

Works Cited

Primary Sources

"AN ACT ESTABLISHING AND PROVIDING FOR A FREE PUBLIC SECONDARY EDUCATION AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES." *UNESCO*, 26 May 1988, media.unesco.org/sites/default/files/webform/r2e002/9bc18e25663bdc70de5488899a09e3448ca4fb72.pdf. Accessed 20 Jan. 2026.

This Republic Act written in 1988 from the Republic of the Philippines's Congress published on UNESCO, an organization striving to foster world peace, is an act establishing free secondary public education. The act highlights the conditions of free education, how it will be implemented, how it will be funded, and the criteria. The act showed the reforms Aquino established while he was president, which specifically targeted issues under Marcos.

Carandang, Raphael. Videoconference interview with the author. 18 Nov. 2025.

This video-conference interview with interviewer Laurel Amos, a Needham High School student, and interviewee Raphael Carandang, who is currently a neurologist at the University of Massachusetts, was conducted to describe to the audience what it was like to participate as a student in the People Power Revolution in 1986. Carandang describes his experiences before, during, and after the revolution, and mentions his own personal feelings, actions, and recollection of famous events, and represents his viewpoint of Ferdinand Marcos's regime. From this interview, I learned the perspective of a Filipino student during a time when the Philippines was in great political turmoil, and was enlightened about the

specific experiences Carandang shared that wouldn't be readily available while doing research.

Cardinal Vidal, Ricardo. "WE MUST OBEY GOD RATHER THAN MEN." 25 Jan. 1986.

Official Gazette,

[www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1985/01/25/statement-catholic-bishops-conference-of-the-phi
lippines-on-the-snap-presidential-election/](http://www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1985/01/25/statement-catholic-bishops-conference-of-the-philippines-on-the-snap-presidential-election/). Accessed 5 Dec. 2025.

This passionate statement by Archbishop Cardinal Sin, intended for all Filipinos in 1986 was published in the Official Gazette, managed by the Presidential Communications Office of the Philippines. The Official Gazette is responsible for holding all government documents and in this statement, the Archbishop calls to several specific groups involved in the SNAP election, along with the general public to vote fairly without being corrupted to ensure a fair election, unlike in previous ones. This source enabled us to see how key pillars in the Philippines, like the Archbishop, rose up against injustice with their voices and encouraged Filipinos to follow their values.

Central Intelligence Agency. *The Snap Election in the Philippines: What If The Opposition Wins?*

Central Intelligence Agency,

www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP86T01017R000605640001-9.pdf. Accessed 11 Dec. 2025.

In a secret report written in 1986 about the February 4 Snap Election in the Philippines, the United States Central Intelligence Agency, a government organization which collects and analyzes foreign intelligence meant for senior policymakers, indicated possible events that would occur if Cory Aquino,

President Ferdinand Marcos's opponent, won. The Agency, which contains information with bias towards United States affairs, stated immediate obstacles for Aquino, primarily regarding supporters of Marcos, and how it would affect the reliability of the Philippines as an ally to the United States. This source enlightened me on foreign perspectives of significantly more developed countries compared to the Philippines, and served as a way to observe the scale of the People Power Revolution.

Central Intelligence Agency. *Philippines: Challenges Facing the Aquino Government*. Report no. 485, Mar. 1986.

This report written in March 1986 by the Central Intelligence Agency, a government agency which analyzes and collects foreign intel for the senior policymakers in the United States, which creates bias towards the U.S., notes the immediate challenges Cory Aquino's new government faces after forcing former President Ferdinand Marcos out of the country. The report focuses on the political, economic, and military issues Aquino's new government needs to address while also mentioning the rising threat of communism in the country, and what either the success or failure of addressing such issues implies for United States policies regarding the Philippines. This source gave insight into the aftermath of the People Power Revolution, and the sheer burden placed on Aquino's new government in a country which proved its instability through the rapid changes to remove Marcos from power.

"The Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines." *Official Gazette*, 2 Feb. 1987, www.officialgazette.gov.ph/constitutions/1987-constitution/. Accessed 11 Dec. 2025.

This Constitution, intended for all Filipinos' use, was published in the Official Gazette, which is managed by the Presidential Communications Office of the Philippines and is responsible for holding all government documents. This constitution had many revisions from sections of the former constitution such as the suffrage, legislative department, national economy and patriotism, social justice and human rights, and transitory provisions sections. This source allowed us to see how Corazon Aquino's administration had created reform in the government following Ferdinand Marcos's administration.

De Guzman, Raul, and Luzviminda Tancango. "An Assessment of the 1~86 Special Presidential Elections: A Summary of Findings." *Philippine Journal of Public Administration*, vol. 30, no. 2, Apr. 1986. PDF.

This report published in April 1986 by the Philippine Journal of Public Administration, a peer-reviewed academic journal, provides many statistics and facts on the 1986 Snap Election. The brief report showcases the specific number of votes per candidate in each precinct, and compares it with the estimated number of votes which are fraudulent and/or tampered with. Very specific statistics on the Snap Election were provided through this report, which demonstrated how Marcos was desperate to win the election.

Dump Marcos. CIA, 27 Nov. 1985,

www.cia.gov/readingroom/docs/CIA-RDP90-00965R000807410005-0.pdf. Accessed 18 Nov. 2025.

This is a report from the CIA before the People's Power Revolution, observing civil unrest under Marcos rule which was intended for US intelligence and

political strategy but later declassified to the public in 2012. The organization, being the CIA, is heavily biased towards US interest and security, so in their report, the CIA was urging the US government to keep encouraging US ideas of democracy in the Philippines to prevent soviet sentiments by expressing disapproval of Marcos. This source enabled us to see the US perspective leading up to the Revolution.

Dunlap, David W. "BENIGNO AQUINO, BITTER FOE OF MARCOS." *New York Times* [New York City], 22 Aug. 1983, sec. A, p. 9. *New York Times*, www.nytimes.com/1983/08/22/obituaries/benigno-aquino-bitter-foe-of-marcos.html. Accessed 9 Dec. 2025.

This digitalized transcript of a New York Times article, an organization which tends to lean left and covers international and national news, written in 1983 focuses on Benigno S. Aquino Jr. 's relationship with Ferdinand Marcos, who were political opponents. The article covers Aquino's early political life, then his exile in the United States, and eventually his assassination upon return to the Philippines. This source served to provide information about Aquino's life while in the United States and why he was feared by Marcos and his supporters.

