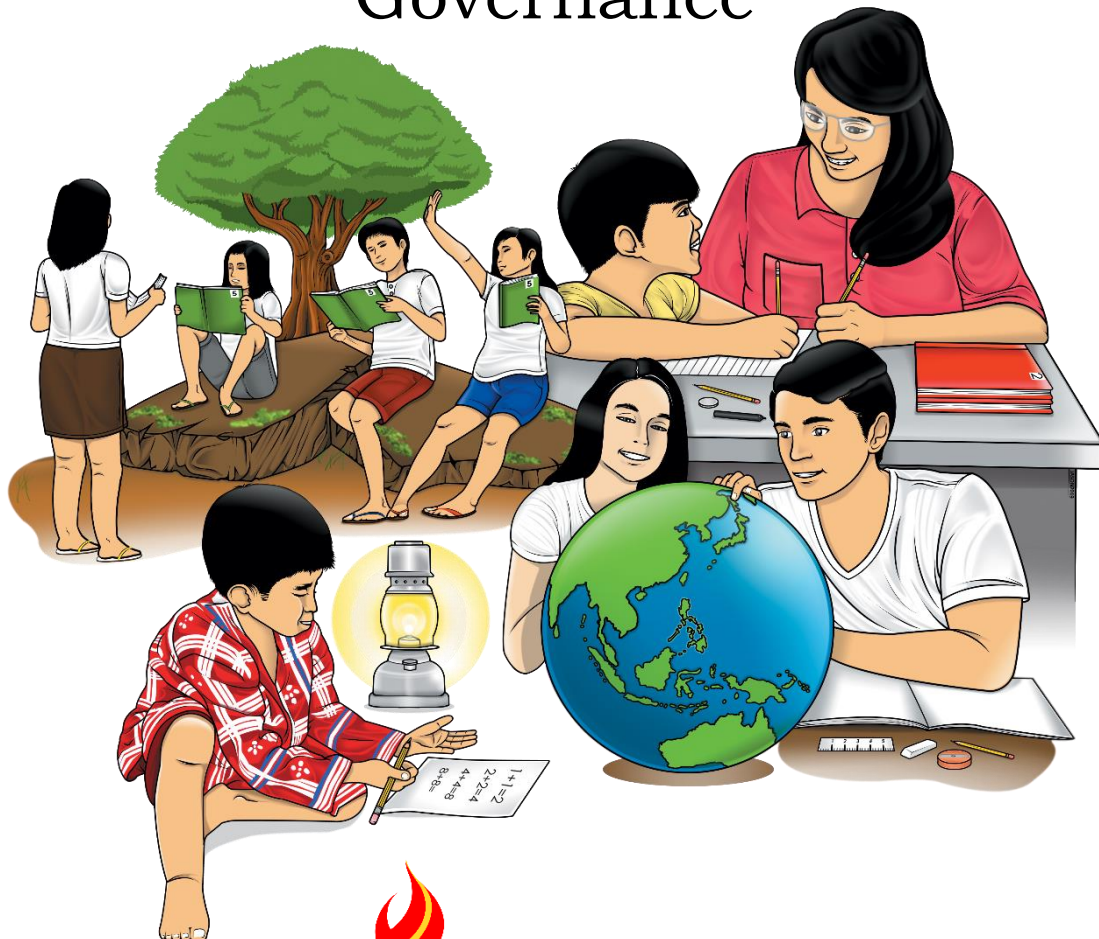


Philippine Politics and Governance

Quarter 1 – Module 5:
Evolution of Philippine Politics and
Governance



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Nicolas T. Capulong, PhD, CESO V
Ronelo Al K. Firmo, PhD, CESO V
Librada M. Rubio, PhD

Development Team of the Module

Writers:	Anna Maria G. Mejia Christian C. Linsangan Rochelle G. Tuliao
Content Editors:	Angelica M. Burayag, PhD Erwin C. Pagtalunan
Reviewers:	Eva Fe F. Taclibon, PhD Sergio B. Gonzales
Language Editor:	Ann Christian A. Francisco
Illustration/ Layout Editor:	Bryan Balintec
Illustrator:	Neil John L. Supan
Layout Artist:	Ric Jayson M. Santos
Management Team:	Nicolas T. Capulong, PhD, CESO V Librada M. Rubio, PhD Angelica M. Burayag, PhD Ma. Editha R. Caparas, EdD Nestor P. Nuesca, EdD Marie Ann C. Ligsay, PhD Jayne M. Garcia, EdD Beverly T. Mangulabnan, PhD Eva Fe F. Taclibon, PhD

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Office Address: Matalino St., D.M. Government Center, Maimpis, City of San Fernando

