

1. Do you think some of the observed characteristics of culture and practices of the early Filipinos still exist now a days? Give examples, if there is. Justify, if there is none.

Yes, first is with their lifestyle, (1) “namamahay” are those who help build their master’s house, and serve frequently as helpers when there are guests, and serve their master when the master requires them to, without compensation. Namamahay slaves still exist but they are now called “kasama”, they are now partners or laborers of a capitalist or farmer. (2)The groom contributes a dowry that he had received from his parents, while the bride does not bring anything until she inherits some from her parents. And up until now, a Filipino woman helps his husband and is not seen as a burden when they get married. To a man, marrying means getting introduced to a lifestyle that a bachelor is not accustomed with, especially in terms economy, or financially. (3) Morga said that in every island or provinces, many principals were known among the people, some being more important and having followers, which families and barrios obeyed and respected. These known individuals or families form friendship and relationships with each other and sometimes, due to differences, even wars. And today, it is pointed out as friendly relations that are common than those wars. (4)Lawlaw is the ordinary food of the natives is a very small fish which is netted, dried in the sun or air, then cooked in various ways. Now a days it is called a salted and dried sardine like tawilis of Batangas or dilis which until now is popular. (5) Among the natives, they have generally existed certain herbalists and sorcerers who have not been persecuted and restrained until they caused any particular injury or damage to people, and it was very seldom that the latter could be ascertained or even discussed, it is the witches. There was still a strong belief in the power of witches and the inquisition persecuted them. Even the very Tukang or snake-tamers, which still abound in the Philippines, were still considered witches. (6) The devil appeared to them in various forms as horrible and fearful as ferocious animals which held them in dread, making them tremble, and very often they worshipped him through images representing him, kept in caves and in private houses, where they offered him to sweet-smelling perfumes, food, and fruits, calling them Anitos. It seems they called Anito a tutelary spirit, whether of the family of whether alien to it. Now, with the new religious ideas, the Tagalogs, imbued with the zeal of the missionaries, call Anito every superstition and false cult.

