



Republic of the Philippines
Department of Education
National Capital Region
DIVISION OF CITY SCHOOLS – MANILA
Manila Education Center Arroceros Forest Park
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Introduction to the Philosophy of Human Person

The Human Person in the Society

Week 3 Module 3

Most Essential Learning Competencies:

1. Recognize how individuals form societies and how individuals are transformed by societies;
2. Compare different forms of societies and individualities (e.g., Agrarian, industrial, and virtual); and
3. Explain how human relations are transformed by social systems.



HOW TO USE THIS MODULE

Before starting the module, I want you to set aside other **tasks** that will disturb you while enjoying the lessons. Read the simple instructions below to successfully enjoy the objectives of this kit. *Have fun!*

1. Follow carefully all the contents and instructions indicated in every page of this module.
2. *Write on your notebook the concepts about the lessons. **Writing enhances learning** that is important to develop and keep in mind.*
3. Perform all the provided activities in the module.
4. Let your facilitator/guardian assess your answers using the answer key card.
5. Analyze conceptually the posttest and apply what you have learned.
6. Enjoy studying!



PARTS OF THE MODULE

- **Expectations** - These are what you will be able to know after completing the lessons in the module.
- **Pre-test** - This will measure your prior knowledge and the concepts to be mastered throughout the lesson.
- **Looking Back to your Lesson** - This section will measure what learnings and skills did you understand from the previous lesson.
- **Brief Introduction** - This section will give you an overview of the lesson.
- **Discussion** - This section provides a short discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.
- **Activities** - This is a set of activities you will perform with a partner.
- **Remember** - This section summarizes the concepts and applications of the lessons.
- **Check your understanding** - It will verify how you learned from the lesson.
- **Post-test** - This will measure how much you have learned from the entire module.



EXPECTATIONS

The module will help you learn the **roles and responsibilities of the human person in the society** from the earliest time up to the present and how things change, develop and nurture.

Specifically, this module will help you to:

- explain the roles and responsibilities of the human person in the society;
- appreciate and recognize the development of the human roles and responsibilities in the society; and
- develop a timeline of development of roles and responsibilities of the human person in the society using graphic organizer.



PRETEST

*Let us start your journey in learning more on **roles and responsibilities of the human person in the society**. But before anything else, I know you are more than ready and excited in answering our **Pretest**. Cheer up! Let's go!*

A. Directions: Multiple Choice. Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. This is a way of taking care of the animals by means of breeding and reproduction.
 - a. Alienation
 - b. Domestication
 - c. Gathering
 - d. Hunting
2. James told us that his grandparents were products of a society that deals with the importance of owning a land. Which among the forms of society where James' grandparents live?
 - a. Agricultural
 - b. Feudal
 - c. Horticulture
 - d. Industrial
3. The Western countries are known to be the pioneer of industrial revolution, meanwhile, the Philippines is known for _____.
 - a. Agricultural
 - b. Horticulture
 - c. Industrial
 - d. Post Industrial
4. Which among the forms of society deals with the use of specialized machinery for the mass production of goods and services?
 - a. Horticulture
 - b. Hunting and Gathering
 - c. Industrial
 - d. Post Industrial

5. Marico is a seasoned historian who loves to tell stories about the significant exit of agricultural society after the emergence of technology which eventually led to another form of society. Which among the forms of society does Marico refer to?
- a. Horticulture
 - b. Hunting and Gathering
 - c. Industrial
 - d. Post Industrial

Great, you finished answering the questions. You may request your facilitator to check your work. Congratulations and keep on learning!



LOOKING BACK TO YOUR LESSON

Connect the Picture!

This activity aims to recall the previous topic that has something to do with human relationships from one another as part of the human development of minds and social skills.

Directions: To prove your understanding of the past lesson, you should be ready to accomplish this task. Analyze the word associated or common about the pictures and write your reflection about it. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.





