

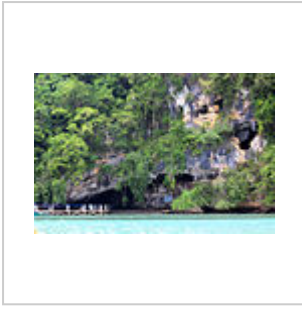
Timeline of Philippine history



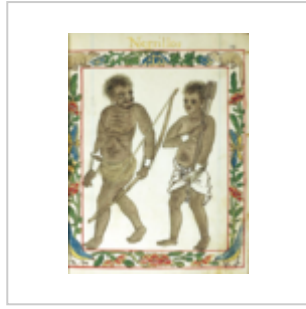
This is a **timeline of Philippine history**, comprising important legal and territorial changes and political events in the Philippines and its predecessor states. To read about the background to these events, see history of the Philippines.

Prehistoric

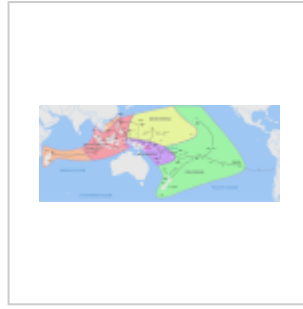
Year (BCE)	Date	Event	Source
500,000		The early humans in the <u>Cagayan</u> cave.	
400,000		People belonging to the species <i>Homo Erectus</i> set foot on the Philippines.	
250,000		Human habitation is said to be began.	[1]
55,000		The first <u>Homo sapiens</u> in the Philippines.	
50,000		Early humans made <u>stone tools</u> in the <u>Tabon Cave</u> in <u>Palawan</u> .	
8,000		The <u>ancestors</u> in the other caves: <u>Batangas</u> , <u>Bulacan</u> and <u>Rizal</u> .	
		The other caves of <u>Palawan</u> : Guri and Duyong cave where the <u>Homo sapiens</u> lived.	
40,000		<u>Negritos</u> start to settle.	[1]
35,000		At the old <u>Kapampangan</u> region was ten times larger than the present borders shown on the <u>map</u> , years ago, a series of the ancient <u>Mount Pinatubo</u> eruptions dumped <u>lava</u> , <u>ashes</u> , <u>tephra</u> and <u>lahar</u> into the sea, forming the present <u>landmass</u> of the region.	
20,000		<u>Tabon Man</u> made stone tools in the Tabon Cave.	
4,500–300		Multiple <u>Austronesian</u> migrations from <u>Taiwan</u> .	[2][3]
		A jade culture is said to have existed as evidenced by tens of thousands of exquisitely crafted jade artifacts found at a site in <u>Batangas</u> province.	[2][3]
c. 4000		Earliest evidence of <u>rice</u> growing, domesticating <u>chickens</u> and <u>pigs</u> .	
3,000		Presumed date of the <u>Angono Petroglyphs</u> .	
c.2000		The <u>Igorots</u> built forts made of stone walls that averaged several meters in width and about two to three times the width in height around	[4][5]



The Tabon Cave Complex.



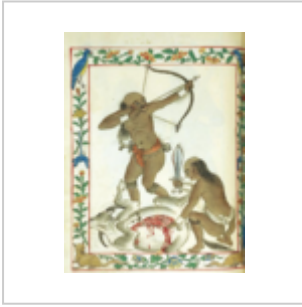
The Negritos.



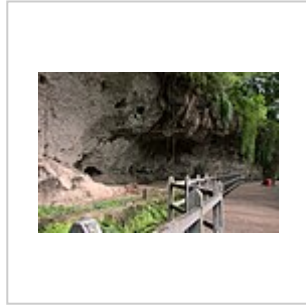
Austronesian expansion map.



An example of Lingling-O.



Animal hunting.



The Angono Petroglyphs.

11th centuries BCE

Year (BCE)	Date	Event	Source
c.1000 BCE.		The Late Neolithic period in the Philippines, Evidence shows by a <i>Yawning Jarlet</i> on the Burial site in Leta-leta caves in Palawan by <u>Robert Fox</u> which had later become National treasure in the Philippines.	
		Mining in the Philippines began around 1000 BCE. The early Filipinos worked various mines of gold, silver, copper and iron. Jewels, gold ingots, chains, calombigas and earrings were handed down from antiquity and inherited from their ancestors. Gold dagger handles, gold dishes, tooth plating, and huge gold ornaments were also used.	[6]

9th–10th centuries BCE

Year (BCE)	Date	Event	Source
900 BCE		The beginning of Iron Age finds in Philippines also point to the existence of trade between <u>Tamil Nadu</u> and the Philippine Islands during the ninth and tenth centuries B.C.	

1st century BCE

Year (BCE)	Date	Event	Source
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890– 710 BCE		<p>The <u>Sa Huyun</u> culture, Evidence can be found in <u>Manunggul Jar</u> which is a secondary burial jar excavated from a Neolithic burial site in Manunggul cave of Tabon Caves at Lipuun Point. The depiction of sea-waves on the lid places this Manunggul jar in the <u>Sa Huỳnh</u> culture pottery tradition. These are people that migrated in an East to West migration from the Borneo-Palawan area to Southern <u>Vietnam</u>.</p>	
600 BCE		<p>The people of <u>Palawan</u>, <u>Cordillera</u> an <u>Batanes</u> become an ancient goldsmith's. An ancient goldsmith shop had discovered that made the 20-centuries-old lingling-o, or omega-shaped gold ornaments in Batanes.</p>	
c. 400 BCE		<p>larger villages came about- usually based near water, which made traveling and trading easier. The resulting ease of contact between communities meant that they began to share similar cultural traits, something which had not previously been possible when the communities consisted only of small kinship groups.</p>	
300- 200		<p>The start of the <u>Carabao</u> or Water buffaloes domestication and husbandry.</p>	
100 BCE		<p><u>Pomponius Mela</u>, <u>Marinos</u> of and the <u>Periplus</u> of the <u>Erythraean Sea</u> mentioned this island in 100 BCE, and it is basically the equivalent to the Indian <u>Suvarnavipa</u>, the "Island of Gold." <u>Josephus</u> calls it in Latin <u>Aurea</u>, and equates the island with biblical <u>Ophir</u>, from where the ships of <u>Tyre</u> and <u>Solomon</u> brought back gold and other trade items.</p>	



Banaue Rice Terraces in Luzon Carabao domestication

2nd–3rd century

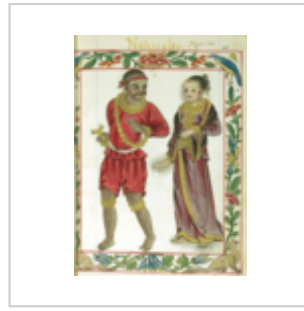
Year	Date	Event	Source
c.200 AD		The Maitum Jars are anthropomorphic jars that were depicting a Child/ Human beings (head is the lead of the jar with ears and the body was the jar itself with hands and feet as the handle) with perforations in red and black colors, had been used as a secondary burial jars in Ayub cave, Pinol, Maitum <u>Sarangani</u> province, each of the jars had a "facial expression". Another example of funeral pottery in the Philippines.	
		Since at least the 3rd century, the indigenous peoples were in contact with other <u>Southeast Asian</u> and <u>East Asian</u> nations. Fragmented ethnic groups established numerous city-states formed by the assimilation of several small political units known as <u>barangay</u> each headed by a <u>Datu</u> or headman (still in use among non-Hispanic <u>Filipino</u> ethnic groups) and answerable to a king, titled <u>Lakan</u> and <u>Rajah</u> .	
		Marks the end of the <u>Sa Huyun Culture</u> , The People are merged into different Chiefdoms, Kingdoms and Thalassocracies, But the remnants of Sa Huyun has still practiced by the natives of <u>Masbate</u> the artifacts can be found in <u>Kalanay Cave</u> proof that the ancient <u>Masbatenios</u> still practiced the Sa Huyun culture until 1500 AD.	
220– 263 AD.		The period of <u>Three Kingdoms</u> in China. The "Little, dark people" living in Anwei province in South China were driven South by <u>Han people</u> . Some settled in <u>Thailand</u> , others went farther south to <u>Indonesia</u> , <u>Sumatra</u> , <u>Borneo</u> . They were known as Aetas from whom <u>Palawan's Batak</u> tribe descended.	



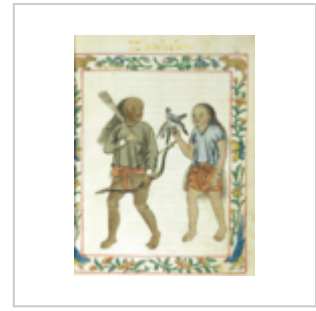
Deer hunting natives.



The Maitum Jars.



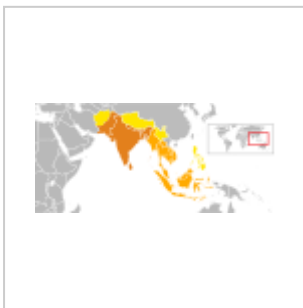
Maharlika, Tagalog couple.



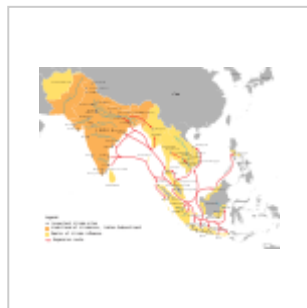
A royal men) or a Middle class peoples.

4th century onwards

Year	Date	Event	Source
400		The development of inter-island and international trade, became more culturally homogeneous.	
		The Thalassocracies Converted to <u>Hinduism</u> and <u>Buddhism</u> and adopted the Hindu-Buddhist culture and religion flourished among the noblemen in this era.	



The Greater India.



The spread of Hinduism.

7th century

Year	Date	Event	Source
		Numerous prosperous centers of trade had emerged, including the Tondo, Kingdom of <u>Namayan</u> which flourished alongside <u>Manila Bay</u> , <u>Cebu</u> , <u>Iloilo</u> , and <u>Butuan</u>	

8th century

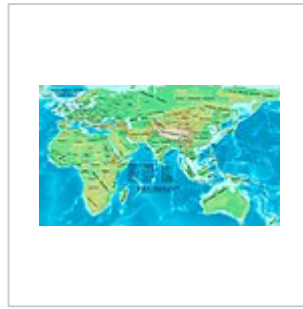
Year	Date	Event	Source
700		The Birth of <u>Kawi script</u> , this <u>Abugida</u> are become widely used in the <u>Maritime Southeast Asia</u> , the word <u>Kawi</u> or <u>Kawikaan</u> means "Poetry" in <u>Sanskrit</u> .	



the Kawi script.

10th century

Year	Date	Event	Source
900	April 21	End of prehistory. <u>Laguna Copperplate Inscription</u> , the earliest known Philippine document, is written in the <u>Manila</u> area in <u>Kawi script</u> . Rise of <u>Indianized Kingdom of Tondo</u> around <u>Manila Bay</u> .	
971–982		The earliest date suggested for direct Chinese contact with the Philippines was 982. At the time, merchants from " <u>Ma-i</u> " (now thought to be either <u>Bay, Laguna</u> on the shores of <u>Laguna de Bay</u> , or a site on the island of <u>Mindoro</u>)	[7][8]
1000		Buddhism and Hinduism along with the Animism become the religion of the most of Philippine archipelago by the influence of its neighbors.	
c.1025 AD		Around the feet of Mt. Kamhatik near <u>Mulanay</u> town in <u>Quezon Province</u> once stood a 280-hectare ancient village where the archeologists found a 1000-year-old <u>limestone coffins</u> on a jungle-covered mountain top from 2011 to 2012 proof of the advance burial rituals of the early Filipinos.	[9][10]



Expansion of Buddhism, originated from India in the 6th century BCE to the rest of Asia until present.

The Laguna Copperplate Inscription (LCI).

The world in 900 CE and the location of Tondo.

11th century

Year	Date	Event	Source
1000		People from Central Vietnam called <u>Orang Dampuan</u> established trade zones in <u>Sulu</u>	
		The construction of <u>Idjangs</u> in <u>Batanes Islands</u> (mountain fortress-cities) built by <u>Ivatans</u> .	
1001	March 17	<u>Song Shih</u> document records tributary delegation from the Indic <u>Rajahnate of Butuan</u> .	

12th century

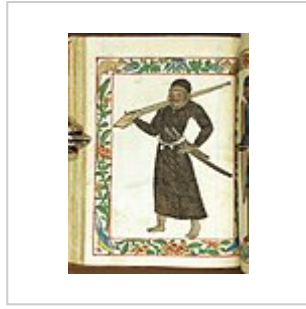
Year	Date	Event	Source
1007		The Malay immigrants arrived In <u>Palawan</u> , most of their settlements were ruled by <u>Malay</u> chieftains.	
c.1155		At the time, the trade in large native <u>Ruson-tsukuri</u> (literally <u>Luzon</u> made in <u>Japanese</u> : 呂宋製 or 呂宋つくり) clay jars used for storing <u>green tea</u> and <u>rice wine</u> with Japan flourished in the 12th century, and local <u>Tagalog</u> , <u>Kapampangan</u> and <u>Pangasinense</u> potters had marked each jar with <u>Baybayin</u> letters denoting the particular urn used and the <u>kiln</u> the jars were manufactured in.	
1174–1175		Raiders coming from Visayas conducted a series of raids on <u>Formosa</u> (Modern day <u>Taiwan</u>), which was part of <u>Song Dynasty</u> China.	
c. 1180		Before the establishment of the <u>Sultanate of Sulu</u> , The Indianized chiefdom of <u>Lupah Sug</u> (which is the present day <u>Jolo, Sulu</u>) was flourishing. Dwelling of the <u>Buranun</u> peoples under the rule of <u>Rajah Sipad the Older</u> .	



The Ruson-tsukuri (literally Luzon) clay jars used for storing green tea and rice wine. An ancient battleship called Karakowa, similar to the Balangay. 呂宋製 or 呂宋つくり)

13th century

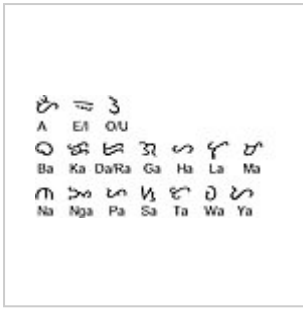
Year	Date	Event	Source
1200		The Indonesians of the <u>Majapahit</u> in the 13th century went to <u>Palawan</u> , they brought with them <u>Buddhism</u> and preached to the natives, natives converted their faith from <u>Animism</u> and become Buddhists.	
		The process of <u>Kabayán mummification</u> had begun in <u>Ibaloi Benguet</u> which is also called <i>Fire mummies</i> .	
1240		Tuan Masha'ika, an <u>Arab</u> , travels and introduces <u>Islam</u> to <u>Sulu</u> .	
		The Buddhist <u>Ma-i</u> was flourishing in the island of <u>Mindoro</u> , became a <u>Tributary state</u> to <u>Song Dynasty</u> in the leadership of <u>Gat Sa Lihan</u> as their <u>Huang</u> (king). <u>Zhao Rugua</u> , a superintendent of maritime trade in <u>Fukien</u> province wrote the book entitled <u>Zhu Fan Zhi</u> ("Account of the Various Barbarians") in which he described trade with a country called <u>Ma-i</u> in the island of <u>Mindoro</u> in <u>Luzon</u> , (pronounced "Ma-yi") which was a <u>prehispanic Philippine state</u> .	



Chinese porcelain-ware, Kangxi era (1662–1722), Qing Dynasty. Ancient Chinese porcelain excavated in Mindoro, Philippines; proves the existence of trade between the island and Imperial China. This consequently validates Chinese historical records of the area.

14th century

Year	Date	Event	Source
1300		The adoption of <u>Baybayin</u> , a <u>Brahmic script</u> .	
c.1305		The Residents of <u>Mandaluyong</u> have always been known for their industry. Men did the laundry to the amusement of non-residents until shortly after the war, while the women ironed the clothes.	
1369		The <u>Suluans</u> attacked <u>Majapahit</u> and its province <u>Po-ni</u> (Brunei), looting it of treasure and gold. A fleet from <u>Majapahit</u> succeeded in driving away the <u>Sulus</u> , but <u>Po-ni</u> was left weaker after the attack.	
1380		<u>Sheikh Karim-ul Makhdum</u> arrives in <u>Jolo</u> and builds a <u>Mosque</u> .	[11]
1390		<u>Baguinda Ali</u> arrives in <u>Buansa</u> , <u>Sulu</u> and the people named him <u>Rajah</u> .	[11]



The Baybayin.

The Sulus attacked Majapahit and its province Po-ni (Brunei), looting it of treasure and gold.

15th century

Year	Date	Event	Source
1400		The <u>Rajahnate of Cebu</u> was founded after the rebellion of Sri Lumay against the Maharajah of <u>Chola Dynasty</u> had succeeded.	
1405		The <u>Yongle Emperor</u> instituted a Chinese envoy on <u>Luzon</u> during <u>Zheng He's</u> voyages and appointed Ko Ch'a-lao to that position in <u>1405</u> . China also had vassals among the leaders in the archipelago. China attained ascendancy in trade with the area in Yongle's reign.	
1411		<u>Paduka Pahala</u> reigned as the King of <u>Lupah Sug</u> in Sulu. He and his family and 300 other people of noble descent sailed to China, he was to pay tribute to the Yongle Chinese emperor, <u>Zhu Di</u> , who was of the Ming Dynasty. While he was welcomed by the emperor upon his arrival in China, he nevertheless contracted a mysterious disease on his way home and died at <u>Dezhou</u> , a town in <u>Shandong</u> province in China.	
1411	December 11	The <u>Yongle Emperor</u> holds a banquet in honor of <u>Pangasinan</u> and its <u>Huang Liyu</u> .	
1457		<u>Sultanate of Sulu</u> founded by <u>Sayyid Abubakar Abirin</u> .	[12]
1458–1459	October 1547 – February 1549	The <u>Lucoes</u> , or warriors from <u>Luzon</u> send soldiers to the <u>Burmese Siamese wars</u> and faced the <u>White elephants</u> of the <u>Royal Burmese Army</u> , at the same time also aiding the Burmese King for the conquest of the Siamese capital, <u>Ayuthaya</u> .	
c.1470		<u>Namayan</u> instated <u>Lakan Tagkan</u> as its sovereign. The vast Kingdom comprised what are now <u>Quiapo</u> , <u>San Miguel</u> , <u>Santa Mesa</u> , <u>Paco</u> , <u>Pandacan</u> , <u>Malate</u> , <u>Santa Ana</u> in <u>Manila</u> , <u>Mandaluyong</u> , <u>San Juan</u> , <u>Makati</u> , <u>Pasay</u> , <u>Pateros</u> , and portions of <u>Pasig</u> .	



Flag of the Sultanate of Sulu

16th century

1500s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1500		In the Battle of Manila the Tondo Dynasty was defeated by the Bruneian Empire. And the Kingdom of <u>Maynila</u> was established under the <u>Bolkiah</u> dynasty under <u>Rajah Sulayman</u> .	
		The eruption of Mount Pinatubo in recorded history, The Buag Eruptive Period, Its eruptions were roughly the same size as those of 1991.	
		Sultan <u>Bolkiah</u> of Bruneian Empire and its allies consisting of <u>Maynila</u> , <u>Sultanate of Sulu</u> and <u>Maguindanao</u> had failed to attack the <u>Panay Island</u> and waged a war against the <u>Madja-as Confederation</u> .	

