

Chapter 1 : Manila - Wikipedia

Manila is also the site of the Philippine General Hospital, the tertiary state-owned hospital administered and operated by the University of the Philippines Manila. The city is also planning to put up an education, research and hospital facility for cleft-palate patients.

Prehistory of the Philippines Tabon Caves are the site of one of the oldest human remains found in the Philippines: Tabon Man Recent discovery of stone tools and fossils of butchered animal remains in Rizal, Kalinga has pushed back evidence of early hominins in the archipelago to as early as , years. Landa Jocano theorizes that the ancestors of the Filipinos evolved locally. These artifacts are said to be evidence of long range communication between prehistoric Southeast Asian societies. History of the Philippines “ , Religion in pre-colonial Philippines , and Cultural achievements of pre-colonial Philippines A Boxer Codex image illustrating the ancient kadtuan or tumao noble class. The current demarcation between the Prehistory and the Early history of the Philippines is 21 April , which is the equivalent on the Proleptic Gregorian calendar for the date indicated on the Laguna Copperplate Inscription “the earliest known surviving written record to come from the Philippines. Among the early Philippine polities, this arrangement fulfilled the requirements for trade with China, but did not actually translate into political or military control. Regarding the relations of early Philippine polities with the various state-level polities of Indonesia and Malaysia, legendary accounts often mention the interaction of early Philippine polities with the Srivijaya empire, but there is not much archeological evidence to definitively support such a relationship. The oldest known historical record found in the Philippines, discovered at Lumban, Laguna. The earliest historical record of these polities and kingdoms is the Laguna Copperplate Inscription , which indirectly refers to the Tagalog polity of Tondo c. Diwata in Mindanao, and the temple complex of Medang in Java. The official history of the Song dynasty next refers to the Rajahnate of Butuan c. Butuan attained prominence under the rule of Rajah Sri Bata Shaja, [54] who was from a Buddhist ruling-class governing a Hindu nation. This state became powerful due to the local goldsmith industry and it also had commercial ties and a diplomatic rivalry with the Champa civilization. Historian Efren Isorena has asserted that Visayan raiding parties conducted raids on the port cities of southern China between A. Its founding datu, Puti, had purchased land for his new realms from the aboriginal Ati hero, Marikudo. The people of Madja-as conducted resistance movements against the Hindu and Islamic invaders that arrived from the west. Sri Lumay was sent by the Chola Maharajah to invade Madja-as, but he rebelled and formed his own independent rajahnate. This state grew wealthy by making use of the inter-island shipping within the archipelago. However, they failed to establish a foothold in the Visayas islands which was populated by Srivijayan loyalists who waged incessant guerrilla warfare against them. Eventually, Luzon regained independence from Majapahit during the Battle of Manila and the then Rajahnate of Sulu also reestablished independence and in vengeance, assaulted the Majapahit province of Poni Brunei before a fleet from the capital drove them out. Eventually, in the face of these Islamic conversions, the remnants of Hindu Majapahit fled to the island of Bali. He was also the head of an armada which traded and protected commerce between the Indian Ocean , the Strait of Malacca , the South China Sea , [83] and the medieval maritime principalities of the Philippines. The sultanate form of government extended further into Lanao. Manila in Luzon was Islamized during the reign of Sultan Bolkiah in to This was accomplished because the Sultanate of Brunei , which was previously known as Poni, had seceded from Majapahit and had converted to Islam, and had again subjugated Tondo by defeating Rajah Gambang in battle, thereafter installing the Muslim rajah, Rajah Salalila to the throne thus reestablishing the Bruneian puppet-state of the Rajahnate of Maynila.

Chapter 2 : Manila - Tourist Attractions, How to Get There, and More

Metropolitan Manila encompasses six cities and 12 towns. Located on Manila Bay in the South China Sea, and bisected by the Pasig River, the capital of the Philippines is historic and modern, rich and poor. A popular sight is the walled area called Intramuros. The capital during Spanish colonization.

