Philippine History Practice

Use this key to check answers and read the explanations.

1. Which leader does the official Mactan historical marker associate with local resistance to Ferdinand Magellan’s expedition in 1521?

A. Lapulapu
B. Diego Silang
C. Emilio Aguinaldo
D. Apolinario Mabini

Correct answer: A. Lapulapu
The National Historical Commission’s marker identifies Lapulapu as the leader at Mactan. The encounter took place on April 27, 1521.

2. Which figure does the Manila marker name among the founders of the Katipunan in 1892?

A. Sergio Osmeña
B. Manuel L. Quezon
C. Andres Bonifacio
D. Juan Luna

Correct answer: C. Andres Bonifacio
The founding marker includes Andres Bonifacio among the people who established the Katipunan in July 1892.

3. Who assumed the presidency when the Philippine Commonwealth began in 1935?

A. Manuel Roxas
B. Manuel L. Quezon
C. Elpidio Quirino
D. Ramon Magsaysay

Correct answer: B. Manuel L. Quezon
Quezon held the Commonwealth presidency from 1935 until his death in 1944. His official marker records both dates.

4. Who became president of the Philippines during the February 1986 People Power transition?

A. Joseph Estrada
B. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo
C. Fidel V. Ramos
D. Corazon Aquino

Correct answer: D. Corazon Aquino
Corazon Aquino was sworn in on February 25, 1986. Her marker at Club Filipino records the presidential oath there.

5. Which port in present-day Mexico was linked to Manila by the Spanish-era galleon trade?

A. Veracruz
B. Acapulco
C. Tampico
D. Tijuana

Correct answer: B. Acapulco
The route linked Manila and Acapulco across the Pacific. The National Museum catalogue records the route and its 1565 return voyage to Acapulco.

6. Which region’s revolt did Gabriela Silang continue to lead after Diego Silang’s death?

A. Ilocos
B. Bicol
C. Central Visayas
D. Cagayan Valley

Correct answer: A. Ilocos
Her historical marker says she assumed leadership of the Ilocos revolt after Diego Silang was killed in 1763.

7. On a Philippine history exhibit, which three surnames are combined in the name Gomburza?

A. Gonzales, Buencamino, and Zaldívar
B. Gomez, Bonifacio, and Zobel
C. Gonzales, Burgos, and Zaragoza
D. Gomez, Burgos, and Zamora

Correct answer: D. Gomez, Burgos, and Zamora
The historical marker names Mariano Gomez, José Burgos, and Jacinto Zamora. Their surnames form the name Gomburza.

8. Which Philippine peninsula surrendered on April 9, 1942, before the forced march named in the National Historical Commission memorial?

A. Zamboanga
B. Bicol
C. Bataan
D. Bondoc

Correct answer: C. Bataan
The fall of Bataan preceded the forced march of Filipino and American prisoners of war. The historical marker identifies the march’s locations and dates.

9. Which agreement signed in December 1898 included Spain’s cession of the Philippine Islands to the United States?

A. The Treaty of Paris
B. The Treaty of Manila
C. The Treaty of Tordesillas
D. The Treaty of Portsmouth

Correct answer: A. The Treaty of Paris
The December 10 Treaty of Paris ended the Spanish–American War. Article III addressed the Philippine Islands.

10. In which year did the United States formally recognize the Republic of the Philippines as an independent state?

A. 1986
B. 1898
C. 1935
D. 1946

Correct answer: D. 1946
The United States recognized Philippine independence on July 4, 1946. The two countries signed a treaty on the same day.

11. An editor labels the Tejeros Convention as the date of the Katipunan’s founding. What should the label say happened at Tejeros in March 1897?

A. A Commonwealth president took office for the first time.
B. The 1987 Constitution was put to a public vote.
C. Participants held elections for a revolutionary government.
D. A treaty establishing U.S. recognition was signed.

Correct answer: C. Participants held elections for a revolutionary government.
The Tejeros historical marker describes the election of revolutionary officials in 1897. The Katipunan was founded five years earlier.

12. Whom does the historical marker credit with drafting much of the Malolos Constitution, which Aguinaldo proclaimed in effect in January 1899?

A. Pedro Paterno
B. Felipe G. Calderón
C. Mariano Ponce
D. Isabelo de los Reyes

Correct answer: B. Felipe G. Calderón
The marker at the former convent attributes much of the drafting to Felipe G. Calderón. It records Aguinaldo’s proclamation on January 21, 1899.

13. A museum label for Article VI, Section 1 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution shows Congress as a single chamber. What should replace that illustration?

A. A single National Assembly with no distinct chambers
B. A Supreme Court and a Court of Appeals
C. A Cabinet and a Council of State
D. A Senate and a House of Representatives

Correct answer: D. A Senate and a House of Representatives
Article VI places normal legislative power in a Congress with two chambers, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

14. Which group does the historical marker for Isabelo de los Reyes identify him as organizing in 1902?

A. The Unión Obrera Democrática
B. The Katipunan
C. The Malolos Congress
D. The 1986 Constitutional Commission

Correct answer: A. The Unión Obrera Democrática
De los Reyes helped organize the Unión Obrera Democrática. Its organization is among the labor and political events on his biographical marker.

15. What did Section 1 of the 1934 Philippine Independence Act authorize the Philippine Legislature to do as part of forming the Commonwealth?

A. Transfer the existing Malolos Congress to the new government.
B. Elect the future Commonwealth president directly.
C. Provide for election of delegates to a constitutional convention.
D. Ask the U.S. Senate to appoint the constitutional delegates.

Correct answer: C. Provide for election of delegates to a constitutional convention.
The first section authorized election of delegates. The resulting convention was to formulate and draft a constitution for the new Commonwealth government.