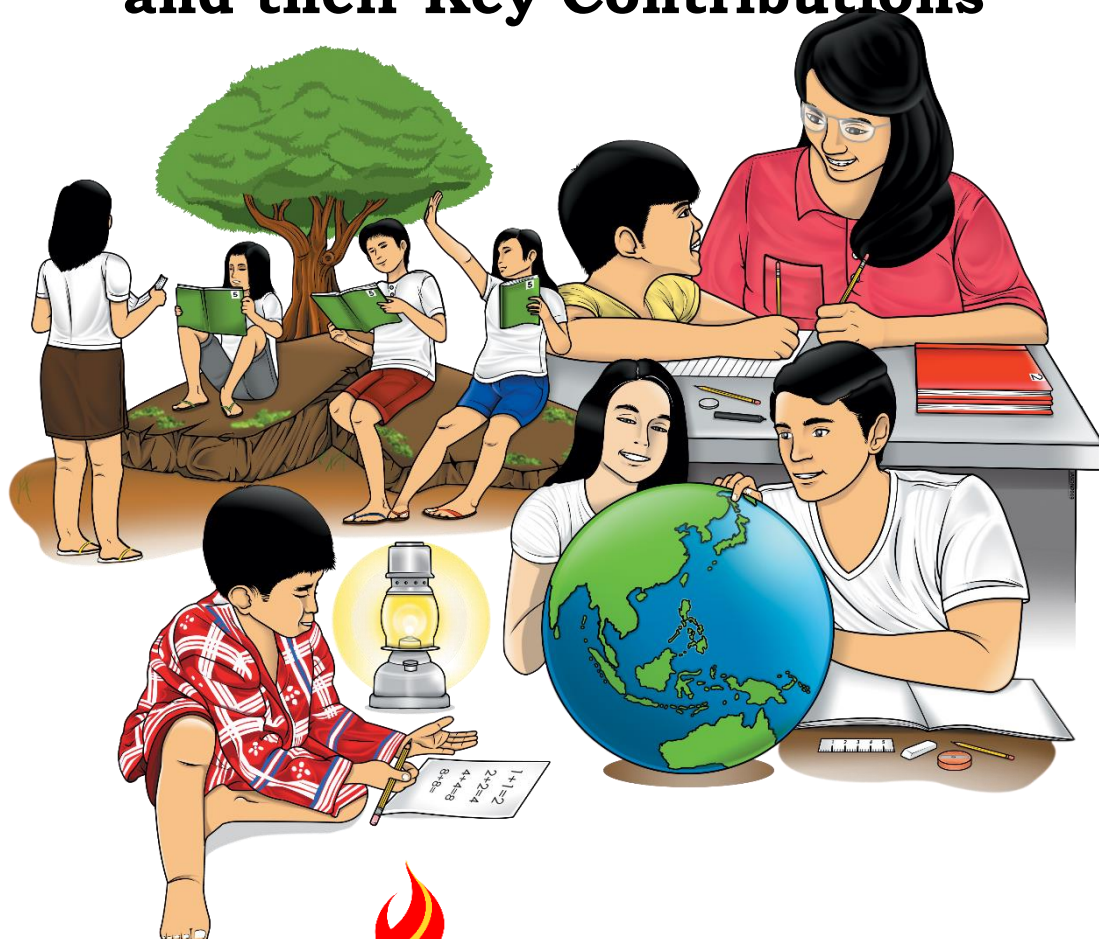


Special Program in Journalism

Quarter 1 – Module 1: Notable Filipino Journalists and their Key Contributions



Special Program in Journalism – Grade 4
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 1: Notable Filipino Journalists and their Key Contributions
First Edition, 2024

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Special Program in Journalism

**Quarter 1 – Module 1:
Notable Filipino Journalists
and their Key Contributions**

Introductory Message

This Self-Learning Module (SLM) is prepared so that you, our dear learners, can continue your studies and learn while at home. Activities, questions, directions, exercises, and discussions are carefully stated for you to understand each lesson.

Each SLM is composed of different parts. Each part shall guide you step-by-step as you discover and understand the lesson prepared for you.

