Filipino society and culture pdf

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ethnic group so that it would never be lost. The model showed excellent results when it was first undertaken in neighboring Taiwan. As of 2018, the Philippines does not have a well-established school of shamanism that has left hundreds of indigenous religions in the country at great risk of extinction due to the influx of
colonial-era religions and colonial inspiration. Islamic Islamic mythology arrived in the Philippines in the 13th century along trade routes in southeast Asia. The spread of Islam has created different belief systems, especially in the south-western part of the archipelago, where the sultanate system was adopted by natives
without the need for forced treatment, as religious traders did not intend to colonize the islands. Currently, about 6% of the population concentration in the Bangsamoro region of Mindanao. Most Filipino Muslims practice Sunni Islam according to the Shafia school. Other Hinduism arrived in the Philippines in 200-300 AD,
while Vajrayan Buddhism arrived around 900 AD. Most Hindu adherents are of Indian descent, while practicing Buddhism are of Chinese or Japanese origin, especially those who have immigrated to the Philippines in the last few decades. Shintoism arrived before the 12th century thanks to Japanese merchants, while
Judaism arrived in the 16th century because of the Inquisition. Taoism is also practiced by some Chinese immigrants. Atheism is also found in the Philippines. The Values Home article: Philippines. The Values Statue showing the traditional gesture of pagmamano, which is a sign of respect for the elderly and ask for blessings
from them. As a general description, the different value systems of Filipinos are rooted primarily in the personal systems of the alliance, especially those based on kinship, commitment, friendship, religion (particularly Christianity), and commercial relationships. Philippine values are for the most part focused on
maintaining social harmony, citing this primarily by the desire to be accepted as part of the group. The main sanction against deviation from these values is the concept of Hiya, roughly translated as feelings of shame and Amor propio or self-respect. Social approval, group acceptance and group membership are major
issues. Caring about what others will think, talk or do are a strong influence on social behavior among Filipinos. Other elements of the Philippine value system are optimism about the future, pessimism about current situations and events, concern and care for others, the existence of friendship and friendliness, the habit of
being hospitable, religious nature, respect for one's own and others, respect for women members of society, fear of God and aversion to acts of deception and theft. Rites of Passage Home article: Tuli (rite) Every year, usually in April and May, thousands of Filipino boys are taken by their parents for circumcision.
According to the World Health Organization (WHO), about 90% of Filipino men are circumcised, one of the highest rates of circumcision in the world. Although the roots of this practice date back to the advent of Islam in 1450, the subsequent 200 years of Spanish rule excluded the religious causes of circumcision.
However, circumcision, called tuli, persists. The pressure that should be trimmed is indicative even in the language: the Tagalog word uncircumcised, supot, also means coward. It is generally accepted that a circumcised eight-year-old or ten-year-old is no longer a boy and is given more adult roles in the family and
society. Main article on fine art: Art Tampuhan by Juan Luna. Early ceramics were found in the form of a form anthropomorphic clay jars dating from C. 5 BC to 225 AD (early Philippine paintings, can be found in red slip (clay, Mixed with water) the structures are decorated on ritual pottery of the Philippines, such as the
famous Manunggul Jar. Evidence of Philippine pottery, dating back to 6000 BC, was found in the cave of Sang-Sanga, Sulu and the cave of Laurent Kagayan., especially in the Philippines, began to make ceramics in front of their Cambodian neighbors, and around the same time as Thais and Laotians as part of what
appears to be a widespread development of ice age ceramics technology. Additional evidence of painting is evident in the tattoo tradition of early Filipinos, whom a Portuguese researcher named Pintados or Painted People From Visayas. Various projects that refer to flora and fauna with celestial bodies adorn their
bodies with different color pigmentation. Perhaps some of the most elaborate paintings made by early Filipinos who live to this day can manifest among the art and architecture of Maranaos, who are well known for the noga of dragons and Sarimanok carved and painted in the beautiful Panolong of their Torogan or Royal
House. Filipinos began to create paintings in The European tradition in the 17th century Spanish period. The earliest of these paintings and lithographs depicting Christian icons and European nobility. Most of the paintings and
sculptures from the 19th to the 20th century produced a mixture of religious, political and landscaped works of art, with qualities of sweetness, darkness and light. The art of kut-kut from Samara. Itneg people are known for their intricate woven fabrics. Binakol is a blanket that has designs that include optical illusions.