Fact Finding Commission. "The Final Report of the Fact Finding Commission." 1990.

This report written by the Fact Finding Commission, an international, non-bias organization that investigates potential violations of human rights, was written about how Corzan Aquino's transition as the new president of the Philippines after Marcos affected the economy, political stability, and military welfare. The report, published for those interested in foreign politics, focuses on the many coup

attempts against Aquino by those who helped bring her into power, and ties it into the many issues her administration faced. The report provided information on why the coups were staged in the first place, and helped us create connections on how the issues of Aquino's administration stemmed from the revolution.

Ferdinand Marcos announces that he will call a snap election, 1985. Narrated by Independent Television Service, 1985.

A video from 1985 shows Ferdinand Marcos calling an early election on United States Television in response to the opposition and citizens questioning his authority.

"Foreign Relations of the United States, 1969–1976, Volume XX, Southeast Asia, 1969–1972."

15 Jan. 1971. *Office of the Historian*,
history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v20/d233. Accessed 6 Dec. 2025.

The Office of the Historian government website by the Department of State, containing U.S. historical foreign correspondence, is intended for college level students and being a U.S. site, is heavily biased towards U.S. goals and ideologies. In a conversation between American Ambassador to the Philippines, Henry Byroade and President Nixon, the U.S. became increasingly cautious of the Philippines as President Marcos's paranoia drew him towards the installation of martial law in the Phillipines, which would give him powers similar to that of a dictator. This source taught us that leading up to the People Power Revolution, the relationship between the U.S. and the Philippines was beginning to strain.

Fritz, Sarah, and Eleanor Clift. "'The Time Has Come,' Laxalt Told Marcos." *Los Angeles Times*,

26 Feb. 1986. *Los Angeles Times*,

www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1986-02-26-mn-7-story.html. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

An article in a newspaper from the Los Angeles Times, a partially left-leaning news center, published on February 26, 1986, recalls a phone call between President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines and Senator Paul Laxalt of Nebraska. The call was made at the apex of the People Power Revolution, with Marcos expressing disappointment at his inevitable downfall, and Laxalt encouraging him to step down. This article helped show the interaction between the Philippines and the United States of America as the revolution peaked, and demonstrated how the U.S. no longer supported Marcos.

The Guardian. "Protest at President Marcos' Election Victory." *The Guardian*, 17 Feb. 1986. *The Guardian*,

www.theguardian.com/theguardian/2014/feb/17/philippines-ferdinand-marcos-corazon-aquino. Accessed 26 Jan. 2026.

This archived article from The Guardian, a slightly left-leaning news outlet for curious readers, was written on February 17, 1986, covers the reaction of citizens, politicians, and the United States to Ferdinand Marcos's victory in the SNAP election. The Guardian specifically talks about Corazon Aquino's plans to continue trying to oust Marcos, and goes into depth on how the United States reacted mostly negatively to the election. This article provided information on the strikes Aquino encouraged her supporters to go on against Marcos, and also covered United States reactions.

"Inaugural Address – Feb. 25, 1986." *Archives of Women's Political Communication*, Iowa State University, awpc.cattcenter.iastate.edu/2024/08/06/inaugural-address-feb-25-1986/. Accessed 11 Dec. 2025.

Corazon Aquino's brief inaugural address on February 25, 1986 praises the accomplishments of the people in the ousting of former president Ferdinand Marcos. Aquino explains how under her presidency, she will strive towards the Philippines that her late husband, Ninoy Aquino, aspired for, and how she will rebuild the country after Marcos's dictatorship. Aquino's address to the Filipino people demonstrated how she trusted her people, and showed me her visions for the future, and how she was going to go through with them.

Kissinger, Henry. "260. Memorandum From the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs (Kissinger) to President Nixon." Letter to Richard Nixon, 23 Sept. 1972. *Office of the Historian*, history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v20/d260. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

This memorandum from President Nixon's assistant for National Security Affairs, Henry Kissinger, was written to Nixon in 1972. The letter contains Kissinger's opinion on martial law in the Philippines and suggests possible actions the United States can take to ensure its safety within the country. Kissinger's letter provides a perspective on martial law from the United States to better illustrate the reactions of foreign powers to Marcos's regime.

Marcos Sr., Ferdinand. "LETTER OF INSTRUCTION ON THE 'PREVENTION OF THE USE OF PRIVATELY OWNED MEDIA FACILITIES AND COMMUNICATIONS,' (LOI 1), MALACAÑANG, MANILA, SEPTEMBER 22, 1972." *Official Gazette*, 22 Sept. 1972,

www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1972/09/22/letter-of-instruction-no-1-s-1972/. Accessed 20 Jan. 2026.

This letter, drafted by President Ferdinand Marcos in 1972 for the Filipino citizens, includes the censorship of certain media and communications. Marcos's letter states how all media and communications which criticize and spread anti-government propaganda are forbidden, and punishment will be enacted. The letter provided evidence of how much control Marcos wanted over everyday society, demonstrating his desire for dictator powers.

---. "Proclamation No. 1081." 21 Sept. 1972.

Written in 1972 by Ferdinand Marcos, who was a political figure on his way to become dictator of the Philippines, Proclamation No. 1081 was made to declare martial law across the country with Marcos as the sole leader. The proclamation labeled the Philippines as a land of anarchy and unlawfulness in which the proclamation was to bring order through a military and decree-based leadership under Marcos, with mentions of foreign policies and relations. This helped me see how Marcos saw the country and clearly showed the corruption of his administration, and his true goals of having absolute control over the Philippines.

Mydens, Seth. "THE PHILIPPINE MIDDLE CLASS: TURNING AGAINST MARCOS." *New York Times*, 2 Feb. 1986. *New York Times*, www.nytimes.com/1986/02/02/magazine/the-philippine-middle-class-turning-against-marcos.html. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

The article written in 1986 by Seth Mydens from the New York Times, a generally left-leaning organization, observes how the middle class of the

Philippines, who Marcos appealed to, began to turn against him. Mydens's article follows the story of Bing Roxas, a middle-class citizen, and how events such as the Snap Election and Ninoy Aquino's death prompted her to stop supporting Marcos and to instead support the opposition. This source provided a lot of detail on the perspective of the middle class, and demonstrated how Marcos's corruption lost him the support of those who once backed him.

