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PRELIM AND MIDTERM EXAMINATIONS

Give the brief history of Philippine archeology

The Philippines are the northernmost cluster of islands within what is now considered to be Island Southeast Asia. In early stages, many major circumstances and the many chronologies linked with the sorts of artifacts and studies undertaken over the years have influenced the history of archaeology in the Philippines. Moreover, In 300 years of Spanish colonization have left an indelible mark on the Philippines. To truly understand the archaeology of the Philippines, one must consider and accept the Spanish colonization. We all know that there’s a positive and negative impact to what happened during the Spanish colonization. After that, the Filipinos have been under Christian influence for such a long period that all remembrance of pre-Spanish inhumations has disappeared, as Carl Guthe expressed it after excavating the Philippines in the 1920s. Not to mention that during Spanish colonization, many people also suffered from American colonization and have greatly impacted our country, something that still happens to this day.

What made William Scott to conclude that Maragtas is not a pre-hispanic document?

In 1968, William Henry Scott finally placed Maragtas in its proper perspective as a book of legends rather than historical fact. Scott then went over the original documents and explored archives and museums all across the world for additional documents and artifacts. After interviewing several colleagues, William Henry Scott demonstrated in his dissertation that Maragtas and the Confederation of Madya-as were stories collected and possibly manufactured by Pedro Monteclaro and published in 1907 in his book Maragtas. Scott discovered that the Maragtas Code was purely a fabrication of Guillermo Santiago-mind, Cuino's based on Monteclaro's work and published in 1938. William Henry Scott Scott successfully defended his dissertation in front of a committee of famous Filipino historians, some of whom had previously approved and promoted inaccurate historical truths about the Philippines.

Why did Scott say that the Code of Kalantiaw was a hoax?

According to Maragtas' famous epic story, there was once a mythological legal code known as "The Code of Kalantiaw." It was called after Datu Kalantiaw, the putative author, who allegedly penned it in 1433. William Scott was able to trace the origins of Kalantiaw back to a single person who did not exist in the 1400s. During Scott's dissertation, he discovered that the texts containing the Code of Kalantiaw were in reality Marco's own creation. In Marco's nearly 50-year career as a forger and fraudster, Kalantiaw became the most successful of many scams.

How does the Philippines’ geography affect the Filipino people?

**The Philippines is one of the largest archipelagos in the world. Its coastline is irregular and longer than the coastline of the United States. This unique geographic characteristic exerted a strong influence on the socio-economic life of primitive and early settlements as well as later communities in the Philippines. However, because of this unique geographic location, many Filipino people are experiencing time-consuming travel when travelling, and also it’s expensive. There’s so much road infrastructure that cannot be done since the budget is low and there's a plan to make long bridges.**

Identify and describe the culture of the indigenous people of the Philippines?

More than 500 Indigenous People communities live on the Philippines in the 7,100 islands. We all know that Indigenous people are one of the poorest and disadvantage sectors in our country. The land and natural resources on which they depend are inextricably linked to their identities, cultures, livelihoods, as well as their physical and spiritual well-being. They hold vital ancestral knowledge and expertise on how to adapt, explore, mitigate, and reduce climate and disaster risks.

How did the peopling of the Philippine archipelago come about?

The history of the Philippines is known to have begun at least 709,000 years ago as suggested by the discovery of Pleistocene stone tools and butchered animal remains associated with hominin activity. The *Homo luzonensis*, a species of archaic humans, was present on the island of Luzon at least 67,000 years ago. The earliest known modern human was from the Tabon Caves in Palawan dating about 47,000 years. For most Filipinos, the historical foundation for the peopling of the Philippines has been H. Otley Beyer’s Waves of Migration hypothesis.

What were the cultural influences brought about by the Asian traders to the ancient Filipinos?

Before Western colonization, the Philippines had two major influences: India and China. The Philippines was also influenced by other Asian countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, Japan, etc. During the trade with china, they influenced us to learn the culinary arts and before Spanish arrived, arabs influenced the island of Mindanao.

Discuss how did the teachings of Islam influence the Filipino society?

During 14th century, Islam became a dominant religion and, in the southern Philippines the Sultan of Sulu. Since in the Philippines we have Muslim and Christianity this became more conflict and Muslims influenced negative perceptions of each other among Muslims and Christians. After that, the word has been imbued with positive meanings by Philippine Muslims to convey courage, bravery, and self-determination.

How was a chieftain selected in a barangay? Should he be considered a tyrant? Why?

In pre-Spanish times, Datu had to have power in terms of strength and economic skills to be selected as a chieftain of a barangay. Datu are similar to the ones we have here in the city, the Barangay kapitan who implements peace and order, but in the year 2000, they started to cast a vote that who has the majority will become a chieftain. I don’t know if he should be considered a tyrant, but when we take a look at the picture, many people will not respect his decision if he becomes a tyrant. A chieftain should only give orders and maintain peace, not cause fear to people.

Discuss how the early Filipino communities live and interact with other islanders?

In the early stages, they only spend their lives on the water, waking every morning to some of the most wondrous surroundings on earth. And though an existence without electricity and modern amenities may appear difficult, the Tagbanua (**one of the oldest ethnic groups in the Philippines**) have adapted to make the best use of the rich resources that the ocean provides. What they usually did was trade things like rice in exchange for salt. This way, they can interact and blend with the islanders and gain their trust.

Which among the ancient Filipino traditions still exist at present? Discuss.

I think the most ancient Filipino tradition that we still practice today is the bayanihan. This kind of tradition is important because it can help to maintain the casualty of the barangay or the city and create more opportunities to interact with other people. With the help of bayanihan, we can help each other during times of crisis since our country is prone to storms, flash floods, and other natural calamities. We Filipinos are well-known for having a light-hearted spirit that is expressed through bayanihan.