1520s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1521	March 16	Discovery of the Philippines: <u>Portuguese Ferdinand Magellan</u> lands on <u>Homonhon</u> with three small ships, named the <i>Concepcion</i> , <i>Trinidad</i> and <i>Victoria</i> . Magellan calls the place the <i>Archipelago de San Lazaro</i> since March 16 is the feast day of Saint Lazarus. He also lands on <u>Samar island</u> .	[1][13][14][15][16][17]
	March 28	Magellan reaches the Philippines	[14][15]
	March 29	<u>Blood compact</u> between Magellan and <u>Rajah Kulambo</u> of <u>Limasawa</u>	[14][15]
	March 31	The <u>first mass on Philippine soil</u> is celebrated.	[15][17][18]
	April 7	<u>Magellan</u> lands on <u>Cebu</u> ; meets <u>Rajah Humabon</u> of <u>Cebu</u> and enters into another Blood Compact.	[1][14][15]
	April 14	The first Mass in <u>Cebu province</u> is celebrated, with about 500 natives, including <u>Rajah Humabon</u> and his wife, <u>baptized</u> into the <u>Catholic Church</u> .	[19]
	April 27	<u>Magellan</u> is killed by <u>Lapu-Lapu</u> in the <u>battle of Mactan</u> ; Spaniards defeated.	[14][15][19]
1525		Spain sends an expedition under <u>Juan Garcia Jofre de Loaysa</u> to the Philippines. The <u>Loaysa Expedition</u> failed	[13][15]

1526		Spain sends another expedition under Juan Cabot to the Philippines. The Cabot Expedition also failed	[15]
1527		Spain sends a fourth expedition under <u>Álvaro de Saavedra Cerón</u> to the Philippines.	[15]
1529		Saavedra's expedition returns to Spain without Saavedra who died on the way home.	[15]

1530s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1536		The Loaysa expedition returns to Spain. One of its survivors is Andres de Urdaneta, its chronicler.	[15]

1540s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1543		Spain sends a fifth expedition under <u>Ruy López de Villalobos</u> to the Philippines. The Expedition succeeds.	[15]
	February 2	<u>Villalobos</u> arrives in the Philippines and names the islands of <u>Samar</u> and <u>Leyte</u> as <u>Las Islas Filipinas</u> in honor of the crown prince of Spain, <u>Philip of Asturias</u> ; he also becomes the first to explore <u>Mindanao island</u> , naming it " <u>Cesarea Caroli</u> ."	[15][17]

1560s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1565		Arrival of the <u>Augustinians</u>	[13]
	February 13	<u>Miguel López de Legazpi</u> arrives in the Philippines, landing in <u>Cebu</u> , with four ships and 380 men	[1][13][15][20]
	April 27	<u>Legazpi</u> returns to <u>Cebu</u> ; settlement established.	
	May 8	<u>Legazpi</u> established the first permanent <u>Spanish</u> settlement in the country	[15][20]
	June 4	<u>Legazpi</u> , representing King Philip II of Spain, and Rajah Tupas of Cebu signed the <u>Treaty of Cebu</u> , effectively establishing Spanish <u>suzerainty</u> over Cebu.	
		Philippines was governed as a territory of the <u>Viceroyalty of New Spain</u> .	
1567		<u>Dagami Revolt (1567)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]
1568		The Portuguese, under the command of General Gonzalo de Pereira, attack Cebu and blockade its port.	
1569		Present-day <u>Capiz Province</u> becomes a Spanish settlement.	[26]
		<u>Legazpi</u> moves the <u>seat of government</u> from <u>Cebu</u> to <u>Iloilo</u> .	[13]
	August 6	King Philip II of Spain, through a royal decree, creates <u>Cebu</u> as the country's first Spanish province; he also appoints <u>Miguel Lopez de Legazpi</u> as governor and captain general of the territory.	[27]

1570s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1570		The Portuguese again attack the colony and are repulsed.	
	May	Legazpi sends an expedition under the leadership of Martin de Goiti to Manila.	[20]
1571	January 1	Legazpi establishes municipality of Cebu and names it " <i>Villa del Santisimo Nombre de Jesus</i> " (Town of the Most Holy Name of Jesus).	[17][28]
	May 19	The ruler of Manila, Rajah Suliman, wages war against the Spaniards	
	June 24	Legazpi establishes the Spanish Colonial Government in Manila and proclaims it the capital of the colony	[13][20]
	December 11	Provincehood of Pampanga, first province in Luzon to be inaugurated by the Spaniards.	[29]
1572	August 20	Legazpi dies and Guido de Lavezaris succeeds him as Governor-General (1572–1575)	[13][20][30]
1574	November 7	Enslavement of Filipinos is prohibited by a royal cedula from the Spanish king, as a response to a protest against it a day earlier.	[29]
		Chinese pirate Limahong, with his men, invades Luzon; proceeds later to Manila.	[13]
	November 23	The Chinese pirate captain Limahong attacks Manila but fails	[13][31]
	December 2	Limahong again attacks Manila with 1500 soldiers but again fails to defeat the Spaniards	[13][31]
	December	Lakandula leads a short revolt against the Spanish.	[21][22][23][24][25]
1575		Ciudad de Nueva Cáceres (later renamed as Naga City) established by Captain Pedro de Sanchez	
		Juan de Salcedo defeats Limahong and his men in Pangasinan, forcing them to flee into the mountains.	[13]
	August 25	Francisco de Sande appointed Governor-General (1575–1580)	[30]
1577		Arrival of the Franciscans	[13]
1579		Diocese of Manila established	[32][33]

1580s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1580	April	Gonzalo Ronquillo de Peñaloza appointed Governor-General (1580–1583)	[30]
	April 5	Establishment of Pangasinan as a provincial unit.	[26]
		King Philip II of Spain becomes King of Portugal, ending the Portuguese harassment of the Philippines	
		The Spaniards institute forced labor on all male natives aged 16 to 60.	
1581		Arrival of the country's first bishop, Salazar.	[13]
		Arrival of the Jesuits	[13]
	March	Arrival of the first Dominicans in the Philippines	[34][35]

1582		Battles take place between Spanish forces and Japanese Ronin	
1583	March 10	<u>Diego Ronquillo</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1583–1584)</u>	[30]
	August	A great fire destroys Manila.	[36]
1584	May 16	<u>Santiago de Vera</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1584–1590)</u>	[30]
1585		<u>Pampangos Revolt (1585)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]
1586		The construction of <u>San Agustin Church in Intramuros</u> .	
1587	July 21	Arrival of <u>Miguel de Benavides</u> with the second batch of Dominicans in the Philippines, and the establishment of the Province of the Most Holy Rosary of the Philippines	[35][37]
		<u>Conspiracy of the Maharlikas (1587–1588)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]
1589		<u>Revolts Against the Tribute (1589)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]

1590s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1590		Missionaries from the <u>Society of Jesus</u> established the Colegio de Manila in Intramuros.	[4][38][39]
	June 1	<u>Gómez Pérez Dasmariñas</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1590–1593)</u>	[30]
1592		<u>Miguel de Benavides's Doctrina Christiana</u> in Chinese published	
1593		<i>Doctrina Christiana</i> in Spanish and Tagalog is published in the first printing press said to be established by <u>Dominicans</u> .	[40][41]
	October	<u>Pedro de Rojas</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1593)</u>	[30]
	December 3	<u>Luis Pérez Dasmariñas</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1593–1596)</u>	[30]
		Dominicans pioneer printing in the Philippines by producing through the old technique of xylography. This technique produced the <i>Doctrina Christiana en Lengua Española y Tagala</i> and the <i>Doctrina Christiana en Lengua y Letra China</i> , the first books in the Philippines	[42][note 1]
1594		Convent of Santa Isabel founded	[13]
1595		Diocese of Manila raised to an <u>Archbishopric</u> , with Bishop <u>Ignacio Santibáñez</u> its first archbishop	[32][33][43]
		Diocese of Nueva Segovia established, with <u>Miguel de Benavides</u> as its first bishop.	[32][33][43][44][45]
		Diocese of Caceres established, with <u>Luis Maldonado</u> as its first bishop.	[32][33][43][46][47]
		Diocese of Cebu established, with <u>Pedro de Agurto</u> as its first bishop.	[32][33][48][49][50][51][52][53][43]
		<u>Colegio de San Ildefonso</u> founded in Cebu	[54][55]
1596		<u>Magalat Revolt (1596)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]

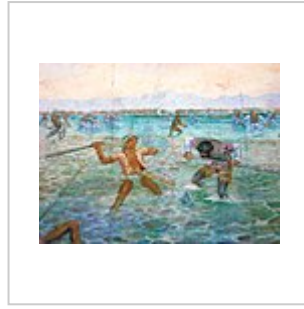
	July 14	Francisco de Tello de Guzmán appointed <u>Governor-General (1596–1602)</u>	[30]
1598		Colegio de Santa Potenciana, the first school for girls in the Philippines, established	[38][56][57][58]
1600		Pedro Bucaneg inscribes the oral epic <u>Biag ni Lam-ang</u>	



Territorial extent of the Bruneian Empire.



Ferdinand Magellan.



The Battle of Mactan.



The San Agustin Church, the oldest catholic church in the Philippines.



The Doctrina Christiana was an early book of Roman Catholic Catechism, written in 1593 by Fray Juan de Plasencia, and is believed to be one of the earliest printed books in the Philippines.

17th century

1600s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1600		The Dutch attacks the archipelago in a tactical offensive during the European war between Spain and the Netherlands	
		Bandala System is formed by the Spanish Colonial Government	
		The Galleon trade between Manila and Acapulco, Mexico begins.	
1601		<u>Igorot Revolt (1601)</u> .	[21][22][23][24][25]
	August 1	<u>Colegio de San Jose</u> is established	[38][59][60][61]
1602		<u>Chinese revolt of 1602</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]
		Fray Blancas de San Jose, O.P. together with Tomas Pinpin succeeds in making typographic printing through movable type	[42]
	May	<u>Pedro Bravo de Acuña</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1602–1606)</u> .	[30]
1605	July 24	Archbishop <u>Miguel de Benavides</u> bequeaths his library and a total amount of ₱1,500 for the establishment of a seminary college, the present-day <u>University of Santo Tomas</u> in <u>Manila</u> .	[62][63][note 2]
1606		Arrival of the <u>Recollects</u>	[13]
	June 24	<u>Cristóbal Téllez de Almanza</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1606–1608)</u> by the <u>Audiencia Real</u> .	[30]
1608	June 15	<u>Rodrigo de Vivero y Velasco</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1608–1609)</u> .	[30]

1609	April	Juan de Silva appointed <u>Governor-General (1609–1616)</u> .	[30]
		The Dominicans granted permission to open a seminary-college (the present-day <u>University of Santo Tomas in Manila</u>) by <u>Philip III of Spain</u>	[62]
		<u>Philip III</u> issues a royal cedula requesting from <u>Governor Juan de Silva</u> and the <u>Real Audiencia</u> a report on the projected college (the present-day <u>University of Santo Tomas in Manila</u>).	[64]

1610s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1611		<u>Philip III's</u> permission to open the Dominican's seminary college (the present-day <u>University of Santo Tomas</u>) arrives in Manila	[62]
	April 28	Act of Foundation for the establishment of the <u>University of Santo Tomas</u> , then known as the <u>Colegio de Nuestra Señora del Santísimo Rosario</u> (later renamed the <u>Colegio de Santo Tomas</u>), signed. The Document of Foundation was signed by Fr. Baltasar Fort, O.P., Provincial of the Dominican Province of the Holy Rosary, Fr. Francisco Minayo, O.P., Prior of the <u>Santo Domingo Convent</u> , and Fr. Bernardo de Santa Catalina, O.P., Commissary-General of the Holy Office of the Philippines. Notary Juan Illian witnessed the signing of the act of foundation.	[38][65][66][62]
1612		Fr. Domingo Gonzalez, O.P. appointed to work on the completion of the organization of the <u>Colegio de Nuestra Señora del Santísimo Rosario</u> (presently the <u>University of Santo Tomas in Manila</u>)	[65]
		The <u>Colegio de Nuestra Señora del Santísimo Rosario</u> (presently the <u>University of Santo Tomas in Manila</u>) formally opens	[65]
1616	April 19	<u>Andrés Alcaraz</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1616–1618)</u> by the <u>Audiencia Real</u> .	[30]
	June 29	The <u>Colegio de Nuestra Señora del Santísimo Rosario</u> (presently the <u>University of Santo Tomas in Manila</u>) given authorization to confer academic degrees in Theology and Philosophy by the <u>Holy See</u>	[65]
		<u>Governor Alonso Fajardo de Entenza</u> recognizes the <u>Colegio de Nuestra Señora del Santísimo Rosario</u> (presently the <u>University of Santo Tomas in Manila</u>)	[65]
1618	July 3	<u>Alonso Fajardo de Entenza</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1618–1624)</u> .	[30]
1619		<u>University of Santo Tomas</u> , then known as <u>Colegio de Nuestra Señora del Santissimo Rosario</u> , recognized by the <u>Holy See</u> .	[65][66]

1620s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1620		<u>Colegio de San Juan de Letran</u> established as the <u>Colegio de Huerfanos de San Pedro y San Pablo</u> .	[38][67][68][69]
1621		The <u>Colegio de Manila</u> raised to the status of a university and renamed as the <u>Universidad de San Ignacio</u> by <u>Pope Gregory XV</u> .	[4][38]
		<u>Tamblot Revolt (1621–1622)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]
		<u>Bankaw Revolt (1621–1622)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]
1624	July	<u>Jeronimo de Silva</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1624–1625)</u> by the	[30]

		<u>Audiencia Real</u> .	
	July	<u>Fernando de Silva</u> appointed <u>Governor-General</u> (1624–1626).	[30]
		The <u>Faculties of Philosophy</u> and <u>Theology</u> implemented by the royal order of <u>Philip IV</u> of Spain	[64]
1625		<u>Isneg Revolt</u> (1625–1627)	[21][22][23][24][25]
		<u>Tomas Pinpin's</u> printing press settles at the <u>Colegio</u>	[42]
1626	June 29	<u>Juan Niño de Tabora</u> appointed <u>Governor-General</u> (1626–1632).	[30]
1627		<u>University of Santo Tomas</u> , then <u>Colegio de Santo Tomas</u> , authorized to confer degrees by <u>Pope Urban VIII</u> .	[65][66]

1630s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1632	July 22	<u>Lorenzo de Olaza</u> appointed <u>Governor-General</u> (1632–1633) by the <u>Audiencia Real</u> .	[30]
		<u>Colegio de Santa Isabel</u> established	[38][70][71]
1633	August 29	<u>Juan Cerezo de Salamanca</u> appointed <u>Governor-General</u> (1632–1635).	[30]
1635	June 25	<u>Sebastián Hurtado de Corcuera</u> appointed <u>Governor-General</u> (1635–1644).	[30]
1637		<i>Sucesos Felices</i> is published by <u>Tomas Pinpin</u> ; first newsletter in the country.	[40]
1639		<u>Cagayan Revolt</u> (1639)	[21][22][23][24][25]

1640s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1640		<u>Universidad de San Felipe de Austria</u> established as the first <u>Public University</u> in the Philippines	[38][72]
1643		<u>Universidad de San Felipe de Austria</u> closed down	[38][72]
		<u>Ladia Revolt</u> (1643)	[21][22][23][24][25]
1644	August 11	<u>Diego Fajardo Chacón</u> appointed <u>Governor-General</u> (1644–1653).	[30]
1645		An earthquake destroys Manila.	[13]
	November 20	The <u>Colegio de Santo Tomas</u> (present-day <u>University of Santo Tomas</u> in Manila) raised to the status of a university and renamed as the <u>University of Santo Tomas</u> by <u>Pope Innocent X</u> , upon the request of King <u>Philip IV</u> of Spain.	[65][66][73]
		The <u>Master General of the Dominican Order</u> assumes the power of appointing the <u>Rector Magnificus</u> of Santo Tomas by virtue of the permission granted by <u>Pope Innocent X</u>	[62]
		<u>Zambales Revolt</u> (1645)	[21][22][23][24][25]
		<u>Pampanga Revolt</u> (1645)	[21][22][23][24][25]

1646	October 4	Spanish and Filipino forces defeat the Dutch invaders in an encounter, their fifth and final battle, in Manila Bay near <u>Corregidor</u> in <u>Cavite</u> .	[28]
1647		Dutch besieged the Spanish in the <u>Battle of Puerto de Cavite</u> .	
1649		<u>Sumuroy Revolt (1649–50)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]
		<u>Pintados Revolt (1649–50)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]

1650s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1653	July 25	<u>Sabiniano Manrique de Lara</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1653–1663)</u> .	[30]

1660s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1660		<u>Zambal Revolt (1660)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]
	October 7	<u>Maniago Revolt (1660)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25] [31]
	December 15	<u>Malong Revolt (1660–1661)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25] [28]
1661		<u>Ilocano Revolt (1661)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]
1662		<u>Chinese revolt of 1662</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]
1663	September 8	<u>Diego de Salcedo</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1663–1668)</u> .	[30]
		<u>Tapar Revolt (1663)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]
1668	September 28	<u>Juan Manuel de la Peña Bonifaz</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1668–1669)</u> .	[30]
1669	September 24	<u>Manuel de León</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1669–1677)</u> .	[30]

1670s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1677	September 21	<u>Francisco Coloma</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1677)</u> by the <u>Audiencia Real</u> .	[30]
		<u>Francisco Sotomayor y Mansilla</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1677–1678)</u> by the <u>Audiencia Real</u> .	[30]
1678	September 28	<u>Juan de Vargas y Hurtado</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1678–1684)</u> .	[30]

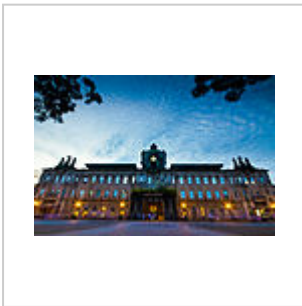
1680s

Year	Date	Event	Source
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1680	May 12	University of Santo Tomas placed under Royal Patronage by King <u>Charles II</u> of Spain.	[65][66]
1681		<u>Sambal Revolt (1681–1683)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]
1684	August 24	Gabriel de Curuzealegui y Arriola appointed <u>Governor-General (1684–1689)</u> .	[30]
1686		The construction of <u>Paoay Church</u> in Ilocos Norte.	
		<u>Tingco plot (1686)</u>	
1689	April	Alonso de Avila Fuertes appointed <u>Governor-General (1689–1690)</u> by the <u>Audiencia Real</u>	[30]

1690s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1690	July 25	<u>Fausto Cruzat y Gongora</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1690–1701)</u> .	[30]



The UST, The oldest university in Asia.

The Paoay Church in Ilocos Norte.

18th century

1700s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1701	December 8	Domingo Zabálburu de Echevarri appointed <u>Governor-General (1701–1709)</u> .	[30]
1704		North Borneo is ceded by the <u>sultan of Brunei</u> to the <u>sultan of Sulu</u> .	[26]
1709	August 25	<u>Martín de Urzua y Arismendi</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1709–1715)</u> .	[30]

1710s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1715	February 4	Jose Torralba appointed <u>Governor-General (1715–1717)</u> by the <u>Audiencia Real</u> .	[30]

1717	August 9	Fernando Manuel de Bustillo Bustamante y Rueda appointed <u>Governor-General (1717–1719)</u> .	[30]
1718		<u>Rivera Revolt (1718)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]
1719	October 11	Archbishop Francisco de la Cuesta of Manila becomes acting <u>Governor-General (1719–1721)</u> .	[30]

1720s

Year	Date	Event	Source
		<u>Caragay Revolt (1719)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]
1721	August 6	Toribio José Cosío y Campo appointed <u>Governor-General (1721–1729)</u> .	[30]
1722		Colegio de San Jose conferred with the title <u>Royal</u> .	
1729	August 14	Fernando Valdés y Tamon appointed <u>Governor-General (1729–1739)</u> .	[30]

1730s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1734	September 2	The Faculties of Civil Law and Canon Law of the <u>University of Santo Tomas</u> established by virtue of a royal cedula of <u>Charles II of Spain</u>	[34][64]
1739	July	Gaspar de la Torre appointed <u>Governor-General (1739–1745)</u> .	[30]

1740s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1744		<u>Dagohoy Rebellion (1744–1829)</u> , the longest in country's history, wherein <u>Bohol</u> is proclaimed independent from the Spanish.	[27]
1745	September 21	Archbishop Juan Archederra of Manila becomes acting <u>Governor-General (1745–1750)</u> .	[30]
		<u>Agrarian Revolt (1745–1746)</u>	[21][22][23][24][25]

1750s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1750	July 20	Jose Francisco de Obando y Solis appointed <u>Governor-General (1750–1754)</u> .	[30]
1754	May 15	Mt Taal emits magma and destroys the towns of Lipa, Sala, Tanauan and Talisay.	
	July 26	Pedro Manuel de Arandia Santisteban appointed <u>Governor-General (1754–1759)</u> .	[30]
1759	June	<u>Miguel Lino de Ezpeleta</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1759–1761)</u> .	[30]

1760s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1761	July	Archbishop Manuel Rojo del Rio y Vieyra of <u>Manila</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1761–1762)</u> .	[30]
1762		<u>Palaris Revolt (1762–1765)</u>	
		<u>Camarines Revolt (1762–1764)</u>	
		<u>Cebu Revolt (1762–1764)</u>	
		British forces looted and plundered many of Manila establishments through the so-called Rape of Manila.	
		Rector Fr. Domingo Collantes of the University of Santo Tomas organizes four companies of university students to help in the defense of the city against the <u>British Invasion of Manila</u>	[64]
	September 22	<u>British</u> fleet entered seizes <u>Manila Bay</u> as part of the <u>Seven Years' War</u>	
	October 5	<u>Manila</u> fell under the British rule; start of the <u>British occupation</u> .	[1][13]
	October 6	<u>Simón de Anda y Salazar</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1762-17614)</u> by the <u>Real Audiencia</u> . Provisional Government established in <u>Bacolor, Pampanga</u> with <u>de Anda</u> as dictator.	[30]
	October 8	Gov. Gen. <u>de Anda</u> moves the seat of the Spanish government to <u>Bacolor, Pampanga</u> , becoming the temporary <u>capital of the Philippines (1762–1764)</u> .	[28]
	November 2	The <u>British East India Company</u> commissioned The Rt Hon. <u>Dawsonne Drake</u> became the first <u>British governor-general</u> of the <u>Philippines</u> until 1764.	[30]
November 14	<u>Silang Revolt (1762–63)</u>	[28]	
1763		<u>Dabo and Marayac Revolt (1763)</u>	
		<u>Isabela Revolt (1763)</u> .	
	February 10	<u>Treaty of Paris</u> implicitly returns <u>Manila</u> to Spain.	
	May 28	Death of <u>Diego Silang</u>	[28]
	September	Execution of <u>Gabriela Silang</u> , the only <u>Filipina</u> to have led a revolt	[28]
1764	March 17	<u>de Anda</u> hands over the control of the colonial government to <u>Francisco Javier de la Torre</u> , newly appointed <u>Governor-General (1764–1765)</u>	[30]
	June 11	The last of the British ships that sailed to Manila leaves the Philippines for India, ending the British occupation.	[13]
1765	February 10	Royal Fiscal of Manila Don Francisco Léandro de Viana writes the famous letter to King Charles III of Spain, later called as "Viana Memorial of 1765". The document advised the king to abandon the colony due to the economic and social devastation created by the <u>Seven Years' War</u> . The suggestion was not heeded.	
	July 6	José Antonio Raón y Gutiérrez appointed <u>Governor-General (1765–1770)</u>	[30]
		Governor Raon orders the minting of parallelogramic-shaped coins called <i>barrillas</i> , the first coined minted in the Philippines.	[30]
1768	17 May	Royal decree banishing the Society of Jesus from Spain and the Spanish dominions reaches Manila	[74]
1769	July 23	The <u>Society of Jesus</u> in the Philippines is expelled by Raón after receiving a dated later from Charles III's chief minister <u>Don Pedro Pablo Abarca de Bolea</u> on March 1, 1767. The Jesuit's Properties are confiscated by the Spanish Colonial Government	

The closure of the Jesuit Universidad de San Ignacio leaves the University of Santo Tomas as the only institution of higher learning in the colony.