Other parts of the Highlands in the Cordillera region or in the local term Kalgorotan displays their art in tattoing, weaving bags like sangs traditional backpack and carving forest. The woven fabrics of the Ga'dang people usually have bright red tones. Their weaving can also be identified by a beaded ornament. Other
nations such as Ilongot make jewelry from pearls, red beaks of rhinoceros birds, plants and metals. Some indigenous materials are also used as a tool in various forms of art, especially in the painting of Elito Circa, folk artist Pantabangan and pioneer for the use of local materials, natural raw materials including human
blood. Many Filipino artists have been influenced by this and started using materials such as onion extract, tomatoes, tuba, coffee, rust, molasses and other materials available anywhere like paint. Lumad peoples of Mindanao, such as Cheat, and T'boli are skilled in the art of staining abaca fiber. Abaca is a plant
closely related to bananas, and its leaves are used to make fibers known as Manila hemp. Fiber is painted by a method called ikat. Ikat fiber is woven into a fabric with geometric patterns depicting human, animal and plant-based themes. Kut-kut, a technique that combines the ancient oriental and European art process.
It is considered a lost art and highly collectible art forms. Very few famous works of art existed today. The technique was practiced by the indigenous people of Samar Island between the beginning of 1600 and the end of 1800 AD. The fusion of ancient styles creates a unique work of art, characterized by subtle swirling
intertwined lines, multi-layered texture and the illusion of three-dimensional space. Islamic art in the Philippines has two main artistic styles. One is a curved line of wooden wagons and metalwork called okir, similar to Middle Eastern Islamic art. This style is associated with men. Another style is geometric tapestries, and
is associated with women. Tausug and Sama-Bajau show off their okir on complex markings with a boat-like image. Marananaos make a similar carving on dwellings called thorogan. Weapons manufactured by Muslim Filipinos such as kampilan are skillfully carved. Early modernist artists such as Haagen Hansen were
associated with religious and secular paintings. The art of Lorenzo Miguelito and the Alley of Espanyol demonstrated a tendency towards a political statement. The first American folk artist Jhurgen D. C. Pascua used post-modernism to create paintings that illustrate Philippine culture, nature and harmony. While other
artists such as Bea Carol have used realities and abstract on his work. In the 1980s, Odd Arthur Hansen, popularly known as ama ng macabayan pintor or father of patriotic paint, received acclaim. He uses his own white hair to make his own brushes and signs his picture using his own blood on the right side corner. He
developed his own styles without training or guidance from professionals. Performing Arts Dancing Main article: Philippine dance Panderetas dance Filipino folk dances include Tinikling and Cari'osa. In the southern region of Mindanao, Singkil is a popular dance showcasing the history of the prince and princess in the
woods. Bamboo poles are located in a tick-to-be pattern in which dancers use each position of these collision poles. Highlippines was distinguished by a mixture of indigenous. Islamic and various Asian sounds that flourished before European and
American colonization in the 16th and 20th centuries. Spanish settlers and Filipinos played various musical instruments, including flutes, guitar, ukulele, trumpets and dances in honor of the festivities. By the 21st century, many folk songs and dances remained untouched in the
Philippines. Some of the bands that perform these folk songs and dances are Bayanihan, Filipinescas, Barangay-Barrio, Hariraya, Carilagan Ensemble, and groups affiliated with the Guilds of Manila, and Fort Santiago Theaters. Many Filipino musicians have gained notoriety, such as composer and conductor Antonio
Molina, composer Felipe. de Leon, known for his nationalist themes and opera singer Jovita Fuentes. Modern Philippine music has several styles. Some of them are traditional, such as Filipino folk music. Literature by Noli Me
T'ngere (novel) Main article: Literature of the Philippines Philippines Philippines Philippines literature is a diverse and rich group of works that have evolved over the centuries. It began with traditional folk tales and legends made by ancient Filipinos before Spanish colonization. The main themes of Philippines literature are devoted to the
