

An Introduction To Philippine History Jose S Arcilla

This book contains the summary of facts and figures about Philippine history from the Pre-Spanish Era up to the Presidency of Gloria Macapagal Arroyo. It also contains some relevant data about the geography and topography of the Philippines.

This clear and nuanced introduction explores the Philippines' ongoing and deeply charged dilemma of state-society relations through a historical treatment of state formation and the corresponding conflicts and collaboration between government leaders and social forces. Patricio N. Abinales and Donna J. Amoroso examine the long history of institutional weakness in the Philippines and the varied strategies the state has employed to overcome its structural fragility and strengthen its bond with society. The authors argue that this process reflects the country's recurring dilemma: on the one hand is the state's persistent inability to provide essential services, guarantee peace and order, and foster economic development; on the other is the Filipinos' equally enduring suspicions of a strong state. To many citizens, this powerfully evokes the repression of the 1970s and the 1980s that polarized society and cost thousands of lives in repression and resistance and billions of dollars in corruption, setting the nation back years in economic development and profoundly undermining trust in government. The book's historical sweep starts with the politics of the pre-colonial era and continues through the first year of Rodrigo Duterte's controversial presidency.

Published in 1938, this book contains the autobiographies of Ngidulu, Bugan Nak Manghe and Kumiha, three tribespeople from the Ifuagos province in the Philippines. A fascinating ethnological and anthropological resource, Barton, a celebrated scholar on the Philippines shares with the reader his long term study of three Ifugao natives. With a final essay on an Ifugao liberal, this book provides an observation on Philippine pagan tribal life and culture in the early 20th century.

The Spanish Pacific designates the space Spain colonized or aspired to rule in Asia between 1521--with the arrival of Ferdinand Magellan--and 1815--the end of the Manila-Acapulco galleon trade route. It encompasses what we identify today as the Philippines and the Marianas, but also China, Japan, and other parts of Asia that in the Spanish imagination were extensions of its Latin American colonies. This reader provides a selection of documents relevant to the encounters and entanglements that arose in the Spanish Pacific between European, Spanish Americans, and Asians while highlighting the role of natives, mestizos, and women. A-first-of-its-kind, each of the documents in this collection was selected, translated into English, and edited by a different scholar in the field of early modern Spanish Pacific studies, who also provided commentary and bibliography.

In this wide-ranging cultural and political history of Filipinos and the Philippines,

Vicente L. Rafael examines the period from the onset of U.S. colonialism in 1898 to the emergence of a Filipino diaspora in the 1990s. Self-consciously adopting the essay form as a method with which to disrupt epic conceptions of Filipino history, Rafael treats in a condensed and concise manner clusters of historical detail and reflections that do not easily fit into a larger whole. *White Love and Other Events in Filipino History* is thus a view of nationalism as an unstable production, as Rafael reveals how, under what circumstances, and with what effects the concept of the nation has been produced and deployed in the Philippines. With a focus on the contradictions and ironies that suffuse Filipino history, Rafael delineates the multiple ways that colonialism has both inhabited and enabled the nationalist discourse of the present. His topics range from the colonial census of 1903-1905, in which a racialized imperial order imposed by the United States came into contact with an emergent revolutionary nationalism, to the pleasures and anxieties of nationalist identification as evinced in the rise of the Marcos regime. Other essays examine aspects of colonial domesticity through the writings of white women during the first decade of U.S. rule; the uses of photography in ethnology, war, and portraiture; the circulation of rumor during the Japanese occupation of Manila; the reproduction of a hierarchy of languages in popular culture; and the spectral presence of diasporic Filipino communities within the nation-state. A critique of both U.S. imperialism and Filipino nationalism, *White Love and Other Events in Filipino History* creates a sense of epistemological vertigo in the face of former attempts to comprehend and master Filipino identity. This volume should become a valuable work for those interested in Southeast Asian studies, Asian-American studies, postcolonial studies, and cultural studies.

