassination
Relations	Juan Luna (brother) Joaquin Luna (brother)
Awards	Philippine Republic Medal

Military service

Nickname(s)	"The Fiery General"
Allegiance	 First Philippine Republic
Branch/service	 Philippine Revolutionary Army

Antonio Luna

- A precursor to today's Philippine Military Academy, the *Academia Militar* was Luna's brainchild.



Antonio Luna poses with a microscope at the Institut Pasteur in Paris, France (1890). Photo credit: Arnaldo Dumindin via philippineamericanwar.webs.com

He was a brilliant scientist.

- His paper on chemistry won him top prize while he was studying literature and chemistry at the University of Sto. Tomas.
- After moving to Spain, he earned his license and a doctorate in pharmacy at the Universidad de Barcelona and Universidad Central de Madrid respectively



He was a brilliant scientist.

- Luna's scientific paper on malaria was very well-received and he was even given a commission by the Spanish to study tropical and communicable diseases.
- When he went back to the Philippines, he won the contest to become the chief chemist of the Municipal Laboratory of Manila.

La Solidaridad

QUINCENARIO DEMOCRÁTICO

AÑO VII

MADRID 31 DE ENERO DE 1905

N.º 144

PRECIOS DE SUSCRIPCIÓN

España, trimestral. Ptas. 075
Extrajero. 1 125

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COMUNICACIONES Y ANUNCIOS
A PRECIOS CONVENCIONALES
No se devuelven originales.
Número suelto, 15 céntimos.

España y Japón en Filipinas

V.

El estado de cosas que se viene formando

en el extremo Oriente, es de importancia inmediata para las relaciones que unen a España y Filipinas.

Malayos son los que representan el nuestro poder, cuya aparición en aquel hemisferio, compara el Sr. Moret con la aparición de un nuevo sol, capaz de despertar la vitalidad y energía de la raza malaya; y malayos son también los que constituyen el núcleo de población de las islas Filipinas.

Ante esta circunstancia, qué actitud debe guardar España con los naturales del Archipiélago? ¿de suspicacia y hostilidad a sus aspiraciones de libertad y progreso? ¿de mantener el statu quo de su régimen opresor y capcioso discriminatorio?

Buena malayo e indio puro de Filipinas, el que suscribe, se considera recusable para dar una contestación imparcial.



MUTSUHITO

EMPERADOR DEL JAPÓN
(Tomado del N.º 144, pag. 7)

Pero no nos creemos dispensados de contribuir al estudio del problema, aportando algunos datos cuyo examen no dejará de ser útil para la salvación de altísimos intereses de España.

No son datos nuevos, ni son datos desconocidos los que pensamos comunicar. Pero una vez más queremos levantar acta de ellos, porque tenemos verdadera esperanza en disipar errores, extirpar preocupaciones, que cuando más lastimosas hoy a los intereses filipinos, mayores peligros ofrecen a los intereses de España, en un porvenir no lejano.

Podremos fracasar en nuestro empeño, bien lo comprendamos, no se nos recula el casco ningún valor de nuestras palabras. Pero sea cual fuere el resultado de nuestro afán, si no logramos rectificar lo que qui-

eramos ver rectificado, por lo menos constituirán estas modestas líneas, un testimonio más, entre los varios que existen, en justificación de la lealtad y previsión con que las

He was a brilliant writer.

- he wrote under the pen name *Taga-ilog* which he used to publish his articles in *La Solidaridad* while staying in Spain.
- One of his works, *Madrid Impressions*, generated controversy after it criticized the Spaniards for looking down on the Filipinos.



He was a brilliant writer.

- Prior to the outbreak of the Philippine-American War, he also founded the newspaper *La Independencia* and became its editor and a regular contributor. One of his fiery articles denounced the Treaty of Paris, wherein he wrote that “people are not to be bought and sold like horses and houses.”



Fencing teacher at the Sala de Armas, a school which he and his brother, Juan, opened on Calle Alix (now Legarda St.), In Sampaloc district, Manila. Photo credit: arnaldo dumindin via philippineamericanwar.Webs.Com

He was an expert marksman and martial artist.

- He was an avid student of martial arts and military tactics, having practiced the art of arnis, fencing, and shooting since his college days.
- It is said that Luna was prolific with the gun and rifle that he could put out a candle in one shot.