[75][76]

1770s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1770	July	<u>Simón de Anda y Salazar</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1770–1776)</u>	[30]
1771		<u>Moro pirates</u> traveled all over the country and raids many fishing villages in <u>Manila Bay</u> , <u>Mariveles</u> , <u>Parañaque</u> , <u>Pasay</u> and <u>Malate</u> .	
1773	July 21	<u>Clement XIV</u> suppresses the Society of Jesus in his papal brief <i>Dominus ac Redemptor</i>	[77]
1774	November 9	Parishes secularized by order of King Charles III of Spain.	
1776	October 30	<u>Pedro de Sarrío</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1776–1778)</u>	[30]
1778	July	<u>José Basco y Vargas</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1778–1787)</u>	[30]

1780s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1780		<u>Real Sociedad Economica de los Amigos del Pais de Filipinas</u> (<u>Royal Economic Society of Friends of the Philippines</u>) introduced in the Philippines to offer local and foreign scholarships and professorships to Filipinos, and financed trips of scientists from Spain to the Philippines	
1781		<u>Charles III of Spain</u> authorizes the <u>University of Santo Tomas</u> to prepare its own statutes, independent of those of the <u>University of Mexico</u>	[64][note 3]
1783		<u>Bishop Mateo Joaquin de Arevalo</u> of Cebu establishes the <u>Colegio-Seminario de San Carlos</u> (later renamed as the <u>University of San Carlos</u>) from the old building of the defunct <u>Colegio de San Ildefonso</u> , which was closed down in 1769 after the <u>suppression of the Jesuits</u> .	
	June 26	An island group, which would be named <u>Batanes</u> , is annexed to the Philippines by the Spanish and is founded as a province called <u>Provincia de la Concepcion</u> .	[26]
1785		<u>Lagutao Revolt (1785)</u> .	
	May 20	<u>University of Santo Tomas</u> granted <u>Royal Title</u> by King <u>Charles III of Spain</u> .	[65][66][78][79]
1787	September 22	<u>Pedro de Sarrío</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1787–1788)</u>	[30]
1788		<u>Ilocos Norte Revolt (1788)</u> .	
	April 2	Birth of the greatest <u>Tagalog poet</u> from <u>Bulacan</u> <u>Francisco "Balagtas" Baltazar</u> .	
	July 1	<u>Félix Berenguer de Marquina</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1788–1793)</u>	[30]

1790s

Year	Date	Event	Source
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1793	September 1	Rafael María de Aguilar y Ponce de León appointed <u>Governor-General (1793–1806)</u>	[30]
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Francisco Baltazar, the IHS logo Society
 A Poet and the of Jesus .
 author of the novel
Florante at Laura.

19th century

1800s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1805		<u>Nueva Vizcaya Revolt (1805)</u>	
1806	August 7	<u>Mariano Fernández de Folgueras</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1806–1810)</u>	[30]
1807	September 16	<u>Ambaristo Revolt (1807)</u>	[80]
1808	May	French Emperor <u>Napoleon Bonaparte</u> installs his brother <u>Joseph Bonaparte</u> as King of Spain.	
1809	January 22	King Joseph Bonaparte gives Filipinos Spanish Citizenship and grants the colony representation in the Spanish Cortes	

1810s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1810	March 4	Manuel Gonzalez de Aguilar appointed <u>Governor-General (1806–1813)</u>	[30]
1811		<i>Del Superior Gobierno</i> is established in Manila by Gov. Gen. <u>Fernandez de Folgueras</u> ; the country's first newspaper lasted six months.	[40][81]
1812	March 19	The Spanish Cortes promulgates the <u>Cadiz Constitution</u>	
	September 24	The first Philippine delegates to the Spanish Cortes, <u>Pedro Perez de Tagle</u> and <u>Jose Manuel Coretto</u> take their oath of office in Madrid, Spain.	
1813	March 17	The Cadiz Constitution implemented in Manila.	
	September 4	<u>José Gardoqui Jaraveitia</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1806–1816)</u>	[30]

	October 16	Napoleon is defeated in the <u>Battle of the Nations</u> near Leipzig	
	October	British General Duke of Wellington drives the Napoleonic forces out of Spain	
1814		<u>Ferdinand VII</u> proclaimed as King of Spain; Conservatives return to the Spanish Cortes	
	February 1	<u>Mt. Mayon</u> erupts, affecting <u>Albay</u> and leaving 1,200 dead.	[82]
1815	June 18	Napoleon is defeated in <u>Waterloo</u>	
	October 15	Napoleon is exiled in St. Helena's Island	
1816		Cadiz Constitution is rejected by the conservative government and Filipino representation in the Spanish Cortes is abolished	
	December 10	<u>Mariano Fernández de Folgueras</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1816–1822)</u>	[30]
1818	February 2	A royal decree divides old <u>Ilocos</u> province into <u>Ilocos Norte</u> and <u>Ilocos Sur</u> .	[17][83]

1820s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1822	October 30	<u>Juan Antonio Martinez</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1822–1825)</u>	[30]
1825	October 14	<u>Mariano Ricafort Palacín y Abarca</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1825–1830)</u>	[30]
1828		Earthquake strikes Manila destroying many of its buildings	
1829	August 31	<u>Dagohoy Revolt</u> in <u>Bohol</u> ended.	[27]

1830s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1830	December 23	<u>Pascual Enrile y Alcedo</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1830–1835)</u>	[30]
		Manila is opened to the world market	
1835	March 1	<u>Gabriel de Torres</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1835)</u>	[30]
	April 23	<u>Joaquín de Crámer</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1835)</u>	[30]
	September 9	<u>Pedro Antonio Salazar Castillo y Varona</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1835)</u>	[30]
		Chamber of Commerce is formed	
1837	August 27	<u>Andrés García Camba</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1837–1838)</u>	[30]
		Manila is made an open port.	
1838	December 29	<u>Luis Lardizábal</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1838–1841)</u>	[30]
		<i>Florante at Laura</i> is published.	

1840s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1841	February 14	<u>Marcelino de Oraá Lecumberri</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1841–1843)</u>	[30]
	August 11	Samar province (later Western Samar) is declared independent, separating from the provinces of <u>Leyte</u> and <u>Cebu</u> , through a decree issued by Queen Isabela III of Spain.	[80]
	November 4	Apolinario Dela Cruz better known as <u>Hermano Pule</u> was executed.	
1843	June 17	<u>Francisco de Paula Alcalá de la Torre</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1843–1844)</u>	[30]
1844	July 16	<u>Narciso Clavería y Zaldúa</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1844–1849)</u>	[30]
1846	December 1	<i>La Esperanza</i> is established by Miguel Sanchez; the country's first daily newspaper lasted three years.	[40][81]
1848		<i>Diario de Manila</i> , best edited newspaper, is published (1848–1899).	[40][81]
1849	December 26	<u>Antonio María Blanco</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1849–1850)</u>	[30]

1850s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1850	July 29	<u>Antonio de Urbistondo y Eguía</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1850–1853)</u>	[30]
1852	December 4	Glowing avalanche from Mt <u>Hibok-Hibok</u> .	
1853	December 20	<u>Ramón Montero y Blandino</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1853–1854)</u>	[30]
1854	February 2	<u>Manuel Pavía y Lacy</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1854)</u>	[30]
	October 28	<u>Ramón Montero y Blandino</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1854)</u>	[30]
	November 20	<u>Manuel Crespo y Cebrián</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1854)</u>	[30]
1856	December 5	<u>Ramón Montero y Blandino</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1856–1857)</u>	[30]
1857	January 12	<u>Fernándo Norzagaray y Escudero</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1857–1860)</u>	[30]
1859		<u>Jesuits</u> return to the Philippines	
		<u>Jesuits</u> takes over the <u>Escuela Municipal</u> and establishes the <u>Ateneo Municipal</u>	

1860s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1860		The country's first Masonic lodge is founded in <u>Cavite</u> .	[13]

	January 12	<u>Ramón María Solano y Llanderal</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1860)</u>	[30]
	August 29	<u>Juan Herrera Davila</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1860–1861)</u>	[30]
1861	February 2	<u>José Lemery e Ibarrola Ney y González</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1861–1862)</u>	[30]
	June 19	Birth of <u>Jose Rizal</u> , one of the <u>country'</u> national heroes	[84]
		<u>Escuela de Artes Y Oficios de Bacolor</u> established as Asia's oldest <u>vocational school</u> .	
1862		<i>El Pasig</i> is published, a bilingual fortnightly paper, one of the first native newspapers.	[40]
	July 7	<u>Salvador Valdés</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1862)</u>	[30]
	July 9	<u>Rafaél de Echagüe y Bermingham</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1862–1865)</u>	[30]
1863	June 3	An earthquake leaves <u>Manila</u> in ruins	[13]
	November 30	<u>Andres Bonifacio</u> , founder of the <u>Katipunan</u> , was born.	
1864	July 23	<u>Apolinario Mabini</u> , the Brains of the Revolution, was born.	
1865		<u>University of Santo Tomas</u> made the center for public instruction throughout the Philippines by royal decree of Queen <u>Isabella II</u> of Spain.	[65][66]
		<u>Observatorio Meteorológico del Ateneo Municipal de Manila (Manila Observatory)</u> established by the Jesuits	
	March 24	<u>Joaquín del Solar e Ibáñez</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1862–1865)</u>	[30]
	April 25	<u>Juan de Lara e Irigoyen</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1862–1865)</u>	[30]
1866	July 13	<u>José Laureano de Sanz y Posse</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1866)</u>	[30]
	September 21	<u>Juan Antonio Osorio</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1866)</u>	[30]
	September 27	<u>Joaquín del Solar e Ibáñez</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1866)</u>	[30]
	October 26	<u>José de la Gándara y Navarro</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1866–1869)</u>	[30]
1867		<u>Colegio de Santa Isabel</u> established in Naga by Bishop <u>Francisco Gainza</u> , OP of <u>Nueva Caceres</u> , through the royal decree of Queen <u>Isabella II</u> of Spain.	[80]
1869	November 17	<u>Suez Canal</u> opened; shortening duration of travel from the Philippines to Europe.	[29]
		<u>Colegio de Santa Isabel</u> inaugurated as the first Normal School in Southeast Asia	
	June 7	<u>Manuel Maldonado</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1869)</u>	[30]
	June 23	<u>Carlos María de la Torre y Navacerrada</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1869–1871)</u>	[30]

1870s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1871		The <u>Gabinete de Fisica</u> of the <u>University of Santo Tomas</u> established as the first Museum in the Philippines.	[65][66]

		The <u>Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of the University of Santo Tomas</u> is established as the first school of <u>Medicine</u> and <u>Pharmacy</u> in the Philippines.	[65][66]
	April 4	<u>Rafael de Izquierdo y Gutiérrez</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1871–1873)</u>	[30]
1872	January 20	About 200 Filipinos stage a <u>mutiny</u> in <u>Cavite</u> .	[13][85]
	February 17	Priests <u>Mariano Gomez</u> , <u>José Apolonio Burgos</u> , and <u>Jacinto Zamora</u> (together known as <u>Gomburza</u>) are implicated in the <u>Cavite Mutiny</u> and executed.	[13]
1873	January 8	<u>Manuel MacCrohon</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1873)</u>	[30]
	January 24	<u>Juan Alaminos y Vivar</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1873–1874)</u>	[30]
1874	March 17	<u>Manuel Blanco Valderrama</u> appointed acting <u>Governor-General (1874)</u>	[30]
	June 18	<u>José Malcampo y Monje</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1874–1877)</u>	[30]
1875		The <u>Colegio de San Jose</u> incorporated into the <u>Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy of the University of Santo Tomas</u> .	[65][66][86][74]
	September 18	<u>Colegio de Santa Isabel</u> (now a university) is established in present-day <u>Camarines Sur</u> province as the country's first normal school for girls.	[80]
1877		Spanish colonial government conducts the first official national census in the country.	[27]
	February 28	<u>Domingo Moriones y Murillo</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1877–1880)</u>	[30]
1878		<u>Sabah</u> is leased by the <u>Sultan of Sulu</u> to the <u>British North Borneo Company</u> .	[26]

1880s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1880	March 20	<u>Rafael Rodríguez Arias</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1880)</u>	[30]
	April 15	<u>Fernando Primo de Rivera</u> , 1st Marquis of <u>Estella</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1880–1883)(1st Term)</u>	[30]
		Manila is connected through telegraphic cable with Europe by Eastern Telecom.	
	July 18	Two shocks of an earthquake create destruction from Manila to Santa Cruz, <u>Luguna</u> . Tremors continue until Aug 6	
1882	March 3	<u>Jose Rizal</u> leaves for Spain to continue his medical studies	
	June 2	<u>Jose Rizal</u> begins writing the <u>Noli Me Tangere</u>	
1883	March 10	<u>Emilio Molíns</u> becomes acting <u>Governor-General (1883)</u> . (First Term)	[30]
	April 7	<u>Joaquín Jovellar</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1883–1885)</u>	[30]
1884		Required forced labor of 40 days a year is reduced to 15 days by the Spanish Colonial Government.	
	June 21	<u>Rizal</u> finishes his medical studies in Spain	
1885	April 1	<u>Emilio Molíns</u> becomes acting <u>Governor-General (1885)</u> . (First Term)	[30]
	April 4	<u>Emilio Terrero y Perinat</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1885–1888)</u>	[30]

1886	February 26	Establishment of the <i>Audiencia Territorial de Cebu</i> .	[17]
	May 10	Felix Manalo, founder of <i>Iglesia ni Cristo</i> is born.	
1887	May 29	<i>Noli Me Tangere</i> published.	
	October	Rizal starts writing the <i>El Filibusterismo</i>	
		The Manila School of Agriculture is established.	
1888	March 1	A massive anti-friar demonstration took place in Manila (led by Doroteo Cortés, José A. Ramos, and Marcelo H. del Pilar)	[87]
	March 10	Antonio Molto and Federico Lobaton became acting Governor-General (1888)	[30]
		Valeriano Wéyler appointed Governor-General (1888–1891)	[30]
	December 10	<i>La Solidaridad</i> established	
	December 12	Apetition, seeking permission for a night school, is submitted by 21 young women of Malolos, Bulacan to the Governor-General.	[29]
1889		<i>La Solidaridad</i> is first published in Spain as the Propaganda Movement's organ.	[40][81]
		<i>El Ilocano</i> is established; country's first local newspaper (1889–1896).	[40][81]

1890s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1891	March 28	Rizal finishes writing <i>El Filibusterismo</i> in Biarritz, France	
		<i>El Filibusterismo</i> published in Ghent, Belgium	
		Eulogio Despujol appointed Governor-General (1891–1893)	[30]
1892		<i>Diariong Tagalog</i> is published; first native daily paper, lasted at least three months.	[40]
	June 26	Rizal arrives in the Philippines from Europe via Hong Kong	
	July 3	Rizal forms the La Liga Filipina	
	July 7	Rizal is arrested for establishing the La Liga Filipina	
		Andres Bonifacio secretly established the Katipunan.	
		Rizal is exiled to Dapitan	
	September 23	Filipino painter Juan Luna shot dead his wife Paz Pardo De Tavera.	
November 24	<i>Ferrocarril de Manila-Dagupan</i> is opened, country's first railroad line with route of Manila–Dagupan, the forerunner of the Philippine National Railways.	[29]	
1893		<i>El Hogar</i> is established; country's first publication for and by women.	[40][81]
	March 10	Federico Ochando becomes acting Governor-General (1893)	[30]
		Ramón Blanco appointed Governor-General (1893–1896)	[30]
1894	July 8	Bonifacio forms the Katipunan	
	October 17	Sorsogon province was separated from Albay province.	[83]

1895		First local (municipal) elections	
	April 12	Recorded "earliest" day of celebration of independence, when Andres Bonifacio and other Katipuneros go to Pamitinan Cave in <u>Montalban (now Rodriguez)</u> , <u>Rizal</u> to initiate new <u>Katipunan</u> members.	[88]
1896		Republic of Kakarong de Sili is established in <u>Pandi, Bulacan</u> .	[31]
	July 1	Rizal is recruited as a physician for the Spanish Army in <u>Cuba</u> by Governor Ramon Blanco	
	August 6	Rizal returns to Manila from Cuba	
	August 19	<u>Katipunan</u> is discovered by the Spanish authorities. Katipuneros flee to <u>Balintawak</u>	[36]
	August 23	Revolution is proclaimed by Bonifacio at the Cry of Balintawak. Katipuneros tear up their cedulas	
	August 26	Andres Bonifacio, Emilio Jacinto and other Katipuneros board Rizal's ship to Barcelona. They offer his rescue but Rizal refused	
	August 30	Revolutionary Battle at San Juan del Monte. Governor Ramon Blanco proclaims a state of war in Manila, <u>Laguna</u> , <u>Cavite</u> , <u>Batangas</u> , <u>Pampanga</u> , <u>Bulacan</u> , <u>Tarlac</u> and <u>Nueva Ecija</u> .	
		Battle of <u>San Juan del Monte</u> took place.	
	September 2	Rizal Boards the ship Isla de Panay for <u>Barcelona</u>	
		Gen. <u>Mariano Llanera</u> leads the Filipino revolutionaries in a three-day battle against the Spanish forces in <u>San Isidro, Nueva Ecija</u> .	[27]
	September 4	Four members of <u>Katipunan</u> involved in the <u>Battle of San Juan del Monte</u> , were executed on the <u>Campo de Bagumbayan</u> .	
	September 12	<u>Thirteen Filipinos were executed</u> in Plaza de Armas in the <u>town of Cavite</u> .	[82]
	October 3	Rizal arrives at Barcelona	
	October 4	Rizal is imprisoned in Montjuich by order of Capt. Gen. Despujo	
	October 6	Rizal returns to Manila as a prisoner	
	October 31	A new group of the Katipunan is formed in Cavite headed by Emilio Aguinaldo	
		Emilio Aguinaldo issues his manifestos in <u>Kawit, Cavite</u> , declaring the aim of the revolution and announcing the formation of a central revolutionary committee for the municipal government.	[28]
	November 11	Filipino forces, under <u>Emilio Aguinaldo</u> , defeat the <u>Spaniards</u> in a <u>battle</u> in <u>Kawit, Cavite</u> .	[28][29]
	November 13	Rizal arrives in Manila and is incarcerated in Fort Santiago	
	November 20	Rizal is interrogated for charges against the Spanish Colonial Government	
December 13	<u>Camilo Polavieja</u> becomes acting <u>Governor-General (1896–1897)</u>	[30]	
December 30	<u>Rizal</u> is executed at <u>Bagumbayan</u> .	[84][89]	
1897	January 1	Some 3,000 Filipino fighters die in an attack by the Spanish soldiers against revolutionaries under Gen. Eusebio Roque in <u>Pandi, Bulacan</u> .	[31]
	January 4	Eleven of the <u>15 Filipinos</u> of <u>Bicol</u> were executed at the <u>Luneta</u> in <u>Manila</u>	

January 11	Thirteen <u>La Liga Filipina</u> members are <u>executed</u> at <u>Luneta, Manila</u> .	[82]
February 6	<u>Katipunan</u> leader <u>Roman Basa</u> and eight members are executed in <u>Bagumbayan</u> .	[90]
February 17	<u>Battle of Zapote Bridge</u>	[90]
March 22	The Katipunan creates a revolutionary government and holds its election, during <u>Tejeros Convention</u> in <u>Cavite</u> , said to be the first election ever held in country's electoral history. <u>Emilio Aguinaldo</u> is elected as president.	[17][91]
March 23	<u>Nineteen Filipinos of Kalibo, Aklan</u> were executed	
April 15	<u>José de Lachambre</u> becomes acting <u>Governor-General (1897)</u>	[30]
April 18	Dissenters from the <u>Tejeros Convention</u> election results concluded the <u>Naic Military Agreement</u>	
April 23	<u>Fernando Primo de Rivera</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1897–1898)</u>	[30]
April 29	Katipuneros arrest <u>Andres Bonifacio</u> and his brothers <u>Procopio</u> and <u>Ciriaco</u> on orders of <u>Aguinaldo</u> with sedition and treason before a military court of the Katipunan.	
May 8	The Katipunan convicts and sentences <u>Bonifacio brothers</u> to death	
May 10	<u>Andres Bonifacio</u> and his brothers are executed at <u>Mt. Buntis, Maragondon, Cavite</u> .	
May 31	<u>Aguinaldo</u> establishes a Philippine republican government in <u>Biak-na-Bato, San Miguel, Bulacan</u> .	
August 10	<u>Aguinaldo</u> begins negotiating with the <u>Spaniards colonial government</u> in <u>Manila</u> with <u>Pedro Paterno</u> as representative.	
August 15	A 7.9 intensity estimated earthquake hits <u>Luzon's northwest coast</u>	
November 1	<u>Constitution of Biak-na-Bato</u> is promulgated by the revolutionaries, including <u>Aguinaldo</u> .	[29]
December 14	<u>Pact of Biak-na-Bato</u> , between <u>Filipinos (Aguinaldo)</u> and <u>Spaniards (Gov. Primo de Rivera)</u> , signed.	[13][26][29]
December 27	<u>Aguinaldo</u> is self-exiled to <u>Hong Kong</u> following the <u>Pact of Biak-na-Bato</u>	
1898	The only issue of <u>Katipunan#Kalayaan</u> , the official organ of the <u>Katipunan</u> , is published.	[40]
	<u>The American Soldier</u> and <u>The Soldier's Letter</u> are published; first <u>English language newspapers</u> .	[40]
	<u>Official Gazette</u> is established by the civil government.	[40]
February 8	The Katipunan is revived by <u>Emilio Jacinto</u> and <u>Feliciano Jocoson</u>	
March 25	A revolutionary government in <u>Candon, Ilocos Sur</u> is established by <u>Don Isabelo Abaya</u> as he starts <u>Cry of Candon</u> .	[17]
April 3	<u>Pantaleon Villegas (Leon Kilat)</u> leads a battle against <u>Spanish forces</u> in present-day <u>Cebu City</u> ; said to be the start of the revolution in <u>Cebu province</u> .	[19]
April 11	<u>Basilio Augustín</u> appointed <u>Governor-General (1898)</u>	[30]
April 14	Local Katipunan members under <u>Ildelfonso Moreno</u> conduct an uprising against <u>Spanish colonizers</u> in <u>Daet town</u> .	[26]
April 17	A <u>provisional government</u> is established by Gen. <u>Francisco Macabulos</u> , with its	[26]

	own constitution signed; lasts about a month.	
April 24	<u>Aguinaldo</u> meets American Consul, Mr. Pratt, at <u>Singapore</u> .	[13]
April 26	<u>Aguinaldo</u> goes to <u>Hong Kong</u> .	[13]
	The US declares war on Spain.	
May 1	Commodore <u>George Dewey</u> attacks Manila	
May 19	<u>Aguinaldo</u> and his companions return to <u>Cavite Province</u> from exile in <u>Hong Kong</u> .	[19][26]
May 24	<u>Aguinaldo</u> proclaims a dictatorial government and issues two decrees which show his trust and reliance in US protection	
May 28	Filipino revolutionaries defeat the Spanish forces in a <u>battle</u> in <u>Alapan</u> , <u>Imus</u> , <u>Cavite</u> , with the first unfurling of the <u>Philippine flag</u> .	[26]
June 12	<u>Philippine Independence</u> from Spain is <u>declared</u> by <u>Filipino</u> revolutionaries, led by Pres. <u>Aguinaldo</u> , in <u>Kawit</u> , <u>Cavite</u> .	[1][91]
June 23	<u>Aguinaldo</u> changes the dictatorial government to revolutionary government.	
June 27	Over 50 Spanish soldiers begin to hide themselves at a church in <u>Baler town</u> , in what would be their last stand in the country against the revolutionaries.	[19]
July 15	<u>Aguinaldo</u> creates a cabinet	
	The <u>Malolos Congress</u> is established	
July 17	US reinforcements and troops arrive in the Philippines.	
July 22	<u>Pangasinan Province</u> is liberated from the Spanish.	[27]
July 24	<u>Fermín Jáudenes</u> becomes acting <u>Governor-General</u> (1898)	[30]
August 13	<u>Francisco Rizzo</u> becomes acting <u>Governor-General</u> (1898)	[30]
	<u>Wesley Merritt</u> appointed <u>Military Governor</u> (1898)	[30]
August 14	The Spanish surrender to the U.S., which <u>took Manila</u> .	[13]
August 22	Revolutionary government headquarters is transferred from <u>Bacoor</u> , <u>Cavite</u> to <u>Malolos</u> , <u>Bulacan</u> through a decree issued by Pres. <u>Aguinaldo</u> .	[80]
August 29	<u>Elwell S. Otis</u> appointed <u>Military Governor</u> (1898–1900)	[30]
September	<u>Diego de los Ríos</u> becomes acting <u>Governor-General</u> (1898)	[30]
September 15	Delegates of what would be known as the <u>Malolos Congress</u> convene at <u>Barasoain Church</u> in <u>Malolos</u> , <u>Bulacan</u> to draft a <u>Constitution</u> for the country.	[27]
September 29	The <u>Malolos Congress</u> meets and elects its officers; ratifies the <u>Declaration of Independence</u> proclaimed on June.	[80]
	<i>El Horado de la Revolucion</i> , the official publication of the <u>Malolos Congress</u> , publishes its first issue.	[80]
October 11	<i>The Manila Times</i> is founded by Thomas Cowan and publishes its first issue; the country's oldest running broadsheet; its first incarnation lasted 32 years.	[16][40][92]
October 15	<i>The American</i> is published by Franklyn Brooks; second <u>English language</u> daily paper.	[40]
October 19	<i>Universidad Literaria de Filipinas</i> is established in <u>Malolos</u> , <u>Bulacan</u> through a presidential decree.	[29]
October 24	<u>Enrique Mendiola</u> founds a college school for boys, the <u>Burgos Institute</u> , in <u>Malolos</u> , <u>Bulacan</u> .	[29]