Pre-tests are provided to measure your prior knowledge on lessons in each SLM. This will tell you if you need to proceed on completing this module or if you need to ask your facilitator or your teacher's assistance for better understanding of the lesson. At the end of each module, you need to answer the post-test to self-check your learning. Answer keys are provided for each activity and test. We trust that you will be honest in using these.

In addition to the material in the main text, Notes to the Teacher are also provided to our facilitators and parents for strategies and reminders on how they can best help you on your home-based learning.

Please use this module with care. Do not put unnecessary marks on any part of this SLM. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises and tests. And read the instructions carefully before performing each task.

If you have any questions in using this SLM or any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator.

Thank you.



What I Need to Know

In this module, you will learn some notable Filipino journalists from different historical periods and their key contributions to the development of journalism in the Philippines.

The module has one lesson:

- Key Contributions of Notable Filipino Journalists from Different Historical Periods to the Development of Philippine Journalism

Competency: Cite some notable Filipino Journalists from Different Historical Periods to the Development of Philippine Journalism **(SPJ4HST- Ice-3)**

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. identify the notable Filipino journalists from different historical periods;
2. recognize their key contributions to the development of journalism; and
3. appreciate the importance of notable Filipino journalists from different historical periods and their contributions to the development Of Philippine journalism



What I Know

Directions: Read each item carefully then write the letter of the correct answer on the blank before each number.

- ____ 1. Graciano López y Jaena was a Filipino journalist, orator and reformist who became well known for his newspaper? Which of the following newspapers led him to fame?
A. Tribune
B. La Solidaridad
C. Taliba
D. Diariong Tagalog
- ____ 2. Who was the Filipino journalist who established Manila Chronicle during the Marcos administration?
A. Rosauo C. Almario
B. Nereo C. Andolong
C. Armando J. Malay
D. Dolores "Dolly" Aglay-Elona
- ____ 3. Rosauo C. Almario was a prominent Filipino writer in the Tagalog language. What was his most notable achievement in journalism?
A. He won several distinctions in journalism.
B. He became the President of Philippine Press Club.
C. He served as trainers of the Filipino journalists after World War II.
D. He worked as the editor of Pagkakaisa newspaper and the general manager of the La Opinion newspaper.
- ____ 4. Apolinario Mabini y Maranan is regarded as the "brain of the revolution". Which of his works became instrumental in the drafting of what was known as the Malolos Constitution?
A. La Opinion
B. Diariong Tagalog
C. El Verdadero Decalogo
D. Programa Constitucional dela Republica Filipina
- ____ 5. Who was referred to as the "Prince of the Filipino Printers"?
A. Juan Abad
B. Armando J. Malay
C. Tomas Pinpin
D. Nereo C. Andolong
- ____ 6. Marcelo Hilario del Pilar y Gatmaitán known as Plaridel was one of the journalists who founded a Tagalog newspaper in 1882. What was this Tagalog newspaper?
A. Diariong Tagalog
B. Pagkakaisa
C. Taliba
D. La Opinion
- ____ 7. Who among the following worked as an editor of Taliba, a Philippine newspaper in 1910?
A. Jose Rizal
B. Armando J. Malay
C. Faustino S. Aguilar
D. Apolinario Mabini y Maranan

- ____8. Who was a prolific and anti-violent writer who wrote *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*?
- A. Juan Abad
 - B. Jose Rizal
 - C. Armando J. Malay
 - D. Apolinario Mabini y Maranan
- ____9. Nereo C. Andolong was a Filipino official, journalist, activist and sports executive. Which of the following is one of his contributions to Philippine journalism?
- A. He served as president of the National Press Club of the Philippines.
 - B. He served as editor-in-chief of Philippine Star.
 - C. He advocated freedom of the press.
 - D. He promoted honest journalism.
- ____10. Which of the following does not express appreciation to the Filipino journalists from different historical periods and their key contributions to the development of Philippine journalism?
- A. Read their articles or writings to learn more writing styles
 - B. Share their ideas, writings, teachings and achievements
 - C. Embrace the values that they stood for such as love of country, education, social justice and equality
 - D. Choose to embody the values of the modern journalists only because you belong to the modern period.

