

Chapter 1 : Best Americana Bands in Jolo, WV

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Celtic castro in Galicia Archaeological research at Atapuerca indicates the Iberian Peninsula was populated by hominids 1. Modern humans first arrived in Iberia, from the north on foot, about 35, years ago. The largest groups inhabiting the Iberian Peninsula before the Roman conquest were the Iberians and the Celts. The Iberians inhabited the Mediterranean side of the peninsula, from the northeast to the southeast. The Celts inhabited much of the inner and Atlantic sides of the peninsula, from the northwest to the southwest. Basques occupied the western area of the Pyrenees mountain range and adjacent areas, the Phoenician-influenced Tartessians culture flourished in the southwest and the Lusitanians and Vettones occupied areas in the central west. A number of cities were founded along the coast by Phoenicians , and trading outposts and colonies were established by Greeks in the East. Eventually, Phoenician- Carthaginians expanded inland towards the meseta, however due to the bellicose inland tribes the Carthaginians got settled in the coasts of the Iberian Peninsula. Although it took the Romans nearly two centuries to complete the conquest of the Iberian Peninsula, they retained control of it for over six centuries. Roman rule was bound together by law, language, and the Roman road. Agricultural production increased with the introduction of irrigation projects, some of which remain in use. These tribes had crossed the Rhine in early and ravaged Gaul. The Suebi established a kingdom in what is today modern Galicia and northern Portugal whereas the Vandals established themselves in southern Spain by before crossing over to North Africa in and taking Carthage in As the western empire disintegrated, the social and economic base became greatly simplified: Reccared I and bishops. Council III of Toledo , Codex Vigilanus , fol. The Byzantines established an occidental province, Spania , in the south, with the intention of reviving Roman rule throughout Iberia. Eventually, however, Hispania was reunited under Visigothic rule. The Spanish-Gothic scholars such as Braulio of Zaragoza and Isidore of Seville played an important role in keeping the classical Greek and Roman culture. Isidore was one of the most influential clerics and philosophers in the Middle Ages in Europe, and his theories were also vital to the conversion of the Visigothic Kingdom from an Arian domain to a Catholic one in the Councils of Toledo. This Gothic kingdom was the first independent Christian kingdom ruling in the Iberian Peninsula , and in the Reconquista it was the referent for the different kingdoms fighting against the Muslim rule. Isidore created the first western encyclopaedia which had a huge impact during the Middle Ages. In the 8th century, nearly all of the Iberian Peninsula was conquered " by largely Moorish Muslim armies from North Africa. These conquests were part of the expansion of the Umayyad Caliphate. Only a small area in the mountainous north-west of the peninsula managed to resist the initial invasion. Under Islamic law , Christians and Jews were given the subordinate status of dhimmi. This status permitted Christians and Jews to practice their religions as People of the Book but they were required to pay a special tax and had legal and social rights inferior to those of Muslims. The Berber people of North Africa, who had provided the bulk of the invading armies, clashed with the Arab leadership from the Middle East. Mediterranean trade and cultural exchange flourished. Muslims imported a rich intellectual tradition from the Middle East and North Africa. Some important philosophers at the time were Averroes , Ibn Arabi and Maimonides. The Romanised cultures of the Iberian Peninsula interacted with Muslim and Jewish cultures in complex ways, giving the region a distinctive culture. This re-united Islamic state experienced more than a century of successes that partially reversed Christian gains. The Reconquista is viewed as beginning with the Battle of Covadonga won by Don Pelayo in and was concurrent with the period of Muslim rule on the Iberian Peninsula. The Kingdom of Castile , formed from Leonese territory, was its successor as strongest kingdom. The kings and the nobility fought for power and influence in this period. The example of the Roman emperors influenced the political objective of the Crown, while the nobles benefited from feudalism. Muslim armies had also moved north of the Pyrenees but they were defeated by Frankish forces at the Battle of Poitiers , Frankia and pushed out of the very southernmost

