

GLIMPSES

PEOPLES OF THE PHILIPPINES THEN AND NOW (Part 1)

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Life Changes thru Time

Old Stone Age

.9 my BP

New Stone Age

- Early Part (6000 BC)
- Later Part (4800 BC)

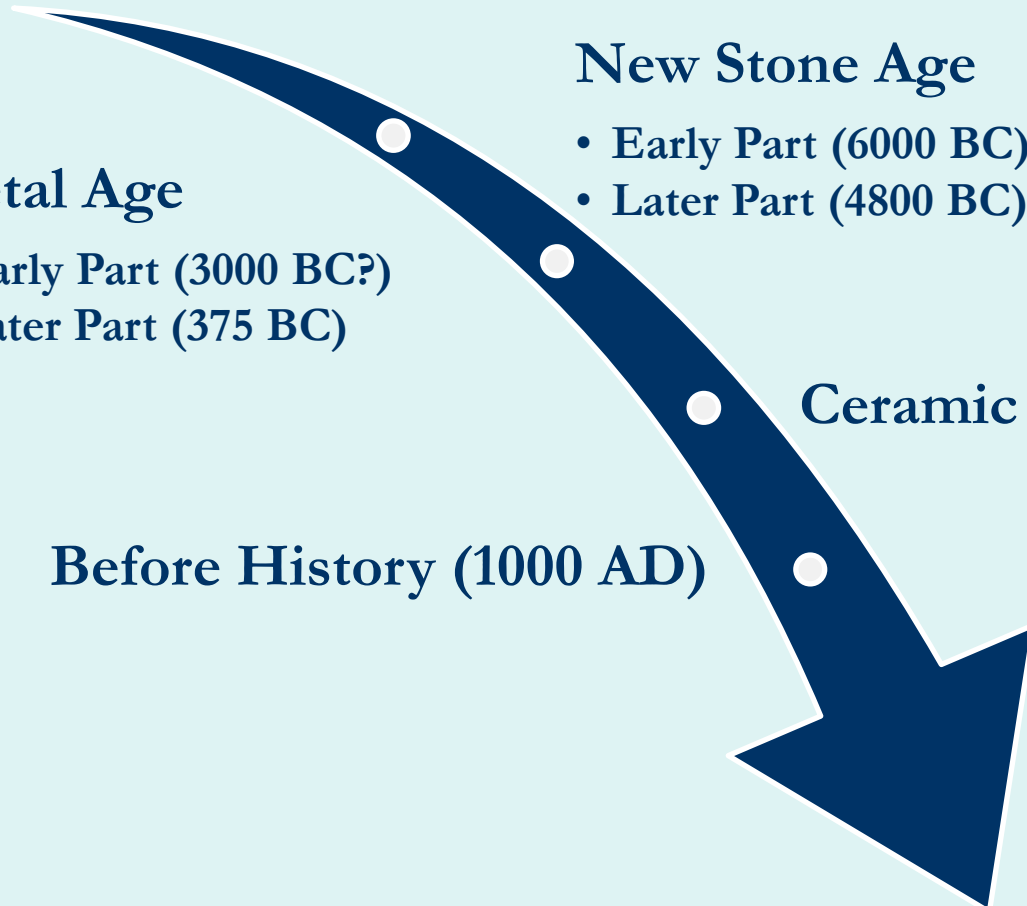
Metal Age

- Early Part (3000 BC?)
- Later Part (375 BC)

Ceramic Age (1000 AD)

Before History (1000 AD)

Historical (1600 AD)



Different Kinds of People

- *Homo erectus* grade (?) .9 my BP
- *Homo sapiens sapiens*:
 - Homo sapiens*? 67000 BP
 - Mamanwa 60000 to 50000 BP
 - Negrito 30000 to 20000 BP
 - Southern mongolids 6000 BC
 - (Austronesian speakers) PRESENT

Probable *Homo erectus*

The oldest man in the Philippines is **probably** an early form of man - the *Homo erectus* who lived as early as 1.7 m.y. ago in Yuanmou in China; 1.5 m.y. in Indonesia (Java Man) and as late as 70,000 years ago in China (Peking Man).

Probable *Homo erectus*

- The remains of this early man in the Philippines have not been found, but tools were uncovered in Cagayan Valley and dated to be of this period.

Flake tool, back side, one of two oldest man-made objects in the Philippines



Little-known Man from Callao Cave

- A piece of foot bone was uncovered in the Callao Cave in Penablanca, Cagayan province that was dated to about 67000 years old. It belonged to a modern man;
- It was from a population not yet known. The size of the foot bone showed that it belonged to an individual as small as a Negrito. The study of the fossil is ongoing.

