Requirements in Philippine History

Submitted to: Mr. John Paulo Hubahib

Submitted by: Tajul, Maria Regina D.
**History**

The Province of Laguna was named after Laguna de Bay, the body of water that forms its northern boundary. Laguna de Bay, in turn, was named after the town of Bay (Laguna de Bay is Spanish which means "Lake of Bay"). The first provincial capital. Captain Juan de Salcedo with a band of one hundred Spanish-Mexican soldiers and many Bisayan allies conquered the province and its surrounding regions for Spain in 1571. Seven years later, two Franciscan friars started the work of Christianization.

In 1577, the Franciscan missionaries arrived in Manila, and in 1578 they started evangelizing Laguna, Morong (now Rizal), Tayabas (now Quezon) and the Bicol Peninsula. Fathers Juan de Placencia and Diego de Orepesa were the earliest Franciscans sent to these places. From 1580, the towns of Bay, Caliraya, Majayjay, Nagcarlan, Liliw, Pila, Santa Cruz, Lumban, Pangil and Siniloan were founded. In 1678, Fray Hernando Cabrera founded San Pablo de los Montes (now San Pablo City) and built a wooden church and convent considered as the best and finest in the province.

In 1670, delimitation of borders were made between Lucban, Majayjay and Cavite. The populous town at that time was Bay, the capital of the province until 1688, when the seat of the provincial government was moved to Pagsanjan, and later, in 1858, to Santa Cruz. In 1754, the Province of Laguna and Tayabas were divided, with the Malinao River separating the towns of Majayjay and Lucban.

The province became a bloody battle ground for the Chinese during the two instances that they rose in revolt against Spain. In 1603's, the Chinese made their last stand in the mountains of San Pablo, and in 1639, they fortified themselves in the highlands of Cavinti and Lumban, surrendering in Pagsanjan a year later.

The loyalty of the people of Laguna to the crown was tested during the British invasion (1762-1764) when thousands of Filipinos rallied to its defense. When a detachment of British troops under Captain Thomas Backhouse entered the province in search of the silver cargo of the galleon Filipino, Francisco de San Juan of Pagsanjan led a band of volunteers that fought them in several engagements in and around the town which was then the provincial capital (1688-1858). Captain Backhouse plundered the town and burned its newly reconstructed church but San Juan succeeded in escaping with the precious hoard to Pampanga where the treasure greatly bolstered the defense effort of Simon Anda. For his heroism, San Juan was made a brigade commander and alcalde mayor of Tayabas (now Quezon) province.
The people's loyalty gradually degenerated into bitter hostility. Grave abuses by the colonizers, including that of the clergy, caused the resentment of the natives to be fanned into a rising flood of insurrection. In 1840 for instance, religious intolerance led the people of Majayjay, Nagcarlan, Bay, and Biñan to join the revolt of Hermano Pule (Apolinario de la Cruz) of Lucban, Tayabas.

Laguna was also exposed to the aspirations of its most famous son, Dr. Jose Rizal, who was born in Calamba. The persecution of Dr. Jose Rizal and his parents toward the end of the century further aggravated the situation, so that by 1896, thousands of patriotic inhabitants, especially of Bay, Los Baños, Nagcarlan, Magdalena, Santa Cruz, and Pagsanjan had joined the revolutionary Katipunan.

Laguna was one of the eight provinces to rise in revolt against the Spanish misrule led by Generals Paciano Rizal of Calamba, Severino Taino of Pagsanjan, Agueda Kahabagan (woman general) of Calauan, and Miguel Malvar of Batangas. The ill-equipped Filipino forces fought the well-armed enemy until on August 31, 1898, when the last Spanish garrison surrendered to the victorious patriots in Santa Cruz. The province was cleared of Spaniards. There had been only one respite, the Pact of Biac-na-Bato on December 14 to 15, 1897.

Laguna actively supported the first Philippine Republic proclaimed at Malolos on January 23, 1899. Her two delegates to the Malolos Congress, Don Higino Benitez and Don Graciano Cordero, were natives of Pagsanjan.

Upon the outbreak of the Filipino-American War (1899-1901), General Juan Cailles and General Paciano Rizal led the defense of Laguna until June 30, 1901, when surrender became inevitable. Cailles became the first Filipino Governor of Laguna under the American flag.

