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Suspended Apocalypse Philippine History and the Destiny of the Filipino People A History of the Philippines The Filipino Americans A Short History of the Filipino People History of the Filipino People The Miseducation of the Filipino Out of this Struggle From Exile To Diaspora Filipinos in Chicago History of the Philippines The Filipino Primitive A History of the Philippines Pinoy Capital The Filipino Martyrs History of the Filipino People The Philippines A History of the Philippines The History of the Philippines The Roots of the Filipino Nation 1904 World's Fair The History of the Philippines, 2nd Edition The Forbidden Book The Filipino Primitive Way of the Ancient Healer The Filipino Migration Experience Filipino Celebrations The Filipino-American War, 1899-1913 Imagining the Filipino American Diaspora Beginnings of the Filipino Dominicans Literature of the Filipino-American in the

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the Filipino Nationality The Making of the Filipino
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Philippine Nation Friends of the Filipino People Arnis
History of the Philippines From Exile To Diaspora Asian
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Suspended Apocalypse is a rich and provocative meditation on the emergence of the Filipino American as a subject of history. Culling from historical, popular, and ethnographic archives, Dylan Rodríguez provides a sophisticated analysis of the Filipino presence in the American imaginary. Radically critiquing current conceptions of Filipino American identity, community, and history, he puts forth a genealogy of Filipino genocide, rooted in the early twentieth-century military, political, and cultural subjugation of the Philippines by the United States. *Suspended Apocalypse* critically addresses what Rodríguez calls "Filipino American communion," interrogating redemptive and romantic notions of Filipino migration and settlement in the United States in relation to larger histories of race, colonial conquest, and white supremacy. Contemporary popular and scholarly discussions of the Filipino American are, he asserts, inseparable from their origins in the violent racist regimes of the United States and its historical successor, liberal multiculturalism. Rodríguez deftly contrasts the colonization of the Philippines with present-day disasters

such as Hurricane Katrina and Mount Pinatubo to show how the global subjection of Philippine, black, and indigenous peoples create a linked history of genocide. But in these juxtapositions, Rodríguez finds moments and spaces of radical opportunity. Engaging the violence and disruption of the Filipino condition sets the stage, he argues, for the possibility of a transformation of the political lens through which contemporary empire might be analyzed, understood, and perhaps even overcome. It provides comprehensive coverage of the recent Filipino American experience, from the pivotal Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965, under which most Filipinos entered this country, to their values and customs, economic and political status, organizational affiliations, and contemporary issues and problems. Students and interested readers will be rewarded with a rich portrayal of individual immigrants and their stories."--BOOK JACKET. Briefly describes the human history and culture of the Philippines, focusing on three Filipino cultural communities--the Moros, the Indios, and the Infieles--and examining how these groups reflect the country's history and development. The story of this nation of over seven thousand islands, from ancient Malay settlements to Spanish colonization, the American occupation, and beyond. A History of the Philippines recasts various Philippine narratives with an eye for the layers of colonial and post-colonial history that have created this diverse and fascinating population. It begins with the pre-

Westernized Philippines in the sixteenth century and continues through the 1899 Philippine-American War and the nation's relationship with the United States' controlling presence, culminating with its independence in 1946 and two ongoing insurgencies, one Islamic and one Communist. Award-winning author Luis H. Francia creates an illuminating portrait that offers valuable insights into the heart and soul of the modern Filipino, laying bare the multicultural, multiracial society of contemporary times. Home to 33,000 Filipino American residents, Daly City, California, located just outside of San Francisco, has been dubbed "the Pinoy Capital of the United States." In this fascinating ethnographic study of the lives of Daly City residents, Benito Vergara shows how Daly City has become a magnet for the growing Filipino American community. Vergara challenges rooted notions of colonialism here, addressing the immigrants' identities, connections and loyalties. Using the lens of transnationalism, he looks at the "double lives" of both recent and established Filipino Americans. Vergara explores how first-generation Pinoys experience homesickness precisely because Daly City is filled with reminders of their homeland's culture, like newspapers, shops and festivals. Vergara probes into the complicated, ambivalent feelings these immigrants have—toward the Philippines and the United States—and the conflicting obligations they have presented by belonging to a thriving community and yet possessing nostalgia for the homeland

