NATIONALISM AND PATRIOTISM
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OBJECTIVES

- Explain the meaning of Nationalism and Patriotism;
- identify the characteristics of nationalism and patriotism, its historical development, and emotional basis as the human desire to belong;
- Explain the importance of Philippine flag as symbol of nationhood, and Independence;
- Demonstrates the different modern Filipino values and;
  Appreciate the contributions of the unsung heroes of the nation.

MOTIVATION

Form a group and make a tableau while singing the national anthem that shows the different values of the modern Filipino listed below.

Values of Modern Filipino
- Pananalig
- Katapatan
- Pag-aaruga
- Kasipagan
- Tibay ng loob

DISCUSSIONS

The history of nationalism and patriotism in our country is as old as history of mankind. Often times this is a part of the discussion in educational institutions since this is the major trust of the government and the backbone of human principle, however this basic understanding did not manifest in most part of the land. The philosophy of nationalism nowadays does not concern itself much with the aggressive and dangerous form of invidious nationalism that often occupies center stage in the news and in sociological research. Although this pernicious form can be of significant instrumental value mobilizing oppressed people and giving them a sense of dignity, its moral costs are usually taken by philosophers to outweigh its benefits.
The term “nationalism” is generally used to describes two things, first is the attitude that the members of a nation which includes the concept of national identity such as common origin, ethnicity and cultural ties. The other one is the actions that the members of the nation take when seeking to achieve (or sustain) self-determination these involves having full statehood with complete authority over domestic and international affairs.

Whereas, “patriotism” is love of and/or devotion to one's country. The word comes from the Greek patris, meaning fatherland. However, patriotism has had different meanings over time, and its meaning is highly dependent upon context, geography and philosophy. Although patriotism is used in certain vernaculars as a synonym for nationalism, nationalism is not necessarily considered an inherent part of patriotism. Likewise, patriotism is strengthened by adherence to a native religion, particularly because such a community usually has its holy places inside its motherland. This also implies a value preference for a specific civic or political community.

**Development of Patriotism and Nationalism in the Philippines**

Nationalism is characterized by an attachment of superiority to one's country, an aspiration for its continuity, prosperity, and maintaining a high regard and respect for the laws, principles and policies of that country. A country is an artificial body composed of several persons. In short an ‘association of men’. Its purpose ranges from providing protection to providing an identity to its, citizens, its members. At this point you will draw the most defining distinction between a country and a government. The government constitutes all non-political and political personnel in service of the country. This will range from the President to the last civil servant whereas the country is constituted of both the servants (individuals in government) and the masters (the ordinary citizens).

Philippine Nationalism is an upsurge of patriotic sentiments and nationalistic ideal in the Philippines in the late 1800s that came as a result of the Filipino Propaganda Movement from 1872 to 1892. It became the main ideology of the first Asian nationalist revolution, the Philippine revolution of 1896. Spain already ruled the Philippines for about 333 years before Philippine nationalism was developed. Towards the 19th century, the bureaucratic centralized government established in Manila has caused widespread discontent in the entire archipelago, but there was yet no united front against the Spanish Regime. Many revolts were caused by either personal discontent or territorial defense.

The belated development of Philippine nationalism was caused by the natives' tendency to be regionalistic. The geography of the Philippines did not help. The Philippines is an archipelago, and the people were divided by water. In fact, the term “Filipino" originally means Spaniards born in the Philippines and not the
native inhabitants. But certain events eventually led to the development of native patriotism. Things that happened which transcended the cultural and geographical boundaries that had been barriers to the unification of the inhabitants of the archipelago.

