

History Of The Filipino People Teodoro A Agoncillo

The Philippines were claimed in the name of Spain in 1521 by Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese explorer sailing for Spain, who named the islands after King Philip II of Spain. They were then called Las Filipinas. By the 1830s Spanish culture and thought had penetrated into Filipino culture to the extent that the Filipino people began thinking about liberation from Spain. The government of Spain developed Filipino agriculture to the point that it was self-sufficient. Take a time-traveling journey of a thousand years of adventure and romance as you explore the unknown highways, byways, and strange ways of an almost forgotten world. Dip into a unique, eye-opening collection of true stories they didn't tell you at school. In this world, slaves get benefits worthy of a corporate highflier. A red-haired hard-to-handle Hong Kong-born Irish teenager marries a man determined to change his country's destiny. England's Queen Victoria is given the world's most expensive wedding dress, made by Filipinos. The last cavalry charge in American history begins with a hangover as the first Japanese bombs drop on the Philippines. A Scots-American widow finds a new purpose protecting and building lives for the indigenous Aeta people of the Zambales Mountains.

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)

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The central drama and Event of Truth of the History of the Filipino People was the same epochal epiphany that gave birth to it as a distinct nation and a people free and glorious in its revolutionary sovereignty crystallized and enacted and enforced as such in and as the Revolutionary Fight to the Death for Freedom. The Filipino nation as the Sovereign Filipino People was born as the Katipunan Revolution, as the Katipunan Revolutionary People. This is why until poet-philosopher and historian Domingo DC de Guzman discovered more than thirty years ago how the truth of, and about, the Katipunan-Philippine Revolution had wholly and entirely been suppressed, perverted and inverted for more than a hundred years now by all the Filipino historians, writers and intellectuals without a single exception, at the behest of the most corrupt ruling class in world history (the only one such to have betrayed and sold a revolution and a people three times to three colonialisms: this is also the monstrous and macabre and malignant reason why the Philippines has now become the world's most corrupt country-despite and against that fountainhead of everything great, glorious, and true, in the Filipino people, namely the Katipunan Revolution--: it was corrupted and twisted and perverted so by the most corrupt ruling class in the world), there was no such thing as Philippine history . And that is why having unearthed and carved it from out of a mountain of lies and downright inversions across these thirty years, DDC de Guzman can say in glittering poetic and literal truth that he discovered Philippine History, and that he has quite singlehandedly rescued it from that criminal oblivion, and liberated it from that malevolent suppression, of a hundred years and more, and why and how he can declare somewhere in these volumes this new history as his immortal and absolutely unique gift to the Filipino People...

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