



Philippine Military History



INSTRUCTOR'S PROFILE

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BU (Knights) ROTC Unit “MABALASIK” Class 2023**



Previous Trainings and Positions:

- Former BUROTCU Corps Executive Officer (2022 - 2023)
- Advance ROTC Course (2021 - 2023)
- Basic ROTC Course (2020 - 2021)
- Aroroy NHS CAT Training Director (2018 - Present)
- Aroroy NHS CAT Corps G3 – Operations Officer (2017 - 2018)
- Aroroy NHS Senior Scout Outfit Senior Crew Leader (2018 - 2020)

Tertiary Education:

- Bicol University College of Engineering | 4th Year – BS in Civil Engineering



CLASSROOM RULES



SAFETY FIRST



LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the end of this session, the students must be able to;

- **Appreciate the importance of Military History and Evolution**



SCOPE

- Importance of Military History
- Pre-Colonial Spanish and American Era
- Post World War II
- The Martial Law Era
- AFP Campaign Plans
- Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Mission
- Conclusion



IMPORTANCE



- ❖ “An accurate, objective, descriptive and interpretive record of the activities of the armed forces in peace and war”
- ❖ “It gives an interesting and deep insight into the minds and hearts of military men into tactical and strategic methods, procedures and principles, and into the relations between war, politics, economy, philosophy, geography, and the mentality of nations and races.”
- ❖ Foundation of our knowledge of military strategy and tactics



Pre-Colonial Spanish and American Era



HONOR ★ PATRIOTISM ★ DUTY



Spanish Colonial Rule



- ❑ More than 300 years from 1565 to 1898
- ❑ This made the Filipinos restive
- ❑ They soon clamored for reforms and an end to oppressive friar rule
- ❑ Revolts opened up



Name of Revolt	Date	Place	Cause	Leader	Result
Lakandula	1574	Tondo, Navotas	Failure of Gov. Lavezares to fulfill Legazpis' promise to Lakandula	Lakandula	Failed
Pampanga	1585	Pampanga	Abuses of Spanish Encomienderos		Failed. A woman betrayed the revolt.
Tondo	1587-1588	Tondo, Cuyo, Calamianes	Desire for Independence	Magat Salamat, Martin Pangan, Juan Banal, Pedro Balingit	Failed because the plot was discovered. Leaders were executed.



Name of Revolt	Date	Place	Cause	Leader	Result
Cagayan-Ilocos	1589	Cagayan, Ilocos Norte	Refusal to pay tributes, tyranny of tribute collectors		Failed. Easily suppressed.
Magalat	1596	Cagayan	Abuses of the Tribute Collectors	Magalat	Failed. Hired Assassins killed the Magalat.
Igorot	1601	Northern Luzon	Desire for religious toleration		Failed
Irrayas	1621	Cagayan Valley	Oppression of the Indios by the Spanish officials	Felipe Cutabay, Gabriel Dayag	It did not materialized due to Fr. Pedro Sto. Tomas preaching.



Name of Revolt	Date	Place	Cause	Leader	Result
Tamblot	1621-1622	Bohol	Desire to abandon Christianity and return to old religious faith	Babaylan Tamblot	It was suppressed by the Spaniards and Cebuanos.
Bankaw	1621	Leyte	Desire for Religious Toleration	Bankaw Pagali	Failed
Cagayan	1625, 1627, 1639	Cagayan	Desire for independence and punishment of a woman who displeases certain Spanish officials	Miguel Lanab, Aldaban	Failed. Leaders were pardoned and later killed when they revolted



Name of Revolt	Date	Place	Cause	Leader	Result
Caraga	1629-1631	Caraga, Northern Mindanao	Dissatisfaction of townspeople to Spanish rule		Failed
Cagayan	1639	Cagayan	Dissatisfaction with Spanish rule		It was suppressed.
Ladia	1643	Malolos, Bulacan and Southern Luzon	Weariness from Spanish oppression	Pedro Ladia	Failed
Visayan	1649-1650	Eastern Visayas, Northern Mindanao, Zamboanga	Caused by Gov. Fajardo's order to send Visayan laborers tyo Cavite for shipbuilding	Juan Ponce Sumoroy and Pedro Caamug	Leaders were captured and were beheaded.



