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Updated: September 02, 2017 Signs may therefore have brought travelers a curious idea that it's all about what and what members do? But what is really all about Iglesia Ni Cristo (Church of Christ)? If you are interested and would like to learn something about the church, this can help you in finding answers to some of your basic questions. Please note that I am not a member of the church. I based all these things out of research and from asking friends who are ARE. What is Iglesia Ni Cristo? It is an independent Christian denomination founded by Felix Manalo, a Filipino who from his history said that he joined various denominations in search of truth about God and salvation. His stay in these churches gave him so much confusion until he studied the Bible and invented his own church. He registered this name in 1914, and then continued the rest of the history of the church. Beliefs in comparison with Catholic and Protestant doctrines, the beliefs of Iglesia Ni Cristo are very different. To name a few, here's the list. 1. They reject the idea that Jesus is God, and they firmly adhere to the teachings of Arius. They believe that Jesus Christ is pure and completely human, was the son of God, but not divine. Thus rejecting the concept of the Holy Trinity (Three Men in One God). Christians should call him the Lord because members of Iglesia Ni Cristo say it is the correct name to call him as he was the son of God. 2. The only true church is their own. Anyone outside their church cannot be saved. If not a member of the INC disobeys the church, he will be saved. All other denominations and religions are what they believe came from darkness, not light and truth. 3. Faith should focus not only on faith in God, personal relationships with the Lord, or good deeds. They teach that membership in the Church is important. 4. Their founder, Felix Manalo, was the last messenger of God whom they consider to be the only prophet who can restore and build the only true church. Iglesia Ni Cristo practitioners members have many practices. Here's another list to mention some of them. 1. They do not eat dinuguan (a Filipino dish of animal blood) or other foods with braised blood. 2. They do not allow interfaith or inter-religious marriage. 3. They don't celebrate many holidays including Christmas, Halloween and Valentine's. They only celebrate Sta. Cena (Holy Evening) as well as New Year.5 4. They do not practice placing religious images, statues and objects in their homes and in their churches. 5. Every time they attend services, they wear formal attire. 6. They have two services a week. Usually the schedule is on Thursdays and Sundays. Members are prohibited from joining services or other religious services of other denominations. 8. Participants are not allowed to drink alcoholic beverages smoke and play. 9. They practice Pagtitiwalag (Act of expelling a member from his church if it is proven that he/she violated the teachings of the church. 10. Ministers (name for their preacher) use many biblical versions as the basis for their teachings and doctrines. 11. They practice a voting block that votes for the official not by their individual decisions, but by the decision of the whole church. They believe that this practice leads to unity of all members of the church. 12. They do not practice the baptism of infants. In addition, their process of baptism of those who would like to be a member of their church is not done through water spraying, but through immersion. 13. During the service, men and women sit separately. These are some of the beliefs and practices of the Church. If you want to know more and would like to have more explanations about the things listed above, please approach the minister at your nearest church. Or contact them on their website. This article is about religion. For a religious television program, see Ang Iglesia Ni Cristo. Iglesia ni CristoOfficial sealAbbreviationINCClassificationTheologyNetrinitarianism, UnitarismGovernmentA Administered AdministrationSecreiated MinisterEduardo W. ManaloRegion156 countries and territoriesGolvarteraKeson City, PhilippinesFounderFelix Manalo July 27, 1914; 106 years ago (1914-07-27) (date registered to the Philippine government) Punta, Santa Ana, Manila, Philippine IslandsCogregation 7000Members3 million (estimated worldwide) HospitalsNew Era General HospitalAid organizationFelix Y. Manalo FoundationUNLAD InternationalTertiary Institutions New Era University Iglesia Ni Cristo (Church of Christ) School for Ministers Another name (s) Church of Christ Official websiteiglesianicristo.net Iglesia ni Cristo (Tagalog pronunciation: ɪˈɡlɐ̞jə ni ˈkɾistɔ Transl. Church of Christ; Spanish language: Iglesia de Cristo is an independent non-Christian Christian church founded and registered by Felix Manalo in 1914 as a single religious corporation under the Administration of the Philippines. The INC describes itself as one true church and the restoration of the original church founded by Jesus, under which all other Christian churches are apostates. According to the INC doctrine, the official registration of the church with the Philippine government