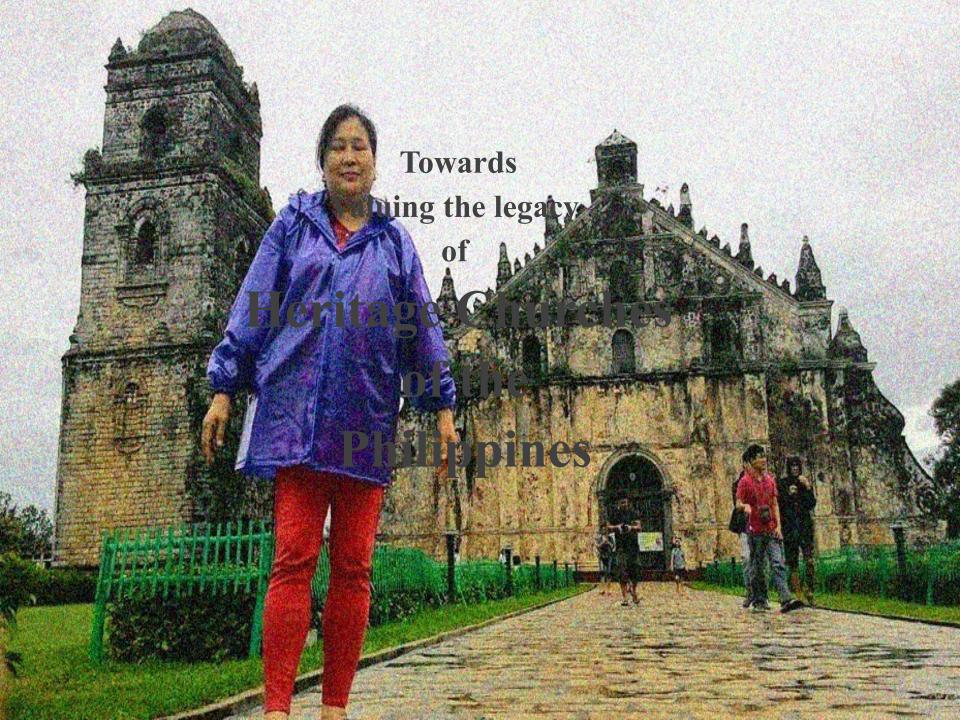
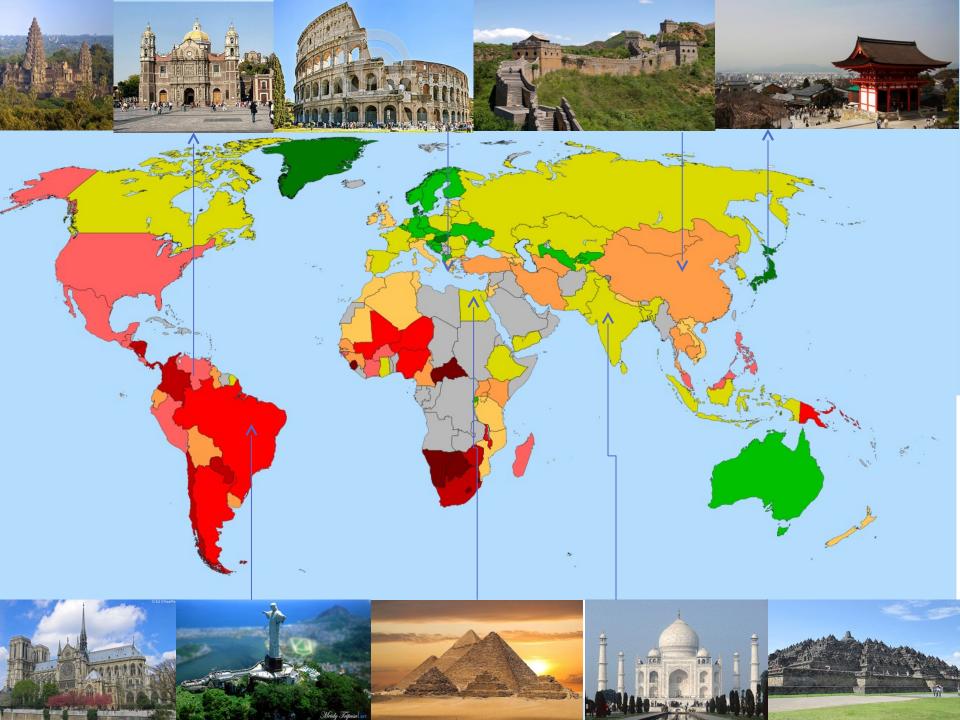
Beyond the Spanish Colonial Capitalism and Evangelism, towards valuing the legacy of

Heritage Churches in the Philippines





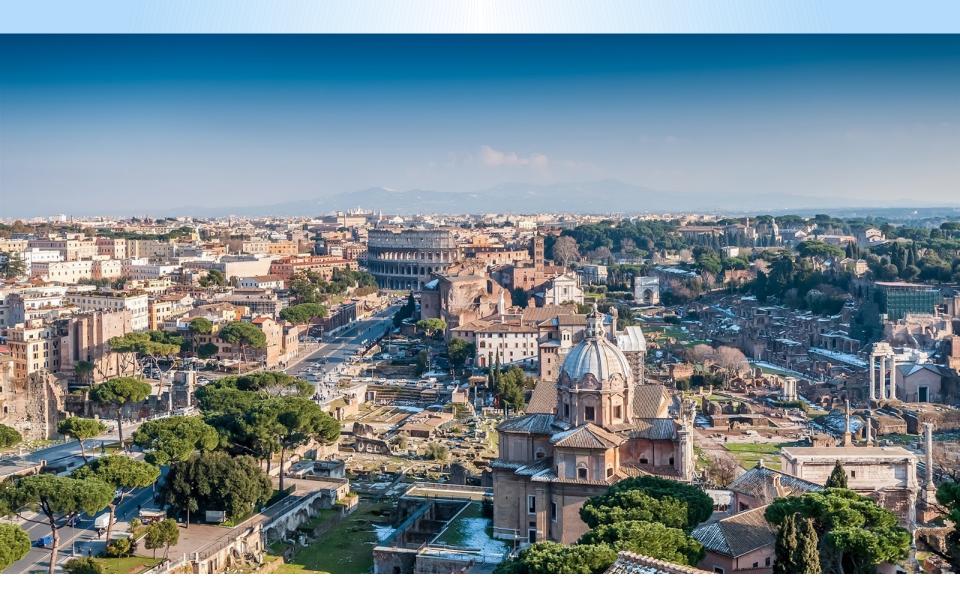




The Pharaohs of Egypt had the stone pyramids;



The Roman Emperors had grid iron layout of cities and systems of roads and aquaducts



Rome has the status of a global city and listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site



Colosseum.



Notre-Dame Cathedral, in Paris, France.

It is the most really popular of the Gothic houses of God of the Middle Ages and is recognized for its size, artifact, and compositional investment.



Renaissance Architecture "Feasts of the Gods" during 14th to the 17th century



Church of Gesu, 1573-1577 Rome, Italy by Vignola

Facade with curls, curves is the first truly Baroque facade. Which was the model of many churches es[ecially in the Americas and Philippines.

Baroque "breaking the rules.

