



PHILIPPINE HISTORY

PRE-SPANISH GOVERNMENT

SETTLEMENTS

BARANGAY – villages that consisted of more or less 100 families

DATU – ruler of the barangay

Functions of the Datu

- Chief executive
- Law-giver
- Chief judge
- Military head
- Assisted by a Council of Elders called the maginoo

**Social
Classes**

Maharlika

Timawa

Aliping
namamahay

Aliping
saguiguilid

CHARACTERISTICS OF PRE-HISPANIC SOCIETY (BARANGAY)

- DEPENDENCE ON BOATS
- POSSESSED A HIGHLY
LOCALIZED GOVERNMENT



TAGALOG BARANGAY

- **A group of people ruled over by one datu**

MINDANAO

- **A sultan ruled over his datus**
- **The datus, in turn, ruled over their barangays.**

BARANGAY DURING THE SPANISH COLONIAL REGIME

- ❑ The Spaniards retained both the term and the institution as a means of collecting tribute.
- ❑ In the colonial regime, it meant the people instead of the place.
- ❑ Commoners were known for the barangay they belonged to instead of the place they came from.
Ex: “barangay of Don Juan...”

TIMELINE





SPANISH GOVERNMENT

MARCH 16, 1521 – Ferdinand Magellan

Miguel Lopez de Legaspi's conquest - 1565



Spanish Colonial Period

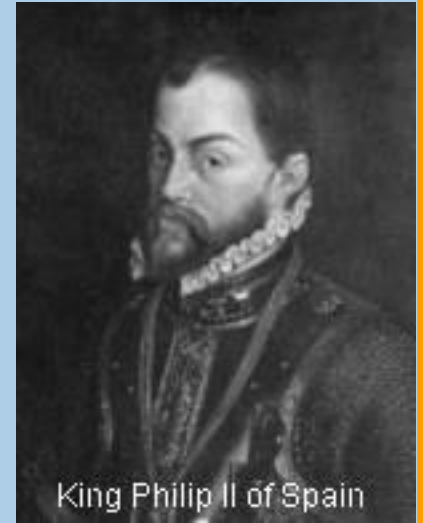
VICEROY OF MEXICO

- The Philippines was governed by the King of Spain through Mexico from **1565 – 1821** (Mexican independence)

King of Spain

Viceroy of Mexico

Philippines



After Mexico gained its independence in 1821, the Philippines was ruled by governors-general under the Council of Indies.