on 27 July 1914 by Felix J. Manalo, who members believed was the last messenger of God, was an act of divine providence and a fulfillment of the biblical prophecy of the rebirth of the original Church of Christ in the Far East at the same time as the arrival of the seventh seal marking the end of the days. By the time Manalo died, 1963, INC became a nationwide church with 1,250 local chapels and 35 large concrete cathedrals. As his successor, Manalo's son, Erano G. Manalo, led the campaign to grow and internationalize the church until his death on August 31, 2009, after which his son, Eduardo V. Manalo, also succeeded him as Executive Minister. In 2015, the Philippine Census of the Philippine Statistical Service showed that 2.64% of the Population of the Philippines is associated with Iglesia Ni Cristo, making it a religion with the third largest number of adherents, with Islam at 6.01% and Catholicism at 79.53%. History During American colonial rule over the Philippines, there were many rural anti-colonial movements, often with religious overtones, and American Protestant missionaries introduced several alternatives to the Catholic Church established by the church during the Spanish colonial period. In the background, built in 1937, the former chapel of Punta, Manila, the congregation is now the Inc Museum, Felix J. Manalo, born may 10, 1886 in Taguig, Philippines, was baptized in the Catholic Church. As a teenager, Manalo became dissatisfied with Catholic theology. According to the Philippine National Historical Commission, the establishment of the Philippine Independent Church (also called the Aglipay Church) was his main turning point, but Manalo is still not interested because his doctrines are mostly Catholic. In 1904 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, entered Methodist seminary and became a pastor for a time. He also sought through various denominations, including the Presbyterian Church, the Christian Mission and, finally, the Seventh Day Adventist Church in 1911. Manalo left Adventism in 1913 and associated himself with atheists and agnostic peers. In November 1913, Manalo retired to religious literature and unused notebooks at a friend's house in Pasai, instructing everyone in the house not to disturb him. He came out of solitude three days later with his newly-embraced doctrines. Manalo and his wife went to Punta, Santa Ana, Manila, in November 1913 and began preaching. He left the congregation in the care of his first ordained minister and returned to his native Taguig to preach Christianity; there, he was ridiculed and stoned at his meetings with the locals. He later managed to baptize several converts, including some of his pursuers. He later registered his newly-trained religion as Iglesia Ni Cristo (English: Church of Christ; Spanish: Iglesia de Cristo) on July 27, 1914, at the Bureau of Commerce as the only corporation with himself as First Executive Minister. The expansion followed when INC began to build congregations in the provinces in 1916, and in Pasig (then in Rizal) was created two local residents. The first three ministers were ordained in By 1924, INC had between 3,000 and 5,000 followers in 43 or 45 congregations in Manila and six nearby provinces. By 1936, INC would have a 85,000 member. By 1954, that figure had risen to 200,000. The Cebu Congregation was built in 1937, the first to be established outside Luzon, and the first in The Two. The first mission to Mindanao was commissioned in 1946. Meanwhile, his first concrete chapel was built in Sampaloka, Manila, in 1948. The adherents who fled to the province from Manila, where Japanese troops were concentrated during World War II, were used for evangelism. When Manalo's health began working in the 1950s, his son Eragno began to take over the leadership of the church. Felix Manalo died on April 12, 1963. During its 49 years of administration, INC had 1,250 local chapels and 35 large concrete cathedrals. Reaching the Far West and expanding the CENTRAL Inc Temple in Keson City, Philippines on July 27, 1968, Eragno G. Manalo performed the first church service in Eva Beach, Honolulu, Hawaii - the first mission of the church outside the Philippines. The following month, INC established a congregation in San Francisco. INC reached Europe via the UK in 1971 and Canada in 1973. In 1978, INC established its first congregation in southern Africa. On 27 July 1994, INC established congregations in Rome, Italy; Jerusalem, Israel 31 March 1996; and Athens, Greece on 10 May 1997. In 1998, INC established 543 congregations and missions in 74 countries outside the Philippines. In 1965, INC launched its first resettlement and land reform program in Barrio Maligaya, Laur, Nueva Esija. INC began working for the radio station in 1969, while its first television program aired in 1983. The Ministerial Development Institute, renamed the Iglesia Ni Cristo School of Ministers (Church of Christ), was founded in 1974 in Kiapo, Manila, and moved to Keson City in 1978. In 1971, the INC Central Office building was built in 2001. In 1984, the Central Temple of 7,000 places was added to the complex. The Tabernacle, a multi-purpose tent building that can