If you know the city pretty well, please share your opinion on the talk page. Manila is a huge city with several district articles containing sightseeing, restaurant, nightlife and accommodation listings – have a look at each of them. This article or section does not match our manual of style or needs other editing. Please plunge forward, give it your attention and help it improve! Manila has a reputation as a congested, polluted concrete jungle, and is often overlooked as a mere stopover for travellers aiming to reach other Philippine provinces or islands. To an extent this reputation is deserved, but Manila is nevertheless rapidly developing and has its own rich history and experiences to offer. The city is sprawling, bustling, and culturally complicated, with a colorful multi-cultural heritage and varied nightlife. Districts[edit] Map of Manila with its Districts Manila is distributed into 16 territorial districts, which are all original towns except one, the Port Area District. Each district is distinguished through its history, culture and cuisine. Santa Cruz – is on the edge of Chinatown, which is the district of usual frenzied mix of commercial and residential premises. It features palatial mausoleums with hotel-like suites, some with jacuzzis. It is also a place famous for flowers, herbal remedies, love potions, fortune tellers, religious items, as well as electronic goods Raon St. Old and delightful Art-Nouveau elite houses are now converted to tumbledown slum enclaves sharing space with B-rated movie houses past their grandeur and glory days. The imposing San Sebastian Church, inside the campus of a university, is the first and only iron pre-fabricated church in the Philippines manufactured in Belgium in the mid s. It is also the birthplace of the famous and namesake San Miguel Beer. First of all, it is a fortress city used to be surrounded by a moat now transformed into a putting green, and it is where the old Spanish Fort Santiago was headquartered. Sir Banister Fletcher, a noted architectural historian wrote "Until Intramuros, the old walled stronghold of Manila, the capital, which was once a treasure-house of ultramarine Hispanic art, suffered irreparable damage during World War II. The Manila Cathedral styled as Philippine version of Romanesque-Byzantine Revival, prominently stands within the walls of this district. There is a patch of land east of the walled city informally called Extramuros, the new Civic Centre designated by the Americans where the Classical Revival style Post Office Building majestically visible, built on an imposing spot that should have been used for a more important stately building such as the Classic Senate House sited on a spot where it can only be viewed obliquely and less grandly on a passing glance, and by now demoted as the National Art Gallery, The Art-Deco stylish Metropolitan Theater, and the City Hall with its subdued Mughal-Big Ben style clock tower are situated nearby. It has a lively and diverse nightlife; also offers numerous coin, art and antique, and souvenir shops. Around and nearby is where one can also find the grand Manila Hotel, one of the finest hotels in the Far East, dusty outside due to air pollution. Malate is now more known as the center of bohemian night life in the city and the whole metropolis. Also, the site of the fiercest atrocity done by the Japanese to any civilians at the closing of World War II where whole neighbourhoods were forced to assemble in the nearby Rizal Memorial Sports Coliseum to be dealt with mass orgy of rape and massacre. The district has a quaint and handsome Philippine-Baroque style church. Other similar structures in the vicinity designed by him are the Philippine International Convention Centre, the National Design Centre, a supporting institution for the growth of industrial design arts, the Folk Arts Theater, built specifically to host the Miss Universe Pageant, and the sharp and still spiffy Philippine Plaza Hotel. Most are now in their not-so-pristinely-intended condition. The two other important landmarks in the complex not designed by him is the said to be haunted Manila Film Centre, the venue for the first and only Manila International Film Festival which premiered the film "Gandhi" in , now the repository National Film Archives, and the architecturally intriguing, humble and yet tasteful Coconut Palace now as the Office of the Vice President of the Philippines. The last important structure here is the GSIS Building or the Government Service Insurance System, meant as the social security apparatus of government workers with the Banawe Rice Terraces concept

