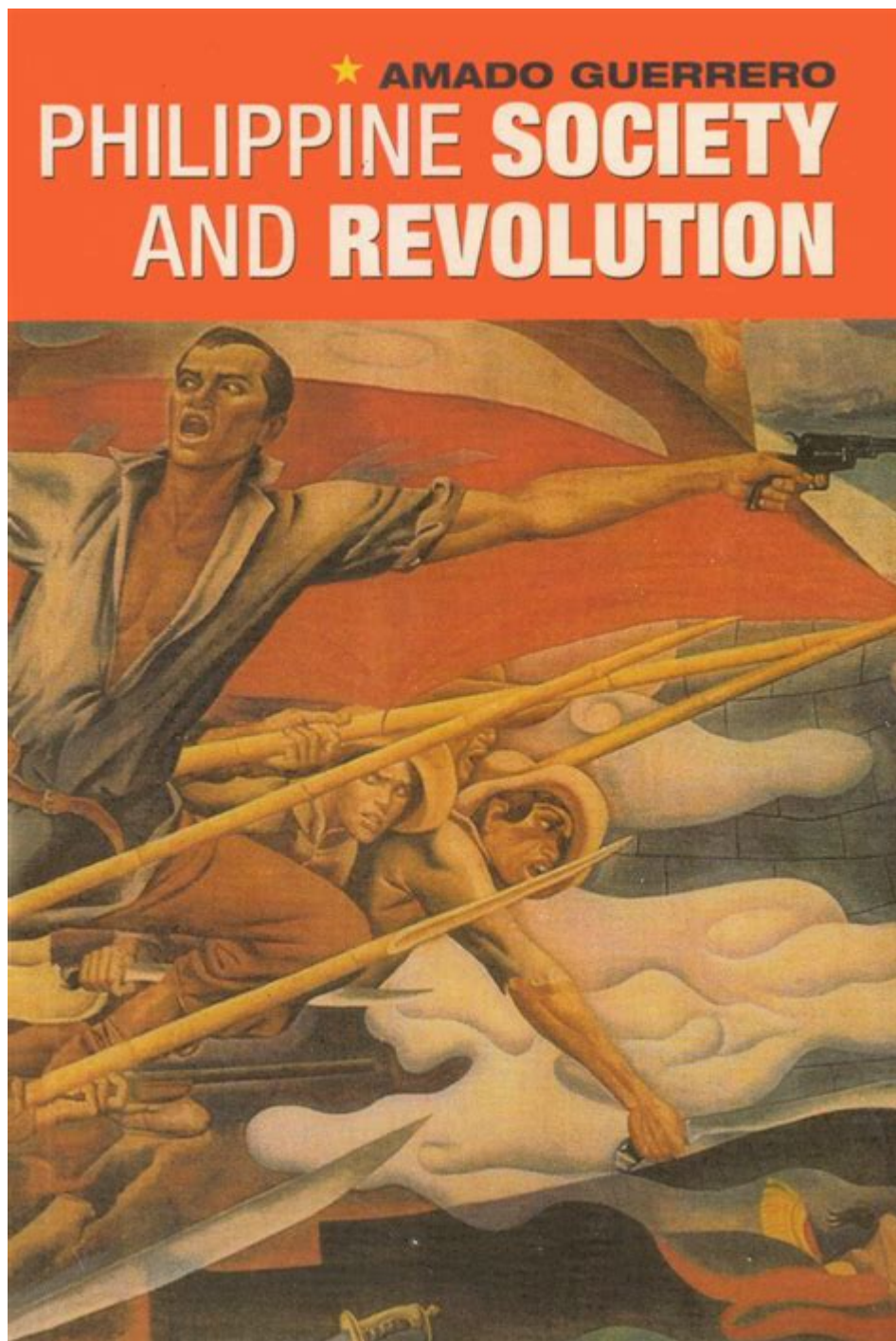


# Philippine Society And Revolution



## **Philippine Society and Revolution: A Complex Tapestry of Change**

The Philippines, a vibrant archipelago in Southeast Asia, boasts a rich and tumultuous history interwoven with periods of profound social upheaval and revolutionary movements. Understanding

the complex relationship between Philippine society and revolution requires delving into centuries of colonial influence, socio-economic disparities, and the persistent pursuit of national identity and self-determination. This comprehensive exploration will unpack the key factors that have shaped Philippine society and fueled its various revolutionary periods, from the Katipunan to the People Power Revolution.