accommodate up to 4,000 people, was completed in 1989. The complex also includes the University of the New Era, a higher education institution, on Wednesday, on the fur, which is administered by inc. Eragno G. Manalo died on August 31, 2009. His son, Eduardo V. Manalo, succeeded him as Executive Minister after his death. The 21st Century Philippine Arena on July 21, 2014, former President Benigno Aquino III and INC Executive Minister Eduardo V. Manalo led the opening of ciudad de Victoria, a 140-hectare tourist area in Bocaue and Santa Maria, Bulacan, where the Philippine Arena is also located. The Philippine Arena, a 55,000-seat multifunctional structure owned by INC, currently holds a Guinness World Record largest mixed used indoor indoors The Philippine government declared 2014 the year of the centenary of Iglesias ni Cristo through Proclamation No. 815, while on July 27 of that year it was declared a special unfeasible holiday to mark the 100th anniversary of the founding of Iglesias ni Cristo. On July 27, 2014, INC celebrated its centenary in Ciudad de Victoria, with the Philippine Arena as its main venue, and about 1,180 buildings of worship around the world through a live video feed. The week-long celebration consisted of pyro-music screenings, services led by Manalo, oratorio, musical presentation, theatrical play, quiz and evangelical mission. For the service held for the centenary of INC, INC received two Guinness World Records for the largest evangelical choir with 4,745 members and the largest mixed indoor theater for the Philippine Arena with 51,929 visitors. On July 26, 2015, INC concluded its centenary year with various events such as the International Games of Unity, a service led by Manalo, and a centennial celebration that took place in Washington, D.C., and the Philippine Arena. On October 4, 2015, INC, through Viva films, hosted the world premiere of Felix Manalo's film, depicting the origins of INC and the life of its first executive minister, which took place in the Philippine arena. Under a resolution passed by the Philippine Senate to mark the 104th anniversary of the INC, INC has already established more than 7,000 congregations in 151 countries and territories around the world. The beliefs and core values of Iglesia Ni Cristo believe that this is a true church created by Jesus Christ in the first century, and that its registration in the Philippines is the fulfillment of biblical prophecies that the Church of Christ will re-emerge in the Far East. Because of a number of similarities, the INC doctrines have been described as restorable in outlook and theme. The Bible of Iglesia Ni Cristo believes that the Bible is the only book inspired by God, so it is the sole basis of all their beliefs and practices. God The Father, Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit of Iglesia Ni Cristo believes that God the Father is the creator deity and the only true God. The INC rejects the traditional Christian belief in the Trinity as a way of converting, accepting a version of unitarianism. They believe that this position is shining in Jesus Christ and the Apostles. Christ and the Apostles are united in teaching how much and who is the real God. Like other true Christians, according to the Apostle Paul, there is only one God, the Father, not the Son, much less the Holy Spirit. The apostles also did not teach that there is one God who has three persons who are also gods.... It is not contained in the Holy Scriptures or the Bible, and if Catholic always use the Bible to prove this teaching of them, all based only on assumptions and assumptions.- trans. by Pasugo (November 1968) . God consecrated him to be without sin, and gave him the titles of the Lord and the Son of God. The Church sees Jesus as God's supreme creation, believes he is a human being, and denies the deity of Jesus. Adherents profess the substitute role of Jesus in the redemption of mankind. It is believed that he was predestined to the foundation of the world and sent by God to fight sin. Members of the Church were saved by the blood of Christ, who died because of his selfless love. The INC believes that the Holy Spirit is the power of God, and not the deity sent by God to the Father and Jesus Christ to lead God's people. One true church of Iglesia Ni Cristo flag (colors represent faith, hope and love while the seven-time could or menorah represents the church in the Bible) Iglesia Ni Cristo believes that this is one true church founded by Jesus Christ and was restored by Felix Manalo in recent days. They believe that the first century church apostasy in that century, or in the 4th century because of false teachers. INC says that this retreating church is a Catholic church. Meanwhile, his recovery is seen as a signal by the end of the day. They believe that Iglesia Ni Cristo is a rendition of the biblical verse of Isaiah 43:5, where the east belongs to the Philippines, where the Church of Christ will be founded. Inc. teaches that its members are the chosen God and that there is no salvation outside of Iglesia. Faith alone is not enough to save. Iglesia ni Cristo says that the official name of the true church is The Church of Christ or Iglesia