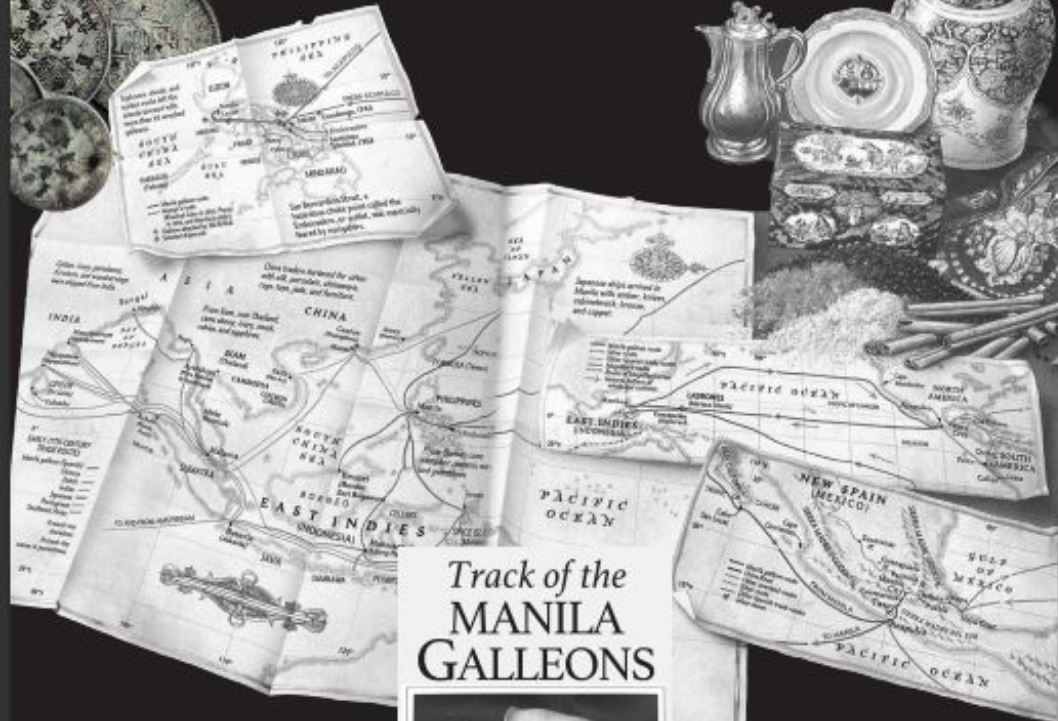


Pre 20th Century

1500s - 1890s

Arrival and Immigration from the Philippines to the U.S.



Track of the
MANILA
GALLEONS



Manila-Acapulco Galleon



Morro Bay, CA



Bayou of Louisiana



Filipino Cajuns



Emilio Aguinaldo



Philippine American War US Troops
Filipino Soldiers, Civilians,
and Children Killed