The Province of Laguna progressed rapidly in peace. Roads were built, schools were established, and in 1917, the Manila Railroad Company extended its line to Laguna as far as Pagsanjan.
During the Japanese occupation of the Philippines (1942-1945), Laguna was a center of Filipino resistance despite the presence of Makapili collaborators. Beginning in 1945, attacks by the Filipino soldiers and Filipino guerillas against Japanese forces in Laguna increased in anticipation of the Liberation of the Philippines by the Filipino & American forces.

Present-day Laguna shows a thriving economy. Peopled by 1,734,618 (1997 estimated population) industrious citizens and possessing a total area of 1760 km² of land, Laguna produces millions of pesos worth of coconuts, rice, sugar, citrus fruits, lanzones and other products. Tourists flock to its beauty spots, especially Pagsanjan Falls, Los Baños Hot Springs, Makiling National Park, Caliraya Lake and many others. Levels of development vary. The towns near Metro Manila have become industrialized whereas the inner towns continue to engage in agricultural production or pursue agri-based industries and cottage and small-scale industries.

Laguna was one of the first sites of the Philippine Revolution. Calamba City is the birthplace of José Rizal, the country's national hero.

Laguna lies on the southern shores of Laguna de Bay, the largest lake in the country. On the southern border of the province are Mt. Makiling and Mt. Banáhaw, both are long dormant volcanoes, but still sources of geothermal energy. Mt. Makiling is popular for the numerous hot spring resorts that are found on its slopes. Pagsanjan Falls, is a popular waterfall that tumbles down a deep gorge in the hills.

The eastern portion of Laguna straddles the southernmost portions of the Sierra Madre mountain range.

Climate

The province is relatively dry from November to April and wet during the rest of the year for a small portion near the southern boundary. The other parts, west of Santa Cruz municipality, experience a dry season from November to April and rainy season during the rest of the year. The eastern and southern most portions do not have distinct season, with rainfall more evenly distributed throughout the year.

Economy

Present-day Laguna shows a thriving economy. With a population of 2,669,847 (2010 Census),[7] and a total area of 1,760 km² (680 sq mi) of land, Laguna produces millions of pesos worth of coconuts, rice, sugar, citrus fruits, lanzones and other products.
Tourists flock to its beauty spots, especially Pagsanjan Falls, Calamba and Los Banos hot springs, Mount Makiling, Caliraya Lake and many others. Levels of development vary. The towns near Metro Manila have become industrialized whereas the inner towns continue to engage in agricultural production or pursue agri-based industries and cottage and small-scale industries.

**Natural resources**

Laguna is located in the foothills of three mountains namely, Mount Makiling, Mount Banahaw, and the Sierra Madre Range.

There are about forty rivers in Laguna with a total area of almost 0.5 square kilometres.[citation needed] The Laguna de Bay has an approximate area of 3800 km² broken down into 2900 km² of land and 900 km² of lake proper with 220 km shoreline.[citation needed]

Laguna has an estimated 300 million US gallons (1,100,000 m³) of underground water. At least seven principal water basins in the province with a total of 5,773 km² drainage area and 1,316 km² level area provide an estimated 9.238 km³ total run-off annually.[2]

**Agricultural activities**

Laguna has 60,624 hectares of alienable and disposable agricultural land. About 41,253 ha or 23.44% of Laguna’s total land area is forest land.

Laguna de Bay, with a surface area of 900 km, is the province's main fishing ground producing 410,000 mt(?) of fish. Carp and tilapia fingerlings are also being grown in inland ponds and freshwater fish pens. The research institutions located in Los Baños are: International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), ASEAN Center for Biodiversity (ACB) and the Southeast Asian Regional center for Graduate Study and Research in Agriculture (SEARCA), among others.

**Infrastructure**

Laguna is labeled as the Detroit of the Philippines because of the presence of major vehicle manufacturers in the city of Santa Rosa. It is also considered as the Silicon Valley of the Philippines because of the vast number of electronic and semi-conductor companies operating in the province. Laguna is also the Resort Capital of the Philippines for it houses more than 700 hot spring resorts in the areas of Calamba and Los Baños.