in mind, also architecturally engaging, now temporarily housing the National Senate, the senior legislative arm of the government. Although technically contiguous, these landmarks, except for the Cultural Center, are not part of the district anymore and belong to the city of Pasay. The district specializes in furniture and hardware items. Santa Ana – known as Sapa in ancient times, this district is the old capital of Namayan Kingdom which is the precursor of modern Metro Manila and used to be a quiet upmarket residential neighborhood comparable to Chelsea district in London during the American colonial era, but now a blighted working class district with its defunct Santa Ana Hippodrome located in next door Makati City which used to be suburbia, once, one of the finest horse racetracks in Asia, now bought by Ayala Corporation and is now being converted and developed as another of their signature mixed commercial-residential development projects. A small museum by the colonial church of Our Lady of the Abandoned or simply Santa Ana Church, shows remnants of a pre-Spanish settlement. San Andres Bukid – also known as St. Andrew Fields in English, was previously part of Santa Ana. Understand[edit] San Agustin Church, Intramuros Manila As we now see it, Manila is more modern and western judging from the steel and glass skyscrapers dotting the skyline. History[edit] For over three centuries Manila was colonised and administered by Spain which left an enduring architectural heritage throughout the Philippines, especially with respect to churches, forts and other colonial buildings which can still be seen in the ruins of Intramuros, built in the late 16th century. Manila began as a settlement on the banks of the Pasig River, and its name originates from "Maynilad," referring to the mangrove plant known as Nilad, which was abundant in the area. Manila was also briefly colonised by the British for two years. Manila was also part of the Spanish East Indies until, when the U. Manila was first sought by the Spaniards, then the Americans. The Spaniards wanted a counterbalance to the expanding Portuguese empire which had almost taken a big slice of the pie in the lucrative Spice Trade. They got it through Manila, so strategically placed between China together with the rest of Asia, and Mexico - the next closest transit point for goods onwards from Asia to Europe. Its location seemed a well thought out choice. By numbers, it shortened the travelling distance to the other side of the empire in Acapulco. Manila is also in a much easy and straighter drafting reach for sailing ships to catch the Pacific Trade Winds as it blow northeastward to Japan for Acapulco and blow precisely at San Bernardino Strait for the westward-bound return trip without being diverted any farther. A token administration was just maintained in Manila which confined it to the doldrums being one of the unreachable and hard to maintain colonies of Spain. Until a new imperialist era dawned, emboldened countries embarked on a new competition for raw materials and market. Netherlands, Britain, and France are already there now with Germany, lurking somewhere and fit to fill in the voids about to be vacated by waning superpowers. Germany was already sniffing its way around the Pacific Ocean like a shark smelling a kill when the US, spurred by the windfall of acquiring Hawaii and which desperately wanted a toehold in Asia for her trade, notably with Japan and China, grabbed the first opportunity of coveting the Philippines. The Philippines once more, so strategically placed as the soon-to-be-linchpin of American imperialism extended her colonial servitude to the US. Being a city with its ears and antennae acutely tuned in to American and some European trends, and in the forefront of modernisation and constant cultural refinement, Manila witnessed or hosted innovations - political, cultural, civic etc. What more, it lies in the path of the tropical monsoon bringing those more and more powerful typhoons during the second half of the year. It is fringed to the south by the idyllic Lake Bai - a veritable scenic showcase of Hispanized native folk and traditional culture, and farther south by cool and refreshing Lake Taal. The City of Manila is in the western part of Metro Manila. Climate[edit] Manila has a tropical savannah climate and along with the rest of the Philippines lies entirely within the tropics. The city also features a distinct wet May-November and dry season December-April. Typhoons are also common from June to September. By air[edit] The Philippines has only six official entry points by sea, and all are all the way down south. These serve sea voyages from Malaysia or Indonesia, its only close neighbors. The most reasonable and practical way to reach Manila is by air. Terminals 1, 2, 3, 4, are not internally-connected, and require an actual drive through the crowded city streets in taxis or jeepneys. Allow lots of time for connection. Better yet, book your flights on 1 reservation so you are "protected" with continuity. See guide here for connection logistics and times: As of October, there is a free bus transfer service from Terminal 4 to Terminal 1 and possibly to other terminals if you are making a

connection. From Terminal 4, inquire inside near the baggage claim. Terminal 1 is used for most international flights. Terminal 2 is used exclusively by Philippine Airlines. Terminal 3 is used by domestic carriers like Cebu Pacific and now includes several international airlines. Terminal 4 is used by budget carrier AirAsia. The terminal fee for domestic flights originating from Manila is now included into the ticket price, and is not charged at the airport anymore. The PHP terminal fee for international departures is now also included in the ticket price. Airport metered taxis are colored yellow, and have the right to stop and pick up passengers and line up the porte cochere area as you step out of the arrival hall. Each departing taxi is registered by a dispatcher. Do not let the yellow taxi driver retain both taxi slips. Keep an eye on the meter at all times. White taxis are warned as "not officially sanctioned" by NAIA, but often times are much more honest and cheaper. But they can only be caught in the departure level, where they are dropping off departing passengers. Clark airport 2 hours North of the city has a direct bus connection pesos to the city centre area. Other than taxis there are buses and jeepneys small buses that will take you places for much less than taxis around 15 pesos. Most of them connect to the a train line which is just as cheap as the buses but could get very crowded during the rush hours. Around here its also possible to catch buses and jeepneys to the various airport terminal. See the airports voyage page for more detailed info. One word of warning as the jeepneys, buses and especially trains are jam packed and pick pockets are very likely. Protect your valuables and luggage well and remember you will be very tightly squeezed so moving your bag will be difficult. Exercise tough love and imagine that you are at one side of the train and the doors you need to exit by are on the other side. Exceeding amounts require authorisation from the Central Bank of the Philippines. The luggage is not routinely screened, but the custom officers do spot checks. Several companies operate ferries to Manila from points throughout the Philippines, and cruise ships occasionally stop in Manila throughout the year. Around the capital are numerous attractions for people desiring a quick daytrip away from the hustle and bustle of this mega-metropolis. By bus[edit] Provincial bus companies also operate their own terminals which are dispersed throughout the city. Talk[edit] Although there are more than indigenous languages in daily use, the most widely understood and, alongside English, one of two official languages, the language of Manila is Filipino and it is commonly spoken in many homes. Filipino is almost completely based on Tagalog and may be viewed as a prestige register of it. English is also widely spoken in Manila as well. English is the language of the government and the preferred choice for formal written communications, be it in school or business. Tourists who have just arrived here can easily catch up with the latest gossip news in the local tinsel town, as well as government scuttlebutts, as there are plenty of English version newspapers and magazines. It is fast becoming the third most important language following Filipino and English, unseating Spanish. Spanish used to be the official language of the Philippines and gradually became the language of the old time generations; at one time it used to be taught for a unit course in all university curricula.