region of France along the seacoast by the s. Later, Frankish forces established Christian counties on the southern side of the Pyrenees. These areas were to grow into the kingdoms of Navarre and Aragon. The County of Barcelona and the Kingdom of Aragon entered in a dynastic union and gained territory and power in the Mediterranean. In Majorca was conquered, so was Valencia in Franciscan Ramon Llull and Sufi Ibn Arabi , both mystic theologians The break-up of Al-Andalus into the competing taifa kingdoms helped the long embattled Iberian Christian kingdoms gain the initiative. The capture of the strategically central city of Toledo in marked a significant shift in the balance of power in favour of the Christian kingdoms. In the 13th and 14th centuries, the Marinid dynasty of Morocco invaded and established some enclaves on the southern coast but failed in their attempt to re-establish North African rule in Iberia and were soon driven out. An important philosopher from this time is Ramon Llull. Abraham Cresques was a prominent Jewish cartographer. Roman law and its institutions were the model for the legislators. The king Alfonso X of Castile focused on strengthening this Roman and Gothic past, and also on linking the Iberian Christian kingdoms with the rest of medieval European Christendom. Alfonso worked for being elected emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and published the Siete Partidas code. The Toledo School of Translators is the name that commonly describes the group of scholars who worked together in the city of Toledo during the 12th and 13th centuries, to translate many of the philosophical and scientific works from Classical Arabic , Ancient Greek , and Ancient Hebrew. Granada was the last Taifa in the Peninsula. The Islamic transmission of the classics is the main Islamic contributions to Medieval Europe. The Castilian languageâ€™ more commonly known especially later in history and at present as "Spanish" after becoming the national language and lingua franca of Spainâ€™ evolved from Vulgar Latin , as did other Romance languages of Spain like the Catalan , Asturian and Galician languages, as well as other Romance languages in Latin Europe. The Black Death of and devastated Spain. Miscegenation was the rule between the native and the Spanish cultures and people. Juan Sebastian Elcano completed the first voyage around the world in human history, the Magellan-Elcano circumnavigation.

Chapter 2 : Breguet Type XX - XXI - XXII - all prices for Breguet Type XX - XXI - XXII watches on Chrono2

muebles siglo xxi. 25 likes. venta de muebles de hogar. salones, dormitorios, juveniles, auxiliares, armarios a medida, etc.

