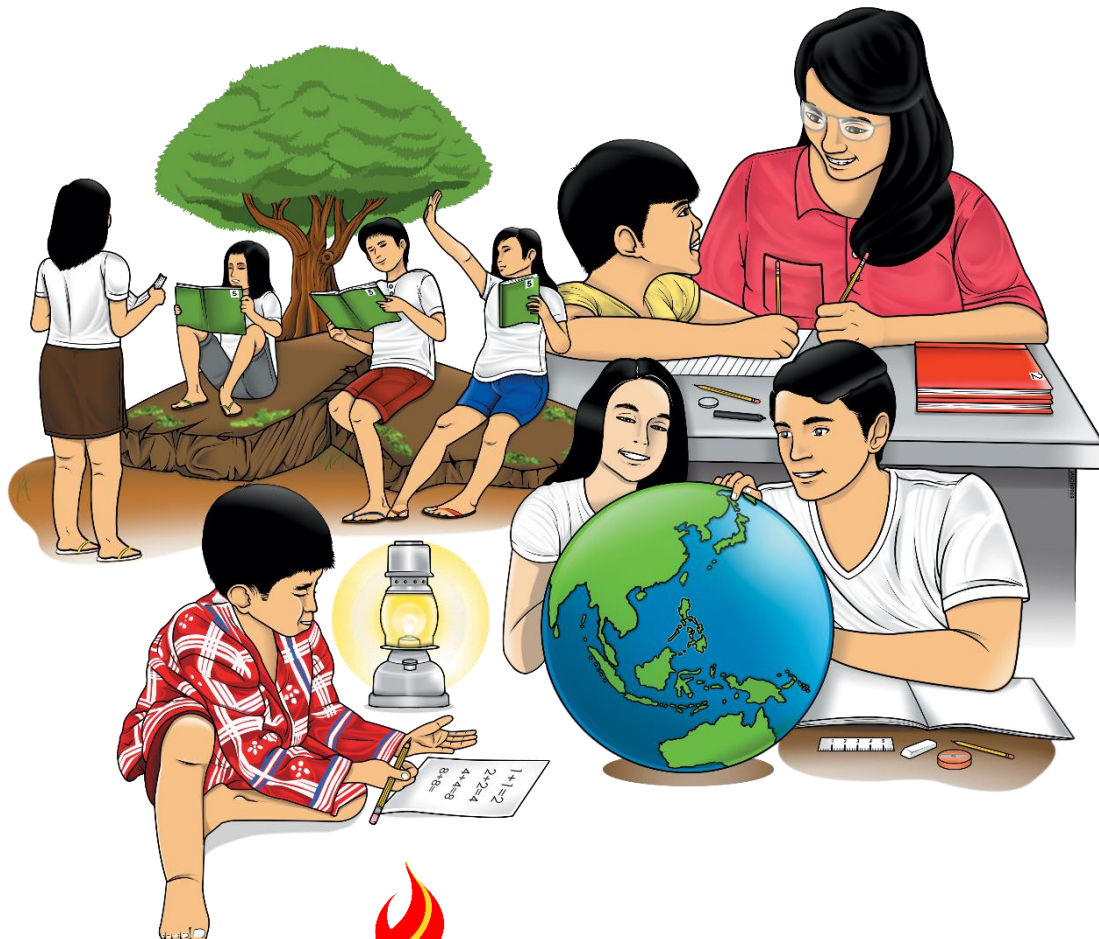


# Philippine Politics and Governance

Quarter 1 – Module 4:  
States, Nations, and Globalization



**Philippine Politics and Governance – Senior High School  
Alternative Delivery Mode  
Quarter 1 – Module 4: States, Nations, and Globalization  
First Edition, 2020**

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# **Philippine Politics and Governance**

Quarter 1 – Module 4:  
States, Nations, and Globalization

## Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Philippine Politics and Governance – Senior High School Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on States, Nations, and Globalization!

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions 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 States, Nations, and Globalization!

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 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. At the end of the module, you will be able to relate the knowledge and ideas that you have gained with your daily activities and interpret how globalization impact the political, economic and socio-cultural aspects of the state and nation.