Plans not a greek nor latin cross plan of Renaissance structures



In Asia, Kings and Emperors built complex castles and fortress, to mention a few. The Taj Mahal, Agra, India 1632

house the tomb of Mumtaz Mahal, 3rd wife of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan



Angkor Wat is a vast temple complex, the world's largest single religious monument. featuring the magnificent remains of several capitals of the Khmer Empire, from the 9th to the 15th century AD.



Borobudur, or Barabudur, 9thC 9th century <u>Mahayana Buddhist Temple</u> in <u>Magelang</u>, <u>Centr al Java</u>, <u>Indonesia</u>



The Kiyomizu-dera Buddhist temple is located in Eastern Kyoto , Japan, 798



The Himeji Castle is the best existing example of Japanese castle architecture.



The **Great Wall of China** is a series of fortifications made of stone, brick, tampered earth, wood, and other materials 7th BCE



Statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



Christ of Peace Bolivia

Height: 34.2 m (112.2 feet)





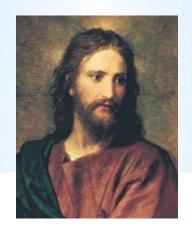


Crucifixion

Ascension

Christ's Apostles
Peter to Rome AD42-200
Paul to Asia Minor, Greece
Macedonia.. AD45 to 200

AD33 AD200



60 -600 Early Christians. The first Christians were all Jewish

313 Roman Emperor Constantine issued the Edict of Milan, which established Christianity as a religion with equal or superior standing to the traditional Roman Cults

380 The establishment of Christianity as the state religion of the Roman Empire The cracks and fissures in Christian unity which led to the East-West Schism started to become evident

410 As Rome declined, Germanic tribes invaded most of the lands of the former empire. In the years following AD 410 **Spain was taken over by the Visigoths** (who had been converted to Arian Christianity around 360)



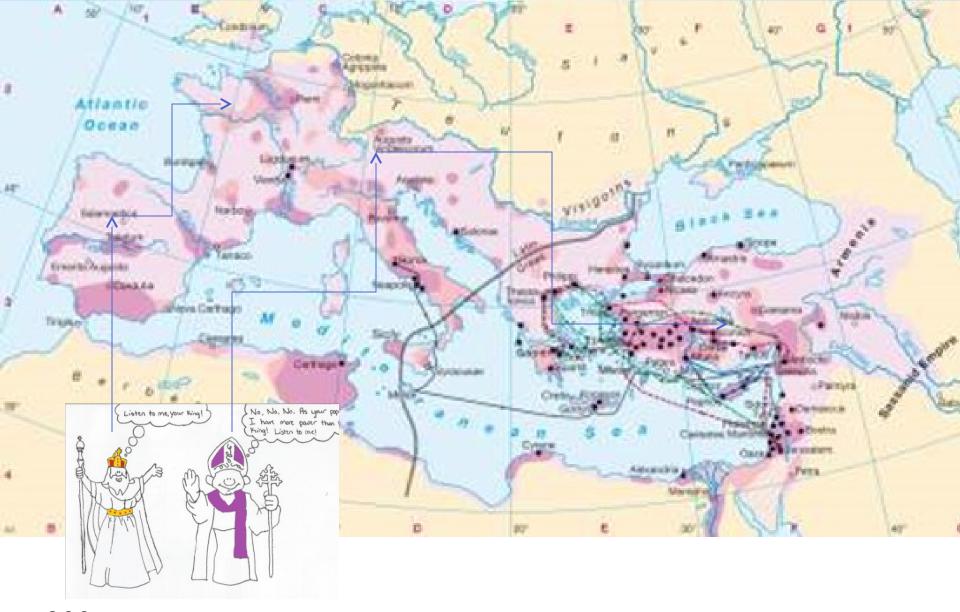




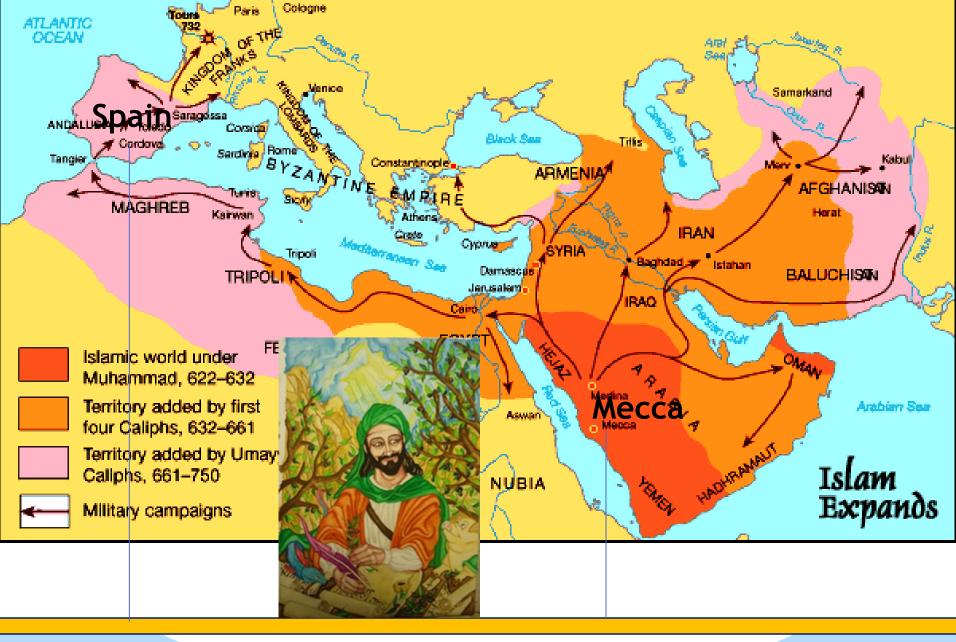
St Augustine of Canterbury

the East and Central Europe remained an area of missionary activity. The missionaries to the East and South had great success in part because they used the people's native language rather than Latin as the Roman priests did, or Greek. (Cite Gospel re, speaking in different tonques)





c. 800 Western Europe was ruled entirely by Christian kings, the East and Central Europe remained an area of missionary activity Communication break between Greek east and Latin west



709 622 630 632-661 661-750





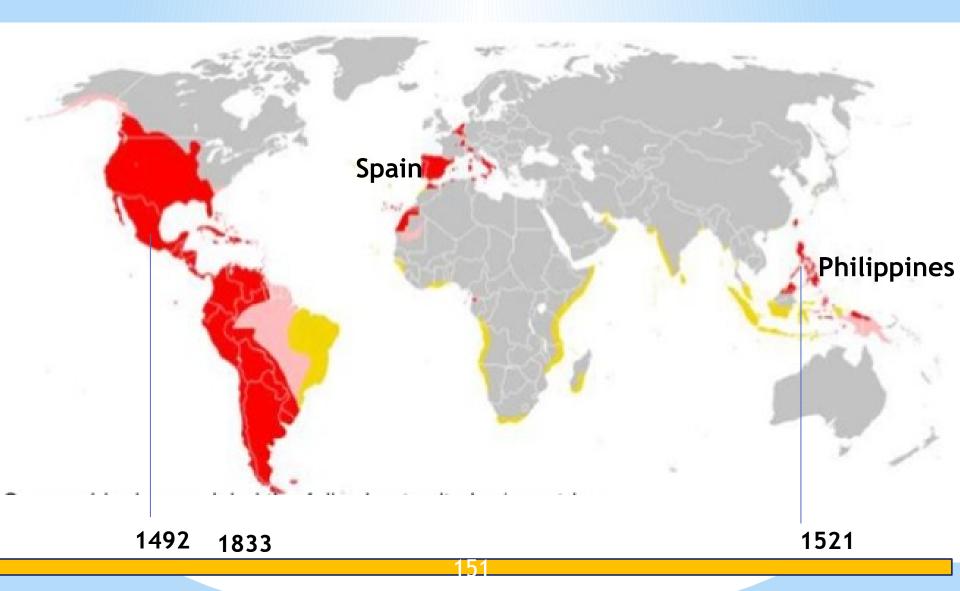
The marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella create a powerful Spanish kingdom that forced the Muslims out of Spain. They launched brutal crusade against Muslims and Jews who refuse to convert to Christianity and killed people or forced them into exile





