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Educating the Filipino Youths on the Significance of a Local Historical Event in the Philippines

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ABSTRACT

In Nueva Ecija, a province in the Philippines “*First Cry of Nueva Ecija*” was commemorated every 2nd day of September. This marked the first uprising of the Nueva Ecijans against colonial Spain. Older generations of Nueva Ecijans are familiar with the events of the “*First Cry*”; however, this is different among the present day students (millennials) as observed by the researchers. This research examined psychologically and historical-politically the knowledge of the Filipino youths regarding positive and negative aspects of the “*First Cry* of Nueva Ecija. Data gathered from the Likert-type questionnaire was analyzed in a descriptive-correlational manner. Results revealed that age-range of the respondents were from 17 to 20 years old; mostly males; studied from public secondary high schools; and with parents who obtained college education. The students viewed “*First Cry*” as positive psychologically and historical-politically; though they expressed moderate agreement to some negative aspects of the “*First Cry*.” Significant relationships were established between the respondents’ profile characteristics and their positive psychological and historical-political views, but no significant relationship was established between their profile characteristics and negative views of the “*First Cry*”. The result of the study was useful in educating the present-day generation of Filipino students particularly on the importance of the “*First Cry of Nueva Ecija*” hence; it is a vital part of the Philippine history.

1. Introduction

History or the so-called records of past events that happened to human race brings strong impact to all mankind. In the Philippines, most if not all, the significant events in the history of the country are observed or celebrated as national or local holidays. To name a few are the following: the death of Dr. Jose P. Rizal, which is commemorated as Rizal's Day every 30th of December, the birthday of Andres Bonifacio every 30th of November, the death of Benigno S. Aquino Sr., every 21st day of August, EDSA people power revolution every 25th day of February, *Araw ng Kagitingan* or memory of the Death March every 9th of April, and Independence day every 12th day of June.

In the province of Nueva Ecija, a local holiday is observed every 2nd day of September, known as “*Unang Sigaw ng Nueva Ecija* (First Cry of Nueva Ecija)”. This event marked the first uprising of the Nueva Ecijans against colonial Spain. In the book of Nueva Ecija historian, Prof. Cesar C. Baroman [1], he narrated the story of the event as follows:

“On August 31, 1896, the Nueva Ecijans attacked San Isidro, the Capital town of the province. The combined forces of Capitan Mariano Llanera and Capitan Pantaleon Valmonte of Gapan, numbering 3,000 marched all the way from Cabiao to San Isidro in unique fashion with the accompaniment of Cabiao band (Banda de Cabiao). Of the estimated 3,000 katipuneros who joined the attack, only 100 men were actually issued rifles, the rest were armed with bolos, knives and arrows [2].

Although inadequately armed, the rebels who were numerically superior against the well –armed Spanish troops stormed the headquarters of the guardia civils was killed. Governor Leonardo Val, the friars, the civilian Spaniards and the troops who survived the attack surrendered to Mariano Llanera and Pantaleon Valmonte. Subsequently ,the imprisoned Katipuneros members were liberated .The Katipuneros controlled the town, occupied most of the government buildings like the Casa de Gobierno, Administracion de Hacienda Publica, La Casa de la Compana de Tobacos,the parish convent, and the headquarters of the guardia civil.”

This act of heroism and monumental resiliency against the Spaniards, placed Nueva Ecija in the limelight of Philippine history, thus it was sewn on the country's national flag as one of the rays of the sun. In the speech of former President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo [3], during the commemoration of the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” in 2002, she said, “that Filipinos must be proud that Nueva Ecijans brought back freedom during the 1896 revolution; Nueva Ecija was one of the eight provinces in the entire Philippines who started the revolution, that is why Nueva Ecija was represented in the eight rays of the sun in the Philippine flag.”

Probably, older generations of Nueva Ecijans are familiar with the events of the “*First Cry of Nueva Ecija*”; however, the researchers observed that the diminishing activities held in the province to commemorate this historical event might have other impact to the present-day generation of students, the so-called millenials. Millennials as defined in the Merriam-Webster Dictionary [4] generally refers to the generation of people born between the early 1980s

and 1990s to early 2000s. The characteristics of the present-day students were explained by numerous researches conducted worldwide. Alsop [5] described them negatively as lazy, narcissistic and prone to jump from one job to another job. On the other hand, Main [6] described them positively as open-minded, and more supportive of gay rights and equal rights for minorities, confident, self-expressive, liberal, upbeat and receptive to new ideas and ways of living.