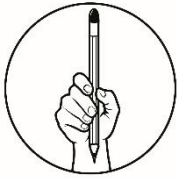


The module is divided into two lessons, namely:

- Lesson 1 – State and Nation
- Lesson 2 – Globalization

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. define nation and state;
2. differentiate nation and state;
3. explain meanings of globalization;
4. evaluate how globalization influences state and nation; and
5. analyze the relationship among nations and states in the context of globalization.



## ***What I Know***

**MULTIPLE CHOICE:** Read the following items carefully. Write the letter of the correct answer on a separate sheet of paper.

1. It is a political community that has sovereign jurisdiction over a clearly defined territory and exercises authority through several institutions including the government.
  - a. Globalization
  - b. Nation
  - c. Sovereignty
  - d. State
2. It is an agency to which the political ideology of the state is expressed and carried out.
  - a. Government
  - b. People
  - c. Sovereignty
  - d. Territory
3. It is a large body of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory.
  - a. Globalization
  - b. Nation
  - c. People
  - d. State
4. It is the power of the state to enforce the law over its subjects within its jurisdiction and demand obedience from them
  - a. Government
  - b. People
  - c. Sovereignty
  - d. Territory
5. It is the process whereby information, commodities and images that have been produced in one part of the world enter into a global flow that tends to 'flatten out' cultural differences between nations, regions and individuals.
  - a. Economic Globalization
  - b. Political Globalization
  - c. Religious Globalization
  - d. Socio-cultural Globalization



6. It is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology.
  - a. Globalization
  - b. Nation
  - c. State
  - d. Territory
7. It includes all the land, sea and airspace the state exercises jurisdiction on.
  - a. Government
  - b. People
  - c. Sovereignty
  - d. Territory
8. Refers to the interconnectedness of economies through trade and the exchange of resources.
  - a. Economic Globalization
  - b. Political Globalization
  - c. Religious Globalization
  - d. Cultural Globalization
9. Globalization is the process of interaction and integration among people companies and governments worldwide. The following statements are advantages of globalization to one state or nation except one, which is this?
  - a. Development of trade systems
  - b. Interpenetration of cultures
  - c. Growing influence of international organizations
  - d. Globalization is a threat to our environment
10. Which of the following is good example of cultural globalization?
  - a. The rise of a global financial market
  - b. Transportation and flying made so easy and affordable
  - c. The power of the digital world via platforms such as Facebook
  - d. Food has been promoted by fast food giants such as McDonald's
11. Refers to the amount of political co-operation that exists between different countries.
  - a. Economic Globalization
  - b. Political Globalization
  - c. Religious Globalization
  - d. Socio-cultural Globalization
12. It is the power of the state to command authority within its jurisdiction.
  - a. Exclusive Economic Zone
  - b. External Sovereignty
  - c. Internal Sovereignty
  - d. Territory

13. The following are examples of political globalization except one, which is this?
- a. European Union
  - b. United Nations
  - c. World Trade Organization
  - d. The rise of transnational companies like McDonald's
14. It is the power and freedom of the state to carry out its activities without foreign domination or control
- a. Exclusive Economic Zone
  - b. External Sovereignty
  - c. Internal Sovereignty
  - d. Territory
15. The following statements best describe the characteristics of a nation, except one, which is this?
- a. It is political in concept
  - b. The people are loyal and proud to be in the group
  - c. The people are set off from neighboring groups by: religion, language, traditions, and way of life.
  - d. A central government strong enough to defend itself against its enemies and keep order within its borders.