1453 The fall of Constantinople. The Fall of Constantinople occured on May 29, 1453 after a siege which began on April 6. The battle was part of the Byzantine-Ottoman Wars (1265-1453).

Thus Hagia Sofia, a Christian Church became a imperial mosque, now a museum



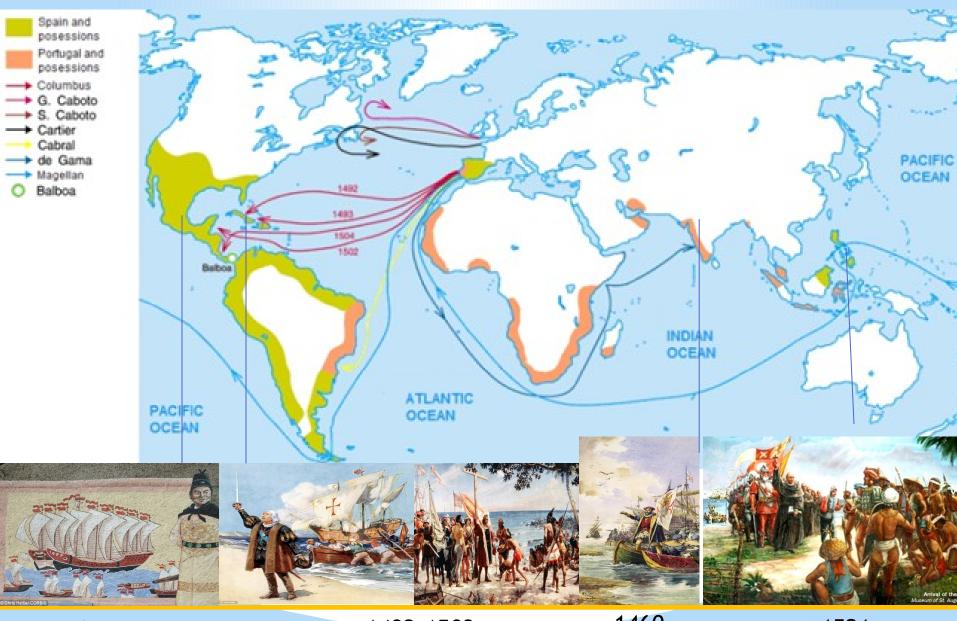


732- Muslims in India / 1512 Spice Route

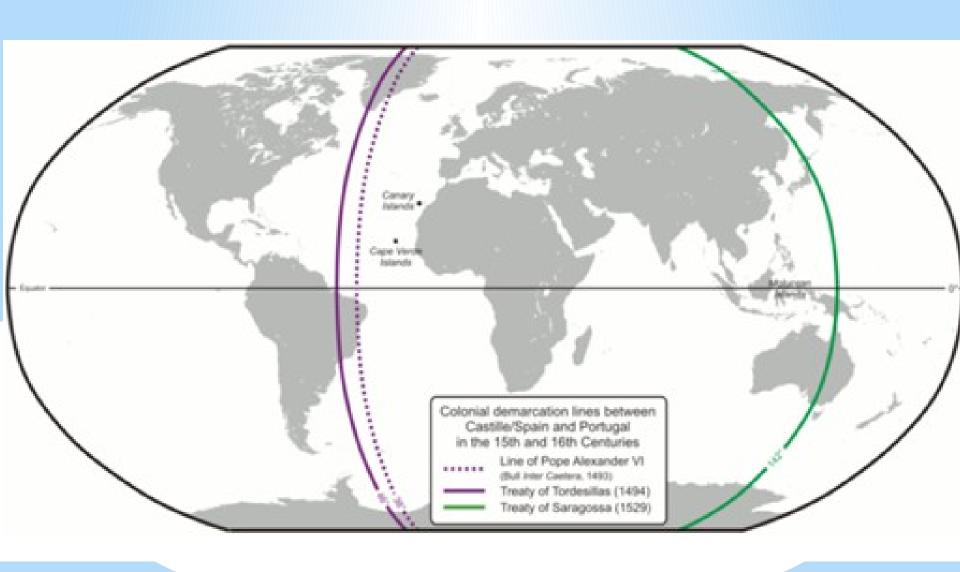


During the Age of Exploration many tools were needed to help it flourish. These tools were helpful mainly because they helped explorers travel across seas. The explorers were able to make their discoveries mainly because of these technological innovations.

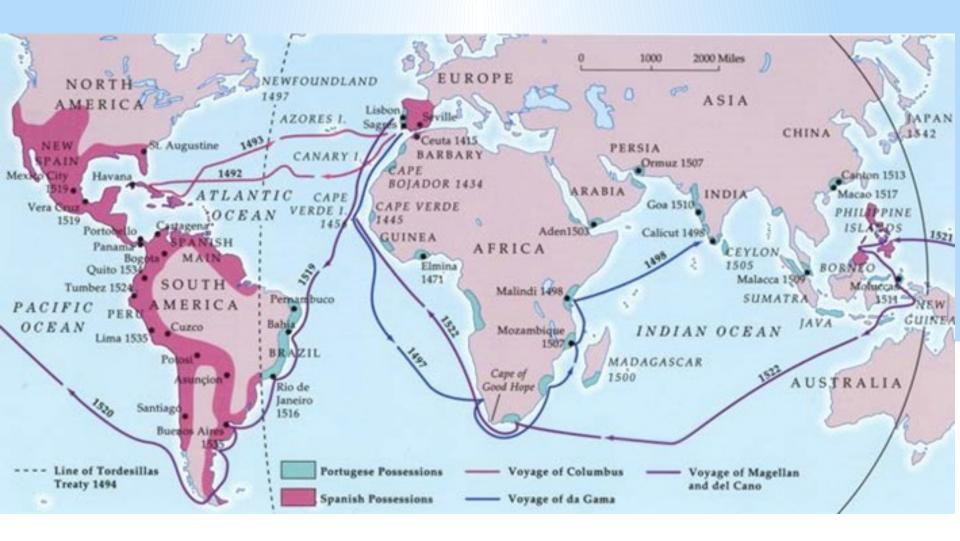
Route to the New World and the Philippines



1418 1492-1503 1460 1521



1494 Treaty of Tordesillas



Ferdinand Magellan led a Spanish expedition to the West, achieving the first circumnavigation of the world, while Spanish *conquistadors* explored the inland of the Americas, and later, some of the South Pacific islands.