Racist Depiction of
Filipinos on a US Magazine



Designed by **Barbara Reyes (Poster),
Herb Delute, Judy Patacsil**

PRE- 20TH CENTURY

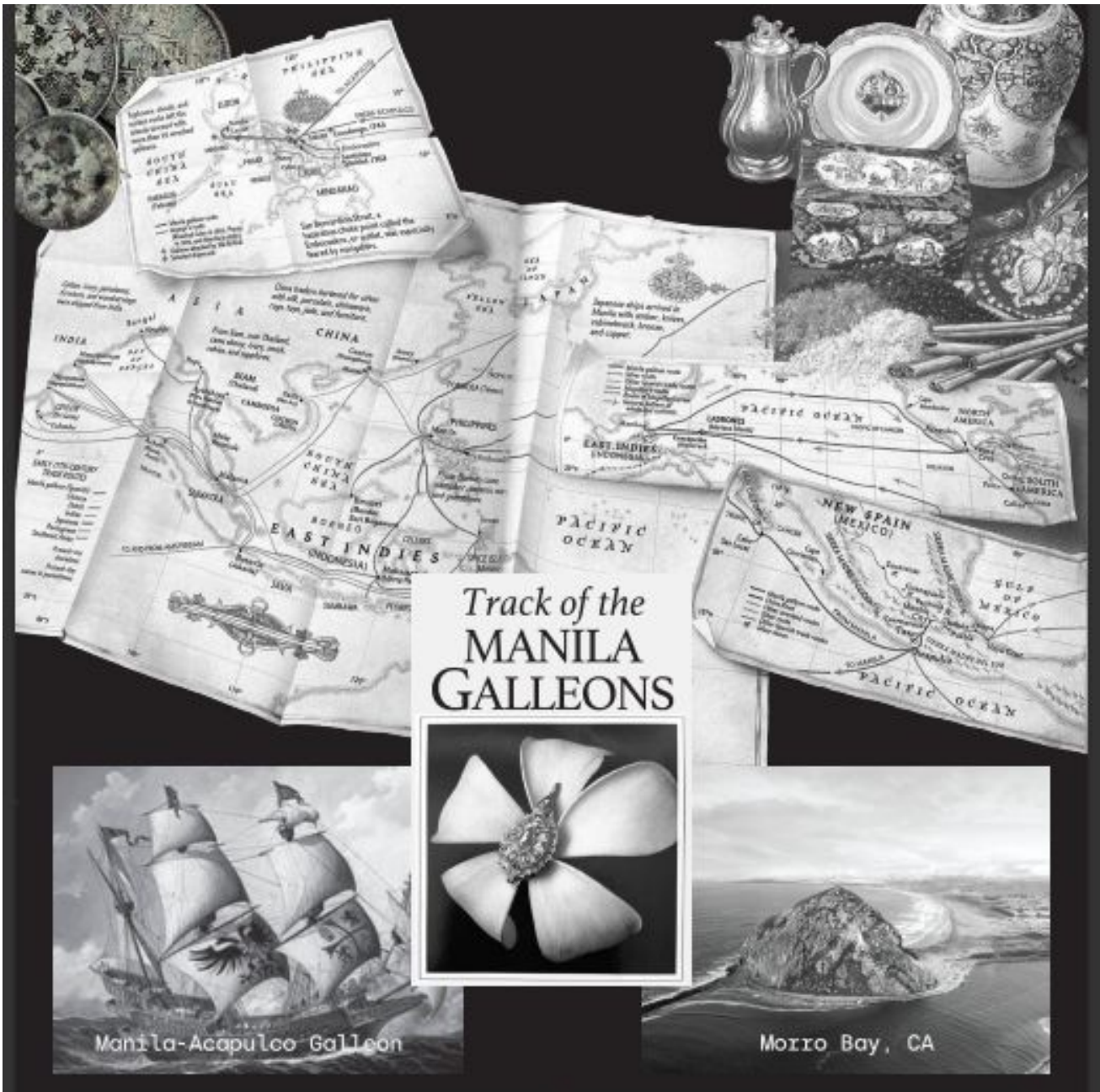
From 1565-1815, Filipinos were instrumental to the Manila-Acapulco Galleon Trade. Many jumped ships off the coast of California and Louisiana. In 1896 the Katipunan leaders revolted against Spain. The first Philippine Republic was formed with President Emilio Aguinaldo. The independence was short lived. U.S. claimed the Philippines leading to the Philippine-American War.

Filipinos resisted the Spanish conquerors from the beginning. Early in the Spanish colonization, Magellan was killed by a Filipino native, Lapu-Lapu.



Courtesy of Felix Tuyay
*Carlos V. Francisco's Mural
Filipino Struggles Through History*

From 1565 to 1815, Filipinos were instrumental to the Manila-Acapulco Galleon Trade. Along the trade route of the sailing expeditions, many Filipinos jumped ship to escape the brutality of their Spanish masters. These sailing expeditions included explorations of the California coast including the port of San Diego.