## Lesson

# 1

## State and Nation

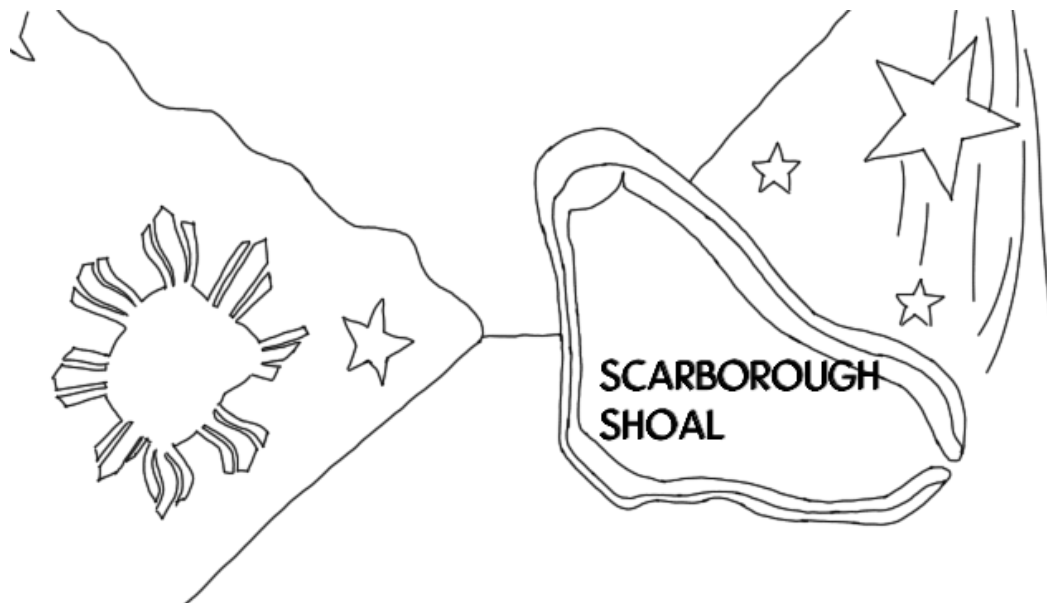


### ***What's In***

You learned in Module 3 the nature, the faces, types and consequences of power. Power plays a significant role in maintaining solidarity and stability of a state and nation. Power is also associated with the ability to punish or reward. It is also the capacity of an individual to make decisions and accomplish an authorized goal for the goodness of its people, territory, and government.



### ***What's New***



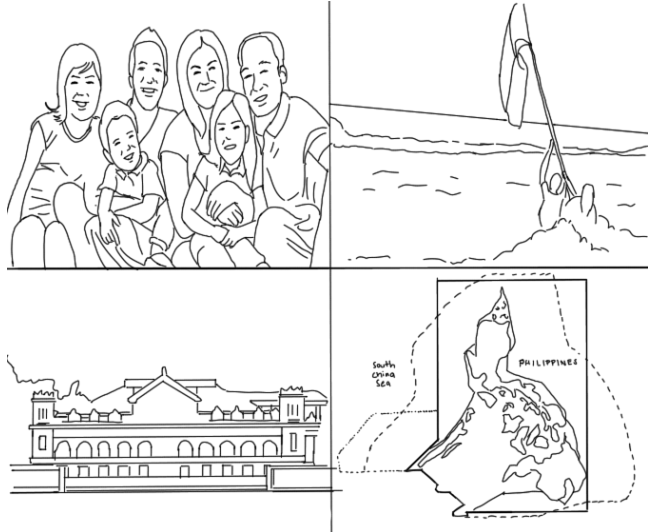
What related territorial issue was depicted by this picture. In 4-5 sentences give your insights about it. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.



## What is It

### Meaning of State

According to De Leon (2009), as stated by Liao (2014) a *state* is a community of nations more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, having a government of their own to which the great body of inhabitants render obedience and enjoying freedom from external control.



### Elements of a State

Liao (2014) further explains that states are created based on the elements mentioned below. According to him, if these requirements are not followed or if there is a conflict or issue in one of the elements, the legitimacy of the state is always challenged. He further emphasized that it is important that a state is recognized by the international community, because without recognition, its existence, authority and power are always in doubt.

1. *People* is the organization of human beings living together as a community.
2. *Territory* refers to the territorial domains over which the state exercises control or sovereignty which includes all the land, sea and airspace the state exercises jurisdiction on.
3. *Government* is an agency to which the political ideology of the state is expressed and carried out.
4. *Sovereignty* it is the power of the state to enforce the law over its people within its jurisdiction and demand obedience from them.

### Two Types of Sovereignty

There are two types of sovereignty according to Liao (2014).