The earliest signs of Filipino Nationalism could be seen in the writings of Luis Rodriguez Varela, a Creole educated in liberal France and highly exposed to the romanticism of the age. Knighted under the Order of Carlos III, Varela was perhaps the only Philippine Creole who was actually part of European nobility. The court gazette in Madrid announce that he was to become a Conde and from that point on proudly called himself "Conde Filipino". He championed the rights of Filipinos in the islands and slowly made the term applicable to anyone born in the Philippines. However, by 1823 he was deported together with other creoles (allegedly known as Hijos del Pais), after being associated with a Creole revolt in Manila led by the Mexican Creole Andres Novales.

Varela would then retire from politics but his nationalism was carried on by another Creole Padre Pelaez, who campaigned for the rights of Filipino priests and pressed for secularization of Philippine parishes. The Latin American revolutions and decline of friar influence in Spain resulted in the increase of the regular clergy (friars) in the Philippines. Filipino priests were being replaced by Spanish friars and Pelaez demanded explanation as to the legality of replacing a secular with regulars—which is in contradiction to the Exponi nobis. Pelaez brought the case to the Vatican almost succeeded if not for an earthquake that cut his career short and the ideology would be carried by his more militant disciple, Jose Burgos. Burgos in turn died after the infamous Cavite Mutiny, which was pinned on Burgos as his attempt to start a Creole Revolution and make himself president or "rey indio". The death of Jose Burgos, and the other alleged conspirators Mariano Gomez and Jacinto Zamora, seemingly ended the entire creole movement in 1872. Governor-General Rafael de Izquierdo unleashed his reign of terror in order to prevent the spread of the creole ideology which is the Filipino nationalism (Craig, 2007).

The Philippines have cradled, from the past up to the present times, some of these greatest heroes that inspired millions of Filipino people in every generation, and through their works and visions, revolutionized the course of Philippine history. Dr. Jose P. Rizal, the national hero of the Philippines and the pride of the Malayan race, through his inspirational works and radical novels became the icon of freedom during the Philippine Revolution (1896-1898).

Filipinos have a great list of historical personalities - people often found in books and other reading materials with abundant discussions from their birth, legacies and death. However, we have more heroes than we expected. There are many personages who, instead of being the central character of
most historic battles and events, find themselves more useful as undercover, or doing what seems to be minor, yet equally significant tasks.

Unsung Heroes, were the so-called “Forgotten People” in Philippine history – people who, unfortunately, were not given much attention in traditional studies and mainstream histories, but are equally heroic in their own simple yet significant ways. They are the peripherally discussed or rarely mentioned people who have nonetheless distinguished themselves for their heroic deeds and martyrdoms. They have often worked behind “prominent” heroes, but have done dangerous and complicated tasks which made many battles and revolts possible, if not successful. And now, Filipinos should recognize the heroism and patriotism of these “Unsung Heroes” who have contributed to the development of Filipino nationalism and the transformation of Philippine society.

Some of them were Macarico Sakay, born in Tondo in September 13, 1907; he relentlessly fought against the American rule during the American colonization. He was the one who founded the Tagalog Republic, an organization which pushed for Filipino self-determination and independence. Jose Palma, born also in Tondo, he was a poet aside from being a soldier. He wrote a Spanish poem titled “Filipinas” which was published in the La Liga Filipina. The verses of “Filipinas” later became the lyrics to the Philippine National Anthem. Galicano Apacible, he became the first president of La Solidaridad, a society of Filipino intellectuals in Spain who tried to represent the Philippines, to bring forth its issues and concerns, in the Spanish parliament.

History of the Philippine Flag

The Philippine National Flag is said to be the primary symbol of the nations camaraderie, solidarity and unity it is therefore the symbol of Nationalism and Patriotism in our country. And so let learn more about its history and origin. The national flag of the Philippines is a horizontal bicolor with equal bands of blue and red, and with a white equilateral triangle based at the hoist side; in the center of the triangle is a golden yellow sun with eight primary rays, each containing three individual rays; and at each corner of the triangle is a five-pointed golden yellow star.

