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READING FOR GRADES 3-6

Aralin 27

Pambungad

Magandang araw sa iyo, munting mambabasa! Handa ka na bang basahin ang ating kwento ngayong araw? Sabay-sabay nating basahin ang librong **“What Kids Should Know About Andres and the Katipunan”** na isinulat ni Weng D. Cahiles. Huwag mag-alala; gagabayan kita, kaibigan!

Reading for Grades 3 – 6 – Aralin 27

Book Title: What Kids Should Know About Andres and the Katipunan – PART 2

Author: Weng D. Cahiles

Source: Adarna House / Buribooks

I. Pagbati

Magandang araw! ☀️☀️

Andito ulit si Teacher _____. Ngayong araw, itutuloy natin ang paglalakbay pabalik sa nakaraan sa pagbabasa ng 📖 What Kids Should Know About Andres And The Katipunan 📖 ni Weng D. Cahiles na may guhit ni Isa N. Natividad at nilimbag ng Adarna House at Buribooks! 📖

II. Pangako Para sa Araling Ito 🙏📖

Bago simulan, ating ulitin ang promise natin 🙌🙌 sa isa't-isa:

- (1) Subukang bigkasin nang dahan-dahan ang bawat linya. 🗣️
- (2) Basahin maigi at intindihin ang istorya. 📖
- (3) Wag mahihyang magtanong kay Teacher o kaya sa kahit sinong nakatatandang maaaring makatulong. 🤔🤔🤔

🌈 Tandaan natin yan ha!

III. 💬 TALASALITAAN

Paalala lamang bago natin simulan, mayroon tayong mababasang malalalim na salita 📖. Kung maaari itanong kina Nanay 🧑🏻👧 o Tatay 🧑🏻👦 ang ibig sabihin ng

mga sumusunod:

- (1) **gesture** - movement or action
- (2) **fiscal** - relating to taxes or money
- (3) **Propaganda Movement** - a movement in the Philippines composed of Intellectuals that aimed to produce reforms in the country
- (4) **reform** - change or modify
- (5) **blood compact** - a tradition where a group would cut their arms and let their blood mix in a cup filled with wine or other liquid

☀️ Gaya kahapon, puro English ang ating mga salita, kaya't English din ang ating babasahin. Pero wag mag-alala dahil kayang-kaya niyo ito. Laban!! 🙌

IV. 📖 WHAT KIDS SHOULD KNOW ABOUT ANDRES AND THE KATIPUNAN - PART 2 NI WENG D. CAHILES

Bigkasin natin ang kada-linya 📌

☀️ THE LEGEND OF BERNARDO CARPIO ☀️

▲ A lover of music and theater arts, Andres knew our folk tales by heart. He was part of a theater group that staged moro-moro, a play that showed the battles between Christians and Muslims.

▲ Together with his friends, they organized a local theater group called Teatro Porvenir. When they staged the myth of Bernardo Carpio, Andres changed the names in the scenes from Spanish to Tagalog to make it more appealing to the audience.

▲ It was believed that once freed, Bernardo would save Katagalugan from the Spaniards.

▲ On April 12, 1895, Good Friday, Andres Bonifacio along with other Katipuneros went to Pamitinan Cave in Montalban (now known as Rodriguez)- the same place mentioned in local stories where Bernardo Carpio was imprisoned.

▲ Using charcoal, Bonifacio wrote on the cave's wall "Viva la Independencia de Filipinas!" It was a symbolic gesture- his own way of saying, the Katipunan was the new Bernardo Carpio, the society that would save every Tagalog.

☀️ YEAR 1892: THE BEGINNING OF THE END ☀️

▲ The Philippines was struggling under the more than 3000-year rule of Spain. Filipinos had to deal with the strict and unfair laws set by the authorities.

▲ Friars used religion as a weapon to strengthen and expand their influence. Land

which rightfully belonged to the Filipinos was taken away. Extremely high taxes were also implemented.