	October 25	Establishment of <i>Academia Militar</i> , country's first military training school that lasted for less than a year.	[29]
	November 5	Arevolutionary movement under Gen. Aniceto Lacson and Gen. Juan Araneta, proclaims the <u>Republic of Negros</u> in <u>Bago</u> town.	[28][29]
	November 7	Revolutionary forces promulgates a constitution for the <u>Republic of Negros</u> and declare Gen. <u>Lacson</u> as president.	[28]
	November 17	Provisional revolutionary government of the Visayas is organized in Santa Barbara town upon liberation of the majority of <u>Iloilo</u> province, with Roque Lopez elected president; Cry of Santa Barbara occurs.	[31]
	November 22	<u>Town of San Jose</u> in <u>Antique</u> is captured from Spanish forces by revolutionaries under <u>Leandro Fullon</u> , who established a provincial government.	[31]
	November 29	<u>Malolos Congress</u> approves its draft Constitution.	[27][31]
	December 10	Spain and the U.S. sign the Treaty of Paris. Article III provides for the <u>cession</u> of the Philippines to the U.S. by Spain and the payment of 20 million dollars to Spain by the US.	[16]
	December 21	US President <u>McKinley</u> issues the Benevolent Assimilation Proclamation	
	December 23	Pres. <u>Aguinaldo</u> signs the <u>Malolos Constitution</u> .	[27][29][31]
	December 24	Gov. Gen. de los Rios surrenders the <u>town of Iloilo</u> to revolutionary forces under Gen. <u>Martin Delgado</u> .	[28]
1899	January 20	U.S. Pres. McKinley appoints the first Philippine Commission, known as the <u>Schurman Commission</u>	[13]
	January 21	The <u>Malolos Constitution</u> is promulgated by <u>Aguinaldo</u> .	[17][27][31]
	January 23	The Malolos Republic (First Republic) government, Asia's first republic, is inaugurated at <u>Barasoain Church</u> in <u>Malolos, Bulacan</u> ; <u>Emilio Aguinaldo</u> takes his oath of office as the <u>first</u> president of the Philippines.	[1][17][85]
	February 4	<u>Hostilities</u> break out between the Filipino and U.S. forces.	[13][85]
	February 6	The US Senate ratifies the Treaty of Paris with Spain	
	March 3	<i>La Justicia</i> , <u>Cebu province's</u> first Filipino-owned newspaper, publishes its first issue.	[17]
	March 4	The Schurman Commission arrives in Manila	
	April 23	Filipino forces under Gen. Gregorio del Pilar defeated the Americans in an <u>encounter</u> in <u>Quingua</u> (now <u>Plaridel</u>), <u>Bulacan</u> .	[19]
	May 6	Aguinaldo creates a new cabinet	
		The country's <u>first</u> municipal election is held in <u>Baliuag, Bulacan</u> .	[19]
	May 12	Filipino troops, led by Emilio Aguinaldo, recapture the <u>Calumpit</u> and <u>Baliwag</u> towns from the Americans.	[19]
	May 18	General <u>Vicente Alvarez</u> establishes the Republic of Zamboanga.	
	May 20	Aguinaldo's moves face opposition from <u>Apolinario Mabini</u> and <u>Antonio Luna</u>	
	June 2	<u>Siege of Baler</u> ends after 11 months, with 35 surviving Spanish soldiers surrendered.	[19]
	June 5	Antonio Luna killed	

October 11	Pres. <u>Aguinaldo</u> moves the seat of government from <u>San Isidro, Nueva Ecija</u> to <u>Tarlac Province</u> .	[31]
December 2	<u>Gregorio Del Pilar</u> killed in the <u>Battle of Tirad Pass</u> .	[29]
December 4	An American base is attacked by the Filipinos in <u>Vigan, Ilocos Sur</u> .	[29]



Dr. Jose Rizal.



Marcelo H. del Pilar, one of the leaders of the Propaganda Movement in Spain.



The single known extant photograph of Andres Bonifacio, the founder of Katipunan and leader of the Philippine Revolution.



General Emilio Aguinaldo, First president of the Philippines.



The original front cover of Noli Me Tángere.



The Malolos Congress.



The Three Stars and a Sun design was formally unfurled during the Philippine Proclamation of Independence and the flag of the First Philippine Republic, on June 12, 1898, by President Aguinaldo.



Marching Filipino soldiers during the inauguration of the First Philippine Republic in Malolos on January 23, 1899.



The soldiers of Philippine Revolutionary Army.

Antonio Luna, Regarded as one of the fiercest generals of his time, he succeeded Artemio Ricarte as Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

General Gregorio del Pilar and his troops in Pampanga, around 1898 (Philippine–American War).

20th century

1900s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1900	January 21	The Schurman Commission returns to the U.S.	
	February 2	<i>Manila Bulletin</i> is founded as a shipping journal by Carson Taylor, an American, and publishes its first issue.	[16][40]
	March 16	U.S. Pres. <u>McKinley</u> appoints the second Philippine Commission, known as the <u>Taft Commission</u>	[13]
	March	American forces capture <u>Bohol</u> .	
	April	<u>Battle of Cagayan de Misamis</u>	
	April	<u>Siege of Catubig</u>	
	May 5	<u>Arthur MacArthur, Jr</u> appointed Military Governor (1900–1901)	[30]
	May	<u>Battle of Agusan Hill</u>	
	June	<u>Battle of Makahambus Hill</u>	
	June 3	The Taft Commission arrives in Manila	
	July 31	Filipino revolutionaries defeat American troops in a battle in <u>Boac, Marinduque</u> , said to be the first recorded armed encounter between two forces.	[80]
	August 20	Pres. <u>Aguinaldo</u> orders the start of attack against American forces in <u>northern Luzon</u> .	[80]
	September	<u>Battle of Pulang Lupa</u>	
September	<u>Battle of Mabitac</u>		

	December 23	Partido Liberal established	
1901	March 2	The Army Appropriation Act, also known as the <u>Spooner Amendment</u> , is passed by the US Senate.	
	March 23	Pres. <u>Aguinaldo</u> is captured by US authorities in <u>Palanan</u> town.	[1][13][85]
	April 1	Aguinaldo takes an oath of allegiance to the US.	[1]
	April 15	Gov. Taft inaugurates the provincial government of <u>Capiz</u> . (<i>Phil. Commission Act No. 115</i>)	[26]
	June 11	Establishment of <u>Rizal Province</u> by the second Philippine Commission, upon unification of then provinces of <u>Manila</u> and <u>Morong</u> . (<i>Act No. 137</i>)	[26]
	June 17	<u>El Colegio de San Beda</u> established	
	July 1	End of insurrection declared	[13]
	July 4	<u>Adna Chaffee</u> appointed as the last <u>US Military Governor (1901–1902)</u>	
		A civil government is established in the Philippines with <u>William Howard Taft</u> as the first <u>Civil Governor (1901–1904)</u>	
	July 18	The US organizes the <u>Philippine Constabulary</u>	
	August 28	<u>Silliman Institute</u> , later known as <u>Silliman University</u> , is established as the first American university in the Philippines.	[80]
	September	The first Filipino members of the second Philippine Commission are appointed	
	September 28	Guerillas, headed by the Filipino Captain <u>Eugenio Daza</u> , attack the U.S. military barracks in <u>Balangiga, Samar</u> ; Americans' "worst single defeat."	[27]
	September 29	<u>Balangiga massacre</u> occurs	[27]
	October 20	A U.S. Marine battalion arrives on Samar to conduct the <u>March across Samar</u> operation	
	October 29	The <u>President of the United States</u> creates the position of provincial vice governor in the country, under the <u>Spooner Amendment</u> .	[29]
	November 4	The Philippine Commission enacts the <u>Sedition Act</u>	
December 14	An earthquake estimated of magnitude 7.8 shakes <u>Lucena City</u> .		
1902	January	The first labor union of The Country, <u>Union de Litografos e Impresores de Filipinas</u> , is organized.	
	January 21	The Philippine Commission calls for the organization of <u>Public Schools</u> in the Philippines.	
	March 30	The US Marines leave <u>Balangiga</u>	
	April 16	<u>General Miguel Malvar</u> surrenders to the US forces	
	May	Governor Taft negotiates with <u>Pope Leo XIII</u> the sale of the friar lands in the Philippines	
	May 2	<u>Macario Sakay</u> establishes a second <u>Tagalog Republic</u> .	
	June	<u>Mindoro</u> and <u>Lubang</u> islands are annexed to <u>Marinduque</u> province.	[31]
	July 1	The <u>Philippine Organic Act</u> was enacted.	[13]
		<u>Cooper Act</u> is passed by the US Senate. <u>Philippine Assembly</u> is established	[13]

	July 4	Americans proclaim the end of the <u>Philippine–American War</u> , however fighting continues	
	August 3	The Foundation of <u>Iglesia Filipina Independiente</u> separated from <u>Roman Catholic Church</u> was proclaimed by The <u>Union Obrera Democratica</u> with <u>Gregorio Aglipay</u> as The 1st <u>Obispo Maximo</u>	
	September 17	Pope Leo XIII formally bestows a <u>Pontifical</u> title on the <u>University of Santo Tomas</u>	[65][66]
	November 10	<u>Marinduque</u> province is annexed to <u>Tayabas</u> province (now <u>Quezon</u>). (<i>Act No. 499</i>)	[31]
	November 12	<u>Bandolerism Act</u> passed by the Philippine Commission. All armed resistance against US rule are considered banditry	
1903		Governor Taft enunciates the policy of The Philippines for the Filipinos	
	May 1	Thousands of members of the <u>Union Obrera Democratica Filipina</u> , led by <u>Dominador Gomez</u> , stage a massive rally aiming for workers' rights as well as a <u>public holiday</u> for <u>May 1</u> .	[93]
	June 1	Establishment of the <u>Moro Province</u> , consisting of the districts of <u>Jolo</u> , <u>Lanao</u> , <u>Cotabato</u> , <u>Davao</u> and <u>Zamboanga</u> .	[19]
1904	February 1	<u>Luke Edward Wright</u> appointed as <u>Civil Governor (1904–1905)</u>	
	October 19	The <u>Manila Business School</u> was founded and started its operation (later as the <u>Philippine School of Commerce</u> , 1908, then as the <u>Philippine College of Commerce</u> , 1952, and now the <u>Polytechnic University of the Philippines</u>).	
	November 16	<u>Iwahig Prison and Penal Farm</u> is established in <u>Palawan</u> , country's oldest and largest <u>open prison</u> .	[28][29]
1905	November 3	<u>Henry Clay Ide</u> appointed as <u>Civil Governor (1905–1906)</u>	
1906	May 27	Establishment of <u>Culion Leper Colony</u> in <u>Culion Island</u> in <u>Palawan</u> .	[19]
	September 20	<u>James Francis Smith</u> appointed as <u>Civil Governor (1906–1909)</u>	
	December 3	<u>St. Scholastica's College</u> in <u>Manila</u> is established by the Missionary Benedictine Sisters of <u>Tutzing</u> .	[94]
1907	June 3	<u>Centro Escolar University</u> established as <u>Centro Escolar de Señoritas</u> .	
	June 30	First Congressional Elections held	
	September 13	<u>Macario Sakay</u> is executed by hanging, ending his <u>Tagalog Republic</u> .	
	October 10	<u>Alaw (Act No. 1761)</u> that restricts and regulates the use and sale of dangerous drugs is signed.	[29]
	October 16	The <u>First Philippine Assembly</u> is inaugurated and convened.	[13]
1908	June 18	The <u>University of the Philippines</u> is established in <u>Manila</u> .	[29]
	August 29	<u>Philippines Free Press</u> is founded by Judge W.A. Kincaid and publishes its first issue in magazine format.	[40][95]
1909	March 6	Present-day <u>University of the Philippines Los Baños</u> in <u>Laguna</u> is established, first autonomous <u>UP</u> campus.	[17]



Macario Sakay, the First Philippine unofficial President of the Tagalog Republic. Assembly.

1910s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1911	January 27	Mt Taal erupts, and kills 1,334 people	
	June 16	De La Salle University-Manila is founded as De La Salle College by the Brothers of Christian Schools.	
1912		A silent movie about <u>Jose Rizal</u> is the first Filipino movie introduced in the Philippines.	[40][96]
1913	June	Battle of Bud Bagsak	[97]
	September 1	<u>Newton W. Gilbert</u> appointed as acting <u>Civil Governor (1913)</u>	
	October 6	<u>Francis Burton Harrison</u> appointed as <u>Civil Governor (1913–1921)</u>	
1914	July 27	Iglesia ni Cristo (largest independent church in Asia) is registered to the government.	
1916	October 16	The <u>Jones Act</u> is passed establishing an all-Filipino legislature	
		<u>Manuel Quezon</u> elected Senate President while <u>Sergio Osmeña</u> is elected as House Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of the Philippines	[98][99][100][101][102][103][104][105]
1917	January 11	The first cabinet of Filipinos under the US regime is organized.	
	March 9	Provincehood of <u>Abra (Act No. 2683)</u>	[85]
	March 10	<i>An Act Amending the Administrative Code (Act No. 2711)</i> reorganizes the territories in the Philippines, consisting of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forty-two organized provinces: <u>Abra</u>, <u>Albay</u>, <u>Antique</u>, <u>Bataan</u>, <u>Batanes</u>, <u>Batangas</u>, <u>Bohol</u>, <u>Bulacan</u>, <u>Cagayan</u>, <u>Camarines Norte</u>, <u>Camarines Sur</u>, <u>Capiz</u>, <u>Cavite</u>, <u>Cebu</u>, <u>Ilocos Norte</u>, <u>Ilocos Sur</u>, <u>Iloilo</u>, <u>Isabela</u>, <u>Laguna</u>, <u>La Union</u>, <u>Leyte</u>, <u>Marinduque</u>, <u>Masbate</u>, <u>Mindoro</u>, <u>Oriental Misamis</u>, <u>Occidental Misamis</u>, <u>Mountain Province</u>, <u>Nueva Ecija</u>, <u>Nueva Vizcaya</u>, <u>Occidental Negros</u>, <u>Oriental Negros</u>, <u>Pangasinan</u>, <u>Pampanga</u>, <u>Palawan</u>, <u>Rizal</u>, <u>Romblon</u>, <u>Samar</u>, <u>Sorsogon</u>, <u>Surigao</u>, <u>Tarlac</u>, <u>Tayabas</u> and <u>Zambales</u>. 	[17][83][106]

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provinces under Department of Mindanao and Sulu: <u>Agusan</u>, <u>Bukidnon</u>, <u>Cotabato</u>, <u>Davao</u>, <u>Lanao</u>, <u>Sulu</u>, and <u>Zamboanga</u>. <u>City of Manila</u>, with separate jurisdiction. 	
1919	September 19	The silent film <i>Dalagang Bukid</i> by <u>José Nepomuceno</u> was released, the first film to be produced locally.	[96][107]

1920s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1920		<u>Mountain Province</u> is established by American colonial government.	[85]
	February 21	Provincehood of <u>Marinduque</u> (<i>Act No. 2880</i>), separating from <u>Tayabas</u> .	[17][31]
	August	<i>Philippines Herald</i> is established by <u>Manuel L. Quezon</u> and former <i>Manila Times</i> journalists; first pro-Filipino nationalist newspaper.	[16][40]
	December 15	Provincehood of <u>Masbate</u> (<i>Act No. 2934</i>), former sub-province independent from <u>Sorsogon</u> .	[28]
1921	March 5	<u>Charles Yeater</u> appointed as acting <u>Civil Governor</u> (1921)	
	October 14	<u>Leonard Wood</u> appointed as <u>Civil Governor</u> (1921–1927)	
1922		Mrs. <u>Redgrave</u> pioneers the radio broadcasting from <u>Nichols Field</u> , only for a test broadcast.	[108]
	June	<u>Henry Hermann</u> , owner of an electrical supply company, begins operating three radio stations in <u>Manila</u> and <u>Pasay</u> , also for their test broadcasts.	[40][108][109][110]
1924	October 4	<u>Radio Corporation of the Philippines (RCP)</u> acquires radio station <u>KZKZ</u> , which begins its broadcast by <u>Hermann</u> earlier that year, replacing experimental stations; broadcast ceased in 1925 upon merger of <u>Far Eastern Radio</u> with <u>RCP</u> .	[40][108][109][110]
1927	August 7	<u>Eugene Allen Gilmore</u> appointed as acting <u>Civil Governor</u> (1927)	
	December 27	<u>Henry L. Stimson</u> appointed as <u>Civil Governor</u> (1927–1929)	
1929		<u>RCP</u> operates its first radio station outside <u>Manila</u> , also first provincial station in the country, with <u>KZRC</u> (<u>Radio Cebu</u>) in <u>Cebu</u> , experimental station originally a relay station of <u>KZRM</u> in <u>Manila</u> .	[40][108][109][110][111]
	February 23	<u>Eugene Allen Gilmore</u> appointed as acting <u>Civil Governor</u> (1929)	
	July 8	<u>Dwight F. Davis</u> appointed as <u>Civil Governor</u> (1929–1932)	
	November 2	Old <u>Misamis</u> is divided into the new provinces of <u>Misamis Occidental</u> and <u>Misamis Oriental</u> . (<i>Act No. 3537</i> ; amended by <i>Act No. 3777</i> on November 28, 1930).	[29][31]

1930s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1930	November 7	<i>Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas</i> (PKP, Communist Party of the Philippines) is formally established by <u>Crisanto Evangelista</u> at <u>Tondo</u> , <u>Manila</u> .	[31][112]

1932	January 9	<u>George C. Butte</u> appointed as acting <u>Civil Governor (1932)</u>	
	January 21	<u>Davao Prison and Penal Farm</u> in present-day <u>Davao del Norte</u> is established (<u>Act No. 3732</u>); country's first penal settlement.	[17]
	February 29	<u>Theodore Roosevelt Jr.</u> appointed as <u>Civil Governor (1932–1933)</u>	
	October 26	The <u>Communist Party of the Philippines</u> is declared illegal by the <u>Supreme Court</u>	
1933	July 15	<u>Frank Murphy</u> appointed as the last <u>Civil Governor of the Philippines (1933–1935)</u>	
	October 29	<u>Partido Sakdal</u> formed.	[93]
	December 7	Governor-General <u>Frank Murphy</u> granted the <u>Right of Suffrage</u> to the <u>Filipino women</u> .	
1934	March 24	The <u>Tydings-McDuffie Law</u> , known as the <u>Philippine Independence Law</u> , is approved by <u>U.S. President Roosevelt</u> .	[1][113]
	May 7	A pearl, which would be one of the world's largest, is found in <u>Palawan</u> .	[26]
	July 10	202 delegates are elected to the <u>Constitutional Convention</u> in accordance with the <u>Tydings-McDuffie Act</u>	
	July 30	The <u>Philippine Constitutional Convention</u> is inaugurated	
	November 3	<u>Bannawag</u> , <u>Ilocos region's</u> weekly vernacular magazine, established.	[28]
1935	February 8	The <u>Constitutional Convention</u> creates a new constitution	
	February 15	The <u>Philippine Constitution</u> is signed	
	May 2	<u>Sakdalista</u> uprising against the <u>Philippine Constabulary</u> fails with at least 60 members dead.	[93]
	May 14	The <u>Philippine electorate</u> ratifies the <u>Constitution</u> in a referendum	
	September 17	<u>Manuel Quezon</u> elected president in the first <u>Philippine Presidential elections</u>	[1][98][99][100][101][102]
	November 15	The <u>Philippine Commonwealth</u> is inaugurated	
		The <u>Office of Civil Governor</u> is abolished	
December 21	The <u>National Defense Act of 1935</u> that created the <u>Armed Forces of the Philippines</u> was signed.		
1936	March 25	President <u>Manuel L. Quezon</u> issued <u>Executive Order No. 23</u> which provided for the technical description and specifications of the <u>Philippine national flag</u> .	[98][99][100][101][102]
	October 31	The <u>Boy Scouts of the Philippines</u> was established.	
1937	February 3–7	The <u>33rd International Eucharistic Congress</u> was held in <u>Rizal Park, Manila</u> ; first in <u>Asia</u> .	[85]
	November 9	The <u>Institute of National Language</u> recommends <u>Tagalog</u> as the basis of the country's national language.	[29]
1939	July 15	<u>KZRH</u> , established by <u>H. E. Heacock Company</u> under <u>Samuel Caches</u> , goes on air; country's oldest existing radio station, renamed <u>PIAM</u> during the <u>Japanese era</u> and now <u>DZRH</u> .	[40][109][110][111][114]