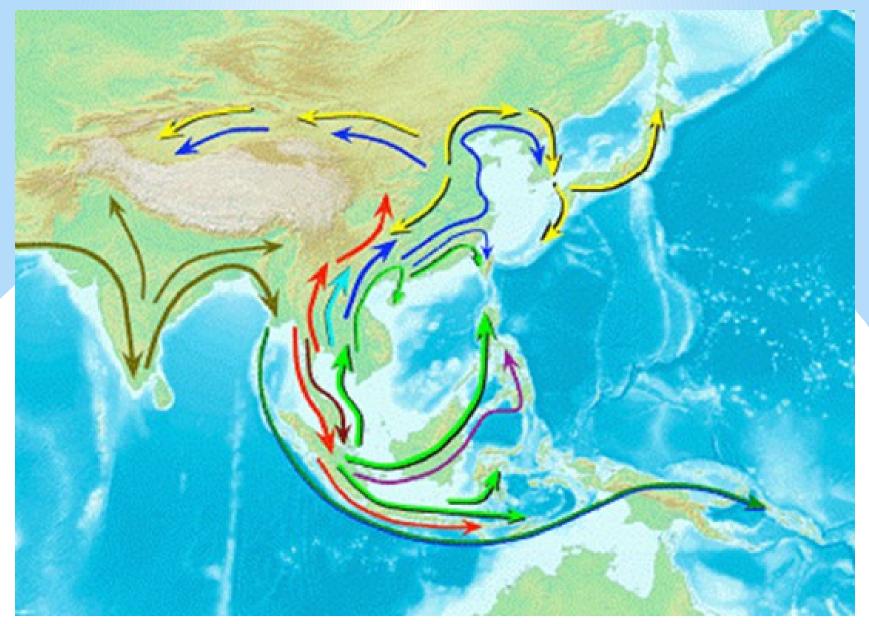
* Spanish Conquistadores accompanied by Missionaries (Mendicant Friars)







* Franciscans, Jesuits, Dominicans, Augustinians



South-east Asian origin for Asians, that being northern Thailand and Peninsular Malaysia, via a southern Indian coastal route from Africa.



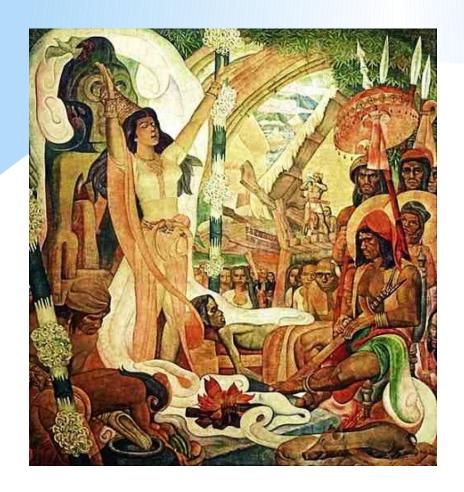
Pre colonial Filipino had already advanced civilization and smoother Foreign Relations. (http://www.filipiknow.net/life-in-pre-colonial-philippines/)

1. We Already Had An Advanced Civilization.

- 2. The literacy rate was high. (Use of "baybayin")
- 3. Several Professions and source of livelihood already existed.
- 4. They Had The Know-how To Make Advanced Weapons.
- 5. Our Forefathers Already Possessed A Working Judicial And Legislative System.

6. We Had Smoother Foreign Relations.

- 7. We Were Self-Sufficient.
- 8. The People Enjoyed A Higher Standard Of Government.
- 9. Society Was More Tolerant Back Then.
- 10. Women Enjoyed Equal Status With Men.



Islam (1350) is the oldest recorded monotheistic religion in the Philippines with the arrival of Muslim traders from the Persian Gulf, Southern India, and their followers from several sultanate governments in the Malay Archipelago



















A route of the Spanish expeditions in the Philippines



Sto. Niño statue to Juana as a symbol of the alliance





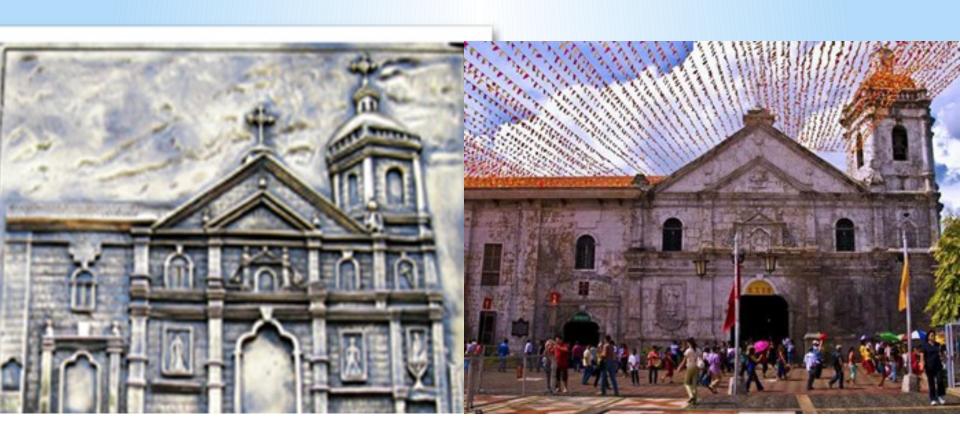
The finding of the Sto. Niño image by Spanish soldier Juan Camus of the Miguel Lopez expedition

Lapu-Lapu, the monarch of neighbouring Mactan Island, killed Magellan



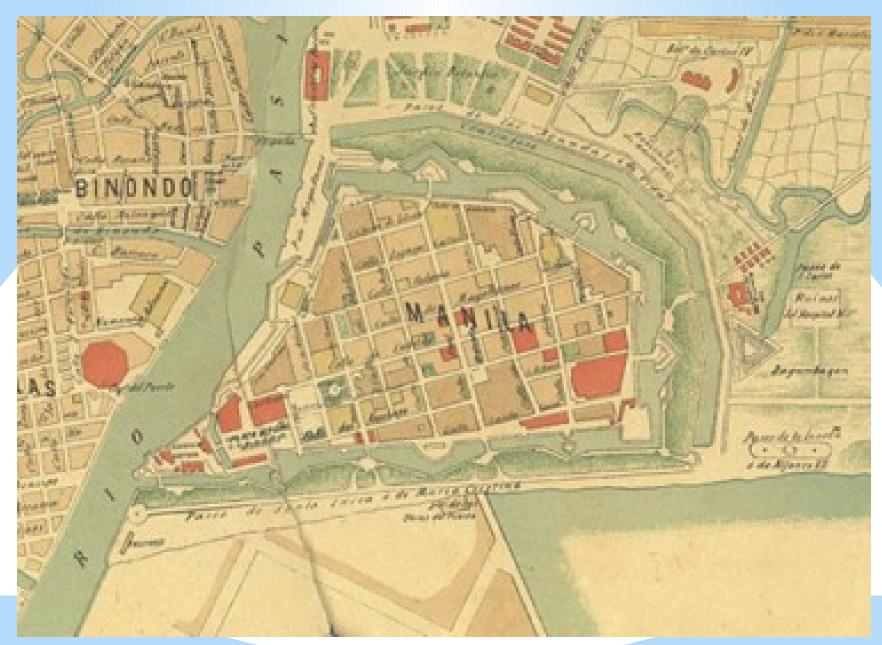


The Augustinians missionaries arrived 1565, followed by the Jesuits in 1581, Dominicans in 1787 and the Recollect or Discalced Augustinians in 1606.