NAMFREL Statement on the Philippine Presidential Election. Manila, NAMFREL.

This statement, released shortly after the Snap election on February 7, 1986, was released by the NAMFREL, the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections, which is a trusted, non-partisan election monitoring organization which aims to provide accurate results to the people. The statement released showed the true results of the Snap Election which stated that Corazon Aquino was the winner, while the official statement by the Commission on Elections of Philippines, which was corrupt under Ferdinand Marcos's regime, stated that Marcos had won. This statement helped show the true result of the February 7 Snap election, and revealed the extent of Marcos's corruption.

"1973 Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines." *Official Gazette*, 1973,

www.officialgazette.gov.ph/constitutions/1973-constitution-of-the-republic-of-the-philippines-2/. Accessed 11 Dec. 2025.

The Constitution of the Philippines, drafted in 1973, established regulations, borders, roles, and rights of Filipino citizens and government officials. The constitution's seventeen articles create a framework for how the country's government system worked, which was influenced by President Marcos's martial

law declared a year prior. The edited constitution provided insight on how Marcos changed the country's framework to benefit and extend his terms, which showed us his corrupt way of governing.

The Official Gazette. "Extract of the Transcript of Press Conference: Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Deputy Chief of Staff Fidel V. Ramos on various matters." *The Official Gazette*, 22 Feb. 1986,

www.officialgazette.gov.ph/1986/02/22/extract-of-the-transcript-of-press-conference-defense-minister-juan-ponce-enrile-and-deputy-chief-of-staff-fidel-v-ramos-on-various-matters/. Accessed 21 Jan. 2026.

This transcript of a press conference released in 1986 with Juan Ponce Enrile and Fidel V. Ramos from the Official Gazette recalls numerous questions asked and answered at Camp Aguinaldo by the two military leaders. Enrile and Ramos express their dislike for Marcos's presidency, and state how they side with the people, and are not affiliated with any government power. This source provided information on the perspective of the military on Marcos's regime, and further showed the severity of his corruption.

Philippine Daily Inquirer. "Philippine Daily Inquirer." *Philippine Daily Inquirer*, February 26, 1986 [Manila], 26 Feb. 1986. PDF.

This newspaper published on February 26, 1986, was published by The Philippine Daily Inquirer, which is an organization that publishes newspapers in English and focuses on current events. This specific newspaper focuses on many key events that transpired during the People Power Revolution, and provides a brief summary with different perspectives about the events. This source helped

me learn about events essential to the ousting of Ferdinand Marcos and how the common people reacted to those events.

Smolowe, Jill. "The Philippines A Lady Faces Marcos." *TIME Magazine*, 16 Dec. 1985, time.com/archive/6705247/the-philippines-a-lady-faces-marcos/. Accessed 11 Dec. 2025.

This article from TIMES magazine, considered to be center-left, is intended for students. This article delves into Ferdinand Marcos's authoritarian regime and the emergence of Corazon Aquino as a symbol of opposition and leader to reshape the political landscape in the Philippines. This source taught us of the role Corazon Aquino played as a leader Filipinos could rally behind.

Speakes, Larry M. "Statement by Principal Deputy Press Secretary Speakes on the Internal Situation in the Philippines." 23 Feb. 1986. *Ronald Reagan Presidential Library & Museum*,

www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/speech/statement-principal-deputy-press-secretary-speakes-internal-situation-philippines. Accessed 6 Dec. 2025.

This memo from United States Principal Deputy Press Secretary Larry M. Speakes stated in 1986 and was said in the briefing room of the White House. Speakes expresses concern about the internal struggles happening in the Philippines, and states how the United States cannot continue to help fund the military if Marcos is using it against his people. Speakes's statement provides a key perspective on Marcos towards the end of the presidency, and how Marcos's corruption extended far beyond the borders of the Philippines.

Time. "World Notes INVESTIGATIONS." *Time*, edited by Time, 23 Feb. 1987, [web.archive.org/web/20070205054759/http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,963620,00.html](http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,963620,00.html). Accessed 19 Dec. 2025.

This archived article written by TIME in 1987, a generally left-leaning magazine, contains an investigation into Imelda Marcos's closet after she and her family fled to Hawaii. TIME's article, written for those curious on the Marcos family, recalls the extravagant amount of accessories and luxury clothing she left behind in the Philippines. Her collection showed us where portions of tax money were allegedly being spent, and the corruption within the government.

United States, Congress, Senate. *S.Res.345 - A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the recent Presidential elections in the Philippines were marked by such widespread fraud that they cannot be considered a fair reflection of the will of the people of the Philippines*. Government Publishing Office, 18 Feb. 1986. *Congress.gov*, www.congress.gov/bill/99th-congress/senate-resolution/345. Accessed 11 Dec. 2025.

This resolution by the United States Congress in 1986 condemned the 1986 Philippines Snap Election as fraudulent and made for those curious about the Filipino relationship with the United States. The Congress reached the resolution on February 19, 1986, with an 85-9 vote favoring the election was illegitimate. This provided information on a United States perspective on the Snap election, and demonstrated how Marcos's late career was built on fraud and lies.

Veritas PH. "Balita News, June 16, 1983" ["News, June 16, 1983"]. *Balita News*, 26 Feb. 1986, Special sec., pp. 1-16. PDF.

This newspaper article published in February 26, 1986, by Veritas Philippines, a Catholic broadcasting and newspaper outlet, is intended to inform readers on the recent ousting of former president Ferdinand Marcos. The article covers a variety of topics, but mainly focuses on the reaction of different groups of people to Marcos's Snap Election, and how opposing political figures took action shortly after it occurred. This article helped me learn about different reactions to Marcos's corruption and showed me the extent of it.

Secondary Sources

Alicea, Julio. *Filipinos campaign to overthrow dictator (People Power), 1983-1986*, 2011.

Global Nonviolent Action Database,

nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/content/filipinos-campaign-overthrow-dictator-people-power-1983-1986. Accessed 5 Dec. 2025.