1

A black and white line drawing of a stack of various newspapers and magazines. The titles visible are 'DIARIONG TAGALOG' at the top, 'La Solidaridad' with the subtitle 'Quincenario democrático', 'DIARIO de MANILA', 'TALIBA' with a globe icon, 'LA PATRIA' with an icon of two figures, and '☆ TRIBUNE' with a star icon. The papers are overlapping and shown from different angles, suggesting a collection of diverse media.



DO_Q1_SPJ 4_ Module 1

B. Directions: In each situation, determine the importance of journalism in the society. Choose from the choices in the box. Write only the letter of your answer on the blank before each number.

A. It informs.

B. It influences.

C. It inspires.

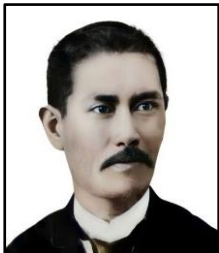

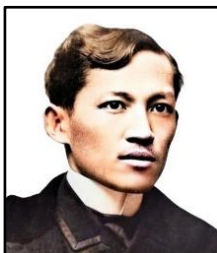



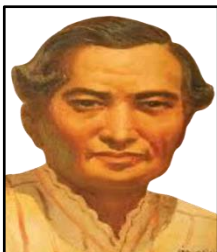



- ____ 1. Updated the people about the current weather condition
- ____ 2. Published a guideline on how to manage a good lifestyle to ensure people's well-being
- ____ 3. Took the lead in doing research to evaluate the validity of the news or issues
- ____ 4. Documented the preparation of DepEd in the implementation of MATATAG curriculum
- ____ 5. Featured the life story of successful individuals in the community

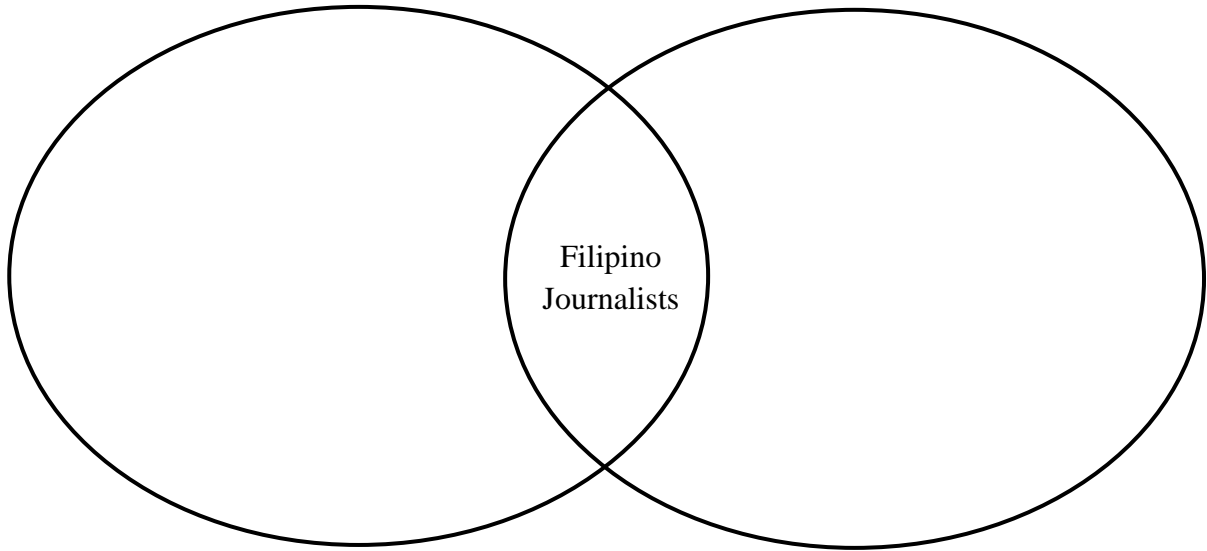


What's New

Do you watch news programs or read newspapers? Who among our journalists is your favorite?

Directions: Examine the pictures below. Classify into two the notable Filipino journalists by using the Venn diagram below. Write their names in the appropriate circle below to group them.

