

Midterms

The American Regime (1898 - 1946)

- When the Americans were the leader of the PH government
- The Americans were in the Philippines from 1898 to **July 4, 1946**.
- The American period or administration in the Philippines started from 1901 to 1935.

America

- A nation of several states
- A federal constitutional republic

Military Government (1898 - 1901)

April 6, 1898

- Emilio Aguinaldo held a series of meetings with **Captain Edward Wood** on behalf of **Commodore George Dewey** in Hong Kong regarding Filipino-American collaboration in the event of war breaking out between Spain and the US.

May 1, 1898

- Americans arrived in Manila Bay
- The great battle of Manila Bay happened

The Great Battle of Manila Bay

- A battle between the US Navy and Spanish Fleets in Manila Bay
- This resulted in a decisive victory for the Americans, and it **marked the beginning of the American colonization** of the Philippines, which lasted until 1946.

Reasons why the US came to the Philippines

- because of the Spanish - American war that occurred due to what happened in Cuba
- To fund and give weapons to the revolutionary government
- Strategic location

William McKinley

- the president when Americans came to the Philippines

Commodore George Dewey

- The Commodore of the US Navy fleet that arrived in Manila Bay.

June 12, 1898

- Emilio Aguinaldo returned from Hong Kong to the Philippines and issued the **Philippine Declaration of Independence**

December 10, 1898

- The Treaty of Paris was signed
- Spain officially withdraw their forces from the Philippines and ceded their sovereignty over the Philippines to the US.

Treaty of Paris

- This treaty ended the Spanish-American War and was signed between the United States and Spain.

Terms of the Treaty of Paris

1. Spain ceded Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines to the United States.
2. The United States agreed to pay Spain \$20 million for the Philippines.
3. Spain renounced all claims to Cuba.
4. The United States assumed responsibility for the Cuban debt.
5. The civil and political rights of the Filipinos were left to the American administration.

Emilio Aguinaldo was not informed about the Treaty of Paris.

January 23, 1899

- The inauguration of the Malolos Republic

Philippine-American War

- Started on **February 4, 1899.**
- Ended on **July 4, 1902.**

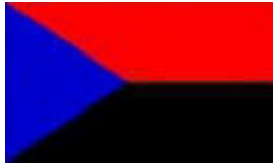
Antonio Luna

- Assassinated on **June 5, 1899**, because he believed that we should go to war with the Americans.
- Emilio Aguinaldo ordered his death.

Gregorio del Pilar

- Also known as Goyo.
- Known as one of the youngest generals in the Revolutionary Army.

- Died during the Battle of Tirad Pass.



General Gregorio del Pilar used this flag during the **Battle of Pasong Balite** and at the **Battle of Tirad Pass**. This Filipino flag is similar to the flag of Cuba, according to del Pilar.

Battle of Tirad Pass

- Happened on **December 2, 1899**.

March 1901

- Emilio Aguinaldo was captured in **Isabela Province**

July 2, 1902

- American government officially declared the end of the Philippine-American War

Civil Government (1901 - 1935)

William McKinley

- US President from 1897 to 1901.
- The Philippines are ours not to exploit, but to develop, civilize, educate, and to train in the science of self-government.

Theodore Roosevelt

- Became the President because of the assassination of William McKinley
- US President from 1901 to 1909

Two Commissions that assess the status of our country

- **Schurman Commission (1899)**
- **Taft Commission**

The Taft Commission

- A group of officials appointed to establish civil government in the Philippines.
- Also known as **The Second Philippine Commission**
- Created on **March 16, 1900**, by **US President William McKinley**
- Arrived in Manila on **June 3, 1900**.
- Disbanded on **October 16, 1916**.

Head of the Commission

- **William Howard Taft**

Members of the Commission

1. Luke E. Wright
2. Henry C. Ide
3. Dean C. Worcester
4. Bernard Moses

Taft Commission's mandate

1. Create a civil government in the Philippines
2. Draft a new constitution
3. Establish a system of laws and institutions
4. Train the Filipinos in self-government guided by a set of instructions.

Elihu Root

- Wrote the set of instructions of the Taft Commission

\$1,000,000 for building and repairing roads and bridges.

From **September 1900** to **August 1902**, it enacted more than **400** laws

June 11, 1901

- Supreme Court was established by the **Taft Commission** through the enactment of its **Act No. 136**.

September 1901

- Taft Commission was expanded to three pro-American Filipinos

First 3 members

1. Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera
2. Benito Legarda
3. Jose Luzurriaga

Civil Government

- Inauguration on **July 04, 1901**

William Howard Taft

- First Civil Governor of the Civil Government
- Served from 1901 to 1904
- He was known for his policy "**the Philippines for the Filipinos**"

- Exercised both **Executive** and **Legislative** power
- Asked the US government to pass a law that governs the Philippines

Executive Branch

- Today it is the Office of the President and the Office of the Vice President

Legislative Branch

- Today it is the Congress of the Philippines which consists of the Senate of the Philippines and the House of Representatives

Philippine Bill of 1902

- Also known as **Cooper Act** or **Philippine Organic Act**
- Sponsored by **US Representative Henry A. Cooper** and signed into law by **Theodore Roosevelt**
- Passed on July 1, 1902.

Key Provisions of the Philippine Bill of 1902

1. Establishment of a bicameral legislature
 - Composed of a **Philippine Commission (Upper House)** and a **Philippine Assembly (Lower House)**. The Philippine Commission was initially appointed by the US President, while the members of the Philippine Assembly were elected by the people.
2. Appointment of a Governor-General or Civil Governor
 - **Interior, Public Information, Finance and Justice, and Commerce and Police**
3. Bill of Rights to the Filipinos
4. Appointment of two Filipino Resident Commissioners
 - Represents the Philippines in the US Congress but without voting rights
5. Conservation of the country's natural resources for the Filipinos

July 30, 1907

- First free national Election for members of all the Filipino lawmaking body
- **80 Delegates Won** from the **Nacionalista Party**

Philippine Assembly

- Inaugurated on **October 16, 1907**, at the Manila Grand Opera House.

Speaker of the Assembly

- Most powerful Filipino during the time

Sergio Osmeña Sr.