Name of Revolt	Date	Place	Cause	Leader	Result
Pampanga	1660-1661	Bacoor, Cavite and Pampanga	Failure of officials to pay rice purchased; repeated requirements for polo y servicio	Francisco Maniago	General amnesty granted to rebels. Initial payment for services.
Pangasinan	1660-1661	Binalatongan, Pangasinan	Quarrel between Fr. Gorospe and Malong	Andres Malong and Pedro Gumpaos	Failed
Ilocos	1661	San Nicolas, Bacarra, Laoag, Ilocos	Spanish aggression	Juan Magsanop, Pedro Almazan and Gaspar Cristobal	Failed. Leaders were executed.



Name of Revolt	Date	Place	Cause	Leader	Result
Panay	1663	Oton, Panay	Desire to put up a modified form of Christianity	Tapar	It was suppressed.
Agrarian	1745-1746	Bulacan, Morong (Rizal), Cavite, Laguna	Usurpation of Filipino lands by religious orders	Matienza	Failed
Dagohoy	1744-1828	Bohol	Refusal of Fr. Morales to give Dagohoy's brother a Christian Burial	Francisco Dagohoy	Failed but rebels were pardoned.
Silang	1762-1763	Ilocos	Desire to expel the Spaniards from Ilocos	Diego silang and Gabriela Silang	Failed. Diego was assassinated.



Name of Revolt	Date	Place	Cause	Leader	Result
Palaris	1762-1765	Pangasinan	Demand for reforms especially the changing of local officials	Juan Dela Cruz Palaris	Failed. Palaris was executed
Basi	1807	Ilocos	Government monopoly of basi manufacturing	Pedro Mateo	Failed. Rebels were crushed by government troops.
Hermano Pule	1840-1841	Quezon Province	Being a native, Pule was denied to be admitted as a monk. He founded the religious brotherhood Confradia De San Jose, which the government outlawed and ordered to be dissolved	Apolinario dela Cruz	Failed



Revolts are categorized into three

Personal and religious

Resistance to Spanish-imposed economic and religious institutions

Land problems



Why all these Revolts Failed?



HONOR ★ PATRIOTISM ★ DUTY



Absence of national leader

**Lukewarm spirit of
nationalism among Filipinos**

**Inadequate training and
preparation for warfare**





- ❑ Andres Bonifacio founded the Katipunan on 07 Jul 1892
- ❑ To prepare freedom loving Filipinos for armed revolt
- ❑ The Katipunan formed the nucleus of the Revolutionary Philippine Army



Phil Revolutionary Govt



□ A year after the outbreak of hostilities between the Katipuneros and the Spanish troops



□ PRG and its Army were born on March 22, 1897 at Tejeros in Cavite



Phil Revolutionary Govt



❖ General Artemio Ricarte was named Captain General of the revolutionary Philippine Army



❖ Marks the founding day of the modern day Philippine Army



First Phil Republic



- ❖ Gen Emilio Aguinaldo declared Philippine Independence from Spain on June 12, 1898
- ❖ He sat as President of the First Philippine Republic
- ❖ The Filipino troops were to enjoy only a brief respite from combat



Treaty of Paris



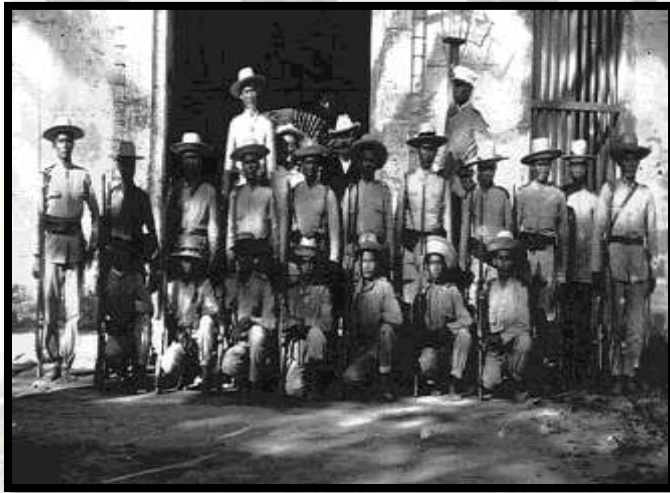
- ❑ American forces came in and established rule virtue of the Treaty of Paris
- ❑ Spain co-signed with America on 10 December 1898
- ❑ The treaty ceded the Philippines to the United States.