## **H2: The Pre-Colonial Foundation: Seeds of Resistance**

Before Spanish colonization, the Philippine archipelago was a mosaic of diverse indigenous communities, each with its own unique social structures, political systems, and belief systems. While varying significantly in their governance, these societies often displayed resilient community bonds and established mechanisms for conflict resolution. This inherent resilience would later prove crucial in the face of colonial oppression and serve as a bedrock for future revolutionary movements. The presence of strong local leadership and established social hierarchies provided a framework upon which resistance to foreign rule would be built. Understanding this pre-colonial foundation is key to grasping the roots of later revolutionary fervor.

## **H2: Spanish Colonization and its Impact on Philippine Society**

The arrival of the Spanish in the 16th century marked a profound turning point. The 300-year-long Spanish colonial period drastically reshaped Philippine society, introducing a rigid class system, a predominantly Catholic faith, and a centralized administrative structure. This period, while fostering some economic development, also created significant social inequalities. The imposition of a foreign culture and religion, coupled with exploitative economic policies, fueled resentment and laid the groundwork for future revolutionary movements.

### **#### H3: The Rise of the Ilustrados and the Seeds of Nationalism**

The late 19th century witnessed the emergence of the Ilustrados, a class of educated Filipinos who, having experienced Western education, became increasingly aware of the injustices of Spanish rule. These intellectuals played a crucial role in fostering a sense of national identity and advocating for reforms. Their writings and activism laid the groundwork for the rise of nationalist sentiment and ultimately contributed to the eruption of the Philippine Revolution. The Ilustrados' intellectual contributions and their advocacy for change were instrumental in shaping the revolutionary movement.

## **H2: The Philippine Revolution (1896-1902): Fighting for Independence**

The Philippine Revolution, spearheaded by the Katipunan, a secret revolutionary society founded by Andrés Bonifacio, marked a decisive turning point. Driven by a desire for independence from

Spanish rule and fueled by the socio-economic injustices of the colonial system, the revolution challenged the established order. While ultimately unsuccessful in achieving complete independence from colonial rule (as the US intervened), the revolution fundamentally shifted the political landscape. It demonstrated the Filipinos' capacity for organized resistance and cemented the idea of an independent Philippines in the national consciousness.

### #### H3: Bonifacio, Aguinaldo, and the Internal Conflicts

The revolution wasn't without its internal conflicts. Disagreements between key figures like Andrés Bonifacio and Emilio Aguinaldo, regarding leadership and strategy, hampered the revolutionary effort. These internal divisions, while tragic, underscore the complexities of forging a unified national identity in the face of such immense challenges. The struggle for power within the revolutionary movement itself highlights the internal tensions that often accompany such large-scale social upheaval.

## **H2: American Colonialism and the Rise of New Social Movements**

The transition from Spanish to American colonial rule did not bring about immediate independence. The American colonial period, while introducing new infrastructure and educational systems, also perpetuated certain forms of social and economic control. This led to the emergence of new forms of resistance and social movements, often focused on land reform, labor rights, and national self-determination. The American colonial experience further solidified the desire for true independence and contributed to the growth of distinct national identities.

## **H2: Post-Colonial Philippines and the Continuation of Revolutionary Ideals**

The granting of Philippine independence in 1946 did not resolve all of the underlying societal problems. Post-colonial Philippines grappled with issues of poverty, inequality, and political corruption. These issues fueled further social movements and revolutionary activities, culminating in the People Power Revolution of 1986, a largely peaceful uprising that ousted Ferdinand Marcos' authoritarian regime. The People Power Revolution demonstrated the enduring power of the Filipino people to challenge oppressive rule, even through non-violent means.

## **H2: Contemporary Challenges and the Ongoing Pursuit of Social Justice**

Even today, Philippine society faces ongoing challenges, including inequality, political corruption,

and the persistence of armed conflict in certain regions. These issues highlight the continued relevance of revolutionary ideals and the ongoing struggle for social justice and equitable development. Understanding the historical trajectory of Philippine society and its revolutionary movements provides invaluable context for analyzing contemporary challenges and potential pathways towards a more just and equitable future.