Telefax: (045) 598-8580 to 89

E-mail Address: region3@deped.gov.ph

Philippine Politics and Governance

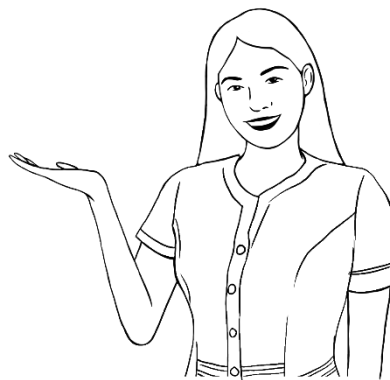
Quarter 1 – Module 5:
Evolution of Philippine Politics and
Governance

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Philippine Politics and Governance – Senior High School Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Evolution of Philippine Politics and Governance!

This module was designed, developed and reviewed to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.



This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

Welcome to the Philippine Politics and Governance – Senior High School Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Evolution of Philippine Politics and Governance!

The hand is one of the most symbolized part of the human body. It is often used to depict skill, action and purpose. Through our hands we may learn, create and accomplish. Hence, the hand in this learning resource signifies that you as a learner is capable and empowered to successfully achieve the relevant competencies and skills at your own pace and time. Your academic success lies in your own hands!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:



What I Need to Know

This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.



What I Know

This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.



What's In

This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.



What's New

In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways such as a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.



What is It

This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.



What's More

This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.



What I Have Learned

This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.



What I Can Do

This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.



Assessment

This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.



Additional Activities

In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned. This also tends retention of learned concepts.



Answer Key

This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!



What I Need to Know

This module introduces you the discussion on Spanish, American colonial rule and Japanese occupation and their impact on the country's democracy, examines the presidency on the Third Republic and President Marcos' dictatorial rule in the Philippines and focuses on the achievement of the administration of the Fifth Republic. At the end of the module, you will be able to appreciate and value the efforts done by Filipinos to achieve independence from colonial rulers and reflect in your daily life the essence of EDSA revolution in connection to the present situation of Philippine politics and governance.

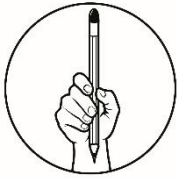


The module is divided into two lessons, namely:

- Lesson 1 – The Spanish to Japanese Colonial Period
- Lesson 2 – The Third to Fifth Republic of the Philippines

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. analyze the evolution of Philippine Politics and Governance.



What I Know

TRUE OR FALSE. The following are statements about the evolution of Philippine Politics and Governance. On your answer sheet, write **TRUE** if the sentence is correct, write **FALSE** otherwise.

1. Biak-na-Bato Republic was established by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo on November 1, 1897.
2. It was the Americans who introduced democracy in the Philippines.
3. Manuel L. Quezon won as the President of the Philippine Commonwealth.
4. The two types of local government units created by the Spaniards were the alcadia and the corregimiento.
5. Fidel Ramos served the longest time as President of the Philippines
6. Joseph Estrada gained support in the election for his promise to begin a pro-poor administration.
7. People Power Revolution II ended Marcos' dictatorial rule.
8. Elections in the Philippines was introduced by the Spaniards.
9. The Katipunan was a secret society that led the revolution on August 26, 1896.
10. The First Philippine Republic also known as Malolos Republic was the first republic in Asia.
11. The central government of the Katipunan, headed by Andres Bonifacio was vested in a Supreme Council.
12. There were three governments established during the American colonial period.
13. Spain established a military government in the Philippines that was composed of a national government and the local governments that administered provinces, cities, towns and municipalities.
14. The Magsaysay administration campaigned for the citizens' support in patronizing Filipino products and services, and implemented import and currency controls favorable for Filipino industries.
15. The world's attention was on the Philippines after it successfully overthrew almost a decade of authoritarian rule through a peaceful demonstration known as the EDSA People's Power Revolution.