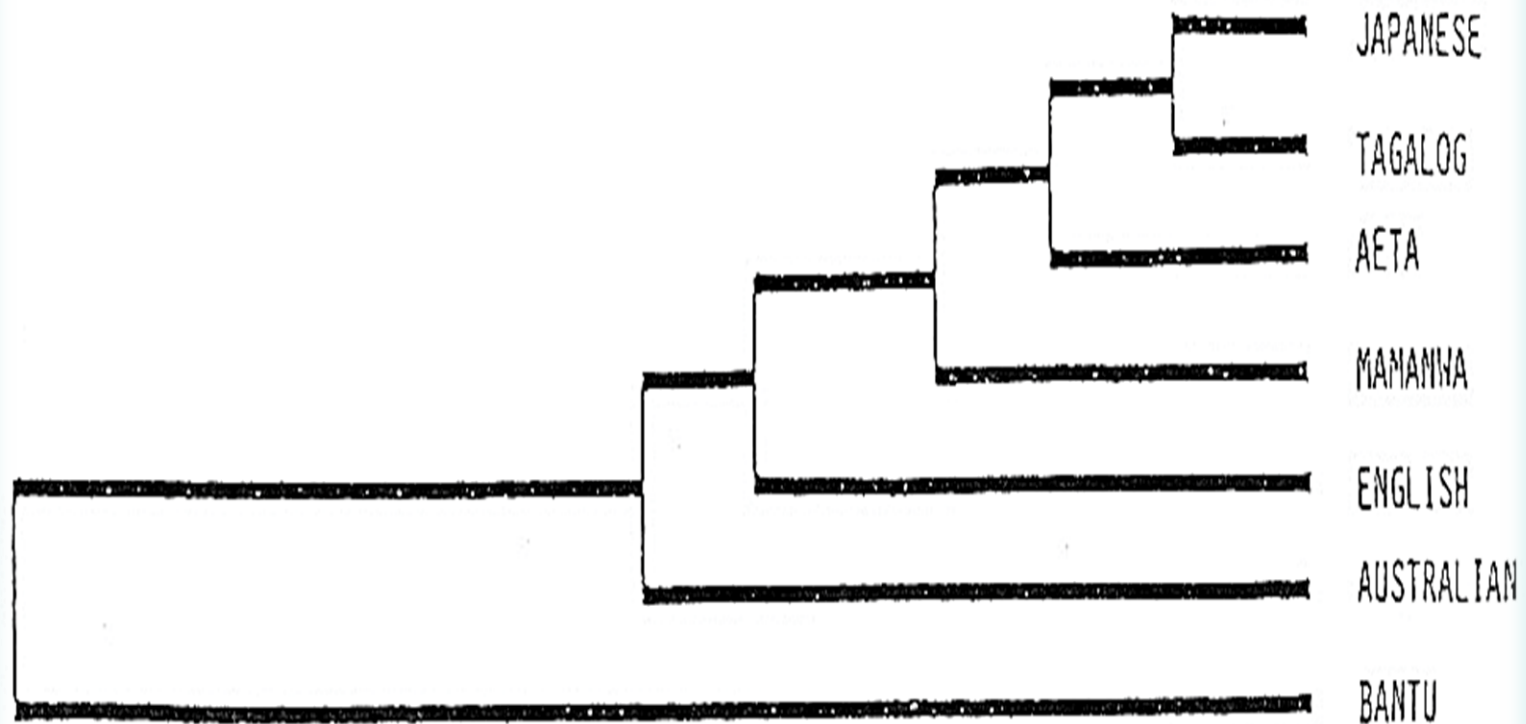
67000 year old fossil of man from Callao Cave, Cagayan province.



