

## An Introduction To Philippine History Jose S Arcilla

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

"The authors reexamine world development - usually the province of economists - as professionals trained in the natural sciences. They show how we have and might use tested scientific and technical procedures and concepts, as well as science itself, to achieve much better results than what has been characteristic of the past. Leclerc and Hall contend that to scholars with a scientific background, the process of development, and the economic logic behind it, often look almost surrealistic. The basic question at the foundation of this review is this: Why should something so important as world development, something capable of absorbing such vast sums of money and of human goodwill, something that impacts the people and the environment so much, continue to be organized and planned using economic techniques and theories that are both unconfirmed experimentally and proven to have led to development failures?"--BOOK JACKET.

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. ----- About the Author+ + + Dr. Hilarion M. Henares Jr., known as Larry Henares, is a graduate of Ateneo de Manila, University of the Philippines, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an engineer, economist, educator, big businessman, writer, civic leader, public servant, and hobbyist (guns, books, amateur radio and electronics). He is a film maker who won the Famas Academy Award for the Best Documentary of the Year. He was a businessman who was awarded Young Businessman of the Year, and the Industrialist (more inside)

This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1903 edition. Excerpt: ... Introduction. The Philippine Islands having now become a permanent and very prominent part of the United States, information relative to them will therefore be eagerly sought by the public in general, and by our schools in particular. I have, therefore, deemed it expedient to embody the known History and the known Geography of the archipelago within the same cover, --being careful to so classify the subject-matter that those who may care to use it for a book of reference will find it convenient; also that teachers desirous of using it as a supplementary work on History and Geography, or for a special study of the Philippine Islands, may find it simple, appropriate, attractive and inspiring to their pupils. The information herein contained was collected by me while serving in the United States volunteer army in the islands. Part of it is a translation from the original Spanish History found in the archives of Manila, part of it was taken from old American records, and part was secured through the kindness of the Assistant Secretary of War; but a large part of it is the result of my personal observation and investigation. It is respectfully dedicated to American school children with the hope that it may find favor with our splendid generation. the author. chapter I. history. discovery. The Philippine Islands were discovered by Magellan (Hernando de Magellanes), a Portuguese navigator, sailing under the flag of Spain, March 31, 1521, --a time prior to which no authentic information relative to their history has been recorded. Magellan set sail from San Lucas, August 19, 1519, with five vessels; namely, the "Victoria," the "San Antonio," the "Santiago," the "Conceptione," and the "Trinidad." The object of his voyage was to find a western route...

Winner of the 1986 Masayoshi Ohira Book Prize Perhaps the single most important monograph to have appeared in modern Philippine history. --David Joel Steinberg, editor of In Search of Southeast Asia Distributed for Ateneo de Manila University Press

This volume is a comprehensive listing of reference sources for Philippine ethnology, excluding physical anthropology and de-emphasizing folklore and linguistics. It is published as part of the East-West Bibliographic Series. This listing includes books, journal articles, mimeographed papers, and official publications selected on the basis of the ratings of sixty-two Philippine specialists. Several titles were added to fill the need for material in certain areas.

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

Presents reference entries on the history of two wars fought by the United States at the turn of the twentieth century in Latin America and the Philippines, which established the country as an important world power.

Excerpt from The Philippine Islands, 1493-1803, Vol. 1: Explorations by Early Navigators, Descriptions of the Islands and Their Peoples, Their History and Records of the Catholic Missions; 1493-1529 The entrance of the United States of America into the arena of world-politics, the introduction of American influence into Oriental affairs, and the establishment of American authority in the Philippine archipelago, all render the history of those islands and their numerous peoples a topic of engrossing interest and importance to the reading public, and especially to

scholars, historians, and statesmen. The present work-its material care fully selected and arranged from a vast mass Of printed works and unpublished manuscripts - is Offered to the public with the intention and hope of casting light on the great problems which confront the American people in the Philippines; and of furnishing authentic and trustworthy material for a thorough and scholarly history of the islands. For this purpose, the Editors reproduce (mainly in English translation) contemporaneous documents which constitute the best original sources of Philippine history. Beginning with Pope Alexander VI's line of demarcation between the Spanish and the Portuguese dominions in the New World the course of history in the archipelago is thus traced through a period of more than three centuries, comprising the greater part of the Spanish régime. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at [www.forgottenbooks.com](http://www.forgottenbooks.com) This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

