

f. Other holidays

- (1) New Year's Day
- (2) Labor Day (1 May)
- (3) National Heroes Day (6 May)
- (4) All Saints' Day (1 Nov)
- (5) Bonifacio Day (30 Nov)



6. Customs

a. Gestures

- **Eyebrows** A quick lifting of the eyebrows ("eyebrow flash") may be sole greeting given
- **Rudeness** Loud, boisterous behavior is considered rude, as is becoming drunk. Carries negative connotations
- **Laughter** Connotes both pleasure and as a mask for awkward setting/embarrassment.
- **Photos** Request permission before taking photographs.
 - **Stern demeanor** "Hands on the hips" indicates a defiant gesture, meaning anger or challenge

b. Treatment of religious minorities

"Muslims, who comprise about 5 percent of the population and reside principally in Mindanao and nearby islands, constitute the largest minority group in the country.

Philippine culture, with its emphasis on familial, tribal, and regional loyalties, creates informal barriers whereby access to jobs or resources is provided first to those of one's own family or group. Many Muslims claim that they continue to be underrepresented in senior civilian and military positions." (Report on Human Rights Practices for 1996--Philippines, U.S. Department of State)

7. Cultural Literacy Concepts/Terms (The following terms, adapted from The Dictionary of Global Culture, [edited by Kwame Appiah and Henry Gates, Jr., NY: Alfred Knopf, 1997], apply. Go to this excellent dictionary for further information.)

a. Aguinaldo, Emilio (ah-GHEE-nahl-doh ehm-eel-yoh, 1869-1964)

- Revolutionary, nationalist leader
 - Led freedom movement against Spain in 1896 becoming president after independence in 1898

- Held prisoner by the United States during WW II for conspiring with the Japanese
- Spent the latter life promoting democracy



b. Aquino, Corazon (ah-KEE-noh, 1933-)

- After 1984 assassination of her husband, Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino, Corazon Aquino opposed her husband's rival, President Ferdinand Marcos
 - With election to the presidency in 1986 (-1992), Aquino successfully restored democracy

c. Bonifacio, Andres (bohn-ee-FAH-shoh, 1863-1897)

- Filipino nationalist and founder of the secret society, Katipunan
- Dedicated to freeing the Philippine Islands from the Spanish who had ruled since 1594
 - Once Spanish ousted, Bonifacio challenged Emilio Aguinaldo's election eventually resulting in his own execution

d. Bulosan, Carlos (boo-loh-sahn, 1913-1956)

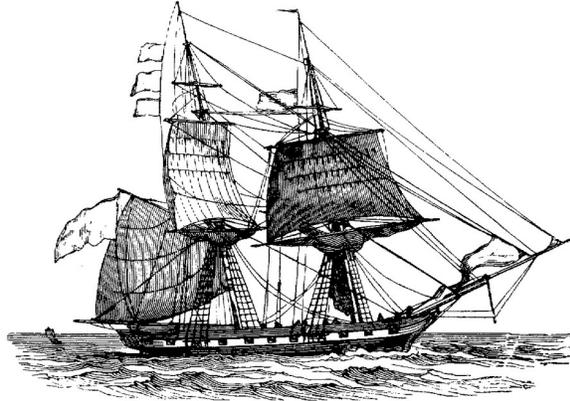
- Filipino immigrant to the United States who worked his way from a cannery in Alaska to becoming a respected author
- Best known works are the *Voice of Bataan* (1943), *The Laughter of My Father* (1944), and *America is in the Heart* (1946)
- Helped to create a better image for Asian immigrants in post WW II America

e. Gonzalez, N[ester] V[icente] M[adali] (GOHN-zahl-ehs, 1915-)

- Writer of shortstories, novels, and poetry concentrating on peasants and rural community
- Short stories include *Seven Hills Away* (1947) and *Children of the Ash Covered Loam* (1954); novels--*A Season of Grace* (1956) and *The Bamboo Dancers* (1959)
- Published his memoirs in 1990 under the title *Kalutang: A Filipino in the World*

f. Manila galleons

- Enormous trading vessels employed by the Spanish for commerce from Manila to Acapulco beginning in 1565
- Trade using galleons continued until banned by Ferdinand III in 1813



g. Marcos, Ferdinand [Edralin] (ed-rahl-LEEN, 1917-1989)

- President of the Philippines from 1965-1986
- Administration held in power by military destruction of opposition

h. Moro (mohr-oh)

