

# Spanish and Philippine historical link. History of a shared travel and a lucky re-encounter

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# 1519: Fernando de Magallanes departs from Sanlucar de Barrameda on Nao “Victoria”



Asociación Cultural Galeón de Manila

## Conferencia Commemorativa del V Centenario de la Primera Vuelta al Mundo 1519-2019

de mayo, 2018  
Sabrosa (Portugal)

Programa y más información:

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Email: [info@galeondemanila.org](mailto:info@galeondemanila.org)  
Tel./ w-App: 649 229 685



Foto: Réplica de la Nao Victoria  
Fundación Nao Victoria (Sevilla)



In 1522 Elcano arrived in Sanlúcar on Nao  
"Victoria": First round-the world voyage

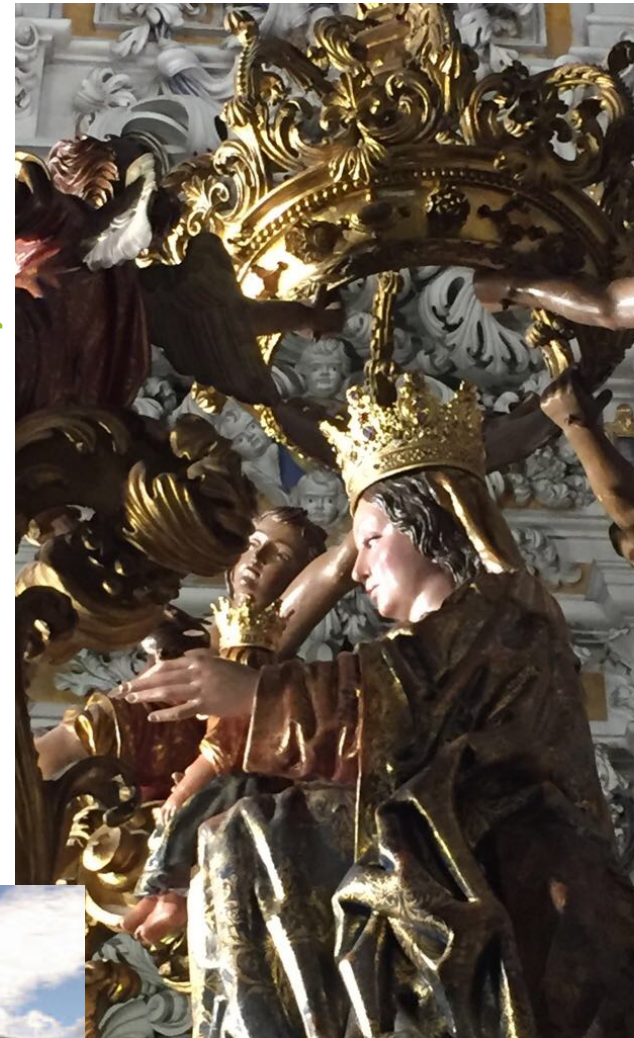




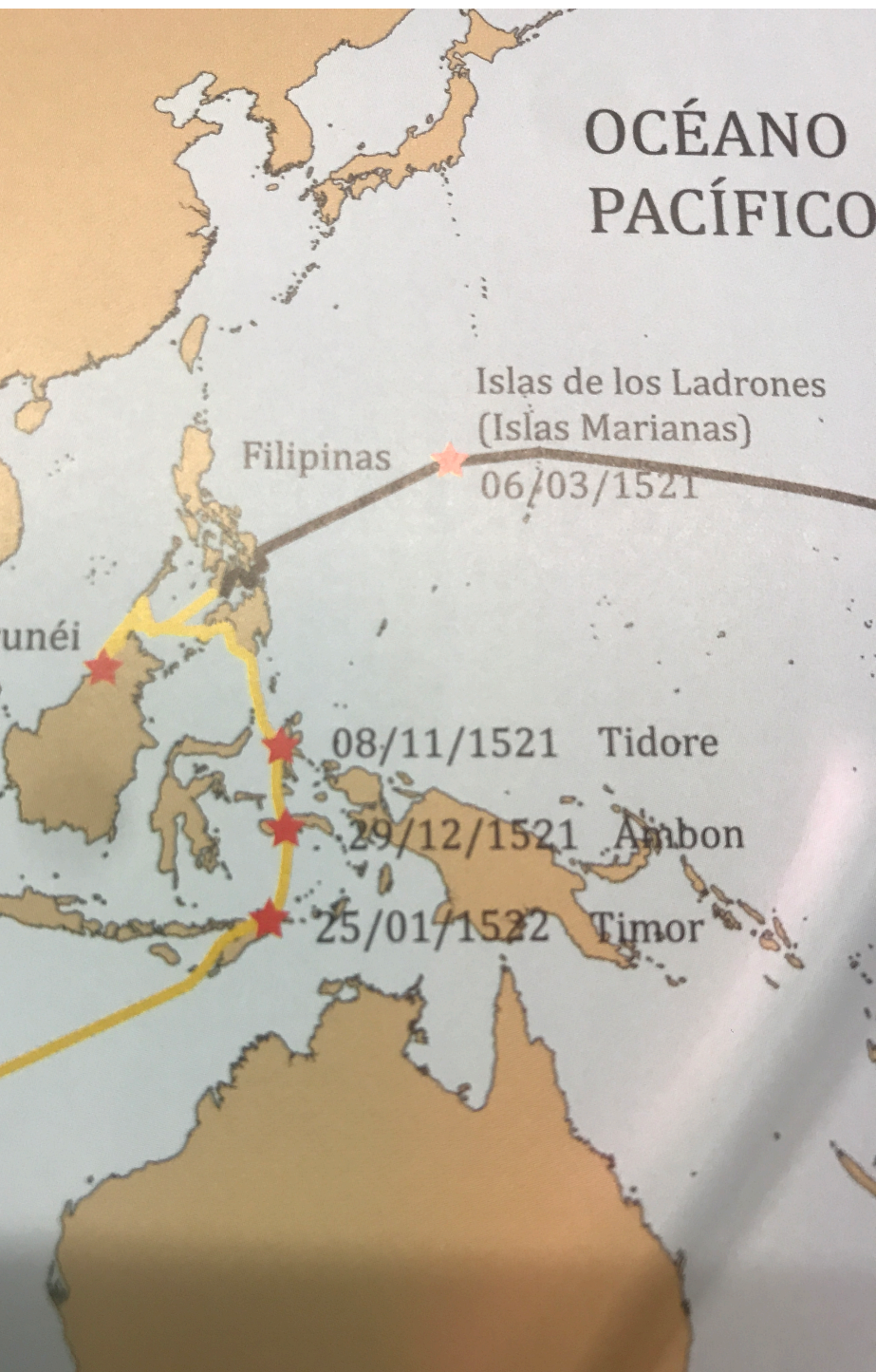




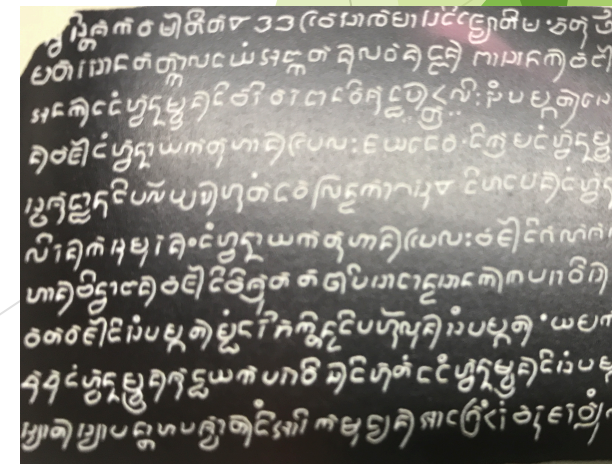
Nao “Victoria” was named after Nuestra Señora de la Victoria, patroness of Málaga







Magallanes dies on 27th April 1521 in Mactán, defeated by Lapu Lapu





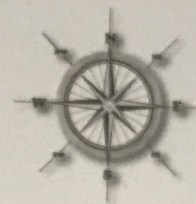


# Spanish Expeditions

## EXPEDICIONES ESPAÑOLAS EN EL PACÍFICO (1524-1545)

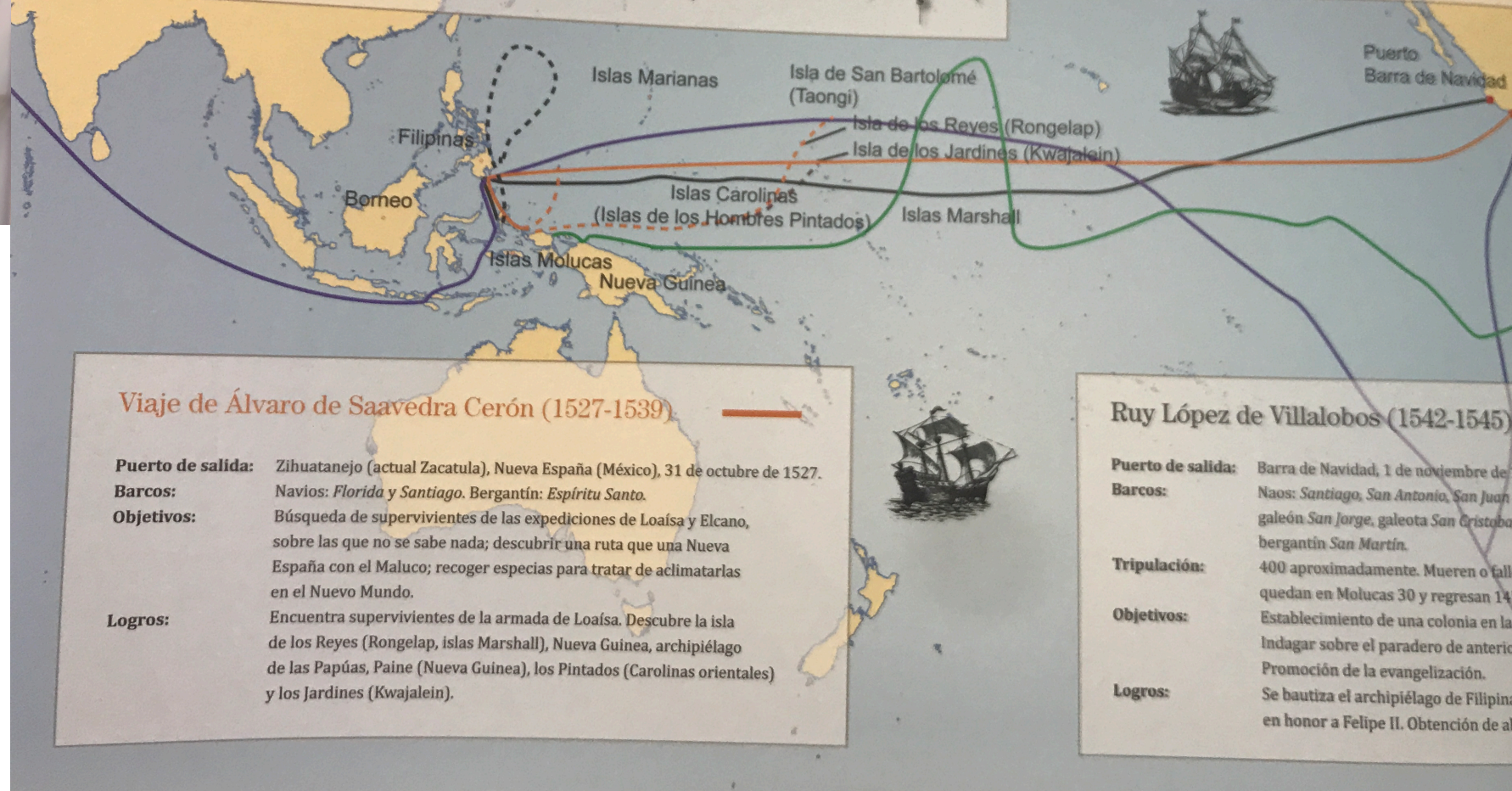
### Viaje de fray García de Loaísa-Elcano-Urdaneta (1524-1536)