Juan Luna



Juan Luna c. 1899

Born	Juan Novicio Luna October 24, 1857 Badoc, Ilocos Norte, Captaincy General of the Philippines
Died	December 7, 1899 (aged 42) British Hong Kong
Known for	Painting, drawing, sculpting
Notable work	<i>Spoliarium</i> , 1884, <i>The Death of Cleopatra</i> , 1881 <i>El Pacto de Sangre</i> , 1884 <i>La Batalla de Lepanto</i> , 1887 <i>The Parisian Life</i> , 1892 <i>The River</i> , 1885

Juan Luna

- Also known in his full name as Juan Luna y Novicio, again, he is a painter, sculptor and an activist in the Philippine Revolution. He was born on October 23, 1857 in Badoc, Ilocos.



He was a sailor.

- Aside from having a Bachelor of Arts degree in Ateneo Municipal de Manila (now Ateneo de Manila University), he also enrolled at Escuela Nautica de Manila where he became a sailor.



<https://philnews.ph/2019/08/27/juan-luna-interesting-facts-about-the-filipino-painter/>

**The Battle of Lepanto (Spanish: La Batalla de Lepanto), 1887
Madrid Senate Hall**



Luna and his Spoliarium

- Luna, working on [canvas](#), spent eight months completing the painting which depicts dying gladiators.
- Filipino historian [Ambeth Ocampo](#) writes, "...the fact remains that when Luna and Félix Resurrección Hidalgo won the top awards in the Madrid Exposition of 1884, they proved to the world that *indios* could, despite their supposed barbarian race, paint better than the Spaniards who colonized them."

<https://philnews.ph/2019/08/27/juan-luna-interesting-facts-about-the-filipino-painter/>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spoliarium>



Artist	Juan Luna
Year	1884
Medium	Oil on canvas
Dimensions	4.22 m × 7.675 m (13.8 ft × 25.18 ft)
Location	National Museum of Fine Arts, Manila

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spoliarium>



Oedipus y *Antigone* ("Oedipus and *Antigone*"),

<https://www.pinterest.ph/pin/344525440229951025/>



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/F%C3%A9lix_Resurrecci%C3%B3n_Hidalgo



He was accused of killing his wife.

- Jealous, Luna had a fit and accused his wife Paz of cheating Luna with surgeon Monsieur Dussaq.
- He then killed his wife and mother-in-law. Felix, his brother-in-law was wounded.

Maria de la Paz Pardo de Tavera

m. 1886–1892



All images are accessed through images.google.com



Gregorio Aglipay

- Born in [Batac City](#), Ilocos Norte, Aglipay was an [orphan](#) who grew up in the [tobacco](#) fields in the last volatile decades of the [Spanish occupation of the Philippines](#).

The Most Reverend
Gregorio Aglipay

*Co-Founder and First Supreme Bishop of the
Philippine Independent Church*



Church Philippine Independent Church

In office August 3, 1902 - September 1,
1940

NINA CHRISTELLE M. SUMINTAC

- He bore deep grievances against the colonial Spanish government of the islands, stemming from abuses within the agricultural system.
- Arrested at fourteen when a tobacco-picking worker for not meeting his tobacco quota, he later moved to the capital of Manila to study law under the private tutelage of Julian Carpio

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gregorio_Aglipay



- Gregorio Aglipay and Isabelo delos Reyes

- Following the end of the war in 1902, [Isabelo de los Reyes](#) was working towards the formation of a national church, that is independent of Rome.



<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Philippine-Independent-Church#ref263707>

Aglipay and the Independent Church

- **Philippine Independent Church, Spanish Iglesia Filipina Independiente**, also called **Aglipayan Church**, independent church organized in 1902 after the Philippine revolution of 1896–98 as a protest against the Spanish clergy's control of the [Roman Catholic Church](#). Cofounders of the [church](#) were Isabelo de los Reyes y Florentino, author, labour leader, and senator, who was imprisoned



<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Philippine-Independent-Church#ref263707>

Aglipay and the Independent Church

- Cofounders of the [church](#) were Isabelo de los Reyes y Florentino, author, labour leader, and senator, who was imprisoned during the revolution for his [criticism](#) of Spanish clergy and government officials in the [Philippines](#), and Gregorio Aglipay y Labayán, a Philippine Roman Catholic [priest](#) who was excommunicated in 1899 for his activities on behalf of the revolution.