The flag was first conceptualized by Emilio Aguinaldo. The first flag was sewn in Hong Kong by Marcela Agoncillo, her daughter Lorenza, and Doña Delfina Herbosa de Natividad, niece of José Rizal, the Philippines’ national hero. The flag is displayed with the blue field on top in times of peace, and with the red field on top in times of war. The Philippine flag is unique in the sense that it can indicate a state of war when the red field is displayed on top or on the observer's left when the flag is displayed vertically, with the white equilateral triangle at the top end.
The flag is horizontally divided into two fundamental colors, royal blue and scarlet red, with a white equilateral triangle based at the hoist side. The blue field stands for peace truth and justice, red field stands for bravery, and the white field stands for equality and fraternity. At the center of the triangle is a golden yellow sun with eight primary rays represent the first provinces that sought independence from Spain such as Batangas, Bulacan, Cavite, Laguna, Manila, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, and Tarlac, each containing three individual rays, and at each corner of the triangle is a five-pointed golden yellow star. Accordingly the stars of the Philippine flag represent the three major geographical subdivisions of the country, Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao or the so called LUZVIMINDA.

However, in an article published by the National Historical Institute in a newspaper correcting the common misinterpretations about the Philippine flag says that the three stars represent the Philippine three geographic regions: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao is not historically correct. The country's flag actually tells you the story of Philippine Revolution. In the proclamation of the country’s independence, the three stars represent the three islands where the revolution against Spain actually started, Luzon, Mindanao and Panay, where in this revolutionary movement broke out.

Another common historical error being taught is about the eight rays in the flag. Students were taught that the eight rays represent the eight provinces which first revolted against Spain in 1896. The proper historical basis is the proclamation of Philippine independence which explains that the eight provinces – Manila, Cavite, Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Laguna, and Batangas – were declared in a state of war almost as soon as revolutionary movement was initiated. (de Viana, 2008)

**How to Display Our National Flag**

In naval vessels the National Flag shall be flown on all naval vessels and on merchant ships of Philippine registry, of more than 1,000 gross tons. When planted on the ground the flagpole shall be at a prominent place and shall be as such height as would give the National Flag commanding position in relation to the buildings in the vicinity. The flagpole shall not be of equal height or higher than the Independence Flagpole at the Rizal Park, Manila. Where as on from a flagpole or hanging, if flown from a flagpole, its blue field should be on top, in time of peace & the red field if in time of war. If in hanging position, the blue field shall be to the left (observer's point of view) in time of peace, and the red field to the left in time of war. With Flags of other countries, when the National Flag is flown with flag or flags of other countries, the flags must be of equal size and on separate staffs of the same height. The National Flag shall be hoisted first and lowered last.
With a semi circle formation, when the National Flag is displayed in a semi circle of flags with other countries or house flags, the National Flag should be at the center. When in a row or parade, when displayed in a row or in a parade with flags of other countries, the National Flag shall be on the left (observer's point of view) of the other flags is flown with flag or flags of other countries. The flags of other countries should be arranged in alphabetical order from left to right. When honoring the dead, The National Flag may be used to cover the caskets of the honored dead of the military, veterans of previous wars, National Artists and of civilians who have rendered distinguished service to the nation, as may be determined by the local government unit concerned. In such cases, the National Flag shall be placed such that the white triangle shall be at the head and the blue portion shall cover the right side of the casket. The National Flag shall not be lowered to the grave or allowed to touch the ground, but shall be folded solemnly and handled over to the heirs of the deceased or next of kin.

National Flag shall be displayed in private buildings and residences or raised in the open flag-staffs in front of said buildings every April 9 (Araw ng Kagitingan); May 1 (Labor Day); (National Flag Days) from May 28 to June 12 (Independence Day); last Sunday of August (National Heroes Day); Nov. 30 (Bonifacio Day); and December 30 (Rizal Day); and on such other days as may be declared or approved by the President and/or local chief executives.