			
Graciano López y Jaena	Atom Araulio	Jose Rizal	Ted Failon
			
Karen Davila	Maria Ressa	Tomas Pinpin	Jessica Soho
			
Marcelo Hilario del Pilar y Gatmaitán	Apolinario Mabini y Maranan		



1. What is common among the individuals in the pictures?
2. How are they classified?
3. What do you know about each of them?
4. Are they worthy to be source of inspiration? Why? Why not?

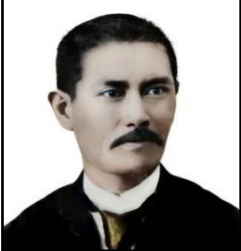







What is It

Journalists from the Different Historical Periods and their Key Contributions to the Development of Philippine Journalism



- **Tomas Pinpin** was born between 1580 and 1585. The exact dates of birth and death as well as his parentage are unknown because in 1646 Dutch looters raided his hometown of Abucay and burned the parish records. He was a printer, writer and publisher from Abucay, a municipality in the province of Bataan, Philippines, who was the first Philippine printer and is sometimes referred as the "Prince of the Filipino Printers." Pinpin is remembered for being the first Philippine personage to publish and print a book, "Librong Pag-aaralan ng mga Tagalog ng Uicang Castilla" (Reference Book for Learning Castellano in Tagalog) in 1610, entirely written by himself in the old Tagalog orthography.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marcelo Hilario del Pilar y Gatmaitán (August 30, 1850 – July 4, 1896), commonly known as Marcelo H. del Pilar and also known by his pen name Plaridel was a Filipino writer, lawyer, journalist, and freemason. Del Pilar, together with Basilio Teodoro Moran and Pascual H. Poblete founded the short-lived <i>Diariong Tagalog</i> (Tagalog Newspaper) in 1882.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Graciano López y Jaena (December 18, 1856 – January 20, 1896), commonly known as Graciano López Jaena, was a Filipino journalist, orator, reformist -and national hero who is well known for his newspaper, <i>La Solidaridad</i> (December 13, 1888).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jose Rizal (June 19, 1861- December 30, 1896) was a prolific writer and was anti-violence. He rather fought using his pen than his might. Rizal's two books "Noli Me Tangere" (Touch Me Not/Social Cancer) which he wrote while he was in Berlin, Germany in 1887 and "El Filibusterismo" (The Reign of Greed) in Ghent, Belgium in 1891 exposed the cruelties of the Spanish friars in the Philippines, the defects of the Spanish administration and vices of the clergy. He called for the equal treatment of Filipinos, limiting the power of Spanish friars. On the eve of his execution while confined in Fort Santiago, Rizal wrote a poem "Mi Ultimo Adios" (My Last Farewell) and hid it inside the gas burner and gave the gas burner to his sister Trinidad and his wife Josephine.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apolinario Mabini y Maranan (July 23, 1864 – May 13, 1903) was a Filipino revolutionary leader, educator, lawyer, and statesman who served first as a legal and constitutional adviser to the Revolutionary Government, and then as the first Prime Minister of the Philippines upon the establishment of the First Philippine Republic. He is regarded as the "utak ng himagsikan" or "brain of the revolution". Two of his works, <i>El Verdadero Decalogo</i> (The True Decalogue, June 24, 1898), and <i>Programa Constitucional dela Republica Filipina</i> (The Constitutional Program of the Philippine Republic, 1898) became instrumental in the drafting of what would eventually be known as the Malolos Constitution.