- First Highest Filipino Official during the American Regime
- First Speaker of the Assembly

Manuel L. Quezon

- First Majority Leader of the Philippine Assembly

Vicente Singson

- First Minority Leader of the Philippine Assembly

Resident Commissioners

- The Philippine Bill of 1902 gave Filipinos the right to be represented by two Filipino resident commissioners in the United States Congress.
- They could speak out for or against any bill in Congress affecting the Philippines.
- **Manuel L. Quezon** was also a resident commissioner from 1909 to 1916 and was one of the greatest Filipino resident commissioners.
- A total of 15 people served as resident commissioners, 10 during the Insular government era (1907 - 1935) and 5 during the Commonwealth Era (1935 - 1946)

First Resident Commissioners

1. **Benito Legarda**
2. **Pablo Ocampo**

Cayetano Arellano

- First Filipino **Chief Justice** of the **Philippine Supreme Court**

Florentino Torres

- First Filipino **Attorney General**

Gregorio Araneta

- First Filipino **Secretary of Finance and Justice**
- Appointed in 1908

Jones Law of 1916

- Provide greater autonomy to the Philippines.
- Also known as Philippine Autonomy Act
- Superseded the Philippine Bill of 1902
- Sponsored by **William Atkinson Jones** and signed by President **Woodrow Wilson**

Key Provisions of Jones Law

1. Establishment of a bicameral Philippine Legislature: The law established a bicameral **Philippine Legislature**, composed of a **Senate** and a **House of Representatives**. The members of both chambers were elected by the people of the Philippines.
2. Granting of legislative powers exclusively to Filipinos.
3. **Establishment of a Philippine Commonwealth**: The law provided for the creation of a Philippine Commonwealth, which would serve as a transitional government in preparation for full independence from the United States.
4. Creation of a bill of rights

Philippine Commission became the **Senate**

Philippine Assembly became the **House of Representatives**

Under Jones Law,

Executive Power: Governor-General (an American)

- Appointed by the President of the United States.

Legislative Power: exclusive to the Filipinos

- Created two houses: the House of Representatives (lower house) and the Philippine Senate (upper house).

Judicial Power: Chief Justice (Filipino) and associate justices (Filipino and American)

- Appointed by the President of the United States.

October 3, 1916

- First Election of the Philippine Legislature

October 16, 1916

- Inauguration of the Philippine Legislature

First Speaker of the House of Representatives

- Sergio Osmeña Sr.

First Senate President

- Manuel L. Quezon

Both of them were under the **Nacionalista Party**.

Nacionalista Party

- The oldest political party in both the Philippines and Southeast Asia
- Founded in 1907

- Presidents from Nacionalista Party
 1. Manuel L. Quezon
 2. Sergio Osmena Sr.
 3. Ramon Magsaysay
 4. Carlos P. Garcia
 5. Ferdinand Marcos

Filipinos are involved in **World War 1**

Wood-Forbes Mission

- The fact-finding commission that was sent to the Philippines by newly elected U.S. president Warren Harding in March 1921
- Led by **Leonard Wood** (current Governor-General of the Philippines) and **William Cameron Forbes**
- Concluded that Filipinos were not yet ready for independence from the United States in **October 1921**

November 1931

- Philippine Legislature sent OsRox on a mission to the US for the passage of an independence law

Hare-Hawes-Cutting Bill

- Filed by Harry Hawes
- Approved in December 1932 but vetoed by **President Herbert Hoover**
- Repassed on January 17, 1933

Antis

- Headed by Manuel L. Quezon
- The law's provisions on trade relations were disadvantageous to the Philippines.
- He objected to the provision limiting the immigration of Filipinos to the U.S.
- He also objected to the retention by the U.S. of military bases in the Philippines.

Pros

- Headed by Sergio Osmeña Sr. and Manuel Roxas
- They believe that it was the best independence law that Filipinos could obtain from the U.S.

October 17, 1933

- The Philippine legislature rejected the **Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act**.

Tydings-McDuffie Law

- The U.S. Congress enacted a new independence bill sponsored by Senator **Milliard Tydings** and Representative **John McDuffie**.
- Signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on **March 24, 1934**.

July 30, 1934

- Election of the members of the constitutional convention was elected

Claro M. Recto

- Head of the Philippine Constitutional Convention for the 1935 Constitution

Philippines Constitutional Convention

- the purpose is to create the PH Constitution

Constitution

- the basis of the PH Government

Commonwealth Government (1935 - 1946)

- Also known as the Transitory Government

February 8, 1935

- The 1935 Philippine Constitution was promulgated

March 23, 1935

- Franklin Roosevelt approved the 1935 Philippine Constitution

May 14, 1935

- The 1935 Philippine Constitution was ratified by the Filipinos

September 16, 1935

- First Presidential Election in the Philippines

November 15, 1935

- Inauguration of the First Philippine Republic

Presidential Candidates

1. Manuel L. Quezon
2. Emilio Aguinaldo
3. Gregorio Aglipay

First Elected President of the Philippines

- Manuel L. Quezon

First Vice President of the Philippines

- Sergio Osmeña Sr.

Social Contributions of America

Social Progress during the American Period

1. Education
2. Religious Development
3. Rise of the Aglipayan Church

Education

Education Comparison between Spain and US

Spain

1. Christianizing the pagan natives was more important than giving them an education
2. It was only in the closing decades of Spanish rule that some system of public school education was introduced by Spain in the Philippines.

America

1. "To educate, to train in the science of self-government
2. Americans made it a policy to teach English to the Filipinos

Act No. 74 of the Taft Commission

- Was enacted (made law) on January 1901.
- Established the Philippine Public School System
- It provided free primary education and the establishment of a school to train Filipino teachers.
- Elementary (7 years)
- High School (4-year course)

August 23, 1901

- The arrival of the First Group of 600 teachers on board the transport ship named **Thomas**

Thomasites - The first group of Teachers from the US.

The University of the Philippines

- was created in **1908** by **Act No. 1870 of the First Philippine Legislature**

Filipino pensionados - bright young Filipino students

By 1935, there were 1,229,242 students enrolled in 7,330 public schools throughout the country. The private schools, which numbered about 400, had a total student population of 97,500.

“No people ever accepted the blessings of education with more enthusiasm than the Filipinos” - **Governor-General Frank Murphy** - 1935

Religion

Americans introduced **Protestantism**

The **Protestants** sought to win the Filipinos through friendly persuasion.

