

**Global
Awareness
Conference**

2022



LAS YSLAS FILIPINAS: here in the middle



The State University
of New York



OSWEGO
STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK



Academic Impact

GAC 2022 Oz Community Talks @ Hart Hall GLLC
Bryan Santiago, first-year student

Introduction / About me

Can't start without a proper "hello"...

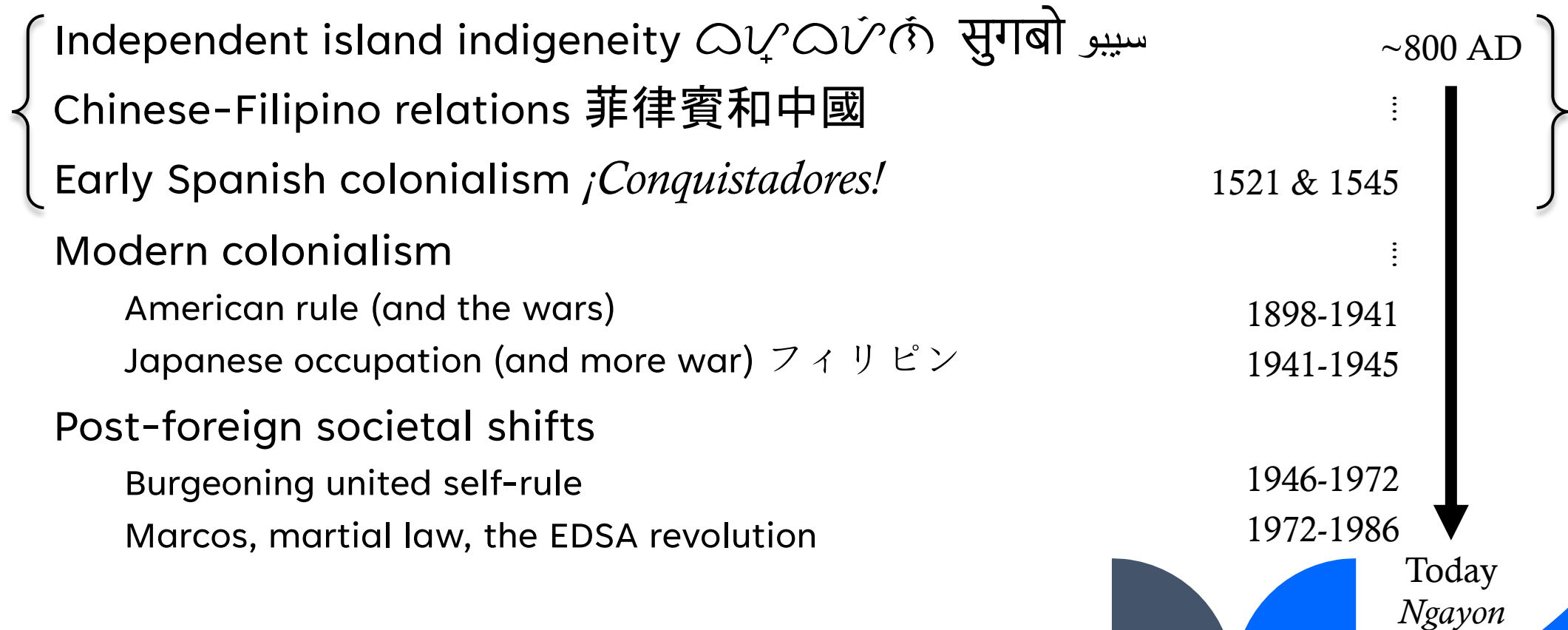
1. Unique experiences; "With a Y"
2. Quick stuff on me
 - ***BIG DISCLAIMER!!!***



Las Yslas Filipinas: here in the middle

Agenda:

Connections across the archipelago



Introduction / Starting point

- The regions:
 - Luzon (largest island chain; north & central)
 - Visayas (south & central grouping of islands)
 - Mindanao (southern island & small outliers)
- What's important:
 - Don't be frightened by everything!
 - A journey of peoples
 - Introduction to Asia Pacific Studies

