



April 13-17, 2020

TO DO LIST:

April 13, 2020

Sykes-Picot Agreement, was a secret agreement between the government of Britain and France with the consent of the Russian Empire. This agreement was negotiated by Francois Georges-Picot, a French diplomat, and Sir Mark Sykes, a British diplomat. Though Russia did not sign the treaty, they acknowledged and accepted the terms of Sykes-Picot, which allocated to them parts of a defeated empire. This agreement apportioned West Asia (Middle East) in spheres of influence and foreign control thus, France and Britain were given the rights of setting boundaries within their sphere of influence. Set aside in the agreement was the establishment of an independent Arab state or confederation of Arab, thus agreed also in the McMahon-Husayn Correspondence (1915-1916)

Reference: <http://www.crethiplethi.com/the-sykes-picot-agreement-1916/historical-documents/2009/>

Map of Sykes-Picot Agreement



Directions: Write a conclusion base on the data inside the box.

Note: No Reference book needed



LA IMMACULADA CONCEPCION SCHOOL
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
GRADE 7 – ASIAN HISTORY

April 13-17, 2020

TO DO LIST:

April 14, 2020

The Battle of Plassey

Anglo-French War in India

June 23, 1757

Place: In Bengal on the Bhagirathi River to the north of Calcutta.

Please watch the video Battle of Plassey at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8HEI9E70SxU>

The British East India Company against Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and a small French force. The British were assisted by traitors in the Nawab's high command.

Generals: Colonel Robert Clive against Siraj-ud-Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal.

Robert Clive of the British East India Company was actually the one who was declared victor of the Battle of Plassey, which took place 70 miles north of Calcutta in 1757. Clive, headed 1,000 English and 2,000 Indian (sepy) soldiers. He, with eight pieces of artillery, routed 50,000 soldiers and 50 French-manned cannons of his opponent Siraj-ud-Daula, the Governor, or Nawab of Bengal. It was the victory of Plassey which established British supremacy in Bengal.

Clive thought that the best way to make safe the Company's interests in Bengal was to replace Siraj with a new and more docile nawab. He found a candidate in an unhappy elderly general named Mir Jafar and after complicated conspiratorial talks and the promise of huge bribes to all concerned, a secret agreement was smuggled into the women's quarters of Mir Jafar's house, which was being watched by Siraj's spies, and Mir Jafar signed it.

Directions: Write a summarize/conclusion regarding the video you have watch.

Note: No Reference book needed



April 13-17, 2020

TO DO LIST:

April 15, 2020

The Westernization of Japan During the Meiji Era:

The Meiji Emperor realized that the best way to oppose Western imperialism was to adopt new ways. During this period, the path to civilization, enrichment, industry, and modern army was through heavy study, selection, borrowing, and adaptation of previously tested Western models and technologies. The feudal gave their land to the emperor, with the belief that private ownership of the lands prevented the entire country from benefiting from it. The emperor sent statemen under the leadership of Tomomi Iwa-Kura to Europe and North America to study foreign ways. The Japanese chose what they believed were the best that can be offered by Western civilization, and added it to their own country.

<http://education-portal.com/academy/lesson/the-westernization-of-japan-during-the-meiji-era.html#lesson>

Direction: Write the following question regarding the westernization of Japan during the meiji era.

1. What was the passage describes?

2. What do you think Japan was preparing for in those days?

3. What values are expressed in the passage?

4. What lessons did you get from this passage?

Note: No Reference book needed



April 13-17, 2020

TO DO LIST:

April 16-17, 2020

The Day of Valor, also known as Araw ng Kagitingan, commemorates the heroism of Filipinos and American Soldiers when the Japanese occupied the Philippines during World War II. Major General Edward P. King, of the United States Army, was forced to surrender more than 76,000 Filipinos, Chinese and American soldiers to the Japanese at dawn on April 9, 1942. The soldiers were forced to take a 90-mile (about 145 kilometers) hike to Camp O'Donnell in San Fernando. Thousands of prisoners died during the hike (also known as the Bataan Death March) due to starvation, dehydration and diseases before they could reach the camp.