Given the above characteristics of the present-day students or the millennials, and the prevailing situation of the diminishing activities in commemorating the “*First Cry Nueva Ecija*”, the researchers examined the students’ point of view in relation to the said historical event in the province of Nueva Ecija. A useful educational reform to enrich the knowledge of the present-day students regarding a monumental historical event, was the output of this study.

2. Methodology

The study employed the descriptive-correlational research method. Calderon and Gonzales [7] explained that this research method examined variables in naturally occurring situations by describing and interpreting the state in which these variables are found and to establish significant relationship or difference between the identified variables.

The locale of the study was the province of Nueva Ecija in the Philippines. The respondents of the study were present-day students who are currently studying in selected schools, colleges and universities in the province. Purposive-random sampling was used and the actual number of respondents surveyed was 610 students.

The study was conducted in a semestral-long or five months period. The researchers distributed the questionnaire to selected students who were currently enrolled in selected schools in the province of Nueva Ecija. After the survey, random interviews among the respondents were made in order to validate necessary information which was obtained in the survey-questionnaire. Corresponding statistical tools was used, such as frequency and percentages, weighted mean and correlation test.

3. Results and Discussions

Profile Characteristics of the Respondents

Table 1. Description of the Respondents’ Profile

Age	Frequency	Percent
13 to 16	25	4.10
17 to 20	541	88.69

21 to 24	39	6.39
25 and above	5	0.82
<hr/>		
Sex		
<hr/>		
Male	337	55.2
Female	273	44.8
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Type of High School Graduated From		
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Private	242	39.7
Public	368	60.3
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Educational Attainment of Mother		
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Elementary Level/Graduate	35	5.7
High School Level/Graduate	238	39.0
College Level/Graduate	306	50.2
Masteral Level/Graduate	26	4.3
Doctorate Level/Graduate	5	.8
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Educational Attainment of Father		
<hr/>		
Elementary Level/Graduate	54	8.9
High School Level/Graduate	239	39.2
College Level/Graduate	305	50.0
Masteral Level/Graduate	8	1.3
Doctorate Level/Graduate	4	.7
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Total	610	100.0

The profile characteristics of the respondents were discussed as follows:

Age. There are 25 (4.10%) respondents who belong to the 13 to 16 age bracket; 541 (88.69%) were in the 17 to 20 age bracket; 39 (6.39%) belonged to the 21 to 24 age bracket; and 5 (.82%) respondents were 25 and above years old. The result revealed that a big majority of the respondents belonged to the 17 to 20 age bracket. In the educational system of the country, students who are in this age bracket are usually in senior high school to second year college.

Sex. There are 273 (44.8%) female respondents and 337 (55.2%) were male respondents. This result indicates that majority of the respondents are male, this imply that students in the sample schools are dominated by males.

Type of High School Graduated From. There are 242 (39.7%) respondents who were graduates of private high schools; while 368 (60.3%) of the respondents were graduates of public high schools, which shows that majority of the respondents are graduates of public high schools. This result is a clear indication that public schools in the province were more accessible compared to private schools.

Furthermore, in the province of Nueva Ecija, there are two state universities and one Government College who are known for the quality of education and graduates they have. This is one of the reasons why the respondents chose to study in state colleges and universities.

Educational Attainment of Mother. There are 35 (5.7%) respondents with mothers who obtained elementary level of education; 238 (39%) mothers of the respondents reached high school level of education; 306 (50.2%) mothers of the respondents achieved college level of education; 26 (4.3%) mothers of the respondents achieved masteral level of education; and 5 (.8%) mothers of the respondents reached doctorate level of education. This result shows that more than 50 percent of the respondents' mothers obtained college level education. An indication that mothers of the respondents believed in the importance of education.