1. *Internal Sovereignty* - the power of the state to command authority within its jurisdiction.
2. *External Sovereignty* - the power and freedom of the state to carry out its activities without foreign domination or control.

According to Liao (2014) the following are the concerns of the state which are also considered as its duties or responsibilities.

1. Peace and order and national security
2. Political harmony or good laws
3. Social justice
4. Economic development
5. Individual and collective development of people

## Meaning of Nation

A *nation* is a group of people bound together by certain characteristics and shares the same history, ancestry, culture, and language. Liao (2014)

Anderson (2006) asserted, as mentioned by Liao (2014) that nations were “imagined communities” - it is imagined because even though people do not know each other or do not meet all the members, they share the same common history, culture, language and tradition that are practiced by every member; they have the same feelings of belongingness and talk the same events that were part of their history even though they were miles away from one another.

State and nation are often used interchangeably. Although many people think they are the same, in context and concept the words nation and state are vastly different from one another. State and nation’s functionalities and attributes can be used to analyse the difference between the two terms.

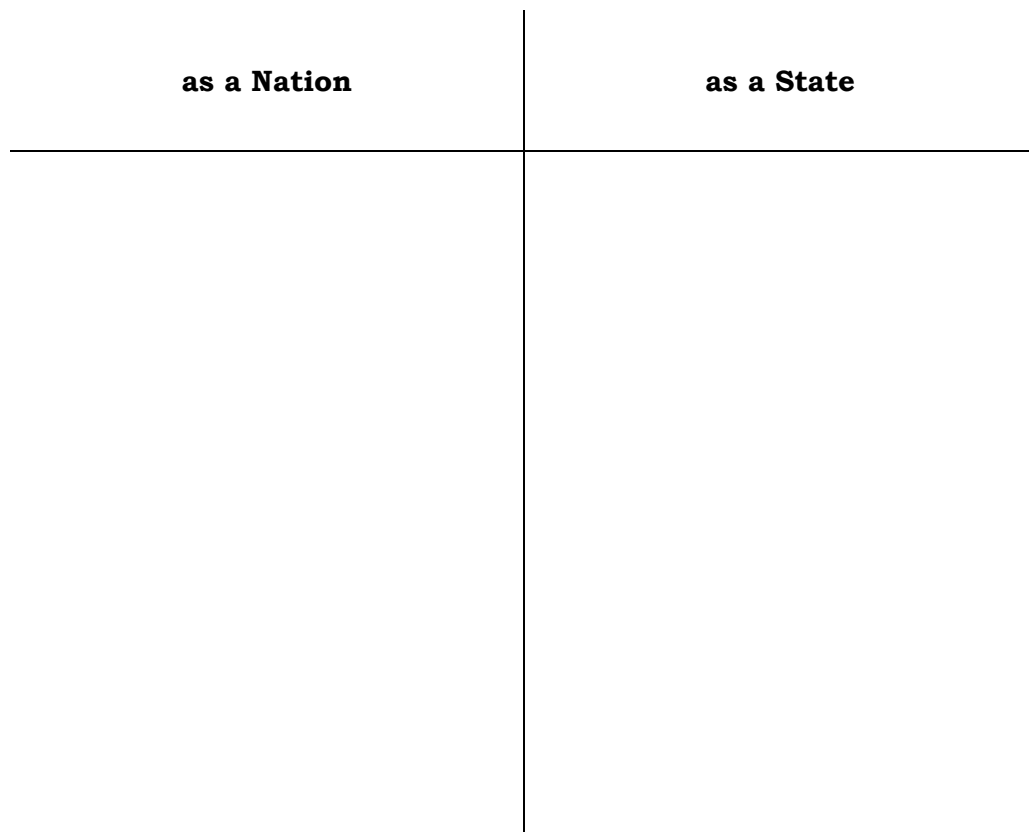


## What's More

## ACTIVITY 1

Using the T-diagram, write your justification about the Philippines as a nation and as a state. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

