Comparative Analysis Of First Cry Of Revolution

This is a point-by-point comparative analysis which will be consist of the different views and opinions or the three different accounts of the three people namely Dr. Pio Valenzuela; Santiago Alvarez and Guillermo Masangkay who had an experience and contribution to “The First Cry of Revolution” and releases an accounts or details about the Philippine Revolution of 1896. The Philippines revolution of 1896 is the time where in the Philippines is being colonized by the Spaniards. Although this revolution shows the sacrifices of the Filipinos and how they fight just to obtain their longing for the country’s independence. It is just a bit confusing for there are conflicts or a difference in the accounts in some details specifically the dates of different events during and before the day of the first cry of revolution or the Philippine revolution of 1896.

The Philippines Revolution of 1896 is very important for us Filipinos despite of the doubt and confusing details about its exact location and date. The first cry of revolution made a big impact on the historical context of the Philippines despite the fact that we do not know what is really behind the word “Cry” whether it is the decision of the katipunero’s to revolt, the first tearing of cedulas or the first encounter/fight with the Spanish soldiers.

The first account would be from Dr. Pio Valenzuela, he is an official member of the katipunan and a friend of Andres Bonifacio. The dates, places and some events stated in his accounts are being recognize and use on textbooks. Valenzuela is also the one who talk to Jose Rizal about the uprising revolution. In his account ,Valenzuela states that the decision to revolt was taken at Kangkong on August 23 at the house of Melchora Aquino on Daan-malalim in Pasong Tamo on the contrary he also mentioned that on August 23 same date, there was a decision taken at Juan Ramos place at Pugad Lawin. In conjunction with this Guillermo Masangkay responses and states that the decision was taken at Kangkong but on August 26. While this statements may be true for Juan Ramos is the son of Melchora Aquino, and some historian who publishes articles also states that it is on August 24-27 but still this information with regards to the date and places might give confusion to the public.

The second account is Santiago Alvarez; he is one of the leaders in Cavite revolution. In his account he said that they arrived at the Bahay Toro on August 23, 1896 and their members have grown to more than 500 men. He also mention there that on August 24, 1896 the Supremo Andres Bonifacio called for a meeting and that the start of revolution for the people’s freedom will began on August 29, 1896. After the adjournment of the said meeting Alvarez states that there was a loud and emotional shouts of “Long live the Sons of the People”, it is a contrary to the date and places mentioned above on Valenzuela and Guillermo’s accounts.

On the third and last account which is Guillermo Masangkay about the First Cry of Revolution; he is Andres Bonifacio’s friend and a member of the Katipunan. In his account he stated that the first cry happened in Balintawak on August 26, 1896. And that there was a meeting presides by Andres Bonifacio for the purpose of when the uprising would be taken into place. It is similar to Alvarez and Valenzuela’s account that Andres Bonfacio called for a meeting however there is bit confusion as stated above on its date and place. The cry in balintawak was mentioned to be tearing of cedulas as the declaration of the revolution and to end the Spanish rule in the country. The cry of the people shouting “Long live the Philippine Republic” is what you can hear

while tearing their cedulas.

Three different account of different people who valued and might did experience the before, during and after of the First Cry of Revolution or the Philippine Revolution of 1896. Details of the said event is confusing and was become a controversy in the historical context of the Philippines however the event itself as stated above had a huge impact on the historical context of the Philippines. In spite of all this confusing dates and places let us just remember that we were once fought for our freedom and our ancestors did their part on obtaining what we have right now.