Chapter 3 : Manila Best of Manila, Philippines Tourism - TripAdvisor

But Manila is a just a small chunk compared to the rest of the Philippines. Hence, what happened to Marawi is not only due to the carelessness of the local government, but also of the national.

It is located in the northern island of Luzon close to Quezon City. Quezon City was once the capital, from to , and is actually the most populous city. Manila is the second most populated city with a population of 1,, It is just under 15 square miles, making it one of the most densely populated cities in the Philippines and in the world. It is where the seat of the Philippine government is located. History The earliest known records of the city date back to the tenth century. It was known as the Pearl of the Orient because of its location in the Pacific as an important trade route. The city suffered devastating destruction during World War II but has since been rebuilt. It is now the center of education, headquarters to the World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific, and attracts more than one million tourists each year. Transportation Manila has two international airports and a Light Rail Transit System of 11 different above ground train stations. There are also taxis, motorcycles with sidecars known as tricycles, and the most popular form of transportation known as jeepneys, which are jeep-like public utility vehicles. They have their roots from World War II with the surplus jeeps that were sold to the Philippines who painted them in bright native colors and began using them and producing them for family and tourist transportation. Climate The climate in Manila is cooler than other islands due to its more northern location closer to the Equator. Temperatures range from 68 to degrees. The rainy season runs from May through the middle of December, and rains can average from 2 - 19 inches during this time. Shopping and Attractions Shopping is popular in Manila. Sports are also popular; basketball is the main sport. Baseball, football and billiards are also popular sports. The Rizal Memorial Sports Complex in Manila is where many sporting events are held, including track, football, baseball and tennis. Other attractions include Rizal Park located in the middle of the city. Search Our Web Site:

Chapter 4 : Philippines - Wikipedia

Book your tickets online for the top things to do in Manila, Philippines on TripAdvisor: See 23, traveler reviews and photos of Manila tourist attractions. Find what to do today, this weekend, or in November.

ISIS claims attack was carried out by its "fighters" Gunman committed suicide in hotel room by setting himself on fire CNN Thirty-seven people have been killed in a Manila casino, following an attack in the early hours of Friday morning by a lone gunman who fired shots from an assault rifle and set fire to gambling tables. The victims, who did not appear to have been shot, are thought to have died of suffocation, Southern Police District Director Superintendent Tomas Apolinario said Friday. Despite ongoing ISIS-affiliated militant activity in the southern Philippines island of Mindanao, authorities ruled out terrorism as the motive for the attack. However, late Friday, ISIS claimed responsibility in a statement from its Amaq media wing , which said "Islamic State fighters" carried out the attack. Earlier, authorities said 35 bodies were found in the casino area in Resorts World Manila after a lone gunman fired shots and set fire to gambling tables in the early hours of Friday morning. Police told CNN Philippines that another two bodies were found in the hotel, although it was not mentioned whether these were hotel guests or employees Philippines police released images of the heavily armed suspect. Of those killed, more than 20 were resort guests and 13 were staff. More than 70 people were injured. The gunman later killed himself. According to security footage viewed by police, the gunman entered via the parking lot. Video of the scenes showed guests frantically running for the exits, the sound of gunshots and smoke coming from the upper floors of buildings. Shooting at Philippines resort Relatives of a victim sit in front of the Resorts World Hotel, a popular tourist site in Manila, the capital of the Philippines that was on lockdown after a shooting on June 2, A police official said the incident was a robbery attempt by one person and not a terrorist attack. Shooting at Philippines resort Firemen break a glass window of the Resorts World Hotel following the assault. Shooting at Philippines resort A police officer stands guard outside the resort. Shooting at Philippines resort Smoke rises from the resort complex, which has an array of hotels, restaurants and bars. Shooting at Philippines resort Police take positions outside the resort. Shooting at Philippines resort A victim is stretchered away from the scene. Hide Caption 7 of 10 Photos: Shooting at Philippines resort It was not immediately clear how many people were hurt in the attack, which started around midnight on Thursday, June 1. Shooting at Philippines resort A victim is helped at the resort. Shooting at Philippines resort Emergency responders tend to a victim. Apolinario confirmed that during the incident the gunman had engaged in a "firefight" with casino employees. According to a statement from RWM , the gunman was found dead around 7 a. CNN Philippines reported he was found in the room, burned beyond recognition, next to an automatic weapon and a. Emergency responders tend to a victim Friday at the Resorts World Manila. Jay Dones, a witness on the scene, said some employees had told him a gunman fired shots in the air. Witnesses also told about hearing what sounded like explosions. The resort was put on lockdown and heavily armed SWAT officers wearing bulletproof vests and body armor descended on the scene.

