

**THE NEW MET: A PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE
MANILA METROPOLITAN THEATER**

THESIS

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**THE NEW MET: A PROPOSED REVIVAL OF THE MANILA
METROPOLITAN THEATER**

Undergraduate Thesis
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ABSTRACT

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The study was prepared and conducted to revive and rebrand a Philippine cultural heritage structure for the present generation that will inherit and value the treasure of Philippine history.

A new approach to the Manila Metropolitan Theater (MET) is a way of preserving and restoring cultural heritage, giving the MET a new life and value away from its previous years. Rebranding of MET will greatly influence the Philippine history, economy and tourism. The authors considered the National Building Code and National Heritage Act of the Philippines in formulating the concept. Provision of sufficient necessities due to various seasons and generations were also considered for the building complexity.

The authors had undergone research studies regarding the country's current status on tourism. They conducted interviews from the local government and site observation. The results lead the authors to adapt, preserve and revive one of the great legends in the Philippine history. They found out that the proposed new Metropolitan Theater as a center for cultural heritage is very much feasible.

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INTRODUCTION

The Philippines is an archipelago of 7,107 islands. It stretches from the south of China to the northern tip of Borneo. The country has over a hundred ethnic groups and a mixture of foreign influences which have molded a unique Filipino culture.

Before the Spanish explorers came, Indo-Malays and Chinese merchants had settled here. In 1521, the Spaniards, led by Ferdinand Magellan, discovered the islands. The Spanish *conquistadores* established a colonial government in Cebu in 1565. They transferred the seat of government to Manila in 1571 and proceeded to colonize the country. The Filipinos resisted and waged Asia's first nationalist revolution in 1896. On June 12, 1898, Emilio Aguinaldo declared the Philippines independent from Spain and proclaimed himself as president. After ruling for 333 years, the Spaniards finally left in 1898 and were replaced by the Americans who stayed for 48 years. On July 4, 1946, the Americans recognized Philippine independence.