Las Yslas Filipinas: here in the middle



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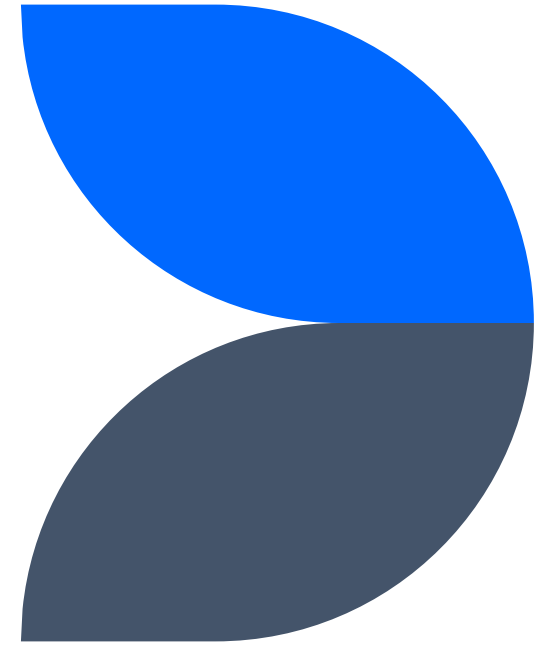
The Philippines is the only country in Southeast Asia that was subjected to Western colonization before it had the opportunity to develop either a centralized government ruling over a large territory or a dominant culture.

Encyclopædia Britannica

”

Independent island indigeneity

- Tagalog, Cebuano, & Maranao peoples
- Baybayin alphabet ᜆᜅᜇᜄᜃ
- Pre-Hispanic religion/mythology & culture



Independent island indigeneity

- The main source of contemporary Filipino culture nationwide is a standard homogenization of a few “big” languages and shared or similar customs.
- In addition to the Tagalog in Luzon, there are also the Cebuano peoples of Visayas and Maranao people of Mindanao.

Independent island indigeneity

- Tribal development and history is likened to Greek city-states' natural separation.
- Religious/mythological beliefs (*alamat, mitolohiya, palaalamatan*) and cultural practices (*kalinangán, kultura*) have evolved over time, but also diluted by imperial foreign powers, & even merged with Abrahamic religions.

Independent island indigeneity

The Tagalog ᜏᜒᜃᜅ᜔

- The “main” tribe as focused on by scholars, but share many attributes with other regional tribes^{1, 2}
- Many prominent historic and modern-day Filipinos trace their roots to them^{1, 2}
- Its naming comes from 2 similar definitions³:
 - “taga” = From the ... +
 - “ilog” = River; “alog” = Stream



[1] Encyclopædia Britannica. (no date). *Tagalog*. Britannica Academic. Retrieved 26 October 2022, from <https://academic.eb.com/levels/collegiate/article/Tagalog/70906>.

[2] The Virtual Museum of the C. E. Smith Museum of Anthropology. (no date). *Tagalog*. California State University at East Bay. Retrieved 27 October 2022, <https://www.csueastbay.edu/museum/virtual-museum/the-philippines/peoples/tagalog.html>.

[3] Odal, G. P. (no date). *Lowland Cultural Group of the Tagalogs*. National Commission for Culture and the Arts, Government of the Republic of the Philippines. <https://ncca.gov.ph/about-ncca-3/subcommissions/subcommission-on-cultural-communities-and-traditional-arts-sccta/northern-cultural-communities/lowland-cultural-group-of-the-tagalogs/>

[4] Image. de la Gironière, P. (1855). *Aventures d'un Gentilhomme Breton aux îles Philippines* [Adventures of a Breton Gentleman in the Philippine Islands] [eBook edition]. Project Gutenberg. <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/21804/pg21804-images.html>.



Independent island indigeneity

The Cebuano (*Sugbuhanon*) सुगबो سيبو 𑖪𑖯 𑖪𑖯

- The main group within the Visayas (*Bisaya*) island region¹
- Centered within what is now today Cebu City & Province¹
- Ancient Sanskrit datus' kingdoms or rajahnates that migrated from the Indian subcontinent (“Chola” Tamil/SE Indic royalty)²
- The name of “Cebu” comes from 2 meanings (*Sugbo*)³:
 - Natives’ “scorched earth” tactic against Muslim invaders
 - “*sinibuayng hingpit*” (trading post) = “*sibo*” (trade or swap)

[1] Center for Southeast Asian Studies. (no date). *Cebu and Central Visayas — Homepage*. Northern Illinois University. Retrieved 26 October 2022, from <http://www.seasite.niu.edu/tagalog/cebu%20culture/CebuMain.htm>.

[2] Quirino, K. (2010, 1 September). *The Rajahnate of Cebu*. Bulwagan Foundation Trust. Retrieved 26 October 2022, from <https://thebulwaganfoundation.wordpress.com/2010/09/01/the-rajahnate-of-cebu/>.

[3] Macachor, C. (no date). */Searching for Kali in the Indigenous Chronicles of Jovito Abellana*. Cebu Eskrima Society, via Internet Archive. Retrieved 27 October 2022, from <https://web.archive.org/web/20120703210211/http://cebueskrima.s5.com/custom3.html>.

[4] Image. Unknown. (ca. 1590). *Sino-Spanish Codex, a.k.a. Boxer Codex*. Indiana University at Bloomington. https://webapp1.dlib.indiana.edu/findingaids/view?doc.view=entire_text&docid=InU-Li-VAD6125.



