

**Chapter 1 : History of the Philippines: From Indios Bravos to Filipinos By Luis Francia**

*A History of the Philippines begins with the pre-Westernized Philippines in the 16th century and continues through the Philippine-American War, the nation's relationship with the United States' controlling presence, culminating with its independence in and two ongoing insurgencies, one Islamic and one Communist. Luis H. Francia.*

History of the Philippines is intended for those who are curious about this Southeast Asian archipelago but know very little of its history. Francia creates an illuminating portrait that provides the reader valuable insights into the heart and soul of the modern Filipino, laying bare the multicultural, multiracial society of modern times. Work takes me there at least once a year. I always found the Filipinos, a bit like Indians—they work hard, very academically focused, very ambitious and want to do well in life and at the same time—fate played a lousy card on them in terms of their Politics almost like India. I was always fascinated by the orientation of their people—one of the very few pro-American countries in the world where the ultimate aim of every citizen is to find a way to land up in the US again a bit like middle class India. Therefore, on my last trip—picked up this interesting book. Happy that I read this book. Its historical sweep starts in early s and takes us thru till —the Spanish conquests, the Japanese and later American occupation—gives us a majestic overview of the country, its people, various multiracial groups and their struggle to protect their own identity in spite of being colonized for so long and the efforts of the colonizers to enforce their language and culture. Then the book moves onto their independence and their trials and tribulations as a fledgling democracy You have separate queues for them. I always wonder as to why the South East and South Asian nations have been dealt a wrong card in life due to the political leadership we had. It is almost similar to India—In Philippines, it is a bunch of families and their siblings—. Somehow the Japanese, South Koreans and also the Singaporeans—. If you want to understand Philippines and Fillipinos—there cannot be a better book than this. A great general read about the ugly story of the colonization of the Philippines. Contains a bibliography and chapter notes. But to do it right I started 1st of the book, Pre Amazing, islands making up the Philippines. Related Books of "History of the Philippines: From Indios Bravos to Filipinos".

**Chapter 2 : history of the philippines | Download eBook pdf, epub, tuebl, mobi**

*Excellent general survey of Philippine history. Francia begins shortly before Spanish colonization and end at the beginning of He discusses the Filipinos' struggle for independence first from the Spaniards, from the U.S., and finally from the Marcoses.*

Monday, May 10, Luis H. The campaign has generated much heat, little light, and, yet again, tremendous hopes among the populace that this time the knight in shining armor, on his white horse, will indeed ride to the rescue of a beleaguered nation and slay the evildoers. That good triumph over evil is of course the consummation Filipinos perpetually and devoutly wish for. In this archipelago of more than 7, islands, hope not only springs eternal, it is a veritable Niagara, its inhabitants awash in dreams of change for the better, that the nation recover from a seriously wounded past much of it self-inflicted and be a place where lives and promises are fulfilled. Unfortunately, whoever wins the presidency will inevitably disappoint, for the burdens will simply be too heavy to carry, and the expectations too demanding to be ever met. There is one area, however, where the president-elect need not fail, cannot in fact fail, if the Philippine body politic is to retain its capacity to hope and dream both as individuals and members of an often dysfunctional nation. The latter was forced to resign on January 20, , when, following charges of corruption that triggered massive street protests in a reprise of the People power uprising that forced the Marcoses to flee, the Armed Forces of the Philippines formally withdrew their support and the Supreme Court ruled that the office was now vacant, allowing Vice-President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo to be sworn in. Estrada was arrested, and after innumerable procedural delays, found guilty in September of the crime of plunder by an anti-corruption court and sentenced to forty years in prison. On October 25, , President Arroyo pardoned the disgraced Estrada on condition that he not run again for national office. So why is this man with a criminal conviction being allowed a second chance? Beneath the formal trappings of American-style democracy lies the contradictory, beating heart of feudalism—a much older legacy with its origins in Spanish colonial rule that lasted for over three centuries. Hence, Philippine national elections are really about family dynasties and the continuing rule of the elite. Noynoy Aquino skyrocketed from his relative obscurity as a junior senator to presidential candidate when the demise of his mother on August 1, occasioned a nationwide outpouring of grief that revealed how deeply unpopular was President Gloria Macapagal—herself the daughter of a president Diosdado Macapagal Cory Aquino, for all her shortcomings as a leader, was never dogged by charges of self-enrichment. It helped that she came from one of the wealthiest families in the country, owners of 16,acre Hacienda Luisita. She was someone people trusted, someone you wanted to be on the good side of, a kindly if conservative aunt. Under her stewardship civil liberties were restored, the press unfettered, and the courts liberated from executive interference. She oversaw the rewriting of the Marcos-era Constitution that had switched from the American-style presidential form of government to a parliamentary system. The Constitution, often referred to as the Freedom Constitution, restored the presidential form and a bicameral legislature but limited the presidential term to one of six years—rather than two terms of four years each. Noynoy is seen as more likely to inspire his compatriots, to be open to change for the better. For corruption is the malignancy that vitiates the Philippine body politic, the ever-growing tumor lodged in its very heart. Ranked by Transparency International in terms of corruptibility, the country is st out of nations. A Noynoy Aquino victory will further empower an already powerful alliance of political clans: The big question then as it has always been in Philippine politics: Complicating these elections is the troika of Marcoses campaigning for elective office. They are back, though whether they were ever gone is the subject of much debate in Manila. The yet-to-be-convicted Imelda—so far she has been able to beat criminal and civil charges, though many cases remain pending—is running for a congressional seat in Leyte, her home province; her son Ferdinand Jr. Imelda is a shoe-in, pun intended, and so is Imee, as the province of Ilocos Norte is Marcos territory, and where the late deposed strongman has demigod status. There is a very good chance Bongbong will be elected senator, thus positioning him for a presidential run in That would indeed be in the eyes of so many a cruel irony. As for the current president, she is running for lower office the first president to do so not out of an

overwhelming desire to serve the people but to likely evade judgments of her record. As a member of the House of Representatives, she will be able to forestall any investigation of the highly credible charges of corruption that almost certainly will be lodged against her and her family. And she is expected to work for a switch to the parliamentary system, with the eventual goal of becoming prime minister. As rich with democratic potential as the elections seem, they have served in the past simply to cast new players in old roles.

### Chapter 3 : History of the Philippines: From Indios Bravos to Filipinos by Luis H. Francia

*Luis H. Francia was born in the Philippines and moved to New York in the s. He teaches at the City University of Hong Kong, Hunter College, and New York University. Table of Contents.*

### Chapter 4 : Luis H. Francia (Author of History of the Philippines)

*Luis H. Francia's nonfiction works include the memoir Eye of the Fish: A Personal Archipelago, winner of both the Open Book Award and the Asian American Writers award, and Memories of Overdevelopment: Reviews and Essays of Two Decades.*

### Chapter 5 : History of the Philippines : Luis H Francia :

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### Chapter 7 : What is the History of San Luis Rey de Francia?

*Luis H. Francia, author of the forthcoming A History of the Philippines, takes a look at today's general election in The Philippines: " On Monday, May 10, Filipinos will troop to the polls to decide who will be their next president.*