**SPANISH COLONIAL
PERIOD**

**COUNCIL OF
INDIES**

1565-1837

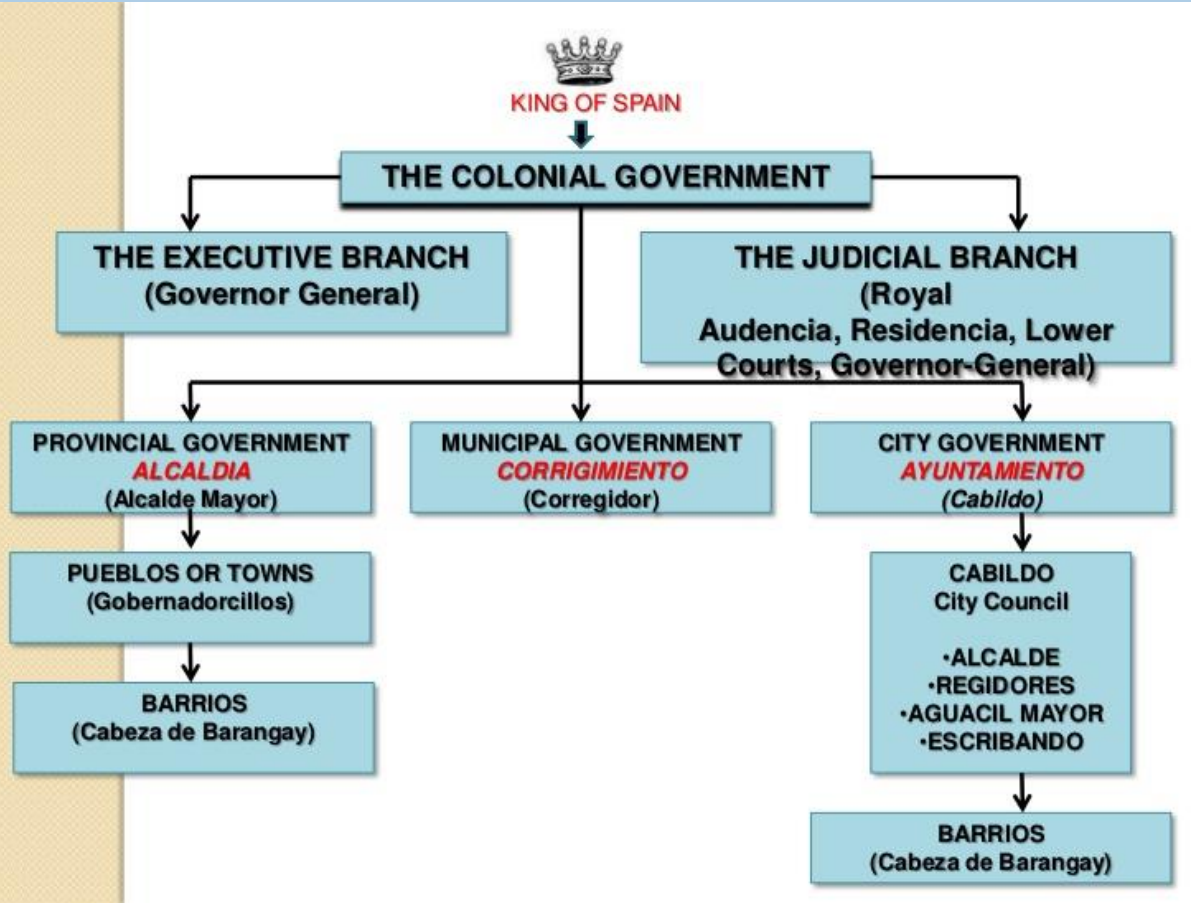
**OVERSEAS
COUNCIL**

1837-1863

**MINISTRY OF
THE COLONIES**

1863-1898

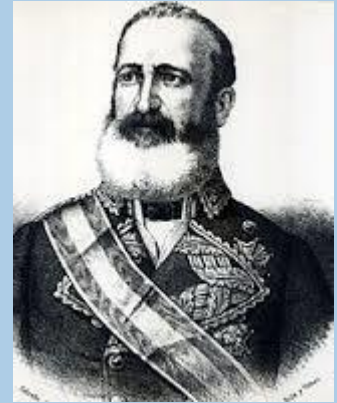
*(Ministerio de
Ultramar)*



I'VE GOT THE
POWER!

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

1. King's official representative (vice royal patron) in the Philippines
 2. Possessed **executive, legislative and judicial** powers
 3. The governor-general issued orders with the force of law (***superior decrees***)
- *Decrees or orders from the king were called ***Royal decrees*** or orders.



Carlos Maria
dela Torre

I'VE GOT THE
POWER!

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

4. He was also a member of the Royal Audiencia (president)
5. He could appoint minor officials and parish priests.
6. He was also the commander-in-chief of the armed forces
7. Power of **cumplase** – He had the right to suspend royal decrees – “I obey but do not comply.”

ROYAL AUDIENCIA

- ❑ Established in **1584** to give justice to the aggrieved people in the colony
- ❑ **Highest court** so far as civil and criminal cases were concerned – similar to the SC today
- ❑ **Political and administrative matters** were referred to the Audiencia by the governor
- ❑ Also **audited the finances** of the government

ROYAL AUDIENCIA

- ❑ Abolished in 1590 due to its non-profitability
- ❑ The king ordered its re-establishment in 1595
but was actually re-established in **1598.**

Expectation: 1595

Reality: 1598



KING OF SPAIN

THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH
(Governor General)

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH
(Royal
Audencia, Residencia, Lower
Courts, Governor-General)

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
ALCALDIA
(Alcalde Mayor)

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT
CORRIGIMIENTO
(Corregidor)

CITY GOVERNMENT
AYUNTAMIENTO
(Cabildo)

PUEBLOS OR TOWNS
(Gobernadorcillos)

BARRIOS
(Cabeza de Barangay)

CABILDO
City Council

- ALCALDE
- REGIDORES
- AGUACIL MAYOR
- ESCRIBANDO

BARRIOS
(Cabeza de Barangay)



PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

PACIFIED AREAS
– were ruled by
civil provincial
governors

**PROVINCIAL
GOVERNMENT**

NON-PACIFIED
AREAS – were
ruled by military
officers

ALCALDIA
ALCALDE MAYOR

CORREGIMIENTO
CORREGIDOR

I'VE GOT THE
POWER!