Independent island indigeneity

The Maranao ماراناو

- Meaning “the People of the Lake”, recognizing the ancient & historic Lake Lanao in Lanao del Sur province¹
- Indigenous communities (*Lumad*), almost all converted to Islam (*Moro*) by trade route missionaries from the Malay Peninsula^{2, 3}

[1] Bangsamoro Information Office. (2022, 3 August). *Sarimanok rising: The colorful culture of Maranaos*. Republic of the Philippines, Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao, Republic of the Philippines. Retrieved 27 October 2022, from <https://bangsamoro.gov.ph/news/latest-news/sarimanok-rising-the-colorful-culture-of-maranaos/>.

[2] de Jong, R. (2010, 3 August). *The Maranao Tribe from Lake Lanao*. ThingsAsian. Retrieved 27 October 2022, from <http://thingsasian.com/story/maranao-tribe-lake-lanao>.

[3] de Velas y Insigne, Y. (2022, 14 September). *Maranao People of the Philippines: History, Culture and Arts, Customs and Traditions [Lanao Indigenous People | Ethnic Group]*. Yodisphere. Retrieved 27 October 2022, from <https://www.yodisphere.com/2022/09/Maranao-Culture-Traditions.html>.

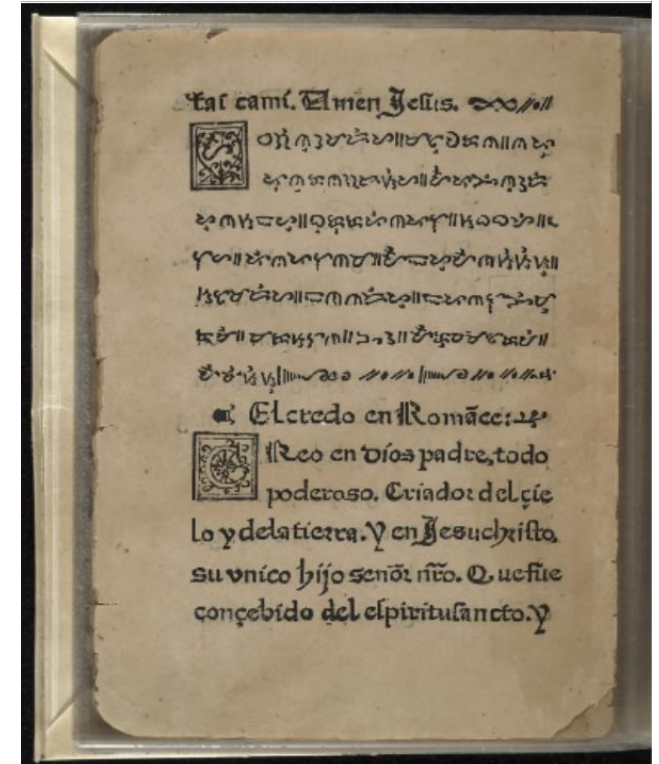
[4] (ca. 1900-1950). Sarimanok [painted wood sculpture]. Asian Civilisations Museum, Singapore. <https://www.roots.gov.sg/Collection-Landing/listing/1238645>.



Independent island indigeneity

Baybayin alphabet

- Historical writing system of the Philippine Islands, shared between the numerous polities / groups, with slight geographical differences²
- Austronesian Malay/Indic language, similar to old Indonesian or Java; foundation of modern day Tagalog²
- Fell out of favor as foreign Spanish imperial colonizers brought with them Latin alphabet & grammar²



1

[1] (1593). Doctrina Christiana en lengua española y tagala. [Printed book, digitally scanned]. Library of Congress, Washington, District of Columbia, United States. <https://www.loc.gov/resource/rbc0001.2002rosen1302/>.

[2] Morrow, P. (2010, 14 March). Baybayin — The Ancient Script of the Philippines. Sarisari etc... . Retrieved 27 October 2022, from <http://paulmorrow.ca/bayeng1.htm>.