country's pre-colonial cultural traditions and the socio-political history of its colonial and modern traditions. The literature of the Philippines, written in both indigenous writing and Spanish-language writing. Most of the traditional literature of the
Philippines was written during the Spanish period, while preserved orally until Spanish colonization. Philippine literature is written in Spanish, English or any indigenous language of the Philippines. Some of the famous literary works were created from the 17th to the 19th century. Ibang Adarnah is a famous epic about a
magical bird that was allegedly written by Jose de la Cruz or Huseng Sisiu. Francisco Balagtas is one of the country's outstanding Filipino poets, named one of the greatest work, Floronte by Laura, is considered his greatest work and one of
the masterpieces of Philippine literature. Balagtas wrote the epic during his imprisonment. Jose Rizal, the country's national hero, wrote novels by Noli Me Tanger (Touch Me Not) and El Filibusterismo (Flibusterismo (Flibusterismo (Flibusterismo (Flibusterismo)). In the Philippines, proposals have been put forward to reintroduce all
ethnic writings of indigenous peoples or Suayat, where the ethnic origin of the ethnic origin of the ethnic majority of students is taught in public and private schools. The proposal was made after a serious backlash when a bill declaring Tagalog Baibayin a national scenario was passed. The bill has become controversial because it focuses
on the traditional scenario scenario scenario scenario people rejecting the traditional scenarios of more than 100 ethnic groups in the country. A new proposal that came after a backlash cites that if the ethnic majority of Sebwano, then the scenario to be taught
baybayin. If the ethnic majority of Hanunuo Mangyang, then the script to be taught hanunu'o, and so on. Philippine mythology is the first literature of the Philippines, usually passed down from generation to generation through traditional and oral folk literature.
Written texts recording stories were also made. These literary stories are mostly chanted as part of the dynamic Philippine epic poetry. Although each unique ethnic group has its own his own stories and myths, Hindu and Spanish influences can nevertheless be discovered in many cases. Philippine mythology mainly
consists of creating stories or stories or stories about supernatural beings such as aswang, manananggal, divat/encanto, and Sarimanok. Cinema and Media Home article: Cinema Philippines Poster for Secreto de confesi'n, the first Filipino film
made in Spanish by Saron de Pertierra was the first to present a moving picture on January 1, 1897 in the Philippines. All the films have been in Spanish-era country. Antonio Ramos was the first known film producer. He used Lumiere
camera work when he was filming Panorama of Manila (Manila landscape), Fiesta de Chiapo (Chiapo Fiesta), Puente de Espany (Spanish Bridge) and Essenas Callehaers (street scenes). Meanwhile, Jose Nepomcheno was named the Father of Filipino Cinema, Dubbed the Father of Father of Filipino Cinema, Dubbed the Father of Filipino Cinema, Dubbed the Father of Father
the beginning of cinema as an art form in the Philippines. His first film was called Dalagang Buhid (Country Maiden) in 1919. The film resumed in 1900 during the American period. Walgrah, a British entrepreneur, opened Cine Walgrah's No.60 Calle Santa Rosa in Intramuros. It was at this time that the country officially
created a movie store along with the advent of silent cinema. These silent films have always been accompanied by a gramophone, piano, quartet or choir of 200 people. During the Japanese occupation, film production was styd screenplay. However, it continued in the 1930s until 1945, replacing the Hollywood market
with Japanese films, but did not get much success. The post-war 1940s and 1950s were known as the first golden age of Philippine cinema with a resurgence of mostly Hanging films through Lapu-Lapu Pictures. Nationalist films have become popular, and themes consisting mainly of and heroism and proved successful
with a Filipino audience. (quote necessary) Mila del Sol starred in one of the earliest Filipino films, Giliw Ko (1939), along with Fernando Po Sr. of the 1950s saw the first golden age of Philippine cinema, with the advent of more artistic and mature films, and a significant improvement in cinematic methods among
filmmakers. The studio system produced frenetic activities in the Philippine film industry as many films were made annually, and several local talent began to gain recognition abroad. Award-winning filmmakers and actors were first introduced during this period. As the decade drew to a close, the monopoly of the studio