Lesson 1

Spanish to Japanese Colonial Period



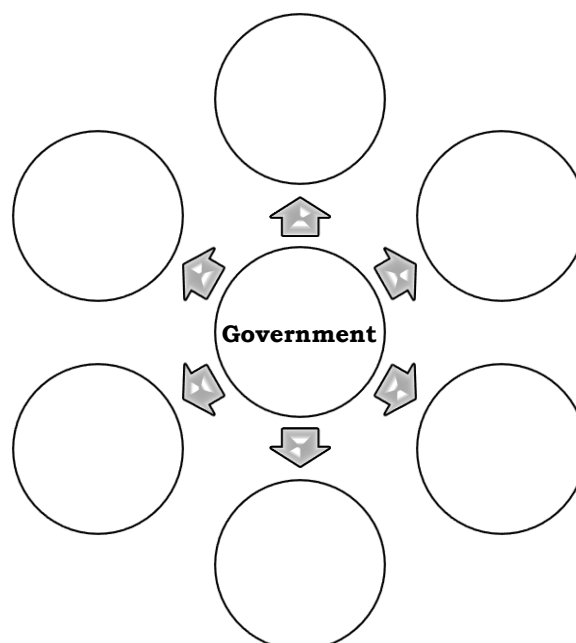
What's In

You learned in Module 4 the basic concepts of states and nation, essential elements of the state, forms of globalization and the relationship among nations and states in the context of globalization. Globalization is a continuous action by which strong relationship in different parts of the world are increased. The phenomenon by which people around the world are interconnected through digital innovation, promote fast improvement of many technologies, global economic growth, led to an intense expansion in trade and industry, intensified political power and cultural development.



What's New

I. Complete the concept map below. Write descriptions or related concepts around the topic **government**. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.



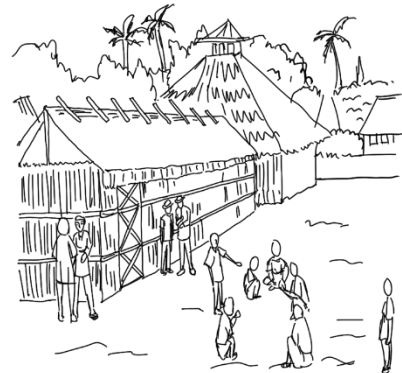
II. Based on the concept map that you accomplished, explain the meaning of government.



What is It

Pre-Spanish Government

As stated by Buenaflor (2016), the Philippines was occupied by people from nearby islands and form themselves into barangay. He mentions that the barangay was the local government unit headed by a Rajah or Datu. Maginoos who act as the Council of Elders assisted the Datu in implementing rules pass judgment and penalties to maintain peace and order.



The Spanish Government until the Japanese Military Administration

To learn more about the evolution of Philippine politics and government, read the explanations below from Agoncillo (2012), Garcia (2015) and Buenaflor (2016).

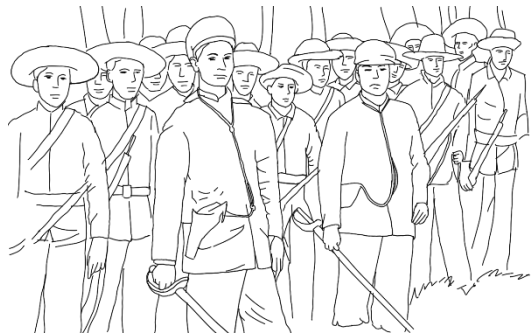
The Spanish Government

According to Agoncillo (2012), Spain established a centralized colonial government in the Philippines that was composed of a national government and the local governments that administered provinces, cities, towns and municipalities. He further mentions that the governor general, as the King's representative and the highest-ranking official in the Philippines exercised certain legislative powers: he issued proclamations to facilitate the implementation of laws.

On the setting of local government, Agoncillo (2012) states that the Spaniards created local government units to facilitate the country's administration. The two types of local government units were the *alcadia* and the *corregimiento*. The *alcadia*, led by the *alcalde mayor*, governed the provinces that had been fully controlled by the Spaniards. According to Garcia (2015), the *corregimiento*, headed by the *corregidor*, governed the provinces that were not yet entirely under Spanish control). The *alcalde mayores* represented the Spanish king and the governor general in their respective provinces. Each province was divided into several towns or *pueblos* headed by *Gobernadorcillos*, whose main concerns were efficient governance and tax collection. (Agoncillo 2012)

The Katipunan Government

Agoncillo (2012) narrates that the Katipunan was a secret society that led the revolution on August 26, 1896. It was organized by Andres Bonifacio with a structure that has a central government vested in a Supreme Council. Referring to the other aspects of Katipunan structure, Garcia (2015) mentions that in each province there was Provincial Council; in each town a Popular Council; and the Judicial Power was exercised by a Judicial Council. The Katipunan was replaced by another government whose officials headed by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo as President were elected in Tejeros Convention on March 22, 1897. (Agoncillo 2012)



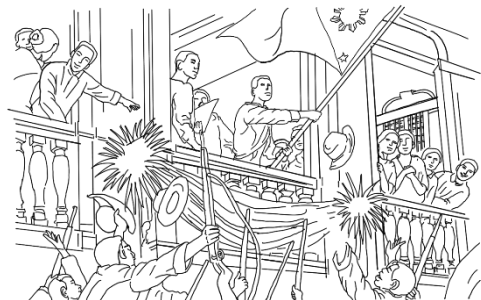
Biak-na-Bato Republic

On November 1, 1897, a republic was established by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo in Biak-na-Bato (now San Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacan) through the Biak-na-Bato Constitution. (Garcia 2015)