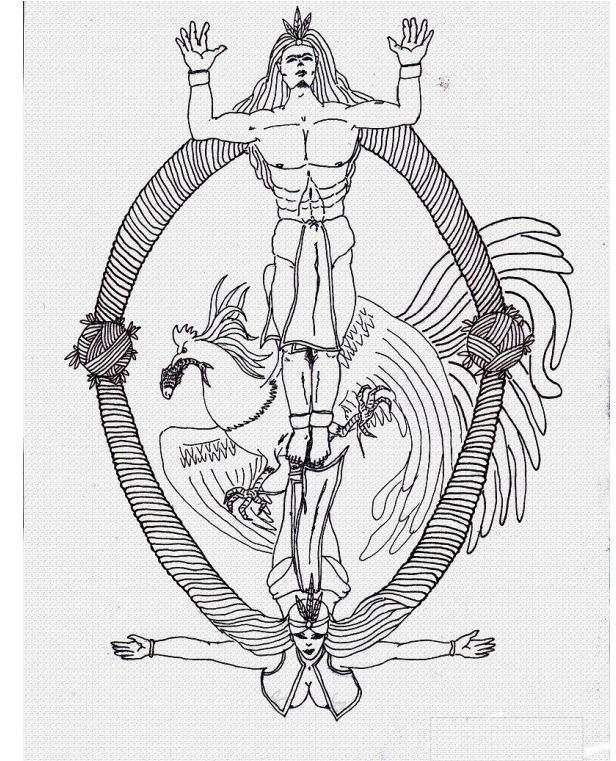


Independent island indigeneity

Pre-Hispanic religion/mythology

Bathala Maykapal, Tigmamanukan, at Malakas at Maganda (God, Holy Bird, & First Humans)

- Tagalog creation story
- Bathala Maykapal (ba·tha·la / mai·ka·phal)
 - “God, Creator, and Preserver of All Things”
- Malakas “very strong” and Maganda “very beautiful”
 - ~Adam and Eve, created from nature
- Tigmamanukan (tig·ma·ma·noo·khan)
 - ~Bible’s crowing rooster; representation of Bathala



[1] Wikipedia user Dragonbite/RodSan18. (2007). [Malakas, Maganda, Tigmamanukan, and Bathala] [Pen drawing on paper]. Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:BathalaDiwataPhilippinemythology.jpg>.

[2] Demetrio, F. (1968). Creation Myths among the Early Filipinos. *Asian Folklore Studies*, 27(1), 41-79. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1177800>.

Independent island indigeneity

Pre-Hispanic religion/mythology

How the Angels Built Lake Lanao

- Maranao origin story
- Lake Lanao's natural origins are created from nearby volcanoes & is one of 15 ancient lakes globally.^{1,2}
- Local Maranao Muslim myth of angels saving the world from toppling over, thereby creating the lake as a side effect.³

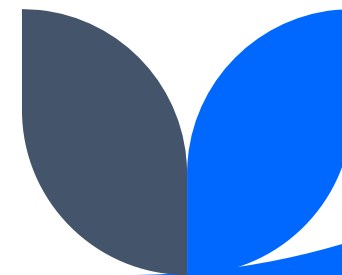
[1] (no date). *[People walking along a grassy plain dotted with trees, with a lake and several mountains in the background]* [Photograph]. Province of Lanao del Sur, Republic of the Philippines.
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[2] Limos, M. A. (2021, 31 August). *The Tragedy of Lake Lanao, Southeast Asia's Only Ancient Lake*. Esquire Magazine Philippines. Retrieved 27 October 2022, <https://www.esquiremag.ph/long-reads/features/lake-lanao-ancient-lake-tragedy-a00293-20210831>.

[3] Center for Southeast Asian Studies. (no date). *How the Angels Built Lake Lanao*. Northern Illinois University. Retrieved 27 October 2022, from http://www.seasite.niu.edu/tagalog/folktales/Maranao/how_the_angels_built_lake_lanao.htm.

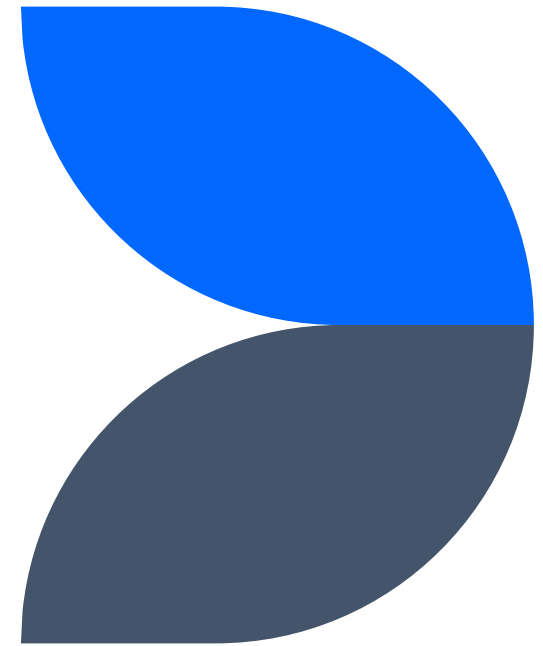


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Chinese-Filipino relations 菲律賓和中國

- Diplomacy & trading
- Pre-Ming, the Tagalog, & imperial Spain
- Ming & Qing dynasties, imperial Spain, & US military & insular governments



Chinese-Filipino relations 菲律賓和中國

In the pre-Ming dynastic era with the Tagalog & imperial Spain (Song/Sung, Yuan, Ming)⁴

- Part of a trading network in SE Asia with Borneo, Champa (Vietnam), Srivijaya (Palembang/Indonesia), & Malacca (western Malaysia)^{3a, 3b, 5}
- Diplomatic ties of sending grand gifts/tribute (gold, silver, jade, & silk fabrics) from China; cotton, gold, pearls, & tortoise shells from the Philippines^{3a, 3b, 5}

[1] Image. Unknown. (ca. 1590). *Sino-Spanish Codex, a.k.a. Boxer Codex*. Indiana University at Bloomington. https://webapp1.dlib.indiana.edu/findingaids/view?doc.view=entire_text&docId=InU-Li-VAD6125.