A comprehensive overview of the wars that saw the United States emerge as a world power; one that had immense implications for America, especially in Latin America and Asia. • Over 600 alphabetically organized entries in two volumes, covering leading individuals, battles, weapons systems, and events in the United States, Spain, and other nations, as well as economic, cultural, and social topics • Written by expert contributors, with distinguished scholars of American military history and of the era in which the Spanish-American War took place • Over 150 primary-source documents in a separate volume giving readers firsthand access to the way the Spanish-American War unfolded and was experienced • 350 photographs and illustrations, as well as 16 maps, providing a rich array of images to help readers visualize the war's key events and lasting impact • An exceptionally extensive bibliography guiding readers to significant additional resources in print

"I began this study with the intention of writing about the Filipino side of the Philippine-American War ... As my research progressed, however, I discovered a full understanding of the Philippine side of the war required more than just reading the documents in the PIR [Philippine Insurgent Records]. The actions of the Filipinos during the Philippine-American War could not be fully understood until they are placed in the broader context of Philippine history as whole. Without a broader view ... it is difficult to say who became the leaders or soldiers ... what they were fighting for, and why the Filipinos acted they way they did. What was lacking was the indigenous context - an examination of the larger Philippine world in which this war took place. Examining the indigenous context avoids the common error of assuming that Filipino notions of war resemble those of the Americans and that the Filipinos had similar strategic and tactical objectives and outlooks. The Filipinos did not have exactly the same outlook to warfare as the Americans because of the differences in history and circumstance. The influences on the martial thinking of the Filipinos was very different ... My study therefore became less focused on the Philippine-American War itself and more on the evolution of warfare as practiced by the indigenous inhabitants of the Philippine Islands from the 1500s until the early 1900s. The starting point was Philippine warfare at the moment of Spanish contact - 'pre-Hispanic warfare' - and the end point was warfare as practiced by the army of Emilio Aguinaldo and the Philippine Republic. My goal became to explain how the Filipinos got from the first point to the second, since I felt this approach offered the best way to understand Filipino strategies and tactics during the Philippine-American War"--Introduction.

A unique, revealing look at the history and contemporary culture of the Philippine Islands and their multicultural and foreign-influenced facets. \* An etiquette section that discusses respect and levels of interaction, first names and surnames, titles of respect, and core values versus surface values \* Twelve photographs of noteworthy figures such as physician and novelist Jose Rizal, nationalist Andres Bonifacio, and other Filipino heroes

"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

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reprinted works on the Philippines, promised by Miss Blair and Mr. Robertson, was not begun in time to be used in the preparation of this book. The appearance of this series will make easy a path which the present writer has found comparatively difficult, and will open the way for an incomparably better History of the Philippines than has ever yet been made. The drawings of ethnographic subjects, which partly illustrate this book, were made from objects in the Philippine Museum by Mr. Anselmo Espiritu, a teacher in the public schools of Manila. They are very accurate. Above every one else, in writing this book, the author is under obligations to his wife, without whose constant help and encouragement it could not have been written

20 essays on law and government in the Philippines.

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.

The history of the continuing struggle of the Philippines people for true independence and social justice.

An Introduction to Philippine History Ateneo University Press

This is a straight-forward and user-friendly guide to the Tagalog language. Tagalog for Beginners is the book to help you learn Tagalog (Filipino) on your own, easily and accurately—whether you're traveling to the Philippines for a vacation or a business trip, or you have ties to the large Tagalog-speaking community in the U.S., or you're simply a language lover. From the fascinating history of Philippines' language to how you speak it, join skilled teacher Barrios on a guided introduction—with a practical focus. After journeying through the carefully-paced explanations, conversations, cultural info, and activities in Tagalog for Beginners, learners will be able to use Tagalog (Filipino) in a wide range of common situations. From shopping for food to asking directions, from telling time to expressing how you feel, this book gives you the communication skills you need. The downloadable audio helps reinforce pronunciation and improve listening comprehension. Helpful suggestions guide heritage learners (those of Filipino descent but born outside the Philippines) on how to use the book most effectively for their needs. Key features include: Accompanying downloadable audio. Realistic dialogues to bring the language to life. Activities and exercises to help you read, write, speak and understand. Notes on the Tagalog language and history. A special section guides native (heritage) learners and instructors on how to use the book most effectively for their needs.

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