"This book is only an introduction to the history of the Philippines under Spanish and American rule." Thus informs author David Prescott Barrows in the preface of this second edition of *A History of the Philippines*, published in 1905, which is only within 5 years from the beginning of America's governance of the Southeast Asian archipelago. As such, this work receives the distinction of being among the very first definitive resources on Philippine history written in English. Mr. Barrows' historical account is written with the original intent of making it an educational reference for students in Philippine public schools. It begins with the author's examination of the country as a subject for historical study, comparing it to another Asian nation, Japan. This comparison is quite prophetic and not without irony because the American administration was superseded by the Japanese occupation during World War II. In the next chapter, he touches on ethnology, discussing the first settlers of the archipelago and how Islam found its place among the locals. It is quite odd that this topic is immediately followed by a concise run through Western history, most possibly in an attempt to illustrate the circumstances that contributed to the discovery and colonization of the Philippines. Mr. Barrows managed to relay facts in an objective manner, albeit with a decidedly favorable nod towards American rule, made obvious in his preface and in the chapter on American occupation. This is not surprising and is even expected. The early 1900s was a shaky period in Philippine history, where a firm and experienced

hand was needed to run the country and get it back on its feet after its liberation from 300 years of Spanish rule. Students, as well as those seeking to learn about the history of this Asian country, will benefit from this concisely written edition. This book has been prepared at the suggestion of the educational authorities for pupils in the public high schools of the Philippines, as an introduction to the history of their country. Its preparation occupied about two years, while the author was busily engaged in other duties, -much of it being written while he was traveling or exploring in different parts of the Archipelago. For the writer, as well as for the pupil for whom it is intended, it is an introduction into the study of the history of Malaysia

Briefly describes the human history and culture of the Philippines, focusing on three Filipino cultural communities--the Moros, the Indios, and the Infieles--and examining how these groups reflect the country's history and development.

Explores the turbulent history of the Philippines.

Situated at the crossroads of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, the Spanish Philippines offer historians an intriguing middle ground of connected histories that raises fundamental new questions about conventional ethnic, regional and religious identities. This volume adds a new global perspective to the history of the Philippines by juxtaposing Iberian, Chinese and Islamic perspectives. By navigating various underexplored archival resources, senior and junior scholars from Asia, Europe and the Americas explore the diverse cultural, religious, and economic flows that shaped the early modern Philippine milieu. By zooming in from the global to the local, this book offers eleven fascinating Philippine case studies of early modern globalization.

A study of Filipino intellectuals that reevaluates the political uses of colonial Orientalism and anthropology

Beginning with a definition of who the people of The Philippines are, this fully illustrated history then tracks back to describe the prehistory of the country through to 1500 AD. The next two chapters chart the colonial experiences under Spain (1500-1896), then the first republic and the subsequent defeat by the United States (1860-1910). Following this are chapters on the Japanese occupation and the third republic (1910-1972). Next comes a description of the Marcos dictatorship and its consequences (1970-1986) and the book ends with a look at the fifth republic and the future of the country. Ray Canoy's authoritative text describes the history of The Philippines from pre-history to the present day.

Traces the Southeast Asian country's first colonial settlement in the 16th century through the present, providing coverage of such topics as the Spanish American War, the role of General MacArthur during World War II and the post-independence uprisings of Islamic insurgents.