[2] Yesbolov, A. (2015). Relations between Ming China and Spain during the Spanish Colonial Period in the Philippines: An Analysis of Berthold Laufer's "The Relations of the Chinese to the Philippine Islands". *International Organization of Scientific Research — Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 20(4), 81-83. <https://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol20-issue4/Version-4/L020448183.pdf>.

[3a] Scott, W. H. (1983). Filipinos in China before 1500. *Asian Studies: Journal of Critical Perspectives on Asia*, 21, 1-18. <https://www.asj.upd.edu.ph/mediabox/archive/ASJ-21-1983/scott.pdf>.

[3b] Scott, W. H. (1989). *Filipinos in China before 1500*. China Studies Program, De La Salle University (Manila, Philippines). <https://www.asj.upd.edu.ph/mediabox/archive/ASJ-21-1983/scott.pdf>.

[4] Department of Asian Art & Heilbrunn Foundation Timeline of Art History, (2004, October). *List of Rulers of China*. The Metropolitan Museum of Art. https://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/chem/hd_chem.htm.

[5] Quxasoh, S. D. (1991). *The South China Trade with Spanish Philippine Colony up to 1762*. International Seminar for UNESCO Integral Study of the Silk Roads: Roads of Dialogue: "Manila as an entrepot in the trans-pacific commerce" (5-6 February 1991). <https://en.unesco.org/silkroad/knowledge-bank/south-china-trade-spanish-philippine-colony-1762>.



Chinese-Filipino relations 菲律賓和中國

In the Ming & Qing dynastic era with imperial Spain & American ownership

- Galleon (*galeón*) trade between Guangzhou, Manila, & Acapulco lasted until 1815^{2, 3, 6, 7}
- China's harsh relations with Spanish consulates (& reciprocity of the relationship); mid & late 19th century⁸
- Anti-Chinese immigration acts were enforced under the military & insular US governments^{4, 5}

[1] Nast, T. (1879). The Civilization of Blaine for Harper's Weekly [Newspaper cartoon]. Illustrating Chinese Exclusion web project, Michele Walfred & University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, United States. <https://thomasnastcartoons.com/resources/the-burlingame-treaty-of-1868/>

[2] Government of Spain; Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation. [CanalMAECTV]. (2019, 12 January). *The Manila Galleon* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N5Bh8Z6ErRw>

[3] Lo, R. W. (2022, 11 October). *Our colonial past*. Manila Bulletin. Retrieved 31 October 2022, from <https://mb.com.ph/2022/10/11/our-colonial-past/>

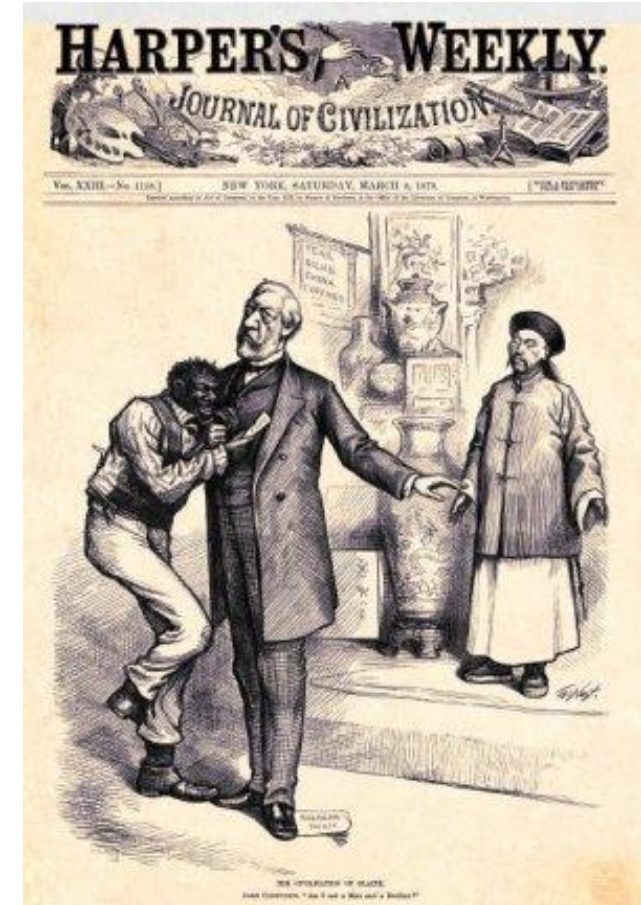
[4] History, Art & Archives, US House of Representatives. (2018). *Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress: The Philippines, 1898–1946*. Office of the Historian, US House of Representatives. Retrieved 31 October 2022, from <https://history.house.gov/Exhibitions-and-Publications/APA/Historical-Essays/Exclusion-and-Empire/The-Philippines/>