#### Conclusion:

The relationship between Philippine society and revolution is a complex and multifaceted one, shaped by centuries of colonial influence, social inequalities, and the unwavering pursuit of self-determination. From the pre-colonial era to the present day, the Filipino people have repeatedly demonstrated their capacity for resilience, resistance, and the pursuit of a more just and equitable society. Studying this history is crucial for understanding the ongoing struggles and aspirations of the Filipino people.

#### FAQs:

1. What were the major causes of the Philippine Revolution? The major causes included centuries of Spanish colonial oppression, socio-economic inequalities, the imposition of a foreign culture and religion, and the rise of Filipino nationalism fueled by educated Ilustrados.
2. How did the American colonial period affect Philippine society? The American period brought about new infrastructure and educational systems but also perpetuated certain forms of economic and social control, contributing to continued social unrest and the pursuit of greater self-determination.
3. What was the significance of the People Power Revolution? The People Power Revolution demonstrated the power of non-violent resistance in overthrowing an authoritarian regime and showcased the Filipinos' commitment to democratic ideals.
4. What are some of the major social issues facing the Philippines today? Contemporary challenges include poverty, inequality, political corruption, and armed conflict in certain regions.
5. How does understanding Philippine history contribute to understanding contemporary issues? A strong understanding of historical patterns of social unrest, resistance, and the pursuit of social justice provides crucial context for analyzing contemporary issues and potential pathways toward a more equitable future.

**philippine society and revolution: *The Philippine Revolution*** Jose Maria Sison, Rainer Werning, 1989 Jose M. Sison, the most prominent leader of the Philippine Left, otherwise known as the National Democratic Movement, unfolds Philippine history and contemporary circumstances, the political, economic, and social crisis of Philippine society, and the Philippine revolutionary movement in an interview with Dr Rainer Werning. Sison candidly discusses his life, times, and ideas. Since the fall of Marcos and the rise of Mrs Aquino, the fundamental problems of the Philippines have remained unsolved. In years to come, the Philippine situation and the revolutionary process will have a dramatic effect on all of society.

**philippine society and revolution: *Migration Revolution*** Filomeno V. Aguilar Jr., 2014-04-11 Since the 1960s, overseas migration had become a major factor in the economy of the Philippines. It

has also profoundly influenced the sense of nationhood of both migrants and nonmigrants. Migrant workers learned to view their home country as part of a plural world of nations, and they shaped a new sort of Filipino identity while appropriating the modernity of the outside world, where at least for a while they operated as insiders. The global nomadism of Filipino workers brought about some fundamental reorientations. It revolutionized Philippine society, reignited a sense of nationhood, imposed new demands on the state, reconfigured the class structure, and transnationalized class and other social relations, even as it deterritorialized the state and impacted the destinations of migrant workers. Philippine foreign policy now takes surprising turns in consideration of migrant workers and Filipinos living abroad. Many tertiary education institutions aim deliberately at the overseas employability of local graduates. And the Fil-foreign offspring of unions with partners from other nationalities add a new inflection to Filipino identity.

**philippine society and revolution:** The Revolution Falters P. N. Abinales, 1996 A detailed investigation of the contemporary Philippine Left, focusing on the political challenges and dilemmas that confronted activists following the disintegration of the Marcos regime and the reestablishment of electoral democracy under Corazon Aquino. The authors focus on such varied topics as peasant politics, urban social movements, purges and executions, and Marxist theory.

**philippine society and revolution:** The Philippine Revolution of 1896 Asociación Española de Estudios del Pacífico. Conference, 2001 This volume makes available selected works by scholars from around the world, using varied historical sources, bringing new perspectives on the Philippine Revolutionary War of 1896.