Ni Cristo (in Tagalog). Two passages are often cited by INC to support this Romans 16:16 Welcome each other with a holy kiss. The Church of Christ welcomes you, and the translation of George Lamsa's Acts 20:28: Take in the good words... to feed the Church of Christ, which he bought with his blood Felix Y. Manalo Felix Y. Manalo is said to be the restorer of the Church of Christ, and the Last Messenger of God (Sugo in Tagalog). According to inc. This is the beginning of a period according to the INC called in the Bible as the ends of the earth (wed 41:9-10; 43:5-6) the time when the end of the world is near, even at the door (wed. Mountain 24:3, 33), which began with the beginning of the war of global proportions (p. Mountain 24:6-7) Philippines, which they say is in the middle of the Far East. Four Winds in Revelation 7:1-3 is said to refer to World War I, and the four angels are four leaders known as the Big Four (Woodrow Wilson, David Lloyd George, George Clemenceau and Vittorio Orlando), who they say have worked to prevent war to continue. Manalo is also portrayed as performing several passages in Isaiah and other Books of the Bible. Manalo names bird of prey from the east (Isa. 46:11). The James Worm (ps. 22:6-7), One Shepherd (John 10:16) and Third Elijah (Mt.17:10-11; Mal.4:5), and proclaimed an angel in the Book of Revelation. As the one who sent God to restore the INC, Manalo became the first executive minister and spiritual leader of the church. Thus, he taught that what is written in the Bible was the ultimate authority in all aspects of the church, and in fact, as a messenger of God, Manalo is the foremost biblical authority for all humanity and the divinely appointed leader of the restored Church of Christ in the modern world. The Church believes that baptism is done by baptism of the believer by adults in the water, and that it is necessary for people to be baptized in Iglesia Ni Cristo to become disciples of Jesus Christ. The Church rejects the baptism of infants. The newborn children of church members are instead devoted to God through a congregational prayer led by an ordained INC minister. Once someone is officially registered with their local congregation, a person is given The status of a Bible student (Tagalog: Jinudoktrinahan) and taught lessons on fundamental teachings and its beginning in the Philippines. These lessons are contained in a guide to the doctrine written by Eragno G. Manalo entitled Fundamental Beliefs of Iglesia Ni Cristo. This book is given to ministers, evangelical workers and INC students-ministers. Each lesson is usually from thirty minutes to one hour in length. After hearing all the lessons, students enter a probationary period (Tagalog: sung, during which they are required to attend group prayer meetings fifteen times a week, where they are taught to pray and guided in their adaptation to the INC lifestyle. When the sixth month comes, students who have been active in attending services twice a week and whose lifestyle corresponds to INC doctrines are screened before baptism. During the show, they are asked questions about the teachings of the church. Excommunication members who do not live in accordance with the doctrines taught at the INC are admonished. Those who continue in violation of inc doctrines after being admonished or excluded from the INC, thereby losing salvation. Thus, the church does not believe in the perseverance of the saints. Some disorders, such as blood consumption, for too long absence from church services without good reason, alcohol consumption or romantic relationships (including marriage) with a non-member, may lead to mandatory excommunication. See also: Christian eschatology INC believes that man is made up of body (vehicle), soul (individual) and spirit (life or fuel). Members believe that when a person dies, his body and soul die and go to the grave, where both will remain until the Second Day of Christ, while the spirit will return to God. Upon Christ's return, all the dead servants of God, from the time of the patriarchs to the last days, will be resurrected to join the living faithful and faithful members of the INC. They will be rewarded by living in the Holy City or New Jerusalem, together with God the Father and Jesus Christ. At the right time, God's chosen resurrection, the second resurrection will take place, and no INC members will experience a second death, which is the Lake of Fire (Daget-Dagatan Apo). The Church believes that God has set a day when He will judge all people. They believe that this day is also the Second Coming of Jesus Christ. Inc. divides time into three eras: the patriarchs from creation to the birth of Moses, the era of prophets from the birth of Moses to the birth of Jesus, and the Christian era from the birth of Jesus to the Last Judgment. Adherents consider Felix Manalo the last messenger of God in the Christian era. The Practice of Worship and Prayer Missionary Gathering inside the Philippine Arena Church holds regular services, one during the week, and one weekend held in local languages (providing sign language to translators and translators in some congregations). It consists of singing hymns, prayers, Bible