The land area of Laguna has a total area of 175,973 hectares or about 1,759.7 square kms. and it is considered as the third largest province in Region 4. Laguna has 28 municipalities and divided into two cities.

26 Municipalities
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alaminos</th>
<th>Luisiana</th>
<th>Pangil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bay</td>
<td>Lumban</td>
<td>Pila</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabuyao</td>
<td>Mabitac</td>
<td>Rizal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calauan</td>
<td>Magdalena</td>
<td>San Pedro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavinti</td>
<td>Majayjay</td>
<td>Santa Cruz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Famy</td>
<td>Naglarcan</td>
<td>Santa Maria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalayaan</td>
<td>Paete</td>
<td>Siniloan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liliw</td>
<td>Pagsanjan</td>
<td>Victoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Baños</td>
<td>Pakil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4 Cities

- Calamba City
- San Pablo City
- Santa Rosa City
- Biñan City

Festivals is celebrated in each town here are the list of festivals:

**Ana Kalang Festival** - Nagcarlan, Laguna, Philippines

Nagcarlan, Laguna, located 105 kms. South of Manila, supposedly got its name from the legendary head of the tribe before Christianity was brought to the Philippines- Ana Kalang. This beautiful and capable leader, allegedly saw the Virgin Sta. Ana, who took the poison out of the lanzones fruit so that it can be edible, thus, the name Ana kalang Festival, in honor of the fruit which is one of the town’s main agricultural product.
Coconut Festival - San Pablo City, Laguna

Coconut is one of the main products of the city. To make the most of the “Tree of Life”, and to show the world the talents and ingenuity of the local townsfolk, the Coconut Festival came into existence. Now on its 10th year, having its maiden year on January, 1996, the coco fest is held during the celebration of the city’s patron saint, St. Paul the First Hermit, which falls every 15th of January.

Bangkero Festival - Pagsanjan, Laguna

The Bangkero Festival was launched in May, 1999 as a showcase for the bravery of its boatmen (bangkeros).

The Bangkero Festival was conceptualized in honor of the people who has worked hard to present the world their hometown’s natural wonder. Not minding the strong river current, these boatmen carry people to the site of the famous waterfall. It is just apt that the city government gives tribute to them through the Bangkero Festival.

The 5-day festival opens with Best Bangka Presentation, Best Float and Street Dancing. This activity is a contest for decorated boats and floats being paraded through the town’s main thoroughfare while the street dancing is a parade of
students from different schools donned in colorful and attractive costumes swaying to the beat of upbeat music.

**Tsinelas Festival** - Festivals of Laguna Islands Philippines

**Tsinelas Festival - Liliw, Laguna**

This little town is actually the Footwear Capital of Laguna, being the source of quality footwear, most notably tsinelas (slippers). No wonder not only residents of neighboring towns patronize their products but balikbayans as well.

Because of the thriving footwear industry, the local government, through the encouragement of the Southern Tagalog Tourism Council whose main concern is to develop tourism in Region IV through the implementation of FESTIVALS, conceptualize the Gat Tayaw Tsinelas Festival. The festival is dubbed as such in honor of the town’s founder-Gat Tayaw- and its major industry-tsinelas.

First held in April 5-7, 2002, the Gat Tayaw Tsinelas Festival was a raging success with no less than Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo as the guest of honor.
**Pinya Festival** - Festivals of Laguna Islands Philippines

Pinya Festival - Calauan, Laguna

Calauan, Laguna, located 74 kilometers south of Manila is known for its prime agricultural product - pinya (pineapple). Claiming their local product is the sweetest in the Philippines, the town is trooped by people from near or far alike. It is just natural that their local officials create a festival using their most treasured possession.

The Pinya Festival started in May, 2003 as the highlight in the celebration of the town’s fiesta, the feast of San Isidro Labrador. The festivities include Trade Fair Exhibit, Nightly Cultural Presentations, Culinary Contest, Search for Binibining Calauan, Grand Float Parade and Mardigras Street Dancing.

**Itik Festival** - Victoria, Laguna

Itik (Anas Platyrhynchos Linn) a breed of duck, is the main product of the town of Victoria in Laguna. This small, bustling town is the center of the duck industry in the province. In this regard, on the occasion of its 52nd year as a municipality, the local government launched the Itik Festival on November, 2002.

