

Course Rules

1. No Late Assignments
2. Passing Grade: 50%
3. Participate in Class

Course Outline

Prelim Exam

- Introduction to Philippine History
- Spanish Regime
- Filipino Revolts
- Emilio Aguinaldo Administration

Midterms Exam

- American Regime and Japanese Occupation
- 3rd Philippine Republic
- Marcos Regime and Martial Law
- EDSA Revolution, Cory Aquino Administration, 5th Philippine Republic

Prefinal Exam

- Concept of State, Government, and Constitution
- 1987 Philippine Constitution

Final Exam

- Legislative, Executive & Judicial Branch
- Constitutional Commissions & Local Government
- Public Accountability
- Taxation and Taxes

Grading System

Final Grade

Prelim Exam - 9%

Midterm Activities - 12%

Midterm - 9%

Final Activities - 30%

Prefinals - 15%

Finals - 25%

Discussions

History

- A guide, basis

Why do we study History?

- It provides Knowledge
- To be aware of our cultures, traditions, beliefs
- To know our ancestors (failures, successes)
- To find solution
- To appreciate our national heroes
- Knowing our identity
- Develop the very essence of nationalism and patriotism

Kasarinlan - peace

3 Major Concepts of the Evolutionary Theory of our Country

1. Legends and Myths
2. Biblical Concepts (Books of Genesis)
3. Scientific Studies
 - Pangaea and Continental Drift
 - Tectonic Plates
 - Volcanic Eruptions
 - The Land Bridge Theory
 - A Remnant of a lost Continent in the Pacific

Philippines

- The land of the brave Filipino People
- Asians
- Chinese were here already in the 7th Century
- Part of Southeast Asia
- Located above the equator
- Part of the Pacific Ring
- Tropical Climate (Wet Season and Dry Season)

Luzon Strait in the North

Pacific Ocean in the East

South China Sea and West Philippine Sea in the West

Celebes Sea in the South

Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Facts and Figures of the Philippines

17 Administrative Regions

1. Region I – Ilocos Region
2. Region II – Cagayan Valley
3. Region III – Central Luzon
4. Region IV-A – CALABARZON
5. MIMAROPA Region
6. Region V – Bicol Region
7. Region VI – Western Visayas
8. Region VII – Central Visayas
9. Region VIII – Eastern Visayas
10. Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula
11. Region X – Northern Mindanao
12. Region XI – Davao Region
13. Region XII – SOCCSKSARGEN
14. Region XIII – Caraga
15. NCR – National Capital Region
16. CAR – Cordillera Administrative Region
17. BARMM – Bangsamoro Autonomous Region

22 typhoons every year

Past Names of the Philippines

- Maniolas (Greek Name by Claudius Ptolemy)
- Ma-i (Chinese Name)
- Archipelago of St. Lazarus (Ferdinand Magellan)
- Islas Filipinas (Ruy Lopez de Villalobos)
- Philippines (American Name)
- Republika ng Pilipinas
- Pearl of the Orient Seas (Fr. Juan J. Delgado and popularized by Jose Rizal)

Filipino - A Spanish term and the Language

Pilipino - A Pinoy term

The one who discovered the Philippines is Ferdinand Magellan based on the Western World

Facts and Figures of the Pilipinos

Ancestry

1. Polynesian
2. Hispanic
3. Asian

3 Major Waves of Ancestors

First Wave

1. Negritos/Aetas
 - Nomads or Hunters and Gatherers
2. Indonese
 - Introduced the Lowland and the Highland
3. Malays
 - Introduced Civilizations
 - 80% of use Filipinos came from Negritos/Malays/Indonese ancestors
 - Introduced new economic life like rice cultivation, mining, weaving, pottery making, shipbuilding, livestock
 - Introduced the first form of Village
 - The first political unit is Balangay from the word Balanghay
 - Introduced the Malay Language and writings

Mambabatok - tattoo artist

Whang-od - oldest tattoo artist

Islam is the oldest religion in the Philippines. We became **Catholic** because of the Spaniards

Manila is a rich Islamic kingdom before the Spanish invasion

Raja Sulayman and Raja Lakandula

Filipinos were honest before based on the writing of a Chinese trader. Chinese trades like to barter with Filipinos before because they were honest.

Barter - oldest trade in the country.