The Global Nonviolent Action Database, intended for students, aims to give an unbiased summary of the key events of nonviolent protests. However, the database recognizes that they may unintentionally overexaggerate the successful outcomes of protests, as the site itself aims to display the effectiveness of nonviolent action. This source gave us context on the key figures, actions taken by Filipinos and responses to action by opponents, which taught us how large-scale protest contributed to the downfall of their dictator, President Marcos in chronological order.

Amnesty International. "EDSA PEOPLE POWER REVOLUTION." *Amnesty International*, 22 July 2022, www.amnesty.org.ph/2022/07/protestph-edsa-revolution/. Accessed 20 Nov. 2025.

A short but informative article published on July 22, 2022 by Amnesty International's Philippine branch, an organization of over ten million individuals who work towards human rights for everyone. The article summarizes major events during the People Power Revolution while also mentioning the key people involved such as Cory Aquino and Ferdinand Marcos in the 1986 SNAP election and Cardinal Sin on Radio Veritas. Through this source, general statistics about major events during the revolution were presented which helped me grasp the large scale of the movement.

---. "Five things to know about Martial Law in the Philippines." *Amnesty International*, 25 Apr. 2022,
www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2022/04/five-things-to-know-about-martial-law-in-the-philippines/. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

An article written in 2022 by Amnesty International, a non-government-funded organization which strives to protect human rights for everyone, highlights the key issues the Philippines faced under Ferdinand Marcos's martial law from 1972 to 1981. Amnesty International's article, written for readers curious about the violations of human rights, briefly summarizes what each issue is and the effects it had on the citizens. This source provided us with information on specific statistics during martial law, and enlightened us on the full extent of Marcos's corruption.

Asian Journal San Diego. "Chronology of Marcos Plunder." *Asian Journal San Diego*, 19 Nov. 2015,
[web.archive.org/web/20151119235351/http://asianjournalusa.com/chronology-of-the-mar](http://web.archive.org/web/20151119235351/http://asianjournalusa.com/chronology-of-the-marcos-plunder-p10909-67.htm)
cos-plunder-p10909-67.htm. Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.

In this informative article from 2015 by Asian Journal San Diego, a newspaper website which has focused a lot on Filipino news and history since 1991, accessed via Internet Archive, was written to show the weight of Ferdinand Marcos and his wife's spending of Filipino tax dollars. The paper chronologically lists major purchases made by the couple which included spending hundreds of millions of Philippine Pesos on precious jewels and homes in foreign countries. From this source, we discovered the true extent of Marcos and his family's corruption which greatly impacted the lives of millions of Filipinos, because instead of their tax money being used to improve the country, it is being used as self indulgence by its own leader.

Ateneo University. "From Housewife to President: The Story of Cory Aquino." *Ateneo Museum*, learn.martiallawmuseum.ph/magaral/from-housewife-to-president-the-story-of-cory-aquino/. Accessed 5 Dec. 2025.

The Ateneo Martial Law Museum, intended for students, is driven by evidence of human rights abuses and oppression under Marcos. This web page described President Corazon Aquino's life, how she rose to power and the struggles her administration faced throughout her presidency. This source taught us that despite her efforts to improve the Philippines after the removal of Ferdinand Marcos, many obstacles prevented her from making significant reform in the government.

Bantayog ng mga Bayani Foundation. "Aquino, Agapito 'Butz.'" *The Bantayog ng mga Bayani Foundation*, Bantayog Museum, bantayogngmabayani.org/bayani/butz-aquino/.

Accessed 14 Nov. 2025.

This article about Agapito "Butz" Aquino, by the Bantayog ng mga Bayani Foundation, a non profit organization based in The Bantayog Museum, dedicated to honoring the martyrs of The Philippines, was written for readers to learn more about the background and role of influential figures in the recent history of The Philippines. The author briefly summarizes Agapito "Butz" Aquino's early life and relation to Benigno S. Aquino Jr., but mainly focuses on his achievements which sparked and fueled the People Power Revolution. This article helped me consider a perspective on Ferdinand Marcos's regime, and served as a way to see how the actions of the Filipino people contradicted with what the regime was striving towards.

"Corazon Aquino." *Archives of Women's Political Communication*, Iowa State University Carrie Chapman Catt Center for Women and Politics,
awpc.cattcenter.iastate.edu/directory/corazon-aquino/. Accessed 5 Dec. 2025.

The Archives of Women's Political Communication, created by the Carrie Chapman Catt Center for Women and Politics from Iowa State University, is intended for college level and high school students. Being from a scholarly institution with a focus on women in politics, Corazon's political decisions and the shift from support by the people during the revolution to disapproval in her presidency were summarized. This source helped establish a general idea of how

she gained power through support of the people, and eventually lost it despite her efforts.

CQ Almanac. "Crisis in the Philippines." *CQ Almanac*, 1986, <library.cqpress.com/cqalmanac//document.php?id=cqal85-1147376#:~:text=It%20voted%20in%20two%20separate,regime;%20the%20Senate%20on%20Feb. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.>

This article published in 1986 by CQ Almanac, a privately owned United States publication which covers events in the Congress, was written for those interested in the United States's relationship with Ferdinand Marcos. The article writes about how Marcos was very unpopular amongst Congress members and wanted him to step down as president of the Philippines. Information on how the United States saw Marcos was provided through this source, and helped us see how Marcos was so corrupt that even foreign powers wanted him to resign.

De Guzman, Chad. "How Cultural Fascination With Imelda Marcos Has Obscured Her True Legacy." *TIME*, <time.com/6298212/here-lies-love-imelda-marcos-legacy/>. Accessed 12 Jan. 2026.

This intensive article written in 2023 for readers curious about the highly extravagant Imelda Marcos by Chad de Guzman for TIME magazine, which leans slightly left but aims to present different stories for the general audience, goes into depth about Marcos's legacy, and how her seemingly fascinated persona obscured who she truly was. De Guzman highlights how Marcos had a love for cultural arts, and built many lavish centers to nurture them, and how her whimsical personality was a mere distraction for her husband and herself's corrupt

hold on the Philippines. This article helped to illustrate the severity of the situation in the Philippines by highlighting the fact that Imelda, though the country was in turmoil, was building extravagant projects to indulge in her interests.

