

PHILIPPINES

Pearl of the Orient¹



Philippines



Overview

■ Geography

- Where
- Capital City
- Major island groups
- Temperature

■ Demographics

- Population
- Language
- Religion

■ Politics and Government

■ Culture

- Spanish/Hispanic, American, Chinese, Malaysian, Muslim
- Food
- Fashion
- Sports

■ Brief History

- Spanish Era
- American Era
 - Japanese Occupation
- Independence from the US
- Politics
- Present day

Geography

- About 10200 miles from the US; 116° 40' and 126° 34' E. longitude, and 4° 40' and 21° 10' N latitude.
- Over 7100 islands, 116,000 square miles
- Divided into three major island groups; Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao
- Metro Manila is capital city
- Hot, humid, tropical; almost an all year round temperature of 80 degree F
- Two seasons: summer/hot, wet/cold
- Rich in natural resources; lumber (narra), gold, iron, copper
- Rice, sugar cane, coconut

Metro Manila



Jeepney



Demographics

Over 90 million, 12th most populous country

Two thirds reside on the island of Luzon

92.5 percent literacy rate with English and Tagalog the predominant language

8 major dialects; 170 languages

Spanish was the official language for over three centuries

90 percent Christians; 81% being Roman Catholics, 9% Protestant

5% Sunni Muslim and 5% Buddhist, Jews

Eight Major Regional Dialects

Ilocano
Tagalog
Cebuano
Bisaya
Hiligaynon
Waray
Hindian
Mandarin



Politics and Government

Patterned after the US Government

Executive branch; President with six year term

Legislative branch; 24 senators, 250
Congressman

Judicial branch; Chief Justice and 14
Associate judges

Move to decentralize government by moving
the various departments outside of Manila,

Culture

Fusion of the indigenous traditions of the Philippines with Spanish and American culture.

Also influenced by Chinese, Indonesian and Indian, Muslim culture

Hispanic influence due to colonial rule from Mexico

Cuisine heavily influenced by Spanish and Chinese

Use of English is second to Tagalog

Widespread imitation of American legacy is evident; fast food, fashion, sports, pasttimes