Aglipay and the Independent Church

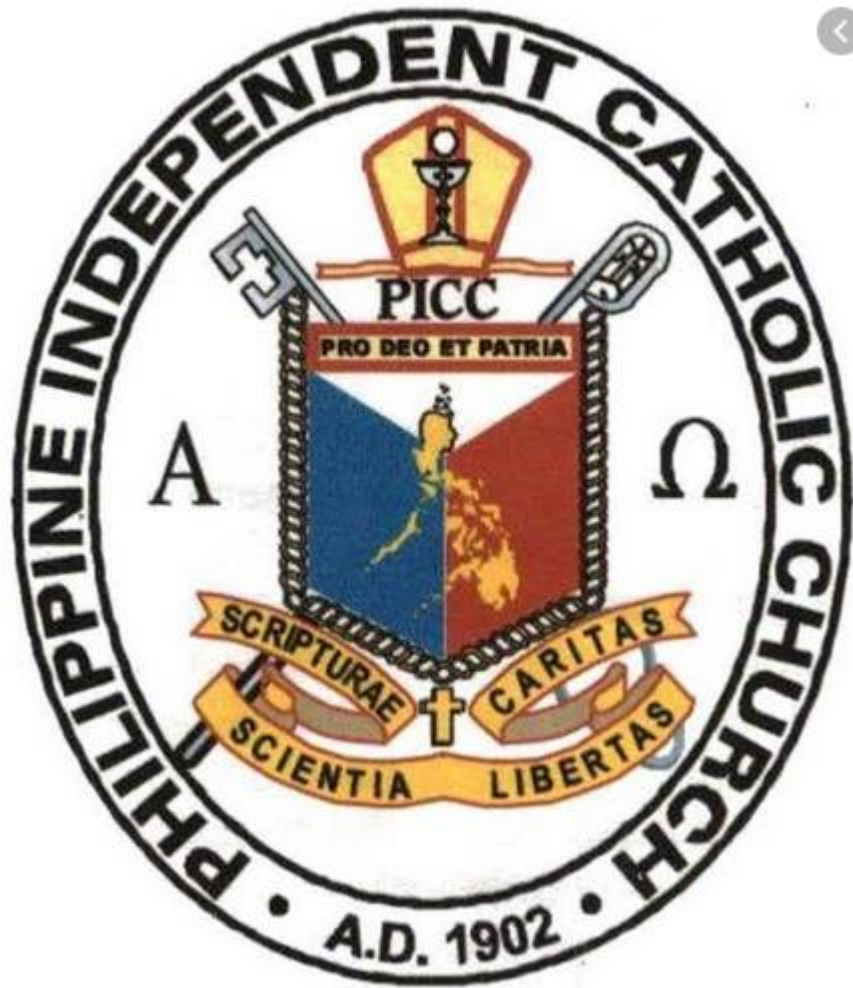
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Aglipay and the Independent Church

- Aglipay accepted de los Reyes' request that he serve as supreme bishop of the new church in 1903, a position he held until his death in 1940.



- On 18 January 1903, Aglipay was appointed Supreme Bishop of the "Philippine Independent Church". As Supreme Bishop he allied himself with the nationalist and most radical political parties during his time like the Sakdalistas and later on even with the Socialist and Communist Parties.

Anastacia Giron-Tupas





- Known as the Dean of Philippine Nursing, Anastacia Giron-Tupas was born on Aug. 24, 1890. In 1917, Tupas was named the first Filipino chief nurse and superintendent of the Philippine General Hospital School of Nursing.

Anastacia Giron Tupas

Philippine nurse



Born: 24 August 1890, Laoag City

Died: 28 September 1972

<https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/633002/did-you-know-anastacia-giron-tupas>



- She also headed the committee that prepared the bill systematizing Philippine nursing education passed in 1919

<https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/633002/did-you-know-anastacia-iron-tupas>