BRIEF INTRODUCTION

The roles and responsibilities of the human person in the society have drastically changed from time to time. Developments and unending desires had led to a significant change based on the new demands of the society.

The Human Person in the Society plays a vital role in promoting the universal idea that humans have roles and responsibilities in their respective community and in the society as a whole.

In the previous lesson, Intersubjectivity taught us how to value the human person as human and not because of their roles, responsibilities, and capabilities. To learn more about the topic, come with me and let us start the journey!

DISCUSSIONS

Lesson 1

The Human Person in the Society

Society

Society is a word that deals with a set of organized groups of people occupying a specific territory with common or shared attitudes, religion, culture, beliefs, and norms. The meaning itself is also associated with the word SOCIAL, where people are bound to be interconnected. People are the most critical component of society because, without them, society will not exist. Since society is composed of human persons; thus, social statuses and classes also exist or known as the Social Stratification, where levels of power, prestige, and subsistence vary from one class to another.

A human person by nature exists to relate and to socialize. From the beginning of his or her childhood to adulthood days, they are expected to bond and to live with other human persons. As he or she gets older, friendship and companionship are being built to create such an extended group of friends and create his/her circle outside his/her own immediate family. Also, they start to recognize authorities aside from their own home and family members.

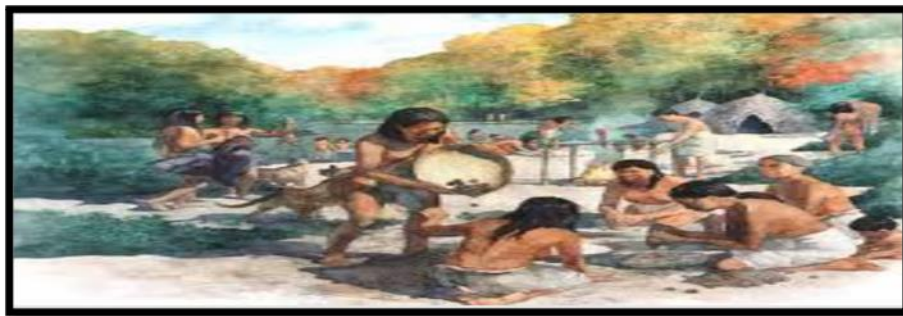
The developments of companionship and alliances are factors as to why society is being formed. Their frequent interactions with one another served as one of the most fundamental elements in building a society of human person. For philosophers, they believed that the product of human actions and interactions is the gateway to pursuing one common goal, which is commonly under society's definition.

Forms of Societies (Abella, 2016)

Humans' unending demands and needs led to the discovery and formation of societies where people tend to strive hard for their survival. Before the emergence of the industrial revolution and the existence of post-modernism, the following were the forms of societies.

Hunting and Gathering

It is recognized and known as the earliest and simplest form of society (Abella, 2016). This is typically known as a small form of a society composed of relatives and family members. People at that time were called **nomadic** because they spent most of their time transferring from one place to another to search for available foods and temporary shelter. In this simplest and earliest form of society, the level of power and prestige within the people were the same, for they treat one another equally; hence, the division of labor is not clearly defined. The decision does not solely come from one person but mainly arrived at through the majority's decision or consensus. Thus, researchers often called this society as proponents of *egalitarianism* for they generally characterized the concept that all people are equal in the most fundamental worth and value of moral status.



(Photo from: <https://historyofeating.org/hunter-and-gatherer-society/>)

Pastoral Society

This type of society is generally known for its domestication of animals for food security. Unlike the nomadic people in hunting and gathering (where they are often transferring from one place to another), the people in pastoral society stayed longer for they were taking care of their animals. In

fact, the number of people in this type of society is larger than hunting and gathering. Thus, the barter system was commonly used at that time to trade foods and surplus resources from other communities. During that time, the emergence of specialized skills and tasks in the community had started and developed.