1940s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1941	January 1	Provincehood of <u>Romblon</u> (<i>Commonwealth Act No. 38</i>)	[17]
	March 15	<u>Philippine Airlines</u> starts operations with its maiden flight between <u>Makati</u> and <u>Baguio</u> cities.	[17]
	November 11	Manuel Quezon re-elected as President	[98][99][100][101][102]
	December 8	Start of the <u>Japanese invasion</u> of the Philippines following <u>Pearl Harbor attack</u> .	[1][115][116]
	December 10	Japanese planes attack <u>Sangley Point</u> in <u>Cavite</u> .	[31]
	December 17	Wenceslao Vinzons organizes a citizen's army to fight Japanese forces in <u>Camarines Norte</u> .	[31]
	December 20	President Quezon, his family and the war cabinet move to <u>Corregidor Island</u>	[98][99][100][101][102]
	December 26	General MacArthur declares Manila an open city	[117][118][119][120][121]
	December 28	Filipino and US armies retreat to Bataan	
	December 30	Pres. Quezon and Vice Pres. Osmeña take their oath of office for their second term in <u>Corregidor Island</u> , <u>Cavite</u> .	[28][98][99][100][101][102]
1942	January 2	Japanese troops enters Manila	
	January 3	<u>Masaharu Homma</u> appointed as <u>Japanese Military Governor (1942)</u>	
		General Masaharu Homma declares the end of American Rule in the Philippines	
		Martial Law declared	
	January 13	All forms of opposition against the Japanese forces declared subject to death penalty	
	January 23	An executive committee, composed of Filipinos, is formed by General Homma as a conduit of the military administration's policies and requirements.	
	February 17	The Japanese Military Government issues an order adopting the Japanese educational system in The Country	
	February 20	President Quezon and the war cabinet leave for the US	[98][99][100][101][102]
	March 11	General MacArthur leaves for Australia to take command of the South Western Pacific Area	[117][118][119][120][121]
	March 13	The Commonwealth government is moved to the US	
	March 25	<i>Hukbong Bayan Laban sa Hapon</i> (<i>Hukbalahap</i> , People's Anti-Japanese Army) is organized in <u>Cabiao</u> , <u>Nueva Ecija</u> .	[85]
	April	A pro-US resistance movement is organized, mainly to provide data to the US on enemy positions	
	April 9	<u>Battle of Bataan</u> : Bataan, under US commander Gen. Edward King, is the last province that surrenders to the Japanese armies.	[19][122]
May 6	<u>Corregidor Island</u> falls to Japanese forces.	[19][29]	

	June 8	<u>Shizuichi Tanaka</u> appointed as <u>Japanese Military Governor (1942–1943)</u>	
	June 14	The Commonwealth of the Philippines becomes a member of the United Nations	
	December 30	The Kalibapi is organized by the Japanese	
1943	May 28	<u>Shigenori Kuroda</u> appointed as <u>Japanese Military Governor (1943–1942)</u>	
	June 20	Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo nominates an all Filipino 20 member Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence	
	September 4	The Philippine Preparatory Commission for Independence drafts a new Constitution which provides for a unicameral national assembly	
	September 20	The 108 delegates to the National Assembly are chosen by the members of the Preparatory Commission for Philippine Independence.	
	September	Jose P. Laurel elected President of the Philippines by the National Assembly	[123][124][125]
	October 14	The puppet government is inaugurated. Laurel takes his oath of office	[123][124][125]
	November	The Philippine economy collapses, the shortage of rice becomes serious.	
	November 10	U.S. Congress approves a resolution allowing Pres. <u>Quezon</u> to serve beyond the designated period, nine days after his term expires.	[82]
1944	May	The puppet government inaugurates the Green Revolution Movement.	
	August 1	Death of Pres. <u>Quezon</u> ; Vice Pres. <u>Sergio Osmena</u> then assumes the <u>Office of the President</u> of the <u>Commonwealth of the Philippines</u> .	[82][98][99][100][101][102][103][104][105]
	September 21	US forces raids Manila	
	September 26	<u>Tomoyuki Yamashita</u> appointed as <u>Japanese Military Governor (1944–1945)</u>	
	October 20	Gen. <u>MacArthur</u> lands in <u>Palo, Leyte</u> , accompanied by Pres. <u>Osmeña</u> and U.S. troops.	[29][103][104][105][117][118][119][120][121]
	October 23	Gen. <u>Douglas MacArthur</u> reestablishes the <u>Commonwealth government of the Philippines</u> in <u>Tacloban, Leyte</u> , with <u>Sergio Osmeña</u> as its president.	[28]
	October 24	<u>Battle of Leyte Gulf</u> : <u>Battle of Sibuyan Sea</u>	[28][85]
	December 8	Pro-Japanese Philippine generals <u>Pio Duran</u> and <u>Benigno Ramos</u> organize the <u>Makapilis</u>	
1945	January 9	U.S. troops led by Gen. <u>MacArthur</u> land on the shores of <u>Pangasinan</u> via <u>Lingayen Gulf</u> in an attempt to liberate the country from the Japanese.	[1][17][85]
	January 30	Raid at <u>Cabanatuan</u> : 121 American soldiers and 800 Filipino guerrillas free 813 American Prisoners of war from the Japanese-held camp in the city of <u>Cabanatuan</u> in the Philippines.	
	January–February	<u>Battle of Bataan (1945)</u>	

February–April	<u>Battle of Baguio</u>	
February	<u>Raid at Los Baños</u>	
February 4	US troops enter Manila	
February 22	Hukbalahap troop leaders arrested by the US forces	
February 24	The Battle of Manila ends. The Japanese surrender to the combined US and Filipino troops	
February 27	MacArthur hands over Malacanang Palace to Osmena.	[103][104][105][117][118] [119][120][121]
March–April	<u>Battle for Cebu City</u>	
March–July	<u>Battle of the Visayas</u>	
March	<u>Corregidor Island</u> is reoccupied by the Americans.	[29]
March 3	<u>Battle of Manila (1945)</u> : The US and Filipino troops recaptured Manila.	
March 18	Town of Panay in Capiz and the province of Romblon are liberated from the Japanese forces.	[17]
March 19	Filipino and American forces defeat the Japanese in a battle occurred in Bacsil Ridge in <u>San Fernando, La Union</u> .	[85]
March 22	The families of pro-Japanese President Laurel and Speaker Aquino leave the country for Japan to seek refuge	[123][124][125]
March 24	Town of San Fernando in <u>La Union</u> is liberated from the Japanese forces.	[85]
April 22	<u>Palawan</u> is liberated from Japanese invaders.	[19]
April 27	<u>Baguio</u> is liberated from Japanese forces.	[26]
May 10–13	Filipino and U.S. forces defeat the Japanese in a battle occurred in <u>Balete Pass (now Dalton Pass) in Santa Fe, Nueva Vizcaya</u> .	[26]
June 5	The Congress elected in 1941 convenes for the first time	
June 14	Filipino soldiers, with the Americans, defeat the Japanese under Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita in a battle in Tagudin, Ilocos Sur; considered as their greatest victory in <u>World War II</u> .	[19]
July 5	General MacArthur announces the liberation of the Philippines	[117][118][119][120][121]
August 15	The Empire of Japan accepts defeat	
August 17	Pres. Laurel issues an Executive Proclamation putting an end to the <u>Second Philippine Republic</u> , thus ending to his term as President of the Philippines.	[123][124][125]
September 2	The final official <u>Japanese Instrument of Surrender</u> is accepted by the Supreme Allied Commander, General Douglas MacArthur, and Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz for the United States, and delegates from Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, The Netherlands, China, and others from a Japanese delegation led by Mamoru Shigemitsu, on board the American battleship USS <u>Missouri</u> in <u>Tokyo Bay</u> .	[1][117][118][119][120] [121]
	Japanese general Tomoyuki Yamashita surrenders to Filipino and American forces at Kiangan, Ifugao.	

	September 12	Jose P. Laurel is arrested by the US army	[123][124][125]
	September 26	Provincehood of <u>Catanduanes</u> (<i>Commonwealth Act No. 687</i>), former sub-province independent from <u>Albay</u> .	[31][80]
	October 24	The <u>United Nations</u> is founded by ratification of <u>its Charter</u> , by <u>29 nations</u> .	
	December	Manuel Roxas separates from the Nacionalista Party of Sergio Osmena Sr and joins the Liberal Party	[103][104][105]
1946	February 23	Tomoyuki Yamashita is executed by hanging at <u>Los Baños, Laguna</u> prison camp for the war crimes.	
	April 23	Manuel Roxas wins in the last Presidential Election under the <u>Commonwealth</u>	
	April	U.S. Pres. Harry Truman signs into law the Philippine Trade Act (Bell Trade Act) of 1946, continuing free trade relations between the U.S. and the Philippines, and imposing tariffs; Tydings Rehabilitation Act passed.	
	June 13	<u>Bolinao Electronics Corporation</u> (BEC) is established by <u>James Lindenberg</u> ; later <u>Alto Broadcasting System</u> (ABS) and the forerunner of ABS-CBN.	[126][127]
	July	Hukbong Mapaglaya ng Bayan (HMB) is organized in Candaba, Pampanga.	
	July	Congress votes to accept the Bell Trade Act.	
	July 4	The United States recognizes the Independence of the <u>Republic of the Philippines</u> .	[16][128]
		Manuel Roxas becomes the first president of the <u>Third Republic</u> .	[1]
	September	Congress passes an amendment that revises Constitution, allowing the Americans parity rights.	
	September 30	The Amended Tenancy Act is promulgated.	
1947	January	Rehabilitation Finance Corporation (RFC), later Development Bank of the Philippines, begins its operations.	
	January 28	President Roxas issues an amnesty proclamation to collaborators	
	March	An amendment in the 1935 Constitution granting parity rights to the Americans is ratified in a plebiscite.	
	March	The Military Assistance Act is signed by U.S. Ambassador Paul McNutt and Pres. Roxas.	
	March 6	HUKBALAHAP declared illegal	
	March 14	The <u>Treaty of General Relations</u> between Philippines and United States, the <u>Military Bases Agreement</u> , is signed; would be effective until 1991.	[91]
	September 8	The Philippine representative to the Far Eastern Commission, Carlos P. Romulo, signs the Japanese Peace Treaty	
	October 12	<u>Corregidor Island</u> in <u>Cavite</u> is turned over to the Philippines.	[29]
	October 16	<u>Turtle Islands</u> , now in <u>Tawi-Tawi</u> , is placed under country's jurisdiction.	[29]
	November	First post-war elections held for local officials and senators.	

1948	January	Pres. Roxas issues a general pardon for all those with collaboration cases and pending cases in the People's Court.	
	March	Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan and Pambansang Kaisahan ng mga Magbubukid (PKM) are declared illegal organizations by Pres. Roxas.	
	April 15	Death of Pres. <u>Roxas</u> ; Vice Pres. <u>Elpidio Quirino</u> assumes the Office of President.	[82]
	June	Pres. Quirino issues an amnesty proclamation given to the surrendered members of Hukbalahap and PKM.	
	July	Newly formed Quezon City is declared capital of the Philippines by Pres. Quirino. (Republic Act No. 333)	
	August	Huk leaders under Luis Taruc go underground to continue the resistance against the government following failed truce negotiations.	
	October 1	Pres. <u>Quirino</u> releases the result of the country's first official postwar census, taken and compiled by the Bureau of the Census and Statistics, showing the population after its independence from the <u>U.S.</u> at 19.2 million.	[27]
	November	PKP renews armed struggle following failed truce negotiations with the government.	
	December	Quirino administration imposes import control, a law that would be effective on the first day of 1949.	
1949	January	Establishment and inauguration of Central Bank of the Philippines.	
	April 28	Former First Lady Aurora Aragon–Quezon (widow of Pres. Manuel Quezon), with her eldest daughter, and Quezon City Mayor Ponciano Bernardo, are among those killed in an ambush allegedly by the Hukbalahap in Bongabon, Nueva Ecija.	[98][99][100][101][102]
	November	Pres. Quirino reelected.	
	November	A month-long rebellion occurred in Batangas.	



Manuel L. Quezon was the First President of Commonwealth of the Philippines, the father of Philippine Language.

Masaharu Homma

The Philippine Constabulary

1950s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1950	February	UST pioneers the television broadcast, only for experimental purposes.	[40][126][129]
	June	The Philippines joins the Korean War, sending over 7,000 troops under the United Nations command.	
	June 15	Old Mindoro is divided into the new provinces of <u>Mindoro Occidental</u> and <u>Mindoro Oriental</u> . (<i>Republic Act No. 505</i>)	[83][19]
	October	Twenty-three high-ranking PKP and Huk Politburo members are captured in a series of raids led by Secy. Magsaysay in Manila.	
	October	Pres. Quirino suspends the privilege of writ of habeas corpus regarding detention of suspected communists.	
1951	March 6	<u>Fort Santiago</u> was declared a National Shrine.	
	May	Suspected PKP members are penalized by the Court of First Instance, with six given death sentences and nine given life sentences.	
	July–September	Armed Forces of the Philippines launches offensives against Huks in Laguna and Pampanga.	
	August	<u>National Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL)</u> is established	
	August 30	The <u>Mutual Defense Treaty</u> between Philippines and United States was signed.	
	October 8	<u>Nicasio "Asiong" Salonga</u> , branded as <u>Tondo's public enemy No. 1</u> and the kingpin of <u>Manila</u> , was shot and killed by Ernesto Reyes, a henchman of his rival and also notorious gang leader Carlos "Totoy Golem" Capistrano.	[130]
1952	April–May	Armed Forces launches Operation Four Roses in Nueva Ecija in the search for Huk strongholds in Sierra Madre mountains.	
	June 6	Old <u>Zamboanga</u> is divided into the new provinces of <u>Zamboanga del Norte</u> and <u>Zamboanga del Sur</u> . (<i>Republic Act No. 711</i>)	[83][19]

1953	June	Magna Carta for Labor is signed into law. (Republic Act No. 875)	
	October 23	DZAQ-TV Channel 3, now Channel 2, of ABS, then owned by Presidential brother <u>Antonio Quirino</u> , airs its country's first official television broadcast from <u>Manila</u> .	[40][108][126][127][129] [131][132][133][134]
	November 10	<u>Ramon Magsaysay</u> is elected <u>President</u> of the <u>Republic of the Philippines</u>	[1]
1954		Social Security Act is passed in Congress.	
	May	Huk Supremo Luis Taruc surrenders to Pres. Magsaysay, prompting an end of the eight-year Huk rebellion.	
	May 22	Cityhood of <u>Trece Martires</u> , <u>Cavite</u> (<i>Republic Act No. 981</i>)	[19]
	July 21	The Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty is signed in Manila, creating the South East Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO)	
	August	Agricultural Tenancy Act of 1954 passed.	
	September	Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO) is established in Manila, with the Philippines as one of its eight members.	
	December 15	Laurel-Langley Agreement: An agreement between the Philippines and the U.S., regarding provisions of the Philippine Trade Act of 1946, is signed by Sen. <u>Jose P. Laurel</u> and Secy. <u>James M. Langley</u> .	[123][124][125]
1955	September	Laurel-Langley Agreement is ratified by the U.S. and Philippine governments, to be effective on the first day of 1956.	
1956	April 25	Provincehood of <u>Aklan</u> (<i>Republic Act No. 1414</i>), separating from <u>Capiz</u> .	[83][19]
	May	Rizal Bill is passed into law amid opposition from Catholic Church.	
1957	February 24	ABS is acquired by <u>Eugenio Lopez Sr.</u> of <u>CBN</u> , of which they later merged into <u>ABS-CBN</u> with two television stations later being operated.	[40][126][129][133][134]
	March 17	Death of Pres. Magsaysay, one among the 25 killed in a plane crash in <u>Cebu</u> ; Vice-Pres. <u>Carlos P. Garcia</u> assumes the presidency.	[1][82][135]
	June	Anti-Subversion Act passed. (Republic Act No. 1700)	
	July	U.S. Congress ratifies a law (Republic Act No. 85-81) granting the Philippines possession of the documents regarding the revolution.	
	November 14	<u>Carlos P. Garcia</u> elected President of the Republic of the Philippines	[1]
1958	March 22	<u>Xavier University-Ateneo de Cagayan</u> is elevated by the <u>Department of Education</u> to university rank, becoming the <u>Mindanao's</u> first private and Catholic university.	[17]
	August 28	"Filipino First" policy is officially promulgated by the National Economic Council (Resolution No. 204).	
1959	May 22	Old Lanao is divided into the new provinces of <u>Lanao del Norte</u> and <u>Lanao del Sur</u> . (<i>Republic Act No. 2228</i>); inaugurated, July 4.	[26][83]
		<i>RA 2227</i> created the province of <u>Southern Leyte</u> , separating from <u>Leyte</u> .	[83]
	July 18	<u>10th World Scout Jamboree</u> is held at <u>Mt. Makiling</u> in <u>Los Baños</u> , <u>Laguna</u> .	[80]
	September–October	An agreement between Foreign Affairs Secy. <u>Felixberto Serrano</u> and Amb. <u>Charles Bohlen</u> is signed, following series of conferences, in	

	which duration of lease of the American military bases is reduced from 99 to 25 years.	
October	U.S. authorities turns over Olongapo City to the Philippine government.	



Ramon Magsaysay,
the *Man of Mass*.

1960s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1960		International Rice Research Institute is established in Los Baños, Laguna.	
	March	Archbishop Rufino Santos is the first Filipino to achieve the rank of Cardinal.	
	June 19	Republic Act No. 2786 divided old Surigao into the new provinces of Surigao del Norte and Surigao del Sur.	[27][83]
1961	January 18	Baguio experiences cold at 6.3-degree Celsius, the country's lowest temperature ever recorded.	
	November 7	Diosdado Macapagal elected President of the Republic of the Philippines.	[1]
1962	January	Philippine Constabulary Rangers conduct a siege of the Central Bank building to oust its governor, Dominador Aytona, due to "midnight appointments" of his own.	
	January	Pres. Macapagal lifts exchange and import controls in his campaign for free enterprise.	
	May 12	Commemoration of Independence Day is officially changed by Pres. Macapagal, from July 4 to June 12 (Proclamation No. 28); to be first celebrated on that day of that same year.	[19]
	June 22	Pres. Macapagal's government, with the United Kingdom, files a communication regarding country's claim of North Borneo (Sabah), now in Malaysia.	[26]
	September	Electrification Administration Act (Republic Act No. 2717) is implemented through an executive order issued by Pres. Macapagal.	
1963	July 28	Twenty-four members of the Philippine contingent for the 11th World Scout Jamboree in Greece are among the 60 deaths in a plane crash into the Indian Ocean.	[82][136]
	July	Pres. Macapagal, Sukarno (Indonesia), and Tungku Abdul Rahman (Federation of Malaya) sign the Manila Accord, an agreement for Maphilindo.	
	August 8	Agricultural Land Reform Code (Republic Act No. 3844) is signed into law by Pres. Macapagal.	
1964	May	Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas secretary-general Jesus Lava is captured in Sampaloc, Manila.	