NCWP



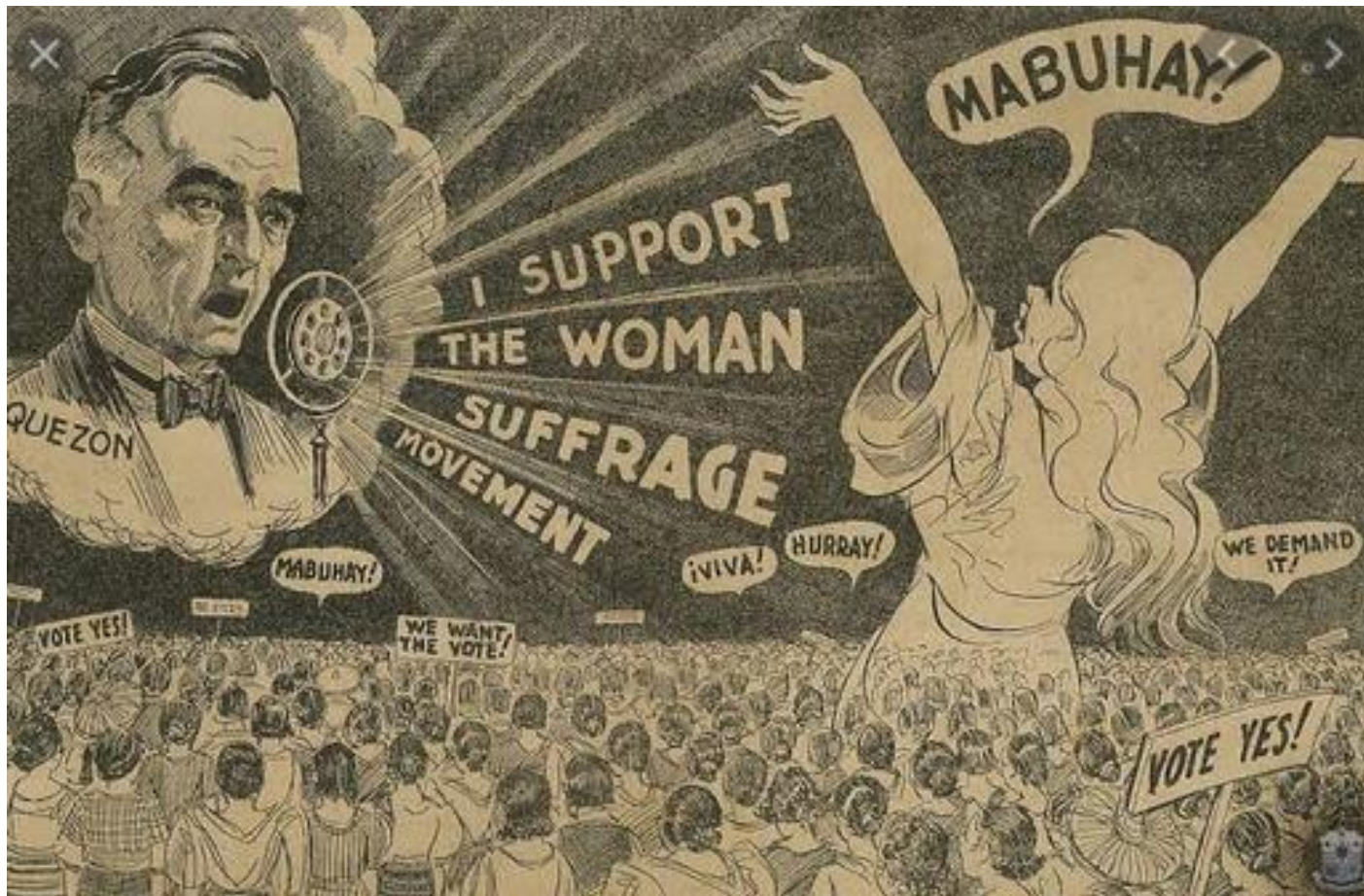
- In 1959, through the initiative of the Civic Assembly of Women of the Philippines, she received the Presidential medal of merit. Tupas died on Sept. 28, 1972.



Josefa Llanes Escoda

- Known as the “Florence Nightingale of the Philippines,” she established the Girl Scouts of the Philippines and founded the Boy’s Town for the underprivileged boys of Manila.

<https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/491157/did-you-know-josefa-llanes-escoda>



Escoda as Feminism Advocate

- An active member of the suffrage movement in the Philippines, she was also a social worker and former head of the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

<https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/491157/did-you-know-josefa-llanes-escoda>



Escoda's Death

- She was believed to have been executed by the Japanese on suspicion of being a guerilla sympathizer.

<https://newsinfo.inquirer.net/491157/did-you-know-josefa-llanes-escoda>



1st Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines

In office

22 March 1897 – 22 January 1899

President Emilio Aguinaldo

Preceded by *Office established*

Succeeded by Antonio Luna

Personal details

Born October 20, 1866
Batac, Ilocos Norte, Captaincy
General of the Philippines

Died July 31, 1945 (aged 78)
Kalinga, Mountain Province,
Commonwealth of the
Philippines