The violent armed struggle against the Filipinos , Americans, Japanese and Spanish is considered by current Moro Muslim leaders as part of the four centuries long "national liberation movement" of the Bangsamoro Moro Nation. The Spaniards were restricted to a handful of coastal garrisons or Forts and they made occasional punitive expeditions into the vast interior regions. After a series of unsuccessful attempts during the centuries of Spanish rule in the Philippines, Spanish forces occupied the abandoned city of Jolo, Sulu , the seat of the Sultan of Sulu , in Control of the Sulu archipelago outside of the Spanish garrisons was handed to the Sultan. The treaty had translation errors: According to the Spanish-language version, Spain had complete sovereignty over the Sulu archipelago, while the Tausug version described a protectorate instead of an outright dependency. Following the American occupation of the Northern Philippines during , Spanish forces in the Southern Philippines were abolished, and they retreated to the garrisons at Zamboanga and Jolo. American forces took control over the Spanish government in Jolo on May 18, , and at Zamboanga in December After due consideration of these facts, the Sultan, as Caliph caused a message to be sent to the Mohammedans of the Philippine Islands forbidding them to enter into any hostilities against the Americans, inasmuch as no interference with their religion would be allowed under American rule. President McKinley sent a personal letter of thanks to Mr. Straus for the excellent work he had done, and said, its accomplishment had saved the United States at least twenty thousand troops in the field. If the reader will pause to consider what this means in men and also the millions in money, he will appreciate this wonderful piece of diplomacy, in averting a holy war. Once the Americans subdued the northern Filipinos, the Bates Treaty with the Moros was adjusted by the Americans through removal of article X and they invaded Moroland. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. November Learn how and when to remove this template message First Republic forces in the southern Philippines were commanded by General Nicolas Capistrano, and American forces conducted an expedition against him in the winter of 1899 On March 27, , Capistrano surrendered. A few days later, General Emilio Aguinaldo was captured in Luzon. Davis adopted a conciliatory policy towards the Moros. American forces under his command had standing orders to buy Moro produce when possible and to have "heralds of amity" precede all scouting expeditions. Peaceful Moros would not be disarmed. Pershing , assigned to the American garrison at Iligan , set out to better relations with the Moros of the Maranao tribes on the northern shore of Lake Lanao. He successfully established friendly relations with Amai-Manabilang, the retired Sultan of Madaya. Although retired, Manabilang was the single most influential personage among the fragmented inhabitants of the northern shore of the lake. His alliance did much to secure American standing in the area. This section needs additional citations for verification. These events prompted Maj. Chaffee , the military governor of the Philippines, to issue a declaration on April 13, , demanding that the offending Datu hand over the killers of American troops and stolen government property. Not compliant, a punitive expedition under Col. Frank Baldwin set out to settle matters with the south-shore Moros. Although an excellent officer, Baldwin was "eager," and a worried Davis joined the expedition as an observer. On the second day, the Americans used ladders and moat-bridging tools to break through the Moro fortifications, and a general slaughter of the Moro defenders followed. This arrangement was tested when survivors of Pandapatan began building a Cotta at Bacalod. Baldwin wanted to move on the hostile Moros immediately, but Pershing warned that doing so could create an anti-American coalition of the surrounding Datus, while some patient diplomacy could establish friendly relations with most of the Moros, isolating the hostile minority. A command the size of Camp Vickers would normally have gone to an officer with the rank of Major , and a careful shuffling of personnel would be required to ensure that reinforcements to the Camp did not include officers that were senior to Pershing. On July 4, , President Theodore Roosevelt issued a proclamation declaring an end to the Philippine Insurrection and a cessation of hostilities in the Philippines "except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes, to which