	August	Congress ratifies an executive order issued by Pres. Macapagal that changes the date of celebration of the nation's Independence Day, by virtue of Republic Act No. 4166.	
	August 14	Miss Philippines <u>Gemma Cruz</u> was crowned <u>Miss International 1964</u> , the first Filipino to win the title.	
	November	Kabataang Makabayan (KM) is formed by Jose Maria Sison, with himself elected as its chairman.	
1965	June 19	Republic Act No. 4221 divided old Samar into the new provinces of <u>Western Samar</u> , <u>Northern Samar</u> , and <u>Eastern Samar</u> .	[83]
	September	Taal Volcano in Batangas erupts, killing around 2,000 and damaging villages.	
	November 9	<u>Ferdinand Marcos</u> elected <u>President</u> of the <u>Republic of the Philippines</u> .	[1][137]
1966		Asian Development Bank establishes its new headquarters in Manila.	
	February	Philippine-American Assembly is held in Davao.	
	June 18	Old Mountain Province is divided into the new provinces of Benguet, <u>Mountain Province</u> , <u>Kalinga-Apayao</u> and <u>Ifugao</u> . (<i>Republic Act No. 4695</i>)	[83][19]
		Republic Act No. 4669 created the province of <u>Camiguin</u> , separating from <u>Misamis Oriental</u> .	[83]
		Republic Act No. 4849 created the province of <u>South Cotabato</u> , separating from <u>Empire Province of Cotabato</u> .	[83][138]
	July	Pres. Marcos signs the controversial Vietnam Aid Law.	
	July	The mayor of Candaba, Pampanga, also the president of the Anti-Huk Mayors League in the province, is killed in an ambush, an incident which was attributed to the Huks.	
	August	Congress approves the appropriation for the Philippine Civil Action Group (Philcag) to be sent to Vietnam.	
	September	The first batch of the battalion of the Philcag leaves the Philippines for South Vietnam.	
	September	An agreement is signed by U.S. Secretary of State <u>Dean Rusk</u> and Foreign Affairs Secy. <u>Narciso Ramos</u> , reducing the lease of military bases from 99 to 25 years, thus to expire in 1991.	
	October	Marcos administration hosts the Manila Summit with 6 countries.	
1967	January	Two buses carrying pilgrims collide and fall off a ravine south of Manila, killing more than 115 in what would be the country's worst road accident.	[139]
	February	Movement for the Advancement of Nationalism (MAN) is formed by nationalists from various sectors.	
	May 8	Old <u>Davao</u> is divided into the new provinces of <u>Davao del Norte</u> , <u>Davao del Sur</u> , and <u>Davao Oriental</u> . (<i>Republic Act No. 4867</i>)	[83][19]
	May 21	Ademonstration conducted by <u>Lapiang Malaya</u> , a peasant religious sect, ends in a violent disperse attempt by the <u>Philippine Constabulary</u> in Pasay, killing 33.	[93][140]
	June 17	Republic Act No. 4979 divided old <u>Agusan</u> into the new provinces of <u>Agusan del Norte</u> and <u>Agusan del Sur</u> .	[83]
	August 8	Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is formed in Bangkok, Thailand, with the Philippines as one of the five founding members.	
1968		First provincial television stations are established in <u>Cebu</u> , <u>Bacolod</u> , and <u>Dagupan</u> , all operated by <u>ABS-CBN</u> .	[40][131]

	March 18	<u>Jabidah massacre</u> : A group of trainees of a Muslim special forces unit, part of a controversial operation, are allegedly killed in <u>Corregidor</u> .	[140]
	August 2	<u>1968 Casiguran earthquake</u> and the collapse of <u>Ruby Tower</u>	
	September	Pres. Marcos signs into law a bill defining country's territorial waters in compliance with the United Nations and claiming Sabah as part of the country's territory, amidst protest from the Malaysians.	
	September	Pres. Marcos pardons 166 prisoners, including former Huk leader Luis Taruc.	
	December 26	Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP; then called CPP–Marxist–Leninist-Mao Tse-tung Thought or CPP–MLMTT) is reestablished by <u>Jose Maria Sison</u> and his colleagues in <u>Pangasinan</u> .	[31][112][137]
1969	March 29	New People's Army (NPA) is formally organized in <u>Tarlac</u> by <u>Bernabe Buscayno</u> (<i>Kumander Dante</i>) of <u>PKP</u> as the military arm of the <u>CPP</u> , upon merger with <u>Jose Maria Sison's</u> army.	[17][31][112][137]
	May 11	<u>Tuguegarao City, Cagayan</u> experienced heat at 42.2 degrees Celsius, the country's highest temperature ever recorded.	
	July 19	Miss Philippines <u>Gloria Diaz</u> was crowned <u>Miss Universe 1969</u> .	
	November 11	<u>Marcos re-elected President</u> of the <u>Republic of the Philippines</u> (second term).	[1][137]

1970s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1970		<u>Typhoon Patsy (Yoling)</u> is the most devastating typhoon to hit the country at that time.	[88]
	January 26–March	<u>First Quarter Storm</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ January 26 – It begins when protesting students confronted Pres. <u>Marcos</u> after his <u>Presidential Address</u> in the <u>Old Legislative Building, Manila</u>. ▪ January 30 – <u>Battle of Mendiola</u> occurs. ▪ February 18 & 26 – <u>People's Congresses</u> held in <u>Plaza Miranda</u>. ▪ March 3 – <u>People's March</u> is organized, route is from <u>Welcome Rotonda</u> to <u>Liwasang Bonifacio</u>. 	[93][137][140]
	April	Major rallies and riots held, protesting oil prices and fare costs.	
	June 27	Pres. <u>Marcos</u> publicly endorses the <u>Barrio Self-Defense Units</u> , later <u>Civilian Home Defense Forces</u> .	[140]
	November 17	Elections for 315 members of a Constitutional Convention held.	
	November 27	Pope Paul VI makes his first <u>papal visit</u> in the Philippines, but survived an <u>assassination attempt</u> by <u>Benjamín Mendoza y Amor Flores</u> at <u>Manila International Airport</u> .	
	December 29	Members of the <u>New People's Army</u> , led by Lt. <u>Victor Corpuz</u> , raid the armory of the <u>Philippine Military Academy</u> .	[141]
1971		<u>Moro National Liberation Front</u> is established by <u>Nur Misuari</u> .	
	February	<u>Diliman commune</u>	[93]
	June	<u>Manili massacre</u>	

	June 1	The Constitutional Convention assembles to rewrite the 1935 Constitution. The Convention elects former Pres. <u>Carlos Garcia</u> as its head.	[137]
	June 14	Death of <u>Carlos Garcia</u> , former Philippine President; another former Pres. <u>Diosdado Macapagal</u> succeeds as the president of the Constitutional Convention.	[88]
	August 21	Plaza Miranda is bombed during the Liberal Party's election campaign, seriously injuring some opposition personalities.	[36][93][137][142]
	August 22	Pres. Marcos suspends the <u>Writ of Habeas Corpus</u> following the Plaza Miranda bombing.	[36]
	September	U.S. operations in Sangley Point Naval Base terminated.	
	September 10	Provincehood of <u>Quirino</u> (<i>Republic Act No. 6394</i>), former sub-province independent from <u>Nueva Vizcaya</u> .	[83][80]
	September 17	Provincehood of <u>Siquijor</u> (<i>Republic Act No. 6398</i>), former sub-province independent from <u>Negros Oriental</u> .	[83][80]
	October 10	Leonardo "Nardong Putik" Manecio, one of the most notorious gangsters and dubbed as <u>Cavite's</u> public enemy No. 1 was killed in <u>Imus</u> in a highway shootout with <u>NBI</u> agents.	[130]
	November	Philippine Senate election, 1971	
1972		Suspicious bombing incidents increase all over the country. The MNLF launches its campaign for the independence of the Muslim provinces.	
		<u>Parliamentary</u> form of government is approved by the <u>Constitutional Convention</u> .	[137]
	January	Pres. Marcos restores the <u>Writ of Habeas Corpus</u>	
	June	<i>Daily Express</i> is established; Martial Law era newspaper later sequestered by <u>Aquino</u> government.	[40]
	August	<i>Quasha decision</i> : Supreme Court decides on American ownership rights.	
	September 13	Sen. <u>Ninoy Aquino</u> exposes <i>Oplan Sagittarius</i> , a top-secret plan to place the capital under military control.	[93][137][143]
	September 21	Pres. <u>Marcos</u> signs the <u>Martial Law</u> edict (<i>Proclamation No. 1081</i>) to be imposed nationwide; at that time not publicly announced.	[93][126][140][142][143][144]
	September 22	Defense Minister <u>Juan Ponce Enrile</u> survives a staged assassination attempt.	[93][137][143]
		Pres. <u>Marcos</u> announces that he had placed the entire country under <u>martial law</u> , with the earlier "ambush" as a pretext.	[93][137][143]
		Media establishments and wire agencies are ordered to be closed.	[40][93][126][144]
		Sen. <u>Aquino</u> arrested.	[93][137][143]
	September 23	The implementation of <u>martial law</u> is officially announced.	[1][93][143]
		Public utilities as well as media outlets, except some including newspaper <i>Daily Express</i> and television and radio stations of <u>Karlaon Broadcasting System</u> , are shut down and seized by the <u>government</u> .	[40][93][126][143]
		Media and opposition figures, including three other Senators, are arrested.	[40][93][137][143][144]

	September 26	The whole country is proclaimed a land reform area and an Agrarian Reform Program is decreed.	
		The first major armed defiance of martial law takes place in Lanao del Sur	
	October	Land reform program issued (<i>Presidential Decree 27</i>)	
	October 22	The battle between the MNLF and the government troops ends with the latter regaining control of the city.	
	November 29	The Constitutional Convention passes the new Constitution of the Philippines.	
	December	First Lady Imelda Marcos survives an assassination attempt.	
1973		Misuari leaves The Country for Libya to solicit armed support from Muslim countries for the war in Mindanao.	
	January 10–15	A plebiscite referendum is held among the citizens' assemblies to ratify the <u>new Constitution</u> , which would become effective.	[93][137][141]
	January 15	Chinese drug lord Lim Seng is executed by firing squad in public in <u>Fort Bonifacio</u> for drug trafficking.	[141]
	January 17	Pres. Marcos declares the approval of the <u>1973 Constitution</u> , orders <u>Congress padlocked</u> .	[1][93][141]
	March 1	<u>Philippine News Agency</u> established	[16]
	March 31	<u>Supreme Court</u> upholds the validity of the <u>1973 Constitution</u> .	[93][137]
	April	The National Democratic Front (NDF), the united front organization of the Communist Party of the Philippines, is formally organized.	
	May	<i>Masagana 99</i> program launched	
	July 2	<u>San Juanico Bridge</u> , connecting <u>Samar</u> and <u>Leyte</u> islands, is inaugurated.	[80]
	July 21	Miss Philippines <u>Margarita Moran</u> was crowned <u>Miss Universe 1973</u> .	
	July 27	Marcos' term as president extended by virtue of a <u>referendum</u> , which was later proven as a hoax	
	September 27	Provincehood of <u>Tawi-Tawi</u> (<i>Presidential Decree No. 302</i>), separating from <u>Sulu</u> .	[27][83]
	November 22	Old <u>Cotabato</u> is divided into the new provinces of <u>North Cotabato</u> (later renamed Cotabato, 1984), <u>Maguindanao</u> , and <u>Sultan Kudarat</u> . (<i>PD 341</i>)	[28][29][83]
	December 27	Provincehood of <u>Basilan</u> (<i>PD 356</i>)	[29][83]
1974	February	Jolo is occupied and burned by Muslim forces.	
	February 27	Presidential appointments to local elective positions declared legal by virtue of another referendum	
	March 11	<u>Japanese Lt. Hiroo Onoda</u> formally surrenders in a ceremony held in <u>Malacañang Palace</u> after staying for years in the <u>Lubang Island</u> .	[141]
	June	First Filipino All-Muslim Congress held in Marawi City.	
	July	Parity rights amendment as stated in 1955 Laurel–Langley Trade Act expired.	
	July 21	<u>Miss Universe 1974</u> , its 23rd pageant, was held in <u>Manila</u> .	[126]
	September	Jose Diokno is ordered by Pres. Marcos to be released.	

	September	Barangay status is reorganized and Sep 21 is declared Barangay Day (<i>Presidential Decree 557</i>).	
	September 17	Supreme Court upholds the declaration of <u>martial law</u> and dismisses petitions regarding <i>habeas corpus</i> .	[93]
	October	Secretary-general of the old communist party Felicisimo Macapagal signs a memorandum of cooperation with the President's efforts.	
	December 24	Aclassified wire revealing the so-called <i>Rolex 12</i> is submitted by the American Embassy in <u>Manila</u> to the <u>Secretary of State</u> in <u>Washington, D.C.</u>	[140]
1975	February	Primitivo Mijares defects from the government.	
	February	Third referendum, asking for continuation of exercising the Presidential powers, held.	
	April 4	Ninoy Aquino starts his hunger strike for his refusal to recognize military court's jurisdiction on charges against him.	[94][141]
	April 9	<u>Philippine Basketball Association</u> founded	[141]
	June	Diplomatic relations with People's Republic of China formalized.	
	June	Primitivo Mijares testifies in the U.S. Congress on the alleged corruption and abuses of the government.	
	October 2	<u>Thrilla in Manila</u>	[126][141]
	November 1	Pres. Marcos issues <i>Presidential Decree No. 824</i> , establishing <u>Metro Manila</u> and creating the Metropolitan Manila Commission (MMC).	[26]
1976	January 4	<u>New people's Army Spokesman Satur Ocampo</u> arrested	
	August 17	An earthquake of 7.8 magnitude and a following tsunami (flood wave) hit <u>Mindanao</u> , killing an estimated 8,000 people on and off the coast.	[36]
	August 26	<u>Kumander Dante</u> of the New People's Army arrested	[137]
	October 16	<u>Martial Law</u> allowed to extend by virtue of a <u>plebiscite</u>	[93]
	December 23	Tripoli Agreement is signed between the Philippine Government and the secessionist group <u>Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)</u> in <u>Tripoli, Libya</u> .	[31][91]
1977	January 20	The Armed Forces of the Philippines enters into a ceasefire agreement with the MNLF.	
	March 4	President Marcos issues a decree creating the autonomous <u>Bangsamoro Islamic Government</u>	
	August	Pres. Marcos announces amnesty for persons found guilty of subversion.	
	August 22	Imposition of curfew hours lifted	[93]
	September 2	<u>Archimedes Trajano</u> found dead, murdered	[140][141]
	October	<u>Eugenio Lopez Jr.</u> and <u>Sergio Osmeña III</u> escaped from detention in <u>Fort Bonifacio</u> and flee to the United States.	
	November 10	<u>CPP head Jose Maria Sison</u> arrested	[93][137]
	November 25	The military court finds Ninoy Aquino, Bernabe Buscayno and Victor Corpuz guilty of their charges and sentences them to death by firing squad; but sentence never imposed.	[94][137][141]

	December 16	A referendum is held, the result of which again empowers the President to continue in office, and to become Prime Minister as well.	
1978	April 7	Members of the <u>Interim Batasang Pambansa</u> are <u>elected</u> .	[1][93][137]
	June	Inauguration of Interim Batasang Pambansa with Pres. Marcos as its Prime Minister.	
	October 5	<u>Jesus is Lord Church</u> led by <u>Eddie Villanueva</u> , a former activist and professor was established.	
1979	January	U.S. military bases agreement amended.	
	April 10	President Ferdinand Marcos issues Presidential Decree No. 1616 creating the <u>Intramuros Administration</u>	[145]
	May	Regional assembly elections held in Mindanao.	
	May–June	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development is held in the Philippine International Convention Center.	
	July 30	<u>Eat Bulaga!</u> , the longest running noon-time variety show in the Philippines, premiered on RPN. It was also aired on <u>ABS-CBN</u> from 1989 to 1995 and on <u>GMA Network</u> since 1995.	
	August 13	<u>Aurora province</u> was established by <u>Batas Pambansa Blg. 7</u> .	
	October 31	<u>Project Gintong Alay</u> , a national sports program was commenced.	
	November	Construction of a nuclear-power plant in Bataan is ordered to be stopped.	
	December	<u>Ninoy Aquino</u> is released from detention for the first time after given a furlough.	[137]

1980s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1980		The Philippines' first <u>local elections</u> under the martial law era is held amid wide boycotts.	[1][137]
	April 22	<u>MV Don Juan</u> and oil tanker <u>MT Tacloban City</u> collide in <u>Tablas Strait off Mindoro</u> , killing 176.	[91][146]
	May	<u>Kilusang Mayo Uno</u> (KMU) organized	
	May	Pres. Marcos allows <u>Ninoy Aquino</u> to flee to the <u>U.S.</u> for his medical treatment.	[137]
1981	January 17	<u>Martial law</u> lifted (<u>Proclamation 2045</u>)	[1][93][137][142]
	February 17–21	<u>Pope John Paul II</u> visited the Philippines for his first papal visit.	[1][93][126]
	April 7	Executive Committee is created by a constitutional amendment <u>as ratified in a plebiscite</u> .	[93]
	June 16	<u>1981 Philippine general election and referendum</u> (<u>Ferdinand Marcos</u> re-elected to a third term).	[1][93][137][142]
	June 30	Inauguration of Pres. Marcos; Finance Minister <u>Cesar Virata</u> is elected Prime Minister by the <u>Batasang Pambansa</u>	
	November 17	Accident during the construction of the <u>Manila Film Center</u> , 169 were killed.	

1982		<u>Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM) formed</u>	[137]
	January	International Film Festival is held in the Manila Film Center.	
	April	United Nationalist Democratic Opposition formed.	
	May	Barangay elections held for the first time.	
	December	Newspapers <i>We Forum</i> and <i>Malaya</i> are shut down by the President for engaging in "black propaganda."	
1983	August 21	Sen. <u>Benigno Aquino Jr.</u> is assassinated at then <u>Manila International Airport</u> .	[1][16][36][40][93] [126][137][140][142][144] [147][148]
	August 31	Approximately seven million people attends funeral procession of <u>Ninoy Aquino</u> which turned into a rally, the longest and largest in history.	[93][137]
	November 21	Martyrdom of <u>Good Shepherd Sisters</u>	[140]
1984	January 27	Executive Committee is abolished and the <u>Office of the Vice President</u> is restored through a constitutional amendment <u>as ratified in a plebiscite</u> .	[93]
	February	"Tarlac to Tarmac" march is staged by opposition and coalition groups.	
	May 14	<u>1984 Philippine parliamentary election</u>	[1][137][147]
	July	National Assembly convenes; Prime Minister Virata reconfirmed; Nicanor Yniguez elected Speaker.	
	August 19	El Shaddai DWXI Prayer Partners Foundation International, Inc. led by <u>Bro. Mike Z. Velarde</u> , a geological engineer and movie producer was established.	
	September 1	Typhoon Nitang struck the Philippines. It killed 1,492 people and 1,856 more were injured. Roughly 1.6 million people were affected in the country.	
	November 14	Mayor <u>Cesar Climaco</u> assassinated	[140]
	December 1	<u>Manila LRT Line 1</u> opened as the Southeast Asia's first rail line.	
1985	July	Pres. Marcos transfers the control of the <u>Integrated National Police</u> from <u>Defense Ministry</u> to the presidential control.	[137]
	August	Opposition Parliament members file impeachment charges against Pres. <u>Marcos</u> .	[137][147]
	September 20	A massacre in <u>Escalante, Negros Occidental</u> kills at least 20 people.	[140][149]
	October 18	Typhoon Dot (<u>Saling</u>) landfalls on the country, leaves at least 101 people dead.	[149]
	October 21	Marchers joining the five-day <u>Lakbayan</u> rally are shot by the police at Taft Avenue before reaching <u>Liwasang Bonifacio</u> , leaving a number of deaths.	[140]
	October 28	Congressional and U.S. intelligence sources report that Pres. <u>Marcos</u> was diagnosed with a fatal illness.	[93]
	November 3	Pres. <u>Marcos</u> announces in a television interview that he would set a <u>snap elections</u> .	[1][93][142][147][150]

	December 2	AFP Chief of Staff Gen. <u>Fabian Ver</u> and 26 others accused of conspiracy in the assassination of <u>Ninoy Aquino</u> are acquitted by <u>Sandiganbayan</u> .	[1][93][137][147][150]
1986	February 7	<u>1986 Philippine presidential election</u>	[1][93][137][142][144][147][148][150]
	February 9	Thirty-five COMELEC computer workers led by Linda Kapunan walk out at <u>PICC</u> , protesting alleged cheating of <u>election</u> results.	[93][137][140][147][150]
	February 11	Opposition <u>Antique</u> former Gov. <u>Evelio Javier</u> is assassinated during the canvassing of <u>election</u> results.	[137][147]
	February 15	<u>Batasang Pambansa</u> declares <u>Marcos</u> and <u>Arturo Tolentino</u> as re-elected President and elected vice-president, respectively. Twenty-six Assembly members walk out before the proclamation.	[93][137][142][150]
	February 16	<u>Marcos'</u> opponent <u>Corazon Aquino</u> , widow of <u>Benigno Aquino Jr.</u> , is proclaimed President in <u>Tagumpay ng Bayan</u> rally in <u>Rizal Park</u> and calls for a civil disobedience campaign as a protest.	[93][137][150]
	February 22–25	EDSA I Revolution ousts Pres. <u>Marcos</u> ; <u>Corazon Cojuangco–Aquino</u> becomes President. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ February 22 – Defense Minister <u>Juan Ponce Enrile</u> and Constabulary Chief Gen. <u>Fidel Ramos</u> withdraw from the <u>Marcos</u> administration. Crowd gather outside camps <u>Crame</u> and <u>Aguinaldo</u>. <u>RAM</u> joins with them as attempted coup prevented. Cardinal <u>Jaime Sin</u> urges the public on a growing revolt. ▪ February 23 – People flock to two camps, and <u>Ortigas Avenue</u> and <u>EDSA</u>, to join with <u>Enrile</u> and <u>Ramos</u> and express support for <u>Cojuangco–Aquino</u> as the real new president. Marine forces targeting them are stopped. ▪ February 24 – Attacks occur in <u>Camp Aguinaldo</u>, <u>Villamor Airbase</u>, and <u>Malacañang</u>; air force unit joins with rebels; reformists take over government-owned <u>MBS-4</u>. ▪ February 25 – <u>Cojuangco–Aquino</u> is sworn in as president by Senior Associate Justice <u>Claudio Teehankee</u>, and <u>Salvador Laurel</u> as vice-president by Justice <u>Vicente Abad Santos</u>, at <u>Club Filipino</u> in <u>San Juan</u>. <u>Aquino</u> appoints <u>Enrile</u> as Defense Secretary and <u>Ramos</u> as <u>AFP</u> Chief of Staff. <u>Marcos</u> also holds his own inauguration as television stations covering the ceremonies are destroyed by rebels, however at evening, he and his family are transported by helicopters to <u>Clark Air Base</u>. 	[1][82][88][91][93][126][137][140][142][144][147][148][150][151][152]
	February 26	From <u>Clark Air Base</u> , <u>Marcos</u> finally leave the country aboard <u>U.S.</u> planes to <u>Guam</u> and to <u>Hawaii</u> .	[88][137]
	February 28	<u>Presidential Commission on Good Government</u> is formed by Pres. <u>Aquino</u> .	
	March 5	<u>CPP</u> founder <u>Jose Maria Sison</u> and <u>NPA</u> founder <u>Dante Buscayno</u> are freed by Pres. <u>Cojuangco–Aquino</u> .	[17]
	March 25	Pres. <u>Aquino</u> declares a revolutionary government, abolishes <u>Interim Batasang Pambansa</u> and the <u>1973 Constitution</u> and adopts <u>Freedom Constitution (Proclamation No. 3)</u> .	[150]
	July 6	Former Vice Pres. <u>Arturo Tolentino</u> , with groups of armed military officers and <u>Marcos</u> loyalists, occupies the <u>Manila Hotel</u> and declares himself as "acting" President; they are forced to surrender after the failure of the <u>coup</u> that lasted until the 8th.	[91][153]
	July 22	<u>DZMM</u> of <u>ABS–CBN</u> is established as the first post-revolution AM radio station.	[154]
		<u>DWKO</u> established as the first post-revolution FM radio station.	