and people they left behind. In his preface, Danilo E. Ponce describes this book as an "unblinking look at Filipino history in Hawaii." Written from a Filipino viewpoint, the book commemorates seventy five years of collective existence of this ethnic group in the Aloha State. It examines Filipino experience in Hawaii in the context of Philippine history and culture. This is not a simple book, for its subject is complex. For example, there were three waves of Filipino immigration to Hawaii — each wave bringing people of differing socio-economic, educational, and geopolitical backgrounds. It would be misleading to speak of one homogeneous group called "Filipinos" being affected at any given time. Implicit in *Out of This Struggle* is the human drama that underlies events. Hawaii's need for labor promised the Filipinos the possibility of bettering their economic status, but plantation wages proved so low that entire families needed to work to live, limiting their access to education. Out of this frustration came their active and telling role in the organization of the IL WU and the labor strife of the 1920s. As Hawaii's Filipinos look to the future beyond 1981, they find in their community many and varied elements—proof of vitality, of a community trying to identify issues, examine events, and understand itself. *Out of This Struggle* will contribute to that understanding. This book is one of the projects of the Filipino 75th Anniversary Commemoration Commission, which was created by the 1977 Hawaii State Legislature, through

Enabling Act 181, to oversee the year-long celebration of the arrival of the first Filipinos in Hawaii in 1906. The idea of the Commission itself came from a group called the Hawaii Filipino-American Community Foundation, which, as early as 1976, had thought of the need to celebrate the 75th anniversary of Filipino immigration to Hawaii not only through ceremony, but more appropriately, through more permanent means. One of these means was to be a book which would give its readers some understanding of what the past 75 years have meant for the Filipinos in Hawaii. At the same time, 'the members of the Foundation felt that such a book would adequately mirror the changes that have taken place in the Filipino community, as well as lay to rest the prevalent view that the old stereotypes still apply. The members of the Education (Printed) Committee of the Commission, whose task was to oversee the production of this book, are, fittingly, also members of the Foundation. This updated and revised volume explores the history of the Philippines, from early indigenous inhabitants to President Duterte's controversial war on drugs today. Updated and expanded since it first published in 2008, The History of the Philippines dives deeper into this island nation's history and explores the recent political, cultural, and environmental events of the last decade. Readers will find a wealth of information on pre-colonial and post-colonial historical periods, covering the Philippines' earliest inhabitants. Also covered are the

modern tyrannical periods of the Marcos dictatorship and President Duterte's controversial "war on drugs," as well as the more optimistic and promising presidencies in between. Among the many topics covered in this new edition are the feminization of outmigration that peaked at the end of the 20th century, globalization and the spread of export processing zones, and the impact of the "call center culture" coupled with that of the overseas diaspora on the changing structure of the traditional family. Ideal for high school and undergraduate readers, this volume includes expanded and new chapters, as well as an updated timeline and annotated bibliography. Includes a Timeline of significant events in the history of the Philippines, providing students with an at-a-glance overview of the Philippines' history Provides readers with brief biographies of those who have made important contributions to the country's history in an appendix of Notable People in the History of the Philippines Provides additional context and supports the text through photos and maps Offers detailed information on further resources for readers' personal research in an annotated bibliography Way of the Ancient Healer provides an overview of the rich tradition of Filipino healing practices, discussing their origins, world influences, and role in daily life. Enhanced with over 200 photographs and illustrations, the book combines years of historical research with detailed descriptions of the spiritual belief system that forms the foundation of these practices. Giving readers a rare look

at modern-day Filipino healing rituals, the book also includes personal examples from author Virgil Mayor Apostol's own experiences with shamanic healing and dream interpretation. The book begins with an explanation of Apostol's Filipino lineage and legacy as a healer. After a brief history of the Philippine archipelago, he describes the roots of traditional Filipino healing and spirituality, and discusses the Indian, Islamic, Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, and American influences that have impacted the Filipino culture. He presents a thorough description of Filipino shamanic and spiritual practices that have developed from the concept that everything in nature contains a spirit (animism) and that living in the presence of spirits demands certain protocols and rituals for interacting with them. The book's final chapter thoughtfully explores the spiritual tools used in Filipino healing—talismans, amulets, stones, and other natural symbols of power. Nowhere can we appreciate so easily the intertwined nature of the triple forces of knowledge accumulation--capital, colonial, and racial--than in the imperial museum, where the objects of accumulation remain materially, visibly preserved. Sarita See maintains that it is this material collection of artifacts associated with the racial, colonial primitive that forms the foundation of American knowledge production. The *Filipino Primitive* takes Karl Marx's concept of "primitive accumulation," usually conceived of as an economic process for the acquisition of land and the extraction of