Biak-na-Bato Republic declared that the aim of the revolution was the “separation of the Philippines from the Spanish monarchy and their formation into an independent state”. The Biak-na-Bato Republic lasted up to December 15, 1897 with conclusion of the “Pact of Biak-na-Bato”-a peace agreement between the Spanish Government and the revolutionary forces. (Agoncillo 2012)

Emilio Aguinaldo's Dictatorial Government

The “Pact of Biak-na-Bato” failed and Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo returned to the Philippines and resumed the fighting against the Spaniards. With military victories under his leadership, according to Agoncillo (2012), Aguinaldo decided that it was time to establish a Filipino government. He formed the Dictatorial Government on May 24, 1898. The most important achievements of



Dictatorial Government were the Proclamation of the Philippine Independence in Kawit, Cavite on June 12, 1898 and the reorganizations of local governments. (Agoncillo 2012)

First Philippine Republic

A Congress was convened in January 1899 in Barasoain Church and through the Malolos Constitution, inaugurated the First Philippine Republic- the first Asian democracy to be established during the Philippine Revolution that ended the more than 300 years of Spanish colonial rule in the Islands. (Agoncillo 2012)

The American Colonial Period

Three kinds of government were created during the American Occupational Period: (1) military government; (2) civil government; and (3) commonwealth government. (Buenaflor 2016). Agoncillo (2012), Garcia (2015) and Buenaflor (2016) further explains the following:

- **American Military Government**

According to Buenaflor (2016), the American military rule in the Philippines began on April 4, 1898. Garcia (2015) explains that under this setting, the President of the United States had the power to establish a military government in the Philippines, as Commander-in-Chief of all Armed Forces of the United States. His authority was delegated to the military governor who exercised all powers of the government as long as the war lasted (Garcia 2015). First was Wesley Merritt, the second was General Elwell Otis and the third and last was Major General Arthur MacArthur (Buenaflor 2016).



- **Civil Government**

Pursuant to the so-called Spooner Amendment (on the Army appropriation act passed in the US Congress on March 3, 1901) which ended the military regime in the Philippines, the Civil Government was inaugurated in Manila on July 4, 1901 (Garcia 2015). The position of the Civil Governor was created on October 29, 1901 and exercised Legislative powers. He remained as President of Philippine Commission, the sole law-making body of the government from 1901 to 1907 (Agoncillo 2012).

From 1907 to 1916, the Philippine Commission acted as the upper house of the Legislative branch with the Philippine Assembly serving as the lower house. After the passage of the Spooner Law in 1916, these two bodies gave way to the Philippine Legislature. The Philippines was represented in the United States by two Resident Commissioners who were elected the Philippine Legislature (Garcia 2015).

- **The Commonwealth Government**

The next chapter on the political development of the country was the establishment of the Commonwealth government of the Philippines. Agoncillo (2012), Garcia (2015) and Buenaflor (2016) explains that in pursuant to an act of United States Congress on March 24, 1934, commonly known was the Tydings Mc Duffie Law, the law provided for a transition period of ten years during which the Philippine Commonwealth would operate and at the expiration of the said period on July 4, 1946, the independence of the Philippines would be proclaimed and established.



The Commonwealth Government of the Philippines was inaugurated on November 15, 1935, following the first national election held on September 12, 1935 under the 1935 Constitution. Manuel L. Quezon and Sergio Osmeña, won as President and Vice President respectively. (Agoncillo 2012)

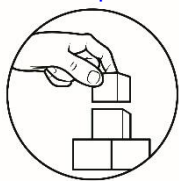
The Japanese Military Administration

It was established in Manila on January 3, 1942, one day after its occupation by the Japanese forces. Under a proclamation issued by the Japanese High Command, the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines was declared terminated. (Buenaflor 2016)

According to Buenaflor (2016), civil government known as the Philippine Executive Commission composed of Filipinos was organized by the Japanese with Jorge B. Vargas

as chairman of the said commission. The Commission exercised both the executive and legislative powers. Buenaflor 2016) clarifies that the laws enacted were, however, subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces. The Judiciary continued in the same form as it was under the Commonwealth although it functioned without the independence which it had traditionally enjoyed (Buenaflor 2016). In this government, Jose P. Laurel became the President of the second Philippine Republic on October 14, 1943 (Agoncillo 2012).