	September 13	The Mt. Data Peace Accord is signed in Mt. Data in <u>Bauko</u> , <u>Mountain Province</u> , between the <u>Philippine Government</u> and the <u>separatist Cordillera Bodong Administration–Cordillera People's Liberation Army</u> , involving cessation of hostilities that led to a creation of <u>an administrative region</u> .	[27]
	November 22	<u>Acoup attempt</u> called "God Save the Queen" is reportedly discovered by the government.	[150][153]
1987	January 22	<u>Mendiola massacre</u> : Thirteen from the farmers are killed in clashes with the forces of policemen and soldiers at <u>Mendiola Bridge</u> in <u>Manila</u> during their protest rally.	[91][150]
	January 27–29	<u>Pro-Marcos rebel soldiers</u> , led by Col. <u>Oscar Canlas</u> , <u>seize GMA Network</u> compound, for almost 3 days, and military bases in <u>Sangley Point</u> , <u>Cavite</u> and in <u>Pasay</u> wherein an assault with <u>government military forces</u> results in the death of a mutineer and 16 injuries.	[91][150][153]
	February 2	The <u>1987 constitution</u> , drafted by the <u>Constitutional Commission</u> , is ratified in a <u>plebiscite</u> .	[150][155]
	February 11	A <u>new constitution</u> is declared ratified, replacing the "freedom constitution."	[1]
	April 18	<u>Araid</u> is staged by 56 rebel soldiers on <u>Fort Bonifacio</u> , a rebel soldier dies.	[88][150][153]
	May 11	<u>1987 Philippine legislative election</u> ; the first free elections held in almost two decades and under the <u>new constitution</u> .	[1][150]
	July	<u>Aplot to take over MIA</u> discovered, with four military officers arrested.	[150][153]
	July 15	The <u>Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)</u> is created through <u>Executive Order No. 220</u> signed by <u>Pres. Cojuangco–Aquino</u> , consisting of, from <u>Region 1</u> , the provinces of <u>Abra</u> , <u>Benguet</u> and <u>Mountain Province</u> , and <u>Baguio</u> , and from <u>Region 2</u> , the provinces of <u>Kalinga-Apayao</u> and <u>Ifugao</u> .	[85][27]
	August 28–29	A <u>coup attempt</u> , said to be the bloodiest of the attempts against <u>Pres. Aquino</u> , is launched by rebel soldiers of <u>RAM</u> , led by Col. <u>Gregorio Honasan</u> , with assaults on <u>Malacañang Palace</u> , <u>Camp Aguinaldo</u> , <u>Villamor Air Base</u> , various television stations, and military camps in <u>Pampanga</u> and <u>Cebu</u> resulting in 53 fatalities and over 200 injuries; prevented on the 29th as <u>Honasan</u> evades arrest.	[1][36][88][91][142] [150][153]
	October 18	Canonization of <u>San Lorenzo Ruiz</u> , the first Filipino saint	[88]
	November 25	<u>Super Typhoon Sisang</u> slammed into <u>Luzon</u> , killing 1,063 people.	
December 20	<u>Interisland passenger ferry MV Doña Paz</u> , said to be overloaded, and oil tanker <u>MT Vector</u> collide and sink at <u>Tablas Strait</u> between <u>Marinduque</u> and <u>Oriental Mindoro</u> provinces and <u>Tablas Island</u> ; death toll later estimated to be 4,386; the deadliest maritime disaster in peacetime world history.	[1][82][88][91][146] [156][157][158][159]	
1988	January 18	<u>Local elections</u> are held under the new <u>constitution</u> .	[1]
	April 2	Military reports that Col. <u>Honasan</u> , who led the August 1987 coup attempt, escapes from his prison ship in <u>Manila Bay</u> .	[88]
	June 10	<u>Pres. Cojuangco–Aquino</u> signs the <u>Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARP)</u> into law (<u>Republic Act No. 6657</u>), providing land reform for farmers; to be effective within 10 years; later extended.	[91][19]

	October	Former Pres. <u>Marcos</u> and <u>his wife</u> are charged in the United States regarding illegal money transfer.	[1]
	October 17	Interior Bases Agreement was signed by the Philippines and United States.	
	October 23–24	<u>Typhoon Unsang</u> struck into <u>Luzon</u> .	
	October 24	Interisland ferry <u>MV Doña Marilyn</u> sinks off <u>Leyte</u> during a typhoon, killing 389.	[91][146][156][157]
1989	January 5	Camp Cawa-Cawa in <u>Zamboanga City</u> is seized by some soldiers following the <u>hostage crisis</u> wherein seven people were taken hostage by <u>Rizal Alih</u> and killed in an air strike.	[88][91]
	April 21	U.S. Army Col. <u>James Rowe</u> is assassinated by the Communists; <u>incident prompts the issue</u> of removal of the U.S. military bases from the country.	[1]
	August 1	Pres. <u>Cojuangco–Aquino</u> signs <u>Republic Act No. 6734</u> (the Organic Act), a law creating the <u>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</u> , giving limited autonomy to the Muslim provinces.	[1][80]
	August 13–15	<u>Davao hostage crisis</u> : <u>Felipe Pugoy</u> and <u>Mohammad Nasser Samparini</u> , perpetrators of an earlier hostage-taking incident in <u>Davao Penal Colony</u> on April, lead the prisoners who take five people hostage in <u>Davao Metrodiscom</u> ; ending in gunfights with the authorities resulting in the death of the hostages as well as some hostage takers.	[91]
	September 28	Death of <u>Ferdinand Marcos</u> , former Philippine President	[1][88][93]
	October 1–13	Typhoons <u>Angela (Rubing)</u> , <u>Dan (Saling)</u> , and <u>Elsie (Tasing)</u> impact the country in two weeks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Super typhoon <u>Angela (Rubing)</u>, causes 119 fatalities and \$8 million worth of damage. ▪ Typhoon <u>Dan (Saling)</u> leaves 58 dead and hundreds of thousands homeless. ▪ Typhoon <u>Elsie (Tasing)</u> leaves 47 dead, \$35.4 million worth of damage, and 332 thousand people homeless. 	[88]
	November 19	<u>Aplebiscite</u> is held in <u>ARMM</u> , resulting in the ratification of <u>RA 6734</u> that established the region, with the inclusion of the provinces of <u>Lanao del Sur</u> (except <u>Marawi City</u>), <u>Maguindanao</u> , <u>Sulu</u> and <u>Tawi-Tawi</u> .	[29][80]
	December 1–9	A <u>coup attempt</u> is <u>launched</u> by <u>RAM</u> under Col. <u>Honasan</u> and <u>Marcos loyalists</u> under retired Gen. <u>Jose Ma. Zumel</u> , with <u>Malacañang</u> bombarded on the 1st and several military bases seized; rebels surrender on the 9th; the most serious <u>attempt</u> against Pres. <u>Aquino</u> with 99 casualties.	[1][88][142][150][153]



Ferdinand Marcos: The tenth President of the Philippines, The longest-term held in office.

Corason Aquino: The 11th President of the Philippines, The First-women held in office.

1990s

Year	Date	Event	Source
1990		Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao is officially created.	[1]
	March 4	Hotel Delfino in Tuguegarao, Cagayan is seized by suspended Gov. Rodolfo Aguinaldo and his armed men of 200, followed by a gunfight intending to kill them, with a checkpoint shootout, where 14 found dead and 10 injured.	[88]
	June	U.S. Peace Corps removed 261 volunteers from the country amid Communist threats.	[1]
	July 16	Luzon earthquake: An earthquake with a surface wave magnitude of 7.8, whose epicenter was recorded in Nueva Ecija, hits Northern and Central Luzon, affecting Cabanatuan, Dagupan, and Baguio cities, and parts of Nueva Ecija and Pangasinan provinces, causing a death toll of an estimated 1,621 and estimated damages worth ₱15 billion; produces a 125-km long ground rupture stretching from the municipalities of Dingalan to Cuyapo; strongest and costliest in the island since 1970.	[1][88][91][142][160]
	September	Sixteen military members are convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment regarding the 1983 assassination of Sen. Aquino.	[1]
	October 4–6	A raid is staged by mutinying soldiers on an army base in Mindanao on the dawn of 4th; Brig. Gen. Danilo Lim and 21 others capitulate to the government on the 6th.	[88]
		Col. Alexander Noble stages a coup in Mindanao and seizes two military garrisons in Cagayan de Oro and Butuan cities.	[153]
	November 12	Typhoon Mike (<i>Ruping</i>) hits Visayas, affecting Cebu City, Bacolod, and other key cities.	[1][142]
1991	January 29	Merger of the Philippine Constabulary with the Integrated National Police to form the Philippine National Police.	
	June 12–15	Pinatubo eruption: Series of major eruptions from the dormant Mount Pinatubo, the most explosive occurred on the 15th, and worsened by Typhoon Yunya (<i>Diding</i>) causing massive lahar flows, affecting densely populated areas of Zambales, Tarlac and Pampanga; killing 847 people; total damages at least ₱12 billion; the second largest volcanic eruption of the 20th century.	[1][88][91][142][160]

	September 16	Senate votes, 12–11, to reject a Treaty of Friendship, Peace and Cooperation between the U.S. and Philippines, an agreement for renewal of American military bases in the Philippines in exchange for aid, forcing them to leave the country.	[27][28][91][142][150]
	October 10	The <u>Local Government Code</u> is signed into law.	[29]
	November	Former First Lady <u>Imelda Marcos</u> returns to the country to face charges against her.	[1]
		U.S. closes and surrenders <u>Clark Air Base</u> .	[91][150]
	November 4–5	Tropical Storm <u>Uring</u> lashes into <u>Eastern Visayas</u> , leaving 8,000 people dead as a result of widespread flooding in the coastal city of <u>Ormoc, Leyte</u> .	
		Terrorist group <u>Abu Sayyaf</u> is founded by <u>Abdurajak Janjalani</u> , separated from the <u>Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)</u> in which he was a former member.	[1][91]
1992	January	Former First Lady <u>Marcos</u> is arrested and later released on charges regarding her accounts in Switzerland.	[1]
	March 16	Provincehood of <u>Sarangani (Republic Act No. 7228)</u> , separating from <u>South Cotabato</u> .	[85]
	May 11	1992 Philippine general election, the first under the 1987 Constitution (<u>Fidel V. Ramos</u> and <u>Joseph E. Estrada</u> are elected president and vice president, respectively.)	[1][88][142]
		<u>Biliran province</u> was established through <u>RA 7160</u> .	
	May 22	<u>Guimaras province</u> was established through <u>RA 7160</u> .	
	September 30	U.S. forces leave <u>Subic Bay Naval Base</u> upon its turn over to the Philippines.	[1][142]
	November 24	<u>Subic Bay Naval Base</u> closes as it is turned over to the local government, with a last batch of American soldiers finally leaving <u>Naval Air Station Cubi Point</u> and returning to the U.S., ending its military presence in the country.	[28][91][142][161]
		Pres. <u>Ramos</u> signs the <u>Anti-Subversion Act of 1992</u> .	[1]
1993	July 2	A floating pagoda sinks in the annual <u>Bocau River Festival</u> in <u>Bocau</u> , <u>Bulacan</u> , 279 devotees drown.	[88][156]
	September	Marcos funeral: Remains of former Pres. <u>Marcos</u> return in the country upon permission from the government; are interred later in his hometown of <u>Batac</u> .	[1][91]
	September 24	Former First Lady <u>Imelda Marcos</u> is found by <u>Sandiganbayan</u> guilty of <u>corruption</u> and sentenced to 18–24 years in prison.	[1][88][162]
	December	Numerous bomb attacks in <u>Davao City</u> , targeting a church and two mosques, kill at least two and injure 150.	[91]
		Pres. <u>Ramos</u> signs <u>Republic Act 7659</u> reinstating capital punishment for selected crimes, which is banned in the <u>1987 Constitution</u> .	[1][91]
1994	January	The government and the <u>Moro National Liberation Front</u> sign a ceasefire agreement, aiming to end guerrilla war.	[1]
	March 29	The Philippines first makes its connection to the Internet, with <u>Philippine Network Foundation</u> connects to the United States' <u>Sprint</u> via a 64 kbit/s link.	[40][88]
	June	A5-day conference on <u>East Timor</u> held in <u>Manila</u> ends with an agreement to form a coalition for then <u>Indonesian</u> territory.	[1]

	July	<u>Abu Sayyaf</u> group massacres 15 Christian civilians in Basilan and holds 19 others hostage; most of the captives are freed later following a rescue mission, while <u>Lamitan</u> parish priest Fr. Cirilo Nacorda is freed on August after being turned over by the group to the <u>Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)</u> .	[91]
	October	Series of terror attacks of the MILF in parts of North Cotabato result in the death of 50 people from both the rebel and government sides and displace thousands from four municipalities.	[91]
	November 15	<u>Mindoro earthquake</u>	
	December 2	Singaporean freighter <u>Kota Suria</u> and ferry <u>MV Cebu City</u> collides in <u>Manila Bay</u> , killing about 140.	[146][156][157]
	December 11	Abomb explodes on board a <u>Philippine Airlines</u> plane during a test run as part of the <u>Bojinka plot</u> , a planned attack for the assassination of <u>Pope John Paul II</u> during his 1995 visit, killing a passenger.	[88][163][164][165]
		<u>Abu Sayyaf</u> launches a series of bombings in <u>Zamboanga City</u> , killing 71.	[91]
1995	January	<u>Bojinka plot</u> is discovered following a chemical fire in an apartment in <u>Manila</u> .	[1][88][165][166]
	January 10–15	Pope John Paul II visits the Philippines and presides over the country's first <u>World Youth Day</u> in <u>Manila</u> .	[1][88]
	February	<u>Philippine Navy</u> sights ships and structures being built, all by the Chinese, in <u>Mischief Reef (Panganiban Reef)</u> in the South China Sea off <u>Palawan</u> ; causing <u>Manila</u> to file legal diplomatic actions against <u>Beijing</u> over continuous occupation of the <u>Kalayaan Island Group</u> , and further resistance between the Philippines and China.	[1][91]
	February 14	<u>Old Kalinga-Apayao</u> is divided into separate provinces of <u>Kalinga</u> and <u>Apayao</u> . (<i>Republic Act No. 7878</i>)	[19][85]
	April 3	<u>Abu Sayyaf</u> rebels <u>raid Ipil town</u> , wherein they burn the town center and kill 53 people.	[1][91]
	April 30	President Ramos inaugurated the opening of <u>Subic International Airport</u> (formerly a United States military base). This indicates growth after the removal of military bases in the country.	
	May 17	<u>Kuratong Baleleng case</u>	
	October 31	<u>Super Typhoon Rosing</u>	
	November 27	The construction of the <u>Skyway project</u> was initiated, the biggest infrastructure project in the country that was intended to ease the flow of traffic in <u>Metro Manila</u> .	
1996	March 18	Fire razes <u>Ozone Disco Bar</u> in <u>Quezon City</u> , killing more than 158, including students.	[160][167]
	March 24	<u>Marcopper mining disaster</u> in <u>Marinduque</u> occurs; one of the largest mining disasters in history.	[88][167]
	September 2	The <u>Final Peace Agreement</u> between the Philippine Government and the <u>Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF)</u> , led by <u>Nur Misuari</u> , is signed at the <u>Malacañan Palace</u> ; implementing the <u>1976 Tripoli Agreement</u> .	[1][91][167]
	November 24–25	<u>8th Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Summit</u> was held in <u>Subic</u> .	[167]
1997	July	<u>Asian financial crisis</u> hits the country; causes decreasing economic growth in the Philippines.	[1][88][91]

	October 29	Pres. <u>Ramos</u> signs <u>Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (Republic Act No. 8371)</u> , with the creation of <u>National Commission on Indigenous Peoples (NCIP)</u> .	[29][31]
1998	January 30	Provincehood of <u>Compostela Valley (Republic Act No. 8470)</u> , separating from <u>Davao del Norte</u> .	[85]
	February 2	A <u>Cebu Pacific</u> plane hits <u>Mt. Sumagaya</u> in <u>Claveria, Misamis Oriental</u> , killing 104 on board.	[135][136][168]
	May 11	<u>1998 Philippine general election (Joseph Estrada is elected)</u>	[169][170][171]
	June 12	Celebrations for Centennial of Philippine Independence begins, with 2-day activities held.	[88][91]
	June–September	Dry spell felt in 16 regions amid country's four-year growth, with ₱9 billion worth of agricultural damages.	[88]
	September 18	Passenger ferry <u>Princess of the Orient</u> sinks off <u>Fortune Island</u> during a typhoon, killing 150.	[146][156][157]
		<u>Abu Sayyaf</u> founder <u>Abdurajak Janjalani</u> dies in a police encounter.	[91]
1999	February 5	Rape convict <u>Leo Echegaray</u> is executed by lethal injection at the <u>New Bilibid Prison</u> in <u>Muntinlupa</u> ; the first Filipino to be meted the death penalty since its reinstatement in 1993; yet the country's first public execution since 1976, and also of that method.	[1][82][88][89][91]
	May	<u>New Visiting Forces Agreement (VFA)</u> with the United States is ratified by the <u>Senate</u> , returning American military presence in the country.	[1][91]
	August 3	About 60 people died and 378 houses buried when a massive landslide, caused by <u>Typhoon Olga (Ising)</u> , occurs in <u>Cherry Hills subdivision</u> in <u>Antipolo, Rizal</u> .	[88]



The eruption column of Mount Pinatubo on June 12, 1991, three days before the climactic eruption.

21st century

2000s

Year	Date	Event	Source
2000	March 15	Pres. Estrada's government declares an "all-out-war" against the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF).	[91]
	April 19	An <i>Air Philippines</i> plane crashes in the hills of Island Garden City of Samal, Davao del Norte, killing all 131 on board; the worst aviation disaster in country's history.	[82][91][135][136][168]
	April 12	Cargo vessel <i>Annahada</i> sinks off Jolo Island, killing 159.	[146][156][157]
	April 23	Twenty-one foreigners are abducted by Abu Sayyaf extremists from Sipadan Island, Malaysia and are later brought to Jolo Island; hostage crisis lasts five months.	[91][169]
	May	A computer virus is released by a student, damaging around 45 million computers worldwide.	[91]
	May 25	A <i>Philippine Airlines</i> plane is hijacked by an armed man, who later died in a failed jump attempt.	[172]
	July 9	Fall of Camp Abubakar: Camp Abubakar in Maguindanao is captured by the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) from the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF), as part of a campaign against Moro insurgency in Mindanao.	[91][169]
	July 10	More than 200 people are killed in a trash slide in Payatas, Quezon City.	[91]
	November 13	Pres. Estrada is the first incumbent president to be impeached by House of Representatives on accusations regarding <i>jueteng</i> money;	[1][88][91][169][170][173]
	December 7	The Senate formally initiates the impeachment trial against Pres. Estrada presided by Chief Justice Hilario Davide Jr.	[173][174][175]
December 30	Rizal Day bombings: Series of terrorist bombings occur in Metro Manila, with 22 fatalities and more than 120 injuries.	[88][91][174]	

2001	January 16–20	<p><u>EDSA II Revolution</u> ousts Pres. <u>Estrada</u>; Vice-Pres. <u>Gloria Macapagal Arroyo</u> becomes the 14th president of the Philippines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ January 16 – Prosecutors of the trial walk out after senators voted, 11–10, not to open the second envelope containing the documents of evidences against Pres. <u>Estrada</u>, regarding his supposed link to a bank account purportedly containing kickbacks from an illegal numbers game; crowd start to gather in the <u>People Power Shrine</u> and conduct the mass rallies, calling for his resignation. ▪ January 17 – Impeachment trial aborted. ▪ January 19 – High-ranking military and police officials, including <u>Defense Secy. Orlando Mercado</u>, <u>AFP Chief of Staff Gen. Angelo Reyes</u> and <u>PNP Chief Dir. Gen. Panfilo Lacson</u>, withdraw from the <u>Estrada administration</u>. ▪ January 20 – Pres. <u>Estrada</u> resigns and leaves <u>Malacañang</u>. Vice-Pres. <u>Macapagal Arroyo</u> is sworn into office by <u>Chief Justice Davide</u> at <u>Our Lady of EDSA Shrine in Mandaluyong</u>; thus, the nation's second woman President. 	[1][26][88][91][93] [160][170][171][173][174] [175][176]
	March	<u>Moro Islamic Liberation Front</u> declares ceasefire with the government.	[1]
	April 25	Former Pres. <u>Estrada</u> , charged with plunder while in office, and his son <u>Jinggoy</u> are arrested following an arrest warrant issued by <u>Sandiganbayan</u> with their co-accused.	[1][93][173][176]
	April 30 – May 1	<u>EDSA III</u> : Supporters of former Pres. <u>Estrada</u> stage protest following his arrest, ending in a violent dispersal and riots on the 1st, killing four.	[91][93][173][176]
	May 27	<u>Dos Palmas Resort kidnappings</u> : Twenty hotel staff and guests, mostly tourists, are seized by the Islamist terrorist group <u>Abu Sayyaf</u> members from the <u>Dos Palmas Resort in Honda Bay, Palawan</u> ; hostage crisis lasts for more than 12 months.	[1][88][91][160]
		<u>Lamitan Siege</u> : <u>Abu Sayyaf</u> takes a church and a hospital in <u>Lamitan, Basilan</u> hostage, with captives brought from <u>Palawan</u> , wherein four of them are reportedly escaped, and 20 more people; terrorists escape military operation.	[91]
	November	A rebellion in <u>Sulu and Zamboanga City</u> , staged by several <u>MNLF</u> commanders loyal to <u>Nur Misuari</u> , is suppressed by <u>AFP</u> .	[91]
		Another plebiscite is held in <u>ARMM</u> (by virtue of <i>RA 9054</i>) for its expansion, resulting in inclusion of <u>Basilan province</u> and <u>Marawi City</u> .	[80]
2002	February 26	Former Pres. <u>Estrada</u> admits signing ₱500 million <u>Jose Velarde</u> bank account in <u>Equitable-PCI Bank</u> .	[88]
	March 5	<u>Mindanao earthquake</u>	
	June 7	A rescue operation for the remaining <u>Abu Sayyaf</u> captives, held since 2001, is launched by the <u>Special Forces of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP)</u> in an area in <u>Zamboanga del Norte</u> ; with a gun battle resulting in the deaths of <u>Martin Burnham</u> and <u>Ediborah Yap</u> ; only <u>Gracia Burnham</u> survived.	[1][91]
	June 21	Death of <u>Abu Sabaya</u> , leader of <u>Abu Sayyaf</u> .	
	August	<u>Abu Sayyaf</u> kidnaps six Filipino members of a <u>Christian group</u> , two of them later beheaded.	[1]
	October	Series of bombings, allegedly by the <u>Abu Sayyaf</u> , take place in <u>Manila</u> and <u>Zamboanga</u> cities.	[1]