Cause of death Dysentery

Military service

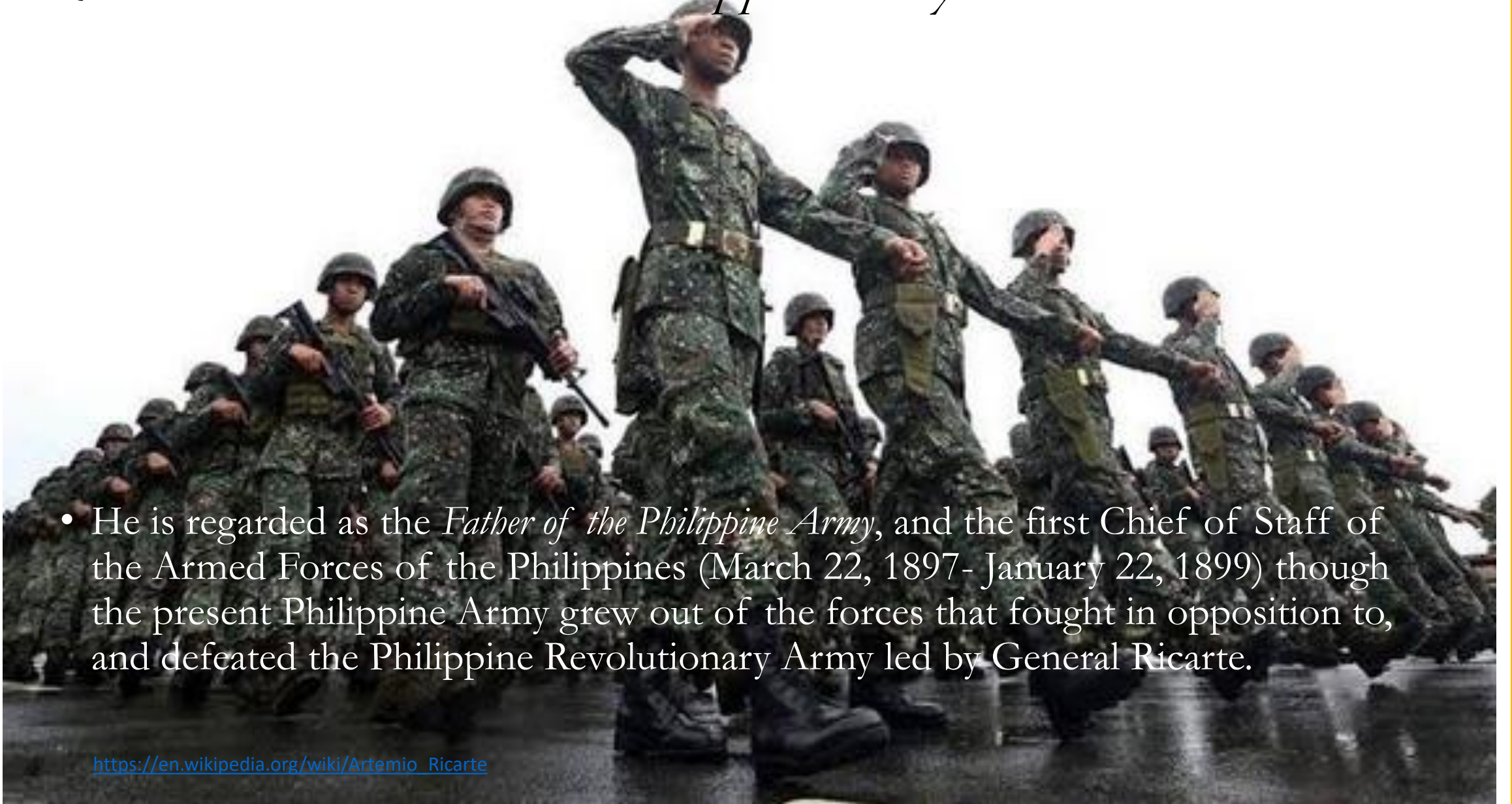
Nickname(s) The Father of the Philippine
Army
Vibora (*Viper*)
Father of the Overseas
Filipino Workers

Artemio Ricarte

- a Filipino general during the Philippine Revolution and the Philippine–American War.