What's More

ACTIVITY 1

WORD HUNT. Find and encircle the hidden words. Answers are about the evolution of Philippine Politics and Governance. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

N	A	C	E	D	S	A	R	E	V	O	L	U	T	I	O	N	G	A
S	C	O	H	O	P	T	C	C	B	A	R	G	N	G	E	Y	U	M
G	O	A	U	T	H	O	R	I	T	A	R	I	A	N	I	S	M	E
T	L	D	F	E	Y	R	T	V	A	C	H	F	P	G	R	A	C	R
D	O	N	S	S	P	A	N	I	A	R	D	S	D	B	I	N	O	I
D	N	I	J	O	N	E	S	L	A	W	Y	H	B	Y	N	N	M	C
E	I	A	I	Y	R	H	K	G	B	N	M	D	A	D	H	J	M	A
M	A	L	O	L	O	S	C	O	N	S	T	I	T	U	T	I	O	N
O	L	R	J	D	H	Y	J	V	Y	E	K	L	A	T	S	U	N	R
C	R	U	F	A	T	Y	Y	E	K	T	P	U	S	E	U	E	W	E
R	U	L	C	T	A	T	O	R	S	H	I	P	M	R	I	S	E	G
A	L	E	I	E	U	I	Y	N	Y	Y	H	I	I	T	H	T	A	I
C	E	P	A	E	B	L	O	M	I	O	O	J	L	E	U	R	L	M
Y	Y	X	J	A	P	A	N	E	S	R	E	G	I	M	E	A	T	E
H	D	R	F	B	N	M	J	N	S	T	I	Y	T	T	O	D	H	U
U	A	W	E	T	G	H	H	T	T	H	E	Y	A	E	N	A	N	L
I	G	O	V	E	R	N	O	R	G	E	N	E	R	A	L	J	H	R

1. _____
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15. _____

ACTIVITY 2

Data Retrieval Chart. Identify the major key features of the following governments listed in the first column. Write your answers in the second column.

Use another sheet of paper for your answer.

Government	Key Features
1. Pre- Spanish Government	
2. Spanish Government	
3. Biak-na-Bato Republic	
4. Katipunan Government	
5. Emilio Aguinaldo's Dictatorial Government	
6. First Philippine Republic	
7. American Military Government	
8. Civil Government	
9. Commonwealth Government	
10. Japanese Military Administration	



What I Have Learned



Answer the following questions. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

1. What are the significant contributions of the Spaniards, Americans and Japanese in the development of Philippine politics and governance?

2. Why is it important to know the democratic institutions and processes contributed by these colonial rulers? Justify your answer.



What I Can Do

Make a campaign statement or slogan that promotes the importance or value of democracy in the society. Write your output on a separate sheet of paper. Your slogan will be checked using the criteria below.

Content	-	15 points
Relevance to Theme	-	15 points
Originality	-	10 points
Structure	-	<u>10 points</u>
Total	-	50 points



Lesson 2

The Third to Fifth Republic of the Philippines



What's In

You learned in Lesson 1 the evolution of Philippine government and governance from Pre-Spanish to Japanese Colonial rule. In this lesson, your journey about the history of government and politics in the Philippines will continue. According to Mendoza and Melegrito (2016), the Philippines has more experience with democratic institutions compared with its Asian neighbors. They further stated that Filipinos had witnessed both the promise of democracy and the challenges of making democratic structures work for the benefit of all members of society.



What's New

Interpret the image below and its significance to the Philippine history. What EDSA-related facts strike you the most and why? Briefly explain your answer on a separate sheet of paper.





What is It

The Third Republic

As posted on the Official Gazette webpage of the Philippine Government as of July 20, 2020 the following are the Presidents of the Philippines with discussion about their administrations from the Third Republic to Fourth Republic:

The Roxas Administration (May 28, 1946 – April 15, 1948)



President Manuel Roxas, became the first president of the independent Republic of the Philippines. In an effort to solve the massive socio-economic problems of the period, President Roxas reorganized the government, and proposed a wide-sweeping legislative program.

His administration was marred by graft and corruption; moreover, the abuses of the provincial military police contributed to the rise of the left-wing Hukbalahap (Huk) movement in the countryside. His heavy-handed attempts to crush the Huks led to widespread peasant disaffection.

The Quirino Administration (April 17, 1948 – December 30, 1953)

President Elpidio Quirino's goal as chief executive, as stated in his first State of the Nation Address, revolved around strengthening the people's confidence in the government and the restoration of peace. In order to achieve these, the Chief Executive travelled around the country to inspect first-hand the condition of the nation.

President Quirino's six years' administration were marked by notable post-war reconstruction, general economic gains, and increased economic aid from the United States. Basic social problems, however, particularly in the rural areas, remained unsolved; Quirino's administration was tainted by widespread graft and corruption.