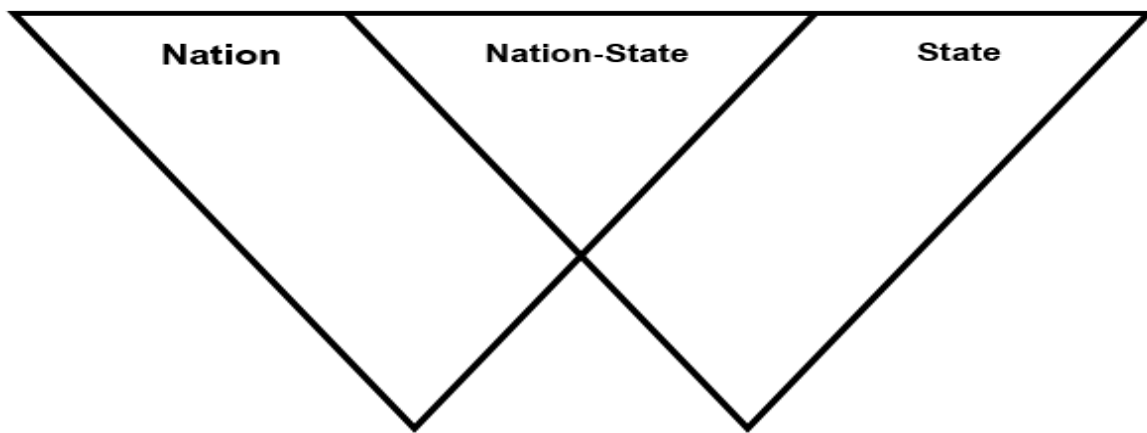
## THE PHILIPPINES



## ACTIVITY 2

Choose the concepts from the box regarding the differences and similarities of a nation and a state. Organize the concepts in a w-diagram, and answer the questions that follows. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- cultural-political community of people
- group of people organized for governance
- a population who shares a similar culture and ideals
- police power
- moral power
- homogenous nation governed by its own sovereign state



1. What makes a nation-state?

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2. How is nation different from state?

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3. How is nation related with state?

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4. Can nation be a state and vice versa?

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## ***What I Have Learned***



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

1. What are the underlying characteristics distinguishing state from nation?

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2. Can we consider the Philippines as a state if it only has three elements existing? Justify your answer.

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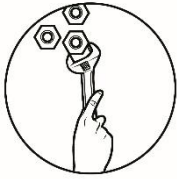
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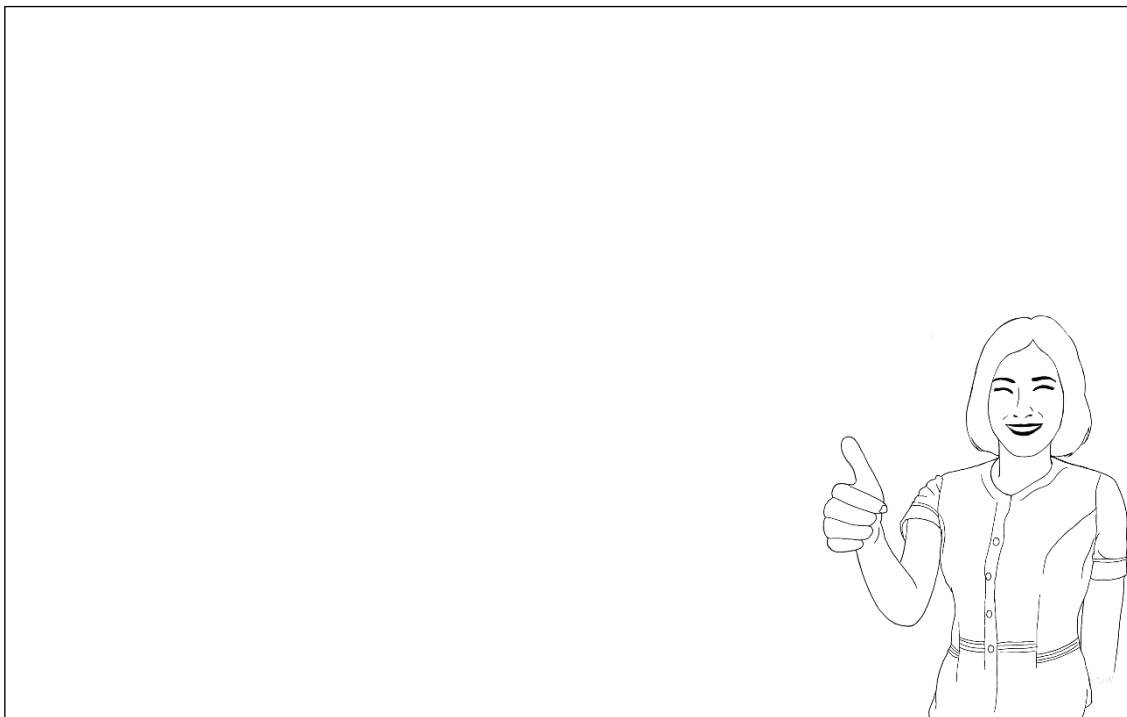


