

**“DIGGING AT THE ROOTS”
HISTORY AND REPRESENTATION**





INTRODUCTION

Even though there has been a growing presence of Filipino Americans in the country since the early 1900's - Filipino history, contributions, and experiences have been erased and made invisible due to colonialism and racism.

DEFINITIONS

Colonization

- The process of gaining political, cultural, and economic control over land and people through domination by another system of power

Decolonization

- The process of *reclaiming* the power and control that has been taken away
- Withdrawing from a former colony or system of power to establish and maintain its own control to become independent



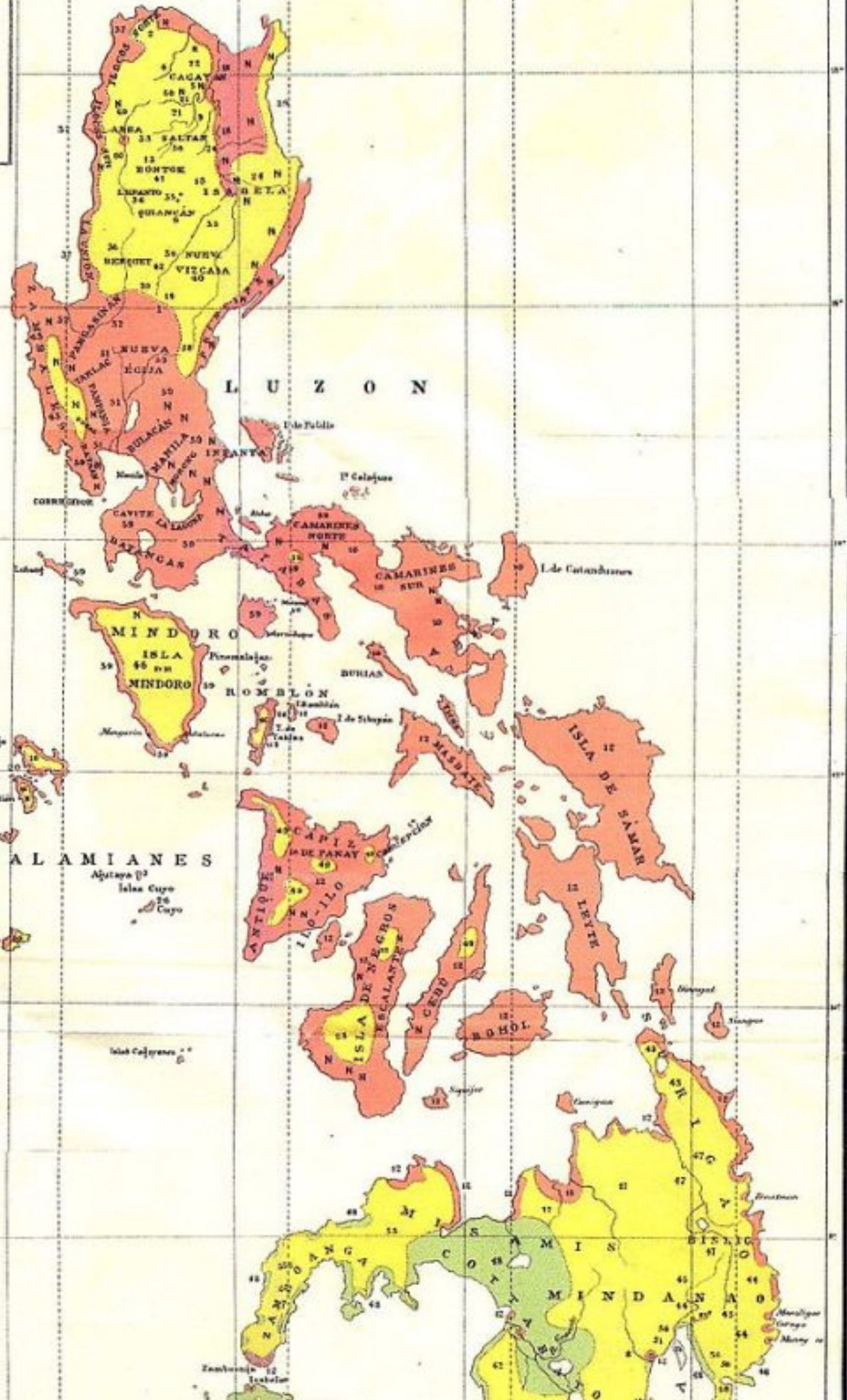
MAPA ETNOGRAFICO
DEL
ARCHIPIÉLAGO FILIPINO
POR EL D^o D. FERNANDO BLUMENTRITT

Escala
1:100,000
Legua de 20 al grado
2 10 20
Kilómetros
20 100 200

LEYENDA
Territorio de las cristianidades hispano-filipinas
id. de las cristianidades nativas y de las isleñas
id. de los moros