Ricarte as the Father of the Philippine Army

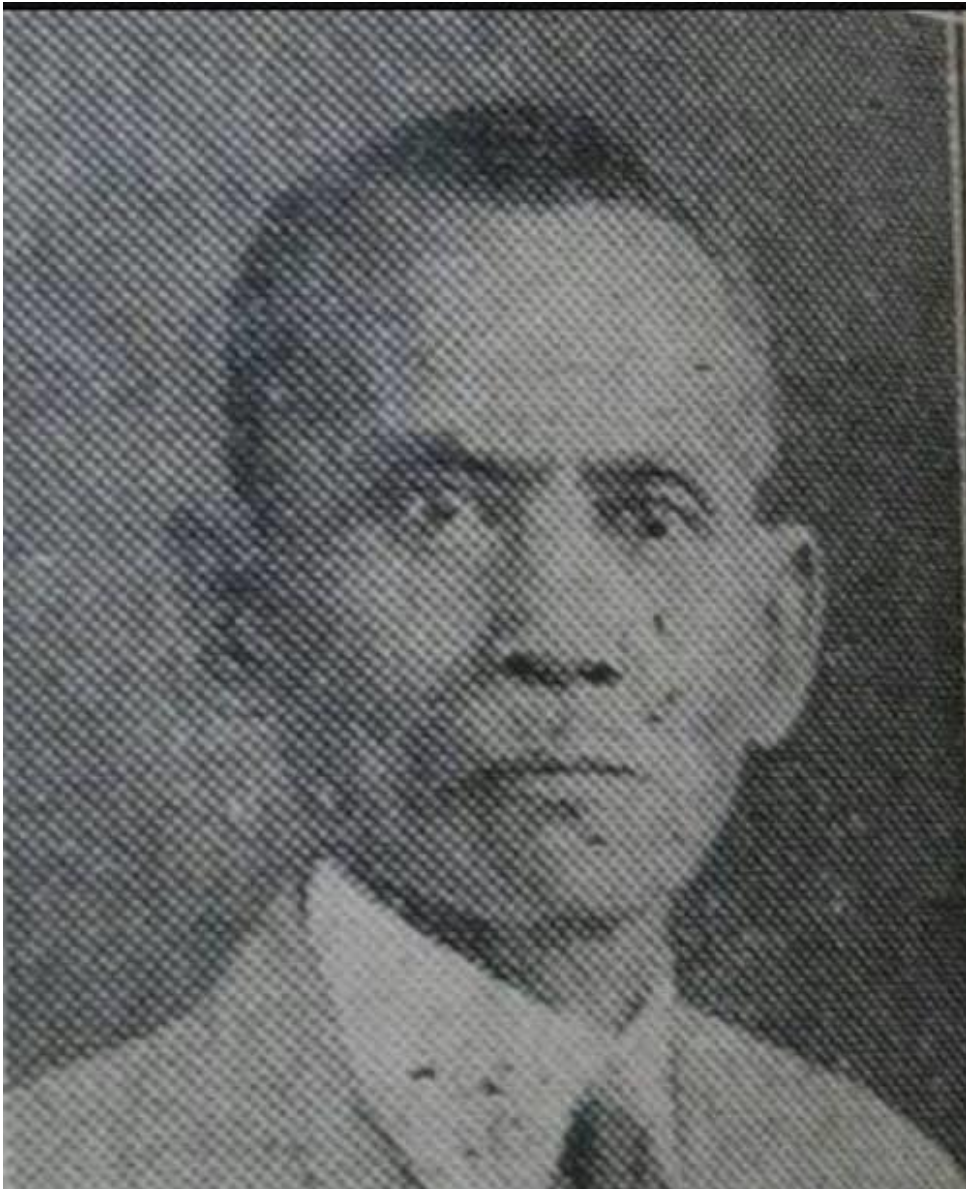
- He is regarded as the *Father of the Philippine Army*, and the first Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (March 22, 1897- January 22, 1899) though the present Philippine Army grew out of the forces that fought in opposition to, and defeated the Philippine Revolutionary Army led by General Ricarte.





No Retreat, No Surrender

- Ricarte is also notable for never having taken an oath of allegiance to the United States government, which occupied the Philippines from 1898 to 1946.



Valentin Diaz

- Díaz was born in Paoay, Ilocos Norte.
- a Filipino patriot who was among the founders of the Katipunan that started the Philippine Revolution against Spain in 1896.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valent%C3%ADn_D%C3%ADaz#:~:text=Valent%C3%ADn%20D%C3%ADaz%20\(1%20November%201845,born%20in%20Paoay%2C%20Ilocos%20Norte.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valent%C3%ADn_D%C3%ADaz#:~:text=Valent%C3%ADn%20D%C3%ADaz%20(1%20November%201845,born%20in%20Paoay%2C%20Ilocos%20Norte.)



Diaz as a Katipunero

- He was a member of La Liga Filipina, which José Rizal founded to peacefully promote reforms in the Spanish colonial administration of the Philippines. Being a resident of Tondo in Manila, he joined the La Liga council that was headed by Andrés Bonifacio, who founded the Katipunan.