**philippine society and revolution:** The Revolution According to Raymundo Mata Gina Apostol, 2021-01-12 Revealing glimpses of the Philippine Revolution and the Filipino writer Jose Rizal emerge despite the worst efforts of feuding academics in Apostol's hilariously erudite novel, which won the Philippine National Book Award. Gina Apostol's riotous second novel takes the form of a memoir by one Raymundo Mata, a half-blind bookworm and revolutionary, tracing his childhood, his education in Manila, his love affairs, and his discovery of writer and fellow revolutionary, Jose Rizal. Mata's 19th-century story is complicated by present-day foreword(s), afterword(s), and footnotes from three fiercely quarrelsome and comic voices: a nationalist editor, a neo-Freudian psychoanalyst critic, and a translator, Mimi C. Magsalin. In telling the contested and fragmentary story of Mata, Apostol finds new ways to depict the violence of the Spanish colonial era, and to reimagine the nation's great writer, Jose Rizal, who was executed by the Spanish for his revolutionary activities, and is considered by many to be the father of Philippine independence. The Revolution According to Raymundo Mata offers an intoxicating blend of fact and fiction, uncovering lost histories while building dazzling, anarchic modes of narrative.

**philippine society and revolution:** Philippine Society and Revolution Amado Guerrero, 1979

**philippine society and revolution:** The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party Zedong Mao, 1960

**philippine society and revolution:** Luzon at War Milagros Camayon Guerrero, 2017-11-15 Mila Guerrero's Luzon at War, first written in 1977, grew out of a world in motion seeking to understand another earlier era of radical turmoil. Its findings helped lay the groundwork for the emergence since the 1980s of new ways for understanding the historical roots and unresolvable contradictions of the Philippine Revolution. The book puts forth a series of questions about the colonial origins of the nation, the tensions between State and society, the role of the intelligentsia, and the resistance of ordinary people that successive generations of scholars are still seeking to come to terms with. It remains arguably the most astute critique of the first Philippine Republic, laying bare many of the sources of today's political and social problems.

**philippine society and revolution:** A History of the Philippines Renato Constantino, Letizia R. Constantino, 1975 Unlike other conventional histories, the unifying thread of A History of the Philippines is the struggle of the peoples themselves against various forms of oppression, from Spanish conquest and colonization to U.S. imperialism. Constantino provides a penetrating analysis of the productive relations and class structure in the Philippines, and how these have shaped—and

been shaped by—the role of the Filipino people in the making of their own history. Additionally, he challenges the dominant views of Spanish and U.S. historians by exposing the myths and prejudices propagated in their work, and, in doing so, makes a major breakthrough toward intellectual decolonization. This book is an indispensable key to the history of conquest and resistance in the Philippine.

**philippine society and revolution: Red Revolution** Gregg R. Jones, 2019-06-26 This book is about the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its guerrilla army. Its objective is to offer the reader a close-up look and analysis of the revolution and serves as a case study of the inner workings of one of the most successful communist revolutionary movements.

**philippine society and revolution: People Power** Monina Allarey Mercado, Francisco S. Tatad, 1986 Uses photographs and eyewitness accounts to describe the fall of President Marcos of the Philippines and the election of President Corazon Aquino.

**philippine society and revolution: The Democratic Revolution in the Philippines** Ferdinand Edralin Marcos, 1974 From the John Holmes Library collection.

**philippine society and revolution: Bone Talk** Candy Gourlay, 2019-11-05 A powerful, complex, and fascinating coming-of-age novel. -- Costa Book Award Panel A boy and a girl in the Philippine jungle must confront what coming of age will mean to their friendship made even more complicated when Americans invade their country. Samkad lives deep in the Philippine jungle, and has never encountered anyone from outside his own tribe before. He's about to become a man, and while he's desperate to grow up, he's worried that this will take him away from his best friend, Little Luki, who isn't ready for the traditions and ceremonies of being a girl in her tribe. But when a bad omen sends Samkad's life in another direction, he discovers the brother he never knew he had. A brother who tells him of a people called Americans. A people who are bringing war and destruction right to their home... A coming-of-age story set at the end of the 19th century in a remote village in the Philippines, this is a story about growing up, discovering yourself, and the impact of colonialism on native peoples and their lives.

**philippine society and revolution: Pasyon and Revolution** Reynaldo Clemenña Iletto, 1989 Relates the impact of passion play Kasaysayan ng pasiong mahal ni Hesukristong Panginoon natin on Philippine social action.