- Term brought by Spaniards to describe Filipino Muslims
- Refers also to a political group in southern islands where Muslim majority has periodically rallied for succession



i. Rizal, Jose (RHEE-zahl, 1861-1896)

- Physician, novelist, poet, patriot
- Nationalist hero who encouraged the Spaniards to realize errors of colonial rule and willingly grant Philippine independence
- First and most celebrated novel, Noli Me Tangere (1886; The Social Cancer) satirizes Spanish rule
- Spent his life in and out of exile while promoting rights of freedom and openly denouncing revolution
- Spanish government felt that his death would aid in quenching rebellion
 - Executed by firing squad

j. Santos, Bienvenido (BEE-yen-vahy-KNEE-doh, 1911-)

- Filipino teacher who served as cultural attaché to the Philippine Embassy in Washington, D.C. after WW II
- Lived his life between both countries, teaching at the university level and writing
 - Best known books are *Brother My Brother* (1960) and *Villa Magdalena* (1965)



8. Resources for Further Study

a. Cross-cultural resources

Mayuga, Sylvia. Insight Guides--Philippines. Singapore: APA Publications, 1991. AISO--Tag 915.99 P552

Part of the aesthetically pleasing and helpful Insight series. Beautiful photographs, in National Geographic manner, make this a helpful text.

Peters, Jens. Lonely Planet Travel Survival Kit--Philippines. Berkeley, Calif.: Lonely Planet, 1994. AISO--Tag 915.99-/-0447 P482

The best series, by far, of readily accessible travel guides. Don't leave for the Philippines without this text.

Roces, Alfredo and Grace. Culture Shock: Philippines. Portland, Oregon: Graphic Arts Center Publishing, 1992.

Beg, borrow, or purchase books in this series. Highly recommended by the Overseas Briefing Center, U.S. Department of State.

b. Biography, novels, literature,
poetry



Allison, Karen T. A View from the Islands: The Samal of Tawi-tawi. Dallas, TX: International Museum of Cultures, 1984.

⇒ Aiso Library: Tagalog TAG 390.09599 A439

Short cultural study of the Samal people. Discusses Islam in the culture and the supernatural.

Barron, Edward. Sailing the Sulu Sea: Belles and Bandits in the Philippines. Dutton, 1940.

⇒ Bosun Library: Buckley DS672.P8

Coates, Austin. Rizal, Philippine Nationalist and Martyr. Hong Kong, New York: Oxford University Press, 1968.

⇒ Bosun Library: General CT18.I98 C62

Jouglet, Rene. The Treasure of Limahong: Adventure in the Philippines. Quebec, Canada: Levesque Publications, 1985, c1936.

⇒ Aiso Library: Tagalog TAG 843.912 J986 1983

This novel is exactly as the title states — adventure. Written by a historian, traveler, seafarer, and treasure hunter. The novel combines these experiences with the true story of the Chinese pirate, Limahong, and his attempted take over of Manila in 1574; add a little imagination, drama, and characterization to create an exciting historical novel. The treasure of Limahong has never been found.

Nance, John. The Gentle Tasaday: A Stone Age People in the Philippine Rain Forest. New York: Harcourt Brace Javanovich, [1975].

⇒ Bosun Library: General DS666.T32 N2

"One sees the daily life of the primitive caveman, watches his reaction to modern technology...these are chapters that teach us to know ourselves in basic human form."

— Charles Lindbergh

Reyes y Florentino, Isabelo de los. Folklore Filipino. Diliman, Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press: Distributed outside the Philippines by University of Hawaii Press, 1994.

⇒ Aiso Library: Tagalog TAG 398.209-/-599 R457 1994

Santos, Bienvenido. Scent of Apples: A Collection of Stories. Seattle: University of Washington Press, c1979.

⇒ Monterey Public Library: FICTION SAN

Written by a Filipino-American author. Santos's stories focus on the psychological exile experienced by Filipinos in the United States.

c. Military topics



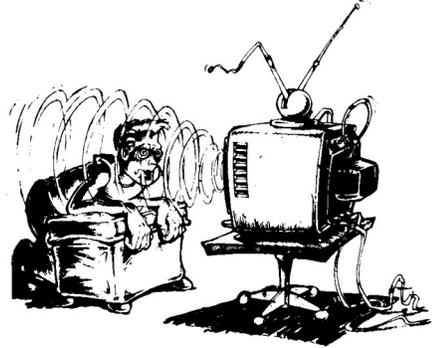
Gates, John Morgan. Schoolbooks and Krags: The United States Army in the Philippines, 1898-1902. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1975.