The Magsaysay Administration (December 30, 1953 – March 17, 1957)



To help the rural masses was the focal point of the populist administration of President Ramon Magsaysay. In his first Executive Order, he established the Presidential Complaint and Action Commission, which investigated various citizen complaints and recommended remedial actions through different government agencies. The Commission served to boost the nation's confidence with its government; it was seen as a fulfilment of President Magsaysay's promise, to become a President for the people. The principles of the Magsaysay administration were codified in the Magsaysay Credo, and became the theme of leadership and public service.

The Garcia Administration (March 18, 1957 – December 30, 1961)

Carlos P. Garcia's administration promoted the "Filipino First" policy, whose focal point was to regain economic independence; a national effort by Filipinos to "obtain major and dominant participation in their economy."¹ The administration campaigned for the citizens' support in patronizing Filipino products and services, and implemented import and currency controls favourable for Filipino industries. In connection with the government's goal of self-sufficiency was the "Austerity Program," which President Garcia described in his first State of the Nation Address as "more work, more thrift, more productive investment, and more efficiency" that aimed to mobilize national savings. The Anti-Graft and Corrupt Practices Act, through Republic Act No. 301, aimed to prevent corruption, and promote honesty and public trust.



The Macapagal Administration (December 30, 1961- December 30, 1965)



President Diosdado Macapagal, during his inaugural address on December 30, 1961, emphasized the responsibilities and goals to be attained in the "new era" that was the Macapagal administration. He reiterated his resolve to eradicate corruption, and assured the public that honesty would prevail in his presidency. President Macapagal, too, aimed at self-sufficiency and the promotion of every citizen's welfare, through the partnership of the government and private sector, and to alleviate poverty by providing solutions for unemployment.

In the field of foreign relations, the Philippines became a founding member of Maphilindo, through the Manila Accord of 1963. The regional organization of Malay states strove for "Asian solutions by Asian nations for Asian problems," and aimed to solve national and regional problems through regional diplomacy.

The Marcos Administration - Fourth Republic (December 30, 1965 – February 25, 1986)

The last president of the Third Republic of the Philippines was President Ferdinand E. Marcos. Prior to the events of Martial Law, the first term of the Marcos administration, as emphasized in his inaugural address on December 30, 1965, focused on “the revival of the greatness of the nation.”



President Marcos, was the first president to be re-elected, in 1969, although the election was tainted by violence and allegations that Marcos used the treasury to fund his campaign. However, significant protests, such as the First Quarter Storm, the communist and Moro insurgencies, and civil unrest, heightened. This made Marcos in 1972 declare martial law and suspend the constitution. A new constitution calling for a semi-presidential government was approved in 1973, but Marcos still ruled by decree until 1978, when the Interim Batasang Pambansa was elected. However, opposition groups, whose leaders mostly had already left in exile, boycotted the election, and Marcos still allowed martial law to continue. Marcos did end martial law in 1981, but opposition groups still boycotted the 1981 presidential election, which Marcos easily won.

Opposition leader Benigno Aquino Jr. was slain upon his return to the country in 1983. By this time, the government was marred by alleged rampant corruption and allegations of human rights violations. The opposition participated in the 1984 parliamentary election and won several seats, but not enough to topple Marcos' KBL. To counter growing opposition, Marcos called a snap election in 1986, the opposition nominated Benigno's widow Corazon as their candidate. Marcos was declared the winner, but the opposition refused to accept the result, alleging that the election was rigged. The People Power Revolution drove Marcos from power, and Aquino became president. Aquino ruled by decree in 1987 when a new constitution restoring the presidential system was approved. In the ensuing legislative election, the pro-Aquino parties won most of the seats in Congress.

Fifth Republic (1986–Present Time)

As of July 20, 2020, according to the webpage of 5th Philippine Republic-Philippine History and according to Mendoza and Melegrito (2016), the following are the Philippine Presidents from 1986 to present:



President Corazon Cojuangco-Aquino-the 11th president of the Philippines and the first woman to become president of the country. The political landscape of the country at that time did not look any better. To resolve this, Aquino commissioned a referendum that would be the framework for the new government. Released in February 1987, the new charter easily won the approval of the public. Cory Aquino can be praised for a notable political reform made during her tenure that aimed to decentralize

As of July 20, 2020, according to the webpage of 5th Philippine Republic-Philippine History, Fidel V. Ramos took office in 1992 and immediately worked on the country's recovery and initiated the Social Reform Agenda or SRA that was oriented towards alleviating poverty. He also led the implementation of Build-Operate-Transfer (BOT) law which resulted into improved public infrastructure and deregulated several industries that liberalized the economy. Under his term, the country also had improvements in its relations to secessionist Moro Islamic Liberation Front or MNLF. He was the first Asian recipient of UNESCO Peace Award this effort. He also came to be known as the 'Centennial' President for his successful supervision of the 100th anniversary of the country's independence from the Spanish rule celebrated in June 12, 1998.