Despite the trials of defeat, the captured soldiers stood strong and heroes emerged from the event. The surrender of Bataan hastened the fall of Corregidor. However, without this stand, the Japanese might have quickly overrun all of the US bases in the Pacific. Bataan forced them to slow down, giving the allies valuable time to prepare for conflicts such as the Battle of the Coral Sea and the Battle of Midway, which followed closely thereafter. American and Filipino liberation forces eventually retook the Bataan peninsula on February 8, 1945.

The Day of Valor was a national observance until a Letter of Instruction No. 1087, dated on November 26, 1980, made "Araw ng Kagitingan" a national public holiday to honor the people who helped bring democracy and freedom in the Philippines during the World War II era. Executive Order No. 203, dated on June 30, 1987, further proclaimed April 9 as "Araw Ng Kagitingan" to pay tribute to the heroes of Bataan, Corregidor and Bessang. <https://www.timeanddate.com/holidays/philippines/araw-ng-kagitingan>

Here are some important facts you should know about the 'Day of Valor'

1. The Philippines was the last country to surrender to the Japanese in Southeast Asia. In order to secure vital resources for the war effort, the Japanese launched a massive offensive across insular Southeast Asia.

The Japanese invasion of British Malaya (Malaysia) lasted one month and 23 days (Dec 8, 1941 to Jan 31, 1942), Singapore fell within a week (Feb 8 to 15, 1942), and the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) held out for 3 months and 2 days (Dec 8, 1941 to March 10, 1942).

The Japanese campaign in the Philippines began on Dec 8, 1941 and ended with the fall of Corregidor on May 6, 1942.

2. The Bataan surrender is the largest in Philippine and American history. Roughly 60,000 Filipino troops and around 11,000 to 15,000 US troops surrendered to the Japanese. Since the Philippine Commonwealth Armed Forces is part of the US military, this marks the largest surrender of US troops since the American Civil War in the 1860s.
3. The Death March started from Bataan and made a stop-over in San Fernando, Pampanga, where the POWs were loaded onto waiting box cars that took them to Tarlac. They then marched again for 14 to 20 kilometers to their internment camps at Camp O'Donnell in Capas, Tarlac.
4. Casualty assessment of the Death March was difficult for two reasons. First, chaos of the closing battles of Bataan meant there were no accurate casualty counts, and therefore incomplete survivor counts. Second, the Japanese were not able to maintain perfect vigilance over their charges who outnumbered their guards, and thousands of Filipino prisoners and hundreds of Americans were able to escape.

5. Republic Act 3022 made "Araw ng Kagitingan" a holiday. Passed by Congress in 1961, it made April 9 a holiday for the observance of what was then called "Bataan Day."

The Act says part of the observance for Bataan Day is a moment of silence among citizens and public offices at 4:30 pm.

6. Former president Ferdinand Marcos ordered the Mt Samat Shrine to be built. The Mt Samat Memorial Shrine was ordered constructed in 1966 by then president Marcos in Pilar, Bataan. The shrine stands on the site where some of the fiercest battles of the Bataan campaign were fought. Construction of the shrine was completed in 1970. The shrine also houses a museum that commemorates the Battle of Bataan and the Death March.

<https://www.rappler.com/newsbreak/iq/54998-fast-facts-araw-kagitingan-bataan>

Direction: Answer the following question.

1. What is the meaning of the Day of Valor?

2. Why do we celebrate Day of Valor?

3. What is the important of "Araw ng Kagitingan"?

Note: No Reference book needed



LA IMMACULADA CONCEPCION SCHOOL

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

GRADE 7 – MATHEMATICS

April 13 – 17, 2020

TO DO LIST:

REVIEW EXERCISES

Recall your lessons about

- Parallel Lines and Related Angles
- Angles of a Triangle
- Triangle Inequality Theorem
- Parallelogram and Its Properties

April 13, 2020

Activity 1

Directions: In a one whole sheet of intermediate paper, copy and answer page number 377-378 on your book Integrated math 7. Show also your solutions.

- Challenge numbers 1-2
- Connection and Application numbers 1 and 2

April 14, 2020

Activity 2

Directions: In a one whole sheet of intermediate paper, copy and answer page number 392 - 393 on your book Integrated math 7. Show also your solutions.

- “Challenge” number 1
- Connection and Application numbers 1 -3

April 15, 2020

Activity 3

Directions: In a one whole sheet of intermediate paper, copy and answer page number 397 on your book Integrated math 7. Show also your solutions.