**philippine society and revolution: The Propaganda Movement, 1880-1895** John N. Schumacher, 1997

**philippine society and revolution: Amazons of the Huk Rebellion** Vina A. Lanzona, 2009-04-22 Labeled "Amazons" by the national press, women played a central role in the Huk rebellion, one of the most significant peasant-based revolutions in modern Philippine history. As spies, organizers, nurses, couriers, soldiers, and even military commanders, women worked closely with men to resist first Japanese occupation and later, after WWII, to challenge the new Philippine republic. But in the midst of the uncertainty and violence of rebellion, these women also pursued personal lives, falling in love, becoming pregnant, and raising families, often with their male comrades-in-arms. Drawing on interviews with over one hundred veterans of the movement, Vina A. Lanzona explores the Huk rebellion from the intimate and collective experiences of its female participants, demonstrating how their presence, and the complex questions of gender, family, and sexuality they provoked, ultimately shaped the nature of the revolutionary struggle. Winner, Kenneth W. Baldrige Prize for the best history book written by a resident of Hawaii, sponsored by Brigham Young University-Hawaii

**philippine society and revolution: State and Society in the Philippines** Patricio N. Abinales, Donna J. Amoroso, 2017-07-06 This clear and nuanced introduction explores the Philippines' ongoing and deeply charged dilemma of state-society relations through a historical treatment of state formation and the corresponding conflicts and collaboration between government leaders and social forces. Patricio N. Abinales and Donna J. Amoroso examine the long history of institutional weakness in the Philippines and the varied strategies the state has employed to overcome its structural fragility and strengthen its bond with society. The authors argue that this process reflects the country's recurring dilemma: on the one hand is the state's persistent inability to provide essential

services, guarantee peace and order, and foster economic development; on the other is the Filipinos' equally enduring suspicions of a strong state. To many citizens, this powerfully evokes the repression of the 1970s and the 1980s that polarized society and cost thousands of lives in repression and resistance and billions of dollars in corruption, setting the nation back years in economic development and profoundly undermining trust in government. The book's historical sweep starts with the politics of the pre-colonial era and continues through the first year of Rodrigo Duterte's controversial presidency.

**philippine society and revolution: *Crisis in the Philippines*** John Bresnan, 2014-07-14 The book provides an overview of the history of the Philippines from the period of Spanish colonial domination to the present and analyzes the twenty-year Marcos record and the causes of the downfall of the Marcos regime. The essays will greatly aid the general reader in understanding the Philippine-American relationship. Originally published in 1986. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

**philippine society and revolution: *Revolutions: a Very Short Introduction*** Jack A. Goldstone, 2023 In the 20th and 21st century revolutions have become more urban, often less violent, but also more frequent and more transformative of the international order. Whether it is the revolutions against Communism in Eastern Europe and the USSR; the color revolutions across Asia, Europe and North Africa; or the religious revolutions in Iran, Afghanistan, and Syria; today's revolutions are quite different from those of the past. Modern theories of revolution have therefore replaced the older class-based theories with more varied, dynamic, and contingent models of social and political change. This new edition updates the history of revolutions, from Classical Greece and Rome to the Revolution of Dignity in the Ukraine, with attention to the changing types and outcomes of revolutionary struggles. It also presents the latest advances in the theory of revolutions, including the issues of revolutionary waves, revolutionary leadership, international influences, and the likelihood of revolutions to come. This volume provides a brief but comprehensive introduction to the nature of revolutions and their role in global history--

**philippine society and revolution: *The Social Cancer*** Jose Rizal, 2009-06-01 Filipino national hero Jose Rizal wrote *The Social Cancer* in Berlin in 1887. Upon his return to his country, he was summoned to the palace by the Governor General because of the subversive ideas his book had inspired in the nation. Rizal wrote of his consequent persecution by the church: My book made a lot of noise; everywhere, I am asked about it. They wanted to anathematize me ['to excommunicate me'] because of it ... I am considered a German spy, an agent of Bismarck, they say I am a Protestant, a freemason, a sorcerer, a damned soul and evil. It is whispered that I want to draw plans, that I have a foreign passport and that I wander through the streets by night ...

