SSC 01 Philippine History with Politics & Government

THE SPANISH PERIOD

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PART I
The Rediscovery of the Philippines
by Magellan
1521
HISTORICAL CONTEXT: EUROPE DURING MAGELLAN'S TIME

FERDINAND MAGELLAN
MAGELLAN'S VISION

“This is the greatest performance of my life!”

I'll Prove that the World is round, not flat!"

Wow! "I'll be the first man to navigate around the globe!"

FERDINAND MAGELLAN
THE DEMARCATION LINE

POPE ALEXANDER VI

TREATY OF TORDESILLAS (1494)

EAST: PORTUGAL

WEST: SPAIN

KING JOHN II

KING FERDINAND II

QUEEN ISABELLA I
MAGELLAN'S JOURNEY

- TRINIDAD
- SAN ANTONIO
- CONCEPCION
- SANTIAGO

Routes:
- 9 miles at sea
- 12,600 miles at sea

Dates:
- Nov. 1520
- Oct. 1520
- Mar. 1521
- End Sept. 6, 1519
THE OLD MAP OF MAGELLAN'S JOURNEY
ARRIVAL IN THE PHILIPPINES
THE SITE OF THE FIRST MASS: IN MASAO? O LIMASAWA?
Proofs Supporting Masao

1. Name of the Place: Pigafetta "Masua" 3 syllables, Limasawa 5 Syllables

2. The Route to Homonhom: Records show 20-25 leagues, Limasawa is only 14.6 leagues.

3. The Latitude Position: records: 9 2/3 degrees, Limasawa is closer by 10 degrees, Masao exactly 9 degrees

4. Route to Cebu: No sea traffic from Cebu to Limasawa, there is in Masao, Butuan.

5. Geographical Features: Masao fits the description of Pigafetta: bonfires, balanghais, abundance of gold, type of houses, Masao king, good beach etc. Limasawa is rocky & thus difficult to hold M
MAGELLAN INTRODUCED CHRISTIANITY IN CEBU
"Pabibinyagan kita Pareng Humabaon at ang inyong Kasamahan kay Padre de Valderrama!"

"Sige, mukhang bago 'yan pero wala si Pareng Lapu-Lapu!"

Gift of Magellan to Queen Juana
THE BATTLE OF MACTAN

PAPATAYIN KITA!
MAYABANG KA!

HUWAG!
MAAWA KA!

HAMBUGIRO KA!
PATYON TA KA!

AYAW OY!
NAUNSA MAN KA!
End of Magellan's Journey

Only Trinidad & Victoria were able to leave RP

Trinidad crossed the Pacific to Panama; only Victoria with 18 survivors led by Elcano were able to reach San Lucar, Spain on Sept. 6, 1522.
Significance of Magellan's Journey

To the World

- Established that the world is round
- Circumnavigation of the world

To the Philippines

- The first mass
- Locating the archipelago in European/world map
- Introduction of Christianity
1. LOAISA EXPEDITION (1525)
   CONTINGENT: 7 SHIPS & 450 MEN
   RESULTS: FAILURE TO REACH RP

2. CABOT EXPEDITION (1526)
   CONTINGENT: 4 SHIPS & 250 MEN
   RESULTS: FAILURE TO REACH RP

3. SAAVEDRA EXPEDITION (1527)
   CONTINGENT: 3 SHIPS & 110 MEN
   RESULTS: REACHED MINDANAO BUT FAILED TO COLONIZE

4. VILLALOBOS EXPEDITION
   CONTINGENT: 6 SHIPS & 200 MEN
   RESULTS: REACHED MINDANAO BUT FAILED TO COLONIZE
   RUY LOPEZ DE VILLALOBOS NAMED AS “ISLAS FILIPINAS” IN HONOR OF KING PHILIP II
PART II
THE SPANISH COLONIZATION
MIGUEL LOPEZ DE LEGAZPI & COLONIZATION OF THE PHILIPPINES
WHO IS MIGUEL LOPEZ DE LEGAZPI?

BORN IN 1502 DIED 1572

HE WAS BORN OF A NOBLE FAMILY IN THE BASQUE PROVINCE OF GUIPUZCOA IN SPAIN

A SPANISH BORN SOLDIER & LAWYER

BETWEEN 1526-1527, HE WORKED AS COUNCILOR IN MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF HIS TOWN

WORKED AS LEADER OF FINANCIAL DEPT. & CIVIL GOVERNOR OF MEXICO

ESTABLISHED FIRST COLONY IN THE PHILIPPINES IN 1565.
LEGAZPI'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Peace Accord with Local Leaders: Blood Compacts

Conquest & establishment of Cebu as the oldest Spanish City

Conquest of Panay and other Islands

Founding of the City of Manila
The Famous Blood Compact of Legazpi with Sikatuna in Bohol
REASONS FOR COLONIZATION: THE 3 Gs

GOD
THE CONVERSION OF NATIVES TO CHRISTIANITY

GOLD
ACCUMULATION OF GOLD OR WEALTH

GLORY
SUPREMACY OF SPAIN OVER PORTUGAL AS A SUPERPOWER
POLITICAL CONTEXT
OF COLONIZATION: UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE

THE PATRONATO REAL DE LAS INDIAS

(a Combination of Laws & Jurisprudence that governed the delicate Relationship between the Catholic Church and Spanish Crown)
OBLIGATIONS OF CHURCH & CIVIL AUTHORITY UNDER THE PATRONATO REAL

CHURCH
Evangelization of the Natives
Recognizing the right of Spaniards to colonization

SPANISH CIVIL AUTHORITY
Promote & Maintain Peace & Order
Promote, maintain, & defend Catholic religion
Extract tribute & finance cost of missionary work/stipend
PART III

THE SPANISH COLONIAL SYSTEM
The word “encomienda” comes from the Spanish “encomendar” which means “to entrust.” Ecomienda is a grant of inhabitants living in particular conquered territory which Spain gave to Spanish colonizer as a reward for his services (Zaide 1987: 76).
In July 26, 1523, King Charles V decreed that Indians who had been pacified should contribute a “moderate amount” in recognition of their vassalage (Cushner 1979: 101). In theory the tribute or tax was collected from the natives in order to defray the costs of colonization and to recognize their vassalage to the king of Spain (Ibid).
The Polo or forced labor is another Spanish that had created discontent among the Indios during the Spanish times. All men between sixteen and sixty years of age, except chieftains and their elder sons, were required to render labor of various forms for 40 days in the colony. This was instituted in 1580 and reduced to 15 days per year in 1884 (Constantino 1975: 51).