Fil-American War



- Erupted on February 4, 1899 - San Juan Bridge incident
- American commanders decided to implement their plans
- General McArthur attacked Malolos

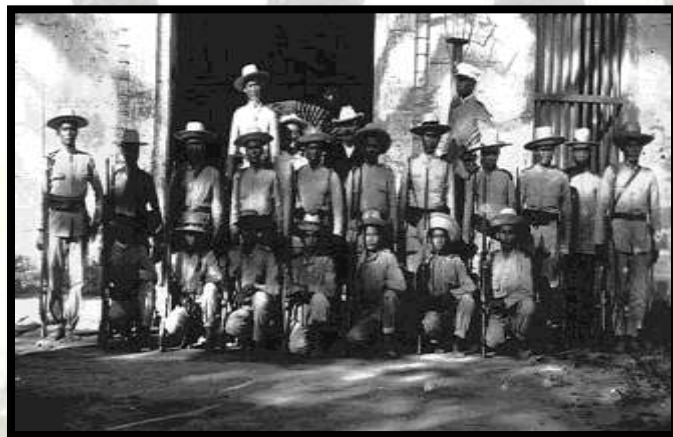
Fil-American War



- Due to the superiority of American arms, the Filipinos lost the war
- The Americans have established government in 1901 but the Filipino revolutionaries continued their struggle for freedom



Fil-American War



- Between 1901 and 1935, the revolutionary army lost many of its Cohorts in sporadic engagements
- **BUT NEVER LOST ITS CAUSE**



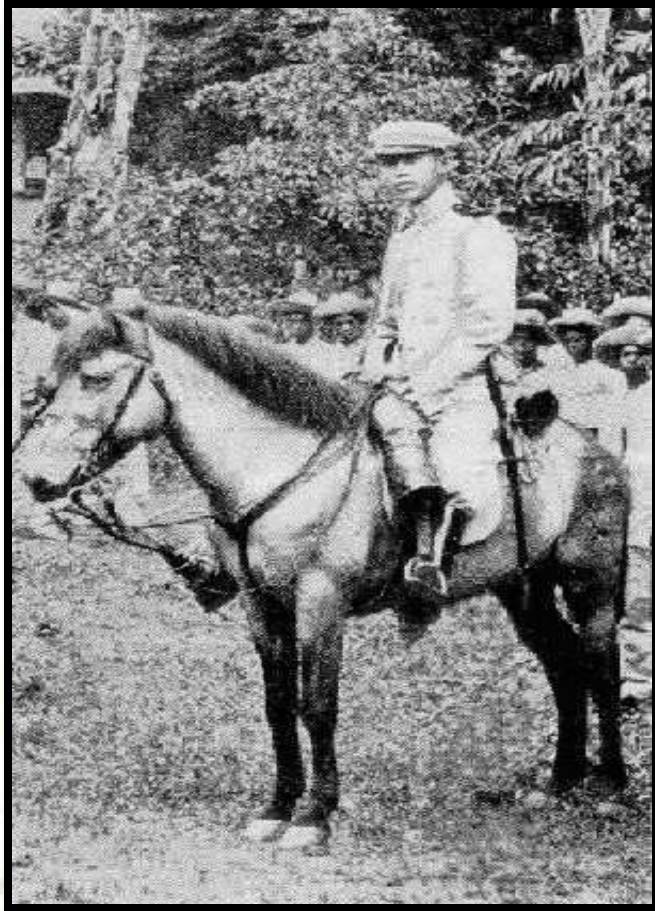
Fil American War



- **Role of the Philippine Scouts**
 - The Philippine Scouts was a military organization of the United States Army from 1901 to WW II.
 - Native Filipinos assigned to the US Army's Philippine Department.
 - A handful of Filipinos received commissions from the United States Military Academy.
 - Philippine Scout units were given a suffix of (PS), to distinguish them from other US Army units.