this proclamation does not apply. Command of the Mindanao-Jolo Department went to Brig. Meanwhile, Pershing settled down to conduct diplomacy with the surrounding Moros, and a July 4th celebration had guests from neighboring rancherias. In September, he led the Masiu Expedition, which resulted in a victory that did much to establish American dominance in the area. On February 10, Pershing was declared a Datu by the formerly hostile Pandita Sajiduciaman of the Bayan Moros who had been defeated at the Battle of Pandapatan—the only American to be so honored. This expedition quickly became a symbol of American control of the Lake Lanao region and was regarded with dismay by the Moro Maranao inhabitants of that region. Although never officially declared one, like Pershing, he was regarded as a Datu by the Moros. Instead, they saw them as two powerful chieftains who might become rivals. On another occasion, a powerful datu proposed an alliance with Bullard, for the purposes of defeating Pershing and establishing overlordship over the entire Lake Lanao region. On June 1, the Moro Province was created, which included "all of the territory of the Philippines lying south of the eight parallel of latitude, excepting the island of Palawan and the eastern portion of the northwest peninsula of Mindanao. The governor of the province served as the commander of the Department of Mindanao-Jolo. This system of combined civil and military administration had several motivations behind it. One was the continued Moro hostilities. A third was that the Moros, with their feudal, personalistic style of government, would have no respect for a military leader who submitted to the authority of a non-combatant. In addition to the executive branch, under the governor, the province also had a legislative branch: This Council "consisted of the governor, a state attorney, a secretary, a treasurer, a superintendent of schools, and an engineer. The province was divided into five districts, with American officers serving as district governors and deputy governors. Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu, and Zamboanga. The districts were sub-divided into tribal wards, with major datos serving as ward chiefs and minor datos serving as deputies, judges, and sheriffs. This system took advantage of the existing structure of Moro political society, which was based on personal ties, while paving the way for a more individualistic society, where the office, not the person holding it, would be given respect. Wood was somewhat heavy-handed in his dealing with the Moros, being "personally offended by the Moro propensity for blood feuds, polygamy, and human trafficking" [36] and with his "ethnocentrism sometimes [leading] him to impose American concepts too quickly in Moroland. This drove him to seek military laurels in order to shore up his lack of field experience, sometimes leading the Provincial army on punitive expeditions over minor incidents that would have been better handled diplomatically by the district governors. Some of the Moros fighting against the American troops were women who dressed exactly the same as men. The Sultan of Sulu was demoted to a purely religious office, with no more power than any other datu, and was provided with a small salary. The United States assumed direct control over Moroland. Slave trading and raiding were repressed, but slaves were left with their owners. The Cedula Act of created an annual registration poll tax. This registration poll tax was highly unpopular with the Moros, since they interpreted it as a form of tribute. Disputes between Moros and non-Christians had been left to Moro laws and customs, with Philippine laws only applying to disputes with Christians. This led to a double standard, with a Moro who killed a Christian facing a stiff prison sentence, but with a Moro who killed another Moro facing only a maximum fine of pesos. Wood attempted to codify Moro law, but there was simply too much variance in laws and customs between the different tribes and even between neighboring cottas. Wood placed the Moros underneath the Philippine criminal code, but actual enforcement of this proved difficult. Private land ownership was introduced, in order to help the Moros transition to a more individualistic society from their traditional tribal society. Each family was given 40 acres 16 ha of land, with datos given additional land in accordance with their status. Land sales had to be approved by the district governments in order to prevent fraud. An educational system was established. By June, there were 50 schools with an average enrollment of 30 students each. Because of difficulties in getting teachers that spoke native languages, classes were conducted in English after initial training in that language. Many Moros were suspicious of the schools, but some offered buildings for use as schools. Trade was encouraged in order to give the Moros an alternative to fighting. Trade had been discouraged by banditry, piracy, and the possibility of intertribal disputes between Moro merchants and local customers. Wood handled banditry and piracy by establishing military posts at river mouths in order to protect sea and land routes. Starting with a

pilot project in Zamboanga, a system of Moro Exchanges was established. These exchanges provided Moro traders with warehouses and temporary housing in exchange for honoring a ban on fighting within the exchange. Bulletin-boards listed market prices in Hong Kong and Singapore, and the district governments guaranteed fair prices. These Exchanges proved highly successful and profitable, and provided a neutral ground for feuding datu to settle their differences. In October and November, Wood personally led the Provincial Army to put down the Hassan Uprising, which was led by the most powerful datu on the island of Jolo. In the spring of 1903, Wood destroyed or captured cottas during the Second Battle of Taraca. Beginning in the spring of 1903 and continuing into the fall of 1903, American forces conducted a lengthy and massive manhunt for Datu Ali, the overlord of Cottabato Valley. An estimated 1,000 Muslims were killed, fighting a force of Americans. Bliss [edit] On February 1, 1903, Major. However, this superficial peace came at the price of tolerating a certain amount of lawlessness. Constabulary forces in pursuit of Moro fugitives often found themselves forced to abandon their chase after the fugitives took refuge at their home cottas. The constabulary forces were outnumbered, and a much larger and disruptive expedition would have been required to dislodge the fugitives from their hiding place. However, this period also demonstrated the success of new aggressive American tactics. According to Rear Admiral D. Pershing [edit] Cornelius C. Smith far right, a recipient of the Medal of Honor, as commander of the Philippine Constabulary with Brig. Pershing and Moro chieftains in Smith participated in expeditions against the Moro rebels for much of his time in the Philippines. Pershing assumed his duties as the third and final military governor of Moro Province. Reforms [edit] Pershing enacted the following reforms during his tenure as governor: In order to extend rule of law into the interior, Pershing stationed the Philippine Scouts in small detachments throughout the interior. This reduced crime and promoted agriculture and trade, at the cost of reduced military efficiency and troop training.