Durano, Micheal Franz. "Looking back at the 1986 EDSA People Power Revolution." *Carlos Hilado Memorial State University*, 25 Feb. 2023, chmsu.edu.ph/looking-back-at-the-1986-edsa-people-power-revolution/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

This informative article written in 2023 by Micheal Franz Durano, a teacher at The Carlos Hilado Memorial State University, reflects on the 1986 People Power Revolution by recalling chronologically significant events during the height of the revolution. The author uses a combination of images from the revolution, quotes from important figures, and his own words to delve into the clash between Ferdinand Marcos's corrupt government and the unhappy people. The article helped provide in-depth involvement of the people during the revolution, and gave me a better understanding of which events happened on what day.

Ellison, Katherine W. *Imelda, steel butterfly of the Philippines*. E-book ed., New York City, McGraw-Hill, 1988. PDF.

This book written in 1988 by Katherine W. Ellison was written about Imelda Marcos's role throughout the People Power Revolution and her legacy. The book, written for readers interested in the Marcos family, provides a detailed, chronological timeline of events regarding her involvement in Ferdinand Marcos's rise and eventual downfall of his regime. Ellison's book provided great insight on

Imelda Marcos's connections with the government's corruption, and informed us on how her decisive action served as a symbol of a lavish lifestyle when the rest of the Philippines was in turmoil.

Fefer, Adam. "Philippines Armed Forces Resist a Dictatorship." *The Horizon Project*, horizonsproject.us/philippines-armed-forces-resist-a-dictatorship/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

This article written by Adam Fefer at the Horizon Project, a pro-democracy organization based in the United States, reports on how the Armed Forces of the Philippines rejected Marcos's dictatorship by refusing to serve him. Fefer briefly notes in what different ways Enrile and Ramos, two key military leaders, defected from the military as a way of protest. This source provided information on how essential the Reformed Armed Forces were to the People Power Revolution, and further demonstrated how former military leaders reacted to Marcos's dictatorship.

"Foreign Currency Units per 1 U.S. Dollar, 1950-2023." *Sauder School of Business • University of British Columbia*, 1996, fx.sauder.ubc.ca/etc/USDpages.pdf. Accessed 19 Nov. 2025.

Table.

This chart, published in 1996 by the Sauder School of Business at the University of British Columbia, was created to compare the value of currencies worldwide to the value of one United States Dollar. The chart compares the value of currencies starting in 1950 with the most recent record from 2023. The chart helped us compare and overlap the presidency of Ferdinand Marcos with the state of the economy which can be represented through the Philippine Peso.

The FVR Legacy. "Ramos Pivots Towards EDSA." *The Fidel V. Ramos Presidential Library*, www.fvrlegacy.org/transformation-at-edsa/ramos-pivots-towards-edsa. Accessed 6 Dec. 2025.

The Fidel V. Ramos Presidential Library intended for scholars and Filipinos, being created to show Ramos's achievements, is carefully curated to promote a positive and celebratory side of their former President, rather than a neutral portrayal. This source details the life of Fidel Ramos under President Marcos and President Aquino with his specific role in creating and guiding the defecting military group known as the reformed armed forces, during the People Power Revolution of 1986. This source taught us how the reformed armed forces emerged and persevered through their strong leader, Fidel V. Ramos.

"A History of the Philippine Political Protest." *Official Gazette*, www.officialgazette.gov.ph/edsa/the-ph-protest/. Accessed 6 Dec. 2025.

The Official Gazette, intended for Filipinos and students, is managed by the Presidential Communications Office of the Philippines and is responsible for holding all government documents. In this web page, Ninoy Aquino's unjust death and the large-scale reaction to it through protest and calls for a new election by Filipinos of all backgrounds is thoroughly discussed, along with specific actions taken during the mobilization on EDSA. This source taught us that Filipinos' resentment towards their corrupt leader, President Marcos was so immense that Filipinos divided by the socioeconomic hierarchy united as one.

IBON Foundation. "Under Marcos dictatorship unemployment worsened, prices soared, poverty persisted." *IBON Foundation*, 26 Nov. 2016,

[The IBON organization, used to study and explain economic issues affecting Filipinos uses real data, but emphasizes negative findings since it advocates for the poor. Intended for Filipinos, this article demonstrated the rise in unemployment rates, inflation and poverty under President Marcos. This source taught us that President Marcos administration was contributing to economic hardship and civil unrest.](http://www.ibon.org/under-marcos-employment-fell-prices-soared-poverty-persisted/#:~:text=The%20decade%20of%201975%2D1986%20was%20a%20time,dictatorship%2C%20which%20was%20overthrown%20in%20February%201986. Accessed 10 Dec. 2025.</p>
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Leffler, Melvyn P. *Containment. Princeton University*,

assets.press.princeton.edu/chapters/pons/s2_9143.pdf. Accessed 12 Jan. 2026.

This book written by Melvyn P. Leffler, a teacher at Princeton University, summarizes United States involvement in the Cold War with the Soviet Union. Leffler's brief summary contains key events and bills passed by Congress to combat Soviet influence. This source provided information on the Cold War, which served as context for the United States's presence in the Philippines.

Manzanilla, JPaul S. "Two Nuns of EDSA." *Cultural Center of the Philippines: Encyclopedia of Philippines Art*, epa.culturalcenter.gov.ph/3/82/2314/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

This description of a photograph of two nuns at EDSA by the Cultural Center of the Philippines describes the role they played during the revolution, and was written for those curious about the origins of the famous photograph. The description recalls how the nuns led nervous and anxious citizens through prayer while present amongst the large crowds and EDSA. Information on how the nuns

interacted with the citizens was provided through this source, and is another key perspective on Marcos's presidency at the time.

Orendain, Simone. "Philippine nuns, priests say role in revolution affected their faith." *Global*

Sisters Report, 22 Feb. 2016,

www.globalsistersreport.org/news/spirituality/philippine-nuns-priests-say-role-revolution-affected-their-faith-37656. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

This article was written in 2016 by the Global Sisters Report, an organization which focuses on how Catholic women react to global events, writes how nuns and priests played a role in the People Power Revolution of 1986, and is written for readers interested in the role of nuns on the global stage. The article includes the perspectives of many nuns during the revolution, and how they used their faith to bring together citizens to contribute to the ousting of President Ferdinand Marcos. The source provided many key perspectives of those who disliked Marcos, and helped create a fuller picture of the revolution.

