

Lesson 1

FACTORS AFFECTON THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHILIPPINE SOCIETY

1. Historical Influence

Past events like colonization, wars, and revolutions shaped Filipino culture and government.

2. Cultural Diversity

Different ethnic groups, languages, and traditions influence Filipino values and identity.

3. Geographical Influence

Being an archipelago affects transportation, communication, and livelihood.

4. Political and Socio-economic Factors

Government leadership, education, poverty, and economy affect social development.

5. Globalization and Modernization

Foreign influence, technology, and media change Filipino lifestyle and society.

DEVELOPMENT OF PHILIPPINE CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY

1. Philippine Revolution (1896-1898)

Filipinos fought Spain for independence

2. American Colonization (1898-1946)

Introduced public education, democracy, and modern government systems.

3. World War 2 and Japanese Occupation (1941-1945)

Period of hardship that strengthened Filipino nationalism

4. Martial Law under Ferdinand Marcos (1972-1986)

Human rights were restricted; taught the value of freedom and democracy.

5. People Power Revolutions (1986-2001)

Peaceful movement that restored democracy.

Lesson 2-3

Globalization

means the world is becoming more connected.

Three Big Ideas About Globalization

Neoliberalism

- supports free markets

Cultural Homogenization

- globalization makes culture more alike

Technological Determinism

- Technology shapes society and drive globalization.

Cultural Exchange

The sharing and mutual learning of cultural practices, value, and tradition between people from different countries or background.

Determinism

The belief that event or outcomes are determined by preexisting factors or conditions rather than individual choice or free will

Efficiency

The ability to accomplish a task or goal using yhe least amount of resources or time.

Homogenization

the process of making things more uniform or similar, often referring to the loss of cultural or regional diversity.

Multicultural

Relating to or including multiple cultures or cultural groups.

Privacy issues

Concerns related to protection of personal information, data security, and the right to control one's own info or online presence.

Lesson 4

Economics

is the study of how people use money and resources to get what they need and want in the Philippines.

Wallerstein World-System Theory

This theory explains that not all countries are equal in the world economy. Some countries are rich and powerful, while others are poor and depend on them.

Core

These are countries that are rich and powerful and have strong governments.

Semi-periphery

These are countries that are in the middle, meaning they are developing but not very rich.

Periphery

These are poor countries that mainly provide raw materials and cheap labor.

Key Factors

IMF (International Monetary Fund)

- Helps countries when they have money problems

IFI (International Financial Institutions)

- Lend money for development

TNCs (Transnational Corporations)

- Big companies that operate in many countries
- Create jobs

Global Civil Society

- Groups that protect people's rights

These key Factor is important because they:

- Help countries grow
- Support trade and jobs
- Reduce poverty
- Keep peace and cooperation

Lesson 5 (Principle of economics)

This theory is outlined by N.Gregoeey Mankiw. It provides a framework for understanding how economy operates. Typically organized into three main categories that reflect different aspect of ecobomic behavior and interaction:

- how people make decision (Microeconomics)
- how people interact (Microeconomics)
- how the economy works as a whole (Macroeconomics)

(10) principles of economics

(HOW PEOPLE MAKE DECISION)

1. People face trade-offs

-People must choose because they cannot have everything at the same time.

2. The cost of something is what you give up to get it

-Every choice has a cost, which is the next best thing you did not choose.

3. Rational people think at the margin

-People think carefully and compare benefits and costs before deciding.

4. People respond to incentives

-People act based on rewards or punishments.

(HOW PEOPLE INTERACT)

5. Trade can make everyone better off

-People and countries benefit when they trade with each other.

6. Markets are usually a good way to organize economic activity

-Markets help decide what to produce and how much to sell.

7. Governments can sometimes improve market outcomes

-Government makes rules to protect people and ensure fairness.

(HOW THE ECONOMY WORKS AS A WHOLE WORKS)

8. A country's standard of living depends on its ability to produce goods and services

-The more a country produces, the better people live.

9. Prices rise when the government prints too much money

-Too much money in circulation causes inflation.

10. Society faces a short-run trade-off between inflation and unemployment

-Reducing unemployment may increase inflation, and vice versa.