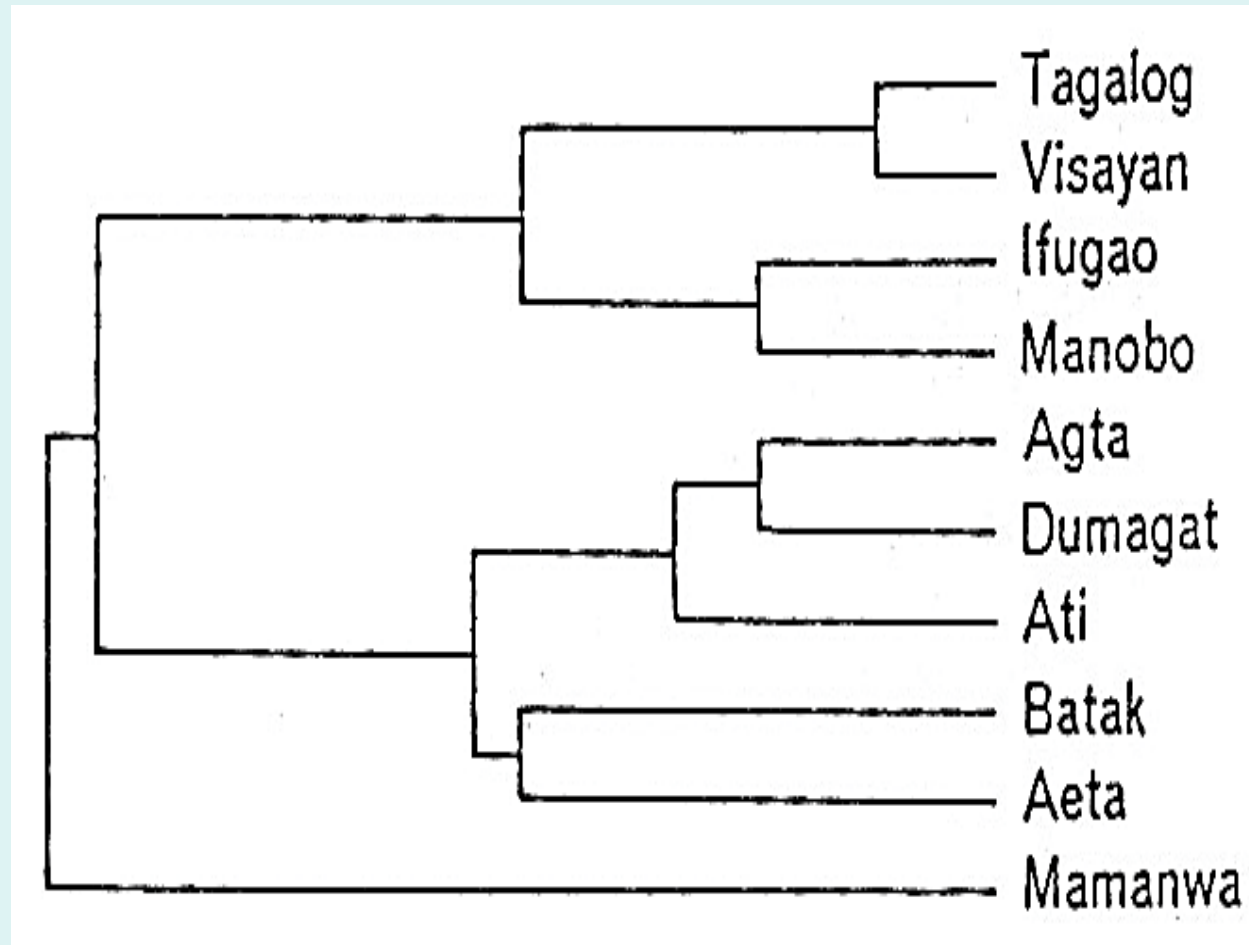
Mamanwa

- The first sign of the appearance of **true modern man** in the Philippines was at about **60000-50000 years ago**, in the northern coast of the island of Mindanao (cf. Callao Man);
- The group of people were different from all the peoples living in the Philippines today.
- Known as the Mamanwa, they live about Lake Mainit in Agusan del Norte. It is probable that they came in as an early branch of the Negrito people that appeared later in the country.

Relationship of the Mamanwa with other People



Relationship of the Mamanwa with other Philippine Groups



The Tabon Caves

- Toward the end of the Ice Age, the Old Stone Age culture continued in the Tabon caves of Palawan. The caves were used some 50000 years ago when the level of the sea was still low and the sea coast about 30 kilometers away.
- A leg bone of *man* was found here dating back to 47,000 years.
- Later about 16,000 BP, a group of people lived in the Tabon Cave, the fossils of some of whom were recovered. These fossil included a skull cap of a woman, earlier mistaken for a man.



Leg bone (tibia) of *Homo sapiens sapiens* from Tabon Cave, dating to 47,000 years



Tabon Skull Cap

dated to 16000 BC

**Oldest fossil now in Tabon Cave is the leg bone
at 47 000 BC**

Negrito

Between 30000 and 20000 years ago a new peoples appeared. These are the Negrito peoples.

- There were movements from the southwest that had two branches. One of these went up north on the eastern side of the archipelago: the present Abiyan, Agta, Alta, Dumagat, etc.
- The other branch moved up on the western side of the islands to northern Luzon: the present Batak of Palawan, the Pinatubo Negrito and Ayta of the Zambales Mountains, and the Villavicencio Negrito of Abra, and others.