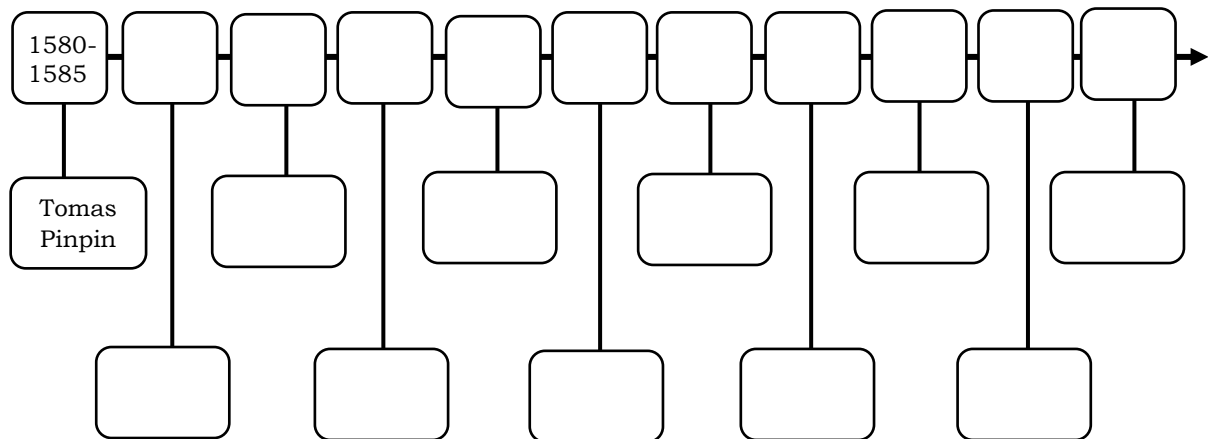
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Juan Abad (February 8, 1872 – December 24, 1932) was a Filipino printer turned playwright and journalist-1899. He was one of the staff of patriotic papers- <i>Laong-Laan</i> (meaning "ever-prepared" in Tagalog) and the daily <i>Dimas-alang</i>.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Faustino S. Aguilar (February 15, 1882 – July 24, 1955) was a pioneering Filipino novelist, journalist, revolutionary, union leader, and editor. He was the editor of Taliba (Philippine newspaper, 1910).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rosauro C. Almario (30 August 1886 – 11 March 1933) was a prominent Filipino writer in the Tagalog language. He was a respected journalist, editor, nationalist, politician, newspaper manager, and a proponent of anti-graft practices. Almario was the editor of <i>Pagkakaisa</i>, a daily newspaper. He later became the general manager of the <i>La Opinion</i> newspaper- 1926.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armando J. Malay (March 31, 1914 - May 15, 2003) was a Filipino journalist, scholar, and activist during the Marcos administration. After graduating, he became a reporter for the Tribune. After the Second World War, he put up the Manila Chronicle-1951 with former staff members of the Tribune.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nereo C. Andolong (May 12, 1927- October 31,2001} also known by his nickname Nering, was a Filipino official, journalist, activist and sports executive. As a journalist, he advocated community journalism and promoted the concerns of province-based journalists. He also served as president of the National Press Club of the Philippines.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dolores “Dolly” Aglay-Elona (c.1967 – May 26, 2008) was a Filipino businesswoman and financial journalist in 1995 who worked for the Manila news bureau of Reuters News Agency and the Philippine Star during her career.



What's More

Timeline Check

Directions: Using the graphic organizer below, write the years of existence of the journalists on the upper part and their names on the lower part. Arrange them based on their correct timeline. The first is done for you.