Educational Attainment of Father. There are 54 (8.9%) percent of the respondents' fathers reached elementary level of education; 239 (39.2%) of the respondents' fathers achieved high school level of education; 305 (50%) of the respondents' fathers reached college level education; 8 (1.3%) fathers of the respondents achieved masteral level; and 4 (.7%) fathers of the respondents achieved doctorate education. This finding indicates that 50 percent or majority of the respondents' fathers achieved college level of education.

Psychological Views of the Students regarding the *First Cry of Nueva Ecija*

Table 2 Summary of Psychological Views of the Respondents regarding the First Cry of Nueva Ecija

Psychological Views	WM	VD
Personal Views (Positive)	3.74	Agree
Personal Views (Negative)	3.08	Moderately Agree
Moral Views (Positive)	3.70	Agree
Moral Views (Negative)	3.21	Moderately Agree

Personal-Psychological Views. Personal-psychological views are described in terms of the positive and negative views of the students. Result shows that the students agreed that: “They are very proud that their roots are from Nueva Ecija who fought for freedom”; “They find it very interesting that Nueva Ecijans are brave as evidenced by the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” (WM=3.93); “They learned from the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” that they belong to the race of Filipinos who values freedom, no matter what”; “They understand their roots and themselves more when they learned that Nueva Ecija was one of the eight provinces that first revolted against the tyranny of Spain and were put under martial law by the Spaniards during the start of the Philippine Revolution in 1896 [8]”; and “They feel excited whenever the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” becomes the topic of discussion”. The average weighted mean of the students’ positive response is 3.74, which means they generally agree on the positive personal psychological impact of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija.

On the other hand, they moderately agreed that: “They seldom witness the commemoration of the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” in their province”; “They don’t remember any celebration or program that was done in their school in relation to “First Cry of Nueva Ecija”; “They are not aware of the details of the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija”; “They don’t give much thought whether the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” is commemorated or not.”; and “They don’t find any relevance to themselves about the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija”; The average weighted mean of 3.08 indicates the students’ moderate agreement to the negative personal psychological impact of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija.

To support the above findings, during the data gathering period, random interviews was conducted by the researchers and among the response of the students were as follows:

“When I learned that Nueva Ecija which is my province was included in the eight rays of the sun in the Philippine flag, I got curious and ask my mother about it”

“I feel very proud that I came from Nueva Ecija, the land of brave and great Filipinos”

“As I grow older, I seldom witness that First Cry of Nueva Ecija is being commemorated in the province”

“There were no activities in our school during our elementary and high school days regarding the First Cry of Nueva Ecija”

Moral-Psychological Views. The results revealed that the students agreed that: the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” was a proof that Filipinos loves their freedom; the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” enlightened the minds of Filipino youths on the importance of freedom; the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” uplift the well-being of Nueva Ecijans; the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” boosts the morale of Nueva Ecijans; “The commemoration of the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” depicted the revelry of righteous Filipinos. The average weighted mean of 3.70 implied the agreement of the students regarding the moral impact of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija.

In terms of the students' response to the negative statements of moral-psychological scale, they moderately agree that: only few Nueva Ecijans care about the significance of the "First Cry of Nueva Ecija" to their generation; the youths of today do not find the "First Cry of Nueva Ecija" significant to their moral life; the "First Cry of Nueva Ecija" is not religiously celebrated or commemorated in Nueva Ecija"; the "First Cry of Nueva Ecija" did not awaken the interest of the students to discover their roots; and the "First Cry of Nueva Ecija" misleads the moral belief of the students regarding heroism and patriotism. The average weighted mean of 3.21 indicated the moderate agreement of the students to the negative moral-psychological impact of the "First Cry".

To understand the response of the students these random statements supported their views:

"I understand from the First Cry of Nueva Ecija that freedom is very valuable among the Nueva Ecijans"

"I observed that not all the Nueva Ecija youths show moral concerned about the First Cry of Nueva Ecija"

"The only knowledge I know about the First Cry of Nueva Ecija is it is a holiday and no classes in our school"

Summary of the Psychological Views of the Millenials. The summary of the students' psychological views on the First Cry of Nueva Ecija showed that they agreed to the positive statements of personal and moral views; while they moderately agree to the negative statements of personal and moral views of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija.