Chapter 3 : Hispanic population reaches record 55 million, but growth has cooled | Pew Research Center

Nowadays, however, Spain is still a top consumer, but it's also the third-largest exporter, and their bottles are arguably able to contend with the best of the world, both old and new.

Etymology[edit] Examples of finely crafted Moro blades made from Basilan "basih" iron. Oral traditions of the local Yakan people include several names for pre-historic Basilan: These names were presumably used by the Maguindanao traders from mainland Mindanao , utilizing these mountains as navigational landmarks when sailing the Celebes Sea. Later references mentioned "Bantilan", probably referring to Maluso, which was established as a major Tausug base by Sulu Sultan Muizz ud-Din whose princely name was Datu Bantilan. Imperial Chinese texts mention a "Kingdom of Kumalarang" from the Yakan "kumalang" or "to sing", owing to the location being a place for celebrations and gatherings during the Ming Dynasty , believed to be the island which now has a barangay of the same name on its northwestern shores. The earliest map of the Philippines which made reference to an island labeled "Taguima" was produced by Giacomo Gastaldi , [1] through woodblock prints in and subsequently included in the influential travel book of Giovanni Battista Ramusio , the Della Navigazione e Viaggi, which was published between and in three volumes. Tausug warriors and slave-traders from Sulu came to Taguima to purchase high-quality magnetic iron ores, which they used for swords, knives and other blades. This profitable trade, helped in large measure by the establishment of Maluso as a major military-naval base of the Sulu Sultanate, eventually gave the island the distinction of being the source of basih-balan, the Tausug word for magnetic iron. Roughly translated and abbreviated, however, basih-lan means "the iron magnet trail" or "the iron way". Segvnda parte using the Jesuit printing press at Manila in It featured a map of the Philippines with the as yet unofficial "I. The map was re-published by Leipzig map-maker Nicolaus Bellinn for general European circulation in Finally, to represent a clear break from the Habsburg Dynasty which had ruled Spain for years from to , the first officially sanctioned Spanish maps of its colonies, including "Las Islas de Mindanao", were commissioned by the Bourbons €”present. It has been called "Isla de Basilan" Basilan Island ever since. Spanish and Tausug fleets engaged each other in sea battles and skirmishes not far from the western shores of the islands. Many of their ships were scuttled or sunk, sometimes with precious cargoes of traded goods and Mexican silver pieces meant for the fort in Zamboanga and the naval squadron at Isabela, as well as goods en route to Jolo from the Mindanao mainland. The Spanish Pigafetta expedition landed on a group of islets west of the main island of Basilan, where they found precious pearls; subsequent Spanish cartographers aptly named these the "Isletas de Perlas" Pearl Islets. Native Samal and Bajao folk called this group of islets and reefs "Pilas" Perlas , a name still used to this day. More recently, there have been local rumors about gold bars and other trinkets hidden among the many islets by retreating Japanese troops at the end of World War II. To date, treasure hunters of various nationalities, among them Japanese and Europeans, have scoured the area. They are variously called the Orang Dyaks or the Tagihamas. Recent anthropological and archaeological findings actually point to a reverse pattern of human migration and subsequent habitation. Originating from the region we know now as Southern China, some of the earliest human communities constituting the northernmost dark-skinned branches of the first or "southern" wave of human migrations from Africa , ancestors of modern-day Aetas and Negritos , were forced to leave the area in the wake of the arrival of the second wave of human migrants out of Africa, the "northern" wave or the ancestors of present-day Chinese aboriginal tribes. These short, dark-skinned and kinky-haired humans first found a home in the relatively isolated island of Taiwan. At about 5,BCE, just as Earth was about to exit its most recent ice age, a virtual explosion of human migration again ensued, this time from Taiwan, traveling via land-bridges to Luzon in the Philippines, and farther south. The first wave of these Austronesian migrants proceeded to populate the greater and lesser Sunda islands of Borneo , Sulawesi , the Moluccas , Java and Sumatra in Maritime Southeast Asia and make up the Malayo-Austronesian branch of this population grouping. A more recent sub-branch traveled across the Indian Ocean and populated the previously uninhabited island of Madagascar off the southeast coast of Africa. Most of these negrito populations were eventually assimilated through inter-racial mingling with Thai - Khmer populations moving