labor, and argues that we also must understand it as a project of knowledge accumulation. Taking us through the Philippine collections at the University of Michigan Natural History Museum and the Frank Murphy Memorial Museum, also in Michigan, See reveals these exhibits as both allegory and real case of the primitive accumulation subtending imperial American knowledge, just as the extraction of Filipino labor contributes to American capitalist colonialism. With this understanding of the Filipino foundations of the development of an American accumulative drive toward power and knowledge, we can appreciate the value of Filipino American cultural producers like Carlos Bulosan, Stephanie Syjuco, and Ma-Yi Theater Company who have created incisive parodies of an accumulative epistemology, even as they articulate powerful alternative, anti-accumulative social ecologies. Explores the turbulent history of the Philippines. As the largest contingent of Asian/Pacific Islanders in the United States today, Filipinos have been described as “invisible,” “forgotten,” marginal “others,” and, on the whole, inconsequential. From Exile to Diaspora challenges these stereotypes. With the Philippines undergoing revolutionary transformation, the Filipino diaspora—about six million “overseas contract workers” scattered around the planet—is radically configuring the Filipino presence and potential for change in the U.S. Subsumed before in the category of immigrants, exiles, refugees, etc., Filipinos now claim a nationalitarian,

uniquely political/ethical identity removed from panethnic racializing generalities. Filipinos in their singular diversity are reassessing their colonial past and engaging in projects of popular-democratic resistance (of which this work is one) to the transnational system of global commodification. This book examines the received textbook dogmas about the Filipino community before World War II and after. It questions the claims about Filipino assimilation and acculturation, focusing on their encounter with “white supremacy” in various forms. Through analysis and interpretation of imaginative texts and other discursive practices, *From Exile to Diaspora* seeks to establish a new framework for charting Filipino agency within the constraints of late capitalism. It seeks to open up for laypersons and students of U.S. social history the question of racial justice and equality. San Juan hopes this book will serve as a guide to understanding the nuances of Filipino self-identification in the process of challenging the dominant polity's claim to pluralist and multicultural heterogeneity. This book includes essays of the narrative of Filipino lives in the United States to provoke interrogation of the conventional wisdom and a critique of the global system of capital. It helps in constituting the Filipino community as an agent of historic change in a racist society. "This book reassesses the thought and impact of the Philippine Revolution (1896-1905), particularly in relation to the landscape of "Asia," then newly reconceived in anti-imperial thought.

This reassessment explains the Revolution's full historical role and place, illuminating an important transitional moment in Southeast Asian, imperial, and international history in the region, and reconnecting Philippine history to that of Southeast and East Asia at this pivotal moment of the birth of the Philippine nation. There were alternative visions of world order and of modernity, other than those offered by the West, and the legacies of these visions have lived on beyond this transnational moment of political and discursive experimentation"-- This multicultural children's book is full of Filipino holidays, culture, language and stories! In the Philippines, people love to celebrate—holidays are filled with music and dancing, sometimes with colorful costumes, and always with great food! Rich with detailed watercolors and cultural flavor, *Filipino Celebrations: A Treasury of Feasts and Festivals* makes major holidays (like Christmas) and family gatherings (like weddings and birthdays) come alive. From these pages, children will learn the history of each holiday, its cultural influences, the varied ways in which people celebrate in different regions of the Philippines, special customs and food, key words and phrases (in English and Tagalog), and more. Games, songs, and other activities invite young readers to join in the fun. New and familiar holidays take on a special flavor as children learn about the diverse cultures that make up this wonderful island nation. Perfect for Filipino-American families looking to share the unique