[5] History, Art & Archives, US House of Representatives. (2018). *Asian and Pacific Islander Americans in Congress: Exclusion and Empire, 1898–1941*. Office of the Historian, US House of Representatives. Retrieved 31 October 2022, from <https://history.house.gov/Exhibitions-and-Publications/APA/Historical-Essays/Exclusion-and-Empire/Introduction/>

[6] Schurz, W. L. (1918). Mexico, Peru, and the Manila Galleon. *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, 1(4), 389–402. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2505890>

[7] Mateo, J. E. B. (no date). *The arrival of the Spanish galleons in Manila from the Pacific Ocean and their departure along the Kuroshio stream (16th and 17th centuries)*. National Taiwan University. <https://homepage.ntu.edu.tw/~borao/2Profesores/Kuroshio.pdf>

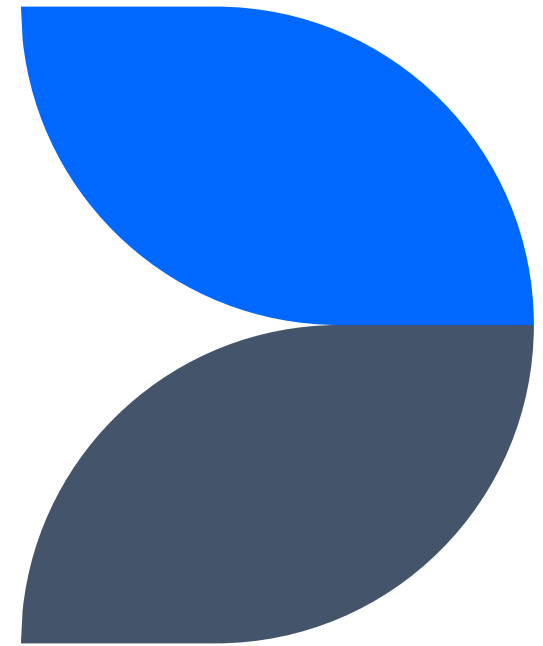
[8] Ginés-Blasi, M. (2021). Exploiting Chinese Labour Emigration in Treaty Ports: The Role of Spanish Consulates in the “Coolie Trade”. *International Review of Social History*, 66(1), 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0020859020000334>



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¡Conquistadores!
**Early Spanish
colonialism**

- Magellan's voyage
- Visayas as the starting point of Christianity
- Paganism? Syncretism? Conversion (mostly)



¡Conquistadores!

Early Spanish colonialism

Ferdinand Magellan sailed the world (almost)

- a.k.a. Fernão de Magalhães, Fernando de Magallanes
- Portuguese nobility & explorer contracted by King Charles of Spain^{1, 2} (also Holy Roman Emperor¹)
- Eventually killed in the Battle of Mactan Island under rogue Datu (native chieftain) Lapu-Lapu in 1521^{2, 3, 4}

[1] Encyclopædia Britannica. (no date). *Ferdinand Magellan*. Britannica Academic. Retrieved 28 October 2022, from <https://academic.eb.com/levels/collegiate/article/Ferdinand-Magellan/49979>.

[2] Royal Museums Greenwich. (no date). *Ferdinand Magellan*. Retrieved 29 October 2022, from <https://www.rmg.co.uk/stories/topics/ferdinand-magellan>.

[3] Flannery, K. P. and Fullagar, K. (2021, 25 April). *Ferdinand Magellan's death 500 years ago is being remembered as an act of Indigenous resistance*. The Conversation. Retrieved 28 October 2022, from <https://theconversation.com/ferdinand-magellans-death-500-years-ago-is-being-remembered-as-an-act-of-indigenous-resistance-158226>.