Basilica Minore del Santo Niño or Minor Basilica of the Holy Child, venerated by many <u>Filipino Catholics</u> to be miraculous. is one of the minor basilicas in Cebu City. This is the oldest Roman Catholic church in the country built in the same spot where the image of Santo Niño was found in 1565 by Spanish explorers led by Miguel Lopez de Legaspi





Intramuros, Manila



1851 Manila Cathedral, Plaza Mayor (now Plaza de Roma), Fort Santiago, Intramuros







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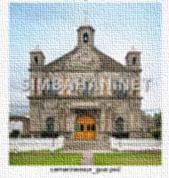
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1571 San Agustin Church, Intramuros, Manila

The design of the heritage churches reflects the integration of Spanish and Latin American architecture to indigenous church architecture of the Philippines,



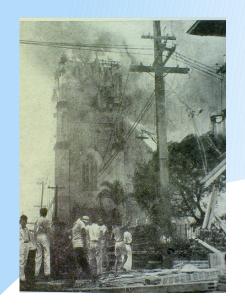
La Merced Church in Antigua Guatemala ty and thick belfries.



San Agustine Church, Intramuros, Manila Belfries are also thick and stout

Both Churches deviate from the classic proportioning system of the Renaissance style and adopt the

earthquake architecture which are very appropriate in earthquake prone areas



The first churches were built of native materials like bamboo, nipa and rattan. But due to frequent raids of pirates and muslims, they were burnt or easily damaged.

Sto Domingo Church was the very first casualty of Intramuros during the Second World War. It was reduced to rubble in 1941 after being a direct hit of Japanese ...





Manila by the forces of Limahong.

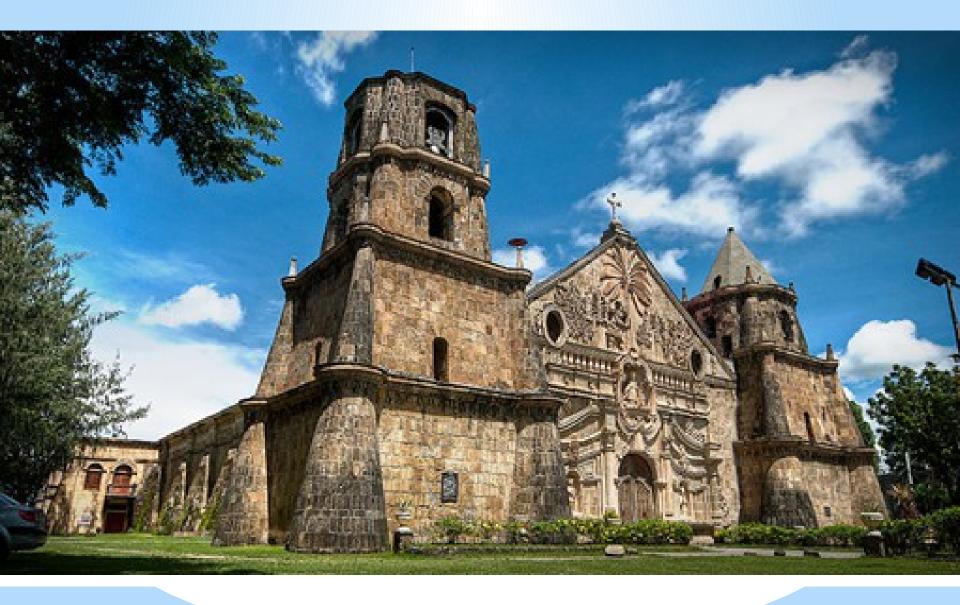
A second church built of wood was constructed on the site. This one was destroyed in a February 1583 fire that started when a candle set ablaze the drapes of the funeral bier during the interment of the Spanish Governor General Gonzalo Ronquillo de Peñalosa.

This original church was subsequently destroyed

by fire in December 1574 during the invasion of

A series of strong earthquakes struck Manila again on 18-20 July 1880. This time, the tremors left a huge cack on the left bell tower of the church

Indigenous Church Architecture in the Philippines



Miag-ao Fortress Church

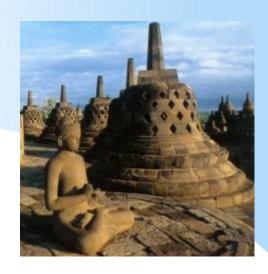
*Indigenous Church Architecture in the Philippines



Miagao Fortress Church , Iloilo

Passion of Missionary Priests to build unique and magnificent churchesl Use of local materials and motifs like Coconut Tree ,,,,





1694 Church of San Agustin or Paoay Church.

Deep Stone Foundation
Use of thick and generous Buttresses
Triangular shaped Façade - stable
Separated bell tower, so church
building be safe during earthquake
Use of local stones





1765 The Church of La Nuestra Señora de la Asuncion Santa Maria, Ilocos Sur

Gardens in the courtyards of the Churches



In the courtyard of the San Agustin Church

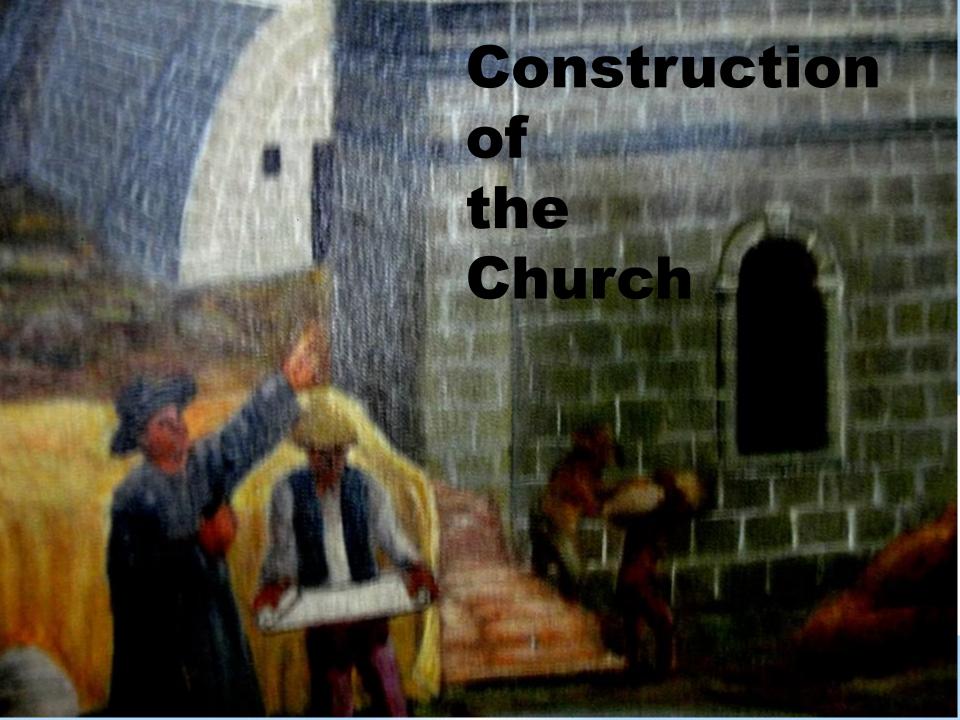
and the Museum is what is called Friar Blanco's Garden. Friar Blanco was a renowned Botanist who studied plants and in particular searched for and cultivated medicinal plants. He wrote the book describing his work: "Flora de Filipinas", which was published in 1883.