Presbyterians (1899)

Baptists (1900)

The Disciples of Christ (1905)

Methodist Episcopalians (1908)

Rise of the Aglipayan Church

Philippine Independent Church

- Established in Manila on August 03, 1902
- Founded by **Isabelo delos Reyes**
- Also known as Iglesia Filipina Independiente
- They became **Aglipayan Church**

Isabelo delos Reyes

- Also founded the **Democratic Labor Union** on **July 1901**.
- He proclaimed **Father Gregorio Aglipay** as the **Supreme Bishop** of the Philippine Independent Church

On October 17, 1902

- Aglipay agreed to head the new Church.

January 18, 1903

- Aglipay was formally consecrated as the **Supreme Bishop**

In 1939, 9.8% of the PH population was claimed to be **Aglipayans**

Political Contributions of America

“The Philippines are ours not to exploit, but to develop, civilize, educate, and to train in the science of self-government” - **William McKinley (25th US President)**

The Taft Commission
Civil Government
Philippine Assembly
Resident Commissioners
The Filipinization of the Government
The Jones Law of 1916
The Wood-Forbes Mission
The OSROX (Sergio Osmena and Manuel Roxas) Mission
Transitory Government

Economic Contributions of America

American Economic Policy

The Philippine Bill of 1902 declared that all public lands and natural resources of the Philippines are for “the benefit of the inhabitants.”

New Prosperity

The new prosperity of the Philippines as a colony of America was shown in the following ways:

1. Population explosion
2. New Land Policy
3. Agricultural increase and communications
4. Free trade with America
5. Business Boom
6. New Industries
7. Improvement in transportation
8. Better government budget
9. New banks
10. Participation in international exhibitions

Population Explosion

New Land Policy

1. **Homestead Act in 1924** allowed any Filipino to own up to 24 hectares of public land.
2. All lands had to be registered, and their owners got **Torrens titles**.

Torrens title

- a land registration and land transfer system, in which a state creates and maintains a register of land holdings, which serves as the conclusive evidence of the title of the person recorded on the register as the proprietor, and of all other interests recorded on the register.

Agricultural Increase

1. The Filipinos and the Americans cooperated to revive agriculture.
2. In 1902, the **Bureau of Agriculture** was created.
3. In 1903, the American Congress sent a **\$3 million** emergency fund to import rice and carabaos from other Asian countries.
4. Modern farm tools from the United States were also introduced.

Free Trade with America

1. Most important economic change
2. A country has to trade with other countries abroad to develop.
3. We were introduced to the big American market and American products were bought by Filipinos.
4. The Americans were the richest people in the mid-20th century.
5. American products could enter the Philippines without paying customs

tariffs

Business Boom

- Retail trade inside the Philippines also doubled from, **1907-1935**.
- Filipinos had more money to buy different things, however, they liked to buy imported goods

New Industries

- The Philippines entered the **Industrial Age**.
- The Americans invented mass production in big factories
- Manila: **coconut oil, cigars, cigarettes, sugar, rope, and textiles**.
- Marikina: **shoes**
- Ilocos: **blankets and towels**
- Bulacan, Laguna, Tayabas, Bohol, and Pangasinan: **hats and mats**
- Pampanga, Rizal, and Bulacan: **rattan and wood furniture**
- Albay, Rizal, and Laguna: **pottery and bricks**

Improvement in Transportation and Communications

- The Filipinos enjoyed the automobile, electric street car (**tranvía**), airplane, telephone, wireless telegraph, radio, and movies.
- Americans developed our railroads in Luzon, Cebu, and Panay.
- Pier 7 in Manila became the **largest port in Asia**.
- Manila became the **center of air travel in Asia**.
- The **telephone and telegraph system in our country was the best in Asia**.
- The **best newspapers, radio stations, and postal services in Asia**.

Better Budget

- The Philippine budget was balanced even during the Great World Depression in the 1930s.
- In the 1930s, other governments had huge deficits and problems but the Philippines' colonial budget had a surplus

New Banks

- In 1906, the **Postal Savings Bank** was introduced.

- **Philippine National Bank** was established in 1906.
- Rural credit groups for farmers helped to reduce usury in the provinces

International Exhibitions and Meetings

- The Philippines was projected into the world's limelight because it participated in international exhibitions, conferences, and meetings.
- Filipino athletes were able to join the **Olympics**
- The Philippine Army Band became world-famous at the GoldenGate Exposition, held in San Francisco, California in 1939.

Economic Problems

- We sold our raw materials cheaply and bought expensive manufactured goods from America
- Colonial mentality became worse
- Labor and peasant unrest spread in the 1920s and 1930s
- American capitalists and businessmen controlled the new companies.

The Japanese Period (1942 - 1945)

President Manuel L. Quezon

- Was the president during that time

General Douglas MacArthur

- Declared Manila an open city on the advice of Commonwealth President Manuel L. Quezon to avoid its destruction.
- **Chief U.S. military adviser** to the Philippines

December 8, 1941

- Japan attacked Pearl Harbor

December 9, 1941

- Manila was attacked by Japanese Forces

December 12, 1941

- American Asiatic Fleet in the Philippines withdrew to Java

December 22, 1941

- Japanese troops landed in Luzon specifically at the Lingayen Gulf and advanced across central Luzon toward Manila.

Lt. Gen. Masaharu Homma

- commander of the Japanese 14th Army which landed on Lingayen Gulf.

December 25, 1941

- General MacArthur declared Manila an open city.

Tomoyuki Yamashita

- Assigned to defend the Philippines from the advancing Allied forces later in the war, and while unable to prevent the Allied advance, he was able to hold on to part of Luzon until after the formal **Surrender of Japan** in August 1945.

January 2, 1942

- Japan occupied Manila

January 3, 1942

- General Masaharu Homma issued a proclamation announcing the end of the American occupation

March 11, 1942

- General MacArthur escaped to Australia.

