


B. Dance (Festival Dances)



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- Performing arts in dance involve movements of the body often accompanied by rhythm, music, and cultural expression.



- **Festival dances**


- vibrant cultural dances performed by communities to celebrate important events like harvests or religious feasts, showcasing local traditions, beliefs, and unity through colorful costumes, rhythmic movements, and percussion music.



- **Festival dances**

- reflect the culture, livelihood, history, and creativity of Filipinos.

- Some festivals highlight natural resources and local industries, not only religious devotion.

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- These dances, which can be **religious** (honoring saints) or **secular** (celebrating industries), strengthen community bonds and boost tourism by portraying a people's unique way of life.

1. ATI-ATIHAN FESTIVAL

- a vibrant, indigenous-inspired street dance in Kalibo, Aklan, honoring the Santo Niño (Child Jesus) with energetic drumming, colorful tribal costumes (often with blackened faces/bodies), and rhythmic chanting like "Hala Bira!"

ATI-ATIHAN FESTIVAL

“The Mother of All Philippine Festivals”

Origin and Place

- Kalibo, Aklan
- Celebrated every January
- One of the oldest festivals in the Philippines

Meaning and Purpose

- Originally a pagan celebration by the Ati people to honor their ancestors
- Later became a religious festival in honor of Santo Niño
- Symbolizes unity, gratitude, and devotion





2. SINULOG FESTIVAL

- a vibrant annual cultural and religious event honoring the Santo Niño (Child Jesus), featuring a unique dance ritual with forward-and-back steps mimicking a river's current ("sulog").

SINULOG FESTIVAL

Origin and Place

- Cebu City
- Celebrated every third Sunday of January

Meaning and Purpose

- Comes from the Cebuano word “sulog” meaning “like the current of the water”
- Performed in honor of the Santo Niño
- Represents the Filipinos’ conversion to Christianity





3. DINAGYANG FESTIVAL

- a religious and cultural festival held annually on the fourth Sunday of January in Iloilo City, Philippines, in honor of Santo Niño, the Holy Child, and to commemorate the historic pact between the Malay settlers and the indigenous Ati people of Panay.

DINAGYANG FESTIVAL

Origin and Place

- Iloilo City
- Celebrated every fourth weekend of January

Meaning and Purpose

- Honors the Santo Niño
- Showcases the bravery, strength, and unity of early Filipinos





4. PANAGBENGA FESTIVAL

- also called the Baguio Flower Festival
- a month-long annual flower occasion in Baguio, Philippines.
- held in February, was created as a tribute to the city's flowers and as a way to rise from devastation of the 1990 Luzon earthquake.

PANAGBENGA FESTIVAL

Origin and Place

- Baguio City, Benguet
- Celebrated every February
- “Panagbenga” is an Ibaloi term meaning “season of blooming”

Meaning and Purpose

- Created to celebrate recovery, hope, and renewal
- Honors the beauty of flowers and the Cordillera culture
- Promotes tourism and unity in the Cordillera region





5. BANGUS FESTIVAL

Origin and Place

- Dagupan City, Pangasinan
- Celebrated every April

Meaning and Purpose

- Celebrates Dagupan's main industry – Bangus (Milkfish)
- Honors the livelihood of fisherfolk and fish vendors
- Promotes local products and tourism