Chapter 5 : 37 bodies found in Resorts World Manila, Philippines official says - CNN

Current local time in Philippines - Manila. Get Manila's weather and area codes, time zone and DST. Explore Manila's sunrise and sunset, moonrise and moonset.

Precolonial history[edit] The Laguna Copperplate Inscription is the oldest historical record in the Philippines. It has the first historical reference to Tondo and dates back to Saka c. Rajah Sulayman The earliest evidence of human life around present-day Manila is the nearby Angono Petroglyphs , dated to around BC. Negritos , the aboriginal inhabitants of the Philippines, lived across the island of Luzon , where Manila is located, before the Malayo-Polynesians migrated in and assimilated them. The Tondo district was the traditional capital of the empire, and its rulers were sovereign kings, not mere chieftains. The rajahnate was ruled under and gave yearly tribute to the Sultanate of Brunei as a satellite state. He established a trading challenge to the already rich House of Lakan Dula in Tondo. Islam was further strengthened by the arrival of Muslim traders from the Middle East and Southeast Asia. The victorious Spaniards made Manila, the capital of the Spanish East Indies and of the Philippines, which their empire would control for the next three centuries. In , Manila was temporarily besieged by the Chinese pirate Lim Hong , who was ultimately thwarted by the local inhabitants. Silver that was mined in Mexico and Peru was exchanged for Chinese silk , Indian gems and the spices of Southeast Asia. An unknown number of Indian soldiers known as sepoys , who came with the British, deserted and settled in nearby Cainta, Rizal , which explains the uniquely Indian features of generations of Cainta residents. The First Philippine Republic , based in nearby Bulacan , fought against the Americans for control of the city. Upon drafting a new charter for Manila in June , the Americans made official what had long been tacit: The new charter proclaimed that Manila was composed of eleven municipal districts: Later, two more would be added: Balut and San Andres. The planned buildings included a government center occupying all of Wallace Field, which extends from Rizal Park to the present Taft Avenue. The Philippine Capitol was to rise at the Taft Avenue end of the field, facing toward the sea. Japanese occupation and World War II[edit] The destruction brought about by the Battle of Manila in During the Japanese occupation of the Philippines , American soldiers were ordered to withdraw from Manila, and all military installations were removed on December 24, General Douglas MacArthur declared Manila an open city to prevent further death and destruction, but Japanese warplanes continued to bomb it. Manila was occupied by Japanese forces on January 2, Some , civilians were killed in February. It was the second most devastated city in the world, after Warsaw , during the Second World War. Almost all of the structures in the city, particularly in Intramuros, were destroyed. Rizal Avenue in the s before the construction of LRT Line 1 In , President Elpidio Quirino moved the seat of government of the Philippines to Quezon City , a new capital in the suburbs and fields northeast of Manila, created in during the administration of President Manuel L. With the Visayan-born Arsenio Lacson as its first elected mayor in all mayors were appointed before this , Manila underwent The Golden Age, [57] once again earning its status as the "Pearl of the Orient", a moniker it earned before the Second World War. Mayors Lacson, Villegas, and Bagatsing are collectively known as the "Big Three of Manila" for their contribution to the development of the city and their lasting legacy in improving the quality of life and welfare of the people of Manila. During the administration of Ferdinand Marcos , the region of Metro Manila was created as an integrated unit with the enactment of Presidential Decree No. The area encompassed four cities and thirteen adjoining towns , as a separate regional unit of government. She started the rejuvenation of the city as she re-branded Manila as the " City of Man ". After decades of resistance, the non-violent People Power Revolution predecessor to the peaceful-revolutions that toppled the iron-curtain in Europe , ousted the authoritarian Marcos from power. During his early years, his administration was faced with million pesos worth of debt and inherited an empty treasury. Lopez closed down numerous illegal gambling joints and jueteng. In January , Lopez padlocked two Manila casinos operated by the Philippine Amusement and Gaming Corporation PAGCOR , saying the billions it gained cannot make up for the negative effects gambling inflicts upon the people, particularly the youth. In , Alfredo Lim was elected mayor, the first Chinese-Filipino to hold the office. He was known for his anti-crime crusades. Lim was succeeded by Lito Atienza , who served as his

vice mayor. The relationship of both parties turned bitter, with the two pitting again during the city elections in which Lim won against Atienza. Lim was sued by councilor Dennis Alcoreza on over human rights , [63] charged with graft over the rehabilitation of public schools, [64] and was heavily criticized for his haphazard resolution of the Rizal Park hostage taking incident , one of the deadliest hostage crisis in the Philippines. In , the city became the most competitive city in the Philippines, making the city the best place for doing business and for living in. However, despite these achievements, Estrada only narrowly won over Lim in their electoral rematch in Out of the three cities reviewed by the Supreme Court, namely: The committee has not yet decided on the federal capital and states that they are open to other proposals.