▲ Despite these difficulties, Filipinos were not allowed to express their thoughts against the government. But a series of important events sparked a deep sense of nationalism among many brave, young Filipinos.

▲ Three Filipino priests, Fathers Mariano Gomez, Jose Burgos, and Jacinto Zamora, also known as Gomburza, were accused of being involved in the rebellion of the workers at the Cavite Naval Yard.

▲ They were charged with subversion or trying to overthrow the government and were sentenced to death. On February 17, 1872, they were executed through garrote, a tightened iron collar used to break the neck.

▲ The Gomburza's death angered many Filipinos and made them start to question the way the Spaniards ruled the country. After the execution, Filipinos started forming secret organizations against the Spanish government.

▲ La Liga Filipina was formed by Jose Rizal, a famous member of the Propaganda Movement in Spain. La Liga aimed to gather people seeking reforms.

▲ Its first members included Ambrosio Salvador, Agustin de la Rosa, Bonifacio Arevalo and Deodato Arellano.

▲ Though La Liga was formed by one of the country's leading intellectuals, the organization failed to make real changes. Rizal was arrested and exiled to Dapitan, only three days after its establishment.

▲ As early as January 1892, there were already plans to build a secret society, as documented by a 44-page booklet in Archivo General Militar de Madrid.

▲ It contained the society's plans to separate from Spain. The booklet was divided into three sections- "Casaysayan" (Narrative); "Pinagcasundoan" (Covenant); and "Manga daquilang cautosan" (Principal orders).

▲ The document declared that "...no other leadership or authority shall be recognized or acknowledged other than this Supreme Catipunan."

★ SECRET MEETING AT 72 AZCARRAGA STREET ★

☹ Upon hearing what happened to Rizal, a few men gathered at No.72 Azcarraga corner Elcano Street. This house was owned by Deodato Arellano, brother-in-law of Marcelo H. del Pilar and the first president of the Katipunan.

☹ The members present at the gathering were Andres Bonifacio, Deodato Arellano, Valentin Diaz, Teodoro Plata, Ladislao Diwa, Jose Dizon, and many others.

☹️They agreed that asking for reforms would not convince the Spanish government to give independence. What they needed was a secret society composed of Filipinos committed to doing something to bring about positive and genuine change.

☹️With a table lamp as their main source of light, everyone in attendance performed 'sanduguan', or blood compact. This act sealed their loyalty to the secret society by signing papers using their blood.

☹️It was right then and there that the Katipunan was established. Its members believed that independence could no longer be achieved through peaceful means but only through a revolution.

❗HOW IS THE KATIPUNAN STRUCTURED?❗

🇵🇭The Katipunan is structured in a way that ensures order within the society. As more members came in, they started to have elections to select their officers.

🇵🇭The Supreme Council is the highest governing body of the Katipunan. It is composed of a president, a secretary, a treasurer, a fiscal, and councilors.

🇵🇭To make sure that the goals of the society spread nationwide, the Katipunan established a "sangguniang bayan" in every province and a "sangguniang barangay" in every town. It also had a provincial court (sangguniang hukuman) tasked with deciding matters among members of the Katipunan.

❗WHAT DOES THE WORD "KATIPUNAN" MEAN?❗

🇵🇭Katipunan means "association". It comes from the root word "tipon" which means "society"

🇵🇭Tipon also means "gather together" which describes how the Tagalogs organized to form a secret society fighting for the country's freedom.

🇵🇭Its official revolutionary name is 'Kataastaasan Kagalanggalang na Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan'. It is better known by its popular acronym- K.K.K.

♦ HARING BAYAN KATAGALUGAN ♦

🇵🇭The Katipuneros didn't only officially declare war against Spain on August 24, 1896; they also reorganized the Supreme Council and turned it into a revolutionary government called Haring Bayang Katagalugan.

🇵🇭They believed it was time to openly lead the country towards independence. The "Katagalugan" in the title refers to the nation of the "Tagalog" or the whole archipelago.