study, a collection of voluntary offerings and blessings. Both God the Father and Jesus are worshipped. The ministers of each congregation in this service use the same sermon plan prepared by the Executive Minister. Deacons and deacons direct believers to their places and collect voluntary offerings. Singing hymns is led by a choir of locales. The first hymn book, Ang Himnario ng Iglesia Ni Cristo, consisting of more than 300 songs, was published in 1937. Children's services (Tagalog: Pagsamba ng Kabataan, or PNK) are held every weekend. They use the same lessons as standard services taught using the socratic method (question and answer). The Church teaches that willful disparaging worship is a grave sin, so members of the Church should attend services twice in obligatory. The Church encourages its members to make prayer a part of daily life. Thus, prayer before various activities, such as eating and falling asleep, is usually practiced. Prayers re-read mechanically are not observed. Since February 1939, the church has been publishing Pasugo (God's Message) in both Tagalog and English. The Philippine language was the only language used from its inception in 1939 to 1953. Currently, about two-thirds of its pages are devoted to the English-speaking population. Felix Manalo wrote his first editorial in which he stated the purpose of the publication, including the promotion of faith. The questions contain articles detailing inc doctrines and refuting doctrines that it considers to be fidgeties, such as the Trinity. It also contains information on the church's history, educational programs, and missionary achievements, including lists and photographs of newly dedicated chapels. In 2001, its monthly circulation was 235,000 copies. In 2009, more than four million copies of Pasugo were distributed worldwide. In the Philippines, through the International Christian Era Broadcasting Service (CEBSI Incorporated), INC broadcasts programs that discuss Bible teachings on radio and television. These programs are broadcast by about 60 other radio stations throughout the Philippines (i.e. INC Radio-954kHz) and several more in the United States and Australia. INCTV-49, as well as major cable stations in the Philippines and some channels in the U.S. Live TV ch 2068, telecasts of religious programs INC. These programs can also be seen online through the www.incmidia.org website. INC holds religious gatherings called evangelical missions regularly, which aim to attract more followers. On February 28, 2012, INC conducted its largest Philippine evangelical mission simultaneously at 19 sites across the country. In Manila alone, the event was attended by more than 600,000 people. On April 13, 2013, INC launched Lingap-Pamamahayag as part of its Kabayan Ko, Kapatid Ko (English: My Countrymen, My Brethren) project, which includes outreach missions in its evangelical missions. On September 26, 2015, INC conducted its first worldwide evangelical mission in the Philippine arena as its main venue and in 2,125 locations around the world through video conferencing. It was performed by INC Executive Minister Eduardo Manalo. Members of Outreach INC participate in the World Walk Against Poverty charity event in Manila. This article or section seems to be tilted towards recent events. Please try to keep recent events in historical perspective and add more content related to non-recent events. (July 2020) (Learn how and when to delete this template message) 19 1981 INC launched Lingap sa Mamamayan (Helping Humanity) The programme aims to provide humanitarian, medical and other services to those in need, especially those suffering from disasters and natural disasters. It also hosts seminars on disaster preparedness, first aid and family planning. Other humanitarian activities, such as blood donation and community clean-up campaigns, have also been carried out in various parts of the world where Iglesia Ni Cristo was established. The Felix Manalo Foundation (FYM), INC's Lingap sa Mamamayan division and other related programs, was officially incorporated in the Philippines on February 4, 2011 and in the United States on May 17, 2012. The institution is also recognized in Japan, Korea, Spain and Russia. In 2012, INC also established Unlad International, Inc. On July 7, 2012, INC Lingap sa Mamamayan was held in the Parola slum in Tondo, Manila, and was awarded three Guinness World Records for breaking records among most people participating in dental health checks; most blood pressure readings taken at 8 o'clock; and most blood glucose tests in eight hours. On April 29, 2016, INC broke four more Guinness World Records. These records are the largest collection of clothes for recycling/donation, most shoes donated to charity in 24 hours, most medical ultrasound examinations in eight hours, and most medical risk assessments in eight hours, which was also conducted in Tondo, Manila. On February 15, 2014, INC recorded two more Guinness World Records when they conducted a worldwide charity walk simultaneously on 135 different sites scattered across 29 countries. INC holds records for the largest charity walk at one site when 175,509 church members finished a 1.6 kilometer