Battle of Tirad Pass



"The General has given me the pick of all the men that can be spared and ordered me to defend this pass. I realized what terrible task is given me. And yet, I feel that this is the most glorious moment in my life. What I do is for my beloved country. No sacrifice can be too great."

Gen Gregorio Del Pilar



Sakay Revolution



- ☐ Macario Sakay y de Leon
- ☐ Joined KKK in 1894
- ☐ Jailed for his seditious acts
- ☐ Released in 1902 due to amnesty
- ☐ Established Republika ng Katagalugan
- ☐ Issued a manifesto in 1904
- ☐ US anti-brigandage law
- ☐ Is he a hero or bandit?



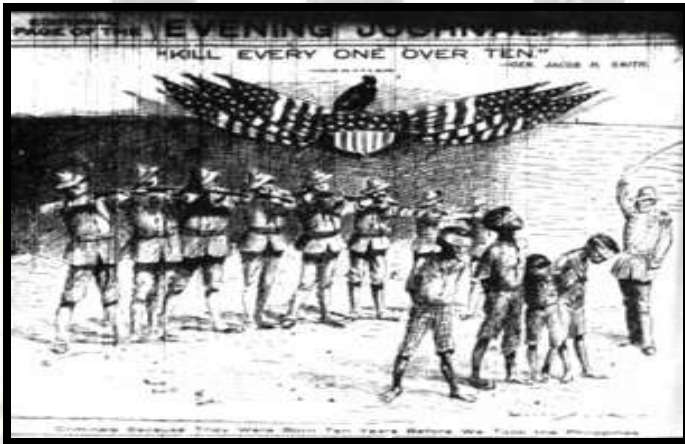
Balanggiga Massacre



➤ General Lukban raided an American detachment stationed in Balagiga

➤ 30 killed outright, 8 severely wounded and died later, 22 wounded and recovered, 4 missing, and 4 escaped unhurt

➤ Gen Smith ordered all persons 10 years and older to be killed



National Defense Act



- The establishment of the Philippine Commonwealth on 15 November 1935
- President Manuel Luis Quezon sought the services of General Douglas MacArthur to evolve a national defense plan
- Commonwealth Act No.1 was enacted into law



National Defense Act



- Paved the way to the birth of the new Philippine Army
- Under the coat of the US Army
- It trained new Filipino members in defending the nation and protecting its people



Japanese Occupation and the Liberation Era



HONOR ★ PATRIOTISM ★ DUTY



Phils in WW II



- 2 regular and 10 reserve divisions of the Philippine Army undertook the defense of the Philippines
- Incorporated into the USAFFE
- Under the command of Gen McArthur



Phils in WW II



- Defense of Bataan
- Initially, Filipino-American lines held
- problems on food supply, sickness and malnutrition caused the collapse of defenses



Phils in WW II



- Defense of Corregidor
- Japanese heavy bombing and artillery shelling
- defenders fought gallantly although food supply and water was low
- Defenders endured sickness
- Surrendered on May 6, 1942



Phils in WW II



➤ Remaining forces in the Philippines resorted to guerilla methods of fighting until liberation



➤ Gallant stand stalled the otherwise unhampered Japanese invasion of other countries



Liberation



- ☐ The Hukbalahap was to be part of a broad united front resistance to the Japanese occupation

- ☐ *"Hukbong Bayan Laban sa mga Hapon"*

- ☐ The Hukbalahap movement has deep roots in the Spanish *encomienda*.



LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

- ☐ Only after the coming of the Americans were reforms initiated to lessen tensions between tenants and landlords.

- ☐ The reforms did not solve the problems.