Gardens at Paoay Church



A fusion of nature and greenery

















Main gate to Fort Santiago, Intramuros, Manila

1633 Nuestra del Pilar de Zaragosa, Plan of Fortress



In the Book "Fortress of Empire" by Rene Javellana, S. J.,

he discusses the fortifications built throughout the Philippine archipelago during the Spanish era,. The forts served as their defense to protect themselves and their settlements from pirates.



*Map showing location of Forts



1590 Bantay Tower / Church or The Saint Augustine Parish Church and Tower. Bantay, Ilocos Norte

In Ilocos Sur and Norte coastlines, there are approximately 25 Belltowers, watchtowers, fortresses...

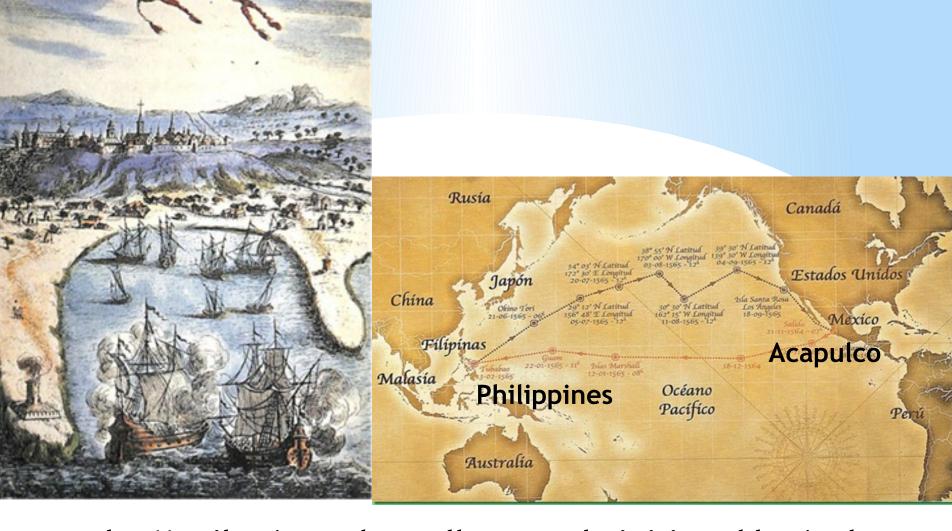


The **British invasion of Manila** between 1762 and 1764 was an episode in Philippine colonial history when the Kingdom of Great Britain occupied the Spanish colonial capital of Manila and the nearby principal port of Cavite.

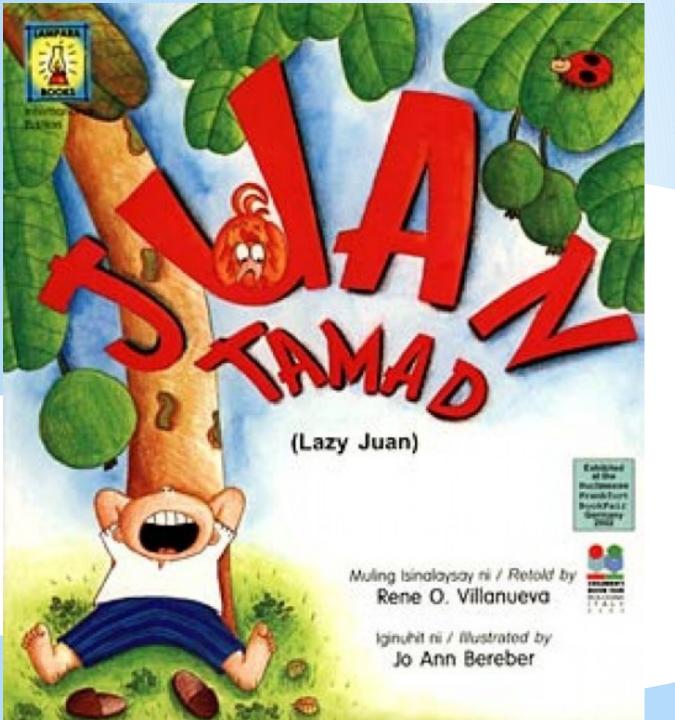
The resistance from the provisional Spanish colonial government established by members of the Royal Audience of Mania and their Filipino allies prevented British forces from taking control of territory beyond the neighbouring towns of Manila and Cavite. The British occupation was ended as part of the peace settlement of the Seven Years' War.



1782 The Tobacco Monopoly refers to the economic program of Spanish Governor General Jose V. Basco

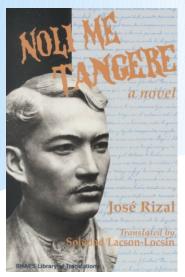


the Manila- Acapulco galleon trade initiated by Andres de Urdaneta when with Legaspi discovered the trade route



OR???





1891

1887

José Protasio Rizal Mercado y Alonso Realonda or popularly known as José Rizal

He was a Filipino nationalist during the tail end of the Spanish colonial period of the Philippines.

Born: June 19, 1861, Calamb, Laguna

Died: December 30, 1896, Manila





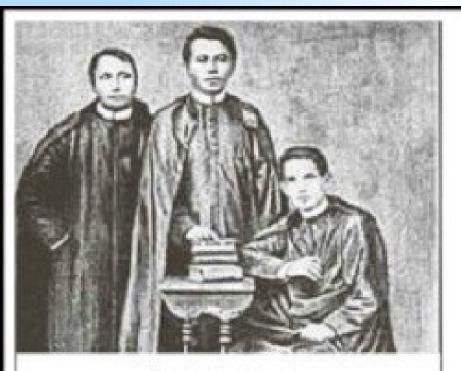








Padre Dámaso is one of the notorious characters in the novel *Noli Me Tangere*. The novel was written by José Rizal, one of the leaders of the Propaganda Movement in the Philippines.



GOMBURZA

Fr. Mariano Gomez, Fr. Jose Burgos, and Fr. Jacinto Zamora

Executed at Luneta



SECULAR PRIESTS

Fr. Severino Diaz, Fr. Inocencio Herrera, and Fr. Gabriel Prieto Shot at Luneta

Good Friars and Spanish Officials

They helped build churches bridges, hospitals, schools and other buildings, many still in our midst. They were well-loved by Filipinos due to their liberal views and implementation of popular reforms.

<u>Domingo de Salazar</u>, the first bishop of Manila who campaigned for the abolition of slavery and just compensation for indentured Filipinos during the 1582 Manila Synod;

Friar Martin de Rada who complained to the Mexican viceroy about the abusive behavior of the conquistadors



Andres Bonifacio founded Katipunan -Kataastaasang Kagalanggalang Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan

 a secret society sought independence from Spain through armed revolt; This was opposite to Rizal's peaceful campaign for freedom.



