

History Of The Filipino People Teodoro A Agoncillo

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...

Is race only about the color of your skin? In *The Latinos of Asia*, Anthony Christian Ocampo shows that what "color" you are depends largely on your social context. Filipino Americans, for example, helped establish the Asian American movement and are classified by the U.S. Census as Asian. But the legacy of Spanish colonialism in the Philippines means that they share many cultural characteristics with Latinos, such as last names, religion, and language. Thus, Filipinos' "color"—their sense of connection with other racial groups—changes depending on their social context. The Filipino story demonstrates how immigration is changing the way people negotiate race, particularly in cities like Los Angeles where Latinos and Asians now constitute a collective majority. Amplifying their voices, Ocampo illustrates how second-generation Filipino Americans' racial identities change depending on the communities they grow up in, the schools they attend, and the people they befriend. Ultimately, *The Latinos of Asia* offers a window into both the racial consciousness of everyday people and the changing racial landscape of American society.

In this wide-ranging cultural and political history of Filipinos and the Philippines, Vicente L. Rafael examines the period from the onset of U.S. colonialism in 1898 to the emergence of a Filipino diaspora in the 1990s. Self-consciously adopting the essay form as a method with which to disrupt epic conceptions of Filipino history, Rafael treats in a condensed and concise manner clusters of historical detail and reflections that do not easily fit into a larger whole. *White Love and Other Events in Filipino History* is thus a view of nationalism as an unstable production, as Rafael reveals how, under what circumstances, and with what effects the concept of the nation has been produced and deployed in the Philippines. With a focus on the contradictions and ironies that suffuse Filipino history, Rafael delineates the multiple ways that colonialism has both inhabited and enabled the nationalist discourse of the present. His topics range from the colonial census of 1903-1905, in which a racialized imperial order imposed by the United States came into contact with an emergent revolutionary nationalism, to the pleasures and anxieties of nationalist identification as evinced in the rise of the Marcos regime. Other essays examine aspects of colonial domesticity through the writings of white women during the first decade of U.S. rule; the uses of photography in ethnology, war, and portraiture; the circulation of rumor during the Japanese occupation of Manila; the reproduction of a hierarchy of languages in popular culture; and the spectral presence of diasporic Filipino communities within the nation-state. A critique of both U.S. imperialism and Filipino nationalism, *White Love and Other Events in Filipino History* creates a sense of epistemological vertigo in the face of former attempts to comprehend and master Filipino identity. This volume should become a valuable work for those interested in Southeast Asian studies, Asian-American studies, postcolonial studies, and cultural studies.

History of the Filipino PeopleA Short History of the Filipino PeopleHistory of the Filipino PeopleA Short History of the Filipino PeopleTadhanaThe History of the Filipino PeopleHistory of the Filipino PeopleHistory of the Filipino PeopleTadhanaThe History of the Filipino PeoplePhilippine History and the Destiny of the Filipino PeopleCreatespace Independent Publishing Platform From ancient Malay settlements to Spanish colonization, the American occupation and beyond, *A History of the Philippines* recasts various Philippine narratives with an eye for the layers of colonial and post-colonial history that have created this diverse and fascinating population. *A History of the Philippines* begins with the pre-Westernized Philippines in the 16th century and continues through the 1899 Philippine-American War, the nation's relationship with the United States' controlling presence, culminating with its independence in 1946 and two ongoing insurgencies, one Islamic and one Communist. Luis H. Francia creates an illuminating portrait that offers the reader valuable insights into the heart and soul of the modern Filipino, laying bare the multicultural, multiracial society of contemporary times.

This interdisciplinary study analyzes the role of sport during the American occupation of the Philippines and how it related to race, religion, government, and more. It examines how sport was used by colonial authorities to achieve occupation aims and argues that similar strategies continue to be prominent factors in U.S. foreign policy.

Written with high school and undergraduate students as the target audience, this volume is ideal for anyone interested in Philippine history. It pieces together evidence from the precolonial era, illustrating the country's relationship with its neighboring Asian countries, its functioning social system, its widespread literacy, and developed system of writing. Its discussion of the precolonial era acknowledges the significant role women played in Philippine society, one that changed significantly with the coming of the friars. Its summary of over 350 years of colonial rule by Spain and almost 50 years by the United States helps the reader to understand why the Philippines is uniquely different from its Asian neighbors. It illustrates how Filipinos responded to colonialization, their active participation in the making of the nation and the shaping of Philippine society, and most importantly, the courage and resiliency of the Filipino people.

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

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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)

"Fascinating."—New York Times Book Review • "Well-written."—The Boston Globe • "Extraordinary."—The Christian Science Monitor • "A compelling page-turner."—Adam Hochschild On the eve of a new century, an up-and-coming Theodore Roosevelt set out to transform the U.S. into a major world power. The Spanish-American War would forever change America's standing in global affairs, and drive the young nation into its own imperial showdown in the Philippines. From Admiral George Dewey's legendary naval victory in Manila Bay to the Rough Riders' heroic charge up San Juan Hill, from Roosevelt's rise to the presidency to charges of U.S. military misconduct in the Philippines, Honor in the Dust brilliantly captures an era brimming with American optimism and confidence as the nation expanded its influence abroad.

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