system came under siege as a result of labor-management conflicts. In the 1960s, movies dominated the james Bond movies, bomb (soft porn) films and the era of music films made mainly by Sampaita Pictures. The second golden age came from the 1970s to the early 1980s. It was in this era that the filmmakers
stopped producing paintings in black and white. The growth in Hollywood film sales dominated theatrical sales in the late 1980s to the 2000s. The 1970s and 1980s were considered turbulent years for the Philippine film industry, bringing both positive and negative changes. Films during this period focused on more
serious topics after the era of martial law. In addition, action, western, drama, adult and comedy films developed further in the quality of the picture, sound and writing. The 1980s led to the arrival of alternative or independent cinema in the Philippines. The 1990s saw the nascent popularity of drama, teen romantic
comedy, adult, comedy and action movies. In the mid-2010s there was also wider commercial success of films produced by independent studios. The Philippines, as one of the first producers of the film industry in Asia, remains undisputed in terms of the highest level of theatrical reception in Asia. Over the years,
however, the Philippine film industry has recorded a steady decline in movie viewing from 131 million in 1996 to 63 million in 2004. With a high production rate of the Philippine film industry declined in 2006-2007. In the 21st
century, independent cinema was revived through the use of digital technology, and a number of films regained national recognition and prestige. With the high rate of films regained national recognition and prestige. With the high rate of films regained national recognition and prestige.
moviegoers, Kitchen Home article: Philippine cuisine clockwise from top left: Lumpia, Adobo, Halo-halo and Sisia, Filipinos prepare a variety of products major core Chinese, affects the indigenous ingredients. Spanish colonizers and monks in the 16th century brought with them products from America, such as chili
peppers, tomatoes, corn, potatoes, as well as the method of roasting garlic and onions. Eating out is a favorite Filipino pastime. A typical Pinoy diet consists of no more than six meals a day; breakfast, snacks, lunch, snacks, dinner, and again midnight snacks before bed. Rice is a staple in the Philippine diet. and is
usually eaten along with other foods. Filipinos regularly use spoons along with forks and knives. Some of them also eat with their hands, especially in an informal setting, and Filipinos use chopsticks when eating seafood. The plates include rice, corn and popular dishes such as adobo (meat stew of pork or chicken),
lumpy (meat or vegetable rolls), pancite (noodle dish) and lechon-baba (fried pig). Other popular dishes include arrita, asado, tapa, empanada, mani (roasted peanuts), paxiv (fish or pork cooked in vinegar and water with some spices, such as garlic and pepper), pandesal (salt bread), laing, sisig, cake (omelette), kare-
kare (stew in a bull's tail), kilaven, pinachet (vegetable stew), pinapaitan Some delicacies eaten by some Filipinos may seem unappetizing for the western palate include balut (cooked egg), longganisa (sweet sausage), and dinuguan (pork blood soup). La Paz Batchoy - noodle soup made from pork organs, crushed pork
cod, chicken broth and beef loin. Philippine Leshon. Popular snacks and desserts such as chicharon (deep roast pork or chicken skin), halo-halo (crushed ice with evaporated milk, flan, sliced tropical fruits and sweet beans), puto (white rice cakes), bibinka (rice cake with butter or margarine and salted eggs), ensaymada
(sweet roll with grated cheese on top), pulburon (powdered candy) Popular Filipino beverages include Beer San Miguel, Tanduai-Rum. Each province has its own specialty and tastes vary in each region. In Bikol, for example, food tends to be spicy than elsewhere in the Philippines. Patis (fish sauce), bitch (vinegar), toyo
(soy sauce), bagong and banana ketchup are the most common condiments found in Philippine homes and restaurants. Western fast food chains such as Jollibee, Goldilocks Bakeshop, Mang Inasal and Chowking are
also popular and successfully compete with international fast food chains. The main articles: Education in the Philippines and higher education in the Philippines is influenced by Western and Eastern ideology and philosophy from the
United States, Spain and neighboring Asian countries. Filipino students enter a public school at the age of about four, ranging from kindergarten to kindergarten to kindergarten to kindergarten. At about seven years old, students enter primary school (6 to 9 years) this includes a 7 to 10 grade as a junior high school class and then after, they graduate.