🇵🇭 At that time, the Katipunan used “Tagalog” to refer to all natives born and raised in the Philippines, whether they were Kapampangan, Visayan, Mindanaoan, etc.

🇵🇭 The Haring Bayang Katagalugan had its own laws, structure, and set of leaders. Bonifacio was elected as the “Pangulo ng Haring Bayan.”

♦ KATIPUNAN AND ITS SECRET CHAMBER ♦

🇵🇭 The Katipunan had a Secret Chamber tasked to address serious issues involving its members.

🇵🇭 The Secret Chamber determined the punishment for members who committed serious mistakes or neglected their Katipunan duties. The chamber only had three members: Andres Bonifacio, Emilio Jacinto, and Dr. Pio Valenzuela.

🇵🇭 It had the power to give death sentences to members though this never happened. The punishments were light and the Secret Chamber was focused on disciplining its members and encouraging them to change for the better. For example, if a member was brought to the Chamber because of a gambling problem, the member would be dropped from the society and would be accepted back if he stopped gambling.

☀️ Natapos na rin! Kinaya naman di ba? Galing mo!

V. Gawain ➡️

Nagustuhan mo ba ang What Kids Should Know About Andres Bonifacio Part 2? Ating balikan ang kwento!

🔍 Nabanggit si Bernardo Carpio na siyang magpapalaya sa mga Pilipino mula sa mga Espanyol, ano ang kahalagahan nito sa Katipunan?

🔍 Ano-ano ang dalawang pangyayari sa kasaysayan na gumising sa pagiging makabayan ng mga Pilipino?

🔍 Sa lihim na pagtitipon sa 72 Azcarraga Street, ano ang pinaniniwalaan ng mga sumali dito?

VI. Pagnilayan 🙏🏠

Bago matapos ang araling ito, ating pag-isipan 😞😞 ang tanong na ito: Gaano kahalaga para sa iyo ang kalayaan?

♥️🇵🇭 Ang kalayaan ay isa sa pinakabuto o backbone ng ating bansa. Bilang isang bansa na kinukuha ang boto ng mamamayan upang mapili ang susunod na lider, ang kalayaan upang mamili at makapagpahayag ay napakahalaga.

 Sa ating pagbalik-tanaw sa kasaysayan, makikita natin na ang ating kalayaan ngayon ay mula sa masusing pag-oorganisa at pakikipaglaban ng ating mga ninuno. Kaya't importante rin na ating pahalagahan ang kalayaang ito at hindi hayaang makuha o matapakan ng iba.

Mga Sagot sa Gawain at Pagtatapos

VII. Sagot sa Gawain ➡

 Nang isinulat ni Bonifacio sa isang kweba ang mga salitang, "Viva La Independencia de Filipinas" o Mabuhay ang kalayaan ng Pilipinas, ito ay simbolo na ang Katipunan ang magiging Bernardo Carpio na magpapalaya sa mga Pilipino mula sa mga Espanyol. Sino ang mga kilala mong Filipino heroes?

 Ang una ay ang pagkamatay ng tatlong Pilipinong pari o Gomburza. At ang pagbagsak ng La Liga Filipina kasabay ng pagkakakulong ni Jose Rizal.

 Pinaniniwalaan dito na hindi na sapat ang mapayapang paraan upang makuha ang kalayaan at oras na upang kunin ito gamit ang rebolusyon.

VIII. Pagtatapos ✓

Natapos din natin!! Ang galing! 🙌

! Mayroon bang parte ng lesson na nahirapan 😞 o naguluhan? Meron bang gustong i-share tungkol sa istorya? Magmessage lamang at i-mention si Teach. Maaari ring magsend ng PM o private message 💬 kay Teach!

Maraming salamat! Sabay-sabay ulit nating balikan ang ating kasaysayan! 🙌🙌

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This story was published by Adarna House.

This content is lovingly prepared by AHA! Learning Center.