Chapter 6 : THE 15 BEST Things to Do in Manila - (with Photos) - TripAdvisor

After pickup from your Manila or Makati hotel, relax on the picturesque drive to the city of Tagaytay, located on a ridge 2,000 feet (meters) above sea level. On the drive up, visit San Jose Church to see the famous Bamboo Organ of Las Pinas, one of the Philippines' national cultural treasures.

See Article History Alternative Titles: Maynila, Maynilad Manila, capital and chief city of the Philippines. It is located on the island of Luzon and spreads along the eastern shore of Manila Bay at the mouth of the Pasig River. In 1975, by presidential decree, Manila and its contiguous cities and municipalities were integrated to function as a single administrative region, known as Metropolitan Manila also called the National Capital Region ; the Manila city proper encompasses only a small proportion of that area. Manila has been the principal city of the Philippines for four centuries and is the centre of its industrial development as well as the international port of entry. It is situated on one of the finest sheltered harbours of the Pacific region, about 1,000 miles, km southeast of Hong Kong. The city has undergone rapid economic development since its destruction in World War II and its subsequent rebuilding; it is now plagued with the familiar urban problems of pollution , traffic congestion, and overpopulation. Measures have been taken, however, to ameliorate those problems. Area city, 15 square miles 38 square km ; National Capital Region, square miles square km. Landscape City site Manila occupies the low, narrow deltaic plain of the Pasig River , which flows northwestward to Manila Bay. The swampy delta of the southward-flowing Pampanga River lies to the north of the city. Immediately to the northeast and east of the urban region lies a stretch of lowlands, beyond which rise the peaks of the southern range of the Sierra Madre. Laguna de Bay , the large lake from which the Pasig River flows, flanks Metropolitan Manila to the southeast. Enclosing Manila Bay to the west is the mountainous Bataan Peninsula. Climate The city is protected from extreme weather conditions by the hills of the Sierra Madre and the mountains of the Bataan Peninsula. The tropical climate is characterized by a wet season that lasts from June to November and by a dry season lasting from December to May. The wettest months are July , August , and September , when thunderstorms are especially common. The average annual rainfall totals about 80 inches about 2,032 mm. Plant and animal life The city is dotted with palms, banyans, acacias, and other tropical trees, and bamboo grows in many public parks. Domestic mammals such as water buffalo , horses, dogs, pigs, and goats are common, while wild birdlife includes shrikes, doves, and pigeons. Manila Bay abounds with sardines , anchovies , mackerel , tuna , snappers , and barracuda. City layout The city is bisected by the Pasig River. It is divided into six administrative divisions that comprise 17 districts. About two-thirds of the districts lie to the north of the river and the remaining third lies to the south. The two sections of the city are connected by several bridges. Adjacent to the heavily populated districts on the northern shore is Manila North Harbor; Manila South Harbor, the main international port, is on the southern shore. Intramuros is renowned for its 16th-century San Agustin church as well as for the ruins of its old walls and of Fort Santiago. On the south shore, Ermita and Malate are choice residential districts and the sites of hotels and embassies. The districts to the southeast are generally middle-income residential areas. Metropolitan Manila was created in order to provide integrated services such as water supply , police and fire protection, and transport and to permit central planning for simultaneous and unified development. Housing The city has a chronic housing shortage, and tenement housing projects have been constructed by the government to help house the poor. To provide homes for squatters, the government also developed resettlement projects in and around Manila that are easily accessible by land motor transportation. Residential buildings include the single-family dwelling; the duplex for two independent households; the accessoria, whose dwelling units have individual entrances from the outside; the apartment building with common entrance; and the barong-barong, a makeshift shack built of salvaged materials flattened tin cans, scrap lumber, cartons, or billboards that is common in the poor areas. Rizal Park and a number of government buildings were designed by U.S. Modern buildings including multistoried commercial houses and public and private buildings are commonly made of reinforced concrete and hollow cement blocks. Houses of modern design especially low, sprawling ranch houses with spacious lawns are common in the districts of Ermita