Since the Philippines has already implemented the K-12 system, students will enter the SHS or high school, 2-year course to be able to prepare college life with their chosen track such as AOS (Accounting Management). STEM (science, technology, engineering and mathematics) and HUMSS (humanitarian and social
sciences) other tracks included as TECH-VOC (technical). Students can choose if they take the college entrance exams (CEE) for which they go to college or university (3 to 5 years) or find work after they graduate from high school. Other types of schools in the country include private schools, preparatory schools,
international schools, laboratory secondary schools, and science secondary schools, of these schools, private Catholic schools are preferred in the Philippines because of their religious beliefs. Most Catholic schools are co-ed. The form of Catholic schools is usually an emblem
along with school colors. The school year in the Philippines begins in June and ends in March, with a two-week semester break from April to May, a two-week 
academic calendar and are now starting the academic year in August. In 2005, the Philippines spent about $138 per student, compared with $1,582 in Thailand. Sports main article: Sport in the Philippines PBA game at Smart Araneta Coliseum. Manny Pacquiao, the only 8th
world boxing champion in history. Arnis, a form of martial arts, is a national sport in the Philippines. Among the most popular sports - basketball, boxing, football, billiards, chess, ten-contact bowling, volleyball, horse racing, sepak Takrow and cockfight. Dodgeball, badminton and tennis are also popular. Filipinos have won
international success in sport. It's boxing, football, billiards, t-shirt bowling and chess. Popular sports stars include Manny Pacquiao, Flash Elorde, and Francisco Gilledo in boxing, Paulino Alcantara in football, Carlos Loizaga, Robert Jaworski, and Ramon Fernandez in basketball, Efren Reyes and Francisco Bustamante
in pooling, Rafael Nepomcheno in ten-pin bowling, Eugene Torre and Renato Narana in chess. Philippine Basketball team in Asia and Has the Olympics and FIBA World Cup. Palarong Pambansa, a national sports festival, originates in the annual public school sports meeting
that began in 1948. Private schools and universities eventually joined the national event, which became known as Palarong Pambansa in 1976. It serves as a national Olympic Games for students competing in school and national competitions. In 2002, the event included football, golf, archery, badminton, baseball,
chess, gymnastics, tennis, softball, swimming, table tennis, taekwondo, athletics and volleyball. Martial Arts grandmaster Arnis. Main article: Philippine martial arts there are several forms of Filipino martial arts that originated in the Philippines (similar to how Silat martial arts is practiced in Asia), including Eskrima (a
weapon-based combat, also known as Arnis and in the West sometimes as Cali), Panacanntu (empty techniques), and Pananjakman (a boxing component of Philippine martial arts). Traditional Filipino Games and Pastime Home article: List of traditional Filipino Sungka games, a traditional Philippine game. Luksong
Baca Traditional Filipino games such as luksong Baca, Patintero, Pico, and tumbang preso still play mostly as children's games among youth. Sungka is played in a tincture using small sea shells in which players try to take all the shells. The winner is determined by who has the highest number of shells at a time when all
small pits are empty. One of the traditional Filipino games is luksong tinik, a very popular game for Filipino kids where you have to jump over the and jump to the other side unscathed. Other traditional Filipino games include yo-yo, pico, patintero, bahai kubo, pusoy, and sungka. Tong-its is a popular gambling game.