On the other hand, it is prohibited to mutilate, deface, defile, trample on, cast contempt, or commit any act or omission casting dishonor or ridicule upon the National Flag or over its surface. It is prohibited to use the National Flag as drapery, festoon and tablecloth. Also, the National Flag cannot be used as covering for ceilings, walls, statues or other objects. The use as a pennant in the hood, side, back and top of motor vehicle were not allowed. The use of National Flag in whole or in part as a costume or uniform, under any painting or picture, using as trademarks, or industrial, commercial or agricultural labels or designs were also exclusion in the use of National Flag.

**National Symbol**

Symbols can signify many things and domination, nationalism and national identity are no exclusion. The most common symbols of sovereignty and nationhood are the national flag and national anthem but there many others, such as a pledge of allegiance. These were some of the Philippine National Symbols that has been recognized by Filipinos.

**Philippine Mango** is a tropical fruit prevalently known to be yellow in color which achieves its delicious and sweet taste through its scrupulous harvest procedures. Philippine Mango is recognized worldwide for its best qualities, which cannot be beaten by any kind of mangoes around the globe. **Narra tree** is a striking, large and strong shady tree. It is one of the most wanted wood for furniture but because there are only a few trees left, cutting
down a narra tree is no longer allowed. *Philippine Eagle* or also known as the monkey eating eagle stands over 3 feet (1m) tall. It has a large, sharp, curved beak. It has feathers that seem to bristle on its head. It is a giant forest raptor and is considered excellent hunters. The *carabao or kalabaw* in Filipino is a tamed type of water buffalo in the Philippines. Being the farm animal of choice for pulling the plow and cart used to tow farm produce to the market; carabaos are warmly associated with farmers. *Lechon* is a very popular and famous food among Filipinos. Lechon (litson in tagalog) is roasted whole pig cooked over burning charcoals. It is a dish that is almost a fixed part and menu centerpiece of any Filipino celebration which is usually prepared for fiestas, family celebrations (like parties and marriages) and also a favorite dish during Christmas.

**ACTIVITY 1**

Direction: Identify the national symbols below and list down at least five native values that best describe the Filipinos. Explain your answer verbally. Write your answer on the space provided for.
ACTIVITY 2

Classroom Activity
Mechanics: The Class will be divided in two groups and they are going to perform the following. The selection process will be done by the instructor. The activity is good for 30 minutes.

- Role Playing (about heroism)
- Nationalistic song making
TEST – Nationalism and Patriotism

Name ________________________________ Major ___________________
Date ____________  Section _____________________ Score ___________

I. Identification.

Direction: Identify if what is being ask in the statement. Write your answer on the space provided before the number.

__________1. The primary symbol of the Philippines.
__________2. This originally means Spaniards born in the Philippines and not the native inhabitants.
__________3. This is an artificial body composed of several persons.
__________4. He succeeded Luis Rodriguez Varela campaigned for the rights of the Filipinos.
__________5. Their death ended the Creole revolt in the Philippines in 1872.
__________6. The Filipinos fought for the independence of the country but not given much attention in the history.
__________7. The date of celebration for the national flag day.
__________8. The first president of La Solidaridad.
__________9. The term refers to the devotion to one’s country.
__________10. The pride of the Malayan race.

III. Enumeration. Enumerate the following:

Provinces that is represented by the eight rays of the sun in the National Flag

1. ___________________
2. ___________________
3. ___________________
4. ___________________
5. ___________________
6. ___________________
7. ___________________
8. ___________________

They were the one who sewn the National Flag in

9. ___________________
10. ___________________
11. ___________________
The dates when the national flag is being raised by private buildings

11. _______________________
12. _______________________
13. _______________________
14. _______________________
15. _______________________ 

II. Essay (10 points each). Answer only two among the following.

1. As a Filipino youth, how can you protect our Philippine Independence.

2. Compare and contrast Filipinos from the other nation.

3. What Filipino native values, norms and tradition do you have and how do you value it? Explain.
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