

Name(s):

Period:

Date:

Global Mango

The Study of the Early Mango Trade Between the Philippines & Mexico



Assignment Overview

Students will read and analyze a series of texts, showing their understanding of the content through readings, discussion, writing, and mapping.

Objectives

By the end of this activity students will be able to

- *identify the origins of global trade in the Pacific*
- *analyze evidence in primary sources*
- *develop an argument*
- *map a trade route across the Pacific*

Excerpt 1

Mexico, Philippines square off over mangoes

By Lisa J. Adams

Associated Press

“MEXICO CITY — Since the thriving galleon trade between New Spain and the Philippines first brought seedlings of the Manila mango to Acapulco more than 200 years ago, Mexico has gradually made the fruit its own.

It wants to officially adopt the name — but the Philippine government is fighting for custody.

As both countries seek to expand exports of mangoes and other fresh produce to nations worldwide, Mexican growers have launched a novel effort to obtain a so-called geographical indication or domain of origin for the Manila mango, a type of patent that would restrict the use of the name to mangoes grown in Mexico. Producers seeking the domain of origin must apply for the designation from the appropriate agencies in their own government, while complying with World Trade Organization rules that regulate the global flow of commerce.

A domain of origin certifies a product's excellence, increasing its exports. It also protects its name from infringement by others — in this case, growers in the Philippines, where mangoes are now produced under the name Manila Super Mango or Carabao.

The Manila mango does not pose much of a threat to the Philippines at the moment. Although Mexico is the world's largest mango exporter, Manila mangoes represent less than 1 percent of its \$130 million in annual exports because of the variety's fragility and to a fruit-fly problem that is also an obstacle to obtaining the domain of origin.

But Mexican growers are working to resolve those problems and convert the small, pale-yellow, intensely juicy Manila into an export success.

In the meantime, Mexico is gaining some mileage from the Manila name through other mangoes. In the United States, the name Honey Manila is often applied to the Ataulfo variety from southern Chiapas state, said Blanca Nelly Partida, a representative of Mexico's national mango export association.

The Filipinos don't want to lose the right to use a name that originated in their country — or to see Mexico profiting unfairly from it. They also have hinted that they might try to obtain the domain of origin for themselves.

"Mexico acknowledges that their Manila mango variety came from the Philippines," said Adrian S. Cristobal, director-general of the Philippine Intellectual Property Office, or IPO. "By using the name Manila mango, the public can be misled as to the true origin of the fruit. ... This is essentially unfair competition."

Cristobal said government officials may invoke an international agreement that allows WTO nations to stop other members from obtaining a domain of origin if it misleads consumers as to a product's true origin.

But the Manila mango case is uncommon because it redefines the label's traditional concept of origin, said Mexico agricultural economist Yolanda Trapaga.

While the designation usually is based on a product's geographic origin — such as the town of Tequila, Mexico — the Manila mango's domain would refer to Mexican hybridization and cultivation practices, cultural distinctions that supposedly make the variety unique. The WTO does not currently recognize domains of origin based on cultural distinctions, however, so countries work out agreements with their trading partners, Trapaga said.

The way Mexico sees it, the Manila mango long ago became a product unique to this country.

Although Manila seedlings arrived in Mexico from the Philippines in 1779 during the galleon trade, the variety was crossed with other mangoes over the years, so today's Manila mangoes possess a genetic mix found only in Mexico, said Hector Cabrera, an expert with Mexico's National Institute of Forest, Agricultural and Livestock research.

Mexico shipped more than \$130 million in mangoes in 2004, the majority to the United States, the Economy Department reported.

The Philippines shipped \$31 million to its four top markets in 2004: Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea and China, according to the country's trade department. Philippines growers hope to increase their mango exports to \$70 million, the trade department said."

Lisa J. Adams is a Bilingual Communications Professional, Editor, Writer, and Reporter. At the time this article was published, she was the Associated Press Regional Editing Supervisor and Writer for the Latin America Desk.

<http://the.honoluluadvertiser.com/article/2005/Jun/19/bz/bz15p.html>

Excerpt 2

from **Manila Galleon Trade Textiles: Cross-Cultural Influences on New World Dress**

by Abby Sue Fisher

“The New World was utilized as a land bridge between the trans-Pacific and trans-Atlantic trade routes established by the Spaniards. Westbound cargos from New Spain to the Philippines consisted primarily of gold and silver while the cargos returning to Acapulco were laden with luxury items.

The Spanish colonists living in Manila, known as Manileños were dependent on the galleon cargos for contact with the mother country. It was a three year turn around for correspondence between Manila and Spain which could easily be jeopardized if a galleon was lost.