For the students' positive personal views their topmost response showed that they are very proud that their roots are Nueva Ecijans who fought for freedom; and they find it very interesting that Nueva Ecijans are brave as evidenced by the "First Cry of Nueva Ecija". On the other hand, their topmost negative personal view show that they seldom witness the commemoration of the "First Cry of Nueva Ecija" in the province. These results indicate that Nueva Ecijans never commemorates First Cry of Nueva Ecija through provincial-wide activities.

In terms of the moral views of the students their topmost positive response focused on the importance of freedom from which they agreed that the "First Cry of Nueva Ecija" was a proof that Filipinos loves freedom and it enlightens the minds of Filipino youths on the importance of freedom. While their topmost negative response was for the item: only few Nueva Ecijans cares about the significance of the "First Cry of Nueva Ecija" to the present generation.

Nueva Ecija people are known to value and love their freedom, in the declaration of former President Diosdado Macapagal [9], one of the reasons why he declared September 2 as a special public holiday in Nueva Ecija and Cabanatuan City was because of the Nueva Ecija people's struggle for freedom against Spain, thus the "First Cry" is an important event in the country.

Historical-Political Views of the Respondents regarding the *First Cry of Nueva Ecija*

Table 3 Summary of Historical-Political Views of the Millennial Respondents regarding the First Cry of Nueva Ecija

Historical-Political Views	WM	VD
Economic and Political Views (Positive)	3.54	Agree
Economic and Political Views (Negative)	3.07	Moderately Agree
Socio-Cultural Views (Positive)	3.68	Agree
Socio-Cultural Views (Negative)	3.15	Moderately Agree

Historical-Political in terms of *Economic and Political Views*. The students agreed to the positive economic and political impact of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija. because: “The historical event of “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” contributed to the economic growth of the province”; “the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” shows that Nueva Ecija has great leaders”; “Nueva Ecijans appreciated the celebration of the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” that is more lavish in the early years compared to the present”; and “The memory of “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” ignites patriotism among the millenials of Nueva Ecija”; meanwhile, they moderately agreed that the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” depicted the rich political heritage of Nueva Ecija. The average weighted mean of 3.54 on the positive economic and political views implied their agreement.

On the other hand, their response to the negative statements of the economic and political aspects of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija shows that they moderately agreed that: “The commemoration of the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” is politically maneuvered; it depends on who is in position if they want to celebrate it or not”; “Young Nueva Ecija millenials never emulated the greatness of the nationalism and patriotism of the heroes of “First Cry of Nueva Ecija””; “Politicians in the province never included the importance of “First

Cry of Nueva Ecija” celebration in their political agenda”; “There is no evidence (in terms of structures, markers, etc.) that “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” is significant among the Nueva Ecijans”; “Celebrating “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” annually is a waste of time and money for the provincial government”. The average weighted mean of 3.07 signified the moderate agreement of the respondents.

The reason why the respondents moderately agreed on the negative economic-political impact of the “First Cry” were strengthened in the following statements:

“I remember before, during the commemoration of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija, there were lots of activities in front of the Old Capitol, where we can buy different goods or products of different municipalities in the province”

“Many activities were observed during celebration of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija in the past”

“I can’t recall any museum that is established in the province regarding the First Cry of Nueva Ecija”

Historical-Political in Terms of Socio-Cultural Views. The millenials agreed that: “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” provided rich culture and heritage to all the millenials in the province; “the commemoration of the historical event of “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” makes the Nueva Ecijans strongly rooted to their province”; the First Cry of Nueva Ecija strengthened the unity of Nueva Ecijans; celebration and commemoration of the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” through inter-municipality socio-cultural activities awakened the millennials’ love of their own province; and the youths of Nueva Ecija should be involved in planning different activities on how to celebrate or commemorate the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija”. The average weighted mean of 3.68 indicated their agreement that the First Cry gave positive socio-cultural impact.

Vitales, et al. [10] documented in their study the rich heritage and culture of Nueva Ecija; where they identified more than 50 cultural heritages in the province; that included architectures, festivals, landscapes/parks, hymn/music, painting, sculptures and essay.