Liberation



❑ “I shall return”

❑ American landings were initially set on November 15, 1944 at Sarangani Bay but due to the rapid success of the American Halsey, the date was advanced to October 20, 1944 and the place of landing was relocated to Leyte.

❑ Battle of Manila Bay



Post World War II Era



HONOR ★ PATRIOTISM ★ DUTY



Post WW II Era



- ❑ Major Commands were created
- ❑ July 01, 1947 - a small contingent of aircraft was flown by Filipino pilots
- ❑ Hqs National Defense Forces was renamed GHQ AFP



Post WW II Era



- ☐ Executive Order No. 389
- ☐ Led to the creation of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)
- ☐ Philippine Army, Philippine Constabulary, Philippine Air Force, and the Philippine Navy, were subsequently created
- ☐ Created 4 military areas



Phil Army Expansion



- ❑ The onset of the 60s ushered an expansion of the army's roles
- ❑ 1969 – NPA was organized
- ❑ Military operations supported by civic action blocked the escalation of insurgency
- ❑ Include participation in the socio-economic programs of the country



Martial Law Era



- ❑ Birth of the New People's Army in 1969 caused chaotic environment
- ❑ Declaration of Martial Law on 21 September 1972
- ❑ Military operations supported by civic action blocked the escalation of insurgency



Martial Law Era

"I assure you that I am utilizing this power vested in me by the Constitution for one purpose alone, and that is to save the Republic and reform our society. I wish to emphasize these two objectives. We will eliminate the threat of a violent overthrow of our Republic, but at the same time, we must now reform the social, economic and political institutions in our country."



SOT



- ❑ The onset of the eighties saw the birth of the SOT strategy
- ❑ Aims to isolate and neutralize insurgents from the civilian population
- ❑ Dismantle communist political organizations and deny them control of barangays



Campaign Plan

Year	Campaign Plan	Description/ Dynamics of the Period
Marcos Administration		
70's	Martial Law 21 Sept 1972 to 17 Jan 1981	Plaza Miranda Bombing 1971 Two-front war: CPP/NPA and MNLF-BMA PD 765 in Aug 1975 established the PC/INP
Early 80's	LOI Katatagan	Focused on a Strong State End of Martial Law in 1981 Continuing resistance Growing political movements Ninoy Aquino Assassination 1983 Establishment of Regional Unified Commands (RUCs)



Campaign Plan

Year	Campaign Plan	Description/ Dynamics of the Period
Post EDSA I		
1986	LOI Mamamayan	<p>Inspired by People Power Revolution</p> <p>Revolutionary Government under a Freedom Constitution</p> <p>AFP Human Rights Reorientation</p> <p>Beginning of peace negotiations with insurgents</p> <p>Military resistance to peace policies of new administration</p> <p>Series of coup attempts</p>



Campaign Plan

Year	Campaign Plan	Description/ Dynamics of the Period
1988	Lambat Bitag series (I, II, III) up to 1994	<p>1987 Philippine Constitution Peace negotiations and series of coup attempts</p> <p>Special Operations Team (SOT); Clear-Hold-Consolidate-Develop (CHCD) Operational Methodology; Village Defense System (CAFGU AA) Venus Fly Trap; Silent War</p> <p>Other Factors: Collapse of Communism worldwide Split within the CPP Removal of the US Bases</p>



Year	Campaign Plan	Description/ Dynamics of the Period
1994	Unlad Bayan	<p>Centered on nation-building – “Philippines 2000” NIC-hood</p> <p>Peace-building Program of the Ramos Administration</p> <p>Amnesty for “rightist” rebels</p> <p>Peace Agreement with MNLF</p> <p>Repeal of RA 1700 (Anti-Subversion Law)</p>
1996	Pagkalinga	<p>Off-shoot of RA 6975. Facilitated further coordination of AFP-PNP efforts against insurgency (transfer of ISO responsibility of some areas to the PNP)</p> <p>Supposed AFP transition to external defense (AFP Modernization Law)</p>