It took 3 months sailing west across the equator from Acapulco to Manila. The return route to New Spain utilized northerly Pacific Ocean currents and was kept secret for many years. The return route was very difficult and took three to four months. There were no islands along the way to replenish supplies and fresh water. A schedule of yearly voyages was set up after 1565, at first between one and four galleons sailed each year but after 1593 a decree limited the round trip voyages to one ship a year. The galleon actually sighted land at northern California but due to strict regulations, could not port until reaching Acapulco.

Even though the ships sailed under the Spanish flag, the merchandise and crews they transported were Mexican and Philippine. It took 300-400 regular crew, aside from the commanders and officials to sail the large ships. Before 1650 it was not uncommon for 3/4 of the crew to be Asians.⁵ If unfavorable weather prevailed, as much as 50% of the crew could be lost. Scurvy and malnutrition were frequent causes of death.”

<http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1635&context=tsaconf>

Excerpt 3

from **The Mango Mystique**

Preeti Verma Lal

The Deccan Herald

May 10, 2015

“Mango was born in India, but is now commercially grown in more than 80 countries with Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam being the main mango producing countries. Mango accounts for approximately 50 per cent of all tropical fruits produced worldwide. India is the world’s largest producer of mangoes, contributing nearly 49.62 per cent of world’s area and 42.06 per cent of world’s mango production. The Portuguese introduced the art of grafting to create better/different varieties of mango. Within India, Andhra Pradesh has the largest area under mango crop.”

Preeti Verma Lal has worked as a journalist in India and the United States. She now lives in New Delhi, freelances for several publications, and runs a website.

<http://www.deccanherald.com/content/476629/mango-mystique.html>

Excerpt 4

from PH & Mexico: Linked by history, blood and spirit

By Andrew James Masigan

Manila Bulletin

September 13, 2015

“The Philippines and Mexico are kindred nations. We are “siblings” from a common colonial parent, Spain. Even if we’ve gone our separate ways to seek our own fortunes, as most siblings do, no one can deny the many similarities in our history and the many ways we are intertwined.

Unknown to many, Mexico (known as the “Aztec Empire” in pre-colonial times) was conquered by Hernan Cortes de Monroy back in 1521, the same year that Ferdinand Magellan “discovered” and claimed the Philippines for the Spanish crown.

In 1571, Governor General Legazpi designated Manila as the colonial capital of the Philippines under the Spanish crown. Interestingly, however, the Philippines was governed not by Spain itself, but through the Viceroy of Nueva España (Mexico). In fact, records show that all the Governor Generals that succeeded Legazpi up until 1815 were all Mexicans. Archives further confirm that among the estimated 750 Spanish colonizers (educators, priests, civil servants, etc) sent to our shores, only 146 were true Spaniards, the rest were Mexicans.

The Manila-Acapulco Galleon Trade was at the heart of Philippine-Mexican relations. For 250 years, both colonies thrived from a virtual monopoly of Pan-American trade. More importantly, a transfusion of cultures, ideas and customs flourished between the two.

The gravy train ended in 1815 when the Mexican War of Independence ended Spain’s control over Mexican ports. But not even the termination of the Galleon trade got in the way of the close cooperation between Mexico and the Philippines. In fact, two Filipinos – Francisco Mongoy and Isidro Montes de Oca, – fought alongside Vicente Ramón Guerrero, the leading revolutionary generals in the Mexican war for independence.

The Galleon Trade opened the way for immigration, inter-marriages and transfusion of practices, customs and traditions. In time, the intermingling of our peoples caused us to imbibe each other’s character traits. Among the many common qualities we share are being family centric, matriarchal, loyal to our faith, fiercely patriotic (often overly defensive), expressive and long suffering.

In language, numerous Aztec words have made [their] way to Philippine dialects....achuete, bangueta, nanay, tatay, calabaza, tocayo, camote, palengque, calachuche, tianguí, zapote, are among them.

From the Philippines, our very own palapa (palm leaf roof shelters) has made its way to Mexican architecture. It is commonly used in Mexico’s coastal town. Interestingly, it is also called “palapa”.

The Philippine mango was also exported to Mexico, which, until recently, was referred to by Mexicans as “Mango Manila”.

Andrew Masigan is an economist, political analyst and businessman. He is a 20-year veteran in the hospitality and tourism industry.

<http://www.mb.com.ph/ph-mexico-linked-by-history-blood-and-spirit/#0Vdr8QbXAtydrYL7.99>

World History 10, Global Trade, The Global Mango

www.CareerAcademics.org

Excerpt 5

from **Manila Galleons**

Project Gutenberg

“The Manila Galleons (Spanish: Galeón de Manila, Tagalog: Kalakalang Galyon ng Maynila at Acapulco) were Spanish trading ships that sailed once or twice per year across the Pacific Ocean between Manila in Spanish East Indies (present day-Philippines), and Acapulco, New Spain (present-day Mexico). The name changed reflecting the city that the ship was sailing from. The trade route was inaugurated in 1565 with the discovery of the ocean passage by Andrés de Urdaneta, and continued until 1815 when the Mexican War of Independence put a permanent stop to the galleon trade route. The route was the first instance of trade truly becoming global.