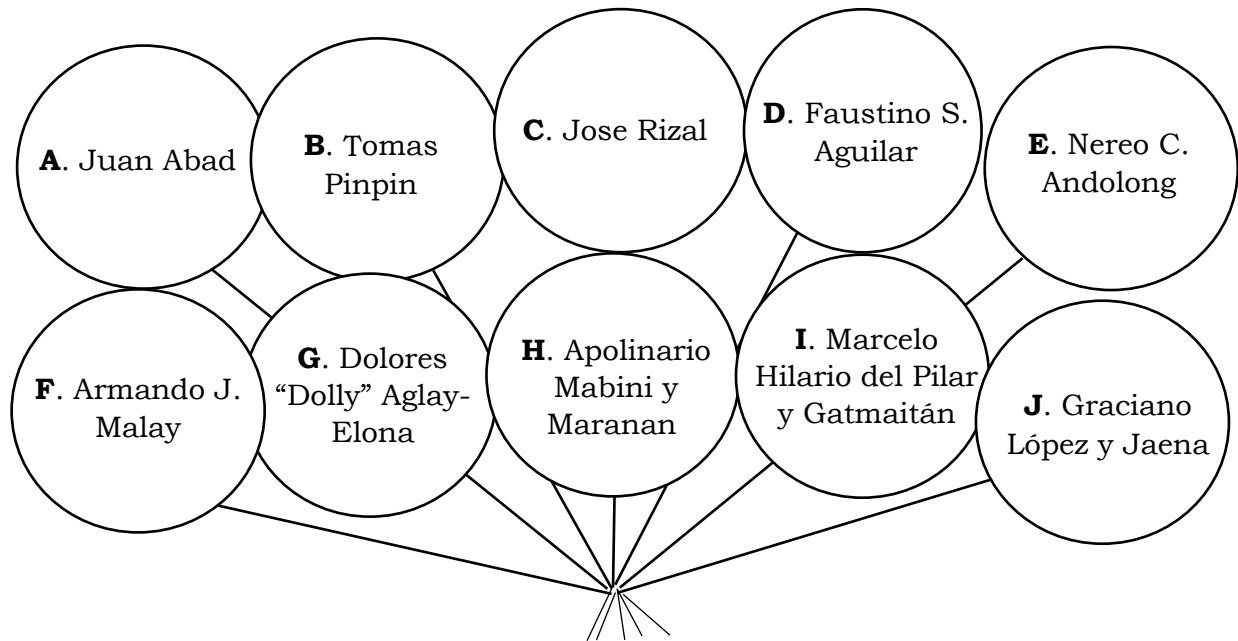




What I Have Learned

Pop Me

Directions: Identify the journalist referred to in each statement. Choose from the options in the balloons. Write only the letter of your answer.



- _____ 1. He is well known for his newspaper, *La Solidaridad*.
- _____ 2. He became a reporter for the Tribune and put up the Manila Chronicle in 1951.
- _____ 3. She worked for the Manila news bureau of Reuters News Agency and the Philippine Star during her career.
- _____ 4. He was one of the staff of patriotic papers- *Laong-Laan* and the daily *Dimas-alang*.
- _____ 5. He served as president of the National Press Club of the Philippines, advocator of community journalism.
- _____ 6. He was the editor of Taliba, a Philippine newspaper in 1910.
- _____ 7. He was referred to as the "Prince of the Filipino Printers".
- _____ 8. Using Plaridel as his pen name, he founded the short-lived *Diariong Tagalog* in 1882.

- _____9. He wrote two books “*Noli Me Tangere*” (Touch Me Not/Social Cancer) and “*El Filibusterismo*” (The Reign of Greed).
- _____10. Known as the "brain of the revolution" he wrote *El Verdadero Decalogo* (The True Decalogue), and *Programa Constitucional dela Republica Filipina* (The Constitutional Program of the Philippine Republic) which became instrumental in the drafting of the Malolos Constitution.



What I Can Do

A. Fill Me

Directions: Write the Filipino journalists from the different historical periods in the first column and their key contributions to the development of Philippine journalism in the second column.

Filipino Journalists	Key Contributions
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
6.	
7.	
8.	
9.	
10.	

B. Tell Me

Directions: Pick one among the notable Filipino journalists from the historical periods whom you consider as your source of inspiration. Then, write a short essay explaining why you chose him or her.

[illegible]

Rubric for Scoring the Essays

Features	Expert 5	Accomplished 4	Capable 3	Beginner 2	Beginner 1
Quality of Writing	The essay is very informative and well-organized. It is written in a very interesting style.	The essay is somewhat informative and organized. It is written in an interesting style.	The essay gives some new information but poorly organized. It is written in simple style	The essay gives one new information and is very poorly organized. It is written in a very simple style.	The essay is short and incomplete. It has an idea but lacks details.
Grammar, Usage and Mechanics	The essay has correct spelling, punctuation, indention and/or free from grammatical errors.	The essay has few spelling and punctuation errors and minor grammatical errors	The essay has a number of erroneous spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.	The essay has so many spelling, punctuation and grammatical errors.	The essay has so many erroneous spelling, punctuation and grammar errors.



Assessment

Directions: Read each item carefully then write the letter of the correct answer on the blank before each number.