Second Wave

1. Chinese
 - Introduced Buddhism
 - Mourning Pins

- Respect for Elders
- 2. Indians
 - Introduced Hinduism
 - Sanskrit
 - Language in Luzon is 10% - 15% came from India
- 3. Arabs
 - Reinforced Islam
 - Introduced the Sultanate System

Third Wave

Introduction to Philippine History

History

- Recorded events that happens in the past based on facts, evidence, and proofs.
- History is about the investigation, inquiry, study, and research o
- The study of past events, especially human events.
- The study of past events in chronological order.
- The discovery, collection, organization, and presentation of information about past events.
- Who we are and why we are the way we are.
- History is not just the past. History is the present

Why do we study History?

- Studying history helps us understand how events in the past made things the way they are today.
- To help us understand the way societies, communities, kingdoms
- It provides Knowledge
- To be aware of our cultures, traditions, beliefs
- To know our ancestors (failures, successes)
- To find solution
- To appreciate our national heroes
- It is used as a basis and a guide.

Why does History matter?

- History provides an account of how society has changed and developed over time.
- History helps us define our identity - who we are, where we come from, and how we are connected.
- History presents an opportunity to analyze and determine what actually occurred during a particular event and why.

Jobs that use History

1. Engineers
2. Lawyers
3. Teachers
4. CIA of FBI
5. Military
6. Archaeologists
7. Politicians

Historians

- Scholars who write about history
- A person who studies and writes about the past and is regarded as an authority on it.
- Are concerned with the continuous, methodical narrative and research of past events as relating to the human race; as well as the study of all history in time

“Histories should be studied because it is essential to individuals and to society”

- Peter N. Stearns

Everything has a history

1. Ideas
2. Wars
3. Countries
4. Sports
5. Television Shows

Physical Geography of the Philippines

Philippines

- An archipelago with 7641 islands
- Located in Asia
- Consists of 3 Prominent Regions
 1. Luzon
 2. Visayas
 3. Mindanao
- Capital City is Manila
- The largest Island is Luzon
- Surrounding Seas
 1. Pacific Ocean
 2. South China Sea/West Philippine Sea

3. Sulu Sea
4. Celebes Sea
- Famous Volcanoes
 1. Mayon Volcano
 2. Mount Apo
 3. Taal Volcano
 4. Mount Pinatubo

Possible Essay Questions:

1. Explain the meaning and significance of history
2. Describe the geographical location and characteristics of the Philippines
3. Discuss the Philippines in the early days before Spanish Colonization.

Spanish Conquest

Spice Islands - Malaku or Moluccas

Main Reasons for Magellan Expedition

1. God - Religion
2. Gold - Economy
3. Glory - Political

Secondary Reasons

1. Spice
2. Proving the theory that the earth is round

Fernando Magallanes also known as Ferdinand Magellan

Antonio Pigafetta - the source of information about the voyage of Magellan

Homonhon - found in Leyte

1st Mass and Cross in the Philippines

Location: Limasawa Islands

Priest: Pedro de Valderrama

1st Baptism is in Cebu and it was led by Rajah Humabon and Reyna Juana.

Living proof of Catholicism

1. Magellan's Cross
2. Sto. Nino

Some Notable Rajas and their Locations

1. Rajah Humabon - Cebu
2. Rajah Kolambu - Limasawa
3. Rajah Suliman - Maynila
4. Rajah Lakandula - Tondo

Notable Dates

April 7, 1521 - Magellan's Arrival

April 14, 1521 - Baptism of Rajah Humabon and Reyna Juan

April 27, 1521 - Battle of Mactan also called Kadaugan sa Mactan

Ruy Lopez de Villalobos - gave the name Las Islas Filipinas or "Filipinas"

Miguel Lopez de Legazpi - first gobernador heneral of the Philippines
Gobernador Heneral - ruler of the Philippines

Possible Essay Questions:

1. Discuss why our country was easily conquered by the Spaniards.
2. Explain why the Philippines was considered the “Pearl of the Orient Seas” by Rev. Fr. Delgado and Dr. Jose Rizal.
3. Discuss the economic changes in our country during the Spanish occupation.
4. Explain how the Spanish occupation changed our country’s history and affects the life of the Filipinos.
5. Explain why the Filipinos were not happy during the Spanish occupation.
6. Describe the Filipino community in Pre-Spanish times.
7. Will you consider the Filipinos a civilized people before the Spanish came to the Philippines?
8. Describe the Political system established by the Spanish Authorities in our country.
9. Discuss the government system in the Philippines before the Spanish colonization.

Spanish Regime

Filipino Revolts