

## **MODULE 2 – Introduction to Philippines: Geography, Climate and Government System**

### **The Philippines**

“THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES”

Official name of the country.

Archipelago located in Southeast Asia

The Philippines is composed of many islands.

7,641 islands

Discovered by the National Mapping and Resource Information Authority (NAMRIA).

3 Major Islands

LUZON – 8 Regions

VISAYAS – 4 Regions

MINDANAO – 6 Regions

Political Divisions

18 Regions

82 Provinces

146 Cities

1,489 Municipalities

Regions of the Philippines

Luzon Regions

Region I – Ilocos

Region II – Cagayan Valley

Region III – Central Luzon

Region IV-A – CALABARZON

Region IV-B – MIMAROPA

Region V – Bicol

NCR – National Capital Region

CAR – Cordillera Administrative Region

Visayas Regions

Region VI – Western Visayas

Region VII – Central Visayas

Region VIII – Eastern Visayas

NIR – Negros Island Region

Mindanao Regions

Region IX – Zamboanga Peninsula

Region X – Northern Mindanao

Region XI – Davao Region

Region XII – SOCCSKSARGEN

Region XIII – Caraga

BARMM – Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao

Seasons in the Philippines

DRY SEASON – December to May

WET SEASON – June to November

The Government System

The Philippines is a republic country

Government power is equally divided among three branches

### **MODULE 3 – Philippine History**

Pre-Colonial Philippines

Barangay- Basic unit of society.

Datu-Leader of the barangay.

Balangay-Ancient wooden boat used for travel and trade.

Baybayin-Writing system used by early Filipinos before the arrival of the Spaniards.

### Unwritten History

The arrival of the Spaniards in the Philippines is the start of the written records of Philippine history

Nameless archipelago with no solid unity between the different tribes/barangays

### Spanish Era

1521 – Ferdinand Magellan

Rediscovered the Philippines and claimed it in the name of Spain.

1543 – Ruy Lopez de Villalobos

Named the country Las Islas Felipinas.

1565 – Miguel Lopez de Legazpi

Established the first Spanish settlement in Cebu.

Roman Catholic-Introduced during the Spanish Era.

1571 – Manila founded

Became the political and economic center.

Manila-Acapulco Trade / Galleon Trade

Trade system launched during Spanish rule.

Katipunan headed by Andres Bonifacio

Formed after the arrest of Dr. Jose Rizal.

Execution of Rizal in 1896

Ignited the Philippine Revolution.

### American Era

1898 – Battle of Manila Bay

USA defeated Spain.

Treaty of Paris – December 10, 1898

Spain transferred the Philippines to USA.

Democratic type of government was introduced

Gov. General Francis Harrison

Prepared the Philippines for absolute independence.

Hundreds of school teachers were sent

Paved the way to massive growth of school population.

November 15, 1935 – Commonwealth inaugurated

Manuel L. Quezon as President, Sergio Osmeña as Vice President.

Japanese Era / World War II

December 08, 1941

Philippines was attacked by Japan.

Death March-Roughly 76,000 captured soldiers from the fall of Bataan.

Jose Laurel-Served as president under Japanese government.

1944 – General Arthur McArthur landed in Leyte

Prompted the return of the Commonwealth government.

1945 – Philippines finally had its freedom

#### **MODULE 4 – Philippine Gateways and Issued Government Documents**

Modes of Transportation

Travel by air

Travel by sea

Only two modes of transportation to reach the Philippines.

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

United Nations agency

Helps 193 countries cooperate and share their skies.

Purpose-Sets global standards for safe, secure, efficient, and sustainable international civil aviation.

ICAO Code-Four-letter designation Used to identify airports and aeronautical facilities Essential for communication and flight planning

International Air Transport Association (IATA)

Trade association for the world's airlines

Represents over 80% of global air traffic

IATA Code

Three-letter airport codes

Used for passenger ticketing, baggage handling, and flight booking systems

Ninoy Aquino International Airport (Manila)

ICAO: RPLL

IATA: MNL

Clark International Airport (Pampanga)

ICAO: RPLC

IATA: CRK

Mactan–Cebu International Airport (Cebu)

ICAO: RPVM

IATA: CEB

Davao International Airport (Davao)

ICAO: RPMD

IATA: DVO

Iloilo International Airport (Iloilo)

ICAO: RPVI

IATA: ILO

Bacolod–Silay Airport (Bacolod)

ICAO: RPVB

IATA: BCD

Kalibo International Airport (Aklan)

ICAO: RPVK

IATA: KLO

Caticlan Airport (Boracay)

ICAO: RPVE

IATA: MPH

Puerto Princesa International Airport (Palawan)

ICAO: RPVP

IATA: PPS

Laoag International Airport (Ilocos Norte)

ICAO: RPLI

IATA: LAO

Zamboanga International Airport (Zamboanga)

ICAO: RPMZ

IATA: ZAM

General Santos International Airport (GenSan)

ICAO: RPMR

IATA: GES

Bohol–Panglao International Airport (Bohol)

ICAO: RPSP

IATA: TAG

Major Ports in the Philippines

Port of Manila

Port of Cebu

Batangas International Port

Port of Subic

Port of Cagayan de Oro

Ilocos Cruise Port

Philippine Visa

Endorsement made on a travel document (passport)

Permits the bearer to proceed to the Philippines

Philippine Passport-Issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA)

-Official travel and identity document

-Property of the Republic of the Philippines

Types of Philippine Passport

Diplomatic e-Passport (Green)

Official Passport (Red)

Regular Passport (Brown)

## **MODULE 5: Philippine Symbols & Holidays**


Official National Symbols (by law)

These are symbols officially recognized by the Philippine government.