southwards from the Thai-Indochinese peninsula, the result being the Malayan race that now inhabit Malaysia , Indonesia Nusantara , and the Philippines. The negrito populations of the western Pacific however, far removed from racial inter-mingling from the Asian mainland, eventually evolved into the present populations of New Guinea , Fiji , Hawaii and other Pacific island groups. If Basilan itself was previously inhabited by these ancient Negrito peoples, they were eventually driven farther south by the arrival at around BCE of the same ancient Chinese-Annamese aboriginals who drove away the Negritos from Southern China in the first place. Philippine historians from the Spanish-era mistakenly called these new arrivals "Indones" Indian islanders exhibiting physical features closer to the ancient Chinese and Annamese. The lighter-skinned and relatively slimmer and taller "Indones" communities eventually became the ancestors of modern-day indigenous Philippine tribes populating nearly the entire Philippine archipelago, the modern-day Lumads of the Philippines, and it is likewise believed that the Yakans were descended from this same population grouping. The general migratory pattern therefore of the original inhabitants of the Philippine Archipelago follows a north-south path, contrary to widely held beliefs based primarily on the more recent cultural counter-migration which started from 1400 BCE. Map of East Asia during the Ming Dynasty This third and final wave of human migration came from the general direction of Maritime Southeast Asia, albeit this time by full-fledged Malays from Borneo who then promptly displaced indigenous tribes from their coastal communities, driving the Indones or the Lumads farther inland, or south and east into the eastern Indonesian islands. This particular migratory pattern is seen in the pre-Hispanic legends of the 10 Datus from Borneo colonizing the island of Panay, where a much older "Ati" Aeta or Negrito kingdom graciously met them at their arrival. The migration of Malays into the Philippines was accelerated by the development of the ancient thalassocratic empires of the Malayo-Indian Sri Vijaya from whom the name of the Visayas islands are derived and the Javanese Majapahit in the 12th-14th centuries. Two main branches of this Malay invasion entered the Philippine Archipelago via two separate routes. One, believed to have originated from Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula , passed via the northern coast of Borneo , and through Palawan and eventually settled by the banks of the river Pasig in Luzon. Tagalogs on the other hand, moved further into the southeastern peninsula of Luzon, meeting up with the indigenous communities there, as well as the "sea peoples of Visayas and Mindanao". This produced the Bikol tribe. The second and more recent main branch of Malays, believed to come from Java and the Banjarmasin kingdom of southern Borneo, came by way of the Sulu Archipelago , into Mindanao and up into the Visayas. These "sea peoples" so-called because they arrived to colonize the islands in their various sea crafts, i. A variety of intermingling between these two main tribes, as well as indigenous tribes and aetas as in the case of Iloilo and the 10 Datus of Borneo , produced a plethora of other smaller tribes, i. The Ifugao of the Mountain provinces and the Cuyunon Palawan , Mangyan Mindoro tribes are indigenous survivors of the northern branch invasion. Local historians attribute this long lost kingdom to modern-day Kumalarang now reduced to a Barangay located along the northwestern coast of Basilan island. Specifically, according to the Ta Min Hui Tien Great Ming compendium of laws , a report gleaned from the records of Tehchow, Shantung , China archived and researched in the years 1600-1610, and Chan Chien was received by Lakan Ipentun Ch. The Mandarin official stayed in Kumalarang for 2 years before returning to China. He was accompanied by Lakan Ipentun and an entourage of several hundred, composed of his immediate family, minor chieftains datus , and servants. They were finally given an audience with the Chinese Emperor on November 16, 1602, where he formally asked the latter to proclaim him as a recognized sovereign and vassal to the Dragon Throne. Lakan Ipentun wrote a missive to the Chinese Emperor on December 28, 1602, complaining about the time it took for the Chinese Emperor to act on his request. The Chinese Emperor received the petition and finally granted Lakan Ipentun with the title of "wang" king. After his request was granted, a satisfied Lakan Ipentun, along with his entire retinue, started for home. On May 27, 1603, however, unaccustomed to the cold climate of the preceding winter and due to his advancing age, Lakan Ipentun died in Fujian , China, just as they were about to embark on Chinese junks that would have brought them home. His funeral was supervised by Yang Shan, administrator of the temples, and was likewise honored by a eulogy sent by the Chinese Emperor which extolled his virtues of "determination and serenity". His son, Lapi, was then proclaimed as rightful successor to the just bestowed title of "wang". The party, with its newly proclaimed King, eventually

