

PHILIPPINE CULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

JAYS ON CUNAWAN

LOCATION



FLAG

QUIZ!

Name all the parts of the Philippine Flag and give their corresponding meaning.



Philippine Flag Meaning:

The white stands for peace and purity. The white triangle represents equality and the Katipunan national organization.

The three stars represent the three main geographical regions of the Philippines: Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.

The sun represents independence and its eight rays represent the eight provinces that led the Philippines against Spanish rule.



The blue stripe symbolizes patriotism and justice.

The red represents valor and the blood spilt for freedom and independence.

BASIC GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS

- 7,107 ISLANDS
- CAPITAL CITY: MANILA
- 3 MAIN ISLANDS
 - LUZON
 - VISAYAS
 - MINDANAO



CAPITAL CITY

Manila has a total population of 1,652,171 according to the 2010 census.

The populace inhabit an area of only 38.55 square kilometers, making Manila the most densely populated city in the world.

| | Area |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| • Capital City | 38.55 km2 (14.88 sq mi) |
| • Urban | 1,474.82 km2 (569.43 sq mi) |
| • Metro | 638.55 km2 (246.55 sq mi) |



MAJOR LANGUAGES OF THE PHILIPPINES

QUIZ!



ANSWER
(a) and (b)

ETYMOLOGY

QUIZ!

Guess where the name Philippines came from?

- Felipe II- (21 May 1527 – 13 September 1598) King of Spain
- Philipp Melanchthon (February 16, 1497 – April 19, 1560), born Philipp Schwartzert, was a German reformer, collaborator with Martin Luther
- Felipe Massa- Brazilian Formula One racing driver.
- Felipe de Neve (1724–1784)- a Spanish governor

The name Philippines is derived from that of King Philip II of Spain.

Eventually the name *Las Islas Filipinas* would be used to cover all the islands of the archipelago.

BRIEF HISTORY

Free tribes

- Raja, Sultan, Datu
- Social classes

Spanish

- Political unity
- Christianity
- New food

Americans

- Free public schooling

HISTORICAL TRIVIAS

1. In 1898, the islands of the Philippines were surrendered by Spain to the United States for US\$20 million in the 1898 Treaty of Paris.
2. As it became increasingly clear the United States would not recognize the First Philippine Republic, the Philippine–American War broke out.
3. During the world war II, The Japanese Empire invaded and established a puppet government.

The Treaty of Paris of 1898, 30 Stat. 1754, was an agreement made in 1898 that resulted in Spain surrendering control of Cuba, Puerto Rico, parts of the West Indies, Guam, and the Philippines to the United States in exchange for a payment of \$20 million. It was signed on December 10, 1898, at the end of the Spanish-American War, and came into effect on April 11, 1899, when the ratifications were exchanged.

The Treaty signaled the end of the Spanish Empire in America and the Pacific Ocean and marked the beginning of an age of United States colonial power.

DISCUSSION TIME!

CLIMATE (3 SEASONS)

- *tag-init* or *tag-araw*, the hot dry season or summer from March to May
- *tag-ulan*, the rainy season from June to November
- *tag-lamig*, the cool dry season from December to February
- Temperatures usually range from 21° C (70° F) to 32° C (90° F) although it can get cooler or hotter depending on the season. The coolest month is January; the warmest is May.

CLIMATE CHANGE AND THE PHILIPPINES

- The Philippines is a hotspot for climate change disasters particularly the risk for agriculture and food security due to extreme El Nino and severe tropical cyclones. The spread of infectious diseases are influenced by fluctuations in climate variables, temperature, relative humidity and rainfall. Sever super typhoons like Reming that pummeled the Bicol region in 2006 destroyed at least \$90-million worth of agricultural products and infrastructure.
- Diseases such as dengue fever, malaria, cholera have increased throughout the years. Climate change impacts on coastal zones and marine ecosystems caused massive coral bleaching especially in 1998 due to elevated sea temperature and fish kills and red tides like the one that occurred in 1992 which was an El Nino period.
- Scientists warned the Philippines could experience famine by 2020, as the adverse impact of global warming takes its toll on natural resources. Thousands will be displaced from their homes especially in low-lying coastal communities.

DISCUSSION:

DAILY LIFE (MARKETS)



QUIZ!

TRANSPORTATION



AIR-CON AND NON-AIR-CON BUSES



PRIVATE VANS AND TAXI



QUIZ!

FOOD MENU

BREAKFAST

(key words)

Fried rice - sinangag

Itlog-egg



Example!
TAPSILOG=
TAPA+SINANGAG+ITLOG

COMMON HOME DISH



Adobo



Sinigang

SPECIAL OCCASION FOOD



LECHON!



THINGS WE DO WITH BANANAS!

THE BANANA QUE: bananas cooked in oil and coated with sugar under heated fire. Once they are ready, they are placed on a stick just like hotdogs.



GRILLED BANANAS: which are placed on a stick too. They are cooked under burning charcoal and afterward, coated with butter and showered with sugar. They are best eaten while still warm to taste the sumptuous melting of the butter.



BANANA CHIPS: These chips come in handy just like any other chips. They are thinly sliced bananas that are fried to perfection. And, just like chips, they are a perfect snack treat.



MARUYA: The bananas in making Maruya are sliced in the form of a fan. They are then rolled in flour and cooked in oil. After they are well done, they are sprinkled with sugar for added sweetness and presentation



The most mouth-watering delicacy in the world of bananas in the country is the **BANANA CREAM**. It's neither a pie nor a cake, it's simply bananas cooked in butter and milk. Sweet, sumptuous and no doubt, delicious.