REFERENCIAS

N. Negritos.	(Signos magoyanos)
1 Abacos.	35 Quiranganes, Giliapanes,
2 Adang.	Pangianes.
3 Agulainas.	36 Igorrotes.
4 Apayanos.	37 Ilocanos.
5 Arayas.	38 Hongotes.
6 Alimat.	39 Inunyo?
7 Atás.	40 Italonos.
8 Bagobos.	41 Itelapones.
9 Bagobanases.	42 Ings.?
10 Binol.	43 Misiminas.
11 Bilanes.	44 Mandayases.
12 Binayas.	45 Mangyanases.
13 Igorrotes de (Binolek).	46 Mangyanases.
14 Bonayonanes.	47 Manobos.
15 Bujuanases.	48 Moros.
16 Bulalacuanos.	49 Mandos.
17 Bupiduanos u moantes.	50 Nahayuanos.
18 Cagayanos.	51 Panganganos.
19 Calaganas.	52 Pangasinanes.
20 Calamianes y tagbanuats.	53 Samales.
21 Caluluas.	54 Sumasats.
22 Catangas.	55 Subanos.
23 Carolanes.	56 Tagabuanos.
24 Catalanguanes.	57 Tagabobos.
25 Cagayanos.	58 Tagacanos.
26 Cagayanos.	59 Tagaluz.
27 Davaoyanos.	60 Tanguianos.
28 Dulanganes.	61 Taulianos.
29 Damaganos.	62 Tirarayas.
30 Gacilanes.	63 Zambales.
31 Guanganos.	
32 Guinsajanos.	
33 Guasanes.	
34 Bilanes.	



HISTORY

Spanish colonial period (1521-1898) began when Ferdinand Magellan came to the islands in 1521 and claimed it as a colony for the Spanish Empire until the Philippine Revolution in 1896

Spanish-American War (1898) resulted in the annexation of the Philippines from Spain and through the Treaty of Paris, the U.S. bought the Philippines

Philippine-American War (1899-1902) resulted in U.S. occupation and the age of the American Empire in the Philippines

Independence of the Philippines (1946) granted by the U.S.



THE "FORGOTTEN FILIPINOS"

PROBLEM

- Filipino Americans are virtually invisible in U.S. history textbooks, appearing in less than 1% of published pages (Coloma, 2017).
- The specific factors that Filipinx face are under analyzed within research such as migration, identity, language, and work labor (Coloma, 2017; Maramba & Bonus, 2012).
- There needs to be more of a "re(constructive) history" that addresses the invisibility and erasure of Filipinos and other Asian Americans (An, 2010, p. 268).

NO HISTORY

NO SELF.

**KNOW
HISTORY**

**KNOW
SELF.**

IMPACT

➤ portrayal of Philippine colonial history affects Filipino students' sense of self (Andresen, 2013).

➤ negative or stereotypical narratives can cause youth to see themselves as the 'ethnic other' (Cruz, 2009)

➤ lack of awareness around Filipino American history and contemporary issues they face

WHAT ARE NARRATIVES?

DOMINANT NARRATIVES

“mainstream” perspectives that center solely traditional white, Euro-centric, conservative, male values