Díaz and the Pact of Biak-na-Bato

- Díaz was one of the signatories of the [Pact of Biak-na-Bato](#) in 1897. He joined the revolutionaries exiled in Hong Kong as one of the conditions set forth by the Pact.

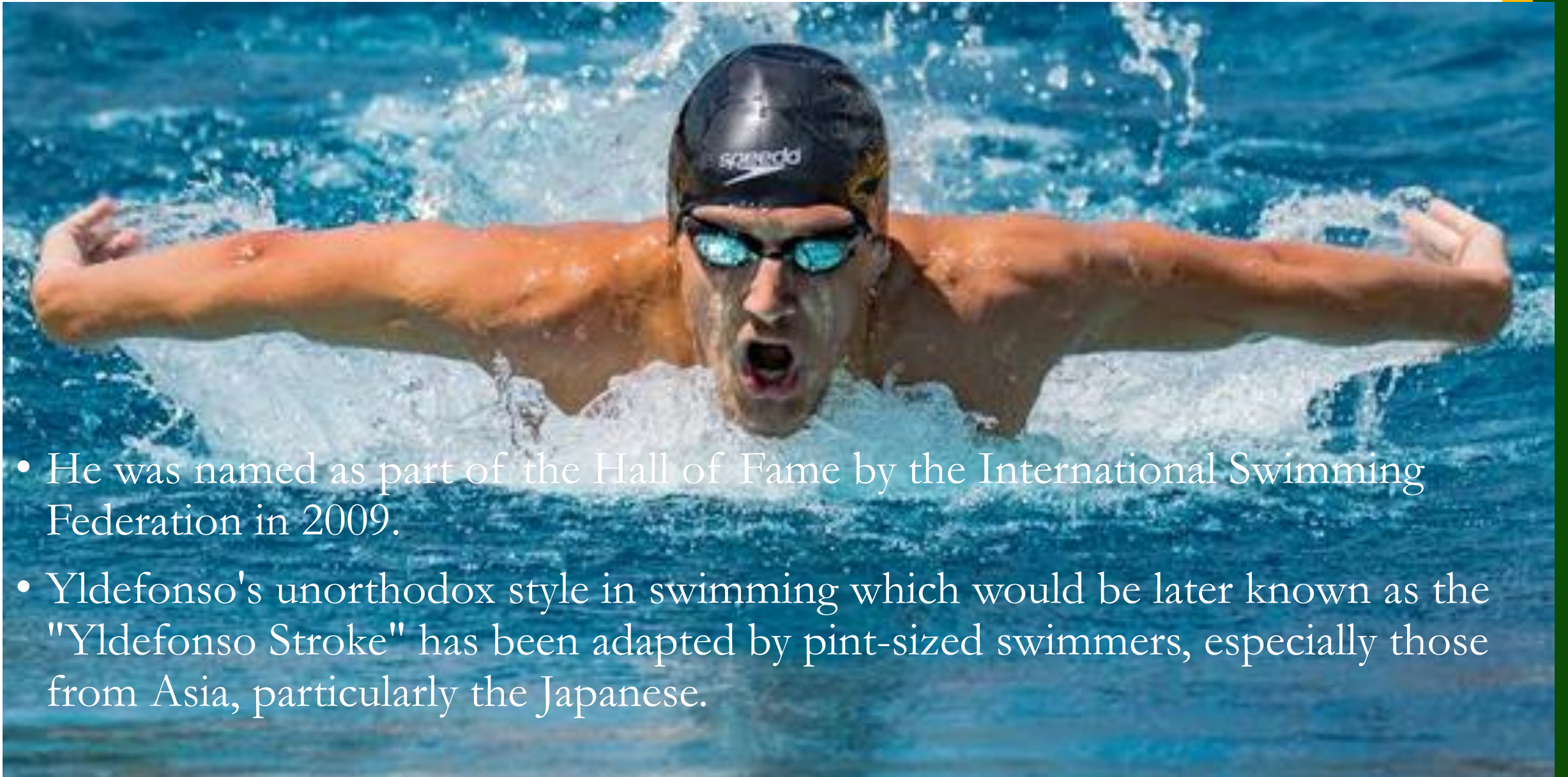
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valent%C3%ADn_D%C3%ADaz#:~:text=Valent%C3%ADn%20D%C3%ADaz%20\(1%20November%201845,born%20in%20Paoay%2C%20Ilocos%20Norte.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Valent%C3%ADn_D%C3%ADaz#:~:text=Valent%C3%ADn%20D%C3%ADaz%20(1%20November%201845,born%20in%20Paoay%2C%20Ilocos%20Norte.)