In terms of the negative socio-cultural impact of the First Cry, the students moderately agreed that: “Millenials of Nueva Ecija are not aware of the relevance of the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” to their social life”; “the socio-cultural meaning or significance of the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” is dead among the millennials in the province”; there is no evidence in the province that “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” promotes socio-cultural heritage of the province”; the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” is not included in the history curriculum of elementary and high school students in the province”; and “Nueva Ecija leaders believed that “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” is not the concern the youths”. The average weighted mean of 3.15, implied their moderate agreement.

These statements of the millennial-respondents supported their views regarding the socio-cultural impact of the First Cry:

“There are so many talented Nueva Ecijans who could contribute to the socio-cultural aspects of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija”.

“The story or event of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija, could be translated into a movie which should be shown to the elementary and high school students in the province, to keep the memories burning”

Summary of the Millennials Historical-Political Views. The summary of the millennials’ historical-political views of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija shows that they agree to the positive statements of economic-political and socio-cultural views; while they moderately agree on the negative statements of economic-political and socio-cultural views of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija.

For the millennials’ positive economic-political views their topmost response shows that the historical event of “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” contributed to the economic growth of the province. On the other hand, their topmost economic-political negative response is for the item: the commemoration of the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” is politically maneuvered; it depends on who is in position if they want to celebrate it or not.

In terms of the socio-economic views of the millennials their topmost positive response was for the items: “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” provides rich culture and heritage to all the millennials in the province; and the commemoration of the historical event of “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” makes the Nueva Ecijans strongly rooted to their province. While their topmost negative socio-economic response were for the items: “Millenials of Nueva Ecija are not aware of the relevance of the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” to their social life; and the socio-cultural meaning or significance of the “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” is dead among the millennials in the province.

Significant Relationship between the Psychological, Political and Historical Views of “First Cry of Nueva Ecija” and the Profile Characteristics of the Nueva Ecijans Millennials

Profile and Psychological Views. The correlation matrix in presented the significant relationship between the profile variables: sex and positive personal views of the millennials ($r=.140$); sex and positive moral views ($r=.089^*$); educational attainment of the millennials’ mothers and positive personal views ($r=.089^*$); educational attainment of mother and negative personal views ($r=.080^*$); and educational attainment of mother and positive moral views ($r=.127^{**}$).

Table 4 Significant Relationship between Psychological Views and Profile Characteristics of the Millennial Respondents

	PSYCHOLOGICAL VIEWS			
	Positive Personal Views	Negative Personal Views	Positive Moral Views	Negative Moral Views
Age	.025	-.058	.028	-.065
Sex	.140 ^{**}	-.042	.089 [*]	.039

Type of High School last attended	-.016	-.011	-.052	-.024
Type Of Present School/ College/ University	-.010	.003	-.024	-.038
Educational Attainment of Mother	.089*	.080*	.127**	.055
Educational Attainment of Father	.060	.006	.040	.029
Occupation of Mother	-.039	.033	-.039	-.010
Occupation of Father	-.028	-.056	-.015	-.032

Sex. The significant relationship between the sex of the respondents and their positive personal and moral views of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija indicates that depending on whether the respondents are male or female, their positive views regarding the First Cry of Nueva Ecija varied.

The cross-tabulation of the millennials’ sex and positive personal views revealed that female millennial-respondents scored higher compared to the male millennial-respondents. There are 42 percent of the female respondents who strongly agreed with the positive personal views and 33 percent of the male respondents viewed the same.

Furthermore, the same observation was observed in the cross-tabulation of the respondents’ response to the positive moral views. There are 34 percent of the female respondents who strongly agreed; while 30 percent of the male respondents have the same positive view of the moral impact of First Cry of Nueva Ecija.

Highest Educational Attainment of the Mothers. As seen in the correlation table, a significant relationship between the educational attainment of the millennials’ mothers and their positive personal views ($r=.089$); educational attainment of millennials’ mothers and negative personal views ($r=.080$); and educational attainment of millennials’ mothers and positive moral views ($r=.127$) were established respectively. The hypothesis of no significant relationship between these variables is rejected.