**Puerto de Salida:** La Coruña, 24 de julio de 1525.  
**Barcos:** Naos: *Santa María de la Victoria*, *Sancti Spiritus*, *Anunciada*, *San Gabriel*. Carabelas: *Santa María del Parral* y *San Lesmes*. Patache: *Santiago*.  
**Tripulación:** 450, sobreviven 24.  
**Objetivos:** Llegar a las islas de la Especiería y rescatar a los tripulantes de la *Trinidad*.  
**Logros:** Llegada a las islas de la Especiería, rescate de un superviviente de la *Trinidad*, descubrimiento de San Bartolomé (Taongi e islas Marshall).



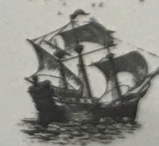
### Hernando de Grijalva (1536-1537)

**Puerto de salida:** Paita (Perú), 1536.  
**Barcos:** Nao *Santiago* y patache *Trinidad*.  
**Tripulación:** Aproximadamente en torno a 245 hombres. Mueren o desaparecen 239. Alcanza el Perú.  
**Objetivos:** Auxilio de Lima desde México. Navegar supuestamente a iniciativa de Grijalva.  
**Logros:** La nao *Santiago* surca el Pacífico durante meses sin ningún tipo de escala.



### Viaje de Álvaro de Saavedra Cerón (1527-1539)

**Puerto de salida:** Zihuatanejo (actual Zacatula), Nueva España (México), 31 de octubre de 1527.  
**Barcos:** Navios: *Florida* y *Santiago*. Bergantín: *Espíritu Santo*.  
**Objetivos:** Búsqueda de supervivientes de las expediciones de Loaísa y Elcano, sobre las que no se sabe nada; descubrir una ruta que una Nueva España con el Maluco; recoger especias para tratar de aclimatarlas en el Nuevo Mundo.  
**Logros:** Encuentra supervivientes de la armada de Loaísa. Descubre la isla de los Reyes (Rongelap, islas Marshall), Nueva Guinea, archipiélago de las Papúas, Paine (Nueva Guinea), los Pintados (Carolinan orientales) y los Jardines (Kwajalein).



### Ruy López de Villalobos (1542-1545)

**Puerto de salida:** Barra de Navidad, 1 de noviembre de 1542.  
**Barcos:** Naos: *Santiago*, *San Antonio*, *San Juan*. Galeón *San Jorge*, galeota *San Cristóbal*, bergantín *San Martín*.  
**Tripulación:** 400 aproximadamente. Mueren o fallecen 300. Quedan en Molucas 30 y regresan 14.  
**Objetivos:** Establecimiento de una colonia en la isla de Mindanao. Indagar sobre el paradero de anteriores expediciones.  
**Logros:** Promoción de la evangelización. Se bautiza el archipiélago de Filipinas en honor a Felipe II. Obtención de al



1543 the  
malagueño Ruy  
López de  
Villalobos named  
these islands  
"Filipinas" after  
Prince of  
Asturias Felipe,  
future Felipe II.  
He called a bay  
of Mindanao:  
"Malaga bay"

## Ruy López de Villalobos

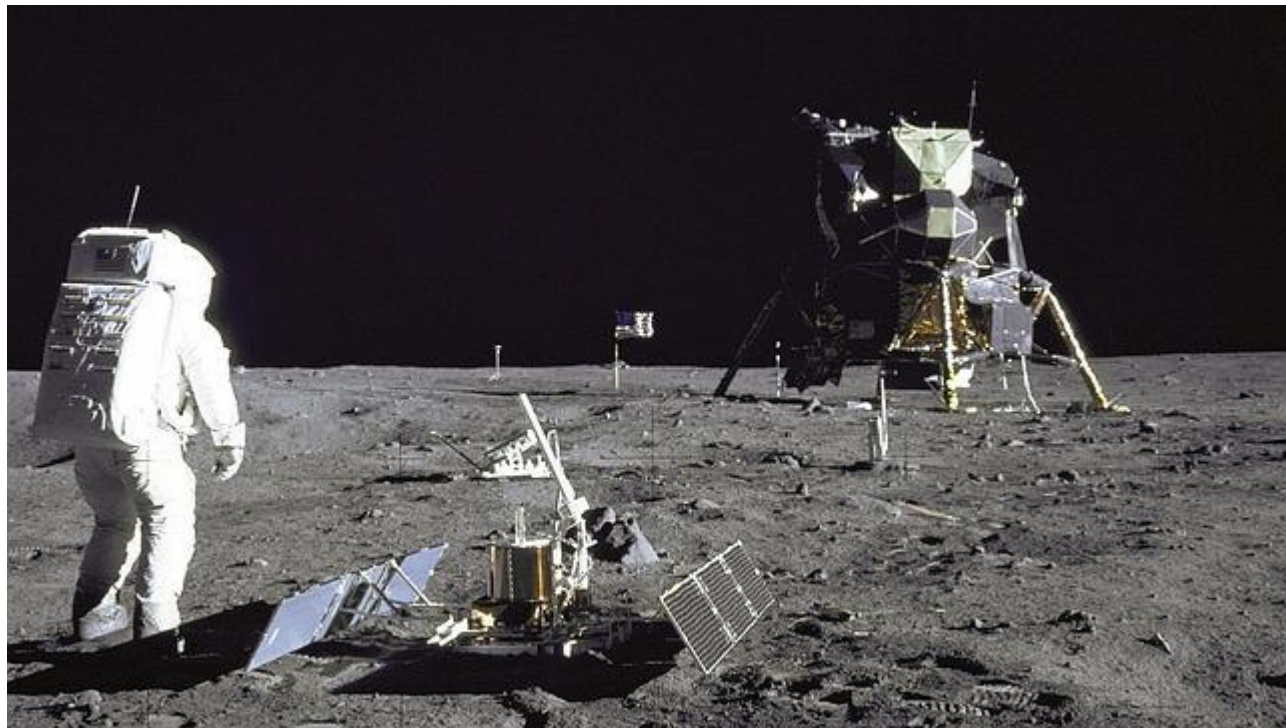


Pintura al fresco existente en el Salón de los Espejos del Excmo. Ayuntamiento de Málaga (España)

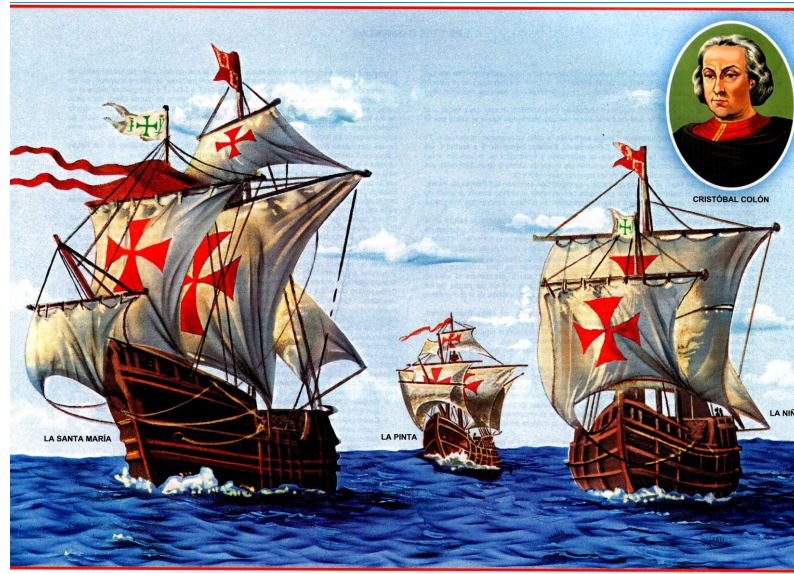
*"Las Islas Philipinas se llaman así, porque Ruy López de Villalobos les puso este nombre en memoria y honor de Felipe Segundo, quando era aún Príncipe de Asturias. Antiguamente se llamaban Islas de Poniente, o Archipiélago de San Lázaro, nombre que le dio Magallanes su primer descubridor". ESCALANTE ALVARADO, García de. Relación del viaje que hizo desde la Nueva España a Las islas del poniente Ruy Gomez de Villalobos, por orden del Rey d. Antonio de Mendoza. Colección de Muñoz. Tomo XXXVI. MARTÍNEZ DE ZÚNIGA, Joaquín. Historia de las Philipinas. Impreso en Sampaloc, 1803.*



Why these crazy people risked their lives in such a dangerous, risky and uncertain adventure?



This adventure started in 1492 when Queen Isabel believed in Colombbus and sponsored him to find Cipango



However, these people had a Middle Age outlook, their first motivation was the expansion of Christianity



Spain had been preparing itself for eight centuries for this epic adventure

Spain chose to be Europe not Islam



# Junta de Valladolid: New “Leyes de Indias” and Protector General of the Indians: The creator of “*ius gentium*”

- ▶ Native people have a soul and dignity
- ▶ Evangelization is a right of the indigenes
- ▶ Indigenes are “subditos” of the King
- ▶ The Spanish Empire follows the model of Rome (It is not the colonialism pattern of 19th Century)
- ▶ This means to replicate the model in the new lands
- ▶ Sevilla was the great city of Europe in 16th century, but Mexico city was even greater than Sevilla.
- ▶ Court of Viceroy of México or Lima was similar to the one in Madrid
- ▶ Spanish Monarchy is the first global organization, being a citizen of the Empire means to be a member of the first international power
- ▶ Mixing of races
- ▶ Transmission of a Greco-Roman culture, a heritage that was two thousand years old



While the rest of Europe is ashamed of the Middle Ages, Spain is proud of its Middle Ages





Spain saw America and the Philippines as an opportunity to continue the model initiated during the so called “Reconquest”





# Universidad Santo Tomás de Aquino was founded in 1538 in the Dominican Republic

ESTATUTOS  
A REGIA, Y PONTIFICIA  
UNIVERSIDAD DE  
SANTO THOMAS DE AQUINO;  
CONVENTO IMPERIAL DE PREDICADORES DE LA  
CIUDAD DE SANTO DOMINGO,  
EN LA ISLA ESPAÑOLA.