Japanese Military Forces declared martial law. The rules are the following

1. First Order: Surrender all firearms
2. Second Order: Detention camps became places of torture
3. Third Order: Priests suspected of engaging in subversion activities were also imprisoned.
4. As early as **January 14, 1942**, **Colonel Murosawa** head of the religious section of the Japanese Army issued a Declaration to Christians in the Philippines. By 1943, parish priests were required to use their pulpits to convince the people that it was useless to resist Japanese rule.
5. General Homma allowed the Commonwealth to stay for the moment. He ordered all public officials to continue to discharge their duties.
6. Curfew first from 8:00pm – 6:00am then from 12:00mn – 6:00am.
7. The total blackout was lifted on May 4, 1942, after the fall of Bataan.
8. Arbitrary arrests and executions were done by the kempeitai (military police) at any time of the day.
9. “Kura” most feared word (an inward wave of hand meant “come here!” signified disaster and an outward wave of hand meant “dismiss” or “scram”).
10. Many were also executed on mere suspicion of being with the resistance movement.
11. No one could travel without a pass from its army. (This prohibition on travel was lifted after the fall of Corregidor)
12. Taliba, La Vanguardia, Tribune, and Liwayway were allowed to continue publication but under rigid censorship by the government.
13. Many theaters switched from movies to stage shows.

Mickey Mouse Money

- was circulated that provoked inflation in such an alarming situation.
- a type of currency used during World War II by American soldiers in certain areas of the Pacific Theater

Bataan March

- This happened after **April 9, 1942**, when U.S. General Edward King Jr. surrendered his approximately 75,000 troops at Bataan.
- The prisoners were forced to walk over 100 kilometers from Mariveles, Bataan, to Capas, Tarlac.
- The Bataan March resulted in the deaths of thousands of prisoners due to exhaustion, dehydration, malnutrition, and disease. It is estimated that approximately 10,000 Filipinos and 1,000 Americans died during the march.

Araw ng Kagitingan

- Celebrated every April 9
- Commemorates the fall of Bataan to Japanese troops during World War II

Comfort Women

- Women and girls that were forced into sexual slavery by the Imperial Japanese Army.
- According to a research report of one section of SCAP, there were **12 houses of relaxation (comfort stations)** and **5 brothels for privates and non-commissioned officers.**

KALIBAPI (Kapisanan sa Paglilingkod sa Bagong Pilipinas)

- was established on December 2, 1942.
- was formed by the Japanese military administration in the Philippines as a means of gaining local support and cooperation from Filipinos.
- Puppet Government of the Japanese.

Aim

- To bring about the rapid reconstruction of the Philippines and the rehabilitation of the Filipino people.
- To organize a new government structure in the Philippines.

June 18, 1943

- KALIBAPI members appointed a committee to nominate the members of the **Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence (PCPI)**

September 4, 1943

- Constitution was brought to the Public

September 7, 1943

- Ratification of the Japanese-sponsored Constitution.

October 14, 1943

- The Second Philippine Republic was established.

Second Philippine Republic (Japanese-sponsored Philippine Republic)

- President: **Jose P. Laurel**
- Vice President: **Benigno Aquino Sr.** and **Ramon Anancia**

Hukbalahap

- also known as the **Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapon (People's Army Against the Japanese)**
- Led by Luis Taruc, a communist party member since 1939.
- Also known as **Huks**
- Founded on March 1942

August 1, 1944

- Manuel L. Quezon died
- Sergio Osmena Sr became the President

October 20, 1944

- General Douglas MacArthur returned and Leyte Landing happened

July 1945

- Gen MacArthur took over the Philippines from the Japanese.

August 6 and 9 1945

- US Bombed Hiroshima and Nagasaki Japan.

August 15, 1945

- The Japanese government surrendered to the Americans after the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki Japan.
- This marked the end of the war in the Pacific and the end of the Japanese Occupation

September 1945

- The peace treaty was signed between the allied forces headed by Douglas MacArthur, the representatives of the other allied countries, and the representative of the Emperor of Japan.

April 1946

- The election for the last commonwealth president and the vice president happened
- **Manuel Roxas** won as **President**
- **Elpidio Quirino** won as **Vice President**.

Third Philippine Republic

- Was inaugurated on July 4, 1946.

- the two landmarks of which were the enactment of the **Jones Law in 1916** (in which the U.S. Congress pledged independence for the Philippines once Filipinos have proven their capability for self-government) and the **Philippine Independence Act of 1934** (popularly known as **Tydings-McDuffie**) which put in place a ten-year transition period during which the Philippines had Commonwealth status
- marked the fulfillment of the long struggle for independence that began with the Philippine Revolution on August 23, 1896.
- Also known as Post-American Era
- Presidents serve for 4 years but can be re-elected

Manuel Acuna Roxas (1946 - 1948)

- Bar Topnotcher in 1913
- Died in 1948

Objectives of his Administration

1. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of war-ravaged Philippines
2. Improvement of the ruined economy

Achievements:

1. The ratification of the Bell Trade Act
2. The inclusion of the Parity Amendment in the Constitution
3. The signing of the 1947 Military Bases Agreement
4. Adopted the pro-American policy

Elpidio Rivera Quirino (1948 - 1953)

- was elected first vice president of the independent Republic of the Philippines, serving under Manuel Roxas

Objectives of his Administration

1. Economic reconstruction of the nation
2. Restoration of the faith and confidence of people

Achievements:

Ramon del Fierro Magsaysay (1953 - 1957)

- Known as the president of the masses

Objectives of his Administration

Achievements:

Carlos P. Garcia (1957 - 1961)

- was a Filipino teacher, poet, orator, lawyer, public official, and guerrilla leader.
-

Objectives of his Administration

1. Aimed at reviving old Filipino cultural traditions which might have become extinct as the result of the adoption of Spanish and American cultures through colonization

Achievements:

1. Filipino First policy
2. The austerity program was aimed at curbing graft and corruption
3. One of the the founders of Association of Southeast Asia
4. The precursor of the Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Diosdado P. Macapagal

- Was the Vice President of Carlos P. Garcia
- Bar Topnotcher
- Elected president of the constitutional convention that drafted what became the 1973 constitution.

Objectives of his Administration

1. Macapagal fought to suppress graft and corruption within the government and also tax evasion.
2. He also aimed to stimulate the economy and placed the peso in the free currency-exchange market, encouraging the wealthiest families to invest
3. Macapagal also passed the **Land Reform Bill** which freed many farmers from slavery as tenant farmers.

Achievements during his Administration:

1. Changed the Independence Day from July 4, 1946 to June 12, 1898
2. Formed the **Maphilindo (Malaysia, the Philippines, and Indonesia)** through a foreign policy. This paved the way for the creation of the **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)**.