- _____ 1. Who was a Filipino journalist, orator and reformist who became well known for his newspaper, *La Solidaridad* ?
A. Jose Rizal
B. Tomas Pinpin
C. Faustino S. Aguilar
D. Graciano López y Jaena
- _____ 2. Armando J. Malay was a Filipino journalist, scholar and activist during the Marcos administration. Which of the newspapers did he put up after Second World War?
A. *Diariong Tagalog*
B. Manila Chronicle
C. Tribune
D. Philippine Star
- _____ 3. Who was a prominent Filipino writer in the Tagalog language and became the editor of Pagkakaisa, a daily newspaper, and the general manager of the *La Opinion* newspaper in 1926?
A. Nereo C. Andolong
B. Rosauo C. Almario
C. Dolores "Dolly" Aglay-Elona
D. Marcelo Hilario del Pilar y Gatmaitán
- _____ 4. Apolinario Mabini y Maranan is regarded as the "brain of the revolution". Which of his works became instrumental in the drafting of what was known as the Malolos Constitution?
A. *La Opinion*
B. *Diariong Tagalog*
C. *El Verdadero Decalogo*
D. *Programa Constitucional dela Republica Filipina*
- _____ 5. Who was the first Philippine printer and is referred as the "Prince of the Filipino Printers"?
A. Juan Abad
B. Armando J. Malay
C. Tomas Pinpin
D. Nereo C. Andolong
- _____ 6. Who was known by his pen name Plaridel and was one of the journalists who founded the short-lived *Diariong Tagalog*, a Tagalog newspaper, in 1882?
A. Armando J. Malay
B. Apolinario Mabini y Maranan
C. Dolores "Dolly" Aglay-Elona
D. Marcelo Hilario del Pilar y Gatmaitán

- _____7. Who among the following worked as an editor of *Taliba*, a Philippine newspaper in 1910?
- A. Jose Rizal
B. Armando J. Malay
C. Faustino S. Aguilar
D. Apolinario Mabini y Maranan
- _____8. Jose Rizal was a prolific and anti-violent writer and preferred more to fight using his pen than his might. What were his books that exposed the cruelties of the Spanish friars in the Philippines, the defects of the Spanish administration and the vices of the clergy?
- A. *Taliba* and *Tribune*
B. *Laong-Laan* and *Dimas-alang*
C. *La Opinion* and *Pagkakaisa*
D. *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*
- _____9. Nereo C. Andolong also known by his nickname Nering, was a Filipino official, journalist, activist and sports executive. Which of the following is one of his contributions to Philippine journalism?
- A. He promoted honest journalism.
B. He advocated freedom of the press.
C. He served as editor-in-chief of *Philippine Star*.
D. He served as president of the National Press Club of the Philippines.
- _____10. As a campus journalist, how would you show appreciation to the contributions of the Filipino journalists from different historical periods?
- A. Keep their ideas, writings and teachings as a secret.
B. Disregard in your reading their articles because their writing style is traditional.
C. Choose to embody the values of the modern journalists only because you belong to the modern period.
D. Embrace the values that they stood for such as love of country, education, social justice and equality.



Directions: Choose one among the Filipino journalists nowadays, research about him or her and write a short essay about his/her contribution to the development of journalism in the Philippines.

Directions: As a campus journalist, write a short essay about your contribution to the development of journalism in your school and community.