SANTO DOMINGO, en la Imprenta de ANDRÉS JOSÉ BLASQUEZ  
Impresor de la Comisión del Gobierno Francés. Año 1801.



Universidad Santo Tomas de Aquino, Santo Domingo, Republica D  
Foto: Aristides Morán Jiménez



# Organization of the Empire as an association of people and cultures





# SPANISH-PHILIPPINE TRAVEL IN HISTORY



ANDRÉS DE URBANETA



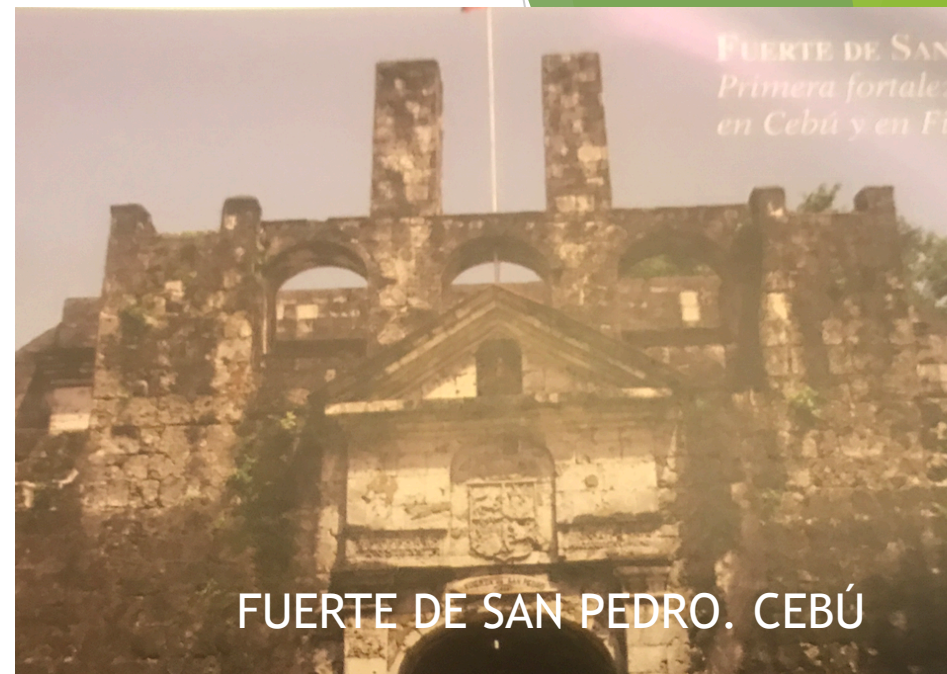
MIGUEL LÓPEZ DE LEGÁZPI  
Blood pact with Sikatuna







Obispo Benavides, founder of the  
Real and Pontificia Universidad de  
Santo Tomás

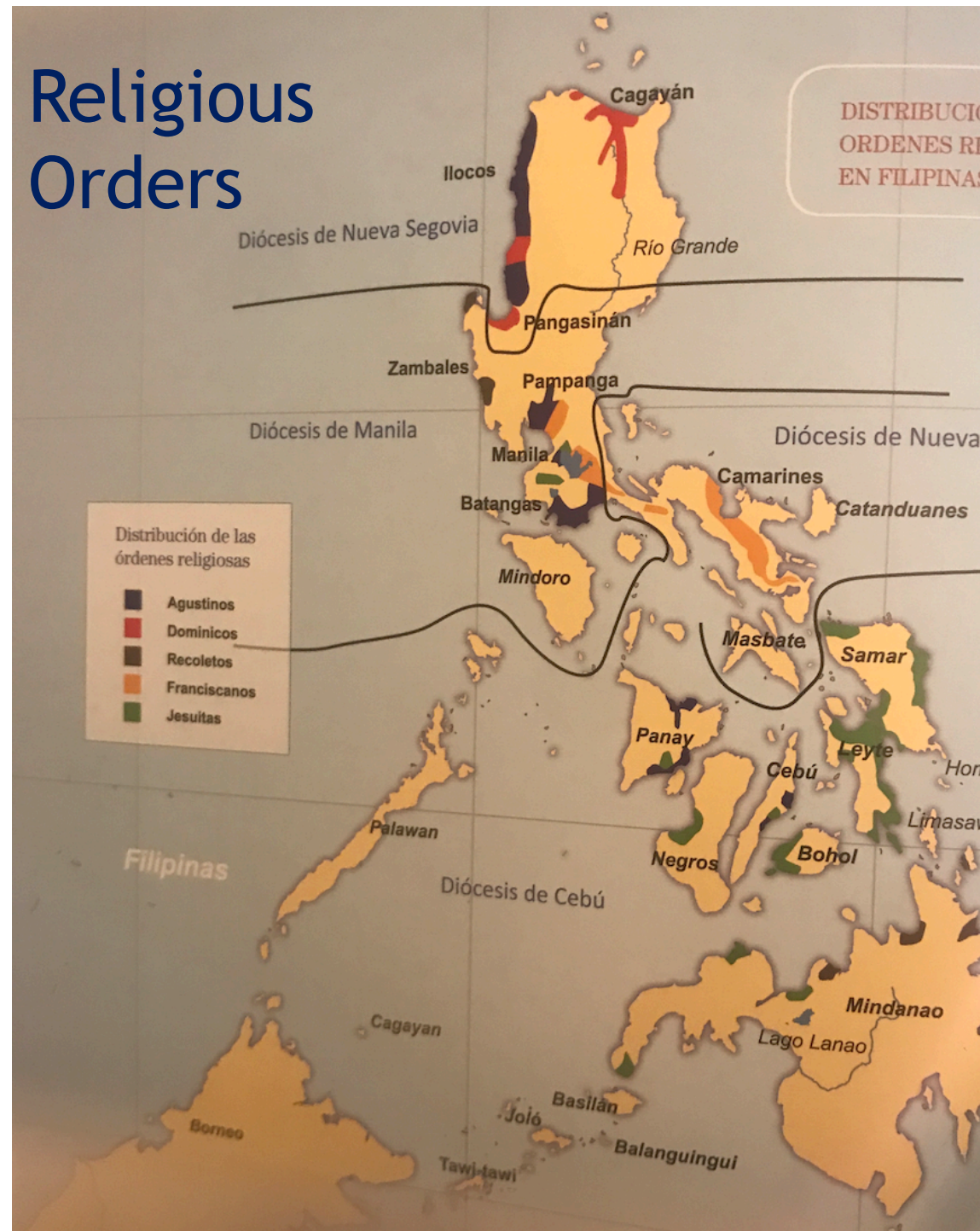
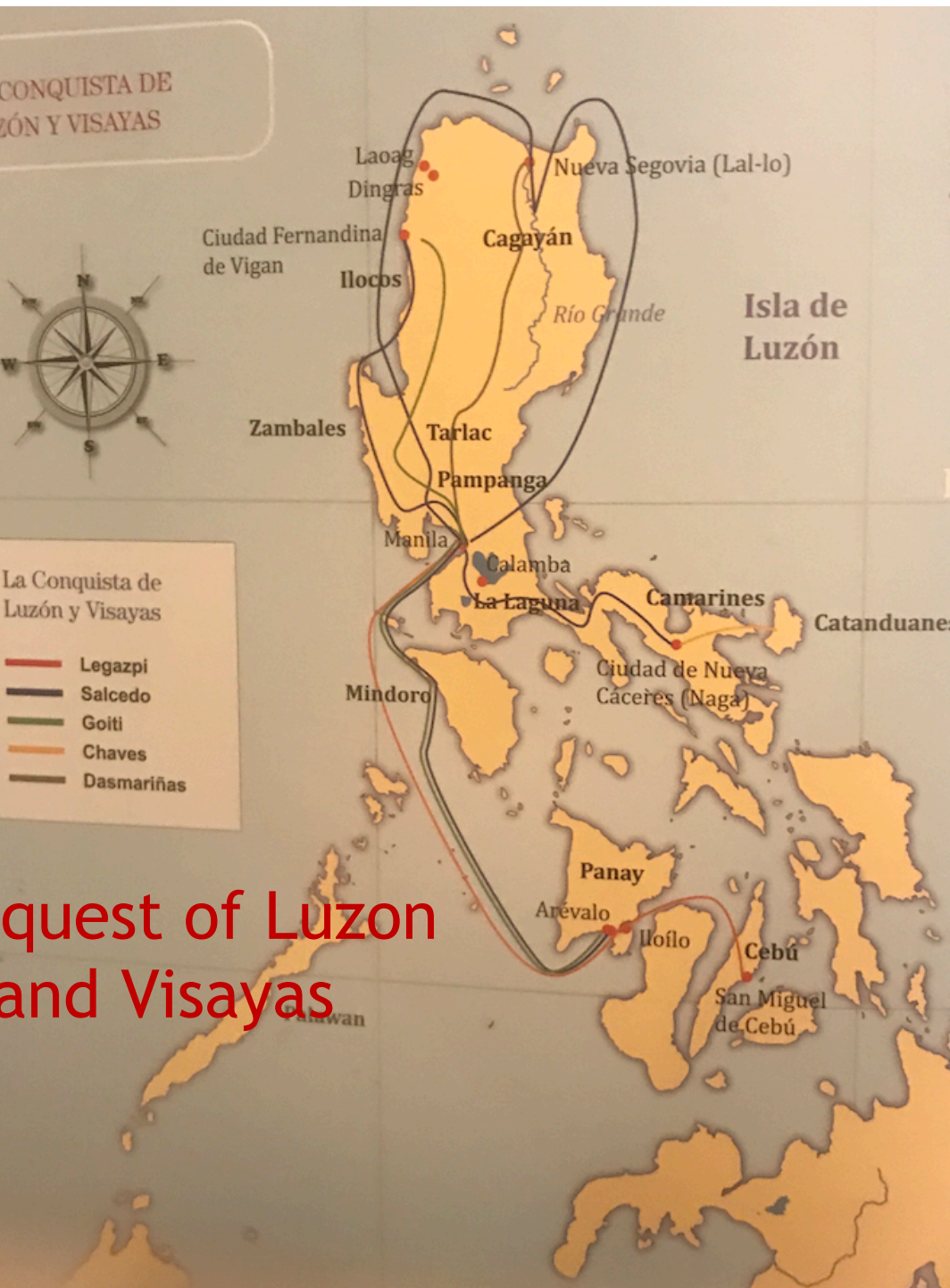