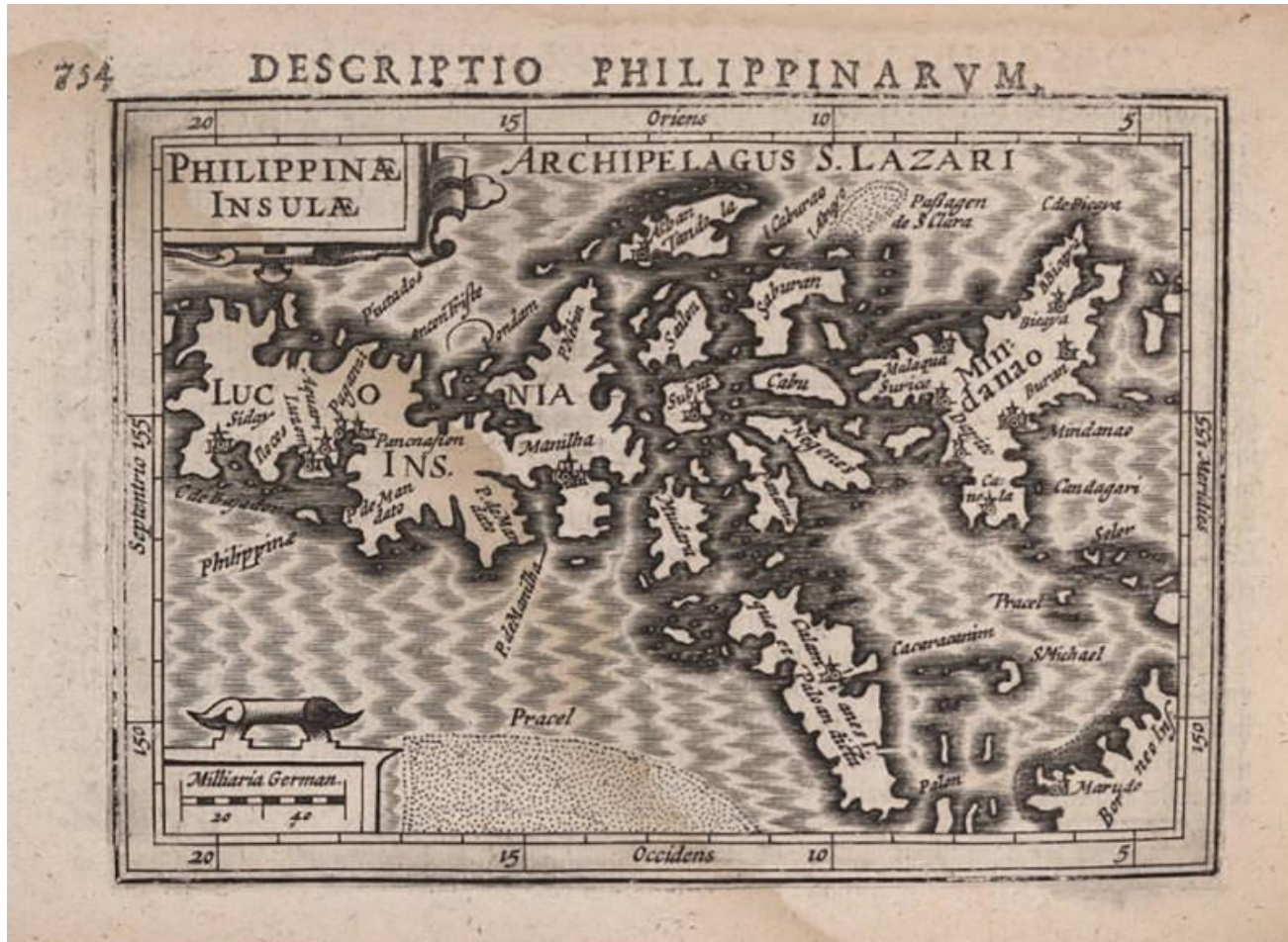
[4] Angeles, J. A. (2007). The Battle of Mactan and the Indigenous Discourse on War. *Philippine Studies*, 55(1), 3-52. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/42633898>.

[5] Caacbay, C. (2019). Lapulapu [Painting]. National Quincentennial Committee & National Historical Commission of the Philippines (Government of the Republic of the Philippines), Manila, Philippines. <https://nqc.gov.ph/en/resources/a-new-portrait-of-lapulapu/>.



¡Conquistadores!

Early Spanish colonialism



1

[1] University of Michigan Library, Online Exhibits. (2021). Translation and Memory: The Literary Worlds of the Spanish Philippines: A Historically Multilingual Space. University of Michigan Library. Retrieved 1 November 2022, from <https://apps.lib.umich.edu/online-exhibits/exhibits/show/translation-memory/a-historically-multilingual-sp>.

Las Yslas Filipinas: here in the middle



¡Conquistadores!

Early Spanish colonialism

The origins of Filipino Christianity in Visayas

- Magellan, befriends Rajah Humabon, the rajah of Sugbu, his wife Hara Humamay, and the royal family (blood compact)^{1, 2}
- The Rajah, most other Indigenous chiefs across Visayas, and their peoples willingly accept the Spanish, convert to Christianity (Roman Catholicism), and provide food and refuge for the European sailors²
- 94% of Filipinos today are Christian; 86%+ are Catholic^{3, 4}



2

[1] Capuchin Tertiary Sisters of Asia. (2021, 16 April). *First Baptism in the Philippines Reenacted*. <https://capuchinsistersasia.org/first-baptism-in-the-philippines-reenacted/>.

