

PHILIPPINE HISTORY

Part 2

AMERICAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

1. **MILITARY GOVERNMENT** – April 14, 1898 – the day after the fall of Manila

Ruled by a MILITARY Governor

- His authority lasted as long as the war existed
- All powers of government – executive, legislative, judicial – were invested in him

Three American Military Governors (M-O-M)

1. Gen. Wesley Meritt

2. Gen. Elwell Otis

3. Gen. Arthur MacArthur

AMERICAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

2. **CIVIL GOVERNMENT** – July 04, 1901 – the Spooner Amendment ended the Military regime in the Philippines

Ruled by a CIVIL Governor

- Feb. 06, 1905 – the title was changed to Governor-General
- Exercised legislative powers
- President of the Philippine Commission

Civil Governors

1. Judge William H. Taft
2. Luke F. Wright – first governor to become a governor-general
3. Frank Murphy – last and the first High Commissioner upon the inauguration of the Philippine Commonwealth

AMERICAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT



First Philippine Assembly, 1907

Philippine Commission – sole lawmaking body of the government from 1901 to 1916 – Upper House

Philippine Assembly – acted as the Lower House

AMERICAN COLONIAL GOVERNMENT



First Philippine Assembly, 1907

Speaker of the House: Sergio Osmena

Majority Floor Leader: Manuel L. Quezon

1916

Jones Law

- ◆ These two houses gave way to the Philippine Legislature.
 - ◆ 2 Resident Commissioners – elected by the Legislature
 - ◆ They had seats in the US House of Representatives – BUT WITHOUT A RIGHT TO VOTE
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March 24, 1934

Commonwealth Government

Transition period of 10 years to prepare for self-rule or independence (until July 04, 1946)

Commonwealth Government

November 15, 1935

- Republican, Presidential
- Legislative Power: unicameral National Assembly
- Later, Bicameral: Senate and Congress
- Judicial: Supreme Court and lower courts
- Autonomous
- Domestic affairs – Filipinos
- Foreign affairs – Americans
- Government-in-exile during World War II
- Re-established Feb. 27, 1945 after WW II under Pres. Osmena

President: Manuel L. Quezon

Vice President: Sergio Osmena

January 03, 1942

Japanese Government

Civil government known as the Philippine Executive Commission – Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman

Japanese Government

November 15, 1935

- Under Vargas, the Commission exercised both **executive** and **legislative** powers
- Laws were subject to the commander-in-chief of the Japanese armed forces
- Oct. 14, 1943 – Inauguration of the Japanese-sponsored Republic of the Philippines
- Aug. 17, 1945 – President Laurel dissolved the Republic

President: Jose P. Laurel
Japanese-sponsored Republic

July 04, 1946

THIRD PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC

President: Manuel A. Roxas

Vice President: Elpidio Quirino

PHILIPPINE PRESIDENTS (1948-1965)

Q

M

G

M_{AC}

M_{AR}

Elpidio
Quirino



Ramon
Magsaysay



Carlos
Garcia



Diosdado
Macapagal



Ferdinand
Marcos

Marcos Years

- ◆ Took his oath of office on Dec. 30, 1965
 - ◆ Re-elected in 1969
 - ◆ Before 1973, he wanted to amend the 1935 Charter
 - ◆ Constitutional Convention for a draft of the 1973 Constitution
 - ◆ He issued Proclamation 1081 – Martial Law
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Proclamation No. 1081

- ◆ Congress was abolished
 - ◆ Opposition leaders – imprisoned or disappeared
 - ◆ Marcos assumed the executive, legislative and judicial powers of the government
 - ◆ President Decrees and the Batasang Pambansa – his means of controlling the country
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Aquino Presidency

- ◆ Feb. 07, 1986 – Snap Elections
 - ◆ EDSA People Power Revolution – Feb. 22-25, 1986
 - ◆ 25 February 1986 – Corazon Aquino took her oath as the first lady president
 - ◆ Proclamation No. 3 – promulgating the Freedom Constitution
 - ◆ June 2, 1986 – Constitutional Commission for drafting the 1987 Constitution
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1987 Constitution

- ◆ Restored democratic government and institutions in the country
 - ◆ An election of members of a bicameral legislative body followed in May 1987
 - ◆ Election of local executives
 - ◆ May 11, 1992 – first post-Marcos presidential election was held
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FIDEL V. RAMOS

12TH President

- ◆ Prioritized national reconciliation
- ◆ Legalized the Communist Party
- ◆ Focused on the restoration of peace and order in the country
- ◆ Stabilization of the economy
- ◆ "Tiger economy"
- ◆ 5-point agenda: peace and stability, economic growth and sustainable development; energy and power generation; environmental protection; streamlined bureaucracy
- ◆ "Philippines 2000"

JOSEPH ESTRADA (Jose Marcelo Ejercito)

13TH President

- ◆ “walang kaibigan, walang kumpare, walang kamag-anak, huwang ninyo akong subukan.”
- ◆ 1999 – cronyism
- ◆ 2000 – Abu Sayyaf kidnapping
- ◆ Chavit Singson – reveals corruption connected with jueteng lords
- ◆ October 2000 – impeachment case was filed in the House of Representatives
- ◆ Jan 2001– EDSA Dos – led by GMA and leaders of the Catholic Church

JOSEPH ESTRADA (Jose Marcelo Ejercito)

13TH President

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- ❖ Jan 2001– EDSA Dos – led by GMA and leaders of the Catholic Church
- ❖ SC declares the office of the president vacant
- ❖ April 2001 – charged Estrada with perjury before the Sandiganbayan
- ❖ Case against Estrada, Jinggoy, et al for violating R.A. 7080 (Anti-Plunder Law)

Some highlights

2001

Mass protests
against Estrada's
arrest

July 2003

Oakwood Mutiny
(Magdalo group)

- Led by Antonio Trillanes
- Davao bombing
– staged to ask
for more
funding from
the US

2004 Elections

GMA won over
FPJ

GLORIA MACAPAGAL ARROYO

14TH President

- ◆ Inauguration in Cebu
- ◆ FPJ files an electoral protest against GMA
- ◆ "Hello Garci"
- ◆ 3 impeachment cases filed against GMA – but foiled by the House of Representatives
- ◆ 2007 – Estrada is convicted of plunder by the Sandiganbayan and sentenced to 20 years and one day to 40 years and granted pardon by GMA
- ◆ Introduced the 4Ps program during her time

BENIGNO AQUINO III

15TH President

- ◆ Daang Matuwid
- ◆ K12 Basic Education Reform
- ◆ Infrastructure development = NAIA Expressway project; SLEX = Public-Private Partnerships