FUERATE DE SAN PEDRO. CEBÚ



PADRE MANUEL BLANCO: LA FLORA  
FILIPINA (1877-1883)



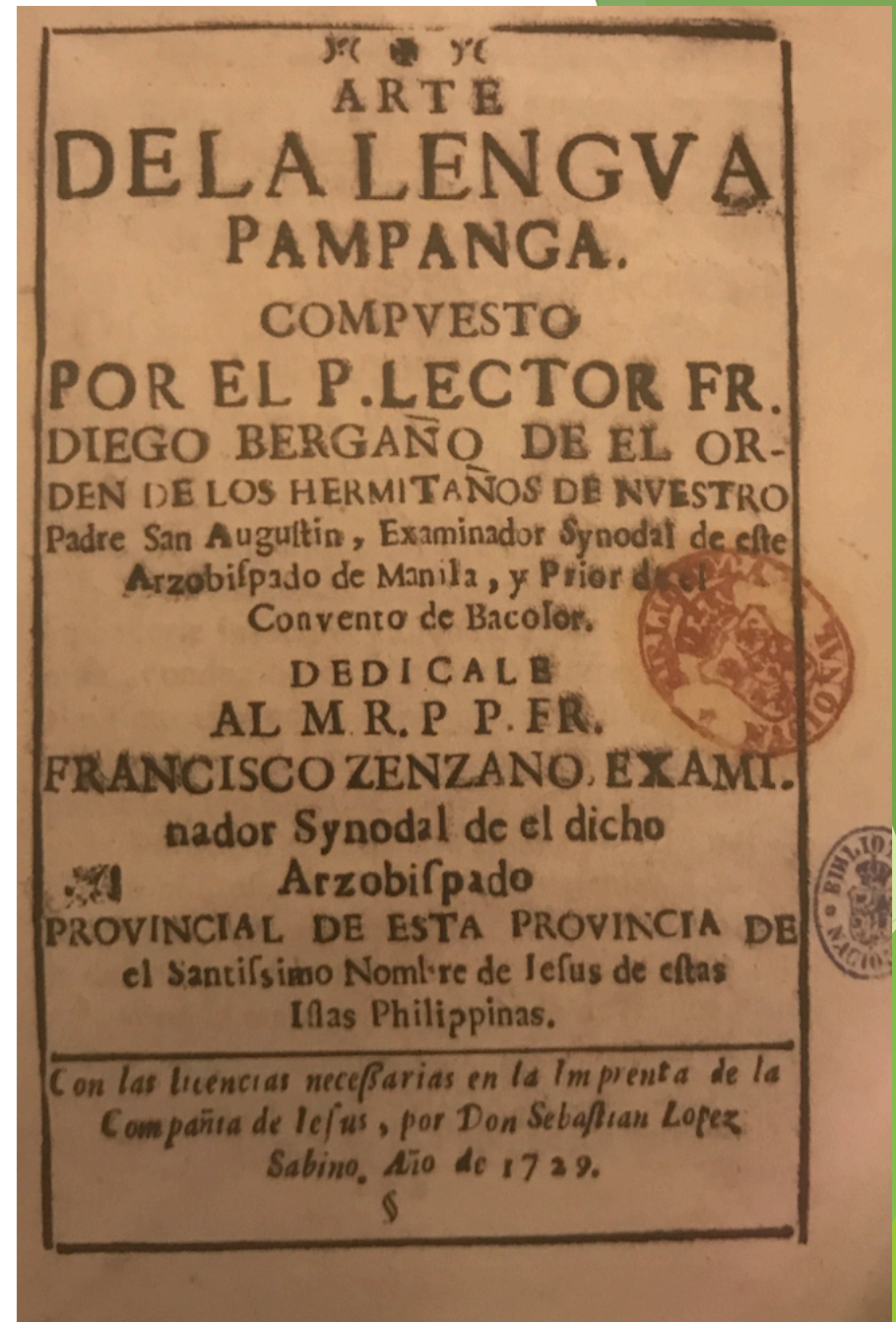




# MANILA GALLEON

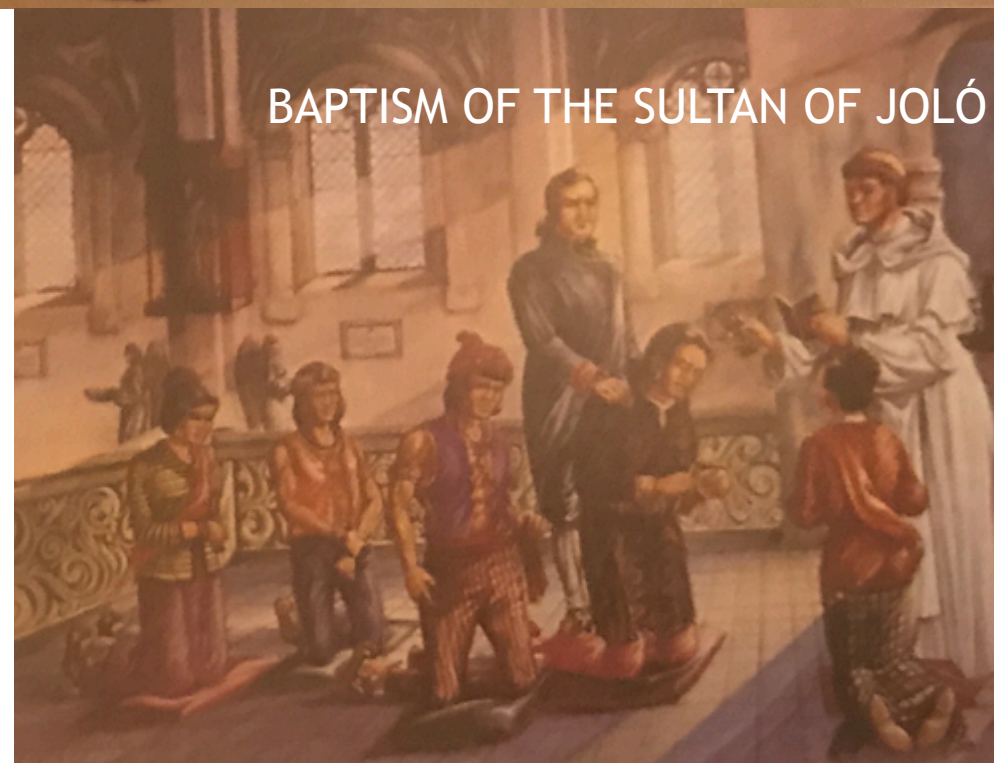
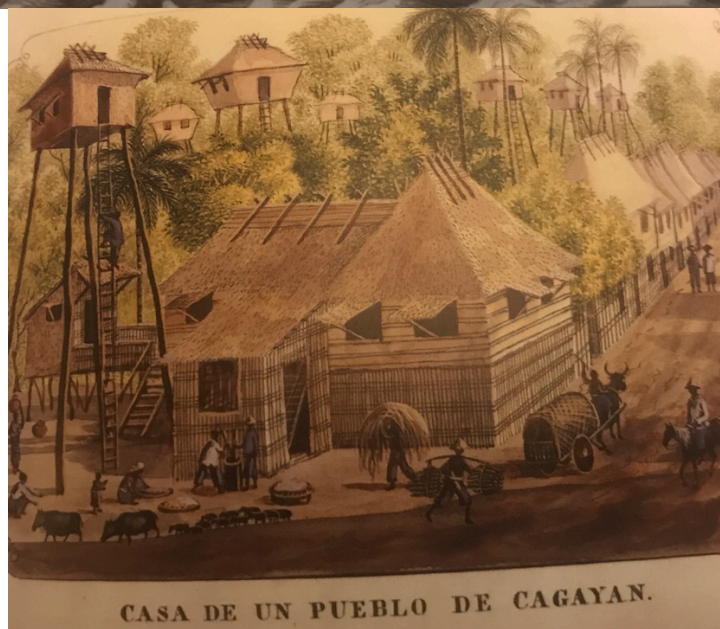
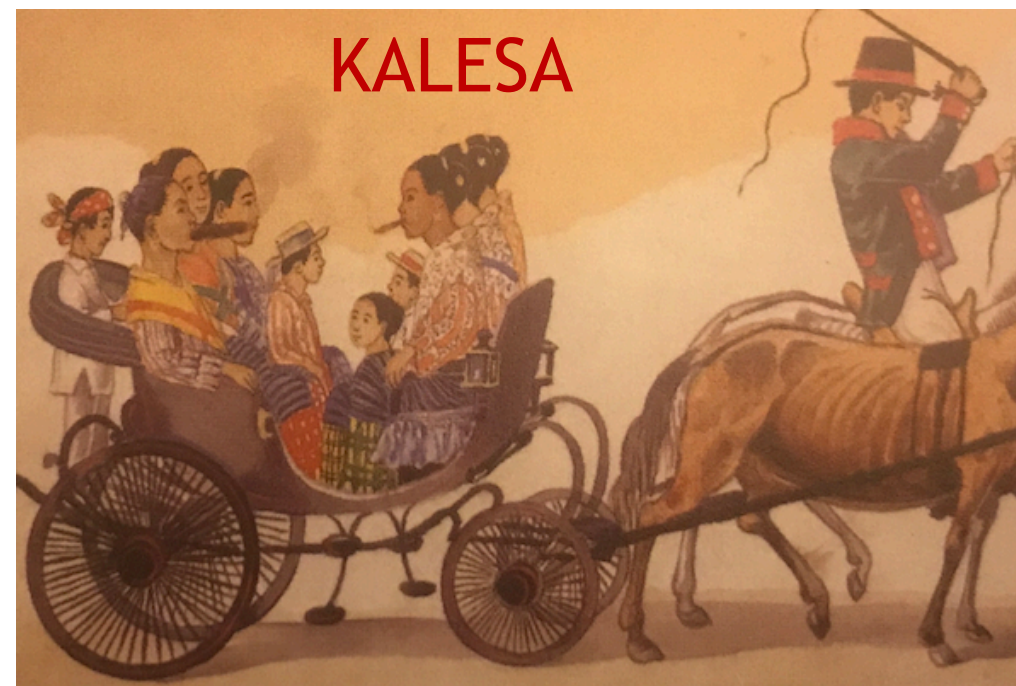


LEADER SHIPPING LINE IN THE HISTORY (1565-1815)



