

The Many Faces of Jesus in the Filipino Faith Experience



Brief History of Philippines

- 10th Century Filipinos trade with China
- 12th Century Filipinos trade with the Arabs
- 1521 Magellan reaches the Philippines and claims them for Spain
- 1565 Miguel Lopez de Legazpi leads an expedition to The Philippines and builds a fort there
- 1571 The Spaniards land in Luzon and found Manila. The Spanish set up a feudal system. Spanish friars convert the indigenous people to Christianity.
- 1762-62 The British occupy Manila
- 1898 The Philippines declare independence. However the USA plans to take over from Spain after winning a war with that country.
- 1935 The Philippines are made semi-independent
- 1942 Japan occupies the Philippines
- 1945 The Americans recapture Manila
- 1946 The Philippines become independent
- 1965 Ferdinand Marcos becomes president of The Philippines
- 1972 Marcos declares martial law
- 1980 Benigno Aquino goes into exile
- 1983 Aquino returns to the Philippines but he is shot
- 1986 Marcos is forced to flee and Cory Aquino replaces him
- 1993 The Americans leave Subic Bay

The Idea of God in the Filipino Faith Life

The Idea of God for the ancient Filipinos

Three stages of development on their knowledge of God:

- a) The sky and the earth are close to each other
- b) The sky raised its level- "the ideology of the sky as heavenly father, creator of the universe, giver of life and master of death, guardian of morality (rewards and punishes)
- c) The retirement of the creator/god/s to the highest heavens-it develop a sense of an impersonal and apersonal god

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Holy Child of Cebu
Balaang Bata sa Sugbo
Santo Niño de Cebú



The Santo Niño de Cebú is a celebrated Roman Catholic religious vested statue of the Child Jesus venerated by many Filipino Catholics who believe it to be miraculous.

Claiming to be the oldest religious image in the Philippines, the statue was originally given in 1521 as a baptismal gift by Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan via Antonio Pigafetta, who physically handed it to Lady Humamay, the principal wife of Rajah Humabon, along with a statue of the Our Lady of Guidance and a Cross.

The image merited a Papal blessing on April 28, 1965, the 400th centennial anniversary, when Pope Paul VI issued a papal bull for the Canonical Coronation and Pontifical High Mass via the papal legate to the Philippines, Cardinal Amleto Giovanni Cicognani.



The Black Nazarene of
Quiapo

Quiapo, Manila,
Philippines

31 May 1606 (from
Acapulco, Mexico)

Witness: Recollect Priests
Archbishop Basilio
Sancho de Santa Justa,
S.P.



ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS FILIPINO CATHOLIC LAITY: CALLED TO BE SAINTS... SENT FORTH AS HEROES!



Saint Lorenzo Ruiz (ca. 1600 – 29 September 1637), also known as San Lorenzo Ruiz de Manila, is the first Filipino saint venerated in the Roman Catholic Church; he is thus the protomartyr of the Philippines. He was killed for refusing to leave Japan and renounce his Roman Catholic beliefs during the persecution of Japanese Christians under the Tokugawa Shogunate in the 17th century.



Saint Pedro Calungsod -(July 21, 1654[4] – April 2, 1672), also known as Saint Peter Calungsod is a Roman Catholic young Filipino saint and was a migrant, sacristan and missionary catechist, who along with the Spanish Jesuit missionary, Diego Luis de San Vitores, suffered religious persecution and martyrdom in Guam for their missionary work in 1672.[3]

While in Guam, Calungsod preached Christianity to the Chamorro people through catechism, while baptizing infants, children and adults at the risk and expense of being persecuted and eventually murdered. Through Calungsod and San Vitores' missionary efforts, many native Chamorros converted to Roman Catholicism.

Calungsod was formally beatified on 5 March 2000 by Pope John Paul II. Calungsod was officially canonized by Pope Benedict XVI at Saint Peter's Basilica in Vatican City on 21 October 2012.[5]



Venerable Ignacia del Espíritu Santo, also known as Mother Ignacia (1 February 1663 – 10 September 1748) was a Filipino Religious Sister of the Roman Catholic Church. Known for her acts of piety and religious poverty, founded the Congregation of the Sisters of the Religious of the Virgin Mary, the first native Filipino female congregation with approved pontifical status in what is now the Republic of the Philippines.[1] Mother Ignacia del Espíritu Santo was declared Venerable by Pope Benedict XVI in 2007.

Blessed Virgin Mary in the hearts of the
Filipino Catholics

Our Lady
of Peñafrancia



Filipino's Marian Devotion: Names for Mary

1. MAMA Mary
2. Ang Mahal na Birhen

ANTHROPOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL DIMENSIONS

New Role of Woman in Society

Examination of Role of Woman in the Church and in Philippine Society

Distortion of the True Image of Woman: Need of Respect for the Filipina by the Filipino Man

The Social Dimension: No Pious Individualism in Devotion to Mary

Mary's Hymn Echoing the Prophets in Favor of the ANAWIM

Devotion to Mary in the Philippines leads to work for Social Justice