Ferdinand Emmanuel Edralin Marcos (1965 - 1973)

- Served for 20 years
- Won the Election in 1965
- Reelected in 1969
- Won 1981 elections
- Won 1986 snap elections but was driven into exile by the **People Power Movement**
- Died on **September 28, 1989**.

Achievements:

1. Infrastructure Development: It is generally known that Marcos had the most infrastructure and constitutional accomplishments, which were equivalent to those of all former presidents of the Philippines.
2. Food Sufficiency
3. Educational Reform
4. Agrarian Reform

5. Primary Health Care
6. Housing for the Masses
7. Energy Self-Reliance: Marcos initiated a program to achieve energy self-sufficiency by developing the country's energy resources, including hydroelectric, geothermal, and coal-fired power plants.
8. Export Development
9. Labor Reform
10. Unprecedented Infrastructure Growth
11. Political Reform
12. Fiscal Reform
13. Peace and Order

Downfall

1. Rampant corruption
2. Political Mismanagement by his relatives and cronies
3. Having looted billions of dollars from the Filipino treasury
4. Notorious nepotist
5. Appointing family members and close friends to high positions in his cabinet
6. The Philippine government today is still paying interest on more than US\$28 billion in public debts incurred during his administration.
7. Marcos's health deteriorated rapidly due to kidney ailments
8. Marcos called a snap presidential election for 1986, with more than a year left in his term.
9. The final tally of the National Movement for Free Elections, an accredited poll watcher, showed Aquino winning by almost 800,000 votes. However, the government tally showed Marcos winning by almost 1.6 million votes.
10. Popular sentiment in Metro Manila sided with Aquino, leading to a massive, multisectoral congregation of protesters, and the gradual defection of the military to Aquino led by Marcos' cronies, Enrile and Ramos.
11. The "People Power movement" drove Marcos into exile, and installed Corazon Aquino as the new president

September 21, 1972

- Marcos declared Martial Law and suspended the writ of habeas corpus

Martial Law PLEDGES

- Peace and Order
- Land Reform
- Economic Development
- Development of Moral Values

Government Reforms
Educational Reforms
Social Services

Why did Marcos declare Martial Law?

Ferdinand Marcos declared Martial Law in the Philippines on September 21, 1972, citing the need to restore order and protect the nation from Communist insurgency, Muslim separatists, and other forms of violence and lawlessness.

However, many historians believe that Marcos used the declaration of Martial Law as a way to consolidate his power and suppress political opposition, as well as to extend his term as president beyond the two-term limit set by the Philippine Constitution. Marcos suspended the writ of habeas corpus, which allowed him to detain political dissidents without trial, and imposed strict censorship on the media.

During the Martial Law era, thousands of people were imprisoned, tortured, or killed, and the Philippine economy suffered due to mismanagement and corruption by the Marcos regime. Martial Law lasted for almost a decade until it was lifted in 1981, but Marcos remained in power until he was forced to flee the country in 1986 during the People Power Revolution.

Rolex 12

- the collective name of twelve of the closest and most powerful advisers of President Ferdinand Marcos during the martial law years in the Philippines from 1972 to 1981

1973 Constitution

Batasang Pambansa

- is the former unicameral legislative body of the Philippines that replaced the bicameral Congress during the Presidency of Ferdinand Marcos
- Established in 1978 under the 1973 Philippine Constitution
- Was dissolved in 1986 following the EDSA People Power Revolution, which ousted the Marcos dictatorship and restored democracy to the Philippines. It was replaced by the current bicameral Congress, which consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

KBL (Kilusang Bagong Lipunan)

- Formerly known as **Kilusang Bagong Lipunan ng Nagkakaisang Nacionalista, Liberal, at iba pa.**

- Formed in 1978
- A right-wing party

January 17, 1981

- President Marcos announced the lifting of martial law via Proclamation No. 2045; in his address, he also inaugurated the "New Republic."

June 16, 1981

- First National Election since 1969.

1981 Presidential Candidates

1. Ferdinand Marcos Sr. - KBL
2. Alejo Santos - Nacionalista Party

Fourth Philippine Republic (1981 - 1986)

- Announced by **Ferdinand Marcos Sr** during his inauguration speech in 1981.

Ferdinand Emmanuel Edralin Marcos

- Was the prime minister from 1978 to 1981

Cesar Virata

- Was the Prime Minister from 1981 to 1986

August 21, 1983

- **Ninoy Aquino Jr.** was assassinated
- **August 21** then became known as Ninoy Aquino day

Ninoy Aquino Jr.

- a Filipino politician and prominent opposition leader during the era of martial law in the Philippines.

Ronald Reagan

- urged Marcos to hold free and fair elections, and warned that the US would not support a fraudulent election.
- President of the US.

1986 National Elections

- President Ferdinand E. Marcos declared a snap election in **November 1985** in response to mounting pressure from opposition groups and growing discontent among the Filipino people.

February 7, 1986

- Date of the snap elections

Presidential Candidates

1. Ferdinand Marcos Sr. (KBL)
2. Corazon Aquino (PDP-Laban and UNIDO)

Vice Presidential Candidates

1. Arturo Tolentino (KBL)
2. Salvador Laurel (PDP-Laban and UNIDO)

PDP-Laban (Partido Demokratiko Pilipino–Lakas ng Bayan)

- Founded by **Aquilino Q. Pimentel Jr. (PDP)** and **Benigno S. Aquino Jr. (LABAN)**

UNIDO (United Nationalist Democratic Organization)

- originally known as the United Democratic Opposition.
- was the main political multi-party electoral alliance of the traditional political opposition during the turbulent last years of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos in the mid-1980s.

COMELEC declared Ferdinand Marcos as the winner

NAMFREL declared Corazon Aquino as the winner

NAMFREL (National Citizens Movement for Free Elections)

- an election watchdog in Philippines.
- It is known to have introduced non-partisan national election monitoring to the Philippines after exposing the issues involved with the 1986 Snap Elections

February 20, 1986

- Marcos-Laurel was proclaimed as the snap election winner.

According to the **International Observer Delegation**, the "election of the February 7 was not conducted in a free and fair manner" due to the influence and power of the administration of Ferdinand Marcos.