culture of the Philippines, educators interested in promoting multiculturalism in the classroom, or anyone interested in the country, Filipino Celebrations will encourage children ages five to ten to participate and learn while having fun. Celebrations and festivals include: Mga Kaarawan—Birthdays Semana Santa—Holy Week Mga Barrio Fiestas—Town Festivals Mga Binyag—Baptisms Araw ng Kalayaan—Independence Day and more! The pictorial history of Filipino immigration to Chicago encompasses 100 years, moving from the Philippines to this country of unknown landscapes and uncertainties. The pioneering Filipinos came in the early 1900s to seek the land of "milk and honey." They were mostly pensionados-government-supported students-and self-supported students who settled in the Garfield Park, Hyde Park, and Near North Side neighborhoods of Chicago. From the close of World War II to the present day, the Filipino American population became the largest urban group of Asians in Chicago Through the medium of historic photographs, this book captures the evolution of the Filipino community of Chicago from the early 1900s to the present day. These pages bring to life the people, events, and industries that helped to shape and transform the Filipino community of Chicago. With more than 200 vintage images, Filipinos in Chicago includes many photographs from personal albums of Filipino American families. This book depicts the many faces of the Filipino American in various facets of American life interwoven

with Philippine traditions from the homeland. This is the story of the Filipino martial arts tradition, including its history, cultural perspective, and technique. The book examines training regimens, fighting techniques, and innovations, investigating the various schools and contributions made by leading arnisodores. A cultural history of the Philippines during the 20th century, this title focuses on the relationships between music, performance, and ideologies of the nation. Christi-Anne Castro reveals how individuals and groups negotiate with and contest the power of the Philippine state to define the nation as a modern and hybrid entity. An impressive, thoroughly researched book, revealing for the first time the sad experience of the native Filipinos at the 1904 world's fair-and in the expositions before and after it. Art. Asian & Asian American Studies. Filipino American Studies. Co-authored by Abe Ignacio, Enrique de la Cruz, Jorge Emmanuel, and Helen Toribio. THE FORBIDDEN BOOK uses over 200 political cartoons from 1898 to 1906 to chronicle a little known war between the United States and the Philippines. The war saw the deployment of 126,000 U.S. troops, lasted more than 15 years and killed hundreds of thousands of Filipinos beginning in February 1899. The book's title comes from a 1900 Chicago Chronicle cartoon of the same name showing then-President William McKinley putting a lock on a book titled "True History of the War in the Philippines." Today, very few Americans know about the brutal

suppression of Philippine independence or the anti-war movement led at that time by the likes of writer Mark Twain, peace activist Jane Addams, journalist Joseph Pulitzer, steel magnate Andrew Carnegie, labor leader Samuel Gompers, and Moorfield Storey, first president of the NAACP. The book reveals how the public was misled in the days leading to the war, shows illustrations of U.S. soldiers using the infamous "water cure" torture (today referred to as "waterboarding"), and describes a highly publicized court martial of soldiers who had killed prisoners of war. The election of 1900 pitted a pro-war Republican president against an anti-war Democratic candidate. In 1902, the Republican president declared a premature "mission accomplished" as the war was beginning to expand to the southern Philippines. The book shows political cartoons glorifying manifest destiny, demonizing the leader of the Filipino resistance President Emilio Aguinaldo, and portraying Filipinos, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Hawaiians, Chamorros, and other colonials as dark-skinned savages in need of civilization. These images were used to justify a war at a time when three African Americans on average were lynched every week across the south and when the Supreme Court approved the "separate but equal" doctrine. More than a century later, the U.S.- Philippine War remains hidden from the vast majority of Americans. The late historian Howard Zinn noted, "THE FORBIDDEN BOOK brings that shameful episode in our history out in the open... The

