**Lesson 2: The Spanish Period**

Spanish colonization of the Philippines started in 1565 during the time of Miguel Lopez de Legazpi, the first Spanish governor-general in the Philippines. Literature started to flourish during his time. The spurt continued unabated until the Cavite Revolt in 1872.

SPANISH INFLUENCES ON THE PHILIPPINE LITERATURE

1. ALIBATA

 2. Christian Doctrine

 3. Spanish language became the literary language this time

 4. European legends and traditions

 5. Ancient literature was collected and translated to Tagalog

 6. Grammar books were printed in Filipino

 7. Religious tone

 THE FIRST BOOKS

 1.Ang Doctrina Cristiana (The Christian Doctrine

2.Nuestra Senora del Rosario

3.Libro de los Cuatro Postprimeras de Hombre

4.Ang Barlaan at Josephat

5.The Pasion

 6.Urbana at Felisa

 7.Ang mga Dalit kay Maria (Psalms for Mary)

LITERARY COMPOSITIONS

 1. Arte y Reglas de la Lengua Tagala (Art and Rules of the Tagalog language)

 2. Compendio de la Lengua Tagala (Understanding the Tagalog language)

3. Vocabulario de la Lengua Tagala (Tagalog vocabulary)

4. Vocabulario de la Lengua Pampanga (Pampango vocabulary)

5. Vocabulario de la Lengua Bisaya (Bisayan vocabulary)

 6. Arte de la Lengua Ilokana (The Art of the Ilocano language)

 7. Arte de la Lengua Bicolana (The Art of the Bicol Language)

 FOLK SONGS

 Example:

• Leron-Leron Sinta (Tagalog)

 • Pamulinawen (Iloko)

 • Dandansoy (Bisaya)

 • Sarong Banggi (Bicol)

 • Atin Cu Pung Singsing (Kapampangan)

RECREATIONAL PLAYS

There were many recreational plays performed by Filipinos during the Spanish times. Almost all of them were in poetic form.

* CENAKULO a dramatic performance of the passion and death of Christ
* ZARZUELA is the so-called father of drama, a musical comedy or melodrama three acts which death with men’s passion and emotions like love, hate, revenge, cruelty , avarice or some political problem.
* LAGAYLAY a special occasion for the pilareños of sorsogon during maytime to get together
* TIBAG a dramatic performance for the purpose of manifesting devotion for the holy cross.
* PANULUYAN a Philippine Christmas dramatic ritual narrating the holy family’s search for a place to stay in Bethlehem for Jesus Christ‘s birth through songs.
* SALUBONG dramatizes the reunion of the risen Christ and his mother.
* CARILLO is a form of dramatic entertainment performed on a moonless night during a town fiesta or on dark nights after a harvest.
* SAINETE is a short musical comedy popular during the 18th century. They were exaggerated comedy shown between acts plays and were mostly performed by characters from the lower class.
* THE MORO-MORO like the Cenaculo, is presented also on a special stage. This is performed during town fiestas to entertain the people and to remind them of their Christian religion. Example: “Prinsipe Rodante”
* KARAGATAN is a poetic vehicle of a socio- religious nature celebrated during the death of a person.
* DUPLO replaced the Karagatan. This is a poetic joust in speaking and reasoning.
* THE BALAGTASAN is a poetic joust or a contest of skills in debate on a particular topic or issue.
* THE DUNG-AW is a chant in free verse by a bereaved person or his representative beside the corpse of the dead.

AWIT

 • is in dodecasyllabic verse.

 • are fabricated stories from writers’ imagination although the setting and characters are European.

 • refers to chanting.

 Example: Florante at Laura by Francisco Balagtas

CORRIDO

• is in octosyllabic verse.

 • were usually on legends or stories from European countries like France, Spain, Italy and Greece.

• refers to narration.

 Example: Ibong Adarna by Jose de la Cruz