walk in Manila; and for the largest charity walk in 24 hours (several places), when a total of 519,521 participants finished a charity walk in different parts of the world. The proceeds were used for housing and livelihood projects of Super Typhoon Haiyan survivors. On May 6, 2018, INC also broke the same records for its worldwide anti-poverty walk with 283,171 people in one place, and 773,136 people in several locations for its African missions and advocacy. On February 22, 2014, INC conducted another Lingap sa Mamamayan project on its first relocation project to Barrio Maligaya in Balayan, Nueva Esija. Coinciding with Barrio's 49th birthday, INC packed another world record after setting a record for the number of hunger aid packages distributed within eight hours. A total of 302,311 hunger assistance. On March 14, 2014, after a service in Tacloban, Leith, Inc. Executive Minister Eduardo V. Manalo, led the groundbreaking ceremony for the EVM EVM self-sufficient community. The project is in Sitio New Era, a 3,000-hectare property church in Brgy. Langit, Alange-Alang, Leith. The project, which is worth more than one billion pesos includes at least 1,000 housing units for survivors of super typhoon Haiyan. Sewing and dried fish factories as well as eco-farming projects are also included to ensure the livelihood of the population. More than 150,000 hunger aid packages were also provided, containing 3 kg of rice, canned food and instant noodles, in addition to the free medical and dental services provided that day. On January 23, 2015, Manalo opened a project to provide for livelihoods and housing. On November 9, 2015, Manalo opened a community project for the Kabihug tribe, an indigenous group in North. The project is located on a 100-hectare site that includes 300 housing units, a Kalamancy garden, an ecological farm, a dried-fish factory, a garment factory, a clinic, a training center and an in-group building. Six months later, the church opened another housing and eco-farming community project for the B'taan tribe in Bgi on May 27, 2016. Dunlag, Tampacan South, South Cotabato in the southern Philippines. Administration and Organization Main article: Executive Minister Iglesia ni Cristo Iglesia Ni Cristo Executive Ministers Tenure Felix Y. Manalo July 27, 1914 - April 12, 1963 Eragno G. Manalo April 23, 1963 - August 31, 2009 Eduardo V. Manalo September 7, 2009 - present Eduardo V. Manalo, Iglesia Ni Cristo is now Executive Minister. Iglesia Ni Cristo has three executive ministers (Tagalog: Tagapamahalang Pangkalahatan) who lead the Church Administration in

overseeing the faith of members. Eduardo V. Manalo, as the current Executive Minister, serves as a church leader and, as such, manages the administration of the church. Along with other senior ministers, which include the Church Economic Council (Tagalog: Lupon ng Sanggunyan), the Executive Minister forms the Central Administration of Iglesia Ni Cristo. All church ministers and ministers are men, but there are many female church officers. Ministers are encouraged to marry in order to obey the order to marry and reproduce, as well as to become effective advisers to members of the church with family problems. The headquarters in Queson City, built in 1971, is the headquarters of Iglesia Ni Cristo. The central office is one of several structures of the inc. central office complex. There are permanent offices of the central administration and some church departments. It is here that about a thousand INC specialists and volunteers work. It was located in Manila in the early years, then in San Juan and then in Makati before moving to its present location. Inc. also has three main offices outside the Philippines; Berlingem, California, D.C.; and Heathrow, London. Administration and ministerial work are delegated to church districts (until 1990 they were headed by district ministers (formerly ministers of departments). Church districts include an average of 40 congregations (called local), when the first church district was organized in Pampanga. Custom Philippines, a book published by the Greenwood Publishing Group, is a structure that uses external neo-Goth vertical support columns with high narrow windows between them, interconnected trapeze, and rosette motifs, as well as towers and spires. There are several entrances leading to the main sanctuary where men and women sit on both sides of the aisle in front of the dais where sermons are made. The choral loft is located behind the dais, and in the large churches at the back of the church there is a baptistery with baptism pools for immersion. Meanwhile, Fernando Nakpil-Sialchita, an anthropologist at the University of Ateneo de Manila, said the INC church could be unequivocally identified for its exuberant use of quirky shapes and ornaments and a gleaming white facade, the silhouette of which represents the 1600th Gothic arch or flattened Saracen arch. Distinctive spires represent the coverage of believers to God. Famous architects such as Juan Naquiél (National Artist of the Philippines for Architecture) and Carlos A. Santos-Viola were involved in the design of INC churches, while the INC Engineering and Construction