Philippine History Practice

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

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

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

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.