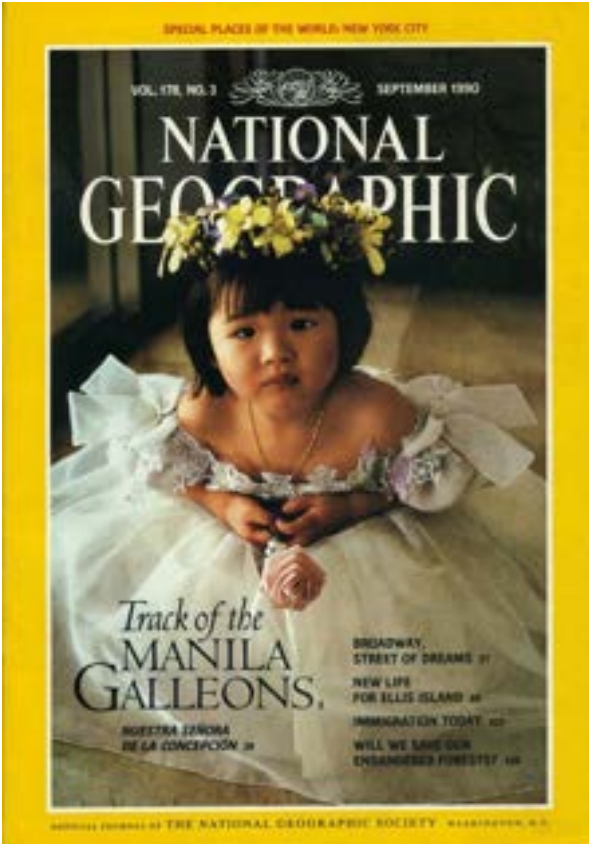


Track of the
MANILA
GALLEONS

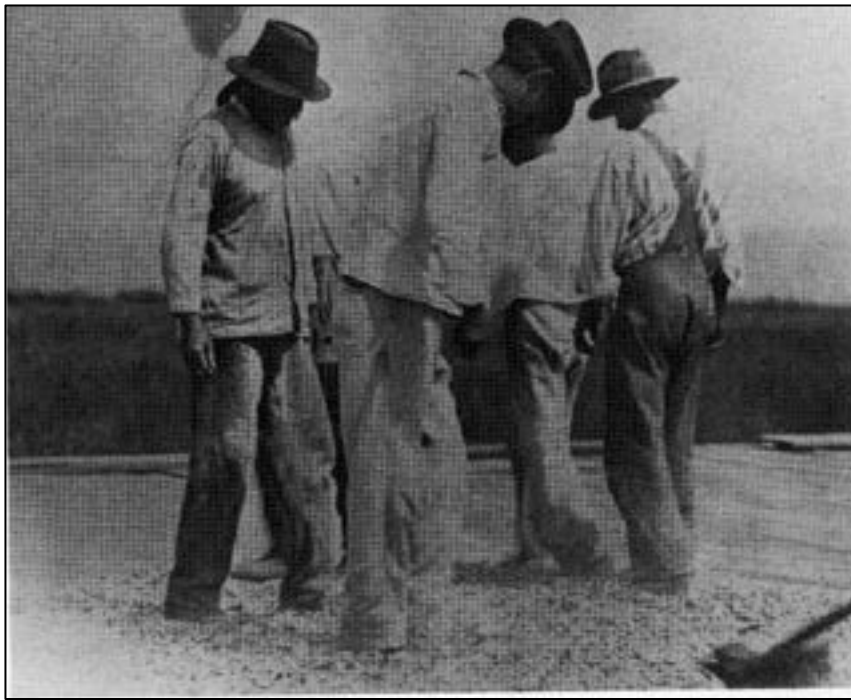
Manila-Acapulco Galleon

Morro Bay, CA

Courtesy of Barbara Reyes



Courtesy of
Judy Patacsil



Filipino Cajuns



Manila Village, Bayou of Louisiana

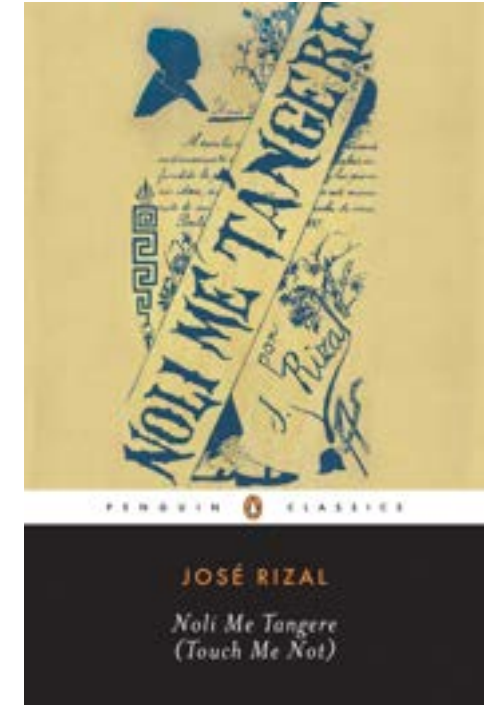
The story of the Filipino migration to Louisiana is strikingly unstructured and unique. . . . They did not come to Louisiana through regular migration routes. Nor did they come to seek fame and fortune. They drifted into Louisiana via Mexico as refugees from Spanish brutality. . . . Since the Spanish population in the Philippines in the early part of the galleon trade never numbered more than a few hundreds, they comprised a very small labor force. . . . In a single voyage, the proportion of Spaniards to Filipinos in a crew was usually one to five. Always excellent seamen, the Filipinos, in effect, formed the backbone and sinews of the crew. . . . They were treated harshly by their masters and often went unpaid for one, two, three or even ten and fifteen years. Therefore, the toll by desertion upon arrival in Acapulco was extremely high among Filipinos. Since they were also Spanish-speaking, it was not difficult for them to be absorbed into the Mexican population.—Marina Espina, 1981

Courtesy of Fred Cordova
Filipinos: Forgotten Asian Americans



Courtesy of Felix Tuyay
Carlos V. Francisco's Mural, Filipino Struggles Through History

As the Filipinos became increasingly oppressed under Spanish rule, a movement towards reformation was led by Jose Rizal, who was eventually executed by the Spaniards.



Courtesy of Judy Patacsil

It was not until 1896 that a national Filipino revolution began by Katipunan leaders including Andres Bonifacio.



Courtesy of Felix Tuyay
Carlos V. Francisco's Mural, Filipino Struggles Through History



Emilio Aguinaldo



Philippine American War US Troops
Filipino Soldiers, Civilians,
and Children Killed