Southern Mongolids **(Austronesian-speaking Peoples)**

- About 6000 BC another population appeared in Southeast Asia..
- The people are associated with Neolithic Culture. The people that composed the present population of the Philippines are a southern branch of the Mongolids.
- These peoples speak the Malayo-Polynesian languages. This is a branch of the Austronesian family of languages found throughout Central and South Pacific, All the languages of the Philippines today, including those of the Mamanwa and Negrito, belong to the Austronesian family of languages

People Becoming Different

- The different kinds of environment and the way people adjust their lives to these and to other led to the about **80 major ethnolinguistic groups** in the Philippines.
- Each of these groups also have their own subgroups, numbering at least 400 with their own variations.
- Mixed (ecotonal) areas have also given rise to other groups where culture change faster than in the main areas.

Environment

- The edge of the sea develops mangrove forests. Broad-leaf forests cover vast tracts of lowland. Higher up are the mountain forests characterized by tropical oaks. Beyond these are the colder zone forests where the temperatures are brought down by the higher elevation. And much higher still are the mossy forests.
- People change also because cultures adapt to the physical environment, adjusting the way they live to the part of the environment important to them.

Different of Groups

- Thus, the mountain regions of the Cordilleras of Northern Luzon have peoples that appear to look alike in general as the Ifugao, Bontoc, Kalinga, Ibaloy, Kankanaey, Apayao, Itneg, and Gaddang.
- In the Cagayan Valley, the adjustment of life is again different giving rise to the Ibannag, Itawis, Malaueg and Yogad.
- Influenced by the Islamic movements and provided with a base Southeast Asian culture the southwestern part of the Philippines forms another kind of grouping: the Tausug, Maranao, Maguindanao and nominally, the Sama.
- The peoples of the central and eastern Mindanao are yet to show another life style, like the Manobo, Mandaya, Mansaka, T'boli and others .

The Negrito

- An interesting group of people are the Negrito. They are widely spread in the country, who, in spite of being separated from one another in small groups, show similarities in their life style. They lived largely through food-gathering activities.
- The differences among the separate groups is due to the way they adjust their way to life to the environment where they live, and their relationships with each
- They used to speak a different language, but now they speak Austronesian languages.

How People Group Themselves

- **Family** -The basic biological unit of society is the group composed of parents and their children
- **Household.** This unit is made clear by each society and it may range from a single individual to more complex groupings made of a number of families. In some societies, a household of only one member is considered an effective and operable unit as long as this fulfills all its obligations to the society, that is, it performs all the duties an entire family is expected to do.

Kinship

- Usually, people are bound together because of **kin** or blood relationships or by marriage;
- Larger groupings are formed by the gathering of a number of related families, like a **kindred**;
- Even larger groups are formed when kindreds gather together in a single general place, that can form a grouping like a barangay or in even larger aggrupations like an ethno-linguistic group.

Other Ways of Grouping

- **Kinship:** Blood and marriage groups are also known by the way they relate themselves toward their forebears:
 - **Unilineal (one line)** groups that relate themselves to one particular parent:
 - Patrilineal (father's side)
 - Matrilineal (mother's side)
 - Bilateral (two-sided) that is both parents
 - Cognatic (recognized from both sides)
- **Leadership:** In large groupings of people a strong person can be recognized as a leader by his kin and kindred, and other related people.

Economy

- **Domestic Economy** – Early groups of people live by producing that they need in live: their own food, clothing, etc.. They were fishermen, cultivators, in swiddens, weavers, etc. They also use up all of what they produce.
- **Barter** – What little they save is exchanged with others for things they need., There is no money market.
- **Market Economy** – When money came to use, this is now used to buy goods that the family does not itself produce..

Other Ways that Organize People

- **Religion** gathers together people and makes strong the bonds that define an ethnic group. The parishes of ritual specialists are confined to specific groupings of individual households. The structure of the religion itself limits the membership. In some areas in the Cordillera, the ritual specialist will only celebrate the rituals of a particular grouping of households.
- The membership in a **meat-sharing** system that is part of the ritual feast also groups people. Outside the number of households and individuals that share the meat of animals sacrificed, membership to the community stops. Those that do not belong to any of these networks will not be part of the ethnic group.

Creativity

- Over and above merely being alive, people are creative.. Traditional peoples compose poetry and song like the *Hudhud* and *Alim* of the Ifugao, *Labaw Dunggon* of the Sulod, *Darangen* of the Islamic groups.
- Those that developed writing, like the Hanunoo Mangyan, have created poetic forms like the sophisticated *ambahan*.
- Among the art is the *okil* of the Maranao, as in the motifs of the *torogan*. The Ifugao, combine the art of sculpturing with their belief, like their the *bullol* and *kinabbigat*.
- Music, both vocal and instrumental, solo and in group is as distinctive as language, with the notes becoming ideas apart from being tones.
- Music is not separated from the dance of which there are many varieties.