



### Background of the Author

Gregorio Zaide, born on May 25, 1907 in Pagsanjan, Laguna is one of the most famous Filipino historians of all time. His works served as basis of many Philippine history textbooks. A handful of these works became essential secondary sources in studying historiography, making him the “Dean of Filipino Historiographers”. He obtained his BA and PhD degrees from the University of Sto. Tomas and his MA degree from the University of the Philippines.

Gregorio Zaide taught in various schools including the University of the Philippines, University of Santo Tomas, University of Manila, Far Eastern University, and University of Hawaii. He became professor emeritus of History at the Far Eastern University after his retirement in 1964.

Aside from being active in the academe, he was also one of the founders of the International Association of Historians of Asia and served as president of the Philippines Historical Association for three years. He was also active in Philippine politics. He served as mayor of Pagsanjan, Laguna from 1971 to 1975.

### Historical Background of the Document

General Leonard Wood first arrived in the Philippines in 1903 after rendering his services in Cuba. He was appointed as governor of the Moro Province which comprised the Southern Islands and Mindanao. At the same time, General Wood was also in charge of five districts and was the commanding general of the American troops in Mindanao and Sulu. In 1921, US President Warren Harding commissioned the Wood-Forbes Mission, headed by former Governor General W. Cameron Forbes and General Wood. The mission's aim was to assess if the Philippines could already be declared an independent nation, following the Filipinization policy implemented by the administration of Francis Burton Harrison. The policy allowed Filipinos to be actively involved in running the government as part of the American policy of benevolent assimilation. The findings of the mission showed that the Philippines still needed the Americans. As a response, US President Calvin Coolidge appointed Major General Wood to be the Governor General of the Philippine Islands in 1923. Wood's appointment was greatly accepted by the Filipinos considering his role in the liberation of Cuba, giving Filipinos high hopes for political emancipation.

However, Wood was responsible for reversing the Filipinization policy implemented by Burton. He issued Executive Order no. 37 which nullified laws creating the Board of Control and the assumed functions of the body. The Board of Control, which was dominantly composed of Filipinos, was tasked to oversee the sale and management of stocks in government-owned and controlled corporations. In an unprecedented move, Governor Wood tried to dissolve the Board of Control where he occupied a minority position and could never get the consent from the Senate President and the House Speakers to enable the government to administer or conduct a business.

Such attempt generated tension between Filipino administrators and the Governor General which was further aggravated by the Cabinet Crisis of 1923, stemming from the Ray Conley case, a secret service detective accused of accepting bribery and having mistresses. The case was brought forward and was given the final decision of suspension by Jose P. Laurel as the Secretary of the Interior. However, this was disregarded by Governor Wood, which prompted the Filipino leaders to protest against his actions in relation to his defiance of the Philippine Autonomy Act

or the Jones Law that provided Filipinos legislative power. Such led to the resignation of five

Filipino cabinet secretaries of the department led by Secretary Laurel. It was followed by the resignation of Senate President Manuel L. Quezon and House Speaker Manuel Roxas as members of the Council of State. These resignations caused the Cabinet Crisis of 1923.

The growing executive-legislative tension became more personal as the Governor blatantly exercised his veto power in most of the legislations passed by the Philippine legislature. Such developments led to the drafting of Filipino Grievances Against Governor Wood, which was approved by the Commission on Independence on November 17, 1926.

**Evaluation**

**I. Loyalty Check**

Instructions: Among the points included in Filipino Grievances Against Governor Wood, which do you think was the most pressing and critical? Explain its impact to the relationship of the United States and the Philippines.

Lined area for writing the answer to the Loyalty Check question.

**II. Repeats Itself**

Instructions: Read carefully the list of grievances of the Filipinos against Governor Wood which led to the Cabinet Crisis of 1923. The Crisis was characterized by the tension between the American-led executive branch of governor and the Filipino-dominated legislative branch of government. In Philippine politics, there has always been a tension between the executive and legislative branches of government. In the administration of President Duterte, this tension seems to be evident. Compare and contrast the Cabinet Crisis of 1923 to the conditions and situations that persist during the term of President Duterte. Explain your observations in at least 300 words.

Lined area for writing the answer to the Repeats Itself question.

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**III. Assessing the importance of Primary Sources in Understanding the Grand Narrative of Philippine History.**

Instructions: Give the reasons why Filipino grievances against Governor Wood is important to the grand narrative of Philippine history.

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**Reflection:**

What are your key takeaways or learning on this module?

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**References:**

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Candelaria, John Lee P. & Alporha, Veronica C. (2018). Readings in Philippine History. First Edition. Rex Book Store. 1977 C.M. Recto Avenue, Manila.

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## Learning Module 11

### Raiders of the Sulu



#### Overview

This module focuses on the documentary, *Raiders of the Sulu Sea*, produced by Oak3 Films. The documentary depicts how the raiders, known as the pirates of the Sulu Sea, went along with their trade before the arrival of the Spaniards in Zamboanga. It narrates how slave raiding was done by indigenous people of the region to retaliate against the colonizers.