End of the Spanish Colonial Era in the Philippines from 1521/1565 to 1898

Factors that led to colonization and Christianisation of the Philippines

Trade Routes
Strategic location of the Philippines along trade routes especially to China area and the Indies

Powerful Spanish Colonizers

Powerful Spanish Colonizers 1421 -1898 as leading country to conduct the mission for accumulation of wealth. Inclusion of passionate Missionaries especially the Augustinians who worked in missions in Mexico and other areas.

Military Skill of Spaniards to combat Muslim pirates Skill of the Spanish in combatting the Muslims as patterned during Reconquista period (In Spain when Muslims occupied their southern area) Spanish Soldiers were experienced, skilled and well armed crusaders.

Renaissance Period

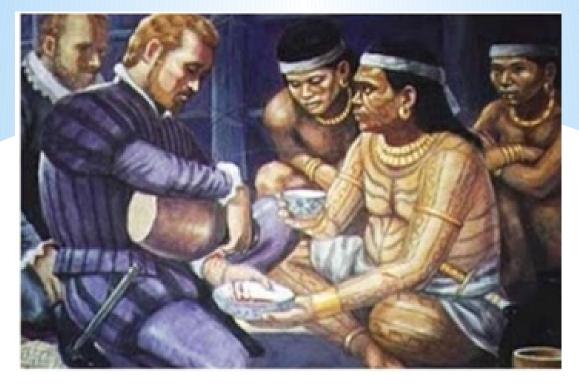
During the Renaisannce period, thus, new learnings, printing and inventions of new technological advanced navigational instruments.

Portuegse skill in navigation and mapping

Portugese new maps, showcasing the routes to the new world and the Indies.



Strategies of the Spanish Conquistadores



* The Spanish hyped the encounters with the Natives offering fine wine, food and clothes, artistic images and statues, promises for safety and health, praying and liturgical activities..



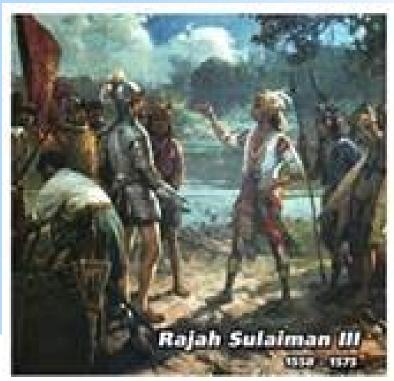
Bananas from the natives, wine, cigars gold jars from the Spaniards

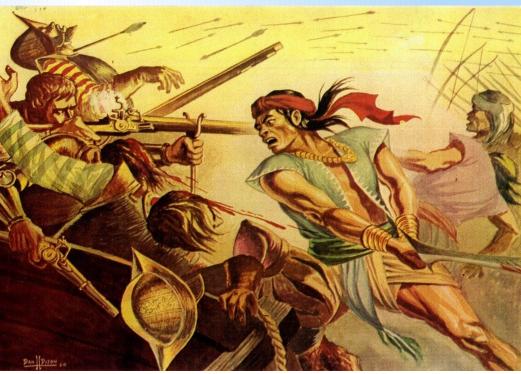
* Natives were simple people with simple needs compare to the experienced Spanish priest and soldiers who did many missionary work in Latin America and other places

Mother Spain cared for Filipinos



King Philip II issued a decree as early as 1574 forbidding the abuse of native rowers and ordering their just compensation. Twenty years later, his successor Philip III also condemned the numerous abuses being heaped on the Filipinos.





Legaspi and Sulaiman in good times

Last stand in Manila

* The concept of "divide and conquer" which proved to be effective in subjugating the natives. Legaspi used it in conquering Manila. When Sultan Bolkiah and Rajah Sulaiman had a disaggrement, he took this opportunity to conquer Manila.

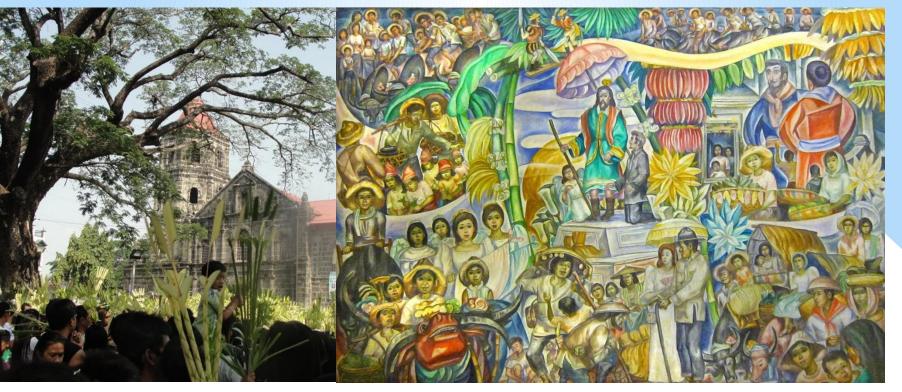


* Compact communities patterned from the set up stated in the Law of the Indies. The pueblos had both civil- Municipal Hall, Market, Schools and ecclesiastical buildings - Church and convent with a Plaza dominated by a missionary priest. This compact pueblos created loyalty and obedience. Also, these set up was best way to monitor what the communities are doing as well they can be easily be alerted in case pirates will be coming.



* Security/Safety

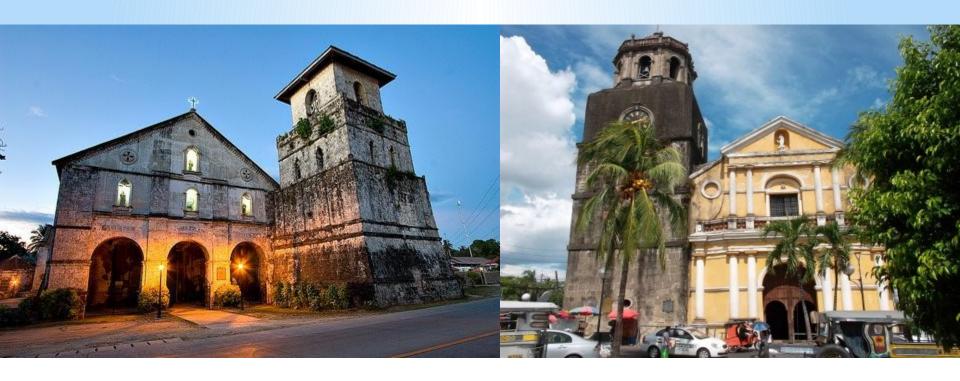
Through construction of churches and bell towers ("debajo de las companas" under the bells, and set up of an organized community into Spanish organized pueblos) to protect the population from slave raiders particularly. As well as the continued arrival military personnel from the Latin America made the natives feel safe thus obeyed the Spaniards and Missionaries.