**philippine society and revolution: *The Revolution Falters*** Patricio Abinales, 2018-05-31 A detailed investigation of the contemporary Philippine Left, focusing on the political challenges and dilemmas that confronted activists following the disintegration of the Marcos regime and the reestablishment of electoral democracy under Corazon Aquino. The authors focus on such varied topics as peasant politics, urban social movements, purges and executions, and Marxist theory.

**philippine society and revolution: *Liberation Theology in the Philippines*** Kathleen Nadeau, 2001-10-30 *Liberation Theology in the Philippines: Faith in a Revolution* studies the interrelationship of international development policies and local social and economic structures in the Philippines. This ethnography demonstrates that the application of conventional development paradigms to the situation overlooks the human suffering and displacement experienced by the people for whom the policies are supposed to help. By contrast, the Basic Ecclesial Community (BEC) movement offers an alternative strategy for development that aims to build a more just and community-oriented society, while promoting sustainable development. The study begins with an historical analysis of the

relationship between liberation theology, the Catholic Church, and the nationalist struggle. The remaining chapters look at the real experiences of people living and working in the BECs, as they struggle against some of the negative impacts of traditional approaches to development. In addition, the author illustrates how BECs can fail when environmental and social factors clash with a community's attempts at development, and highlights the theology and religious aspects of the BEC movement. This unique contribution to the study of liberation theology and development will be of interest to scholars, students, and professionals working with development agencies and religious organizations.

**philippine society and revolution: Inside the Philippine Revolution** William Chapman, 2021-01-28 When Benigno Aquino was assassinated, and the Marcoses fell, hundreds of journalists streamed into Manila. But the reports they filed, from Imelda Marco's shoes to Mrs. Aquino's election, ignored a larger story. This is the first book to tell that story. Outside Manila in the desperately poor farming villages and port towns of the Philippines, the communist New People's Army is gaining strength in its relentless struggle for power. Yet virtually nothing is known about the NPA's origins, composition, aims and tactics. This book fills that gap. William Chapman follows the trail of the New People's Army from its founding 19 years ago by a motley group of Marxist students and rebel farmers with barely 70 weapons between them, to a force of more than 23,000 active guerrillas today, supported by hundreds of thousands of ordinary Filipinos. He tells of the grim social conditions that spawned the movement, of the strategy of the NPA's leaders, and of the rank and file who fight, and who are still winning the people's hearts and minds. He shows why those in power in Manila and Washington fear the NPA and wish to thwart it. Today the NPA holds its own against the U.S.-backed military. It controls or influences large parts of the countryside. In some villages it has become the de facto government, the people's choice. Its assassination squads roam at will through city slums, and its guerrillas camp outside U.S. bases. In ceasefires and negotiations, the NPA has become a permanent contender for power. This is a riveting piece of contemporary history, essential reading for all who follow international affairs and events in the Pacific region.

**philippine society and revolution: Filipinos and Their Revolution** Reynaldo Clemeña Iletto, 1998 The book addresses key issues in Philippine history and politics, but will be of interest, as well, to students of comparative history, cultural theory, and historiography.--BOOK JACKET.

**philippine society and revolution: Encyclopaedia Britannica** Hugh Chisholm, 1910 This eleventh edition was developed during the encyclopaedia's transition from a British to an American publication. Some of its articles were written by the best-known scholars of the time and it is considered to be a landmark encyclopaedia for scholarship and literary style.

**philippine society and revolution: Jose Maria Sison** Jose Maria Sison, Ninotchka Rosca, 2004

**philippine society and revolution: True Version of the Philippine Revolution** Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, 2008-01-01

**philippine society and revolution: A War of Frontier and Empire** David J. Silbey, 2008-03-04 First-rate military history, *A War of Frontier and Empire* retells an often forgotten chapter in America's past, infusing it with commanding contemporary relevance. It has been termed an insurgency, a revolution, a guerrilla war, and a conventional war. As David J. Silbey demonstrates in this taut, compelling history, the 1899 Philippine-American War was in fact all of these. Played out over three distinct conflicts—one fought between the Spanish and the allied United States and Filipino forces; one fought between the United States and the Philippine Army of Liberation; and one fought between occupying American troops and an insurgent alliance of often divided Filipinos—the war marked America's first steps as a global power and produced a wealth of lessons learned and forgotten.