and Malate. Spanish-style houses, with tiled roofs, barred windows, and thick walls, were common before World War II and have remained popular. The churches of the city are American, Spanish, or European in character. The Manila cathedral was rebuilt in the s and is an important landmark. It succeeds five earlier cathedralsâ€”the first dating from the midth centuryâ€”that were destroyed either by earthquakes or during wartime. This concentration of people has been brought about by a constant rural-urban migration. The strain on municipal services has had an adverse effect on the quality of life in the urban area. Consequently, various government policies and resettlement projects have been implemented in an effort to address the problem of population density. Almost all the residents of Manila are Filipinos. The largest single foreign community , representing less than one-tenth of the population, is made up of Chinese. The population of the city is predominantly Roman Catholic , although there are some Protestants , Muslims , and Buddhists. The two national churchesâ€”the Iglesia ni Kristo and the Philippine Independent, or Aglipayan, Churchâ€”have small congregations.

Economy Manufacturing The diverse manufacturing activities of Manila include textile production, publishing and printing, food and tobacco processing, and chemical processing. Manila also produces lumber and wood items, rope and cordage, soap, and other goods. Factories generally are small and are located mostly in the congested districts of Tondo which also has the railroad and truck terminals , Binondo, and Santa Cruz. Heavy industries are located in the districts of Paco, Pandacan, and Santa Ana.

Finance and other services Manila is the centre of trade and finance in the Philippines. Trade flourishes within the metropolitan area and between the city and the provinces and other countries. Private insurance companies and the Philippine Stock Exchange also contribute to the mobilization of savings for investment.

Transportation Within the area of Metropolitan Manila, public transportation is provided principally by buses, jeepneys small buses built on the chassis of jeeps , and taxis. Traffic congestion is serious, especially at the bridges during the morning and evening rush hours. Adjacent towns serve as dormitory suburbs, and many people commute to the city, adding to the traffic problem. Bus services operate routes to northern and southern Luzon. Railroad services operated by the Philippine National Railways also connect the city with northern and southeastern Luzon. An elevated rail line, linking Caloocan City and the city of Baclaran to the south of Pasay City , was completed in It was the first phase of a transit system, called the Light Rail Transit, that by the early 21st century had lines extending throughout much of the metropolitan area. Interisland and international transportation is provided by domestic and foreign airlines and by shipping. Manila South Harbor, with its enclosed customhouse, warehouses, and sheds, is sheltered by a low breakwater. There are no railway lines within the port area, and cargo is transported from the piers by trucks or barges. The piers and warehouses of Manila North Harbor are busy with heavy traffic from all ports in the Philippines. In the s additional port facilities for international shipping were built, partially on reclaimed land, in the area between the two harbours. Within the MMDA is an administrative council consisting of the mayors of each of the constituent cities and municipalities as well as a number of other officials. The Sangguniang Bayan Municipal Assembly of each city or municipality helps in administration and legislation. It is composed of the mayor, vice mayor, councillors, captains of barangays neighbourhoods , and representatives from other sectors who are appointed by the president upon recommendation of the local unit.

Municipal services Potable water comes from a supply network managed by the Metropolitan Waterworks and Sewerage System. Satisfactory sanitation conditions are maintained by constant surveillance of markets, restaurants, movie theatres, recreation halls, and slaughterhouses. Insecticides are sprayed regularly on open sewers, uncollected garbage, and standing water; garbage is collected by a fleet of trucks that operate night and day. Moreover, workers maintain cleanliness in the metropolitan area and are also responsible for the beautification of the city as directed by the governor of Metropolitan Manila.

Health and security Health facilities in Manila are among the best in the region. The city government maintains numerous health centres as well as San Lazaro Hospital, where patients are treated free of charge, and subsidizes a number of government hospitals. There are also many missionary and private hospitals in the city. Police and fire services are well organized and well supplied, and personnel are comparatively well trained and well paid. The Police Community Relations Group helps to combat local crime, as do barangay brigades and barangay tanods guards throughout Metropolitan Manila. Members of those groups are volunteers and selected leaders of the barangays who aim to maintain peace and order in their