Department, established in 1971, oversees uniformity in the design of church buildings. The first chapel was built on Gabriela Street in Tondo, Manila in 1918, fashioned from pils (woven leaf panels), nips and wood, personified by the style and materials of the early chapels. After World War II, INC began to build concrete chapels, the first of which was in Washington (Maceda), Sampiloc, Manila completed in 1948. This was followed by a chapel and the former official residence of the Executive Minister in San Juan, Rizal (now the city of San Juan, part of the Metropolitan of Manila), designed by Juan Naqplil. The central temple, which opened on July 27, 1984, can seat up to 7,000 people and was designed by Carlos A. Santos-Viola. It is equipped with octagonal spires, a thin lattice and ribbed windows. The latest buildings are variations on the Central Temple projects. They are designed for 250 to 1,000 people, while larger churches in Manila and provincial capitals can accommodate up to 3,000 people. INC churches outside the Philippines, which Acquired from different religions undergo intensive reconstruction in meet the standards of Inc. of worship. Since most INC churches abroad have been purchased from different religions, there is a significant difference from one house of worship to another. Political influence in the Philippines President Duterte meets with Eduardo Manalo Executive Minister Iglesia ni Cristo Iglesia Ni Cristo is known for his practice of block voting during elections. During the 2016 presidential elections, THE INC communities in Agusan del Sur, Nueva Esia, Rizal, Dasmarihas and Keson City delivered 98% to 100% of the votes approved by the candidates. The Church supported the nominations of Benigno Noyngo Aquino III, 93, and Rodrigo Duterte in the 2010 and 2016 presidential elections respectively. On June 12, 2009, former President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo signed The Republic Act 9645, declaring July 27 as Iglesia ni Cristo Day, a special national working holiday. On February 13, 2018, President Duterte appointed INC Executive Minister Eduardo Manalo as special envoy for Filipinos abroad. Controversy Iglesia Ni Cristo Billion Loans Despite the strict instructions of previous church leaders, namely brothers Felix J. Manalo and Erano G. Manalo against church loans and against the placement of church property, Iglesia Ni Cristo in 2014 under the management of Eduardo Manalo received billions of loans from two Philippine banks, the Metropolitan Bank and the Trust Company and from Asia United Bank. According to the credit documents, the loans were intended to partially finance the construction and completion of the Philippine Arena, despite initial statements by church leaders that the project was fully funded by proposals from INC members. In order to secure the loans, the church has laid down its properties located in Manila, Cavite, Nueva Ecija and Baguio. The church also used 317 housing units of its LIG Condominium, a housing for church ministers and church workers, which is based near the church's headquarters in Barangay Central, Kaesong City, as part of the loan deposits. Leadership Controversy Main Article: 2015 Iglesias ni Cristo Leadership, mid-2015, internal conflicts have defied the age-old church. Felix Nathaniel Angel Manalo, brother of current Executive Minister Eduardo V. Manalo, and their mother, Cristina Tennis Manalo, widow of former Executive Minister Eragno G. Manalo, posted a video on YouTube alleging that the INC administration had threatened their lives and that there had been a mass abduction of ministers. However, the INC denied the kidnapping allegations. On July 23, 2015, Eduardo expelled his two brothers, one of his three sisters and his mother, for allegedly trying to create a split in the church and Guide. Former INC minister Lowell Menorca II said his life and that of his family were threatened by the INC administration, as a result of which the Canadian government granted him asylum: When the commission reviews the links between INC and law enforcement agencies in the Philippines... He is satisfied that Menorca will not be able to take advantage of the state protection against the risks he fears in this country. The Immigration and Refugee Board found that the Philippines-based church was motivated by a vendetta and had both the means and the motivation to cause him serious harm or kill if he returned to the Philippines. In response to these questions, the Church Administration launched The True Defenders Of The Faith on March 31, 2018, on YouTube and Facebook, rejecting accusations made by exiles. Rovic Gloria Canonó was arrested in November 2016 in a case allegedly brought under the leadership of INC executives and the INC legal department. Canonó allegedly stood behind Sher Lock's critical Facebook page and silent No More blog, which is accused of corruption within the church. Canonó fled the Philippines after church members indicted him in various cases, including a libel case by the church's supreme leader, Eduardo V. Manalo. Canonó arrived and sought asylum in Canada in December 2016. At a hearing in February 2017, his claim was accepted by the