Early pottery making technology in the Philippines showed use of the paddle and anvil, pottery wheel, and open-flame firing.
The Ifugao people in North Luzon built the Rice Terraces of the Philippine Cordilleras, now declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Built by hand, these terraces span eight times the length of the Great Wall of China, when placed end to end.
One of the most lasting influences of Spanish colonization in the Philippines was the spread of Christianity. Father Pedro de Valderrama, who arrived with Ferdinand Magellan in 1521, celebrated the first mass in the Philippines that same year.
Rejecting the Spanish Crown, Chieftain Lapu-Lapu and his warriors defeated Ferdinand Magellan and his better-armed men at the Battle of Mactan. With an advantage in numbers and knowledge of the local terrain, the Filipinos succeeded in killing the Portuguese captain and scattering the Spanish forces.