People play the game trying to get rid of all the cards by choosing poker hands wisely. Card games are popular during the holidays, with some, including pusoy and tongs of it, used as a form of illegal gambling. Majong plays in some Filipino communities. Sabong or Cockfighting is another popular pastime, especially
among Filipino men, and existed before the arrival of the Spanish. Antonio Pijafetta, chronicler of Magellan, first documented this pastime in the kingdom of Taitai. Yo-yo, a popular toy in the Philippines, was introduced in modern form by Pedro Flores with the name from the language Ilocano. Filipinos have created toys
using insects, such as tying the beetle to a string, and sweeping its circular rotation to make an interesting sound. Salagubang gong is a toy described Brtjes, an American entomologist who went to the Negroes and discovered a toy using beetles to create a periodic gong effect on kerosene can as the beetle spins over
Indigenous Group Home article: Indigenous peoples of the Philippines A Tboli woman weaving thalak from southern Cotabato. The indigenous peoples of the Philippines are made up of a large number of Austronesian ethnic groups. They are descended from the indigenous peoples of the Philippines are made up of a large number of Austronesian ethnic groups. They are descended from the indigenous peoples of the Philippines are made up of a large number of Austronesian ethnic groups.
who settled on the islands thousands of years ago and have in the process preserved their indigenous customs and traditions. In 1990, more than 100 high-altitude peoples made up about three per cent of the Philippine population. For centuries, isolated highland peoples have maintained their indigenous culture. The
folk art of these groups was, in a sense, the last remnants of indigenous traditions that flourished in the Philippines before Islamic and Spanish contacts. The Highlands are a primitive ethnic group, as are other Filipinos, although they, as a group, do not have as much contact with the outside world. These peoples have
demonstrated a variety of local cultural expressions and artistic skills. They showed a high degree of creativity, such as the production of bowls, baskets, clothing, weapons and spoons. These peoples ranged from different groups of people to Igorot, a group that includes Bontoc, Ibaloi, Ifugao, Iseg, Kalinga and Kankan-
ey, who built rice terraces thousands of years ago. They also cover a wide range in terms of their integration and accumulation with Christian Filipinos. Other indigenous peoples include the Lumad peoples of the Highlands of Mindanao. These groups remain isolated from western and eastern influences. The intangible
cultural heritage of the Philippines, with the National Commission on Culture and the Arts as the de facto Ministry of Culture, ratified the 2003 Convention, the Philippines was invited by UNESCO to include elements of intangible heritage in the
Declaration of Masterpieces of The Oral and Intangible Heritage of Mankind. This prompted the proclamation of the chants of Hudhud Ifugao in 2005. Since the 2003 Convention, all records of the proclamation of masterpieces have been included in the Representative List
of The Intangible Cultural Heritage of Mankind in 2008. The third inscription was made in 2015 through multinational nominations between Cambodia, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Vietnam for Tugging Rituals and The Game, in which Punnuk, tugging the ritual of Ifugao was As part of the 2003 Convention,
the National Commission for Culture and the Arts, through the Intangible Cultural Heritage Unit and in partnership with ICHCAP, published Pinagmulan: A Listing from the Philippine Intangible Cultural Heritage Registry in 2012. The publication contains an initial list of 335 elements of MHG with a detailed discussion on
109 elements of the IUG. These elements are the first instalment of the continuous renewal process initiated by the Government, UNESCO and other stakeholders. In 2014, Pinagmulan was a finalist in the Elfren S. Cruz Award for Best Book in Social Sciences national book award organized by the National Council for
the Development of Books. Philippine inventory is being updated as a measure to protect more intangible elements of cultural heritage in the country. The update began in 2013 and the results can be published 5-10 years after the completion of the scientific process of the second batch of element documentation.