Immigration and Refugee Board on the basis of religious persecution, as stipulated in the 1951 United Nations Refugee Convention. Like Menorca, Canonó is currently a resident of Canada. Ravik Canonó was recognized by rotary Philippines' Rovic Canonó Human Rights Awards for his valuable work as a human rights defender. The death of Lito Fruto Was another figure in the 2015 church crisis, a U.S. citizen living in the Philippines. American Lito Fruto was expelled from the INC in early 2015 because of his criticisms of the church leadership, which were shaken by corruption scandals and accusations of kidnapping allegedly committed by high-ranking INC officials. He was originally under the Philippine government's witness protection program in April 2015, as he claimed to have received threats because of his accusations against inc leadership. In November 2015, he filed a complaint against members of the INC's highest administrative body, Sanggunyan, accusing them of coercion, harassment, threats and arbitrary detention. Fruto said he was forcibly removed at gunpoint from his Calukan residence on the basis of a complaint of alleged rape against him, which he said was fabricated by INC. He also said that the rape judge who also ordered Fruto's departure was a member of the INC. Several excommunicated INC members allege that the murder may have been committed by church officials, whom Fruto has publicly spoken out against. Kidnappings and killings in the weeks before the murder of church critic Lito Fruto, two other sympathetic family members of the late EXECUTIVE Minister of INC Erano G. Manalo went missing. On April 11, 2017, Danilo Patungan was kidnapped on his way to work as a security guard at a condominium building in Bonifacio Global City. He served as a security officer for Nathaniel Angel Manalo for 16 years. He's still missing. A few days after Patungan's abduction, Felix Villocino disappeared. Villocino has long been delivering food to Manalo's residence in Tangang Sora, Keson City. Several former members of the church believed the disappearances were a repeat of the church's abductions against its own ministers in 2015, when a feud between current INC leader Eduardo V. Manalo and his siblings, Angel V. Manalo and Lotti Manalo-Hemedes, became public. Villocino was expelled after he openly supported Angel Manalo delivering food to manalo's beleaguered siblings. Vilogino's body was found the next day in the grassy part of Barangay Malamiga, Bustos, Bulakan. The fifth real estate coverage on November 11, 2018, by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation Fifth Estate, hosted by Bob McKeon, featured INC on an episode entitled Church of Secrets that followed the story of a widow of a murder victim allegedly murdered by INC members after a series of verbal altercations, as well as the story of excommunicated ministerial worker Lovell Menorca II, who sought refugee status in Canada. The news crew also tried to interview Eduardo V. Manalo after the Sacramento event, but they were denied. During their attempt to land the interview, the tires of their car were cut, which McKeown suspected was an act of intimidation by inc. The INC member rejected the allegation. In February 2019, CBC and The Fifth Estate sued INC for defamation, with officials calling the show defamatory and without evidence. CBC News responded by saying they stand behind the story. In 1990, Carl Keating, founder of the Catholic Organization for Answers, stated that INC was engaged in anti-calocalism and anti-Protestantism in his journal Message of God. Keating believes that the church is built on a set of anti-Catholic doctrines, and that their lessons as well as their God's the magazine is devoted more to debunking Catholic and Protestant beliefs and doctrines than explaining their own positions. Let Us Reason Ministries, an online apologetics research group, has challenged the doctrines of Iglesia Ni Cristo that it is possible to be saved only if they are members of the INC, and for what it says that INC has the sole power of God to interpret and preach the Bible, while other religions do not. James White of alpha and Omega disputed Iglesia Ni Cristo's theology in a public discussion. White and Jose Ventelyon of Iglesias and Cristo meet for a debate on April 21, 2017 in Rapid City, North Dakota. Notes : Pork blood is the main ingredient of Dinugua, which is a popular dish in the Philippines. See also the Christian Era Broadcasting Service International Broadcasting Corporation Eagle DZEM - INC Radio DZEM 954 DCE-TV - INC TV DZEK-TV - Pure 25 Links - Stephon, Matt Iglesia ni Cristo. Received on January 19, 2020. Camilo, Correa. Perpetual corporate term - Iglesia Ni Cristo (Church of Christ) (PDF). Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission. Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission. Received on September 14, 2018. Iglesia ni Cristo Registration Document 1914. Received on May 30, 2020. a b c d e f g h i j k Adriel Obar Meimban (1994). Historical analysis of Iglesia ni Cristo: Cult in the Far East. Philippine Islands (PDF). In the journal Sophia Asian Studies. 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