

Assessment of the overall impact of colonialism in the philippines

[History](#)



Assessment of the overall impact of colonialism in the Philippines Philippines is a Southeast Asian nation subjugated by Spaniards, Japanese and Americans as remarkably written in its history. It is in this reason that the country is a significant subject for assessment of the overall impact of colonialism.

Colonialism in the Philippines is something that is an issue of the past that remarkably emphasized Filipinos' resistance against imperialism (Pomeroy 45). Filipinos were known in the past to resist colonial rule. This can be significantly proven by the presence of revolutionaries, and anti-imperialists movements by then (Pomeroy 45). As a result to this, the strong resistance of the Filipinos to colonial rule paved way to its national independence in 1946 from the American rule (Weightman 483). Today, Philippines remarkably is trying to run its own government under a democratic procedure which gives more freedom for all Filipinos to exercise their right for citizenship. Today, 65 years passed after the Philippine independence from American rule, it is still important to look at the following aspects as a particular way to assess the overall impact of colonialism in the Philippines: leadership in governance, political, economic and culture.

In 1972, Ferdinand Marcos proclaimed martial law which placed the entire nation under the military authority. Once again, Filipinos had proven that oppression is a significant triggering factor as far as their level of resistance is concerned.

Based on these, it is clear that Philippines together with its people have remarkable characteristics that are in line with its momentous history particularly its experience with colonialism. It is therefore important to asses

at this point the level of impact colonialism brought to the Philippines particularly in the country's leadership in governance, politics, economy and culture.

Thesis statement:

Colonialism brings forward social change in the Philippines particularly on its leadership in governance, politics, economy and culture.

For instance, corruption in the Philippines is something Filipinos observed from Spaniards, which today became its major and significant problem. In fact, to alleviate if not eliminate it is the very goal of the recent administration.

This research will try to answer the following question:

1. What did Spaniards show that have become integral part of the lives of Filipinos today?
2. What did Japanese show that have become integral part of the lives of Filipinos today?
3. What did the United States show that have become integral part of the lives of Filipinos today?

Outline

Introduction

Under the introduction, the proponent will discuss the background of the research this particularly would include the Philippine history and its subjugators. The proponent would also incorporate current information or status of the Philippines in line with its leadership in governance, politics, economy and culture. Then, the thesis statement and research questions will then be integrated.

Literature Review

This part consists of the following information:

- A. Philippine history with colonial Spain
- B. Philippine history with Japan
- C. Philippine history with USA
- D. Philippine resistance to colonialism
- E. Current adaptation or impact of colonialism in the Philippine government

Methodology

This is a library research paper which would try to integrate recent actual information about the country's status.

Discussion

Conclusion

References

Pomeroy, William J. *The Philippines: colonialism, collaboration, and resistance*. New York: International Publishers Co., 1992.

Weightman, Barbara A. *Dragons and Tigers: A Geography of South, East and Southeast Asia*. Massachusetts: John Wiley and Sons, 2011.