[2] Center for Philippine Studies, Southeast Asian Studies Program. (no date). *Magellan's Cross, on the Island of Cebu*. University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. Retrieved 28 October 2022, <http://www.hawaii.edu/cps/magellancross.html>.

[3] Miller, J., Center for Global Education. (no date). *Religion in the Philippines*. Asia Society. Retrieved 28 October 2022, <https://asiasociety.org/education/religion-philippines>.

[4] Encyclopædia Britannica. (no date). *Philippines*. Britannica Academic. Retrieved 29 October 2022, from <https://academic.eb.com/levels/collegiate/article/Philippines/108539>.

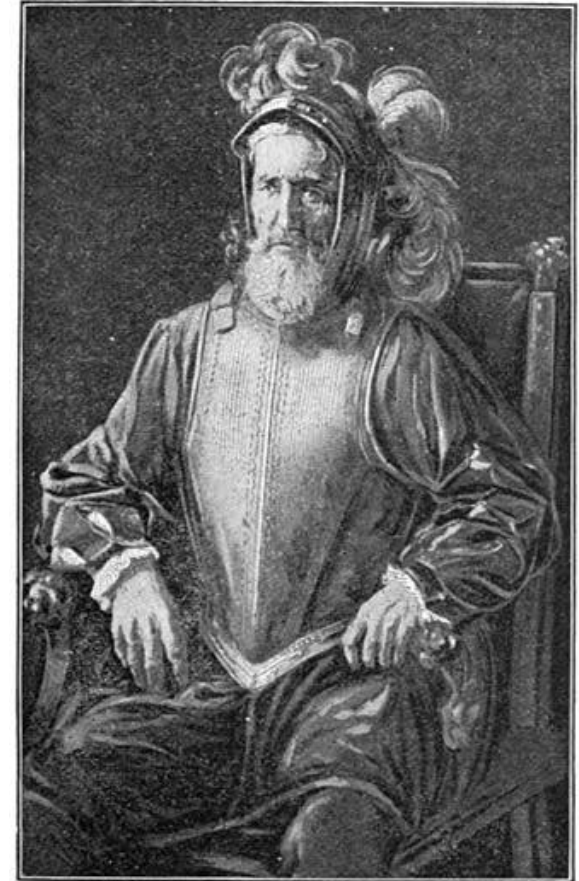


¡Conquistadores!

Early Spanish colonialism

After Magellan, then Legaspi

- Magellan's crew is thinned out, but makes it back to Spain, completing the 1st circumnavigation of Earth²
- Miguel López de Legaspi leaves México to reach Cebu in 1565, claiming the territory in the name of King Philip II (*Las Islas Filipinas*) and officially as the Spanish East Indies¹



1

[1] Barrows, D. P. (1905). *A History of the Philippines* [eBook edition]. Project Gutenberg. <https://www.gutenberg.org/cache/epub/38269/pg38269-images.html>.

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¡Conquistadores! Early Spanish colonialism



1



2

[1] Pinpino, H. S. (2020). Blood Compact Reimagined [Painting]. National Quincentennial Committee & National Historical Commission of the Philippines (Government of the Republic of the Philippines), Manila, Philippines. <https://nhcq.gov.ph/en/resources/blood-compact-500-years-ago/>.

[2] Amorsolo, F. C. (1949). The First Baptism in the Philippines [Painting]. Filipinas Heritage Library, Ayala Museum, Makati City, Philippines. <https://www.filipinaslibrary.org.ph/biblio/1966/>.

Las Yslas Filipinas: here in the middle



Possible plans beyond...

- Grant application for paid research in my free time?
 - Student ORCA, RISE, & ORSP @ SUNY Oswego
- Share with faculty & experts?
 - Collaboration with others within SUNY Oswego
 - Anthropology & History (?) departments
 - Collaboration with other SUNY system institutions
 - Asian & Asian American Studies departments (UB, UAlbany, SBU, New Paltz)
 - SOAR database (SUNY Open Access Repository)
 - Ask for professional feedback
 - FANHS (Filipino American National Historical Society)

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- Assistant Professor, Anthropology, SUNY Oswego
- Professional & academic research mentor



My friends here

Oneida Hall neighbors, classmates,
& campus acquaintances

My friends back home

Mount Vernon City School District;
STEAM Academy HS faculty, staff,
& class of 2022 alumni



(Mt. Vernon, NY)



The State University
of New York



Academic Impact

Thank you!
Salamat po!

Bryan Santiago

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pagunang taon*

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