## ***What I Can Do***

Create a physical map of an imaginary nation. Write the name of the nation on top of the map. You should include at least five different land or water forms in the map and give a unique name. Color the maps with colored pencil or crayons. Explain how your imaginary nation is conducive to a productive and developed society. Use another sheet for your output.

Your imaginary nation will be checked using the criteria below.

Illustration	-	15 points
Originality	-	10 points
Creativity	-	10 points
Content	-	10 points
Design	-	<u>10 points</u>
		50 points



## Lesson

# 2

## Globalization



### ***What's In***

You learned in Lesson 1 the concepts of state and nation. Remember, state is a political organization and a legal entity while nation is cultural.



### ***What's New***

Think about what you see on the picture. In 4-5 sentences give your insights about it. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.



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## ***What is It***

### **Meaning of Globalization**

As posted on the Globalization 101 webpage as of July 5, 2020, globalization is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology. The same website mentions that this process has effects on the environment, on culture, on political systems, on economic development and prosperity, and on human physical well-being in societies around the world.



### **Forms of Globalization**

#### *1. Economic Globalization*



As posted on the tutor2u webpage as of July 5, 2020, economic globalization refers to the interconnectedness of economies through trade and the exchange of resources and further explains that effectively, no national economy really operates in isolation, which means national economies influence each other. The same website further explains that economic globalization also means that there is a two-way structure for technologies and resources. For example, country like the Philippines will sell their technologies to countries, which lack these, and natural resources from developing countries are sold to the developed countries that need them.

## 2. Cultural Globalization

According to Heywood (2007), cultural globalization is the process whereby information, commodities and images that have been produced in one part of the world enter into a global flow that tends to 'flatten out' cultural differences between nations, regions and individuals (sometimes portrayed as a process of McDonaldization). He explains that driven, in part, by the growth of transnational companies and the emergence of global commodities, cultural globalization is also fuelled by the so-called 'information revolution', the spread of satellite communication, telecommunications networks, information technology and the internet, and global media corporations. However, according to him, culture both serves and constrains the forces of globalization. In addition to the ubiquity of Hollywood movies, Nike running shoes and Starbucks coffee houses, selling goods across the world requires a sensitivity to indigenous cultures and social practices.



## 3. Political Globalization



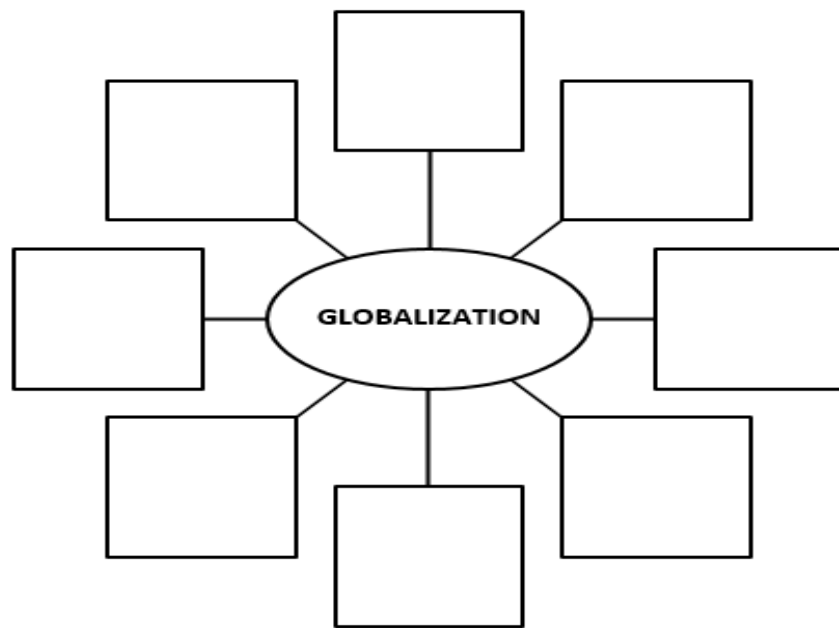
As posted on the tutor2u webpage as of July 5, 2020, political globalization refers to the amount of political co-operation that exists between different countries. The same website further explains that this ties in with the belief that "umbrella" global organizations are better placed than individual states to prevent conflict. It mentioned the League of Nations established after WW1 was certainly one of the pioneers in this and stressed that since then, global organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), United Nations (UN), and more regional organizations such as the EU have helped to increase the degree of political globalization