**philippine society and revolution: Struggle for National Democracy** Jose Maria Sison, 1995

**philippine society and revolution: The Promise of the Foreign** Vicente L. Rafael, 2005-12-05 In *The Promise of the Foreign*, Vicente L. Rafael argues that translation was key to the



emergence of Filipino nationalism in the nineteenth century. Acts of translation entailed technics from which issued the promise of nationhood. Such a promise consisted of revising the heterogeneous and violent origins of the nation by mediating one's encounter with things foreign while preserving their strangeness. Rafael examines the workings of the foreign in the Filipinos' fascination with Castilian, the language of the Spanish colonizers. In Castilian, Filipino nationalists saw the possibility of arriving at a lingua franca with which to overcome linguistic, regional, and class differences. Yet they were also keenly aware of the social limits and political hazards of this linguistic fantasy. Through close readings of nationalist newspapers and novels, the vernacular theater, and accounts of the 1896 anticolonial revolution, Rafael traces the deep ambivalence with which elite nationalists and lower-class Filipinos alike regarded Castilian. The widespread belief in the potency of Castilian meant that colonial subjects came in contact with a recurring foreignness within their own language and society. Rafael shows how they sought to tap into this uncanny power, seeing in it both the promise of nationhood and a menace to its realization. Tracing the genesis of this promise and the ramifications of its betrayal, Rafael sheds light on the paradox of nationhood arising from the possibilities and risks of translation. By repeatedly opening borders to the arrival of something other and new, translation compels the nation to host foreign presences to which it invariably finds itself held hostage. While this condition is perhaps common to other nations, Rafael shows how its unfolding in the Philippine colony would come to be claimed by Filipinos, as would the names of the dead and their ghostly emanations.

**philippine society and revolution: Things Fall Away** Neferti X. M. Tadiar, 2009-05-15 In *Things Fall Away*, Neferti X. M. Tadiar offers a new paradigm for understanding politics and globalization. Her analysis illuminates both the power of Filipino subaltern experience to shape social and economic realities and the critical role of the nation's writers and poets in that process. Through close readings of poems, short stories, and novels brought into conversation with scholarship in anthropology, sociology, politics, and economics, Tadiar demonstrates how the devalued experiences of the Philippines' vast subaltern populations—experiences that “fall away” from the attention of mainstream and progressive accounts of the global capitalist present—help to create the material conditions of social life that feminists, urban activists, and revolutionaries seek to transform. Reading these “fallout” experiences as vital yet overlooked forms of political agency, Tadiar offers a new and provocative analysis of the unrecognized productive forces at work in global trends such as the growth of migrant domestic labor, the emergence of postcolonial “civil society,” and the “democratization” of formerly authoritarian nations. Tadiar treats the historical experiences articulated in feminist, urban protest, and revolutionary literatures of the 1960s-90s as “cultural software” for the transformation of dominant social relations. She considers feminist literature in relation to the feminization of labor in the 1970s, when between 300,000 and 500,000 prostitutes were working in the areas around U.S. military bases, and in the 1980s and 1990s, when more than five million Filipinas left the country to toil as maids, nannies, nurses, and sex workers. She reads urban protest literature in relation to authoritarian modernization and crony capitalism, and she reevaluates revolutionary literature's constructions of the heroic revolutionary subject and the messianic masses, probing these social movements' unexhausted cultural resources for radical change.

**philippine society and revolution: Critique of Philippine Economy And Politics** José Maria Sison, *Critique of Philippine Economy and Politics* seeks to explain comprehensively the basic character of Philippine society and the basic problems that afflict the Filipino people, especially the toiling masses of workers and peasants. Since 1946, the US has granted nominal independence to the Philippines but has retained US dominance over the economic, political, cultural and social life of the Filipino people. The shift has merely been from direct colonial to semicolonial or neocolonial rule. The semifeudal economy has persisted. There has been no genuine land reform and national industrialization. Imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism perpetuate underdevelopment, extreme exploitation, mass unemployment and widespread poverty. About the author: Jose Maria Sison is the Founding Chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, Chief Political Consultant

of the National Democratic Front of the Philippines and Chairperson Emeritus of the International League of Peoples' Struggle. He has continuously studied Philippine society as a student, as a teacher of literature and political science and as a full time proletarian revolutionary. About the series: The International Network is proud to present the third book of the Sison Reader Series, Critique of Philippine Economy and Politics. To follow shortly will be the fourth book on the People's Democratic Revolution.