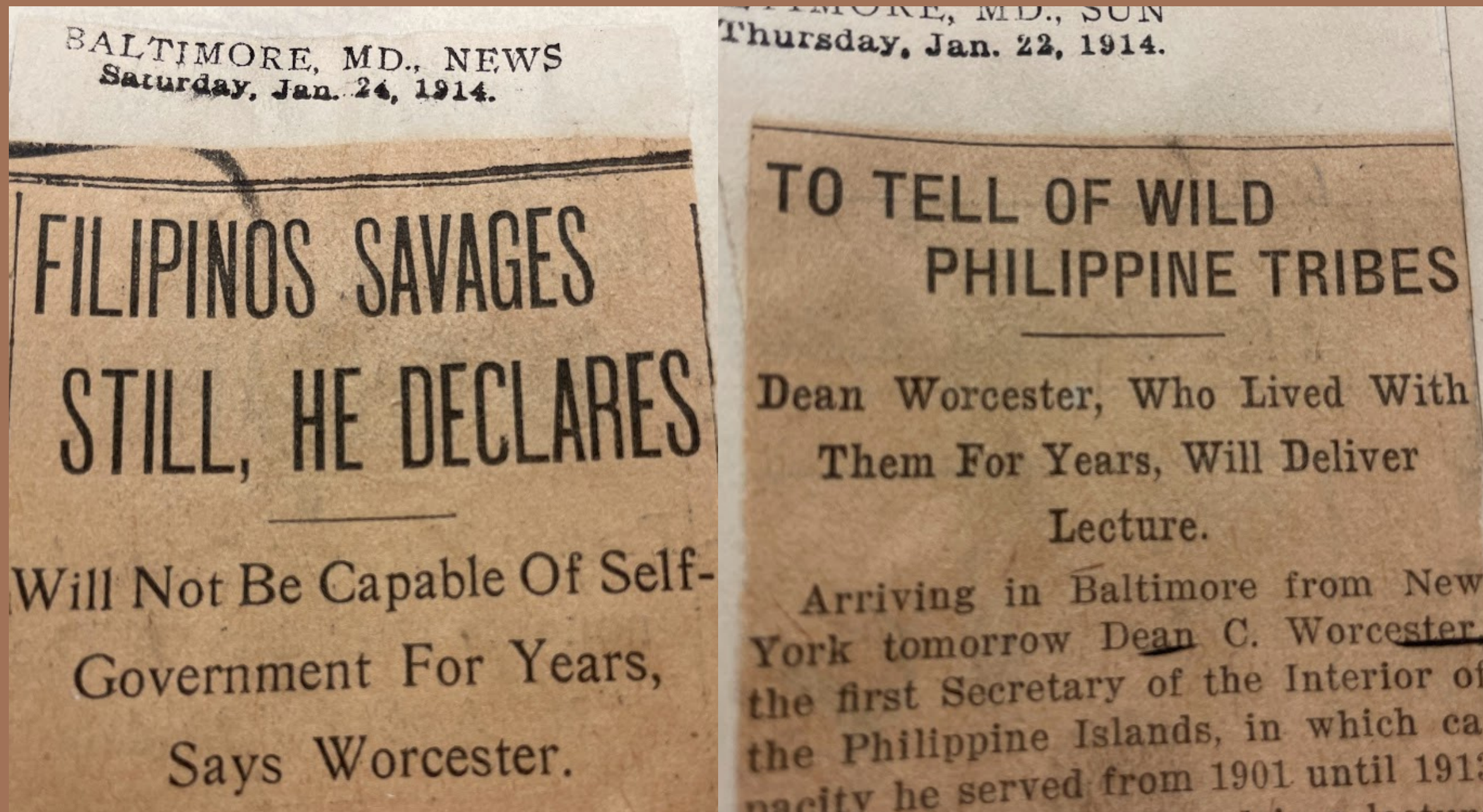
- Christopher Columbus founded the Americas in 1492.
- Columbus Day is a holiday that celebrates the anniversary of his arrival in the ‘New World.’

COUNTERNARRATIVES

counters dominant narratives and challenges the exclusion of marginalized groups by re-centering those that are maringalized and honors their voices and lived experiences

- Native Americans lived a rich lifestyle and culture on the land far before the Americas were ‘discovered.’
- Indigenous People’s Day is a holiday that celebrates the Indigenous people.

ANALYZING CRITICALLY



THINK-PAIR-SHARE

What types of narratives are these newspaper headlines?

Are these narratives harmful? If so, how and why?

Who is creating the narrative here?

GROUPWORK

Research:

- Who is Dean C. Worcester?
- What is Worcester's narrative towards the Philippines and Filipinos?

Interrogate:

- Photos, newspaper articles, excerpts created by Worcester

Reflect:

- How could Worcester's representation of Filipinos impact how others might treat them?
- Why does it matter to question representation, specifically in history?

