

- 1521 Spanish arrival in Philippines {cf Augenbraum intro to Noli}
1571 Spanish City of Manila founded
1603.05.23 three elite Chinese arrive in Manila; Sp thinks it is the beginning of a takeover
= in ensuing tension 23,000 ethnic Chinese massacred by Spanish, property looted
1719 Friars assassinate Sp governor Fernando Bustamante
1762 (Seven Years War) British briefly occupy Manila, Cebu
1802 Napoléon conquers Spain; installs brother as king;
1815 Galleon trade ceases; Manila opened to free trade
1821 Mexico gains independence; other Sp colonies in S.Am. agitate for independence
= that year, Filipino natives are barred from the priesthood;
1840 Apolinario de la Cruz leads movement to 'Filipinize' clergy {Augenbraum}
= movement is successful but provokes backlash from Spanish clergy;
1840 French attack Basilan, to punish Datu Usak for attacks on French ships
1846 Spanish expedition against Moros (=Muslim Filipinos in southern islands); 7 die
1850.12 Spanish expedition against Jolo Island (far to the south, between Mindanao and Borneo)
1850~1870 Violent skirmishes and stalemate between Spain and Sultan in Mindanao
1871 Pro-independence movements already growing among Filipinos intellectuals in Spain;
= 171 of 782 parishes in Philippines led by native or mestizo priests {cf Augenbraum intro to Noli}
1872-1898 **Philippine Revolution:**
19c rise of educated Filipino middle class: desire for independence.
1872~ opposition to Spanish rule primarily confined to Filipino clergy
1872.01 Cavite Mutiny by Filipino workers and soldiers at Cavite/Kabite (across bay from Manila);
= mestizo priests executed; Spanish crackdown on Filipino reformists, who seek refuge in Europe
1887~ **Propaganda Movement** led by Dr. José Rizal
1887 Rizal, Noli me tangere (Touch me not!): novel
1892 Rizal organizes "Liga Filipina" after returning from Spain
1896 Andres Bonifacio organizes Katipunan, a secret revolutionary society, in Manila
1896.08 membership approx 100,000; Sp discover the society; Bonifacio calls for armed rebellion:
1896.12.30 Rizal is publicly executed: Filipinos are united by their outrage
= quoted to say "No people can have Liberties without first having material prosperity."
1897 Emilio Aguinaldo unifies eight million to fight Spain; army is soon forced into mountains
1897.12.15 Biak-na-Bato pact: Aguinaldo accepts exile in Hong Kong; receives 400,000 pesos
= uses money to buy arms; Spanish promises for reform not fulfilled;
1898-1900 **Spanish-American War:**
= note US also expels Spain from Guam; lets Germany control other Marianas
= US sought "stepping stone" to China markets {Kramer.2008}
= note resources: sugar, copper, coconut oil, rice, tobacco, rubber
= Friar Lands Question: problem of distributing lands that had been owned by Cath. church
= 600,000 Filipinos killed in war with U.S. {Zinn}; 4,000 US soldiers killed {Kramer.2008}
1898.05.01 Commodore George Dewey defeats Spanish fleet in Manila Bay
1898.06.12 Aguinaldo declares independence after Filipino and U.S. forces oust Spanish forces;
1898~ **Benevolent Assimilation Proclamation:** U.S. President McKinley states that the aim of the military is to "win the confidence, respect, and affection of the inhabitants of the Philippines by assuring them in every possible way that full measure of individual rights and liberties which is the heritage of free people..." McKinley later claims "to take them all and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them."
1898~1911 **Philippine Insurrection** (as U.S. dubbed it): War between US and Philippine Revolutionaries
1898.06~1898.12 becomes clear that US and Ph views are at odds {Kramer.NY.p38}
1899.02.04 US sentry fires on Ph soldiers outside Manila: begins "second war"
1899.02.06 US Senate ratifies Treaty of Paris: transfers Ph. sovereignty from Sp. to US.
= US pays Sp \$20m for sovereignty rights {Kramer.2008}
= not recognized by Filipino revolutionaries: Filipinos, in reaction to this stab in the back, condemned the US Declaration of Independence as a "damned incendiary document"
1899.10 Aguinaldo retreats into inaccessible northern mountains
1901 Aguinaldo captured: appeals to Filipinos to cease fighting, accept US sovereignty
1901 Spooner Amendment to Army Appropriations Act: calls for end of US involvement
1900-1904 Wm Howard Taft serves as Governor General to the Philippines
1900~ Backlash against war leads to "investigation" in US of war crimes {Kramer.2008}
1900~ reports start surfacing in US about atrocities by US army (including waterboarding)