(Photo from: <http://www.mieliestronk.com/khoisan.html>)

Horticulture Society

A horticulture society is a type of society where people are primarily engaged in the small scale of cultivation of fruits, plants, vegetables, and the learned practice from Pastoral Society, which is called *domestication of animals*. However, if Pastoral Community stays longer in their respective communities, the horticulture people are also known as semi-nomadic, for they stay longer as long as the resources were available but once depleted, they will transfer to another place. In this type of society, people are classified based on their roles and responsibilities as given to them to perform their duties. Since they were family and clan-oriented, the division of labor was highly practiced where men were asked to hunt foods while women were commonly asked to do most of the domestic works at home. Since the task is clearly defined, it means that they also practiced the reservation of food and barter system.



(Photo from: <https://www.sutori.com/item/10-000-years-ago-agricultural-revolution-27ee>)

Agrarian or Agricultural Society

This type of society is generally known for the evolution of pastoral and horticulture communities. The learned practices and ideas from the earlier form of society had led to the long-term cultivation of available resources for a larger scale of communities. The agricultural society is typically characterized by the involvement of technology as a tool to aid in farming. However, the emergence of technology in farming was also considered as one of the many factors of the immediate increase of population.

In relation to one of the philosophical views known as **Anthropocentrism**, humans are considered to be the catalyst or the most valuable living organisms in the world. Thus, as technological advances progress, the rise of the human population is normal as they embrace the superiority feeling that nobody can stop them from multiplying since the food and resources are always available.



(Photo from: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/slavery-sociology/Slavery-in-the-Americas>)

Feudal Society

In this form of society, feudalism deals with the importance of owning a particular land. In fact, this was started in Western Europe, especially during the Medieval Period, where rival kingdoms were engaged in war because of the available resources. Land symbolizes power, authority, and territory. The more land a Kingdom owns, the more power they have over the people.

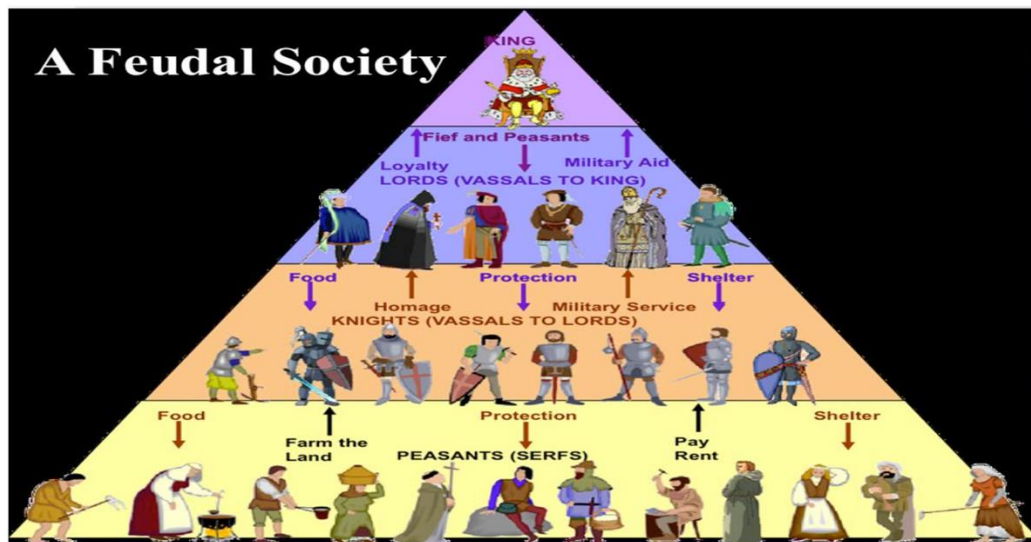
The rulers grant the piece of land to their loyal servants, which they are allowed to manage and cultivate. This kind of system is also known as an *Encomienda* when talking about Spanish rules. The agrarian and feudal society led to the idea of valuing human and social relations within the family members and other families in the community.