Local Food



Women Fashion



Men Fashion



Local Fast Food



Fiestas



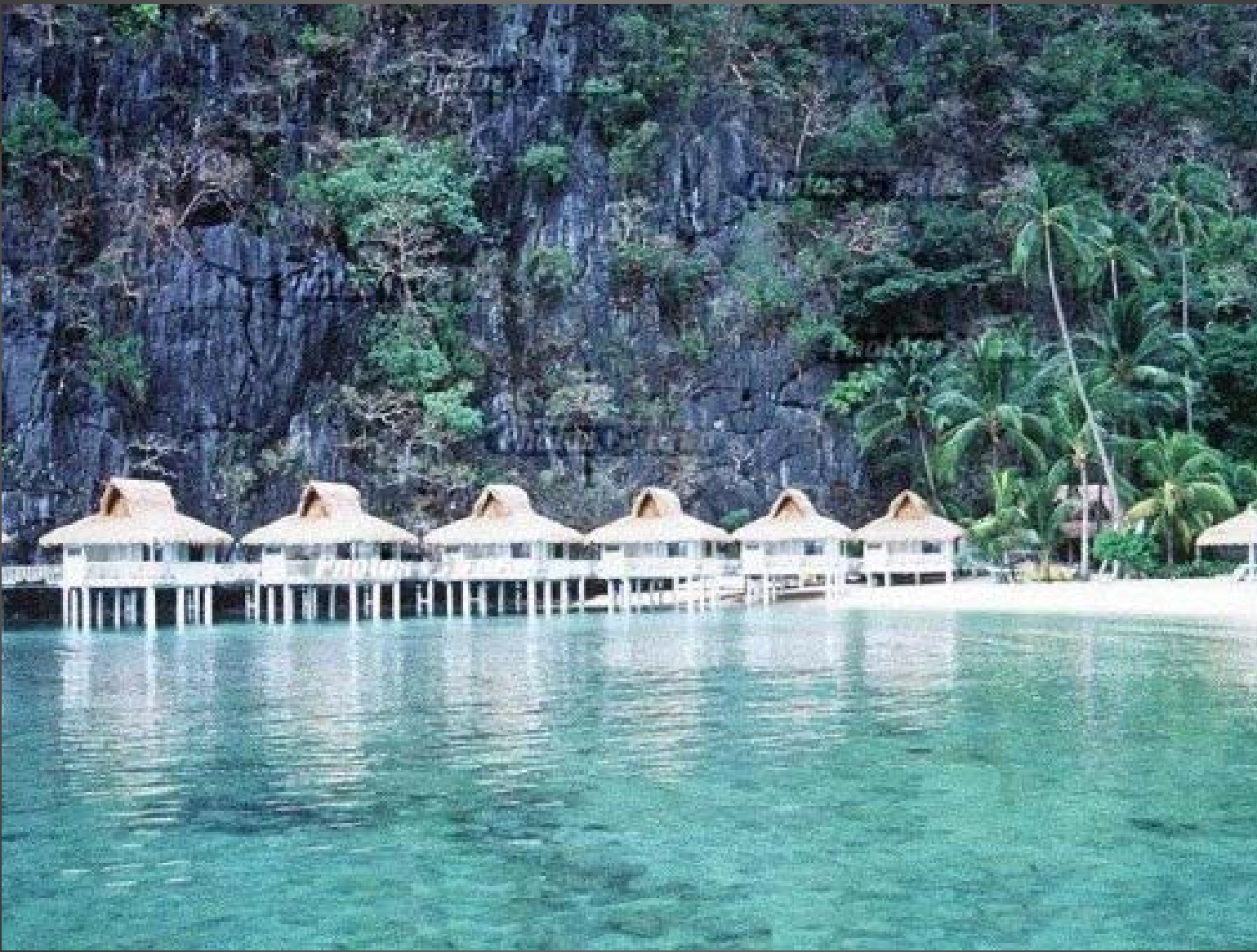
Boracay



Boracay



Palawan



ver Rafting

Wild Over Water



Brief History

Archaeological theory suggest humans existed as far back as 50,000 BC.

Virtually unknown until Ferdinand Magellan discovered the Philippines in 1521 while in search of Spice Island.

Welcomed by two Rajas, baptized 800.

Rapu Lapu killed Magellan on April 27, 1521

In 1565, Miguel Lopez de Legazpi established the first Spanish settlement and colony

Manila was declared capital of the colony in 1571

The Roman Catholic Church converted most of the inhabitants for the next 333 years

Brief History

A student named Jose Rizal studying in Spain started a propaganda movement.

Voiced the injustices of the administration and abuses of the friars.

Went back to the Philippines to push for political and social reform locally.

Was executed for treason on 1896.

His death incited others to seek independence.

Recognized as the national hero.

Others followed his lead and revolted

Brief History

Spanish-American war began in Cuba in 1898

reached the Philippines; Admiral George Dewey defeated Spaniards during the battle of Manila Bay.

Emilio Aguinaldo declared independence on June 12, 1898.

The Spanish defeat ceded the Philippines, Cuba and Puerto Rico to the United States.

The Philippine-American war started right after and lasted until 1913.

Became the Commonwealth of the Philippines in 1935.

Japanese occupation of Manila, Jan 12, 1942

When Douglas MacArthur left Mar 11, 1942 and said his famous words "I shall return".

Corregidor surrendered May 6, 1942

When Douglas MacArthur returned Oct 20, 1944

Gained independence from the US on July 4, 1946.

Brief History

After independence met instability but in the late 60s and early 70s economic development boomed and became second to Japan in Asia

Ferdinand Marcos was elected in 1966 but was barred from a third term and so he declared martial law on Sept 12, 1972.

His authoritarian rule was marred by corruption, cronyism, nepotism.

An activist by the name of Benigno Aquino went into exile and was assassinated in 1983.

Under pressure from people power, he allowed a snap election in 1986 which declared Corazon Aquino as winner.

Brief History

Marcos was ousted and fled to Hawaii in 1986

The return of democracy was hampered by the national debt, corruption, coup attempts, communist insurgencies and Muslim separatist movement

Fidel Ramos, a West Point graduate was elected in 1992 and economy improved

Economy stalled due to East Asian financial crisis in 1997

Former actor Joseph Estrada was ousted during the 2001 EDSA revolution

Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo succeeded him and was elected

Benigno “Noynoy Aquino



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