DO_Q1_SPJ 4_ Module 1

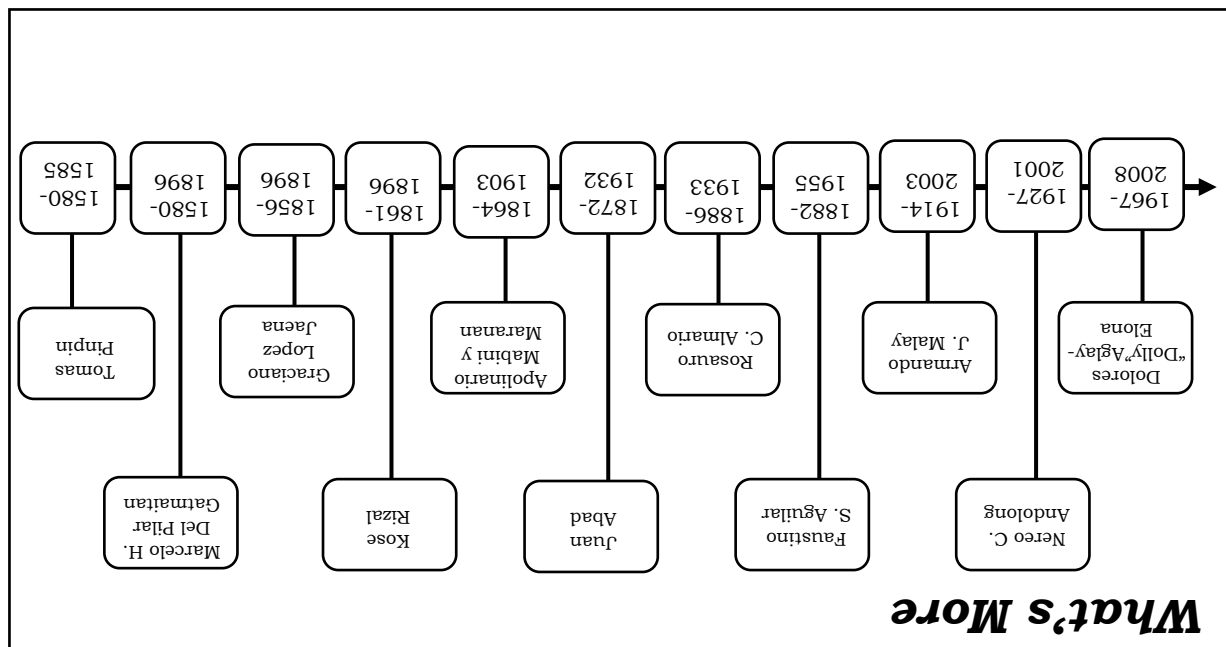
Rubric for Scoring the Essays

Features	Expert 5	Accomplished 4	Capable 3	Beginner 2	Beginner 1
Quality of Writing	The essay is very informative and well-organized. It is written in a very interesting style.	The essay is somewhat informative and organized. It is written in an interesting style.	The essay gives some new information but poorly organized. It is written in simple style	The essay gives one new information and very poorly organized. It is written in a very simple style.	The essay is short and incomplete. It has an idea but lacks details.
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Answer Key

<p>What's New</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. They are Filipino journalists. 2. They are classified according to their time of being active in the world of journalism. 3. The two classifications are Journalists Then and Journalists Now. 4. Answers vary. 5. Answers vary. 	<p>What's In</p> <p>A</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Journalism 2. Newspaper 3. News 4. Journalist 5. Internet <p>B</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A 2. B 3. A 4. A 5. C 	<p>What I Know</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. B 2. C 3. D 4. D 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. D
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------



Additional Activities

A. Answers vary.

B. Answers vary.

What I Can Do**Filipino Journalists**

1. Tomas Pinpin

2. Marcelo Hilario

del Pilar

3. Graciano Lopez y

Jaena

4. Jose Rizal

5. Apolinario Mabini

y Maranan

6. Juan Abad

7. Rosaura C.

Almario

8. Faustino S.

Aguilar

9. Armando J. Malay

10. Nereo C.

Andolong

11. Dolores "Dolly"

Aglay-Elona

Key Contributions

First Philippine printer

referred as Prince of the

Filipino Printers

One of the journalists who

founded Diariong Tagalog in

1882

Founder of La Solidaridad

Author of Noli Me Tangere and

El Filibusterismo

El Verdadero Decalogo and

Programa Constitucional dela

Republica Filipina

One of the staff of Laong-Laan

and Dimas-alang

Editor of Pagkakaisa and

general manager of La Opinion

Editor of Taliba

Reporter of Tribune and

founder of Manila Chronicle

President of the National Press

Club of the Philippines

Financial journalist of Manila

news bureau of Reuter's News

Agency and Philippine Star

What I**Have****Learned**

1. J

2. F

3. G

4. A

5. E

6. D

7. B

8. I

9. C

10. H

Assessment

1. C

2. D

3. B

4. D

5. C

6. D

7. C

8. D

9. D

10. A

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcelo_H._del_Pilar.

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