Study Reviewer: RPH Lesson 1 (Introduction to History)

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1. Key Definitions & Etymology

- **History (Historia)**: Derived from Greek *historia*, meaning **"knowledge acquired through inquiry and investigation"**1. Merriam-Webster defines it as a **"chronological record of significant events"**.
- **Kasaysayan**: Root word **saysay** means **"sense"** or **"meaning"**. Historian Zeus Salazar defines it as a meaningful narrative (*salaysay na may saysay*) for a group sharing a common language and culture.
- **Salita vs. Chismis**:
  - *Chismis* comes from Spanish *chismear* (Tagalog: *salisalita*), meaning **unfounded, baseless gossip**1.
  - In 17th–19th century Tagalog dictionaries, *salita* was used to mean **narrative, story, or history**.
- **Visayan Terms**: Fr. Mateo Sanchez (1711) noted Visayan terms for history as **sugid**, **sumat**, **casayoran**, or **susumaton** (narration/to inform).
- **Historiography**: The **study of historical writing** and the critical examination and synthesis of sources into a narrative.

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2. Perspectives & Key Concepts

- **Pantayong Pananaw ("We Perspective")**: Concept by **Zeus Salazar** meaning history viewed **"from us, for us, and about us"** (from the Filipino perspective rather than foreign viewpoints).
- **Collective Memory**: **Ambeth Ocampo** emphasized that history serves as a collective memory forming **national identity**.

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3. History vs. Chismis (Key Facts & Small Details)

- **Pre-Colonial Social Classes (Not a Country Name!)**:
  - **Maharlika**: Pre-colonial Tagalog **warrior-nobility class**, NOT an ancient name of the Philippines
  - **Tagalog Hierarchy**: **Datu** (ruler) — **Maharlika** (warriors) — **Timawa** (freemen) — **Alipin** (dependents).
- **Ophir**: Biblical land of gold mentioned in the Old Testament; **NOT proven** to be the Philippines
- **Historical Names of the Country**:
  - **Ma-i**: Earliest foreign record (Song Dynasty, 10th century), referring to **Mindoro/Laguna**.
  - **Las Islas del Poniente** & **Islas de San Lázaro**: Named by **Ferdinand Magellan (1521)** because he arrived on the **Feast of St. Lazarus (March 16, 1521)**
  - **Las Islas Filipinas**: Named by **Ruy López de Villalobos in 1543** in honor of **Prince Philip of Spain** (later King Philip II)

- **Battle of Mactan (April 27, 1521)**: Magellan died fighting warriors led by **Datu Lapulapu**13. This was the **first recorded Filipino resistance**, predating the 1896 revolution by **375 years**
- **Early Spanish-Era Revolts**:
    - **Bancao Revolt (1621–1622)**: Led by **Bankaw** in Leyte against forced Catholic conversion.
    - **Sumuroy Revolt (1649–1650)**: Led by **Agustin Sumuroy** in Northern Samar against forced labor (*polo y servicios*) in Cavite shipyards..
- **British Occupation (1762–1764)**: Great Britain occupied **Manila and Cavite** during the Seven Years' War, proving Spain was not the only foreign power to hold territory.
- **WW2 Resistance**: The fall of Bataan (**April 1942**) was a temporary military occupation, not a total defeat; active guerilla units (e.g., **Ruperto Kangleon** in Leyte) resisted until liberation..

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4. Primary vs. Secondary Sources

Category	Definition	Key Identifiers	Examples from Lesson
Primary Source	Direct evidence or original records created at the time of the event by eye-witnesses.	Eye-witness, direct record, artifact	Bonifacio's letters, Korean War news footage, pre-colonial Chinese porcelain jar, grandfather's childhood email.
Secondary Source	Interpretations, evaluations, or analyses based on primary sources created after the event.	Analysis, evaluation, second-hand	Jose Rizal biography, *Heneral Luna* movie, Araling Panlipunan textbook, Supreme Court commentaries.
Original Source	The first version or authentic format of a record.	First version, authentic format	First edition of a book.

Study Reviewer: RPH Lesson 2 (Historical Criticism)

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1. Key Definitions & Core Concepts

- **Historical Method**: The process of systematically examining primary sources to gather authentic evidence for writing history.
- **Historical Criticism**: The critical testing of historical sources to establish their origin, authenticity, and truthfulness before accepting them as historical facts.

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2. External vs. Internal Criticism (Key Comparison)

Feature	External Criticism	Internal Criticism
Main Goal	Determine **Authenticity** (Is the source real or fake?]	Determine **Credibility / Reliability** (Is the content truthful?)
Focus	**Physical form, origin, and material context**	**Content, meaning, and author's intention**[4][6]
5 Key Factors	**Date, Locale, Creator, Analysis, and Integrity**	**Proximity, Date, Recipient, Bias, and Corroboration**
What to Inspect	Paper and ink quality, medium, physical appearance, author's handwriting/grammar, and historical period consistency	Context of the text, author's background, situation surrounding creation, target audience, and reasonable common sense.

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3. The 6 Questions of Internal Criticism

When evaluating the truthfulness of a source's content, ask.

1. **Proximity**: How close was the author to the event being described?
2. **Timing**: When was the account written relative to the event?
3. **Audience**: Who was the intended recipient or reader?
4. **Bias**: Is there personal, political, or factional bias?
5. **Probability**: Does informed common sense make the narrative probable?
6. **Corroboration**: Is the account supported by other independent sources?

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4. Historical Hoaxes & Case Studies (Small Details to Remember)

- **Code of Kalantiaw (Historical Hoax)**:
  - **Claim**: A pre-colonial penal code with **18 articles** allegedly written in **1433** by **Datu Kalantiaw** (3rd Chief of Panay)

    - **Critique**: Exposed as a historical hoax through external and internal criticism
- **"Sa Aking Mga Kabata" Poem**:
    - **Claim**: A poem with the famous line *"Ang hindi magmahal sa kanyang salita mahigit sa hayop at malansang isda"*, traditionally attributed to young Jose Rizal
    - **Critique**: In an October 12, 1886 letter to his brother Paciano, Rizal admitted he was forgetting Tagalog and noted that he only encountered the word **kalayaan** through Marcelo H. del Pilar's translation of *Amor Patrio*
- **Tejeros Convention Accounts**:
    - **Santiago Alvarez (1992)**: Wrote *The Katipunan and the Revolution: Memoirs of a General* (a **primary/eyewitness account**)[].
    - **Teodoro Agoncillo (2002)**: Wrote *The Revolt of the Masses: The Story of Bonifacio and the Katipunan*(a **secondary historical analysis**)
    - **Historical Details**: Involves the conflict between the **Magdiwang** and **Magdalo** Katipunan factions, the election of revolutionary government officers, and the **March 27, 1897** meeting of Magdalo members at the **Tanza Parish house.**[].