The feudal society is typically composed of lords, vassals, and peasants. The lords were highly dependent on their loyal vassals to provide them with available resources; the vassals were dependent on their peasants to provide them food; and

the peasants were highly dependent on the lords and vassals for protection. This kind of system brought too much consciousness among people on how to be mindful of their class or hierarchy.

During this period, the term Feudalism from Feudal Society is one of the well-known philosophical systems used in governing society. It was indeed the most powerful social system in Medieval Europe wherein the nobility controlled the lands from the Crown for military protection. The vassals were considered tenants of the nobles, while the peasants were forced and expected to live on their lord's land and give him homage, labor, and a share of the produce, notionally in exchange for military services (Abella, 2016)

The feudal society and its governing system can be under the idea of Absolutism, where all powers and orders must come from the King. With this, the ordinary citizen or people were bound to perform the duties being asked from them with a minimal chance of being promoted because the level, power, and prestige were not really earned but given based on their family roots.



(photo from: <https://slideplayer.com/>)

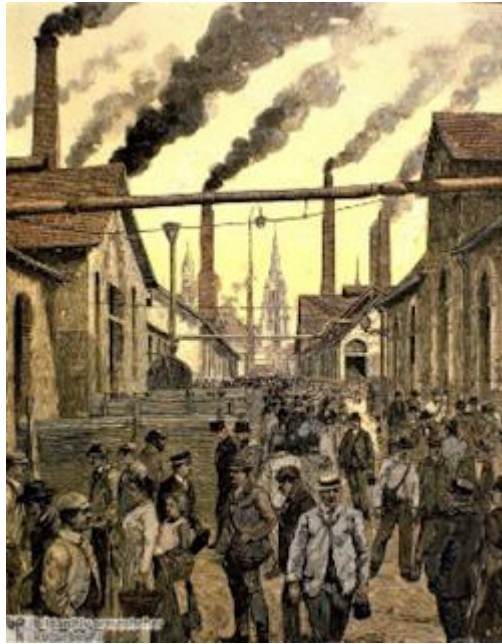
Industrial Society

This form of society is known for being the “game-changer.” In an agricultural community, the emergence of necessary technology for farming was manifested and capitalized. During this time, the industrial society was focused on specialized machinery in the production of goods and services.

These advances in science and technology in the late 18th century resulted in the well-known Industrial Revolution, which gave birth to the new ways of faster production and industrial methods. The innovation to the land, water, and air transportations resulted in more closed trades and commerce. Thus, it leads to better living conditions. However, the gap which has to be bridged became wider

because of the inequalities and selected opportunities to the rich over the poor. Capitalism is very evident in the industrial revolution.

The rise of the industrial society symbolizes the unending needs and desires of humans for innovation. Unfortunately, this served as one of the reasons why agricultural community started to diminish. Farmlands were converted to villages, and people in the mountain began living in the cities beyond factual reasons of why the environment suffers. As Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs is concern, human needs are unending. Thus, these technological advances lessen the roles of humans in the economy.



(Photo from: <https://regininha-atividadesescolares.blogspot.com/2016/04/etapas-do-capitalismo.html>)

Post-Industrial Society

The Post-Industrial Society is also known as the Virtual Society. If Industrial Society was the main reason for the significant departure of agricultural life, the post-industrial served as the ultimate threat of lessening the human workforce's value in exchanged for highly advanced technology and robotics. As they said, "what humans can do, robots can do better."

The meaningful change, growth, and developments of these various forms of societies highlighted the human social relationship's unending complexity. From language to government, these changes and innovations were evident. The exchanged culture was also highlighted between the highly developed and developing countries. Communication is one click away; information is accessible to all, and world related updates are influential and open to all.

The post-industrial society brought these incredible technological advances that human minds cannot even process how these became possible. However, these

changes also diminished the role of human participation, especially in labor works in the agricultural society.