 National Flag

First waved on June 12, 1898 by Emilio Aguinaldo

Governed by RA 8491 (Flag and Heraldic Code)

 National Anthem – Lupang Hinirang

Composer: Julian Felipe


Must be sung in Filipino

Correct tempo: 2/4 (march tempo)

 National Language – Filipino


Based mainly on Tagalog

Designed to be inclusive of other Philippine languages

 National Motto


“Maka-Diyos, Maka-Tao, Makakalikasan, at Makabansa”

→ For God, People, Nature, and Country

 National Sport – Arnis

Declared by RA 9850 (2009)

Filipino martial art using sticks


 National Tree – Narra

Declared in 1934

Symbol of strength and durability


 National Flower – Sampaguita

Symbol of purity and humility


 National Bird – Philippine Eagle

One of the largest eagles in the world

Critically endangered

 National Gem – South Sea Pearl

Declared in 1996

 National Hero – Dr. Jose Rizal

Writer and reformist


Inspired revolution through his novels

 National Leaf – Anahaw

Used in traditional designs and decorations

 National Fruit – Mango

Sweet tropical fruit, used in many desserts


 National Fish – Bangus (Milkfish)

Popular Filipino dish

Has Bangus Festival

 National Animal – Carabao

Farmer's helper in rice fields

 National Costume

Barong Tagalog (men)

Baro't Saya (women)

## **MODULE 6: Types of Tourists in the Philippines**

Tourism

Important to economic growth

Tourist (WTO Definition)-Person who stays more than 1 night but less than 1 year

By Location

Domestic Tourist- travels within own country

International Tourist-Travels to another country

Types of Domestic Tourists

Local Tourist-Short trips (usually less than 24 hours)

Inter-regional Tourist-Travels from one region to another

Intra-regional Tourist-Travels within same region

Classification of Travelers (By Purpose)

Group Travelers-Travel in organized groups

Student Groups-Educational trips (field trips, historical tours)

Business Travelers-For meetings, research, conferences

Incentive Travelers-Given trips as rewards by companies

Family Travelers-Travel with family

Senior Citizens-Older travelers

Clubs / Affinity Groups-Share common interests (hiking clubs, etc.)

Public Tour Group-Strangers grouped together on a tour

## **MODULE 7: National Capital Region (NCR)**

What is NCR? National Capital Region

Also called Metro Manila

Capital city: Manila

Key Facts

Smallest but most populated region

Land area: ~638.55 sq km

Population: ~13.4 million (2020)

16 cities + 1 municipality (Pateros)

Role

Seat of government

Center of business, culture, and tourism

Important Cities & What They're Known For

Manila – wallet city, niland plant ( pinanggalingan na name )

Quezon City – Largest city by population

Makati – Financial capital

Pasay – Gate way of the ph

Pasig - Green City and eco-friendly

Patteros- Balut capital of the ph

Parañaque – Seafood capital

Navotas – Fishing capital

Marikina – Shoe capital

Taguig – BGC

Valenzuela – land lock

San Juan – small city and Andre's boni

Las Piñas – Bamboo Organ

Mandaluyong – Tiger City, economic grout

Muntinlupa – Emerald City

Caloocan – Manufacturing

Malabon – Pancit city

Major Tourist Spots in NCR

Rizal Park (Luneta)

Intramuros

Fort Santiago

National Museum

Manila Cathedral

Binondo (Chinatown)

Casa Manila Museum

Bonifacio Global City (BGC)

Type of Tourism in NCR

Urban, cultural, and historical tourism

## **MODULE 8: Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR)**

Key Facts About CAR

Only landlocked region in PH

Cool climate, mountains

Home of Igorot tribes

Regional center: Baguio City

Provinces

1. Abra
2. Apayao
3. Benguet
4. Ifugao
5. Kalinga
6. Mountain Province

Province Highlights

Abra

- Weaving & pottery and Kaparkan Falls

Apayao

- Forests & wildlife, Philippine Eagle nests, and Carmella Falls

Benguet

Salad Bowl of PH, Mt. Pulag, Strawberry Farm, and Baguio City

Ifugao

Banaue Rice Terraces Batad & Hapao Rice Terraces

Kalinga

Traditional tattoos (batok), Buscalan Village, and Whang-od (mambabatok)

Mountain Province

Sagada, Hanging Coffins, Caves & mountains, and Capital: Bontoc

CAR Culture & Trivia

Igorot-Common term for Cordillera ethnic groups

Canao Ritual-Community feast with animal sacrifice, For weddings, death, planting, harvest

Kenon Road-Zigzag road to Baguio

Whang-od-Oldest traditional tattoo artist

Dag dag

Davao - Largest City by land