#### Learning Outcomes

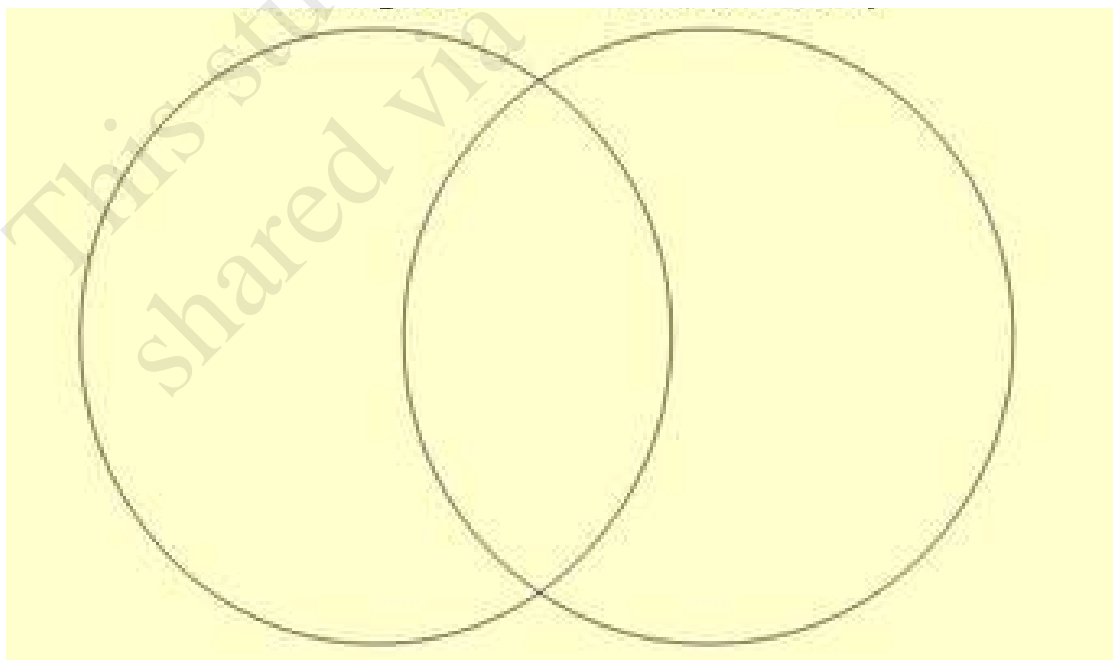
At the end of this module, you should be able to:



1. Determine the different points presented in the documentary in understanding the long-standing peace problem in Southern Philippines.
2. Identify the possible causes of the persisting cultural and religious issues that contribute to the tension between Islam and Christianity in the Philippines.
3. Explain the importance of the *Raiders of the Sulu Sea* to the grand narrative of Philippine history.
4. Evaluate the relevance of the document to present time.

#### Diagnostics

Southern Philippines has long been plagued with conflict rooted to religious discrimination and prejudices. Moro Muslims have been fighting for self-determination for them to have a voice and be recognized in a country where Christianity is the norm. Using a Venn Diagram, identify cultural traits, practices, or philosophies by each religion and their possible point of interaction or commonality.



## Discussion

### Background of the Producer

Raiders of the Sulu Sea is a historical documentary produced by Oak3 Films. Established in 1996, Oak3 Films was founded by Zaihirat Banu Codelli (CEO) along with Lim Suat Yen (COO) and Jason Lai (Director of Content). It became popular because they co-produced a documentary with Discovery Asia titled "The Gods Must Be Hungry," which earned Discovery Asia's highest viewership in 10 years.

The documentary was the product of a co-production agreement between the Media Authority of Singapore and the Korean Broadcasting Commission in 2007 for Q Channel Korea. It was distributed internationally by Looking Glass International through Discovery Channel and History Channel (for Asia) in 2008. It was directed by Idzwan Othman.

### Historical Background of the Documentary

Raiders of the Sulu Sea (2008) depicts the slave-raiding activities perpetrated by the Balangingi Samal and the Ilanun people under the command of the Sultanate of Sulu. Key informants of the documentary were Icelle D. Borja; Samuel K. Tan, PhD; Barbara W. Andaya, PhD; Julius Bautista, PhD; Margarita D. Cojuangco, PhD; and Halman Abubakar (Councilor, Jolo, Sulu).

The documentary shows the Moro resistance to the Spanish and American colonial governments in Southern Philippines. The raids were facilitated by different indigenous groups of the Sulu region including the Ilanuns, Balangingi Samals, and Tausugs. Such raids on the coastal areas of the Spanish settlements were sanctioned by the Sultans to retaliate against the colonizers. The sophisticated ancient maritime vessels were launched to raid the coasts of the Philippines and capture the natives to be later sold to slavery.

Throughout the hundreds of years that the Philippines was ruled by colonizers, the armed struggle against the Spanish, American, and Japanese colonial governments are considered by Moro leaders as part of the four-century long "national liberation movement." The long-standing Moro-conflict is rooted in the Spanish and American wars against the Moros. Under the Spanish rule, the propagation of Christianity heightened the prejudice against the Moros. In addition, Spain's efforts to control maritime trade caused Moros to lose sources of livelihood, putting many of them in poverty. Under the American rule, thousands of Moros were killed by American soldiers in the Moro Crater Massacre.

### Activity

Watch the documentary, Raiders of the Sulu Sea produced by Oak3 Films. Identify five (5) examples of material culture of Moros as presented in the documentary, and explain their significance to the Moro population.

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