DICTIONARY AND GRAMMAR OF PAPANGA FROM 1729





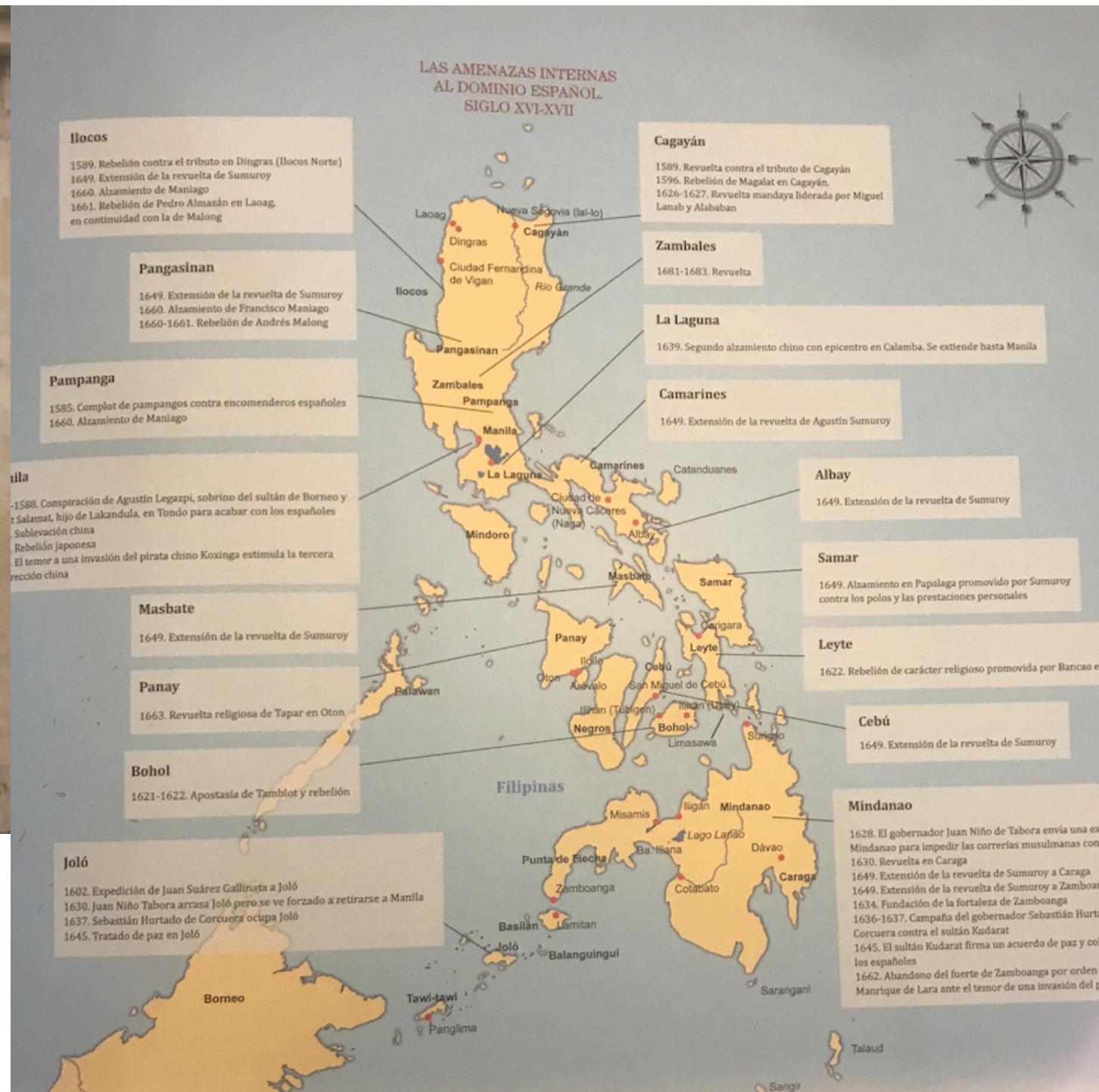


# Siege of Manila by Limahong



• SIEGE OF MANILA BY LIMAHONG •

## REVOLTS AND THREATS OF INVASIONS







FUERTE DEL PILAR

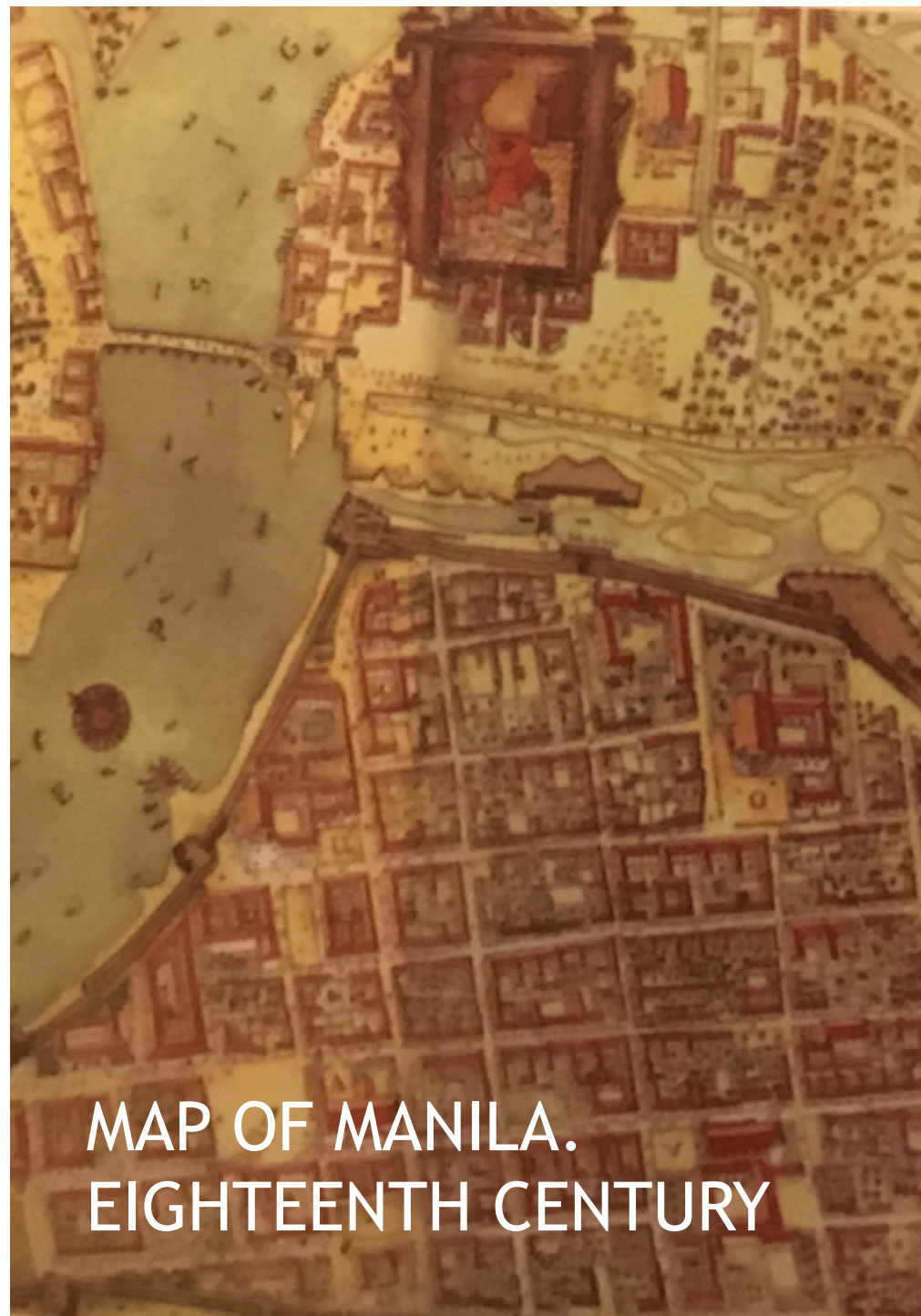


PLAZA MAYOR DE MANILA.