The most simple way of appreciating the beauty of bananas in the Philippines is through boiling when they reveal their natural beauty and unique taste. Absolutely effortless to prepare and delightful to eat



Popularly known in the Philippines as **TURON**, Bananas, sometimes along with jackfruits, are wrapped just like spring rolls. They are then deep-fried with additional sugar shredded on it while cooking, just to give a little sweetness on its wrapper.



TOURIST SPOTS

PUERTO PRINCESA SUBTERRANEAN RIVER

Declared as one of the United Nation's World Heritage sites, the Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park features a spectacular limestone karst landscape with an underground river.



BANAUE RICE TERRACES

Considered to be the 8th wonder of the world, the Banaue Rice Terraces are 2,000-3,000 year old terraces that were carved from the hillside by the tribes people of Ifugao. The tribes people did this with their bare hands to level the steps where they plant their rice, which is what makes this wonder so attractive, aside from the fact that the rice terraces are still used today.



MAYON VOLCANO

Famous for its almost perfect conical shape, Mayon Volcano is one of Philippine's top tourist destination. Even with the fact that it is the most active volcano in the country does not stop tourist from taking a glimpse on this majestic volcano.



CHOCOLATE HILLS



Approximately 1,268 cone shaped hills with heights ranging from 40 to 120 meters. Formed centuries ago by tidal movements, the hills are considered as a National Geologic Movement.



TUBBATAHA REEF

So important is this submerged structure in the balance of the underwater eco-system that UNESCO declared it a world heritage site as far back as 1993.

Measuring 99,600 hectares in size, the Tubbataha Reef National Marine Park is made up of 2 atolls rising in the middle of the Sulu Sea.



DECLINE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND BIODIVERSITY

- The Philippines is suffering from degradation of the natural environment. It has fifty major rivers now polluted due to abuse and neglect. Approximately two-thirds of the country's original mangroves have been lost.
- In one century, we had cut down close to 97 percent of our original forest. A study by the Environmental Scientists for Social Change (ESSC) reveals that we have systematically cut this forest down and that we have not stopped its destruction and that of its core biodiversity.
- More than 400 plant and animal species found in the Philippines are currently threatened with extinction, including the Philippine eagle, the tamaraw, and the dugong.

WASTE PROBLEM IN THE PHILIPPINES

- The Philippines is looming with garbage problems despite the passage of the Ecological Solid Waste Management Act or the Republic Act (RA) 9003.
- About 1,000 open and controlled dump sites exist in the country.
- Environmentalists stress that Republic Act 9003 calls for the adoption of the best environmental practices in ecological waste management and explicitly excludes waste incineration as an ecological option. These polluting disposal facilities are major sources of greenhouse gas emissions to the atmosphere which adds to global warming.
- Incinerators, on the other hand, have significantly higher levels of greenhouse gas emissions (per kilowatt) than a coal-fired power plant when all of the carbon coming out of an incinerator stack is measured. Such emissions are banned by the country's Clean Air Act.

WASTE PROBLEM IN THE PHILIPPINES

- Mismanagement of waste has serious environmental consequences:
 - ground and surface water contamination,
 - local flooding,
 - air pollution,
 - exposure to toxins
 - spread of disease..
- Past efforts to promote waste segregation at source have minimal impact despite the presence of Republic Act 9003.

THE RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT AND ECONOMICS CENTER FOR STUDIES, INC.'S (REECS) 2002 STUDY ON HOUSEHOLD WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS AND THE ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR OF THE COMMUNITIES IN TWO BARANGAYS IN METRO MANILA (BENNAGEN, NEPOMUCENO, COVAR, 2002)

- Waste management is still perceived by many as the responsibility of government.
- Public participation in waste management, especially in segregation at source, remains limited.
- More extensive awareness- raising activities and training on ecological waste management are needed, together with stricter enforcement of the Law and local ordinances must be observed.
- There is lack of community empowerment and political will to resolve the problem.

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

PHILIPPINE EAGLE

The Philippine Eagle, also known as the Monkey-eating Eagle, is an eagle endemic to forests in the Philippines. It has brown and white-coloured plumage, and a shaggy crest, and generally measures 86 to 102 cm (2 ft 10 in to 3 ft 4 in) in length and weighs 4.7 to 8 kilograms (10 to 18 lb). It is considered the largest of the extant eagles in the world in terms of length,



NATIONAL COSTUME

Type of cloth used

Piña fabric is hand-loomed from pineapple leaf fibers. Because piña weavers in the Philippines are dwindling, its scarcity makes the delicate piña cloth expensive and is thus used for very formal events.

Jusi fabric is mechanically woven and was once made from abacá or banana silk.

Banana fabric is another sheer fabric used in formal occasions. Made and hand woven from banana fiber.



Barong Tagalog

The barong Tagalog (or simply barong) is an embroidered formal garment of the Philippines. It is very lightweight and worn untucked (similar to a coat/dress shirt), over an undershirt. In Filipino culture it is a common wedding and formal attire.

The name is a contraction of the Tagalog words baro at saya, meaning "dress (blouse) and skirt".



Baro't saya

Early Pre-colonial clothing of groups such as the Tagalog and Visayans included both the baro and saya made from silk in matching colors. This style was exclusively worn by the women of upper-caste families, while those in lower-castes wore baro made from pounded white bark fiber.

QUIZI

MANGGA



MARAMING SALAMAT PO!