Ricardo Vidal

- Catholic Bishops' Conference of the Philippines President Cardinal
- released a declaration stating that "a government does not of itself freely correct the evil it has inflicted on the people then it is our serious moral obligation as a people to make it do so."

US Senate passed a resolution stating the same as Ricardo Vidal

February 22, 1986

- Juan Ponce Enrile & Lt. Gen. Fidel Ramos' resignation at Camp Aguinaldo

Col. Gregorio "Gringo" Honasan

- Lead the **Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM)**
- Launched a failed coup d'état against Ferdinand Marcos, prompting a large number of civilians to attempt to prevent Marcos from wiping the RAM rebels out.

Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM)

- Also attempted six coups d'état against the administration of Corazon Aquino.

Jaime Cardinal Sin

- instrumental in the historic and peaceful **1986 People Power Revolution**, which toppled the dictatorship and ended martial law under Ferdinand Marcos, and installed Corazon Aquino as his successor in the Fifth Republic of the Philippines
- also a key figure in the **2001 EDSA Revolution** that replaced President Joseph Estrada with Gloria Macapagal Arroyo.

Feb 22, 1986 – Feb 25, 1986

- People Power Revolution

People Power Anniversary

- Celebrated every February 25
- No longer a regular holiday since the Presidency of Bongbong Marcos

Fifth Philippine Republic (1987 - present)

Corazon Aquino

- Icon of democracy
- First elected female head of state in Asia
Best remembered for leading the 1986 EDSA People Power Revolution, which toppled the authoritarian regime of the late strongman Ferdinand Marcos and restored democracy in the Philippines.

Objectives

1. Restore democracy and good governance to the Philippines

2. To heal the wounds caused by years of dictatorship and corruption under the Marcos regime.

Achievements

1. Established Presidential Commission on Good Government (PCGG)
2. **Restoring democracy:** Aquino's government established a new constitution that provided for free and fair elections, restored the rule of law, and re-established democratic institutions that had been dismantled during the Marcos dictatorship.
3. **Promoting human rights:** Aquino's government released political prisoners and established a commission to investigate human rights abuses committed under the Marcos regime. She also signed the Philippine Constitution's Bill of Rights, which enshrined the protection of human rights in law.
4. **Land reform:** Aquino implemented a comprehensive agrarian reform program that redistributed land to farmers, giving them ownership over the land they had worked for decades.
5. **Economic liberalization:** Aquino pursued policies that liberalized the economy and encouraged foreign investment, which led to increased economic growth and stability.
6. **Peace and stability:** Aquino's government negotiated a peace agreement with the Moro National Liberation Front, which ended decades of conflict in the southern Philippines.
7. **International standing:** Aquino's government helped restore the Philippines' international standing and reputation, which had been tarnished by years of dictatorship and corruption under the Marcos regime.

Fidel V. Ramos (1992 - 1998)

- First protestant president of the country
- Only Filipino officer in history to have held every rank in the Philippine military from Second Lieutenant to Commander-in-Chief
- Head of the Philippine Constabulary, the country's national police force
- was one of Marcos' trusted advisers, for which he was known as a member of the Rolex 12, an elite group of loyal to Marcos himself

Objectives

- **Philippines 2000 Five-Point Program**
 1. Peace and Stability
 2. Economic Growth and Sustainable Development
 3. Energy and Power Generation
 4. Environmental Protection

5. Streamlined Bureaucracy

Achievements

- Southern Philippines Council for Peace and Development
 - ARMM (Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao)
 - Peace Agreement with the MNLF
 - Increased foreign investments
1. **Economic Reforms:** FVR's administration implemented economic policies that paved the way for the country's economic growth. He pursued the privatization of government assets, deregulation of industries, and the liberalization of the economy.
 2. **Agrarian Reform:** He implemented the **Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)**, which aimed to redistribute land to farmers to help alleviate poverty in rural areas.
 3. **Peace and Order:** FVR's administration successfully negotiated peace with various rebel groups in the country, including the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and the National Democratic Front (NDF).
 4. **Infrastructure Development:** FVR's administration implemented numerous infrastructure projects, including the construction of major highways, bridges, and airports.
 5. **International Relations:** FVR strengthened the country's relations with other countries by promoting economic and diplomatic ties. He also played a key role in the establishment of the **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)** and the **World Trade Organization (WTO)**.
 6. **Environmental Protection:** FVR's administration implemented various programs and policies to address environmental concerns in the country, including the **Clean Air Act** and the **Solid Waste Management Act**.
 7. **Technological Advancement:** FVR's administration made efforts to modernize the country's technology sector by establishing the **Department of Information and Communications Technology (DICT)**.

Joseph Estrada (1998 - 2001)

- Gained popularity as a film actor, playing the lead role in over 100 films in an acting career spanning 33 years
- **Erap**

Objectives

- **War against the MILF:** In 2000 he declared an "all-out-war" against the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and captured its headquarters and other camps.

- Creation of the **Presidential Anti-Organized Crime Task Force (PAOCTF)** with the objective of minimizing, if not totally eradicating, car theft and worsening kidnapping cases in the country
- **Presidential Anti-Crime Commission**

Achievements

- Estrada arrested criminal warlords and kidnapping syndicates
 - The Preservation of the Carabao
 - The Construction of Irrigation Projects
1. **Poverty Alleviation:** Erap's administration implemented the Social Reform Agenda, which aimed to reduce poverty and improve the standard of living for Filipinos. This included programs such as the "Katas ng VAT" and the "Lingap para sa Mahirap" initiatives.
 2. **Education Reforms:** Erap's administration implemented the "Gastambide-Wasil" program, which aimed to improve the quality of education in public schools. He also launched the "Balik Eskwela" campaign to encourage out-of-school youth to return to school.
 3. **Healthcare:** Erap's administration implemented the "Alagaan natin Ating Kalusugan" program, which aimed to improve access to healthcare for Filipinos, particularly for those in rural areas.
 4. **Infrastructure Development:** Erap's administration implemented various infrastructure projects, including the construction of major highways and bridges.
 5. **Peace and Order:** Erap's administration launched the "Oplan Makabayan" program, which aimed to address the issue of crime and insurgency in the country.
 6. **Foreign Relations:** Erap made efforts to strengthen the country's relations with other countries, particularly with its Asian neighbors. He also supported the Philippine claim to the Spratly Islands.
 7. **Tourism:** Erap's administration launched the "Philippines 2000" campaign, which aimed to promote the country as a tourist destination and attract foreign investments.