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This volume, a compilation of selected historical essays, is envisioned to capture the kind of information that global Filipinos need and to serve as a quick reference for them during their interactions with other people in foreign lands - whether they are in Australia, Europe, the United States, the Middle East or Asia and the Pacific. There are now an estimated 7.9 million Filipino expatriates living and working in 193 countries throughout the world. The essays have been grouped into three parts. The first provides answers to the question of Filipino identity, and how that identity formed. What are the symbols of Filipino identity, national and political? The second part discusses why Filipinos became known as 'brown Americans of Asia,' explains how the Americans changed the lives of Filipinos with their Pacific adventure, and how the Americanization of the Filipinos was realized easily. The final part talks about global Filipinos, how they survive outside the Philippines, and the problems they encounter. How does Filipino migration help the Philippines survive? The book also presents a discussion of

two issues needing clarification - the Philippines' territorial claims on Sabah and the Spratlys, and the life of Imelda Marcos, the most maligned woman in Philippine history, who is compared to another controversial figure in another country's history - Evita Peron, the former First Lady of Argentina. REVIEWS The author accomplished what he ought to do, that is, provide a ready, easy background historical resource for our overseas Filipino workers about Filipinoness; a good historical narrative and at times quite satisfying since he injects nationalistic commentary and understanding of the events in our history and not falling into the usual self-censorship brought about by a mis-educated Filipino mind. I find the book a good one to taste for a start to learn about our history, to share, keep and give to friends and relatives; a truly handy primer, firstly for our own selves as Filipinos and our descendants, and for informing our foreign hosts and friends in foreign lands. . . . We Filipinos need this kind of handbook in helping discover, know and understand ourselves from our past and in the struggle to revive our nationalism and thus regain our homeland from our traitorous fellowmen and their foreign partners/sponsors. from the The Philippine Star by Domini M. Torrevillas A detailed description of the three-month defense of Bataan, the siege of Corregidor, the soldier[alpha]'s life in the crowded intimacy of Malinta Tunnel, MacArthur[alpha]'s evacuation, and the surrender of 78,000 American and Allied troops.

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From ancient Malay settlements to Spanish colonization, the American occupation and beyond, *A History of the Philippines* recasts various Philippine narratives with an eye for the layers of colonial and post-colonial history that have created this diverse and fascinating population. *A History of the Philippines* begins with the pre-Westernized Philippines in the 16th century and continues through the 1899 Philippine-American War, the nation's relationship with the United States' controlling presence, culminating with its independence in 1946 and two ongoing insurgencies, one Islamic and one Communist. Luis H. Francia creates an illuminating portrait that offers the reader valuable insights into the heart and soul of the modern Filipino, laying bare the multicultural, multiracial society of contemporary times.

In 1899 the United States, having announced its arrival as a world power during the Spanish-Cuban-American War, inaugurated a brutal war of imperial conquest against the Philippine Republic. Over the next five decades, U.S. imperialists justified their colonial empire by crafting novel racial ideologies adapted to new realities of collaboration and anticolonial resistance. In this path breaking,

transnational study, Paul A. Kramer reveals how racial politics served U.S. empire, and how empire-building in turn transformed ideas of race and nation in both the United States and the Philippines. Kramer argues that Philippine-American colonial history was characterized by struggles over sovereignty and recognition. In the wake of a racial-extremist war, U.S. colonialists, in dialogue with Filipino elites, divided the Philippine population into "civilized" Christians and "savage" animists and Muslims. The former were subjected to a calibrated colonialism that gradually extended them self-government as they demonstrated their "capacities." The latter were governed first by Americans, then by Christian Filipinos who had proven themselves worthy of shouldering the "white man's burden." Ultimately, however, this racial vision of imperial nation-building collided with U.S. nativist efforts to insulate the United States from its colonies, even at the cost of Philippine independence. Kramer provides an innovative account of the global transformations of race and the centrality of empire to twentieth-century U.S. and Philippine histories.

The Historical Dictionary of the Philippines, Third Edition contains a chronology, an introductory essay, an extensive bibliography, and several hundred cross-referenced dictionary entries.