As of July 20, 2020, according to the webpage of 5th Philippine Republic-Philippine History Joseph Ejercito Estrada became the 13th president in 1998 after Ramos finished his term. Estrada was the previous mayor in the municipality of San Juan, Metro Manila and vice president of Ramos. He gained support in the election for his promise to begin a pro-poor administration that his predecessors failed to promote in their respective platforms and won with a wide margin. This support spiralled down as his administration was accused with corruption. Critics branded him of failing to live up to his promises due to the resurfacing of cronyism in the government.

According to Mendoza and Melegrito (2016), Gloria Macapagal Arroyo became the president after Estrada was ousted thru People Power 2 uprising. In the 2004 Philippine National Elections, Arroyo run and won the presidential race - she was seated into office for the second time. Because of this, Mendoza and Melegrito (2016) further explained that she became the second longest sitting president in the country. As of July 20, 2020, according to the webpage of 5th Philippine Republic-Philippine History Arroyo pushed for a "Stronger Republic" geared toward vigorous economic reforms under her administration. However, her administration was bombarded with several controversies and impeachment attempts in the last five years. Discontentment lead to frequent protesters expressing their disappointment and had their rallies at the streets.

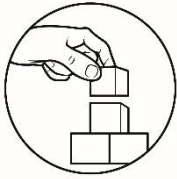




As of July 20, 2020, according to the webpage of 5th Philippine Republic-Philippine History, Benigno Simeon Cojuangco Aquino III, a.k.a Noynoy and PNoy, was proclaimed as the 15th president of the republic on June 30, 2010. The same website added that Aquino's 6-year term is remembered for both positive and negative events: he has been criticized for his government's slow response to help the victims of Super Typhoon Yolanda, the Mamasapano massacre and other crisis. In spite of these negative impressions, Aquino left the presidency with a stable democracy and a higher credit rating. Fighting corruption was a major objective in his administration to realize his election campaign slogan “Daang Matuwid” or “Straight Path” (Mendoza and Melegrito 2016).

As of July 20, 2020, according to the webpage of 5th Philippine Republic-Philippine History, Rodrigo "Digong" Roa Duterte (a.k.a. Rody) takes oath as the 16th president of the Philippines at Malacanang Palace in Manila at 12 noon, June 30, 2016. The same website mentions that Duterte is a lawyer and politician; he is the former mayor and former 1st district congressman of Davao City in Mindanao -an island in the southern Philippines where Muslim insurgents are based. He is the first president to come from Mindanao. Duterte is clamouring for a change in the constitution from a presidential to a federal form of government. Duterte won the presidential race as an outspoken, strong-willed crime fighter. He is however criticized for his alleged support of vigilante groups involved in extra-judicial killings to fight crime.



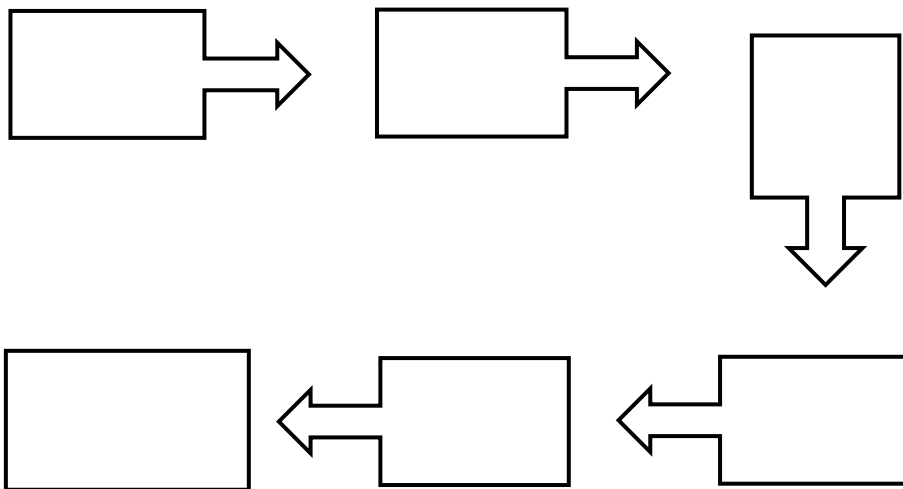


What's More

ACTIVITY 1

Follow the Flow. Using the flow chart, arrange the following events in chronological order. Select one theme from the list given below and write a short essay about it.