A. El Cabildo o Casa Consistorial.

B. Catedral.

C. Palacio del Gobernador.

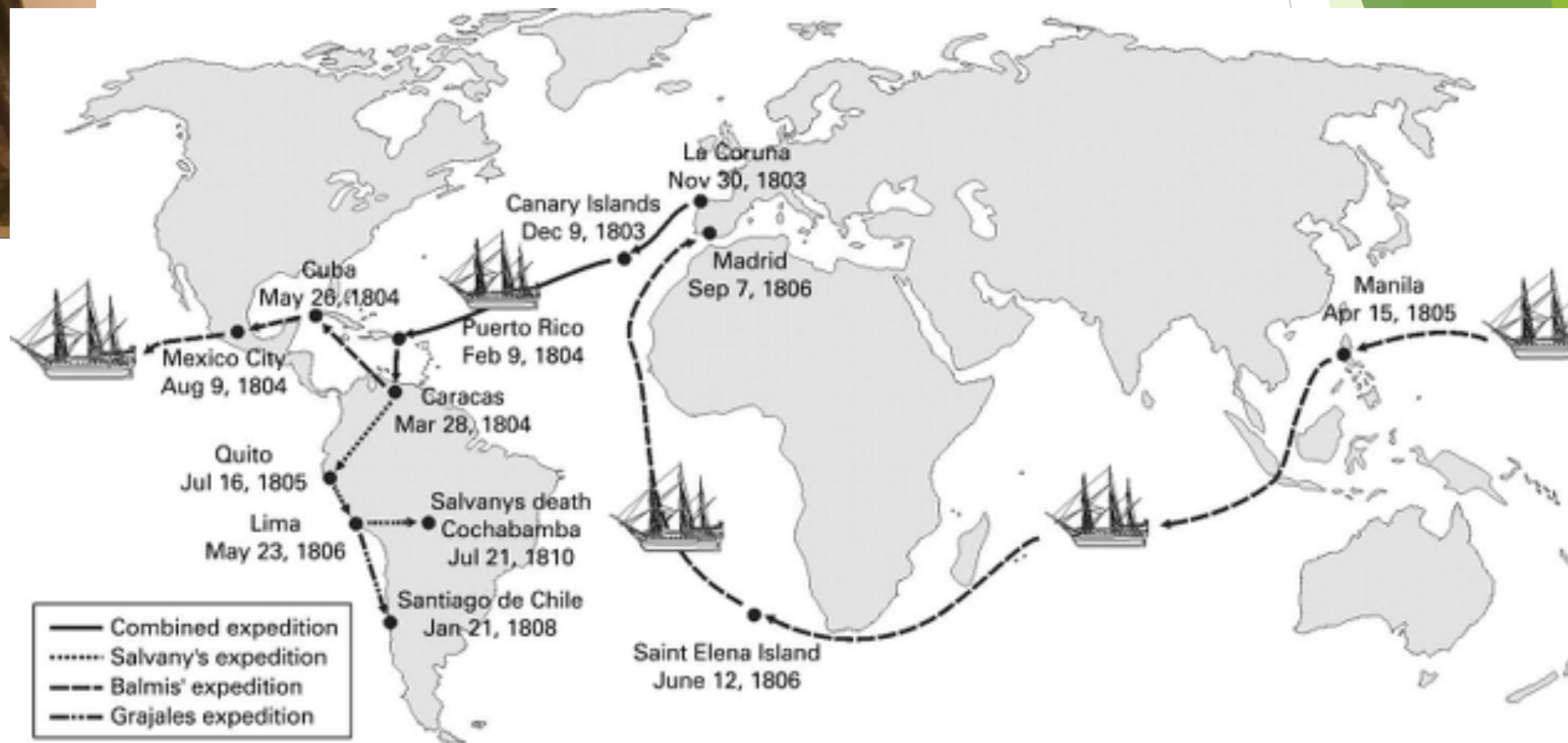


MAP OF MANILA.  
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

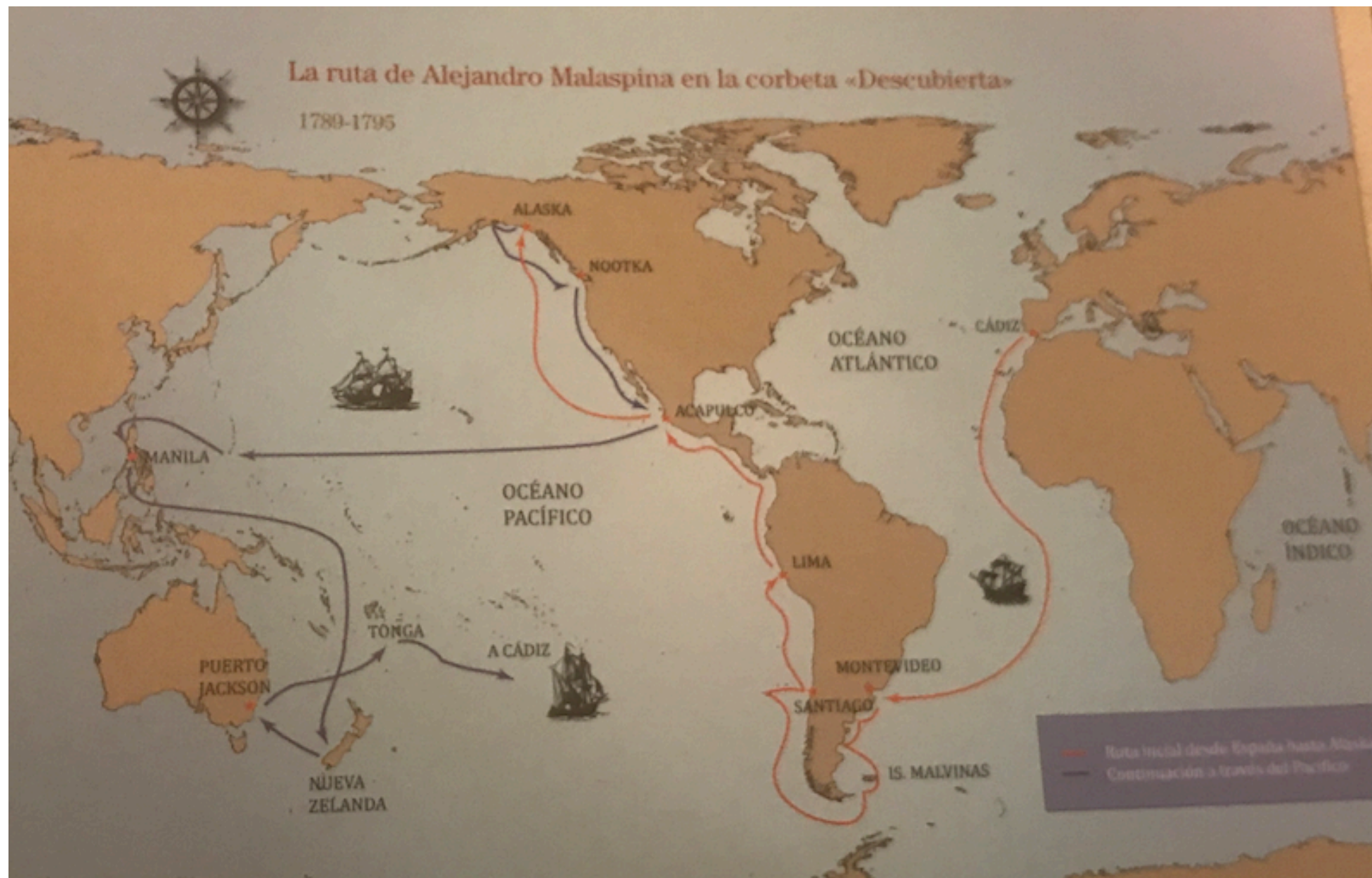




# SMALLPOX EXPEDITION OF BALMIS

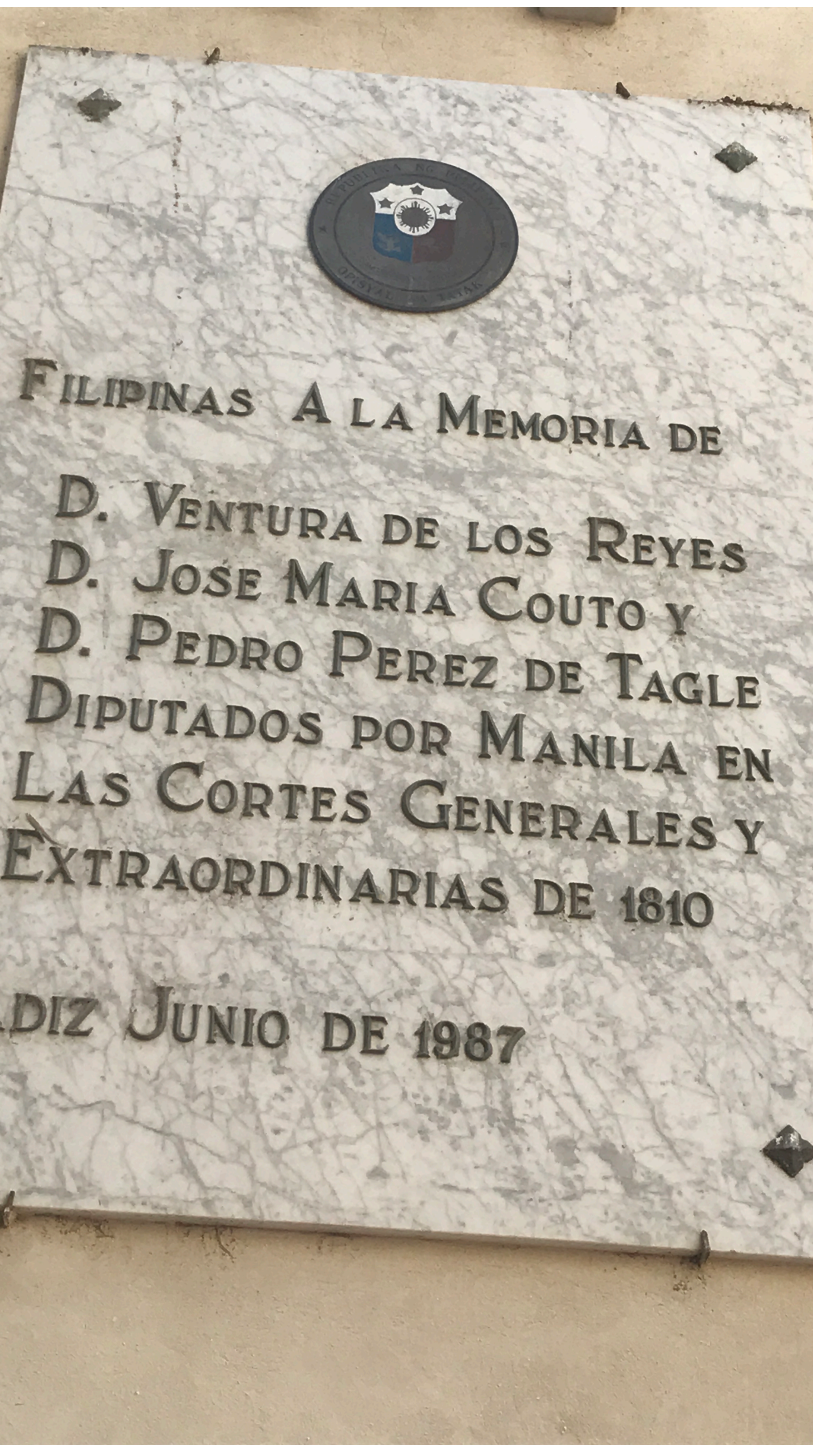






SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION OF ALEJANDRO  
MALASPINA AROUND THE GLOBE







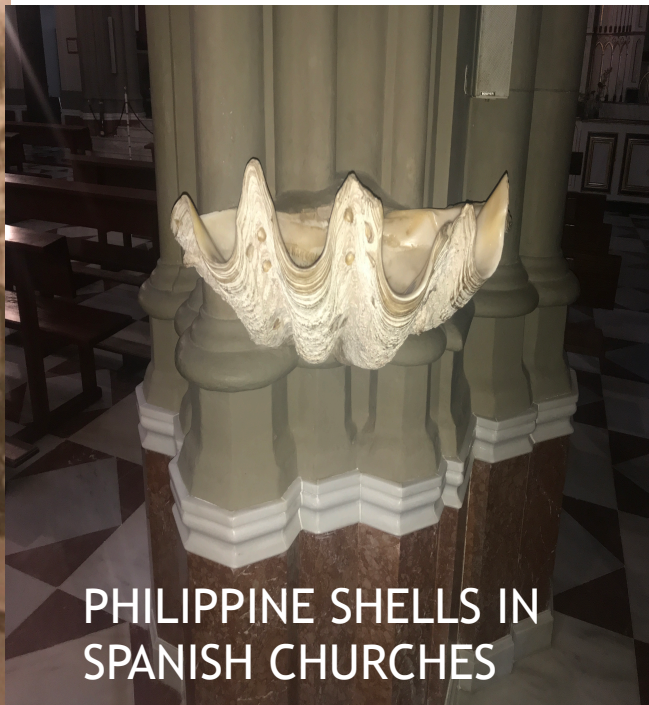
# NINETEENTH CENTURY



FIRST TRAIN TO BULA



ILOCOS



PHILIPPINE SHELLS IN  
SPANISH CHURCHES





Parte un fragmente de un periódico  
del momento del asesinato de los





RING MUSEUM. MALAGA



TRAIN MANILA - DAGUPÁN



PHILIPPINE ZARZUELA COMPANY



Museo de Valladolid





UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS STUDENTS: CREOLES, MESTIZOS  
AND NATIVES

GENERAL VALERIANO  
WEYLER: INTRODUCED THE  
CIVIL CODE IN THE  
PHILIPPINES

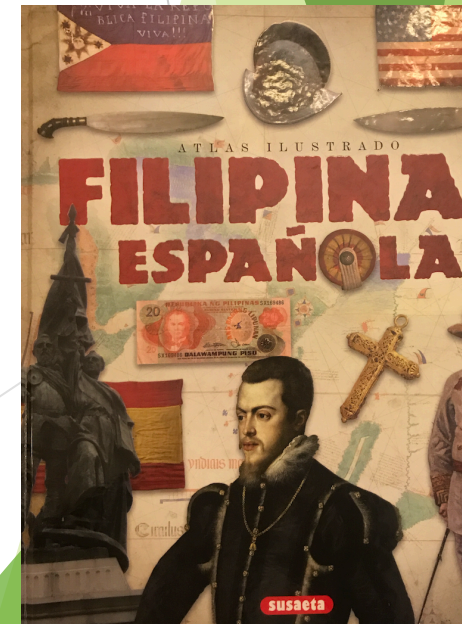






## MANILA 1898:

- More than 300.000 inhabitants
  - Third city of Spain
  - Second Port of Spain
- “La perla del mar de oriente”*