EDSA II (the Second EDSA Revolution)

- was a political protest from January 17–20, 2001 which peacefully overthrew the government of Joseph Estrada, the thirteenth president of the Philippines.

Gloria Macapagal Arroyo (2001 - 2010)

- **PGMA**

- Second Female President
- Became President through EDSA 2

May 1, 2001

- EDSA 3 against arroyo administration
- Manila was declared in State of Rebellion

President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo's 10-point Agenda

1. The creation of six million jobs in six years via more opportunities given to entrepreneurs, the tripling of the number of loans for lending to small and medium enterprises, and the development of one to two million hectares of land for agricultural business.
2. The construction of new buildings, and classrooms, provision of desks and chairs and books for students, and scholarships to poor families.
3. The balancing of the budget.
4. The "decentralization" of progress around the nation through the use of transportation networks like the roll-on, roll-off, and digital infrastructure.
5. The provision of electricity and water supply to barangays nationwide.
6. The decongestion of Metro Manila by forming new cores of government and housing centers in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.
7. The development of Clark and Subic as the best international service and logistic centers in the region.
8. The automation of the electoral process
9. A just end to the peace process.
10. A fair closure to the divisiveness among the Edsa 1, 2, and 3 forces.

Achievements

1. **Fiscal Responsibility:** Under her leadership, the Philippines achieved its first budget surplus in over a decade in 2004, which continued throughout her presidency. This allowed for more public spending on critical programs such as infrastructure, education, and healthcare.
2. **Economic Growth:** During her tenure, the Philippine economy experienced significant growth, with an average GDP growth rate of 5% per year from 2001 to 2009. She implemented various economic reforms such as the **Value-Added Tax (VAT)** and the **Expanded Value-Added Tax (E-VAT)** to increase government revenue, which resulted in more funding for development programs and projects.
3. **Investment Promotion:** PGMA's government pursued an aggressive investment promotion program to encourage foreign investment and create jobs. As a result, foreign direct investment increased by 43% from 2004 to 2007, and the Philippines became one of the fastest-growing economies in Asia.

4. **Infrastructure Development:** During her presidency, several infrastructure projects were completed, including the construction of the North Luzon Expressway and the Subic-Clark-Tarlac Expressway. The government also invested in public transportation and modernized the country's airports and seaports.
5. **Social Services:** The Arroyo administration implemented several social programs, such as the **Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps)**, which provided financial assistance to poor families in exchange for ensuring their children's education and health needs. The program has since been expanded and is now a key component of the government's social safety net.
6. **Education:** PGMA's government implemented several reforms in the education sector, including the K-12 program, which added two years to the basic education curriculum, and the School-Based Feeding Program, which provided nutritious meals to public school students to address malnutrition and improve academic performance.

Benigno Aquino III

- The third-youngest person to be elected president, and the fourth-youngest president after Emilio Aguinaldo, Ramon Magsaysay, and Ferdinand Marcos.
- PNoy

Objectives

Achievements and Programs

1. Public-private partnership (PPP)
2. The "Daang Matuwid" or "Straight Path" program, aimed to promote transparency, accountability, and good governance in government. This program led to the creation of the **Office of the Ombudsman** and the **prosecution of several high-profile corruption cases**.
3. No wang wang policy
4. Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro
5. The expansion of the **Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT)** program, which provided financial assistance to poor families in exchange for keeping their children in school and attending health checkups. Under Aquino's presidency, the CCT program covered more than four million families, and the poverty rate in the country decreased from 26.6% in 2009 to 21.6% in 2015.
6. The passage of the **"Sin Tax" Reform Law**, which increased taxes on tobacco and alcohol products, leading to increased revenue for the government and improved public health outcomes.

7. The improvement of the country's credit rating, which increased foreign investments and boosted economic growth. During Aquino's presidency, the Philippine economy grew at an average rate of 6.2% per year.
8. The increased transparency and accountability in government procurement, which led to the efficient use of public funds and the completion of several infrastructure projects, including airports, seaports, and highways.

Rodrigo Duterte

- **PRRD**
- He is the chairperson of PDP-Laban, the ruling political party in the Philippines

Objectives

1. War on Drugs
2. Federalism

Achievements and Programs

1. **War on Drugs:** PRRD launched an aggressive campaign against illegal drugs, which led to the arrest and prosecution of thousands of drug suspects. Although the campaign has been criticized for its human rights abuses, it has also led to a significant reduction in crime rates in the country.
2. **Build, Build, Build:** PRRD's administration has prioritized infrastructure development through the "Build, Build, Build" program. Under this program, the government has invested in various infrastructure projects such as the construction of airports, seaports, highways, and railways, which aims to boost economic growth and create job opportunities.
3. **Tax Reform:** PRRD signed into law the Tax Reform for Acceleration and Inclusion (TRAIN) Act, which aims to simplify and modernize the country's tax system, reduce personal income taxes, and increase revenues for the government.
4. **Universal Health Care:** The Duterte administration signed into law the Universal Health Care Act, which aims to provide all Filipinos with access to quality healthcare services regardless of their economic status. This program covers free medical consultations and laboratory tests, among other benefits.
5. **Ease of Doing Business:** The government implemented the Ease of Doing Business and Efficient Government Service Delivery Act, which aims to streamline the process of doing business in the country by reducing red tape, simplifying business requirements, and improving government services.
6. **Peace Negotiations:** The government has pursued peace negotiations with various rebel groups in the country, including the Communist Party of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front. These efforts have resulted in peace agreements and the establishment of autonomous regions.

Red Tape

- excessive bureaucracy or adherence to rules and formalities, especially in public business.