Indulto de Comercio

The right to engage in trade
(Galleon Trade)



KING OF SPAIN

THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH
(Governor General)

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH
(Royal
Audiencia, Residencia, Lower
Courts, Governor-General)

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
ALCALDIA
(Alcalde Mayor)

CORRIGIMIENTO
(Corregidor)

CITY GOVERNMENT
AYUNTAMIENTO
(Cabildo)

PUEBLOS OR TOWNS
(Gobernadorcillos)

CABILDO
City Council

BARRIOS
(Cabeza de Barangay)

- ALCALDE
- REGIDORES
- AGUACIL MAYOR
- ESCRIBANDO

BARRIOS
(Cabeza de Barangay)



MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Spanish friar-curate

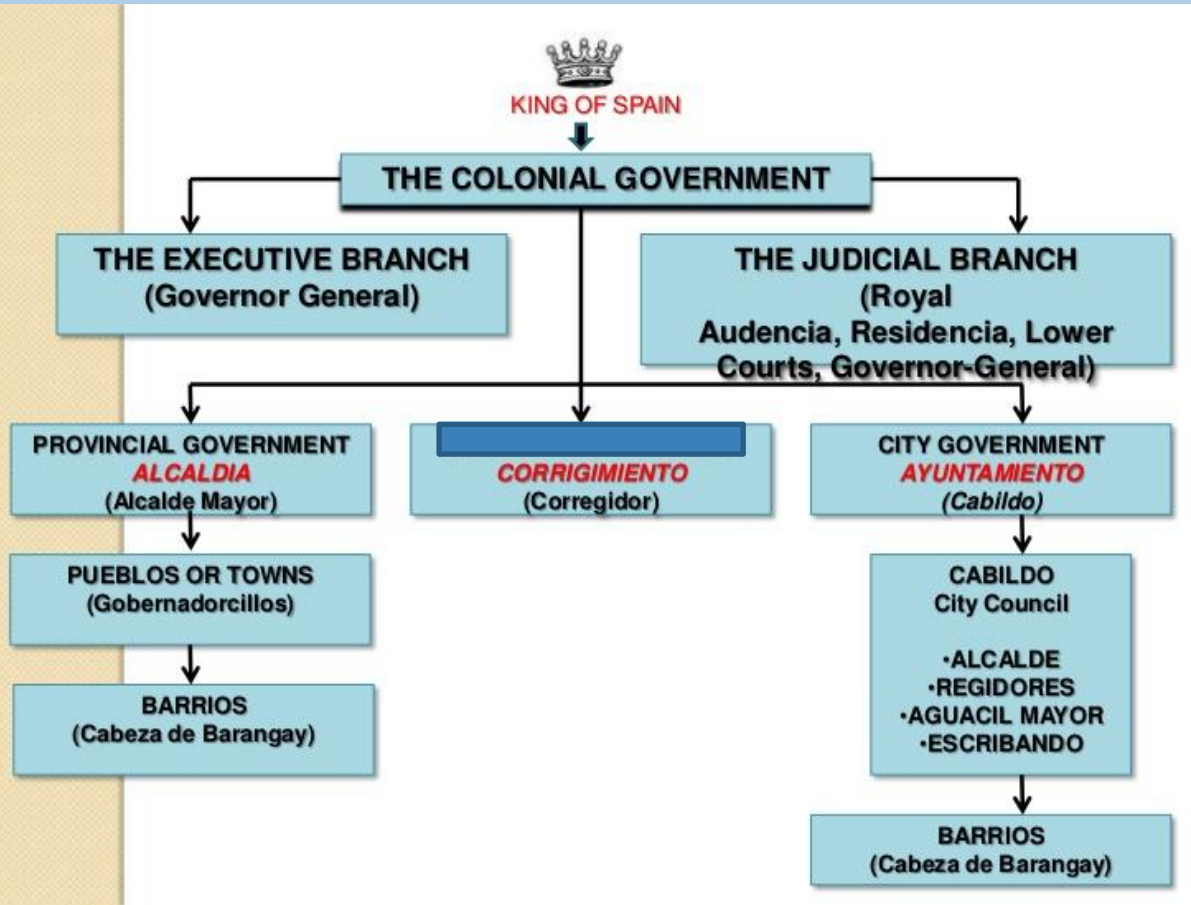
6 incumbent cabezas
de barangay

Gobernadorcillo or
Capitan Municipal
or Capitan

6 former cabezas de
barangay

Outgoing capitan

Important note: The elected gobernadorcillo had to be approved by the Spanish friar-curate.



ENCOMIENDA

Duties of the encomendero

- 1) protect the people in the encomienda;
- 2) maintain peace and order;
- 3) promote education and health programs;
- 4) help the missionaries propagate Christianity.