- A. President Elpidio Quirino's goal as chief executive, revolved around strengthening the people's confidence in the government and the restoration of peace.
- B. Marcos Administration focused on "the revival of the greatness of the nation."
- C. To solve the massive socio-economic problems of the period, President Roxas reorganized the government, and proposed a wide-sweeping legislative program.
- D. The Garcia administration promoted the "Filipino First" policy.
- E. Macapagal reiterated his resolve to eradicate corruption, and assured the public that honesty would prevail in his presidency.
- F. The principles of the Magsaysay administration were codified in the Magsaysay Credo, and became the theme of leadership and public service.



ACTIVITY 2

Data Retrieval Chart. Identify the major key features of the following administration listed in the first column. Write your answers in the second column.

Use another sheet of paper for your answer.

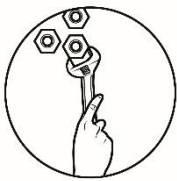
Administration	Key Features
Aquino Administration	
Ramos Administration	
Estrada Administration	
Arroyo Administration	
PNoy Administration	
Duterte Administration	



What I Have Learned

Think of one word that will describe the political system in our country starting from the third republic up to present. On a separate sheet of paper, explain your answer.





What I Can Do

Select one amongst the discussed administration in this lesson and create your own tagline or promotional statement for it. Write your output on a separate sheet of paper. Your tagline will be checked using the criteria below.

Content	-	15 points
Relevance to Theme	-	15 points
Originality	-	10 points
Structure	-	<u>10 points</u>
Total	-	50 points





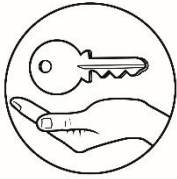
Assessment

IDENTIFICATION. Identify the terms being described in the following statements. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. He was inaugurated as the President of the Japanese-sponsored Republic of the Philippines.
2. Chairman of a civil government known as the Philippine Executive Commission during the Japanese military administration.
3. The type of government which Spain established in the Philippines.
4. A republic established by Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo that the aim was the “separation of the Philippines from the Spanish monarchy and their formation into an independent state”.
5. It was the most important achievements of Dictatorial Government.
6. This government was inaugurated following the first national election held on September 12, 1935 under the 1935 Constitution.
7. The first woman President of the Philippines.
8. He established an authoritarian regime in the Philippines that came under criticism for corruption and for suppression of democratic processes.
9. He is the King of Spain’s representative and the highest-ranking official in the Philippines exercised certain legislative powers.
10. He is the first president to come from Mindanao.
11. It is a United States federal law that established the process for the Philippines, then an American colony, to become an independent country after a ten-year transition period.
12. He came to be known as the ‘Centennial’ President for his successful supervision of the 100th anniversary of the country’s independence from the Spanish rule celebrated in June 12, 1998.
13. Under his administration, the Philippines became a founding member of MAPHILINDO, through the Manila Accord of 1963.
14. The first and the youngest President of the Philippines.
15. His administration promoted the “Filipino First” Policy

Make your own personal quotation about your understanding on the history of Philippine politics and government. Provide an explanation.

[illegible]



Answer Key

Assessment	
1. Jose P. Laurel	
2. Jorge B. Vargas	
3. Centralized Government	
4. Biak-na-Bato Republic	
5. Proclamation of Philippine Independence	
6. Commonwealth Government	
7. Corazon Aquino	
8. Ferdinand Marcos	
9. Governor General	
10. Rodrigo Duterte	
11. Tydings McDuffie Law	
12. Fidel V. Ramos	
13. Diosdado Macapagal	
14. Emilio Aguinaldo	
15. Carlos P. Garcia	

What I Know	
1. True	
2. True	
3. True	
4. True	
5. False	
6. True	
7. False	
8. False	
9. True	
10. True	
11. True	
12. True	
13. False	
14. False	
15. True	

What's More (Lesson 2)	
1. C	
2. A	
3. F	
4. D	
5. E	
6. B	

What's More (Lesson 1)	
1. EDSA Revolution	
2. Authoritarian	
3. Spaniards	
4. Jones Law	
5. Malolos Constitution	
6. Japanese Regime	
7. Governor General	
8. Democracy	
9. Colonial Rule	
10. Civil Government	
11. Batas Militar	
12. Duterte	
13. Commonwealth	
14. American Regime	
15. Pueblo	

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For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:

**Department of Education Region III- Learning Resources
Management Section (DepEd Region III-LRMS)**

Office Address: Diosdado Macapagal Government Center
Maimpis, City of San Fernando (P)