According to the UN, a country or state party should not have completed inventory. On the contrary, the development and renewal of stocks is an ongoing process that can never be completed. Between 2015 and 2017, the Courier of Asia and the Pacific was shown Darangen epic chants Prannechuk ritual and at least
three types of traditional healing techniques in the Philippines, including mangogilot and albulayo healing practices and faith in buhai on the Tubiq (living water) of the Tagard people in Abre, and mantatawak healing practices and stone beliefs of the Itneq people in Abre, and mantatawak healing practices and faith in buhai on the Tubiq (living water) of the Tagard people in Abre, and mantatawak healing
practices of the Tagamel people Marinduque. By 2016, according to the ICH Group, the National Commission for Culture and the Arts, there were 367 items listed in the Philippine Intangible Cultural Heritage Registry (PIICH), the official ICH list of the Philippines. All elements of PIICH are listed in the Philippine Cultural
Property Registry (PRECUP), the country's official cultural property registry, which includes both material and intangible cultural values. In April 2018, the Subanen people's booklog was nominated by the National Commission for Culture and the Arts to the list for urgent protection. Philippine Diaspora Home article:
Overseas Filipino Overseas Filipino overseas Filipino descent who lives outside the Philippines. The term applies to people of Filipinos are called overseas Filipino workers. There are about 11 million overseas Filipinos living worldwide,
equivalent to about 11 percent of the total population of the Philippines. Every year thousands to migrate to work abroad through foreign employment agencies and other programs. Others emigrate and become permanent residents of other countries. Overseas Filipinos often work as doctors, nurses, accountants, IT
professionals, engineers, architects, artists, technicians, teachers, military personnel, students, educators, domestic workers, and domestic workers, and
health and education sectors. In addition, employment can lead to underemployment, for example, when doctors are retrained to become nurses and other employment programmes. Festivals Home article: Festivals of the Philippines Flores de Mayo MassKara Festival Bacolod. The Sinelog Festival is held in honor of
the Santo Nino Pahias festival in Lukban Kaesong in the Philippines, locally known as the holidays, originating during the Spanish colonial period when the Spaniards introduced Christianity into the country. Most Philippine cities and towns have a patron assigned to each of them. Fiestas in the Philippines serve either
religious, cultural or both. These festivals are held in honor of the patron saint or in memory of the history and culture, such as the promotion of local products and celebrate the bountiful harvest. Fiestas can be classified by holy masses, processions, parades, theatrical performances and reconstructions, religious or
cultural rituals, fairs, exhibitions, concerts, competitions and various games and competitions. Month Festival Place January Ati-Atihan Calibo, Aklan Sinulog Cebu Dinagian Iloilo Dingas Cadiz, Negros Western Coconut San Pablo, Laguna Bambaranti Isabella February Panagbenga Baguio Kaamulan Budidon Parau
Regatta Iloilo and Gymaras Pamulinaven Ilokos Mark Pintados de Passi Iloilo Arau ng Dabau Davao Cariton Ligab, Nueva Ekija Kaamulan Buguidon April Moriones Marindugue Sinuam San Jose, Batangas Pana-ad Negros West Aliwan Pasay Mai Magayon Albay Pahias Lukban, Kaesong Sanduguan Kalapan, East
Mindoro Sumaka Antipolo City, Rizal Butwaan Butuan Jun Baragatan Palawan Sangyau Takloban Pista Y Ang Kageban Puerto Princesa, Palawan July T'nalak Coronadal, South Cotabato August Kadayawan Davao Higalay Kagayan de Or Aurora September Penafrancia Naga City Sandurot Dumaguete Padul-ong
Borongan, East Samar Bonok-Bonok Surigao City Banigan Basi, Samar Diyand Iligan City October Fiesta Pilar zamboanga City Of Massacar Bacal., Laguna December Pair-Paru Dasmari'as, Cavite Holidays Home article: Public Holidays in the Philippines Parol (Christmas Lanterns) sold during Christmas
season Good Friday Friday in Pampanga Regular Holidays Date (Gregorian Calendar) Filipino English 1 January Arau ng Bagong Taon New Year March-April Mahal on Arau including Biyernes Santo and Huwebes Santo Holy Week, including Good Friday and Maundy Thursday April 9 Arau ng Kagiting Day of Valor 1