The Manila-Acapulco galleon trade finally began when Spanish navigator Andrés de Urdaneta discovered the eastward route in 1565. Sent by Miguel López de Legazpi from Cavite City in 1565, Urdaneta sailed north to the 38th parallel, before heading east, and hitting the eastward winds that would take him to Mexico. Urdaneta's ship the San Pedro arrived in Acapulco on October 8th, 1565.

On the return voyage, Urdaneta's fleet split up, with part of it heading south. Urdaneta reasoned that the trade winds of the Pacific might move in a gyre as the Atlantic winds did. If in the Atlantic ships made a wide swing (the "volta") to the west to pick up winds that would bring them back from Madeira, then, he reasoned, by sailing far to the north before heading east he would be able to pick up eastward-blowing winds ("westerlies") to bring him back to the west coast of North America.

After 1565, Urdaneta's new route allowed Manila galleons to sail regularly between Mexico and the Philippines for two and a half centuries, ending in 1815. The westward route from Mexico passed south of Hawaii, making a short stopover in Guam before heading for Manila. The exact route was kept secret to protect the Spanish trade monopoly against competing powers, and to avoid Dutch and English pirates. Due to this policy of discretion, if the Spanish did find Hawaii during their voyages, they would not have published their findings and the discovery would have remained unknown.”

http://self.gutenberg.org/articles/manila_galleons

Name(s):

Period:

Date:

Global Mango



Identifying issues and claims

An SB1070 Project

Use the information in Excerpt 1 to identify the issue presented by the author.

1. Underline the sentences in Excerpt 1 which present the issue (problem). Paraphrase the issue below:

--

--

--

3. Find another student who has chosen the opposite side and interview them. Ask them to show evidence to defend their position. Record their information below:

--

--

--

Name(s):

Period:

Date:

Global Mango Mapping



Use the information in Excerpt 2 to map the route taken by ships transporting mangos.

Conventions:

COUNTRIES and OCEANS in all capital letters TRADE ROUTE in all capital letters

Cities, Geographical Locations in first letter capital, all others in lower case

Key to explain all symbols used on the map Compass Rose added last to show directions

Title that includes the name of the TRADE ROUTE including the years of operation.

1. Label India. Create a symbol to represent the birthplace of the mango and add that symbol to India and your Key.
2. Label the Philippines and Mexico.
3. Locate (using a symbol) and label the location of Manila and Acapulco. Add the symbol for the city to your key.
4. Draw and label both directions of the Manila-Acapulco Galleon trade route. Use directional arrows and add that symbol to your Key.
5. From Excerpt 3, label and shade the top 10 mango producing countries.



Name(s):

Period:

Date:

Global Mango



Writing

Now that you have identified the central issue from Excerpt 1, and developed an understanding of early global trade in the Pacific, you will write an argumentative essay to support the position of either Mexico or The Philippines. Answer the question, “Who should receive the naming rights for the Manila Mango – Mexico or the Philippines?” You will need to use evidence from at least three of the texts. (You may continue your research for additional sources.) In your essay, be sure to address the counter-argument (the other side), but refute their claim(s). Include a call to action in your last paragraph.

Name(s):

Period:

Date:

College & Career Connections

Career Spotlight

Warehouse Manager – Fruit Import/Export

Responsible for all planning of processes for moving containers to and from the dock for unloading and loading. Manage movement based on sales requests. Coordinate with internal teams from the Warehouse and Sales, as well as USDA inspection staff.

Median Annual Salary: \$53,000
EDUCATION: Bachelor Degree in Maritime Operations or Associates Degree with industry experience

College Connections

International Logistics and Transportation

Prepares students to work as managers in industries affected by, but not limited to, cross-border and international trade. Develops skills in planning operations, transporting goods, inventory and warehousing, basic security, and supply chain management.

[Southwestern Community College](#)

Business Management

This program includes a selection of courses that provides academic preparation to individuals who are seeking employment, or are currently employed, within the management structure of business.

[Palomar College](#)

[San Diego City College](#)

[SDSU](#)

References

<http://www.swccd.edu/documents/programs/logisticsandtransportation.pdf>

<http://www2.palomar.edu/pages/business/management/>

<http://www.sdcity.edu/AcademicPrograms/ProgramsofInstruction/BusinessStudies/SmallBusinessManagement.aspx>

<http://arweb.sdsu.edu/es/admissions/majors/businessadministration.html>