Phalen, Anthony. *Nonviolent intervention in Philippines during military clash, 1986*. Edited by

Max Rennebohm. *Global Nonviolent Action Database*,

nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu/content/nonviolent-intervention-philippines-during-military-clash-1986. Accessed 18 Nov. 2025.

The Global Nonviolent Action Database is a reference source intended for students, that specializes in addressing nonviolent conflicts but, given that the site aims to show the effectiveness of nonviolent action, can over exaggerate the success of movements while downplaying their shortcomings. This source breaks down the key methods of rebellion, political figures and civilians involved in the

EDSA protest and role of dissenting military personnel. This source allowed us to receive an overview on the tactics and mindsets of several parties involved in the protest.

"PHILIPPINES: RESTORE RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS ON 46TH ANNIVERSARY OF MARTIAL LAW." *Amnesty International*, 21 Sept. 2018,
www.amnesty.org/fr/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/ASA3591392018ENGLISH.pdf.
Accessed 11 Dec. 2025.

This public statement from Amnesty International, an organization striving for human rights for all, was written in 2018 for readers curious about human rights affairs in the Philippines. The article celebrates the 46th anniversary of the declaration of martial law, and connects it to former president of the Philippines, Rordrigo Duterte, and how, in his own presidency, acted similarly to Marcos. The article served to help us create a connection between Marcos's presidency and current events, while also providing in-depth information on martial law itself.

Sachs, Jeffrey D., and Susan M. Collins. "The Aquino Government and Prospects for the Economy." *Volume Title: Developing Country Debt and Economic Performance, Volume 3: Country Studies - Indonesia, Korea, Philippines, Turkey*, e-book ed., University of Chicago Press, 1989, pp. 558-93. Jeffrey D. Sachs & Susan M. Collins.

The book, written by authors from the University of Chicago in 1989, includes Corazon Aquino's plan for the economy and government in the future years of her presidency. The book, written for those interested in Filipino Politics, mentions the challenges she has to overcome in order to begin developing the country after Ferdinand Marcos left a huge hole in the economy. Specific information on her

plans for the future was provided, and showed how she was willing to put the people's interests first despite all the challenges she was soon to face.

Samson, Oliver. "Philippines' Cardinal Sin: The voice that summoned the waves of peaceful EDSA Revolution." *Radio Veritas Asia*, 23 Jan. 2025, www.rvasia.org/feature-story/philippines-cardinal-sin-voice-summoned-waves-peaceful-edsa-revolution. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

An article from Radio Veritas, the church radio of the Philippines, was written in 2025 to recall the legacy of Cardinal Jaime Sin, and is for readers interested in clergy's role in secular matters. Radio Veritas includes the messages Cardinal Sin broadcast at the height of the People Power Revolution, and the major role he played in helping citizens come together at EDSA. The article provided direct quotes from his messages in 1986, which we used as a key perspective of the clergy on Marcos's dictatorship.

Sanchez, Mark John. "The People Power Revolution, Philippines 1986." *Origins: Current Events in Historical Perspective*, Feb. 2021, origins.osu.edu/milestones/people-power-revolution-philippines-1986. Accessed 5 Dec. 2025.

The brief, but detailed article written in 2021 by Mark John Sanchez, a lecturer in History and Literature at Harvard University, focuses on the impact of the People Power Revolution in February 1986 and ties it into recent events within Filipino politics. Sanchez writes how the people used collective action and organized protests to overthrow the government. This article helped to reveal connections

between current and recent events in the Philippines, and how the People Power Revolution contributed to it.

Santiago, Angela Stuart. "Marcos Times, 1965 - 1986." *Chronology of a Revolution*, Angela-Stuart Santiago, edsarevolution.com/chronology/beforeedsa.php. Accessed 20 Nov. 2025.

This is a secondary source timeline by Angela-Stuart Santiago that breaks down the events leading up to the revolution in the Philippines and is intended for student use. Santiago is qualified to write this text as she has studied in the Philippines, wrote many books on the Philippines and published many works on Foundation for Worldwide People Power. The source discussed how the actions of key political leaders, civilians and companies ignited revolution which allowed us to understand the order in which events occurred to accumulate into large-scale rebellion.

Sarao, Zacarian. "Tens of thousands join anti-corruption protests in Metro Manila." *Inquirer.net*, 21 Sept. 2025, newsinfo.inquirer.net/2112650/tens-of-thousands-join-anti-corruption-protests-in-metro-manila. Accessed 11 Dec. 2025.

This news article written in September 2025 by Zacarian Sarao for Inquirer, a slightly left-leaning news network for Filipino current events made for curious readers, covered a recent large-scale protest in Metro Manila. Sarao noted how the people were protesting against Ferdinand Marcos's son and current president of the Philippines, Ferdinand Marcos Jr., who used his father's wealth to gain and influence politics. This article contributed to the connection between the People

Power Revolution in 1986, and current real issues the country still faces are the result of former president Marcos Sr.

"Top 25 Natural Disasters in Philippines." *Asian Disaster Reduction Center*, www.adrc.asia/publications/databook/ORG/databook_20th/PHL.pdf. Accessed 20 Jan. 2026.

The Asian Disaster Reduction Center amasses data from various Asian countries, attempting to give students and those living within the affected areas insight into the disasters. This source, providing a list of the natural disasters in the Philippines between 1901-2000, demonstrated the severe damage taken by various recurring accidents during Corazon Aquino's administration. This source allowed us to see how finances for the Philippines had to be redirected to fixing damages caused by the disasters, rather than towards reforms as Aquino had intended.

University of Central Arkansas. "Philippines (1946-present)." *Department of Government, Public Service, and International Studies*, UCA, uca.edu/politicalscience/home/research-projects/dadm-project/asiapacific-region/philippines-1946-present/. Accessed 8 Dec. 2025.

This chronological timeline of the crisis in the Philippines by the University of Central Arkansas intended for students is relatively neutral. This source delves into conflicts in the Philippines before authoritarian rule under Marcos and how the same conflicts remained even after the People Power Revolution removed Marcos as a leader. This source gave us context into the Philippines before

Ferdinand Marcos came to power and allowed us to consider how those conflicts were still present even after the revolution.

Images

Baluyut, Alex. *NO TO CHEATING- Some 30 tabulators manning the Comelec's quick count computer terminals walk out of the PICC plenary hall in protest of what they said was the 'cheating they were being made party to'*. 1986. *Philippine Elections*, www.rappler.com/phippines/elections/22582-1986-comelec-walkout-not-about-cory-or-marcos/. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

We used the Philippine Elections website to find a photograph of the COMELEC walkout during the 1986 snap presidential election.