book deserves wide circulation." A unique, revealing look at the history and contemporary culture of the Philippine Islands and their multicultural and foreign-influenced facets. Interest in the Philippines has grown substantially over recent years. The Philippines: A Global Studies Handbook provides an all-encompassing introduction to the dramatic history of this intriguing nation as well as the contemporary social, political, economic, religious, and artistic life, written for travelers, business people, researchers, students, or general readers. The author, an award-winning professor of Asian studies, explores the effects of centuries of change and continuity on this fascinating, often contradictory land. It is a locals-eye view that gets straight to the heart of the Filipino experience--a cultural tour that measures the profound impact of the islands' Japanese, Spanish, and American conquerors, as well as the influence of Islam, the Marcos regime, and the People Power revolutions that ousted Ferdinand Marcos and, 15 years later, Joseph Estrada. An etiquette section that discusses respect and levels of interaction, first names and surnames, titles of respect, and core values versus surface values Twelve photographs of noteworthy figures such as physician and novelist Jose Rizal, nationalist Andres Bonifacio, and other Filipino heroes Preface. A Summary of the Book The history that is about to be written, will be written from the perspective of one who at the time of writing is already 93 years of age and who participated in a big way in the history of the

times he lived in, who had a maternal grandfather who was also involved in the history of the previous 70 years, who read one book every day from the age of 10 to the age of 80, who lived the lives and absorbed the thoughts of the authors of 25,500 books he read, and who had a beloved teacher in history, the famous Jesuit Father Horacio de la Costa of Ateneo, who began his lectures with "What I am about to tell you is the chismis (gossip) of a nation aborning." From the perspective of the author, Filipino people from the time they were "discovered" by Ferdinand Magellan in 1521, mercifully fell asleep, two oceans away from Mother Spain, were spared the violence of war, the plagues. and the ferment of change that the whole continent of Europe was blighted with, and lived lives so much better than the peasants of the advanced countries. It was only in the late 19th century after the opening of the Suez Canal, that the Filipinos woke up, awakened by three heroes: Jose Rizal who inspired them to be a nation, Andres Bonifacio who inspired them to fight for their freedom, and Emilio Aguinaldo who took on two great powers -- Spain which he defeated and the United States which defeated him - and in the process, forged a nation for four glorious years from 1898 to 1902, gave it a flag, an anthem and a constitution, and made it the first in all Asia to break the shackles of Western Colonialism and the first democracy in all of Asia, the last of the Hispanic colonies and the first Asian country to be liberated, as the children of the French Revolution. From

the perspective of the author, the American occupation of the Philippines, accomplished with much cruelty in the Philippine American War, and so shamefully with the Treaty of Paris, by which the United States paid Spain \$20 million for the Philippines, which Spain no longer owned - was marked by the understanding that the United States would prepare the Filipinos for independence, a pledge that was incorporated in a remarkable document drafted by the US Secretary of War Elihu Root, giving the defeated country, the entire Bill of Rights gratis et amore, something the Anglo-Saxons earned for 647 years at the cost of so much blood and the hangman's knot. The only counterpoint to Elihu Root was the Military Governor General Arthur MacArthur who acted like he was William the Conqueror and dealt with Filipinos as if he was King of the Philippines. Nevertheless, the United States fulfilled its pledge. And the American Occupation was dominated by one leader, Manuel L. Quezon, president of the Philippine Commonwealth, who steered his country to "total, absolute and complete independence" or so he thought. Interrupted by the Japanese attack and occupation during World War II, in a war as cruel and devastating as the Philippine-American War from 1898 to 1902, President Quezon died in exile in the United States. General Douglas MacArthur, the son of General Arthur MacArthur, fulfilled his personal pledge to liberate the Philippines at the cost of 100,000 Filipino lives, despite the fact that his role was unnecessary, that the USA was

about to win the War with the Atomic Bomb. -----

About the Author+ + + Dr. Hilarion M. Henares Jr., known as Larry Henares, is a graduate of Ateneo de Manila, University of the Philippines, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an engineer, economist, educator, big businessman, writer, civic leader, public servant, and hobbyist (guns, books, amateur radio and electronics). He is a film maker who won the Famas Academy Award for the Best Documentary of the Year. He was a businessman who was awarded Young Businessman of the Year, and the Industrialist (more inside) Nowhere can we appreciate so easily the intertwined nature of the triple forces of knowledge accumulation--capital, colonial, and racial--than in the imperial museum, where the objects of accumulation remain materially, visibly preserved. Sarita See maintains that it is this material collection of artifacts associated with the racial, colonial primitive that forms the foundation of American knowledge production. The Filipino Primitive takes Karl Marx's concept of "primitive accumulation," usually conceived of as an economic process for the acquisition of land and the extraction of labor, and argues that we also must understand it as a project of knowledge accumulation. Taking us through the Philippine collections at the University of Michigan Natural History Museum and the Frank Murphy Memorial Museum, also in Michigan, See reveals these exhibits as both allegory and real case of the primitive accumulation