## ***What's More***

### **ACTIVITY 1**

Complete the concept map below. Write descriptions or related concepts around the main concept globalization. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.



Using the concept map that you accomplished, explain the meaning of globalization.

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## ACTIVITY 2

Complete the table below. Identify current issues in our country which has reached global attention and cite their positive and negative effects in our society. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

	Issue	Effect	
		Positive	Negative
Political Globalization			
Economic Globalization			
Socio-Cultural Globalization			

Which of the issues influenced by globalization strike you the most? Why?

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### ACTIVITY 3





## ***What I Have Learned***

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

1. Why do you think globalization is significant to your life?

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2. Discuss how globalization influences our identity as Filipinos in terms of:

A. Political

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B. Economical

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C. Cultural

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## Assessment

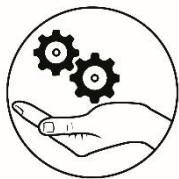
**TRUE OR FALSE.** The following are statements about state, nation and globalization. On your answer sheet, write **TRUE** if the sentence is correct, write **FALSE** otherwise.

1. A nation is bounded by a common interest.
2. Government is the organization of human beings living together as a community.
3. A state relates with the concept of government.
4. Globalization has led to strong global economic growth.
5. A nation is political in nature.
6. A nation is a community of people.
7. Global economic growth and industrial productivity are both the driving force and the major consequences of globalization.
8. Economic globalization also means that there is a two-way structure for technologies and resources.
9. A state is cultural in nature.
10. Migration, expatriation or traveling have contributed to the development of cultural exchanges and have been shared among local communities.

**FILL IN THE BLANKS.** Choose the correct word inside the box. Write it on the blank to complete the sentence.

Link	Cultural	Four	Globalization	Political
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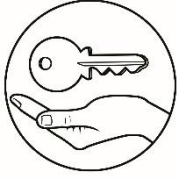
A state is a \_\_\_\_\_ organization and it is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ elements: people, territory, government and sovereignty. A nation is \_\_\_\_\_ and backed by spiritual, emotional and moral power. \_\_\_\_\_ pave the way to the development of political, socio-cultural and economic aspects of one state and nation. Through globalization, positive and negative effects was significantly \_\_\_\_\_ to the progress and success of the state and nation.



## ***Additional Activities***

Do a photo documentation of your barangay? Pay attention to people and how globalization influences the way of living in your place. What do they bring into their respective groups that make them or their groupings unique and distinct from others? How successfully have you photographs captured the “reality” of life in your barangay? Make a collage out of these photos. Provide a separate sheet for your output. Your photo collage will be checked using the criteria below.

Photos Selected	-	15 points
Relevance to Theme	-	15 points
Creativity	-	5 points
Visual Impact	-	10 points
Design	-	<u>5 points</u>
Total	-	50 points



## ***Answer Key***

**What I Know**

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. D
10. D
11. B
12. C
13. D
14. B
15. A

**Assessment**

Test I

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. False
6. True
7. True
8. True
9. False
10. True

Test II

1. Political
2. Four
3. Cultural
4. Globalization
5. Link

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