BENIGNO AQUINO, BITTER FOE OF MARCOS. 22 Aug. 1983. *The New York Times*, www.nytimes.com/1983/08/22/obituaries/benigno-aquino-bitter-foe-of-marcos.html. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

This article from the New York Times gave us a primary source excerpt of Ninoy Aquino's reasons for returning to the Philippines from self-exile in the U.S.

Butz Aquino, Ninoy Aquino's brother, at the September 30 Tarlac to Tarmac march. *Bantayog ng mga Bayan*, bantayogngmgabayani.org/bayani/butz-aquino/. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

This photograph, from the Bantayog ng mga Bayani, shows Butz Aquino at the September 30, 1983, Tarlac to Tarmac march for his deceased brother, Ninoy Aquino.

Corazon Aquino holding her hand out to Filipino citizens c. 1980. *Bantayog ng mga Bayani*, bantayogngmgabayani.org/bayani/cory-aquino/. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

This photograph from the Bantayog ng mga Bayani foundation is of Corazon Aquino parading through the streets of the Philippines, holding her hand out to the citizens.

Employees of the National Computer Center walk out of the PICC after noticing discrepancies

between their own reports and the published national tally, February 9, 1986. *Rolling Stones Philippines*,

rollingstonephilippines.com/state-of-affairs/politics/comelec-35-walked-out-to-get-drink-they-got-revolution/. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

This image from the Rolling Stones Philippines shows official workers at the National Computer Center walking out in protest to the discrepancies between tallies.

Enrile and Ramos at Aguinaldo. Inquirer,

newsinfo.inquirer.net/2140800/juan-ponce-enrile-a-century-of-power-controversy-and-political-reinvention.

Inquirer was used to find this photograph of Enrile and Ramos at a press conference at Camp Aguinaldo in February 1986.

Ferdinand Marcos Jr at his inauguration ceremony today, left, and Marcos Sr during his

presidency in 1985. *Independent*, 30 June 2022,

www.independent.co.uk/independentpremium/world/philippines-bongbong-marcos-family-opposition-b2110855.html. Accessed 31 Jan. 2026.

This image from The Independent comprises Ferdinand Marcos on the right, and his son, "Bong Bong" Marcos Jr., on the left.

The first human barricade to surround Camp Crame and protect the troops from impending counter-offensives was formed by nuns and seminarians of Bandila c.1985. *Amaranth*, amaranth.vsu.edu.ph/feature/26-people-events/433-timeline-edsa-people-power-revolution-1-toppling-a-dictator.

This photograph taken around 1985 is of nuns and seminarians surrounding Camp Crame to protect jailed troops from attacks from Marcos's army.

Former President Fidel Valdez Ramos, 12th President of the Republic of the Philippines. Office of The Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity, peace.gov.ph/gawad-kapayapaan-2022-fvr/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

We used the Office of The Presidential Adviser on Peace, Reconciliation and Unity website to find a picture of Fidel Ramos, a key military defector against President Marcos.

Fung, Dick. Opposition candidates Corazon Aquino, centre, and Salvador Laurel, right, at the "Victory of the People" rally, 16 February 1986, in Manila, Philippines. *The Guardian*, www.theguardian.com/theguardian/2014/feb/17/philippines-ferdinand-marcos-corazon-aquino. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

This photograph from The Guardian shows Corazon Aquino at the "Victory of the People" rally, 16 February 1986 surrounded by the Filipino people.

Government forces during the December 1, 1989 coup. 1 Dec. 1989. *Positively Filipino*, www.positivelyfilipino.com/magazine/my-soldier-dad-and-the-1989-coup-attempt-against-president-cory-aquino.

This image from Positively Filipino shows the armed forces on the streets of the Philippines during the December 1, 1989 coup.

Hulme, Etta. A ballot box labeled "Philippines election" is padlocked. Shredded ballots are falling out of a hole in the side of the box. 11 Feb. 1986. *Etta Hulme*, sites.libraries.uta.edu/ettahulme/image/20105285. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

This illustration from a collection of works by Etta Hulme, shows a Philippine Election ballot box with a hole and shredded votes coming out of it.

Icons of Democracy: A People Power Tribute. People Asia,

peopleasia.ph/icons-of-democracy-a-people-power-tribute/. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

This photograph depicts Corazon Aquino using the "L" hand sign and wearing yellow to symbolize the Philippines' fight for peace.

Jaime Cardinal Sin. *Bantayog ng mga Bayani*,

bantayogngmabayani.org/bayani/jaime-cardinal-sin/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

We used the Bantayog ng mga Bayani website to find a photograph of Archbishop Cardinal Sin, a key leader of the people, addressing Filipinos with his hand raised high.

Jaime Cardinal Sin urging people to go to EDSA in 1986. Narrated by Jaime Sin.

This video from YouTube is of Jaime Cardinal Sin calling for the mobilization of the people at EDSA in 1986.

Juan Ponce Enrile, a Political Power in the Philippines. *The New York Times*,

www.nytimes.com/2025/11/13/world/asia/juan-ponce-enrile-dead.html. Accessed 1 Feb.

2026.

The New York Times website contained a photo of key military defector, Juan Ponce Enrile in the People Power Revolution of 1986.

The Long Road to the People Power Revolution. 1986. *World Press*,

lakansining.wordpress.com/2019/09/22/the-long-road-to-the-people-power-revolution/.

Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

We used the World Press website to find a photograph of the hundreds of thousands of people who gathered on Epifanio de los Santos Avenue, a major highway, alongside tanks and soldiers.

Manila Bulletin. Protestors at EDSA. 24 Feb. 1986. *CODE NGO*,

code-ngo.org/code-ngos-roots-lie-in-the-1986-edsa-people-power/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

We used the CODE NGO website to find a picture of the hundreds of protestors gathered at EDSA in collective protest.

Miracle at EDSA. Davao Catholic Herald,

www.davaocatholicherald.com/?s=Miracle+at+EDSA. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

We used the Davao Catholic Herald website to find a picture of a young Filipino extending flowers to soldiers, as a desperate plea for peace and cooperation during EDSA.