returned to Kumalarang, and almost just as promptly faded from the historical records of the period. Fresh from the debacle in Mactan, and after having their numbers reduced from to less than a hundred scurvy-ridden sailors, the Spanish party scoured the area of the Sulu Archipelago for a route to the Moluccas Spice Islands. After passing reefs and bountiful seaweeds, they came to an archipelago, the main islands Pigafetta recorded as "the islands of Zolo and Taghima Sulu and Basilan near which pearls are found". Food and water were difficult to come by in this episode of their voyage, however, so they eventually returned to Mindanao. The expedition eventually found its way to the Moluccas and then finally returned to Spain. They were the first Europeans to circumnavigate the world. Only 18 of them survived the long voyage and made it back to Spain. In September, Msgr. Domingo de Salazar, O. It was during his time and on his initiative that an assembly of sorts was convened in on the lines of a council, "to deal with matters concerning the furthering of the Faith and the justification of past and future conquests by Spain". The fathers of the council were of the opinion that no valid claim could be laid to the conquest of the Philippines other than that based on the right to preach the gospel, with the qualifying clauses, mentioned above. But for this right to justify possession of territories, it was unnecessary to depend on any direct opposition of the natives to the preaching of the gospel, since the inferior or primitive organization of their government and of their laws as would hinder or thwart their conversion was, in itself, sufficient reason. This theory of the Council of was unanimously accepted by the religious of the Philippines, including Bishop Salazar. Such a consensual contract was institutionalized in the "cedula" imposed by the Spanish government on all its subjects in the islands. There is also the free consent given in by the different chieftains of Basilan Island in Mindanao, who were contacted by the governor of Zamboanga upon instructions to that effect given him by the then Governor-General Narciso de Claveria. This free consent was construed as having been represented by the issuance of "cedulas" to residents of Basilan. It is noteworthy though, that in a later communication to the central government in Spain, Governor Claveria corrected the earlier erroneous information that Dato Usuk and the people of the Maluso region, in the said island had given their consent. Governor Claveria made it clear that such had not been the case, so the government was to refrain from exercising any sovereignty over them. Such was the scrupulousness with which this matter of free consent was regarded by Spain. Even as late as the same criterion would be followed by the Spanish government. The Maguindanaos then called the island "Matangal" after the highest visible peak from the Celebes Sea. Spanish reports of the battle listed an Apuh Menggah, and Apuh Dagang and Apuh Batalan as the main Yakan Chieftains leading the local resistance at that time, all of whom were roundly defeated, prompting a significant number of their followers to move farther inland and southwards. The proselytization of Basilan started in earnest, however, when Fr. Francisco Lado, a Jesuit, established the first Catholic mission, in an area called Pasangen by the native Yakans. This coastal area, however, was already predominantly populated by Tausug and Samal settlers when the Spanish came, and therefore was likewise locally called a "pagpasalan" or "settlement area". They constructed the first wooden mission and palisade wall near the mouth of the Aguada River, and dedicated the Island to St. Ignatius of Loyola, the founder of the Jesuit order. Pasangen then was ruled by three Tausug Chieftains, i. The Spaniards made several attempts to control Jolo, but failed to do so until Basilan, however, was a wholly different story. Catholic missionaries together with Spanish soldiers who inter-married into the native population were able to successfully penetrate Basilan. So much so that by there were about 1, Christian families living in the island. Foremost among these pioneering families is the extended Lazaro Clan who, together with its cadet branches, the Saavedra, Generalao, Suson, Pardo, Barrios and Guevarra families, owned most of the cultivated lands that was to form part of the growing Christian settlement. Thus, the veil of Catholicism began to slowly spread across the island with the spirited drive of the militant Jesuits. In anticipation of an invasion from the Chinese pirate-warlord Koxinga, that was expected to devastate Manila, the Spanish authorities withdrew all stations in the south of the country to augment their forces holed up in Intramuros, temporarily freeing Zamboanga and Isabela from direct Spanish administration in Governor Sabiniano Manrique de Lara signed a decree on May 6, , ordering the military evacuation of the fort in Zamboanga, and of other Spanish colonies, including that of Ternate in the spice islands of the Moluccas. Upon receipt of these orders on June 17, , the Spanish garrisons, along with a number of priests and their chosen local people started preparations for the eventual evacuation.