subtending imperial American knowledge, just as the extraction of Filipino labor contributes to American capitalist colonialism. With this understanding of the Filipino foundations of the development of an American accumulative drive toward power and knowledge, we can appreciate the value of Filipino American cultural producers like Carlos Bulosan, Stephanie Syjuco, and Ma-Yi Theater Company who have created incisive parodies of an accumulative epistemology, even as they articulate powerful alternative, anti-accumulative social ecologies. The Filipino Migration Experience introduces a new dimension to the usual depiction of migrants as disenfranchised workers or marginal ethnic groups. Mina Roces suggests alternative ways of conceptualizing Filipino migrants as critics of the family and cultural constructions of sexuality, as consumers and investors, as philanthropists, as activists, and, as historians. They have been able to transform fundamental social institutions and well-entrenched traditional norms, as well as alter the business, economic and cultural landscapes of both the homeland and the host countries to which they have migrated. Mina Roces tells the story of the Filipino migration experience from the perspective of the migrants themselves, tapping into hitherto underused primary sources from the "migrant archives" and more than 70 interviews. Bringing the fields of Filipino migration studies and Filipina/o/x American studies together, this book analyzes some of the areas where Filipino migrants

have forever changed the status quo. 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 Philippines. First published in 1998, *The Philippines* play a major role in expanding the international Filipino community through its promotion of international labor migration—Filipinos can currently be found in over 130 countries throughout the world. As the first major work to conceive of Filipino immigration as a diaspora, this study analyses the diasporic nature of Filipino relations, identities, and communities and shows how these transnational phenomena are socially constructed by the everyday actions and activities of Filipino Americans. Instead of focusing on an ethnic minority and its relation to its host society, a diasporic perspective places emphasis on the transnational relations created and maintained among that

minority, its homeland, and other diasporic communities. Transnational ties are evident in the movement of people, money, consumer goods, information, and ideas. Diaspora represents a new and fluid conceptual image quite apart from the usual coordinates based on physical location, territory, and distance. Transnational relations and practices will continue to be an increasingly important dimension of the Filipino American community because of the ongoing family-based immigration from the Philippines, further technological advances in communication and transportation, the expansion of transnational capital, and continuing racism and discrimination, all of which have made it necessary for Filipinos in the United States, the Philippines, and throughout the world to create and maintain diasporic lives and culture.

- [Suspended Apocalypse](#)
- [Philippine History And The Destiny Of The Filipino People](#)
- [A History Of The Philippines](#)
- [The Filipino Americans](#)
- [A Short History Of The Filipino People](#)
- [History Of The Filipino People](#)
- [The Miseducation Of The Filipino](#)
- [Out Of This Struggle](#)
- [From Exile To Diaspora](#)
- [Filipinos In Chicago](#)

- [History Of The Philippines](#)
- [The Filipino Primitive](#)
- [A History Of The Philippines](#)
- [Pinoy Capital](#)
- [The Filipino Martyrs](#)
- [History Of The Filipino People](#)
- [The Philippines](#)
- [A History Of The Philippines](#)
- [The History Of The Philippines](#)
- [The Roots Of The Filipino Nation](#)
- [1904 Worlds Fair](#)
- [The History Of The Philippines 2nd Edition](#)
- [The Forbidden Book](#)
- [The Filipino Primitive](#)
- [Way Of The Ancient Healer](#)
- [The Filipino Migration Experience](#)
- [Filipino Celebrations](#)
- [The Filipino American War 1899 1913](#)
- [Imagining The Filipino American Diaspora](#)
- [Beginnings Of The Filipino Dominicans](#)
- [Literature Of The Filipino American In The United States](#)
- [The Chinese Mestizos And The Formation Of The Filipino Nationality](#)
- [The Making Of The Filipino Nation And Republic](#)
- [Musical Renderings Of The Philippine Nation](#)
- [Friends Of The Filipino People](#)
- [Arnis](#)

- [History Of The Philippines](#)
- [From Exile To Diaspora](#)
- [Asian Place Filipino Nation](#)