## PHILIPPINES 1898:

### A History of South-East

Asia Fourth  
Edition

D.G.E. HALL



By the end of the Spanish régime the Philippines had some 2 public schools with a total enrolment of well over 200,000 pupils. far back as 1843, long before the system came into operation, a Spanish investigator stated that in proportion there were more literates in the Philippines than in Spain herself. By the end of the nineteenth century they were ahead of any other country of South-East Asia in education and particularly in female education, and there were said to be more schools there than Spain established anywhere in America. The spread of the Spanish language and the Latin alphabet linked the Philippines closer to Europe than to Asia. Thus culturally as well as economically the Philippines stood apart in South-East Asia. Nowhere else in the East had Western culture and Christianity made so powerful an impact. Now



# Golden Age of Spanish Literature in the Philippines: the 1920s

Antonio M. Molina:  
Philippine Grandee,  
Award Zobel

- *Yo, José Rizal*
- *Dusk and Dawn in the  
Philippines*
- *Historia de Filipinas*
- *America en Filipinas*

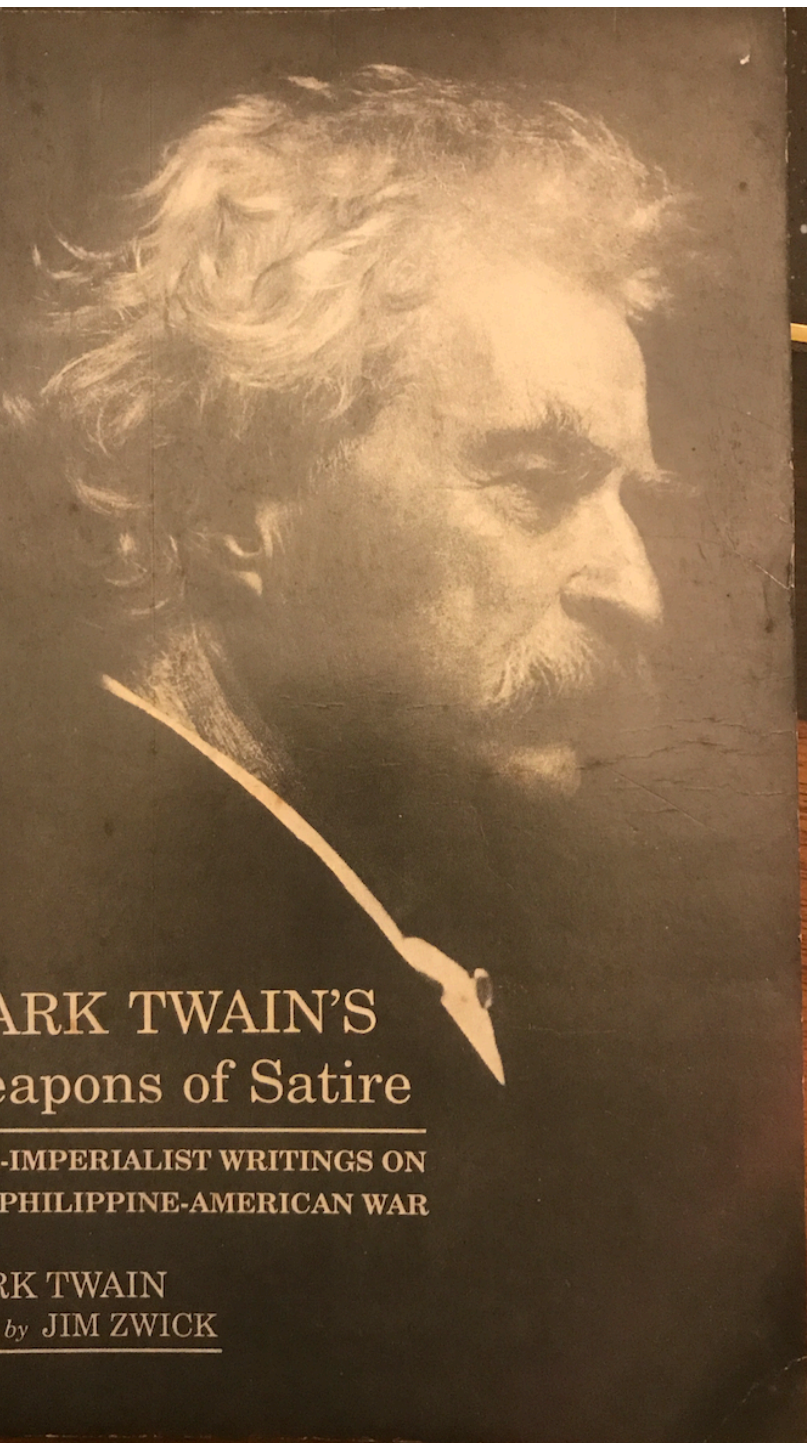






What remains?  
What has already happened?  
Why?