1986 Philippines People Power Revolution. 1986. *The Nonviolence Project*, University of

Wisconsin–Madison,

thenonviolenceproject.wisc.edu/2022/11/01/people-power-in-the-philippines/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

This photograph from the Nonviolence Project shows the extensive and large crowd of the people who mobilized on EDSA in February 1986.

Ninoy at the brink of death: Ninoy being led out of the China Airlines jet on Aug. 21, 1983. 21

Aug. 1983. *People Asia*, peopleasia.ph/icons-of-democracy-a-people-power-tribute/.

Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

This photograph depicts the nature in which Ninoy Aquino was taken from his plane upon arrival to the Philippines from the U.S.

Ortiz, Linglong. *The arms were in support of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Vice Chief*

of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos who that afternoon broke away from the Marcos regime. 1986.

Flickr, Presidential Museum and Library PH (2010-2016),

www.flickr.com/photos/govph/16541989576/in/album-72157650893299265.

We used Flickr to find a picture sourced from the Presidential Museum and Library PH of key military defectors being interviewed in the hours leading up to their resignation from President Marcos government.

Philippines Free Press Magazine. The declaration of martial law by President Marcos would end

democracy in the Philippines. *Presidential Museum and Library PH*, Flickr. Accessed 1

Feb. 2026.

This political cartoon from the Presidential Museum and Library PH within the Flickr website demonstrated that the Philippines Free Press Magazine believed the declaration of martial law by President Marcos would end democracy in the Philippines.

---. Ferdinand Marcos quality checking the Armed Forces of the Philippines. *Presidential*

Museum and Library PH, Flickr,

www.flickr.com/photos/govph/21454902889/in/album-72157658569219390. Accessed 1

Feb. 2026.

This political cartoon from the Presidential Museum and Library PH within the Flickr website helped show how Marcos was carefully watching over the army.

---. Military rule depicted as a thumb, suppressing the people. *Presidential Museum and Library PH*, Flickr, www.flickr.com/photos/govph/21630327592/in/album-72157658569219390. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

This political cartoon from the Presidential Museum and Library PH within the Flickr website helped show how the Philippines Free Press Magazine saw military rule as a suppressor of the people.

---. President Marcos holds the Republic of the Philippines smile's open. *Presidential Museum and Library PH*, Flickr, www.flickr.com/photos/govph/21453792020/in/album-72157658569219390. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

This political cartoon from the Presidential Museum and Library PH within the Flickr website helped to illustrate that Marco's was trying to force Filipinos to be happy.

PROCLAMATION NO. 1081. 21 Sept. 1972. *Martial Law Library Museum*, library.martiallawmuseum.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Proclamation-1081_1972.pdf. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

We used a snapshot from Proclamation 1081 in which President Marcos declared martial law, instating him as commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Reyes, Pete. Donors were responding to Minister Enrile who said earlier that, although they were ready to die for the country, they had no food for their troops. 1986. *Flickr*, Presidential

Museum and Library PH (2010-2016),
www.flickr.com/photos/govph/16380325958/in/album-72157650893299265. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

We used Flickr to find a picture sourced from the Presidential Museum and Library PH of civilians responding to the defecting military's need for food, by passing it to soldiers however they could.

---. Two Nuns of EDSA. 24 Feb. 1986. *Cultural Center of the Philippines Encyclopedia of Philippine Art*, epa.culturalcenter.gov.ph/3/82/2314/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

We used the Cultural Center of the Philippines Encyclopedia of Philippine Art website to find a picture demonstrating the role of nuns as protestors during the march on EDSA.

Sen. Benigno Aquino, Jr. and President Ferdinand Marcos. *Positively Filipino*, www.positivelyfilipino.com/magazine/ferdie-and-ninoy-brothers-at-odds. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

This photograph from the Positively Filipino website depicts President Ferdinand Marcos and Senator Ninoy Aquino in discussion.

Shoe Museum in Manila. *Shoes of former Philippine first lady Imelda Marcos, displayed at the Shoe Museum in Manila*. *The Independent*, www.independent.co.uk/asia/southeast-asia/imelda-bongbong-marcos-philippines-president-b2075413.html. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

We used The Independent website to find a picture of Imelda Marcos's extensive shoe collection amassed when she was the first lady of the Philippines.

Sin, Jaime "Cardinal Sin" Lachica. *Bantayog ng mga Bayani*,

bantayogngmabayani.org/bayani/jaime-cardinal-sin/. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

We used the Bantayog ng mga Bayani website to find a picture of Archbishop Cardinal Sin, a key figure in the Peoples Power Revolution, addressing the people.

"State Visit Philippines, Arrival Ceremony for President Marcos on September 16, 1982."

YouTube, uploaded by Reagan Library, 9 May 2017,

www.youtube.com/watch?v=t8AxvM1JVDM. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

We used part of a Youtube clip uploaded by the Reagan Library to find a picture of President Marcos of the Philippines and President Reagan of the U.S. together.

"Then-president Ferdinand Marcos Sr. announces on national television on Sept. 23, 1972 that he

has placed the Philippines under martial law." *The Manila Times*,

www.manilatimes.net/2022/09/15/opinion/columns/ferdinand-e-marcos-and-the-new-society/1858533. Accessed 1 Feb. 2026.

This photograph from The Manila Times website shows President Marcos as he announced on September 23, 1972 that he had placed the Philippines under martial law.

Vitug, Romeo. Young men cut down a tropical pine, drag it to the middle of the street and leave it

there as a barricade against tanks. 23 Feb. 1986. *Flickr*, Presidential Museum and Library PH (2010-2016),

www.flickr.com/photos/govph/16541991906/in/album-72157650893299265. Accessed 11 Jan. 2026.

We used Flickr to find a picture sourced from the Presidential Museum and Library PH of ordinary civilians barricading at Epifanio de los Santos Avenue, a key highway, to stop encroaching tanks.

Zamora, Arnaldo. Funeral of Sen. Ninoy Aquino Jr. *Inquirer*, 31 Aug. 2014,

newsinfo.inquirer.net/634127/ninoy-aquino-a-fallen-grain-on-tarmac-bears-fruit.

Accessed 31 Jan. 2026.

This photograph helped show us the large commemoration of Ninoy Aquino at his funeral by thousands of Filipinos, in protest of his assassination.