Campaign Plan

Year	Campaign Plan	Description/ Dynamics of the Period
1997	Kaisaganaan	<p>“One for Progress” AFP guide towards the attainment of “Philippines 2000”</p> <p>RA 8551 Return of ISO Responsibility to the AFP</p>
2000	Balangai	<p>Total approach strategy of the National Peace and Development Plan (NPDP)</p> <p>“All-out war” against the MILF</p>



Campaign Plan

Year	Campaign Plan	Description/ Features
Post EDSA II		
2002	Bantay-Laya I	<p>Under the framework of the National Internal Security Plan (NISP)</p> <p>Combination of two successful approaches: Magsaysay's Right Hand-Left Hand Approach Lambat-Bitag's SOT Approach</p> <p>Objectives: Defeat the CPP/NPA/NDF Contain the MILF Destroy the ASG</p>



Campaign Plan

Year	Campaign Plan	Description/ Features
2006	Bantay-Laya II	<p>Under the framework of the Enhanced National Internal Security Plan (NISP)</p> <p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defeat the CPP/NPA/NDF Contain the MILF Destroy the ASG <p>Area Clearing: Red and White Areas</p> <p>C-in-C Directive to “crush the insurgency by June 2010.”</p>



**Roots of insurgency must
be addressed properly**

**Insurgency is the extension
of politics by means of armed
conflict**

**Inadequate politico-military
training on the part of gov't**

**Adopt a new approach
“PARADIGM SHIFT”**



IPSP-"Bayanihan"



- ☐ Emphasis on Human Rights
- ☐ Whole of nation approach
- ☐ People centered approach
- ☐ Peace and Development Team (PDT)



Peacekeeping and Humanitarian Mission



HONOR ★ PATRIOTISM ★ DUTY



The Army in Humanitarian Mission

PEFTOK (1950 – 1953)

- ❑ Part of its commitment as member of the United Nations
- ❑ Philippine Expeditionary Forces to Korea (PEFTOK)
- ❑ PEFTOK took part in decisive battles such as the [Battle of Yultong Bridge](#) and the [Battle of Hill Eerie](#)



The Army in Humanitarian Mission



PhilCAGV (1964 – 1973)

- ☐ **Philippine Civic Action Group to Vietnam (PhilCAGV)**
- ☐ **Helped build communities and provided medical services**



The Army in Humanitarian Mission



Persian Gulf War (1990 -1991)

- ❑ The Philippines sent 200 medical personnel to assist coalition forces in the liberation of Kuwait from the stranglehold of Iraq.



The Army in Humanitarian Mission



Iraq War (2003 -2004)

☐ The Philippines sent 60 medics, engineers and other troops to assist in the invasion of Iraq



☐ Withdrawn on the 14th of July 2004



Coup Attempts



❑ 1986-1987



❑ 1989

❑ Oakwood Mutiny 2003

❑ Manila Peninsula Mutiny



PA Reforms and Programs



- ☐ Policy reforms to address alleged corruption
- ☐ AFP modernization: personnel & equipment
- ☐ Observance of human rights
- ☐ Adherence to IHL and rule of law



The Army in Nation Bldg



- ❑ PA plays an important role in nation building
- ❑ Helps provide assistance in areas that lack needed vital facilities and service like roads, bridges, schools, health and sanitation



"Bayanihan"



□ The Philippine Army continues to be of service to the country and people



□ It has evolved from its traditional role of war fighting to agents of peace and catalysts for development



Conclusion

- ☐ The AFP of the past is a record of bravery, sacrifice and undaunted persistent struggle to make the country free.
- ☐ The AFP today is the mirror and the fruit of the past. Thus, the soldiers are peace loving, partner in nation building, competent, and more self-reliant corps of men and women.
- ☐ The AFP of tomorrow is not only a protector of the state but an agent of peace, and a partner in nation building for better Philippines.





HONOR ★ PATRIOTISM ★ DUTY



**“IN TIMES OF PEACE,
PREPARE FOR WAR.
IN TIMES OF WAR,
PREPARE FOR PEACE.”**



Thank You