Palaspas Fiestas

* Provided the native a colourful year long activities like Holy week, Christmas, All saints Day, Fiestas, everyday Masses plus the Simbang gabi and many more. There were Christian rituals, baptism, marriages, funeral, confessions and communions and Missionaries integrated with existing native rituals

Design of the heritage churches

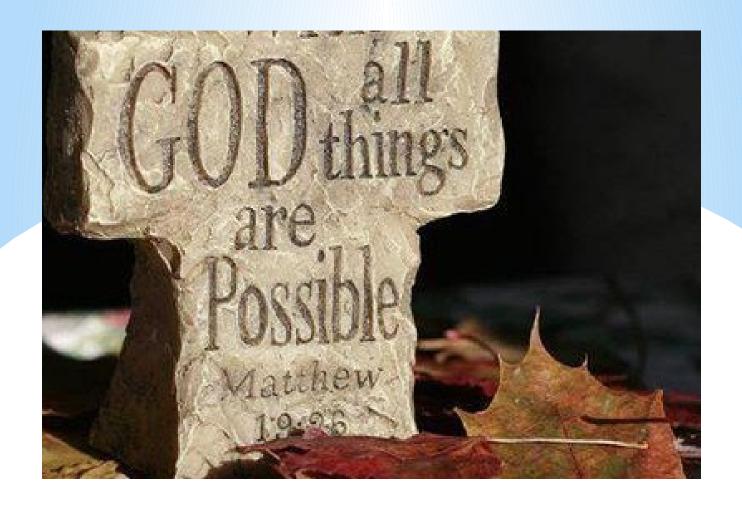


Baclayon Church, Bihol

Immaculate Conception Church, Pasig

Elements of Spanish Heritage Churches

Approach to the Church are direct, from afar our eyes will direct us towards the bell tower toward heaven, then God. Façade are well articulated with Santos, classic colums and capital, filials and niches. Inside there are large spaces and uplifting areas due to its high ceiling and ornate altar.



* Bible, Rosary, God and Folk healing, praying as means to ask God for help, concept of "kapag binato kang bato, ibalik mo ay tinapay, Life after death, demon, himala (miracle)......

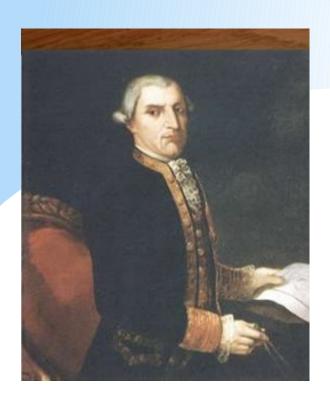


Building of 300 and more Heritage Churches, acclaimed as majestic and magnanimous plus the many Fortress and convents, all under the tenure of the missionary priests with full community's monetary support and manual labor.

* The Spaniards Missionaries knew that the small communities scattered in the different islands do not have political or religious systems. Communities due to geography and differing culture, dialects and beliefs cannot stage a unified resistance against the Spaniard. Thus it was easy for the Spaniards to be accepted and followed by the natives

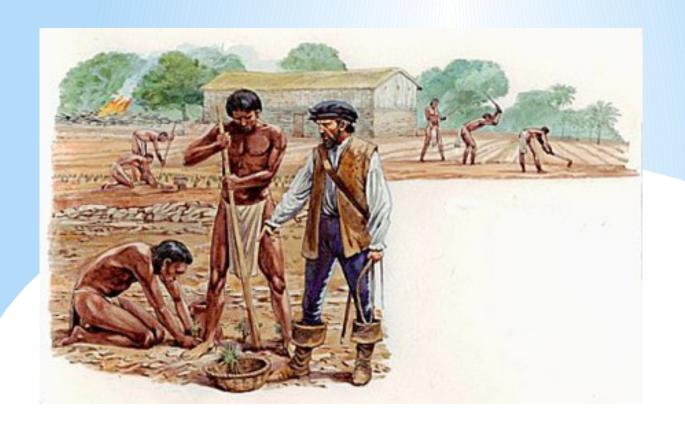


* The Manila-Acapulco Galleon Trade (from 1565 to 1815). The trade has served as the income-generating business for Spanish colonists and natives in the Philippines. The Philippines became the center of commercial activity in the far east for almost 250 years. They carried the trading goods of the Southeast Asia and trade them with the Latin American silver .But at the end, the Spanish Government cannot sustain the expenses of this trade and need to end the trade.





* General Jose Basco y Vargas instituted reforms by giving incentives to farmers for planting cotton, spices and sugarcane, encouraged miners to extract gold, silver and copper and implementing the Tobacco Monopoly in 1781 in the Cagayan Valley, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Isabela, Abra, Nueva Ecija and Marinduque



* Commercial agriculture. Tobacco Monopoly concentrated in provinces in the north. Others areas became areas for planting rice and other necessities. Thus the plains of central Luzon became rice granary of the island; vegetables were grown in the mountain areas...and so on.... The bad part of this commercial expansion, land and forest area were opened for agriculture, livestock, mining and logging.



* Education was mostly religion oriented and controlled by the Roman Catholic Church. It is an education for the elite. It was inadeaquate, suppressed and controlled. The Franciscans in 1577 taught people how to read and write, besides imparting to them industrial and agricultural techniques. In Manila, the missionaries built schools for girls and boys especially in Intramuros. A strategy of the Friars was to target noble children for intense religious education and Spanish language, thinking that they will be the key to convert their family to the catholic religion.



* Slave raids were traditional and popular during that time, but due various fortresses and Church cum belltowers, attacks from Muslims, Chinese, Dutch and English were reduced. Probably they were afraid of the growing power of the Spaniards at that time. Slave raids took advantage of prevailing wind currents to attack communities, twice yearly change in wind currents amihan blows northeasterly, the current origins from cold Siberia to China to Philippines so cool and pleasant. Habagat blows southwesterly warm air from Marianas Islands then to the Philippines then mainland China. Wind sucks moisture during months of August to October, same wind that sends typhoons. For vessels propelled by sail, wind direction determined the routes taken by raiding parties, thus determined the positions and site of Spanish fortifications.

* Taxes, Tributes, Polo. These are time immemorial practices during the time of Jesus in Jerusalem and way beyond the start of civilization of man.

Conclusion

- *Brought civilized laws and an organized political systems
- *We traded with Europeans and Asian traders more peacefully
- *We were visited by foreign travellers, explorers and scientists.
- *The Galleon trade positioned our country in the world map and became the entre pot of commerce in the far east for 250 years. Then Governor Jose Basco y Vargas provided the country with an economic plan that became the benchmark of Agriculture in Asia in the 20th century.
- *Our great, great grandfathers were given basic education by learned Missionaries and the elite were given college education in Manila and Europe.
- *They developed the land to their best knowledge such as Laws of the Indies, inventions of Industrial revolution period in Europe, Renaissance Architecture and Arts, Earthquake Baroque Architecture, new agriculture products such as the planting of tobacco and making of cigars, industrial machines, new mapping and navigational equipment.



The Augustinians passionately transformed the natives into their own image as well as the catholic roman religion they propagated were as magnanimous as the churches we have now in our midst in our mind, heart and soul.

Philippine Island

Archdiocese of New York, USA

1896 327 Augustinian priests
Including superiors
and general administration force

597 Priest

2,000,345

less than 1,000,00, thus

6,117 people per priest

1,675 people per priest.







"Pakipagpalagayan ng loob"



*Laudato si "Praise be to you"

Thank You,

Amen.