(photo from: <http://oul.su.edu.ph/course>)

The development of each form of society meaningfully contributed to the development of people's way of thinking, changing values and societal norms reflected to the influences of changing society (Robinson, 2016). Scientifically, limited or undiscovered nutrition from hunting to feudal society may have hindered the significant driver on the development of human minds. Each form of society has its contributing factors to these developments; human roles became much clearer and liberating than before. The orders and laws are one of the manifestations of human development that reflects and symbolizes the need to address societal demands.

Émile Durkheim's Functionalism believed that society was more significant than the sum of its parts. He reiterated and proved that each behavior was not the same as collective behavior. (Retrieved from <https://plato.stanford.edu/>). This only means that people in each form of society are different from one another yet interconnected to each one's development. Post-modernism society's rise served as a gentle reminder that human minds will not stop evolving and advancing through times. There will always be another society to rise sooner than what people expect. Thus, the idea of being rational humans would depend on the society they belong to.



ACTIVITIES

Activity 1.1 Factual Analysis

Objective: Analyze the factual changes in the forms of society.

Directions:

1. Read and analyze the concept given below and answer the questions that follow on a separate sheet of paper.

Society enables people to become a better or worse person. At the end of the day, with all the acquired information, beliefs, and norms, it will highly depend on the person on how he/she will analyze things. Politics, economics, and environment are the main concern of all these changes in the society which also led to take away of the fact that mental health is also vital.

With the changes in the form of society, what else do you see in the near future considering the unending needs, wants, and desires of a human person?

Critical Thinking Questions:

1. Do you agree with the statement that society enables people to become a better or worse person? Why?

2. Do you believe that the changes in the form of society affects the mental health of a human person? Why?

3. If you were to choose, which form of society do you think people can live best? Why?

Activity 1.2. Completing Statements

Objective: Supply the appropriate concept in relation to the form of society.

Directions: Complete the following statements below by supplying the most appropriate information needed to summarize the concepts discussed in this module.

1. Hunting and Gathering Society focuses on

2. Pastoral Society is characterized by

3. Horticulture Society primarily engaged with

4. Agrarian is a further evolution of

5. Feudal Society is typically composed of



CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Name _____

Grade and Section _____

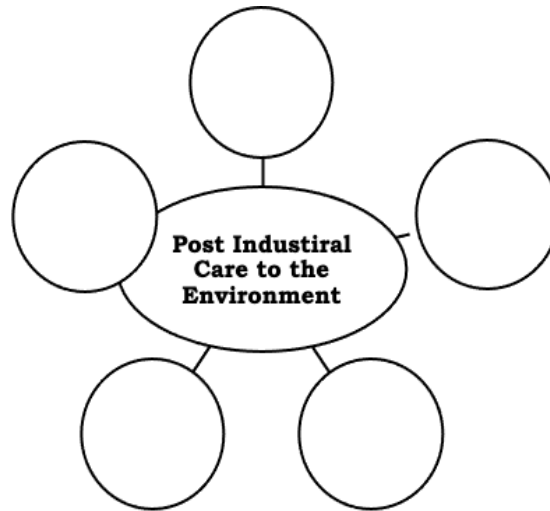
School: _____ Date: _____

Subj. Teacher: _____

THERE'S ONE WAY BUT UP, TOGETHER WE MAKE EVERYONE BETTER!

Change is constant and inevitable, it happens always. Our Society is continuously developing through the help of the technology and, of course, the creativity of the people's minds. Without their unending desires and needs, all these developments were not possible. These are the applications of their powerful and creative mind. Technologies made the condition of people's lives better and faster. However, it also led to environmental destruction. Nature suffers the most from people without them realizing that they will die when it gives up. That is a fact that technology nor our inventions cannot save us.