Recommended by the Combat Studies Institute of Ft. Leavenworth.

Linn, Brian McAllister. The U.S. Army and Counterinsurgency in the Philippine War, 1899-1902. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989.

Recommended by the Combat Studies Institute of Ft. Leavenworth.

d. News articles



"The Archbishop of Manila Likens President Ramos to Marcos." New York Times, 20 Aug 1997.

Due to fears that President Ramos may seek constitutional change and run for a second term of office, Jamie Cardinal Sin, the Archbishop of Manila, says, President Ramos seeks "to lead us back into the dark ages of pre-martial law political dynasties, warlordism, corruption, sham democracy and debilitating poverty."

Mydans, Seth. "A Prophet's Gospel: Faith, Hope and Seed Money." New York Times, 11 Apr 1997.

Account of health and wealth gospel evangelists in the Philippines. "Founded a decade ago, the Philippine religious movement known as El Shaddai now has a following estimated at five million. The group's founder, known as Brother Mike, attracts huge crowds to his rallies."

Mydans, Seth. "Images of Indulgent Era Fade in Philippines." New York Times, 1 Jun 1997.

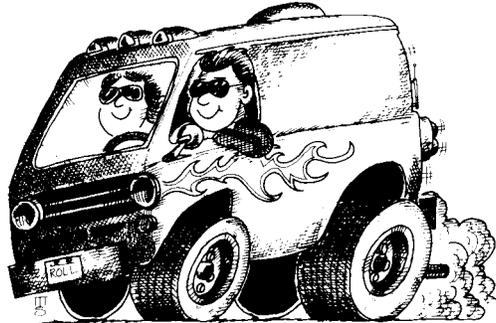
Descriptions of the "gaudy excesses" of the Marcos regime and the present conditions of the Philippines.

Mydans, Seth. "Marcos Died, but It Didn't Last." New York Times, 13 Apr 1997, p. D1.

Discusses the difficulties in burying the former leader of the Philippines (after eight years, his body still lies in state, unburied.) Also treats the enduring legacy of Marcos.

Mydans, Seth. "People Power 2: A Sleeping Giant Is Awakened." New York Times, 20 Sep 1997, p. A4.

Fallout concerning fears that President Ramos may seek a second six-year term of office, changing the constitution which allows for only one term.



"Count your blessings."

Vocabulary List: Philippines

Aguinaldo, Emilio (ah-GHEE-nahl-doh ehm-eel-yoh)
Revolutionary, nationalist leader. Led freedom movement against Spain in 1896 becoming president after independence in 1898. Retired after failure to withstand United States concession of the Philippines.

Aquino, Corazon (ah-KEE-noh, 1933-) After 1984 assassination of her husband, Benigno "Ninoy" Aquino, Corazon Aquino opposed her husband's rival, President Ferdinand Marcos. With election to the presidency in 1986 (-1992), Aquino successfully restored democracy.

Bataan Day Commemorates fall of Bataan in 1942 and 37,000 U.S. and Filipino soldiers captured. Thousands died in the infamous "death march."

Bonifacio, Andres (bohn-ee-FAH-shoh, 1863-1897) Filipino nationalist and founder of the secret society, Katipunan. Dedicated to freeing the Philippine Islands from the Spanish who had ruled since 1594. Once Spanish ousted, Bonifacio challenged Emilio Aguinaldo's election eventually resulting in his own execution.

Datu (dah-too) Moro communal leaders who measured power not by their holdings in landed wealth but by the numbers of their followers. In return for tribute and labor, the *datu* provided aid in emergencies and advocacy in disputes with followers of another chief.

Marcos, Ferdinand [Edralin] (ed-rah1-LEEN, 1917-1989)
President of the Philippines from 1965-1986. Administration held in power by military destruction of opposition. Marcos justified his rule due to the insurgence of a Communist threat.

Misa de Gallo (mee-sah day gahl-yoh) Start of the Philippine Christmas season, blending Christian and ancient harvest thanksgiving rites. Dawn of 16 Dec (cock's crow), church bells ring, parades begin, and people awaken for the Cock's Mass. After midnight Mass on 24 Dec., people celebrate with rice cakes and ginger tea/cocoa.

Moros (mohr-ohs) Philippine Muslims, about 5 percent of the total population. Undifferentiated racially from other Filipinos yet remain outside the mainstream of national life, set apart by their religion and way of life.