The significant relationship between the respondents’ mothers’ highest educational attainment and their psychological views of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija in terms of personal and moral views indicates that the higher their mothers’ educational attainment, their views regarding the First Cry of Nueva Ecija become more acceptable.

The higher the educational attainment of the mothers is translated to higher understanding of the psychological implications of significant events. The mothers of the millennials are part of the educational process that impart knowledge to their children in addition to what they learn inside the school.

Profile and Historical-Political Views. The correlation matrix in table 4.2 presents the significant relationship between the profile variables of the millennials and their historical-political views of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija. The results revealed that significant relationships were established between the following variables: sex of the respondents and their positive econo-political views ($r=.084^*$); sex and positive socio-cultural views ($r=.107^{**}$); educational attainment of their mothers and their positive econo-political views ($r=.124^{**}$); and educational attainment of mothers and socio-cultural views ($r=.116^*$). In the study of Wolters [11] he explored on the rise and fall of provincial elites since 1880 to present, particularly in Nueva Ecija. He postulated that local and provincial élites' position in the Philippines has changed in character. From the landed élite of the early century who were relatively autonomous, keeping the state weak and using it to reinforce its position, the provincial politicians of the present are now more than ever interested in finding their slot in the central state apparatus. And through their focus on this, they neglect the importance of a historical event that the province of Nueva Ecija contributed to the liberation of the Philippines from the colonizers.

Table 5 Correlation Matrix for Significant Relationship between Historical-Political Views and Profile Characteristics of the Millennial Respondents

	HISTORICAL-POLITICAL			
	Positive Econo-Political Views	Negative Econo-Political Views	Positive Socio-Cultural Views	Negative Socio-Cultural Views
Age	.006	-.044	-.008	-.051
Sex	.084*	-.042	.107**	-.033
Type of High School last attended	-.072	.002	-.030	-.017
Type Of Present School/ College/ University	-.057	.010	-.048	-.005
Educational Attainment of Mother	.124**	.030	.116**	.055
Educational Attainment of Father	.066	.049	.006	.054
Occupation of Mother	-.039	.018	-.050	.026
Occupation of Father	-.029	-.049	-.032	-.069

Sex. The significant relationship between the sex characteristics of the respondents and their positive econo-political and positive socio-cultural views indicates that the millennials economic-political and socio-cultural views

regarding the First Cry of Nueva Ecija is influenced by their sexual orientation. In the cross-tabulation of the respondents' response, female respondents scored higher in the economic-political and socio-cultural views compared to the male respondents. This could mean, that in terms of the positive historical-political aspects of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija female respondents manifest more acceptance compared to the male respondents.

Highest Educational Attainment of Mothers. In terms of the significant relationship between the variable highest educational attainment of the respondents' mothers and the millennials' positive economic-political and positive socio-cultural views, it was manifested in the cross-tabulation of data that respondents whose mothers obtained higher educational attainment views the historical-political impact of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija more acceptable compared to those respondents whose mothers obtained lower levels of educational attainment.

Mothers who obtained higher education is expected to have better understanding of the historical-political events that is happening in the province, which in turn benefits their children, because they can impart such understanding to them.

In the random interviews with the respondents, they commented the following:
“There are events that happened long time ago that I don't really understand, like the First Cry of Nueva Ecija”

“I am happy that whenever, I don't understand something, I can always ask the help of my mother”

“It would be better for us students if there are local museums in the province, where we can learn about the past or the heritage which were given to us by our Nueva Ecijans fore-parents”

4. Conclusions

Majority of the 610 student-respondents belonged to the 17 to 20 age bracket; more than 55 percent of them were males; who were mostly graduates of public high schools; and who are currently enrolled in State University or College in the province of Nueva Ecija. Their parents achieved college education.

The respondents agreed that the First Cry of Nueva Ecija have positive personal and moral as well as economic-political and socio-cultural impact to them; while they moderately agreed on the negative personal and moral and economic-political and socio-cultural impact of the historical event.

Sex and educational attainment of the respondents' mothers as profile characteristics were significantly correlated to their psychological and political-historical-views of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija.

An educational reform to instill the significance of the First Cry of Nueva Ecija to the millennial-respondents was proposed as an output of the research.

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