

1. What were the effects of Spanish Colonization of the Philippines?

Spain created the Philippines. It did not exist before Spanish colonization, prior to Spanish rule it was only a collection of small, undeveloped mostly stone age tribes and villages perpetually at war with one another. Some tribes were peaceful, but still lived in horror of constant terror by the many headhunters, cannibals, and slave traders, etc. Spain introduced government, peace and a national identity, civilization.. and also Christianity, and with it the idea that it is not ok to rape, rob, kill, pillage, burn raid, or eat your neighbors, just because you are stronger or have more spears. Spain modernized the Philippines from mostly Stone Age, by the end of Spain's rule Filipino society featured roads, bridges, schools, colleges, hospitals, grand ballrooms and theater. This social progress, and a growing, educated Filipino middle class, and the industrial era, can be viewed as the ultimate cause of the downfall of colonial rule.

Spain was a traditional colonial monarchy. Power, wealth and control were kept thru a system of elite titled Spanish aristocracy that ran the country with a few Filipinos included into the ruling 'class'. The ruling class gained power and wealth thru land grants, positions, and titles from the King, and in turn gave tribute and loyalty back to the King. Some Filipinos in the small middle class of merchants, soldiers, skilled services, etc. The majority of 'natives' were just left alone aside from tax and trade, so long as they did not go 'off reservation' headhunting or what not. This colonial aristocracy, like those in Mexico and elsewhere, used peons - peasants, who were like medieval European serfs, to do manual labor. These peons, like serfs, had little money or power, and a fairly short and miserable life of endless toil for the benefit of their colonial masters. We can only argue if this type of life was better or worse than village life in some of the more primitive tribes. Little effort was made to educate or uplift the masses, and this had the negative effect of instilling a 'peon' or peasant colonial mentality on the masses, who view all problems flowing from, and the responsibility of, the very few elite leaders.

2. How did the Spanish Colonial government affect the Filipinos?

Beginning with Ferdinand Magellan's arrival in the Philippines, in the 1500s, Spanish governors, colonists, and merchants imparted their culture, including their Catholicism, to many Filipinos. The Philippines remained a Spanish colony until 1898 when the U.S. defeated Spain in the Spanish-American War.

The **Spanish language** in the **Philippines** an official language of the Philippines from the beginning of Spanish rule since the times of Miguel López de Legazpi in the late 16th century, through American rule and independence, until the change of Constitution in 1973. Spanish was then redesignated an official language by a presidential decree, and remained official until a subsequent change in constitution in 1987 removed its official status.

Almost anywhere in the Philippines, Filipinos opposed Spanish imposition of sovereignty. Uprisings broke out against Spaniards and these were motivated by varied but interrelated reasons. The former chieftains who lost their power, influence and status led revolts due to personal and political dissatisfaction. Babaylans and Katalonas (native priests) rose in an attempt to regain their influence over the Christianized populace. They revolted (by way of crafts and idolatry) against Spanish missionaries who overtook their power. Still others rose up in arms due to the oppressive economic institutions (tribute, force labor, monopoly of businesses), and due to agrarian problems.

3. How did the Spanish influences affect Filipinos?

Hispanic influence on Filipino culture are customs and traditions of the Philippines which originated from three centuries of Spanish^[1] colonisation. Filipinos today speak a variety of different languages including Cebuano, Tagalog, Ilocano, Ilonggo, English and Chavacano. There are thousands of Spanish loan words in most Filipino languages. A Spanish-Based creole language called Chavacano is also spoken in communities in Mindanao (notably Zamboanga where it is the official language, as well as Davao and Cotabato), Luzón (Cavite), and Sabah in Malaysia. The Philippines, having been one of the most distant Spanish colonies, received less migration of people from Spain, compared to the colonies in Latin America. Most of the influence during the colonial period came through Mexico, rather than directly from Spain, as the Philippines was governed as a territory of New Spain. Mexican and Spanish influence is evident in many aspects of Philippine culture including religion, architecture, language, music, fashion, cooking, and traditions.

The most common languages spoken in the Philippines today are English and Filipino, which is based on Tagalog. Spanish was an official language of the country until the change of government in 1987, which led to Spanish being dropped as an official language for political reasons. The Americans embarked on a policy of dehispanicisation and urged the Filipino government to choose Tagalog and English as the official languages. There are a minority of people who still speak Spanish in public; these people are mostly of Hispanic origin. However, the government has reintroduced the teaching of Spanish into the state education system.

The name of the Philippines comes from the king of Spain Philip II. It was given by the Spanish explorer Ruy López de Villalobos who named the islands of Samar and Leyte "Las Islas Felipinas" (The Philippine Islands), during his expedition in 1543. Throughout the colonial period, the name Felipinas (Philippines) was used, and became the official name of the Philippines.

The Philippines is one of two predominantly Roman Catholic countries in Asia, the other being East Timor. About 90% of the population is Catholics. About 5% are Muslim, and about 5% practiced other religion, and those with no religion.

Hispanic influence is based on Indigenous, and European tradition. Folk dance, music, and literature have remained intact in the 21st century. These were introduced from Spain and Mexico in the 16th century, and can be regarded as largely Hispanic in constitution, which have remained in the Philippines for centuries.