- Think Critically numbers 1 - 5

April 16 - 17, 2020

Activity 4

Directions: In a one whole sheet of intermediate paper, copy and answer page number 412 on your book Integrated math 7. Show also your solutions.

- “Think Critically” numbers 1 - 5



LA IMMACULADA CONCEPCION SCHOOL
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
GRADE 7 – MUSIC AND ARTS

APRIL 13 – April 17, 2020

TOPIC: PHILIPPINE FESTIVALS

Filipinos love festivities. That is one great influence of the Spanish to the Filipinos. As a matter of fact, in every barangay or community there is a feast that is being celebrated and it is popularly known as “fiesta”. The word feast or fiesta means party or thanksgiving.

A festival can be religious or nonreligious. Religious festivals are those related with the celebrations in honor of saints or related to the Catholic events. Nonreligious festivals are those with non-Christian origins or it can be a celebration for bountiful harvests. But be it religious or nonreligious, we all know that these celebrations are marked with a lot of dancing, merry-making, drinking, and feasting. They even exert a lot of effort in the preparation to make each celebration better than the previous years.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

PAHIYAS

It is celebrated in Lucban, Quezon in the month of May. *Pahiyas* means to be decorated. It is celebrated in honor of San Isidro de Labrador. In this festival, houses in Lucban are transformed into a garden decorated with their harvested produce and *kipings* or colorful rice wafers.

OBANDO

A feast in honor of Sta. Clara, San Pascual de Baylon, and La Virgen de Salambao. It is celebrated for three days, each in honor of the three saints. It is believed that this festivity is popular to those who hope to be fertile or be blessed with a child.

MORIONES

Popular during the Holy Week, it is celebrated in Marinduque in honor of Longinus, the Roman soldier who pierced the side of Jesus. He was then converted into a Christian and was hunted by his fellow centurions because of this. Participants in this festival dress themselves as Roman soldiers with masks that are angry-looking. Legends say that Longinus has one eye blinded that is why the mask worn by the person portraying as Longinus is painted with one blind eye. The celebration is believed by the people to be a penance for the sins they have committed.

SINULOG

It is celebrated in Cebu City every January in honor of the Santo Niño. The word *sinulog* means “water current” that is why the dancers move is flowing like water current. It is the reenactment of the dance of Queen Amihan, the wife of Rajah Humabon, when she received an image of Santo Niño as a gift from Magellan when she was baptized as a Christian. The celebration is known for street dancing and beauty pageant.

NONRELIGIOUS FESTIVALS

PANAGBENGA

Panagbenga is an annual month-long festival in Baguio City. It is a celebration of the beautiful, blooming flowers in the city held every February. Panagbenga is a Kankanaey term for “season of blooming.” It was first celebrated after the devastating earthquake in 1990 for the people to rise despite of the tragedy they have been through. It showcases different floats accented with different colorful flowers.

MASSKARA

Masskara Festival is celebrated in Bacolod City every October. It is one of the most colorful and popular festival celebrated in the Philippines. Participants wore colorful smiling masks decorated with beads and glitters. It is a symbol for hope and positive attitude among the Negrenses.

KADAYAWAN

Davao's grandest and most awaited festival, that is the Kadayawan Festival, held every August. It is a celebration for Davao ethnic tribes' bountiful harvest. It features street dancing, beauty pageants, and food festivals.

INSTRUMENTATION DURING FESTIVALS

One of the things that makes festivals more festive is the band that plays music during the celebration. Percussion instruments are commonly used to set a festive mood of the celebration. Some participants make improvised drums using indigenous materials.

TO DO TASK:

ARTS

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Have you attended or witnessed a fiesta personally? What fiesta is this and where is this celebrated? Share your experience.
2. Why do you think fiestas are famous among Filipinos?
3. What are the advantages of wearing costumes in fiestas?

B. Test Your Creativity

On a short bond paper, illustrate your favorite festival and describe it in 2 to 3 sentences.

MUSIC

Make a research about a festival that is not discussed above. You may ask the members of your family if they have an idea. Write the important details about that festival in a paragraph form on a one whole sheet of paper following the questionnaire below.

1. What is the name of the festival?
2. When and where is the festival celebrated?
3. What is the festival all about? How did it started?
4. How is it celebrated? What are the highlights/activities of the festival?