2003	February 11	Government soldiers' attempt to disband a terrorist kidnap group "Pentagon Gang" results in a 3-day encounter that killed about 135 MILF fighters in their base near <u>Pikit town</u> .	[1]
	July 27	Oakwood mutiny: <u>Magdalo Group</u> , led by Army Capt. Gerardo Gambala and LtSG. <u>Antonio Trillanes IV</u> , takes a mutiny at Oakwood Premier apartments in <u>Makati</u> .	[91][177]
2004	February 27	<u>SuperFerry 14</u> is bombed by then <u>Jemaah Islamiyah-linked Abu Sayyaf</u> , then sinks near <u>Manila Bay</u> , killing 116; deadliest terrorist attack in Philippine history.	[91][146][156][157]
	May 10	2004 Philippine general election (incumbent Pres. <u>Gloria Macapagal Arroyo</u> elected to a six-year term)	[1][88][91][177]
	November 16	<u>Hacienda Luisita</u> massacre takes place, 14 people die in clashes with police.	[91]
	November 20 – December 2	Cyclones <u>Muifa (Unding)</u> , <u>Merbok (Violeta)</u> , <u>Winnie</u> and <u>Nanmadol (Yoyong)</u> hit the country, affecting million people, causing massive fatalities and damages. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In November, a tropical depression (<u>Winnie</u>) kills more than 1,500 people, causes damages of estimated ₱679 million (US\$15.8 million). ▪ <u>Cyclone Nanmadol (Yoyong)</u> strikes the country, killing 70 people. 	[178][177]
2005	February 14	Valentine's Day bombings: Three explosions occur in the cities of <u>Makati</u> , <u>Davao</u> , and <u>General Santos</u> , resulting to, in total, 8 deaths and at least 90 injuries; <u>Abu Sayyaf</u> claims responsibility for the attacks.	[88][177]
	June 6	<u>Hello Garci scandal</u> (Legitimacy of declared election winners questioned): Audio recordings, containing a conversation believed to be between Pres. <u>Macapagal Arroyo</u> and <u>Election Commissioner Virgilio Garcillano</u> , are released by media to the public, revealing the allegations of cheating in <u>2004 national elections</u> .	[88][91][177]
	September 6	<u>Congress</u> rejects impeachment complaints against Pres. <u>Macapagal Arroyo</u> in what would be the longest Lower House session in country's history.	[91]
	November	Reformed Value Added Tax Act (also called Expanded VAT) is implemented, after being delayed for months, as a solution to the government's fiscal crisis.	[177]
2006	February 17	A landslide from an entire mountainside occurs in <u>Guinsaugon</u> village in <u>Southern Leyte</u> , following continuous heavy rains and an earthquake, causing damages and 1,126 deaths.	[88][178][177]
	February 24	Pres. <u>Macapagal Arroyo</u> places the entire country under state of emergency (<u>Proclamation 1017</u>) in response to coup rumours.	[144][177]
	May 18	Mountaineer <u>Leo Oracion</u> reached the summit of <u>Mount Everest</u> via the Nepalese side.	
	June 24	Pres. <u>Macapagal Arroyo</u> signs <u>Republic Act 9346</u> abolishing <u>capital punishment</u> in the country.	[91]
	August 11	Vessel M/T <u>Solar I</u> sinks off the coast of <u>Guimaras</u> , resulting to an oil spill, causing widespread environmental damage.	[146][177]
	September 28	Typhoon <u>Xangsane (Mileny)</u> struck <u>Luzon</u> , killing at least 200 and causing agricultural damages.	[177]
	October 2	Provincehood of <u>Dinagat Islands (Republic Act No. 9355)</u> , separating from <u>Surigao del Norte</u> .	[28][26]

	November 25–30	Typhoon Durian (<i>Reming</i>) kills at least 720 people, with damages at US\$130 million; triggers a massive landslide from the Mayon volcano in Legazpi City on the 30th, causing additional 800–1,000 casualties.	[88][27][177][178]
	December 4	Makati Regional Trial Court convicts American serviceman LCpl. Daniel Smith and acquits three co-accused for their involvement in the 2005 Subic rape case.	[91][177]
		Death of Khadaffy Janjalani, Abu Sayyaf leader.	[91]
2007	March	Rep. Satur Ocampo is arrested and charged with murder allegedly committed on a purge of suspected spies in the CPP–NPA occurred then, later released.	[177]
	March	The Permanent Peoples' Tribunal in The Hague finds the Arroyo administration responsible for unsolved killings and disappearances in the country.	[177]
	April 20	A contract is signed by the Philippine and Chinese governments for a proposed National Broadband Network, which later found to be corrupted.	[160][177]
	July 11	Fourteen Marine soldiers are found beheaded following an encounter between government forces and Islamic rebels Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) and, allegedly, Abu Sayyaf, in Tipo-Tipo, Basilan.	[88][91][177]
	August 28	Exiled Communist Party of the Philippines founding chairman Jose Maria Sison is arrested at Utrecht, Netherlands.	[88][177]
	September 12	Sandiganbayan and the Office of the Ombudsman convicts former Pres. Estrada for plunder and sentences him to <i>reclusion perpetua</i> , but acquits him and his co-accused on other charges.	[88][91][170][171][176][177]
	October 19	An explosion at Glorietta mall in Makati kills 11 and injures at least 100.	[88][177]
	October 26	Former Pres. Joseph Estrada is pardoned and freed from jail after his trial.	[88][170][177]
	November 29	The Armed Forces lays siege to The Peninsula Manila following a mutiny staged by soldiers.	[88][177]
	December 6	Fourteen Abu Sayyaf members are convicted by the Pasig Regional Trial Court regarding the 2001 kidnapping incident in Palawan.	[28]
			MNLF leader Nur Misuari is arrested in Malaysia following rebellion charges filed against him.
2008	February 8	Jun Lozada testifies before the Philippine Senate in connection with the National Broadband Network contract deal.	[177]
	March 6	Several Congress members call for an investigation into a joint oil exploration agreement on 2004 between the Philippines, China, and Vietnam over the disputed Spratly Islands, claiming it unconstitutional.	[88]
	March 11	Former First Lady Imelda Marcos is acquitted by a Manila trial court of 32 counts of illegal money transfers.	[88]
	March 17	The United States Supreme Court hears oral arguments on a <i>certiorari</i> petition filed by the government, invoking sovereign immunity regarding the enforcement against former Pres. Marcos' estate.	[88]
	June 20–23	Typhoon Fengshen (<i>Frank</i>) makes landfall in Samar on the 20th; devastates Central Visayas; kills at least 557 people and affects	[91][178]

		more than 99,600 families in some regions, with damages at ₱4.37 billion (US\$101.2 million).	
	June 21	Passenger ferry MV <i>Princess of the Stars</i> capsizes and sinks off San Fernando, Romblon in Sibuyan Island during a typhoon, 814 of its total number of passengers and crew are either dead or missing.	[91][146][156][157][158] [177][178]
	August 25	Peace talks between the government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front collapse after the memorandum of Agreement on Ancestral Domain is declared by the <u>Supreme Court</u> unconstitutional.	[88][177]
	October	<u>Euro Generals scandal</u>	[177]
		CARPER (CARP Extension with Reforms) Act is passed, reforming <u>CARP</u> and extending it until 2014.	[91][19]
2009	January 15	Three International Committee of the Red Cross volunteers are kidnapped by the rebel group <u>Abu Sayyaf</u>	[177]
	March	Philippine Archipelagic Baselines Act (<i>Republic Act 9522</i>) is signed into law by Pres. Macapagal Arroyo, ensuring international recognition of the country's territorial boundaries.	[177]
	April 23	Court of Appeals acquits LCpl. Daniel Smith in connection with <u>Subic rape case</u> , reversing the 2006 decision, ordering his release.	[91]
	September 26	Typhoon Ketsana (<i>Ondoy</i>) is the most devastating typhoon to hit the country since Typhoon Patsy (<i>Yoling</i>), affecting <u>Manila</u> , with damages of \$1.09 billion and 747 fatalities.	[88][160][177]
	October	Typhoon Parma (<i>Pepeng</i>) hits the country, affecting million people, causing casualties and damages.	[177]
	November 23	<u>Maguindanao massacre</u> : Fifty-eight people being part of a convoy, including clan members and 32 journalists, are killed and buried in a mass grave in <u>Ampatuan</u> town by an estimated 100 gunmen belonging to a victims' political rival; single deadliest attack against journalists in world history.	[28][88][91][177]
	December 4	Pres. Macapagal Arroyo places <u>Maguindanao</u> under a state of martial law in connection with <u>the murder incident</u> ; lifts it eight days later.	[29][88][91][177]
		<u>MNLF leader Nur Misuari</u> is acquitted in connection to the <u>2001 rebellion</u> .	[91]



Joseph Estrada is the first president to be impeached by the House of Representatives

Gloria Macapagal Arroyo, the 14th President of the Philippines.

Location of Oakwood Premiere and the Manila Peninsula Hotel in Makati. These hotels had become the location of the Magdalo mutiny of 2003 and 2007, respectively

of MV Princess of the Stars which had capsized on June 21, 2008, at the height of Typhoon Frank.

2010s

Year	Date	Event	Source
2010	May 10	The <u>2010 Philippine general elections</u> , also the first national computerized election in the Philippine history, took place. (<u>Benigno Aquino III</u> is elected president)	[91]
	August 23	A hostage-taking incident at the <u>Quirino Grandstand</u> ends in a gunfight that killed a perpetrator and eight hostages.	[36][88]
	October 16–18	<u>Typhoon Juan</u> , officially as <u>Typhoon Megi</u> , hits northeastern <u>Luzon</u> at <u>Sierra Madre</u> , creating widespread damage over <u>Luzon</u> .	
2011	July 26	Supreme Court declares creation of a Truth Commission (<u>Executive Order No. 1</u>) unconstitutional.	[91]
	November 11	<u>Puerto Princesa Underground River</u> is named as one of the world's <u>New7Wonders of Nature</u> .	[31]
	November 18	Electoral sabotage charges are filed by <u>Comelec</u> against former Pres. <u>Macapagal Arroyo</u> , arrested on the same day, and the co-accused at the <u>Pasay Regional Trial Court</u> in connection to allegations of electoral fraud.	[91]
	December	Tropical Storm <u>Washi</u> (<u>Sendong</u>) causes flash floods, leaving 1,080 people dead and affecting <u>Cagayan de Oro</u> and <u>Iligan</u> cities.	[178]
2012	February	An earthquake with 6.9 magnitude hits <u>Visayas</u> islands causing damages.	[179]
	April	An attempt of the <u>Philippine Navy</u> to detain <u>Chinese</u> fishermen caught on the <u>Scarborough Shoal</u> is blocked by <u>China</u> , escalating a <u>diplomatic standoff</u> over the area.	[179]
	April 24	Supreme Court votes to distribute <u>Hacienda Luisita</u> lands to its farmers.	[28]

	May 29	Senators vote, 20–3, to convict <u>Chief Justice Corona</u> guilty in the <u>second article of the impeachment case</u> regarding <u>alleged undisclosed wealth</u> , removing him from office.	[91][179]
	September	<u>Cybercrime Prevention Act (Republic Act 10175)</u> is signed into law by Pres. Aquino.	[179]
	October 15	The <u>Framework Agreement on the Bangsamoro</u> is signed by the <u>Philippine Government</u> and the <u>Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)</u> , aiming to end war in the <u>southern Philippines</u> and also for the creation of a new <u>autonomous political entity, Bangsamoro</u> , replacing the <u>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</u> .	[29][179]
	October 21	Canonization of <u>Pedro Calungsod</u> as second <u>Filipino saint</u>	[179]
	December 3	Typhoon Bopha (<i>Pablo</i>) makes landfall on Mindanao, affecting <u>Compostela Valley</u> and <u>Davao Oriental</u> , with more than 600 fatalities and damages estimated at more than US\$1 billion.	[178][179]
	December 21	<u>Reproductive Health Bill (Republic Act 10354)</u> is signed into law by Pres. Aquino.	[179]
2013	May 15	The <u>Enhanced Basic Education Act of 2013</u> , commonly known as <u>K–12 program</u> was signed.	
	July 27	The <u>United Federated States of Bangsamoro Republik (UFSBR)</u> declares its independence from the Philippines	
	August 16	Passenger ship <i>MV St. Thomas Aquinas</i> and cargo ship <i>Sulpicio Express Siete</i> collide in <u>Cebu Strait</u> , killing 115.	[146][156][157]
	September	MNLF commander <u>Ustadz Habier Malik</u> launches an attack on <u>Zamboanga City</u> , leaving more than 200 people dead.	[91]
	September 28	The UFSBR ceases to exist as it is defeated in the <u>Zamboanga City crisis</u> .	
	October 15	A magnitude 7.2 earthquake, whose released energy is found equivalent to 32 Hiroshima bombs, strikes <u>Bohol province</u> , affecting <u>Central Visayas</u> , with 222 people died; the country's deadliest earthquake since 1990.	[31][178]
	October 28	<u>Davao Occidental</u> was founded, separating from <u>Davao del Sur</u> ; country's 81st province.	
	November 8	<u>Super Typhoon Haiyan (Yolanda)</u> landfalls in <u>Visayas</u> and devastates the country, whose winds caused storm surges that severely flooded Eastern and Central Visayan coasts, with <u>Samar (Guiuan town)</u> and <u>Leyte (Tacloban City)</u> among the most affected; death toll of at least 6,300; majority of about 11 million people reportedly affected are left homeless; one of the strongest tropical cyclones to hit the country, and the deadliest typhoon on record.	[88][91]
2014	March 27	The <u>Comprehensive Agreement on the Bangsamoro</u> was signed.	
	March 30	Philippine government files a memorandum in the <u>United Nations arbitration court</u> regarding the shoals and reefs in the <u>South China Sea</u> .	[17]
	May 23	The Philippines and <u>Indonesia</u> signed a maritime treaty that draws the boundary of the two countries' overlapping <u>Exclusive Economic Zone</u> in <u>Mindanao</u> and <u>Celebes seas</u> .	
	July 21	<u>Philippine Arena</u> is inaugurated in <u>Bocaue, Bulacan</u> , the "largest mixed-use indoor theater."	[80]

	July 27	Philippines marks a milestone in its population growth identifying the birth of a baby girl in a <u>Manila</u> hospital as the 100 millionth Filipino.	
	September 10	President Aquino III lead the handover of the draft of the <u>Bangsamoro Basic Law</u> to the Senate and House leaders in a historical turnover ceremony at the Malacañang.	
	December 8	<u>Vigan City, Ilocos Sur</u> is chosen as one of the world's <u>New7Wonders Cities</u> .	[29]
		Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement (EDCA) signed, maintaining rotational American military presence in the country.	[91]
2015	January 15–19	Papal visit of Pope Francis in the Philippines, with a special Mass held at the Tacloban airport on the 17th.	[88][91][180]
	January 25	Mamasapano clash: An encounter between police commandos and the MILF occurs in a police operation in <u>Mamasapano, Maguindanao</u> , aiming to capture international terrorist Marwan; leading to, in total, 74 deaths including 44 PNP–SAF officers	[91][180]
	February 25	The AFP declared its all-out offensive campaign against the MILF break away group, the <u>Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters</u> .	
	April 14	Death of Ameril Umbra Kato, the founding leader of the <u>Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters</u> .	
	May 29	Pres. Aquino signs <u>Executive Order 183</u> , creating the <u>Negros Island Region</u> .	[19]
	June 28	Death of Kumander Parago, the top commander of the <u>New People's Army</u> .	
	October 18	<u>Typhoon Koppu (Lando)</u> hits northern and central <u>Luzon</u> , creating widespread damage and floods over <u>Luzon</u> .	[91]
	December 1	LCpl. Joseph Scott Pemberton is convicted by the court for the death of a <u>transgender</u> in 2014.	[180]
	December 21 (PHL)	Pia Alonzo Wurtzbach is crowned Miss Universe 2015 in <u>Las Vegas, Nevada</u> ; the country's first title after 42 years.	[88][91][180]
2016	January	<u>Supreme Court</u> declares the <u>EDCA</u> as constitutional.	[91]
	February 10	The <u>National Mapping and Resource Information Authority</u> announces that it has documented more than 400 additional islands.	
	March 23	<u>Diwata-1</u> was launched to the <u>International Space Station</u> aboard the <u>Cygnus</u> spacecraft on a <u>supply mission</u> .	
	April 9	Twenty-three soldiers and <u>Abu Sayyaf</u> bandits, including a <u>Moroccan</u> jihadist, are killed in a <u>gunfight</u> between government troops and a terrorist group in <u>Tipo-Tipo, Basilan</u> .	[91]
	May 9	<u>2016 Philippine general election</u> (<u>Rodrigo Duterte</u> is elected as the first <u>President</u> from <u>Mindanao</u>)	[88][91]
	July 1	An intensified nationwide anti-drug campaign is launched by President Rodrigo Duterte.	[181][182]
	July 12	The Permanent Court of Arbitration rules in favor of the Philippines against China over <u>territorial disputes</u> in the	[27]

		<u>South China Sea.</u>	
	July 19	The Supreme Court acquits former President Gloria Macapagal Arroyo of her plunder case regarding the alleged misuse of funds for the PCSO in an 11–4 ruling.	
	July 23	President Duterte signs an executive order for the implementation of the <u>Freedom of Information (FOI).</u>	
	August 1	Launch of the <u>911</u> emergency number and <u>8888</u> civil service complaint hotline	
	October 19	<u>Typhoon Haima (Lawin).</u> Typhoon signal number 5 raised for the first time.	
	November 18	The controversial <u>burial of Ferdinand Marcos</u> at the <u>Libingan ng mga Bayani</u>	
2017	January 5	Death of Mohammad Jaafar Maguid, the leader of Ansar Al-Khilafah Philippines.	
	January 11	Pres. Duterte signed an executive order mandating universal access to modern <u>family planning</u> tools.	
	February 5	President Rodrigo Duterte designates the Communist Party of the Philippines-New Peoples Army (CPP-NPA) as a terrorist organization following attacks and kidnappings of soldiers by NPA members amid the imposed <u>ceasefire</u> between the government and the communist rebels.	[183]
	February 24	Arrest of Leila de Lima for violations of Republic Act 9165, (Comprehensive Dangerous Drugs Act of 2002) related to her alleged involvement in the <u>New Bilibid Prison drug trafficking scandal.</u>	
	February 28	Philippines' signing of the <u>Paris Agreement on Climate Change.</u>	
	May 16	Pres. Rodrigo Duterte signed Executive Order No. 25, that renamed <u>Benham Rise</u> to <u>Philippine Rise.</u>	
		Pres. Rodrigo Duterte signed Executive Order No. 26, that ordered a nationwide <u>smoking ban.</u>	
	May 23	Pres. Duterte declares a 60-day martial law in <u>Mindanao</u> (via <u>Proclamation No. 216</u>) following clashes between government forces and the <u>Maute group</u> in <u>Marawi City.</u>	[31][184][185]
	July 22	Congress votes to extend martial law in <u>Mindanao</u> until the end of 2017 as <u>siege in Marawi City</u> continues.	[184]
	October 16	<u>Abu Sayyaf</u> leader <u>Isnilon Hapilon</u> and <u>Maute group</u> leader <u>Omar Maute</u> are killed by government troops in an assault.	[31][184]
	October 17	Pres. Duterte declares the liberation of <u>Marawi City</u> , with more than a thousand reportedly killed in the <u>battle.</u>	[31][184]
2018	July 26	The <u>Bangsamoro Organic Law</u> is signed into law by President Rodrigo Duterte, effectively abolishing the <u>Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao</u> and providing for the basic structure of government for the <u>Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao.</u>	[186][187]
2020	July 3	The <u>Anti-Terrorism Act of 2020</u> is signed into law by President Rodrigo Duterte, giving more surveillance powers to government forces to curb terror threats and acts.	[188]
2021	June 23	The Anti-Terrorism Council designates the <u>National Democratic Front (NDF)</u> as a terrorist organization, citing it as an "integral and inseparable part" of the CPP-NPA.	[189][190]



Benigno Aquino III, the 15th President of the Philippines.



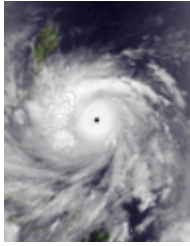
Territorial disputes in the South China Sea



Renato Corona is the first Chief Justice to be impeached by the House of Representatives.



The Zamboanga City Hall where the MNLF intended to hoist the Bangsamoro Republik flag in the height of Zamboanga City crisis.



Typhoon Haiyan also known as Yolanda was the strongest typhoon in the Philippines.



Diwata-1 also known as **PHL-Microsat-1** is a Philippine microsatellite launched to the International Space Station (ISS) on March 23, 2016, and was deployed into orbit from the ISS on April 27, 2016. It is the first Philippine microsatellite and the first satellite built and designed by Filipinos.



Rodrigo Duterte, the 16th President of the Philippines.



The Permanent Court of Arbitration ruled in favor of the Philippines against China over territorial disputes in the South China Sea.



A building in Marawi is set ablaze by air strikes carried out by the Philippine Air Force.

2020s

Year	Date	Event	Source
2020	March 16	Island of Luzon placed under Enhanced Community Quarantine in response to the growing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in the country.	
2021	July 26	Hidilyn Diaz wins a gold medal at the Women's 55 kg event for weightlifting in Tokyo, Japan. It is the Philippines' first Olympic gold medal.	
2022	May 9	The 2022 Philippine general election are held, marking the first majority win since the establishment of the Fifth Republic in 1987, the first presidential ticket to win together since 2004, and the return of the Marcos family to power since the People Power Revolution. (Bongbong Marcos is elected as President alongside his running mate, Sara Duterte, as Vice President) ^{[191][192]}	

Notes

1. This technique produced the *Doctrina Christiana en Lengua Española y Tagala* and the *Doctrina Christiana en Lengua y Letra China*, the first books in the Philippines
2. The nucleus of ₱1,500 for the foundation of a seminary-college was increased to ₱7,140 by donations made by Pablo Rodríguez, Andrés Hermosa, and Juan Morales
3. Ever since its foundation in 1611, the University's constitution was based on that of the Real y Pontificia Universidad de Nueva España

See also

- Timeline of Manila
- Timeline of the Philippine Revolution
- Timeline of the Philippine–American War
- List of disasters in the Philippines
- List of presidents of the Philippines

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