

# The Extraordinary Drought In The Philippines: October 1911 To May 1912

The extraordinary drought that hit the Philippines from October 1911 to May 1912 was one of the most severe on record. It caused widespread crop failures, water shortages, and famine. The drought also had a significant impact on the economy and society of the Philippines.



## The Extraordinary Drought in the Philippines, October, 1911, to May, 1912 by Sophie Rigal-Goulard

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

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Screen Reader : Supported  
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled  
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## Causes of the Drought

The drought was caused by a combination of factors, including a strong El Niño event and a shift in the monsoon winds. El Niño is a natural climate phenomenon that occurs every few years. It causes the Pacific Ocean to warm up, which can lead to changes in weather patterns around the world. In the case of the Philippines, El Niño caused the monsoon winds to weaken and shift, which resulted in less rainfall than usual.

## Impact of the Drought

The drought had a devastating impact on the Philippines. Crop failures were widespread, and many farmers lost their entire harvest. The drought also caused water shortages, and many people were forced to drink from contaminated water sources. This led to outbreaks of disease, including cholera and dysentery.

The drought also had a significant impact on the economy and society of the Philippines. The loss of crops caused food prices to rise, and many people were unable to afford to buy food. The drought also led to a decline in economic activity, and many businesses were forced to close. The drought also caused social unrest, and there were riots and protests in some areas.

### **Response to the Drought**

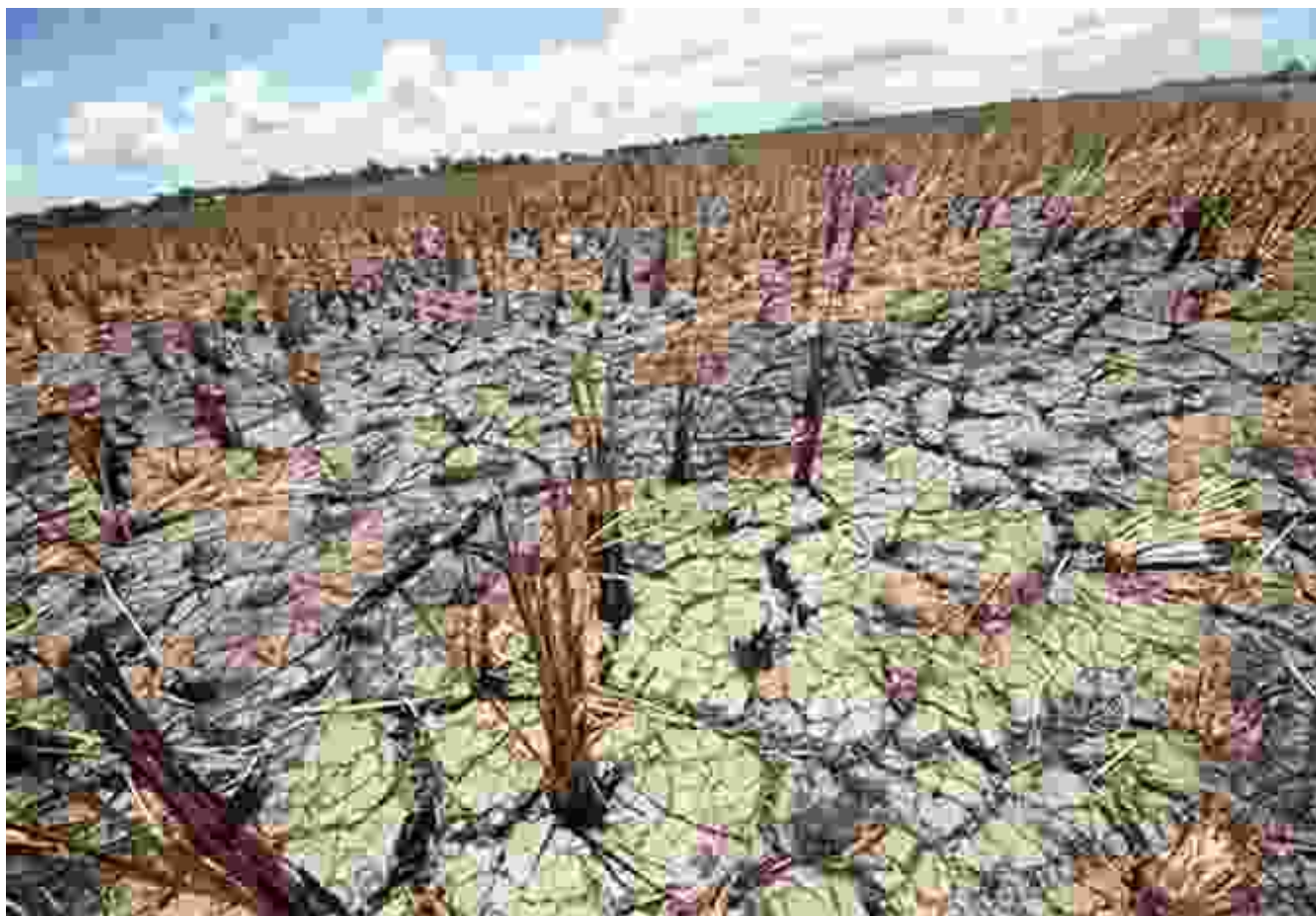
The Philippine government responded to the drought by providing emergency food aid and water supplies. The government also implemented a number of measures to help farmers recover from the drought, including providing loans and seeds. The government also worked with international organizations to provide assistance to the Philippines.

### **Recovery from the Drought**

The drought ended in May 1912, when the monsoon winds returned to normal. The rains helped to replenish water supplies and crops began to grow again. The recovery from the drought was a slow process, but the Philippines eventually recovered from the devastating effects of the drought.

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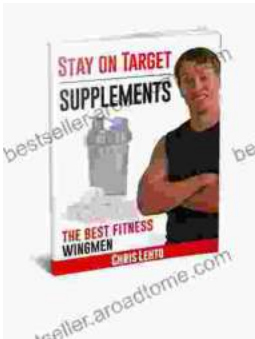
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