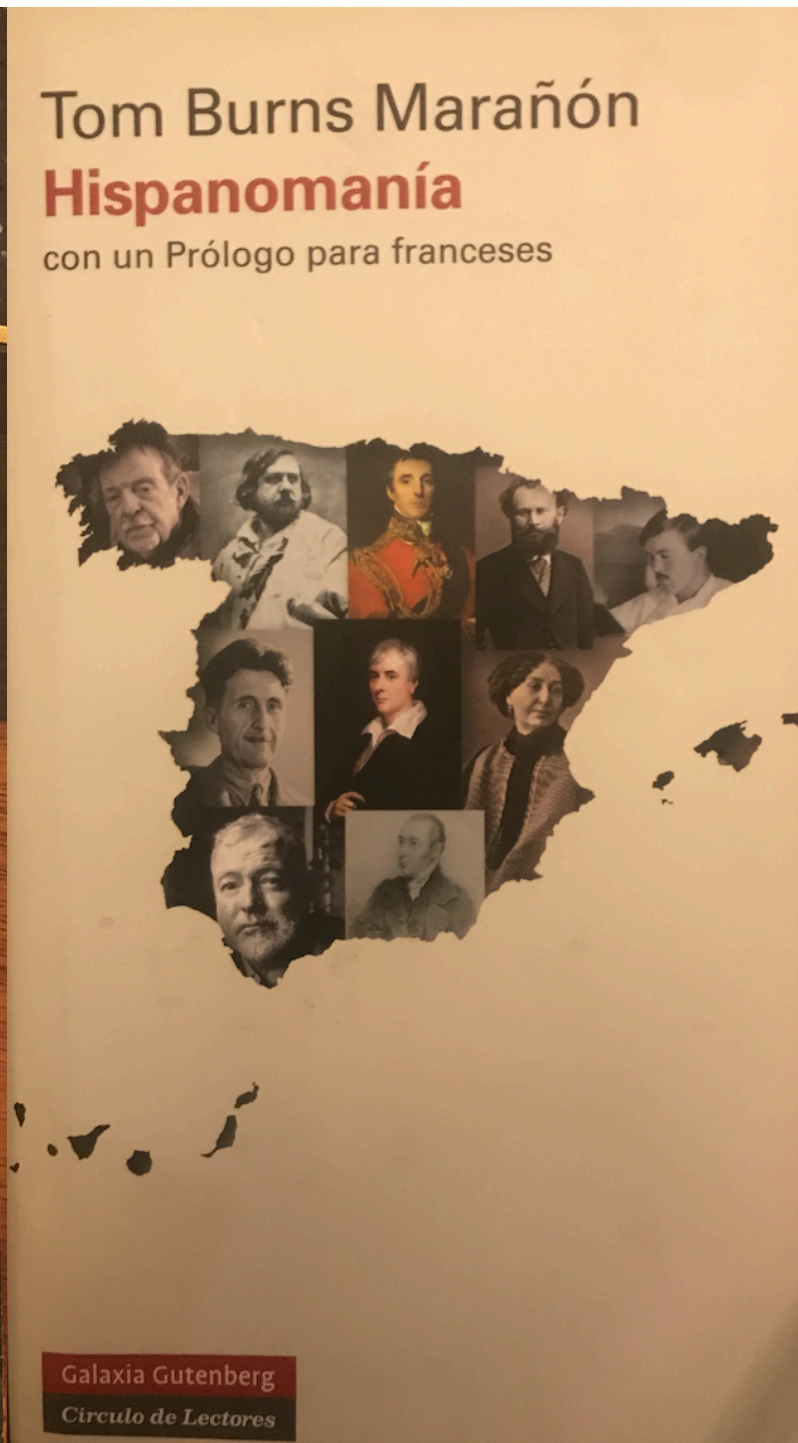




# MARK TWAIN'S Weapons of Satire

IMPERIALIST WRITINGS ON  
PHILIPPINE-AMERICAN WAR

MARK TWAIN  
by JIM ZWICK

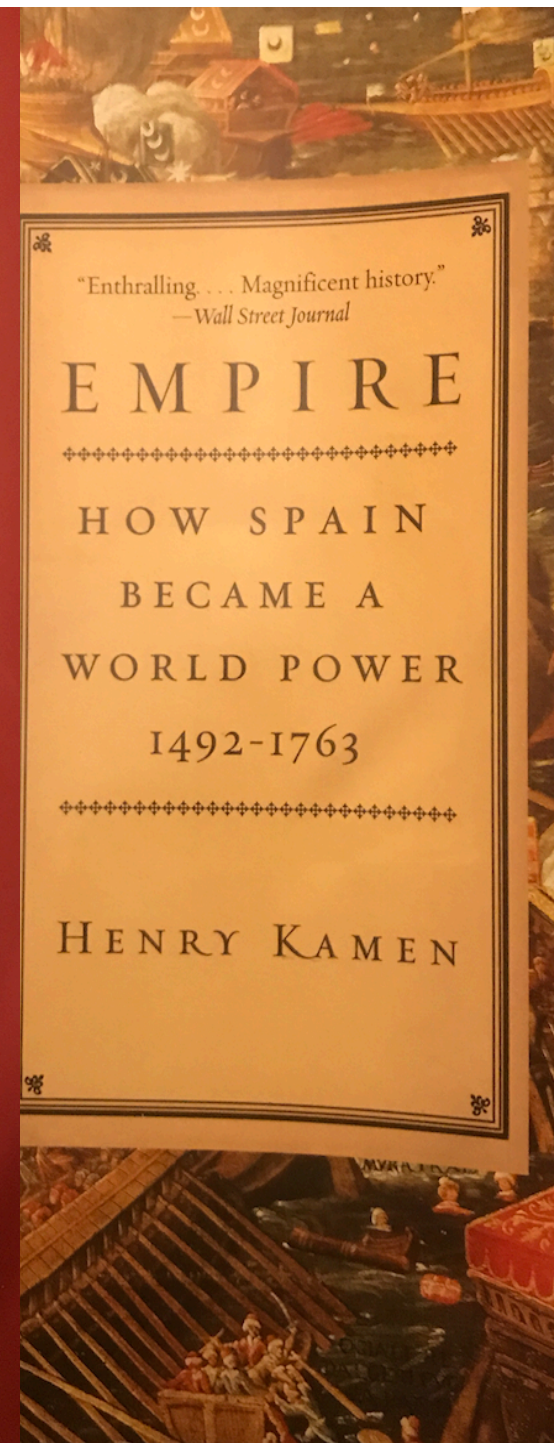


# Tom Burns Marañón **Hispanomanía**

con un Prólogo para franceses



Galaxia Gutenberg  
Círculo de Lectores



"Enthralling... Magnificent history."  
—Wall Street Journal

# EMPIRE

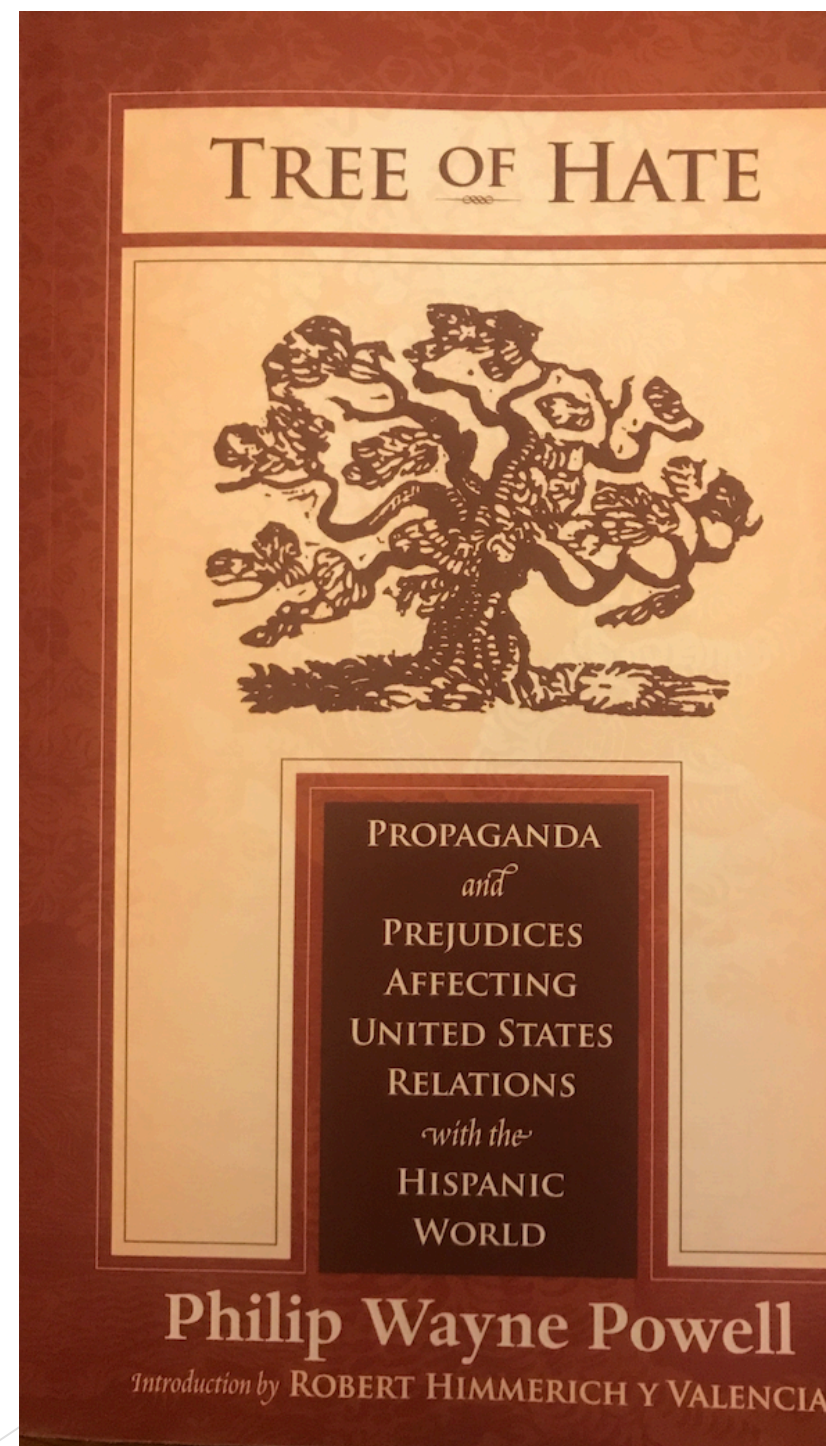
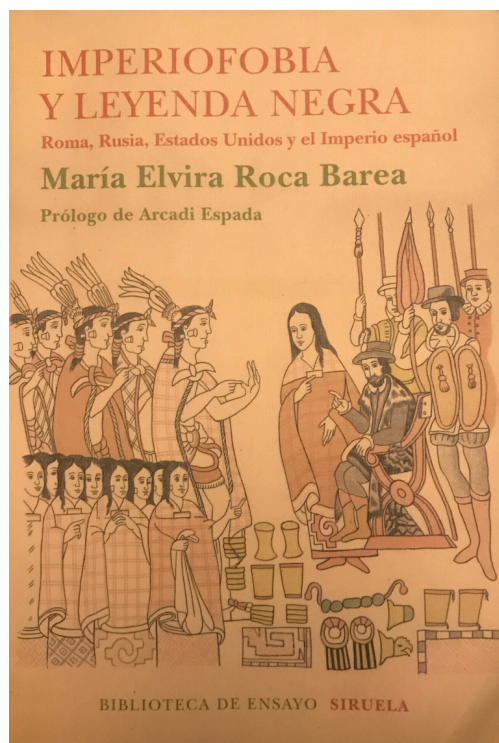
HOW SPAIN  
BECAME A  
WORLD POWER  
1492-1763

HENRY KAMEN



# BLACK LEGEND:

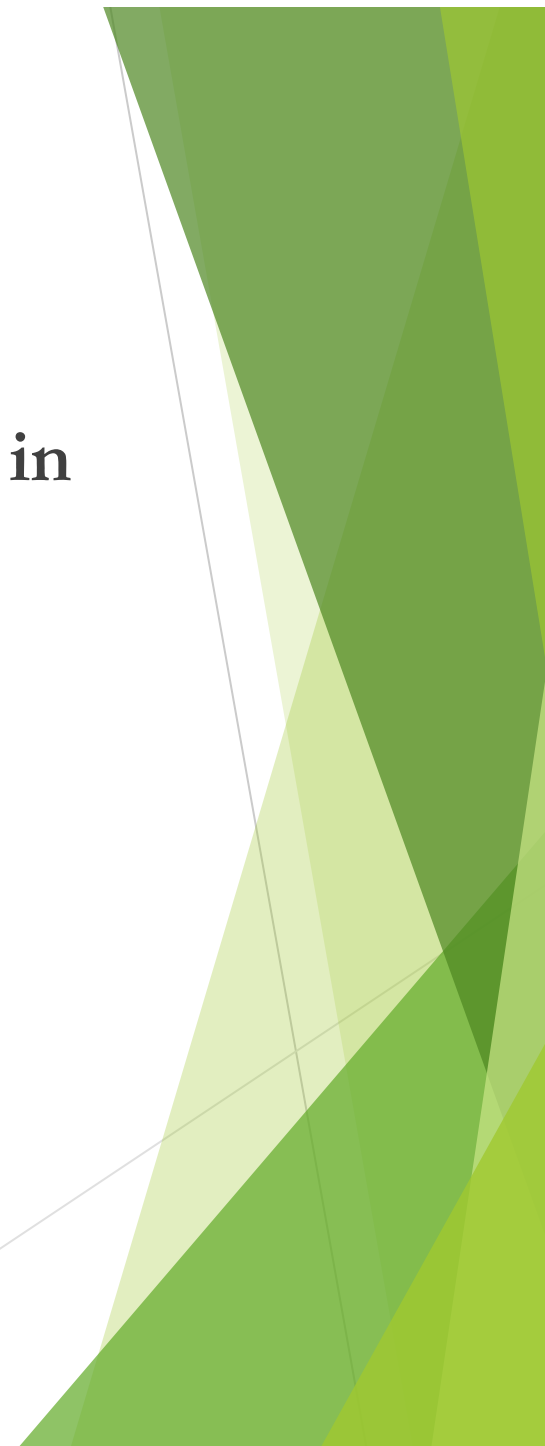
A story of Nordic Heroes  
and Spanish Villains






# Philip Wayne Powell, Professor of History at the University of California


- ▶ The Black Legend is an **atmosphere** created by the fantastic accounts of Spain which have been **published in almost all countries**:
- ▶ the **grotesque descriptions** which are forever being made of the **character of Spaniards** as individuals and collectivity; **the negation, or, at least, the systematic ignorance of whatever is favorable or worthy of honor in the various manifestations of culture and art**; the accusations which are always being launched against Spain, based upon happenings which are *exaggerated, badly interpreted, or false in entirety....*





- 
- ...and, finally, the affirmation, contained in **seemingly respectable and authentic books**, and many times reproduced, commented on, and amplified in the foreign press, *that Spain constitutes, from the point of view of tolerance, of culture, and of political progress, a lamentable exception among European nations.*



- 
- ▶ In short, **inquisitorial Spain**, ignorant, fanatical, incapable, now as in the past, of **being considered among the civilized nations**, as well Spaniards prefer always violent repression and are the **enemy of progress** and innovations.  
(Juderias)

- ▶ **AMERICANS IMPOSED A BLACK LEGEND  
VERSION OF PREVIOUS PHILIPPINE HISTORY**

- ▶ **THIS VERSION SUCCEED IN THE PHILIPPINES**iii



Tom Burns Marañón

## Hispanomanía

con un Prólogo para franceses



Galaxia Gutenberg

Círculo de Lectores

Spanish contemporary  
re-reading through the  
prism of the so called  
impertinent and  
curious travellers:

*An amusing story about  
inevitable stereotypes*



And what about the future?  
(Maybe, a new door has just been opened...)







# MANILA

CERVEZA ESPECIALMENTE LUPULADA

CON LÚPULOS AROMÁTICOS  
QUE ACENTÚAN AROMAS Y SABORES



We wait for  
you in  
Málaga!!!!

See you  
soon!!!