CITIES

2

CITIES during the first century: Cebu and Manila

6

CITIES during the 17th century: Cebu, Manila, Vigan, Nueva Segovia (Lal-loc), Arevalo (part of Iloilo City) and Nueva Caceres (now Naga)



250,000

Number of converts in 1585

Less than a Million

Number of converts in the middle of the 18th century

SPANISH FRIAR

- Active in government and had a say in parish priest appointments
- Had political powers
- Members of some agencies of Central government
- Census enumerator
- Health officer
- Inspector of schools
- Examiner of pupils
- Censor
- Certified young men who wanted to join the army



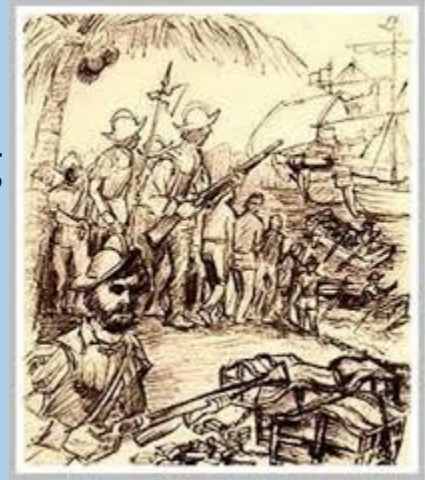
POLOS y SERVICIOS (Forced Labor)

Construction of public works (roads, bridges, ships), churches, hauled and cut timber



POLOS y SERVICIOS (Forced Labor)

- Paid work
- Work in places near their homes
- Work should not coincide with planting and harvest seasons
- Not overworked
- Only in necessary cases
- Other nationalities to be drafted (i.e., Chinese)



GALLEON TRADE

- Goods from Siam, Japan, China, India, Cambodia, Malacca and Indonesia arrived in Manila
- These then were shipped and sold by Spanish traders to Mexico
- A limit or ceiling was later placed on the trade because it competed with Spanish merchants' profits



1811 – The year the last galleon sailed from Manila for Acapulco

LET'S TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE

1. The system of forced labor was known as _____.
2. Areas that were pacified were called _____.
3. Who ruled a town or municipality? _____
4. Who was the most powerful albeit informal figure during the Spanish colonial period? _____
5. Who established the colony in 1565? _____
6. This privilege was given as the right to engage in trade. ___
7. Name of the executive branch of colonial government. ___
8. Highest court in the land as far as civil and criminal cases were concerned _____
9. Give one group or individual who could elect a gobernadorcillo _____
10. Who was the vice royal patron of Spain in the Philippines?

□ Give two powers of the friar

CHALLENGES TO SPANISH COLONIAL RULE

1. Magalat (Cagayan) – 1596 – against Spanish rule
2. Bancao ((Leyte) – 1622 – against the friars
3. Juan Sumuroy (Samar) – 1649 – against forced labor
4. Francisco Maniago (C. Luzon) – 1660 – against Spanish rule and abuses
5. Andres Malong (Pangasinan) – 1660 – against Spanish abuses
6. Francisco Dagohoy (Bohol) – 1744 – against the curate who did not bury his brother (longest lasting revolt in history – 84 years)
7. Diego and Gabriela Silang (Ilocano from Pangasinan) – 1762 – wanted tribute to be abolished
8. Juan de la Cruz Palaris (Pangasinan) – 1762 – against tribute and abuses



ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

ECONOMIC SOCIETY AND JOSE BASCO

- ❑ Jose Basco's plan and recommendation: make the Philippines self-sufficient
- ❑ Planting of sugar, mulberry trees, spices and cotton
- ❑ Encouraged the development of mines – gold, tin and copper
- ❑ Founded the Economic Society of Friends of the Country (1781)
- ❑ A society of “selected persons who are capable enough to produce useful ideas”
- ❑ One accomplishment: export indigo to Europe for the first time
- ❑ Basco's accomplishments: established the tobacco monopoly (1782 – 1882)
- ❑ Other government monopolies: wine and liquor, gunpowder, playing cards and buyo



1834

Opening of Manila to foreign trade

SINIBALDO DE MAS'
RECOMMENDATIONS IN 1842

1. Abolish the tobacco monopoly
2. Encourage Chinese immigration
3. Open more ports to world trade



1834

Opening of Manila to foreign trade

1855

Iloilo, Zamboanga and Sual (Pangasinan) were opened

1860

Cebu was opened to world trade

1873

Tacloban and Legazpi opened to world trade