Directions: Give the possible steps and ways on how to positively capitalize the developments in the society while taking care of the environment. Use the provided graphic organizer and answer the questions that follow.



Critical Thinking Questions:

1. What do you feel after accomplishing this activity?
2. How did you arrive with these answers?
3. What is your realization after doing this activity?
4. Do you think people follow these steps?



REMEMBER

- **Agriculture** is the science of cultivating soil, plants, crops and livestock.
- **Anthropocentrism** is a philosophical view wherein humans considered themselves as the catalyst or most important living organism in the world.
- **Domestication** is the way of taking care of the animals by humans by observing selected breeding for reproduction.
- **Egalitarianism** is a system where all people receive the same and equal treatments or rights.
- **Feudal Lord** refers to the rulers who own the land.
- **Industrial Society** is a technologically driven society for mass production and designed to support for faster and convenient economical activities.
- **Nomadic** are people with no permanent address as they transfer from one place to another in search for available resources.
- **Peasants** are bound to serve by producing goods and services and are known as the lowest people in the class or hierarchy.
- **Post-Industrial** is a society driven using a higher and advanced technology for better and precise economic activities.
- **Vassal** is the group of free men taking care of a particular land granted by the Lords to whom they pay homage and swore fealty.



POST TEST

Directions: Multiple Choice. Choose the letter of the best answer. Write the chosen letter on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Miguel is known as the best breeder and producer of livestock in his town where he took care of animals to be the best available food in the market. Which among the following traditional activity where Miguel's work falls under to?
 - a. Alienation
 - b. Domestication
 - c. Gathering
 - d. Hunting
2. Shey shared a story of her grandparents about the importance of owning a land during their time. Which among the form of society where Shey's grandparents is referring to?
 - a. Agricultural
 - b. Feudal
 - c. Horticulture
 - d. Industrial
3. Ara told us that Western Countries are known to be the pioneer of Industrial revolution. She is a pure Filipino by blood but was born and raised in Europe. Can you help Ara be informed of what her country (Philippines) is known for?
 - a. Agricultural
 - b. Horticulture
 - c. Industrial
 - d. Post Industrial
4. Rose is still looking for an answer of which form of society deals with the use of specialized machinery for the mass production of goods and services. Can you help Rose look for the real answer?
 - a. Horticulture
 - b. Hunting and Gathering
 - c. Industrial
 - d. Post Industrial
5. Natashia is an Environmental Advocate, she kept on telling us about the significant exit of agriculture after the emergence of technology. Which among the forms of societies does Natashia refer to?
 - a. Horticulture
 - b. Hunting and Gathering
 - c. Industrial
 - d. Post Industrial

B. ESSAY

Directions: Answer the following questions based on your understanding.

1. Why do person and society have a very dynamic relationship in which one cannot exist without the other? Explain.

2. What are the pros and cons of industrial revolution? Explain.

3. Which of the two is more influential? Society or People? Why?

C. Graphic Organizer

Directions: Develop a graphic organizer that shows a timeline of the developments of forms of society from Hunting and Gathering to Post Industrial Society. Make sure to include the most important factors in each development.

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REFLECTIVE LEARNING SHEET

Name _____

Grade and Section _____

School: _____ Date: _____

Subj. Teacher: _____

Quarter: 2

Module No.: 3

Week No.: 3

MELC: Explain how human relations are transformed by social systems.

Objective: To identify the role of the human person in the changing societies

Topic: Forms of Societies

Journal Entry

Directions: Read and analyze each question. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. Industrial Revolution tends to promote the massive usage of technology in producing goods and services. As an agent of change, what is the best thing to do to protect the environment?
2. How do the developments and changes in the forms of societies impact human lives? What are the positive and negative impacts?
3. Do you believe that society influences our development as a human person? Why? How?



ANSWER KEY

PRETEST	POSTTEST
1. B	1. B
2. A	2. A
3. A	3. A
4. D	4. D
5. C	5. C

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