communities. Education Nearly all citizens over age 10 are literate. More than free public schools are maintained, in addition to the night vocational and secondary schools and the Manila branch of the University of the Philippines. Educational opportunities are also provided for children with disabilities, orphans of school age, and adults. As the education centre of the Philippines, Metropolitan Manila houses many of the major institutions of higher education of the country, including the University of the Philippines with its main campus in Quezon City , the Philippine Normal College, and the Technological University of the Philippines. There are several universities sponsored by religious bodies, including the University of Santo Tomas founded in and the Ateneo de Manila, as well as nonsectarian institutions such as the University of the East and the Far Eastern University. Cultural life The centre of the performing arts in the country is the Philippine Cultural Center. The foremost outdoor recreational area is Rizal Park, with a Japanese garden , a Chinese garden, an open-air theatre, a playground, a grandstand, and a long promenade adjacent to Manila Bay. Annual festivals and carnivals are held in the sunken garden fronting the City Hall of Manila. History In the late 16th century Manila was a walled Muslim settlement whose ruler levied customs duties on all commerce passing up the Pasig River. They destroyed the settlement and founded the fortress city of Intramuros in its place. Manila became the capital of the new colony. Outside the city walls stood some scattered villages, each ruled by a local chieftain and each centred on a marketplace. As Spanish colonial rule became established, churches were built near the marketplaces, where the concentration of population was greatest. Manila spread beyond its walls, expanding north, east, and south, linking together the marketâ€”church complexes as it did so. He was followed by Franciscan, Dominican, Jesuit, and other Augustinian priests, who founded churches, convents, and schools. At various periods Manila was seriously threatened, and sometimes occupied, by foreign powers. It was invaded by the Chinese in and raided by the Dutch in the midth century. It was opened to foreign trade in , and commerce was further stimulated by the opening of the Suez Canal in It subsequently became the headquarters for the U. Library of Congress, Washington, D.

Chapter 7 : Manila - Wikitravel

The Peninsula Manila is a five star luxury hotel, located in Makati City, Manila's central business district. It is walking distance from premier shopping, dining, and entertainment destinations.

The Norwegian is managing director of Abojob Company, a maritime and manpower company founded in The Philippines is a teeming mass of m people spread across more than 7, islands. Filipinos are warm, friendly and helpful, and almost everyone you come across speaks English fluently. It also makes for some challenging infrastructure and, when that falls short, it is the warmth of the Filipinos that turns an unbearable day into a bearable one. Manila has a large, vibrant expat community. A sizeable cluster can be found near the headquarters of the Asian Development Bank in Ortigas, one of the cities that make up the Metro Manila conurbation, about 12km inland from the airport. This gives us easy access to both Makati and Bonifacio Global City BGC, or the Fort as some call it , another area popular with expats that is also very close to the leading international schools. The village is large enough for a good variety of jogs and walks. Bonifacio Global City, or the Fort, popular with expats A fourth cluster of expats lies to the south of the city at Alabang. This connects to central Manila via the Skyway, an elevated highway, allowing a relatively easy commute. Traffic being what it is, most expats stay where facilities are close at hand. Travelling the two or three miles from Makati to BGC at almost any time of day can take more than 30 minutes. Housing in general is easy to arrange: Likewise, make it clear to the agent whether your budget is for rent only, or is also expected to cover utilities. Factor in utility costs when choosing housing in Manila A single expat can expect to pay 20,, pesos a month for a studio or one-bedroom apartment. At the upper end of the scale, large villas cost from , pesos a month. A family of four wanting a house with a small garden, and maybe a splash pool, should expect to pay at least , pesos a month. You can save money by going off the beaten track, but bear in mind that most expats settle in these areas for a reason: Imported items are generally more expensive than local goods, but the latter are mostly near-perfect substitutes. Shopping malls are huge and home to familiar brands. November to March are the best months, when it is one long summer afternoon for those of us from colder climes. MassKara Festival draws crowds to Bacolod each October About two and a half hours south of Manila is Anilao, offering beaches and decent scuba-diving. Both our children have taken their junior licences. Besides being fun, it boosts confidence in the water, teaches environmental awareness and instils a general sense of awe at the diversity of nature. Other water sports, such as kitesurfing and wakeboarding, are hugely popular too. For surfers, Siargao, a minute flight from Manila, is the gem that is making a name for itself on the surf circuits. There is also a microlight aircraft community, several hiking clubs and golf galore. Manila has an abundance of fine dining, excellent wine cellars, cheap food and ample local beer. At the high end, Txanton in Makati has an outstanding cellar and good Spanish food, built on the Spanish legacy in the Philippines. The national dish is lechon, a whole roasted pig with super-crispy skin. Order one delivered, pile up good drinks and make an evening of it. If you would like to be considered for this series please complete our short survey.

Chapter 8 : 5 Star Luxury Hotel in Manila | Pan Pacific Manila

Manila, capital and chief city of the calendrierdelascience.com city is the centre of the country's economic, political, social, and cultural activity. It is located on the island of Luzon and spreads along the eastern shore of Manila Bay at the mouth of the Pasig River.

Chapter 9 : Manila | History, Geography, Map, & Points of Interest | calendrierdelascience.com

The oldest part of the city is all there was of Manila before the 20th century. it's a tight grid system contained by sturdy 16th and 17th century walls, and is a big contrast to the high-rise cityscape around it.