Teofilo Yldefonso

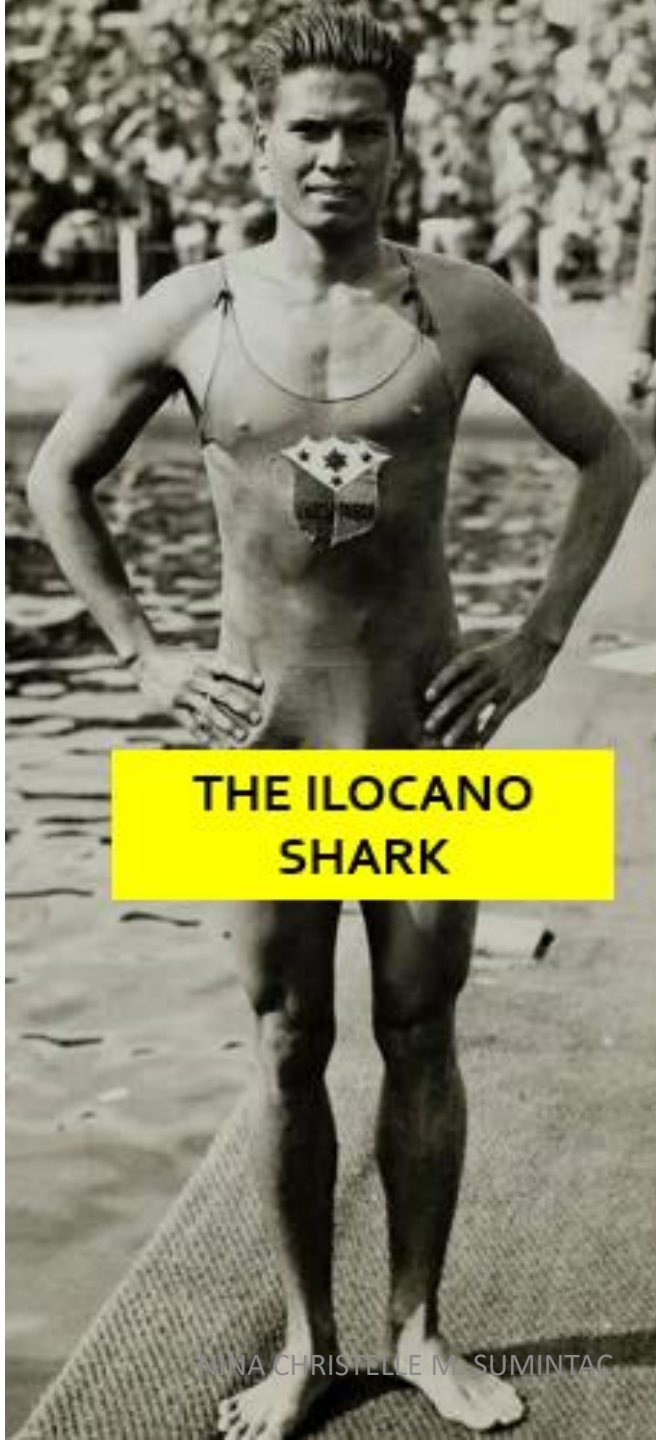
- Born in Sitio Bayog, Bgy.4, Bimmanga, [Piddig, Ilocos Norte](#), he began swimming at the Guisit River as a small boy.
- He started competing in 1921 and collected a total of 144 medals over the next 16 years.
- He won two bronze medals in the 200 m breaststroke event, at the 1928 and 1932 Olympics, and placed 7th in 1936.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Te%C3%B3filo_Yldefonso



- He was named as part of the Hall of Fame by the International Swimming Federation in 2009.
- Yldefonso's unorthodox style in swimming which would be later known as the "Yldefonso Stroke" has been adapted by pint-sized swimmers, especially those from Asia, particularly the Japanese.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Te%C3%B3filo_Yldefonso



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Yldefonso as a wartime hero

- During World War II, Yldefonso fought against the Japanese in Bataan as part of the Philippine Scouts.
- He survived the Bataan Death March, but later died at the Capas Concentration Camp.
- His remains have never been recovered.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Te%C3%B3filo_Yldefonso

QUESTION OF THE DAY

**How should we
treasure the
sacrifices of our
heroes?**



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visit us

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