Turumba Festival - Festivals of Laguna Islands Philippines

**Turumba Festival** - Pakil, Laguna
One of the most celebrated religious festivals in the country is the Turumba festival in honor of Our Lady of Sorrows – Nuestra Señora de los Dolores de Turumba. Based on research the original framed Image of the Virgin is the picture of the Virgin of Sorrows with the name “Virgin de Las Antiguas”. This is now the Image placed in a special nook at the Church Altar, the same image exulted in the Turumba festival during the “Lupi Season” in the months of March and April.

**Keso Festival - Sta. Cruz, Laguna**

Sta. Cruz, Laguna, located 96 kms south of Manila, the province’s capital is developed as the administrative, commercial and service center of the province. But aside from this, Sta Cruz has still a lot more to offer- it is the site of the famous Keso Festival.

In celebration of the town’s quadricentennial as a municipality in April, 2002, the Keso Festival came into existence. Kesong Puti is an authentic Filipino cheese which originated from Laguna. It is made from the freshest carabao’s milk and is made hard using a coagulating agent- either vinegar or rennet (part of the cow’s stomach). A small amount of salt is added to give it added flavor. It is said that kesong puti originated from Sta. Cruz, the reason why the municipal officials put up a festival in its honor

**Laguna Religious Attractions**
San Pedro De Alcantara Church (Pakil Church)

Completed in 1767 after 35 years of construction, the architectural design of the Pedro de Alcantara Parish Church is reminiscent of the Corinthian and Ionic styles. Through the years, the church has survived great calamities. Along with the rectory, now, the church is a major attraction of the area. Its belfry has four small bells and one huge bell, which are rung daily at 12:00 noon and 6:00 p.m.

St. Gregory Church
(Majayjay Catholic Church)

One of the oldest churches in the Philippines built in 1575 using forced labor. Antique relief statues of saints, which were brought by the Spaniards, are preserved in this church. Its belfry houses four small bells and one big bell – which are probably the oldest in the country.
St. James The Apostle Church (Paete Church)

Paete Church was built during the early Spanish period. But the novelty of this church lies in the fact that all the religious images found here were carved and/or painted by the residents of Paete long ago.

Our Lady Of Candelaria (Mabitac Church)

Mabitac Church stands mighty high atop its 126 stone steps. Its façade is definitely old Spanish style but the interior is quite modern. Like most old churches, it has a belfry connected to the main church.
Laguna Historical Attractions

Rizal Shrine, Calamba City
Pride of Calamba, Laguna, where Dr. Jose P. Rizal grew up. is a two-storey building that boasts of a Spanish-vintage architecture where Juan Nakpil was responsible.

Nagcarlan Underground Cemetery Historical Landmark
The underground cemetery is a circular wall structure, built in 18th century by the Franciscan Missionaries. The intricately designed gate on the red-tiled walk crosses the grounds leading straight to the opposite side, where an altar-like structure is located. The tombstones are embedded on the brick walls of the cemetery. At the crypt of the cemetery, according to history, is where the Katipuneros plotted against Spanish rule.

Shrine of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe
Founded in 1687. Father Agustin dela Magdalena was the first cura assigned at the Parish. It is originally chapel of bamboo and nipa.

Homma – Yamashita Shrine Los Baños
Four years of war occupation destroyed many buildings, roads, and bridges in and around Los Baños. In quick succession the College of Agriculture becomes a Japanese camp for prisoners of war, an interment camp for allied nationals, a target of Kempetai punitive measures, and the headquarters of a secret organization of guerillas.

Battle of Mabitac Mural
Battle of Mabitac is considered to be one of the first successful battles fought against the American Regime during the Filipino-American War that happened on September 17, 1900. In the said encounter, the Filipino Forces headed by General Juan Cailles killed the US Commanding General Cheatam.

Japanese Garden, Caliraya, Cavinti
A shrine created by the Japanese Government in memory of the many Japanese soldiers who died during the bloody encounter between the Japanese troops and the Filipino-American troops at the close of World War II.

Pila Town Plaza and Ancestral Homes, Pila
Pinagbayanan Crematorium, Pila
Biñan Town Plaza and Ancestral Homes, Biñan