The garrison were given orders to abandon the fort to the Christian Samas progenitors of modern-day Chavacanos. Such a move was vigorously opposed by the Jesuits, though, particularly by Rev. Francisco Combes, SJ, even then, an acknowledged historian of Mindanao, but to no avail. As fate will have it, the Chavacanos of Zamboanga and Pasangen, Jesuits included, will amazingly endure another 56 years of isolated existence and proliferation amidst the hostile threat and return of the Moro Pirates who overtook and destroyed the abandoned fort. In the face of renewed threats from the surrounding Moro kingdoms of the area, the beleaguered Christian native population of 6, including a number of Jesuit priests, moved their settlement farther inland towards the area of modern-day Tetuan, where a Jesuit mission dedicated to Saint Ignatius was built. The Jesuit mission in Basilan, too, held out, albeit having its population drastically reduced by the seemingly endless onslaught by hostile neighbors.

Chapter 4 : World Cup Recapping Portugal and Spain's epic tie | Soccer | Sporting News

Wegmans has once again been voted America's favorite grocery chain. The New-York based chain, which has fewer than stores, beat out national rivals such as Target, Trader Joe's, and Walmart to.

Chapter 5 : International Real Estate for Sale & Properties for Rent from CENTURY 21 Global

On June 19 in Bilbao, Spain, World's 50 Best Restaurants announced their highly-anticipated top 50 restaurant list. Earlier this month, they announced the restaurants that rank 51 to And.

Chapter 6 : History of Basilan - Wikipedia

Historia De Las Mujeres En Espana Y America Latina / History of Women in Spain and Latin America: Del Siglo XX a Los Umbrales Del Xxi / from the XX Century to Threshold of the Xxi it was amazing avg rating 1 rating published

Chapter 7 : NERJA SIGLO XXI - Condominium Reviews (Malaga, Spain - Costa del Sol) - TripAdvisor

Nerja Siglo XXI, Malaga: See traveler reviews, 21 candid photos, and great deals for Nerja Siglo XXI, ranked #94 of specialty lodging in Malaga and rated 5 of 5 at TripAdvisor.

Chapter 8 : Spain - Wikipedia

Basilan is an island province of the calendriedelascience.com is the largest and northernmost of the major islands of the Sulu Archipelago and is located just off the southern coast of Zamboanga Peninsula.

Chapter 9 : In Vino Veritas, Part XXI: A Campaign For Spain | LMA Communications Inc.

55 That's two for Diego Costa. The Atletico Madrid man slides past a defender and guides a teammate's header into the goal to even the score at 21 Spain's David Silva misses a.