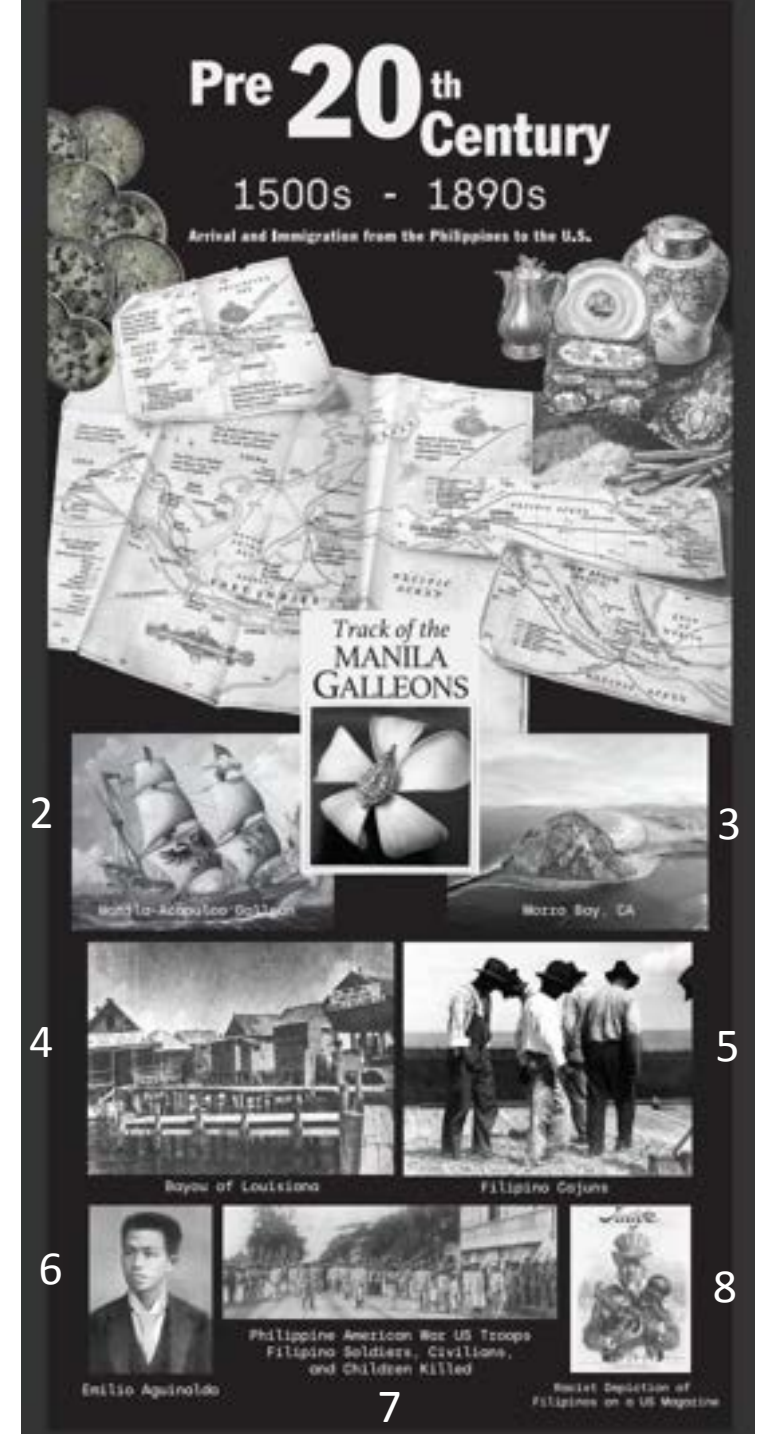


Racist Depiction of
Filipinos on a US Magazine

The result was the establishment of the first Philippine Republic on June 12, 1898, headed by Emilio Aguinaldo. However, Spain was reluctant to give up control of the Philippines and with additional conflicts with the US, Spain became engaged in the Spanish-American War. The independence of the first Philippine Republic was short lived. Instead of recognizing and supporting Philippine independence from Spain, the US decided to claim the islands as a territory. In 1898 after the Spanish-American War, Spain ceded the Philippines to the US for \$20 million. What ensued was the bloody and violent Philippine-American War, known to Americans as the Philippine Insurrection. Hundreds of thousands of Filipinos died under brutal and inhumane conditions. The Filipinos were unable to sustain their fight for freedom against the military might of the US.

Courtesy of Barbara Reyes

Pre 20th Century



Title Courtesy of

1. Poster with 8 pictures Barbara Reyes, FANHS
 - 1 Track of the Manila Galleons National Geographic, 1990, "Track of the Manila Galleons"
 - 2 Manila-Acapulco Galleon National Geographic, 1990, "Track of the Manila Galleons"
 - 3 Morro Bay, CA Barbara Reyes, FANHS
 - 4 Bayou of Louisiana Marina Espina Collection, Filipinos Forgotten Asian Americans
 - 5 Filipino Cajuns Marina Espina Collection, Filipinos Forgotten Asian Americans
 - 6 Emilio Aguinaldo Barbara Reyes, FANHS
 - 7 Philippine American War Barbara Reyes, FANHS
 - 8 Racist Depiction of Filipinos on a US Magazine The Forbidden Book: The Philippine-American War in Political Cartoons
2. National Geographic, 1990, "Track of the Manila Galleons" Barbara Reyes, FANHS
3. Nole Me Tangere (Touch Me Not) - Dr. Jose Rizal Judy Patacsil
4. Cross
5. Spices
6. Chalice
7. ...?