May Arau ng Manggagawa Labor Day 12 June Arau ng Kalayan Independence Day August 27 Arau ng Hosco Christmas Eve 25 December Arau ng Pasco Christmas 30 December Arau ng Roman Independence Day August 27 Arau ng Hosco Christmas Eve 25 December Arau ng Pasco Christmas 30 December Arau ng Roman Independence Day August 27 Arau ng Hosco Christmas Eve 25 December Arau ng Pasco Christmas 30 December Arau ng Roman Independence Day August 27 Arau ng Roma
Date (Gregorian calendar) Filipino language English January-February Bagong Taong Pong Tsino Chinese New Year February Anibersary 2 August 1 arau ni Nino Aguino Nino Aguino day 1 November arau ngh Santo All Saints Day November arau
ngha Kaluluva Day all souls December Bisper ng Bagong Taon New Year The Philippine heritage of the cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous heritage cities and towns of the Philippines is home to numerous herita
same war. After the war, the Government of the Japanese Empire withheld the funds to the Philippines to rebuild the heritage cities they had destroyed and had limited monetary supply. On the other hand, the
United States provided minimal funding to only two of the hundreds of cities it destroyed, namely Manila and Baguio. Today, only centers (poblacion or central areas) of Philippine heritage towns and cities remain in most of the vast heritage cities and towns in the country. However, some heritage cities in their former
glory before the war still exist, such as the city of Wigan, which was the only heritage city saved from American bombing and Japanese fire tactics and kamikaze. The country currently lacks a city/city-only architectural style law. Because of this, non-aesthetic cement or shack structures have taken over the heritage
buildings annually, destroying many of the city's former heritage landscapes. Neutrality disputed Some heritage buildings, completely
destroying the old aesthetics of many former heritage cities. This is one of the reasons why no Philippine heritage city has been on the World Heritage city has been on the W
and reconstruction. While Silai, and the city of Iloilo, and San Fernando de Pampanga have ordinances given certain tax breaks to owners of heritage Act was enacted, effectively providing protection to all cultural heritage sites in the Philippines. However, despite its
passage, many first-class homeowners continue to approve of the demolition of ancestral structures. In some cases, the suppliers of such demolitions are the government agency and the lack of awareness of the importance of
Philippine sites, a bill to establish the Department of Culture was formally filed in 2016. The bill is expected to be passed by the end of 2018 or early 2019, as it has been declared a priority legislation by both houses of Congress. If the bill reaches its term, the Minister of Culture will be appointed by June-July 2019. There
are many towns and cities throughout the country. Below: Greater Manila Area Metro Manila Malabon Manila (Unesco City) Kaesong City San Juan Oueite Cavite C
Pail Saw Pablo Santa Rosa Rizal Angolan Antipolo Baras Morong Tanai Bulakan Angat Baluga Balyuag Bustos Malos Plaridel San Miguel Luson North Luson Batak Laoag Mahatao Paoai (UNESCO City) Subtang San Nicolas Santa Maria Egan, Ilokos Sur (UNESCO) Sarrat Tugegarao Uyugan Bagio (UNESCO City)
Banaue (UNESCO City) Honguan (UNESCO City) Kiangan (UNESCO City) Mayoyao (UNESCO City) Mayoyao (UNESCO City) Sagada Central Luson Alaminos Angeles Bacloror Baler Guagua Lingayen Santa Batangas Saria Taal Tayabas Bicol Region Kamalig Daet Daeg Daeg Legazpi Naga Tabako Iriga Visayas Western
Visayas Iloilo City Of Meag-ao (UNESCO City) Panay Romblon Roxas Palawan Cuio Cuio Puerto Prinssa (UNESCO City) Tafai Negros Island Bacolod Argao Baclayon Bantayan Karkar Cebu City Dalaghete Dauis Dawis Panglyao Taggillaran Lazi East Visayas Capul Gwyuan Mindanao North and West Mindanao
Dapitan samboanga city Balingas Cagagan de Origan Jasaan Jimenez Oroguieta Oz South Mindanao Butuan Kabadbaran Davao City of Mati (UNESCO City) See also The Art of Philippines Fashion and Clothing on the
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not the whole body at a time, but on the part, so the picture takes many days. In the once they had to perform a new feat of bravery for each of the paintings are very elegant, and well proportioned to the members and the parts where they are located. I said there, captivated and
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