An account of the history of the Spanish colony in the Philippines during the 16th century. Antonio de Morga was an official of the colonial bureaucracy in Manila and could consequently draw upon much material that would otherwise have been inaccessible. His book, published in 1609, ranges more widely than its title suggests since the Spanish were also active in China, Japan, Southeast Asia, Taiwan, the Moluccas, Marianas and other Pacific islands. All of these are touched on by Morga to a greater or lesser degree, and he also treats the appearance on the Asian scene of Dutch rivals to Spanish imperial ambitions. In addition to the central chapters dealing with the history of the Spaniards in the colony, Morga devoted a long final chapter to the study of Philippino customs, manners and religions in the early years of the Spanish conquest. From the first edition, Mexico, 1609. A new edition of First Series 39.

This introductory overview looks at how the Philippines grew into a nation and how it achieved its independence.

Written with high school and undergraduate students as the target audience, this volume is ideal for anyone interested in Philippine history. It pieces together evidence from the precolonial era, illustrating the country's relationship with its neighboring Asian countries, its functioning social system, its widespread literacy, and developed system of writing. Its discussion of the precolonial era acknowledges the significant role women played in Philippine society, one that changed significantly with the coming of the friars. Its summary of over 350 years of colonial rule by Spain and almost 50 years by the United States helps the reader to understand why the Philippines is uniquely different from its Asian neighbors. It illustrates how Filipinos responded to colonialization, their active participation in the making of the nation and the shaping of Philippine society,

and most importantly, the courage and resiliency of the Filipino people.

Preface. A Summary of the Book The history that is about to be written, will be written from the perspective of one who at the time of writing is already 93 years of age and who participated in a big way in the history of the times he lived in, who had a maternal grandfather who was also involved in the history of the previous 70 years, who read one book every day from the age of 10 to the age of 80, who lived the lives and absorbed the thoughts of the authors of 25,500 books he read, and who had a beloved teacher in history, the famous Jesuit Father Horacio de la Costa of Ateneo, who began his lectures with "What I am about to tell you is the chismis (gossip) of a nation aborning." From the perspective of the author, Filipino people from the time they were "discovered" by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521, mercifully fell asleep, two oceans away from Mother Spain, were spared the violence of war, the plagues. and the ferment of change that the whole continent of Europe was blighted with, and lived lives so much better than the peasants of the advanced countries. It was only in the late 19th century after the opening of the Suez Canal, that the Filipinos woke up, awakened by three heroes: Jose Rizal who inspired them to be a nation, Andres Bonifacio who inspired them to fight for their freedom, and Emilio Aguinaldo who took on two great powers -- Spain which he defeated and the United States which defeated him - and in the process, forged a nation for four glorious years from 1898 to 1902, gave it a flag, an anthem and a constitution, and made it the first in all Asia to break the shackles of Western Colonialism and the first democracy in all of Asia, the last of the Hispanic colonies and the first Asian country to be liberated, as the children of the French Revolution. From the perspective of the author, the American occupation of the Philippines, accomplished with much cruelty in the Philippine American War, and so shamefully with the Treaty of Paris, by which the United States paid Spain \$20 million for the Philippines, which Spain no longer owned - was marked by the understanding that the United States would prepare the Filipinos for independence, a pledge that was incorporated in a remarkable document drafted by the US Secretary of War Elihu Root, giving the defeated country, the entire Bill of Rights gratis et amore, something the Anglo-Saxons earned for 647 years at the cost of so much blood and the hangman's knot. The only counterpoint to Elihu Root was the Military Governor General Arthur MacArthur who acted like he was William the Conqueror and dealt with Filipinos as if he was King of the Philippines. Nevertheless, the United States fulfilled its pledge. And the American Occupation was dominated by one leader, Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Commonwealth, who steered his country to "total, absolute and complete independence" or so he thought. Interrupted by the Japanese attack and occupation during World War II, in a war as cruel and devastating as the Philippine-American War from 1898 to 1902, President Quezon died in exile in the United States. General Douglas MacArthur, the son of General Arthur MacArthur, fulfilled his personal pledge to liberate the Philippines at the cost of 100,000 Filipino lives, despite the fact that his role was

unnecessary, that the USA was about to win the War with the Atomic Bomb.
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