Rizal Day (RHEE-zahl) National Philippine holiday remembering execution of national hero, Dr. Jose Rizal, killed in 1896. Dr. Rizal denounced corrupt leadership of Spanish friars, founding a nonviolent reform movement in 1892.

Sultan Secular and a religious leader of Moros whose authority was sanctioned by the Quran.



"Our military service--an uncommon profession--calls for people with an enduring commitment and dedication to the mission. It requires us to have a sense to service before self. Each member must realize his or her needs are secondary to the needs of our great country. This is a 24-hour-a-day commitment, and one that requires many personal sacrifices."

(Chief Master Sergeant of the Air Force Eric Benken)

Review Quiz: Philippines



Part 1--Multiple Choice Place the letter of the most correct answer in the blank provided.

1. _____ Roman Catholic adherence in the Philippines is roughly _____ percent of the population.
 - a. 93
 - b. 82
 - c. 61

2. _____ Muslims are primarily found in which part of the Philippines?
 - a. Luzon
 - b. Bataan
 - c. Southern regions

3. _____ One of the primary reasons for Spanish colonialism in the Philippines was
 - a. procurement of mahogany.
 - b. conversion of the population to Christianity.
 - c. boasting rights in Southeast Asia.

4. _____ The most important events for demonstrating Philippine community and unity are
 - a. fiestas.
 - b. evening soap operas.
 - c. military reviews.

5. _____ Iglesia Filipina Independiente and Iglesia ni Kristo churches are
 - a. indigenous Philippine Christian groups.
 - b. imported religious sects from the British Isles.

- c. insignificant, disappearing Philippine religious movements.
6. _____ has always been associated with U.S. influence in the Philippines.
- a. The military
 - b. Protestantism
 - c. Free enterprise
7. _____ Moro is a Spanish word for Moor, a name given to
- a. Spanish Catholics in Manila.
 - b. Philippine Muslims in Mindanao and the south.
 - c. traders coming from Calcutta and Morocco.
8. _____ Sexual harassment in the Philippines is
- a. restricted to a few isolated enterprises.
 - b. widespread yet underreported.
 - c. unlawful and readily dealt with.
9. _____ Some 37,000 U.S. and Philippine soldiers were captured during WW II at
- a. Mindanao.
 - b. Samar.
 - c. Bataan.
10. _____ In the Philippines, jobs and resources are often distributed
- a. equally to all applicants.
 - b. first to family members and friends.
 - c. only after payment of a bribe.

Part 2--True/False Place a T or an F in the blank provided.



1. _____ Religion in the Philippines focuses on practice--experiences, rituals and ceremonies--rather than abstract systems of thought and belief.

2. _____ Flagellation and reenacted crucifixion practices can show the intensely personalistic nature of Philippine religion.
3. _____ When converted to Christianity, many Philippine people quickly dropped their former practices and beliefs.
4. _____ In this century, Catholic church influence in the Philippines has dropped drastically.
5. _____ The Iglesia ni Kristo is a disciplined, highly authoritarian Christian group.
6. _____ In the Philippines, Islam absorbs many elements of indigenous religious practice.
7. _____ A Philippine Muslim sultan is a religious leader solely.
8. _____ A 1990 Autonomous Region Act by the Philippine government established a Catholic state in Mindanao.
9. _____ "Unofficial divorce" practice allows women equal financial and legal rights with their former husband.
10. _____ In the southern Philippines, periodic clashes continue between the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front.



Part 3--Matching Place the correct letter in the blank provided.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. _____ Corazon Aquino | A. Philippine nationalist who was influential in freeing the Philippines from rule. |
| 2. _____ Ferdinand Marcos Spanish | |

Unit 12g: Country Area Studies--Philippines

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 3. _____ Jose Rizal | B. Scene of WW II infamous "death march" where thousands of Philippine and U.S. soldiers lost their lives. |
| 4. _____ Andres Bonifacio | C. Opposed Marcos and elected president after her husband's death. |
| 5. _____ Moro | D. Muslim leaders who gained status by numbers of followers and influence. |
| 6. _____ Sultan | E. Muslim group fighting for a separate Islamic state in the southern Philippines. |
| 7. _____ datu | F. Term given to Philippine Muslims. |
| 8. _____ agana | G. Informal Philippine Muslim dispute-settling court. |
| 9. _____ Bataan | H. Secular and spiritual Philippine Muslim leader. |
| 10. _____ MILF | I. Novelist and leader of peaceful opposition to Spanish rule. Executed by Spanish. |
| | J. Philippine leader from 1965-1986, known to impose martial law due to insurgencies. |
- Communist