**philippine society and revolution:** Moral Politics in the Philippines Wataru Kusaka, 2017-02-17 "The people" famously ousted Ferdinand Marcos from power in the Philippines in 1986. After democratization, though, a fault line appeared that split the people into citizens and the masses. The former were members of the middle class who engaged in civic action against the restored elite-dominated democracy, and viewed themselves as moral citizens in contrast with the masses, who were poor, engaged in illicit activities and backed flawed leaders. The masses supported emerging populist counter-elites who promised to combat inequality, and saw themselves as morally upright in contrast to the arrogant and oppressive actions of the wealthy in arrogating resources to themselves. In 2001, the middle class toppled the populist president Joseph Estrada through an extra-constitutional movement that the masses denounced as illegitimate. Fearing a populist uprising, the middle class supported action against informal settlements and street vendors, and violent clashes erupted between state forces and the poor. Although solidarity of the people re-emerged in opposition to the corrupt presidency of Gloria Macapagal Arroyo and propelled Benigno Aquino III to victory in 2010, inequality and elite rule continue to bedevil Philippine society. Each group considers the other as a threat to democracy, and the prevailing moral antagonism makes it difficult to overcome structural causes of inequality.

**philippine society and revolution:** Orientalists, Propagandists, and Ilustrados Megan Christine Thomas, 2012 A study of Filipino intellectuals that reevaluates the political uses of colonial Orientalism and anthropology

**philippine society and revolution:** Revolutionary Clergy: The Filipino Clergy and the Nationalist Movement, 1850-1903 John N. Schumacher, 1998

**philippine society and revolution:** The Tragedy of the Revolution Adrian E. Cristobal, 2005 An account of Andres Bonifacio's life and death in the Katipunan, the organization he founded and led in the revolution against Spain. This book shows how tribalism, thirst for power, and diabolical manipulation marred the nobility of the struggle for national freedom.

**philippine society and revolution:** The Filipino Moving Onward 5' 2007 Ed. ,

**philippine society and revolution:** The Katipunan and the Revolution Santiago V. Alvarez, 1992

**philippine society and revolution:** The Philippines Damon L. Woods, 2018-03 Written with high school and undergraduate students as the target audience, this volume is ideal for anyone interested in Philippine history. It pieces together evidence from the precolonial era, illustrating the country's relationship with its neighboring Asian countries, its functioning social system, its widespread literacy, and developed system of writing. Its discussion of the precolonial era acknowledges the significant role women played in Philippine society, one that changed significantly with the coming of the friars. Its summary of over 350 years of colonial rule by Spain and almost 50 years by the United States helps the reader to understand why the Philippines is uniquely different from its Asian neighbors. It illustrates how Filipinos responded to colonialization, their active participation in the making of the nation and the shaping of Philippine society, and most importantly, the courage and resiliency of the Filipino people.

**philippine society and revolution:** *The Philippine Revolution* Teodoro Manguiat Kalaw, 1925

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#### [Map of the Philippines | Discover Philippines with Detailed Maps](#)

The Philippine economy is the 34th largest in the world by nominal GDP. Major industries include electronics assembly, business process outsourcing, food manufacturing, and tourism.

#### *Philippines - New World Encyclopedia*

The Philippines, officially the Republic of the Philippines (Republika ng Pilipinas), is an island nation located in the Malay Archipelago in Southeast Asia. The country was named "Las Islas Filipinas" ...

#### **Philippines - Wikiwand**

Hispanic immigrants from Latin America and Iberia would also selectively colonize. The Philippine Revolution began in 1896, and became entwined with the 1898 Spanish–American War. Spain ...

#### **The Philippines at a Glance | Philippines - Un**

Presidential Form of Government The Philippines today is a democratic and republican state with a presidential form of government as provided under the 1987 Philippine Constitution.

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