Ferdinand “Bong Bong” Marcos**Achievements and Programs**

1. SIM Registration Act

Additional Information

Philippine Republics

1. **First Philippine Republic** (January 23, 1899 – March 23, 1901)
 - called itself the "Philippine Republic".
 - Also called the Malolos Republic
2. **Second Philippine Republic** (October 14, 1943 – August 17, 1945)
 - also known as the Japanese-sponsored Philippine Republic
3. **Third Philippine Republic** (July 4, 1946 – September 21, 1972)
4. **Fourth Philippine Republic** (June 30, 1981 – February 25, 1986)
5. **Fifth Philippine Republic** (February 2, 1987 – present)

Philippine Constitutions

1. Constitution of Biak-na-Bato
2. Malolos Constitution
3. Tydings-McDuffie Act (1935 Constitution)
4. 1943 Constitution (Japanese-sponsored constitution)
5. 1973 Constitution
6. Provisional Constitution of the Philippines (1986)
7. 1987 Constitution

The Philippine Presidents

1. Emilio Aguinaldo (1899 - 1901)
2. Manuel L. Quezon (1935 - 1944)
3. Jose P. Laurel (1943 - 1945)
4. Sergio Osmeña Sr. (1944 - 1946)
5. Manuel Roxas (1946 - 1948)
6. Elpidio Quirino (1948 - 1953)
7. Ramon Magsaysay (1953 - 1957)
8. Carlos P. Garcia (1957 - 1961)
9. Diosdado Macapagal (1961 - 1965)
10. Ferdinand Marcos (1965 - 1986)
11. Corazon Aquino (1986 - 1992)
12. Fidel V. Ramos (1992 - 1998)
13. Joseph Estrada (1998 - 2001)
14. Gloria Macapagal Arroyo (2001 - 2010)
15. Benigno Aquino III (2010 - 2016)

16. Rodrigo Duterte (2016 - 2022)
17. Ferdinand “Bong Bong” Marcos (2022 - 2028)

Assignment Questions

1. Discuss the effect of the Treaty of Paris signed between Spain and US Government.

The Treaty of Paris, signed between Spain and the US Government in December 1898, had a profound impact on the Philippines, which was a Spanish colony at the time. The treaty transferred control of the Philippines from Spain to the United States, making the Philippines a colony of the US along with Cuba, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

The treaty sparked resistance and rebellion in the Philippines, as many Filipinos saw the transfer of their country to the US as a continuation of colonialism and a denial of their freedom. The treaty was the reason why The Philippine-American War occurred since the Filipinos didn't want the US to establish control over the Philippines.

The treaty also had significant economic consequences for the Philippines. Under Spanish rule, the Philippine economy was based primarily on agriculture, and the country was a major producer of crops such as sugar, tobacco, and rice. However, under US rule, the Philippine economy was restructured to serve American interests, with a focus on exporting raw materials to the US.

The treaty also had lasting political and cultural effects on the Philippines. The US established a colonial government in the Philippines and imposed American political institutions and values on the country. English was made the official language of the Philippines, and American-style education was introduced, leading to significant cultural changes in the country.

Overall, the Treaty of Paris had a profound impact on the Philippines, shaping its political, economic, and cultural landscape for decades.

2. Discuss how the American Occupation contributed to our Country's Political, Social, and Economic Aspects.

The American Occupation of the Philippines, which lasted from 1898 to 1946, had a significant impact on the country's political, social, and economic aspects. Here are some of the key ways in which the American Occupation contributed to these areas:

1. **Political:** The American Occupation introduced a new form of government in the Philippines, which was modeled after the US system of government. Under American rule, the Philippines was governed by a colonial

administration that was headed by an American governor-general, who had broad powers over the country. The American Occupation also introduced American-style political institutions and values, such as democracy, the rule of law, and individual rights, which continue to shape Philippine politics today.

2. **Social:** The American Occupation brought significant social changes to the Philippines, particularly in the areas of education, healthcare, and religion. The US established a modern public school system in the Philippines which improved the literacy rates of the Filipinos. The American Occupation also introduced modern healthcare practices, such as vaccination programs and the establishment of public health clinics. Lastly, They also allowed Filipinos the freedom to choose religions which lead to the growth of other non-Catholic religions/churches like Aglipay and INC.
3. **Economic:** The American Occupation had a significant impact on the Philippine economy. The Americans invested heavily in the development of infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, ports, and railways. This made it easier to transport goods and people, which helped to facilitate trade and commerce. They also introduced modern agricultural techniques, such as the use of machinery, fertilizers, and new crop varieties. This increased productivity and helped improve the country's food security. The American Occupation also established new industries in the Philippines, such as mining and manufacturing, which created new jobs and helped the growth of the manufacturing sector.

Overall, the American Occupation had a complex and multifaceted impact on the Philippines, contributing to both positive and negative changes in the country's political, social, and economic aspects. The legacy of the American Occupation can still be felt in the Philippines today and continues to shape the country's development and relationship with the United States.

3. Explain the significance of July 4, 1946, to our country and the Filipinos.

July 4, 1946, is a momentous occasion for both the Philippines and its people, as it represents the day when the country was granted independence by the United States and we were truly free from any foreign rule.

Before 1964, this day was considered our "Independence Day" or "Araw ng Kalayaan. This date also marks the end of a decade-long transition period under the Tydings-McDuffie Act, which paved the way for the establishment of the Commonwealth government with Manuel Quezon as the first president.

Moreover, the significance of July 4, 1946, goes beyond the political and legal aspects of Philippine independence. It embodies the strength, persistence, and spirit of

the Filipinos during challenging times and acknowledges the bravery and sacrifices of the Filipinos who died and fought for our country's freedom.

4. Explain why our country is still a developing nation today even though we are an Independent Republic.

The Philippines remains a developing nation today despite achieving independence in 1946 for several reasons, including

1. **Political Instability:** The Philippines has had a history of political instability, with frequent changes in leadership and a lack of continuity in policies. This has made it difficult for the government to implement long-term plans for development.
2. **Corruption:** Corruption remains a significant problem in the Philippines, with some officials and institutions engaging in corrupt practices. This has led to a misallocation of resources and a lack of accountability.
3. **Historical Legacy of Colonialism:** The Philippines was a colony of Spain for over 300 years, and then of the United States for nearly five decades. These periods of foreign domination had a profound impact on the country's political, economic, and social systems, and continue to shape the country's development today. This is why you can see that most Filipinos just want to be Employees or work for someone.
4. **Uneven Economic Growth:** Although the Philippines has seen some economic growth over the years, it has not been distributed evenly across the country. There is too much focus on our National Capital Region.
5. **Natural Disasters:** The Philippines is prone to natural disasters such as typhoons, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions, which can have a significant impact on the country's development.