

1. STATE AND NATION

State – a community of people permanently occupying a definite territory, with an organized government and freedom from external control.

4 Elements of the State – People, Territory, Government, and Sovereignty.

People – the population living within the state.

Territory – the definite portion of land permanently occupied by the people.

Government – the agency through which the state operates.

Sovereignty – the supreme power and independence of the state from outside control.

Nation – a community of people connected by common race, history, language, religion, sentiments, and aspirations.

2. NATIONALISM AND NATION-BUILDING

GOMBURZA – Fathers Mariano Gomez, Jose Burgos, and Jacinto Zamora were executed on **February 17, 1872**, helping inspire Filipino nationalism.

Cavite Mutiny – an 1872 uprising that became connected to the struggle for Filipino secularization and clergy rights.

Secularization Movement – the early Filipino struggle for greater rights for Filipino priests.

Nationalism – emotional loyalty to a state and the shared identity, history, culture, and aspirations of its people.

Basic Components of Nationalism – awareness of being a unique people and belief in the ability of the nation to progress.

Nationalism vs. Patriotism – nationalism is loyalty to the nation, while patriotism is a stronger love of country where personal interests are placed below the general welfare.

Nationalism Today – awareness of our uniqueness, pride in our strengths, acceptance of our weaknesses, respect for heroes, and devotion to the country.

Nation-Building – the process of developing and strengthening a nation politically, economically, socially, and technologically.

Challenges of Nation-Building – geographic, demographic, economic, military, socio-cultural, scientific/technological, and administrative-political challenges.

Imperatives of Nation-Building – socio-cultural, economic, political, and technological development.

3. POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION AND POWER

Politics – Harold Lasswell – politics is the art of controlling and manipulating groups to advance one's purposes against opposition.

Power – the ability to influence or control people and is central to politics, especially during competition, rivalry, or conflict.

Expert Power – power based on knowledge and expertise.

Referent Power – power based on a strong relationship between a leader and followers.

Legitimate Power – power that comes from official status or position.

Reward Power – power based on controlling rewards or desired resources.

Coercive Power – power based on the ability to give negative sanctions or punishments.

Influence – acquiring power through negotiation, public relations, goodwill or **utang na loob**, and propaganda.

Threat of Force – acquiring power through intimidation or duress.

Naked Force – acquiring power through the actual use of force.

Lord Acton – known for the idea that **power tends to corrupt and absolute power corrupts absolutely.**

Political Socialization – the transmission of political culture from one generation to another.

Agents of Political Socialization – family, community, political parties, laws, school, government, peers, mass media, church, and other institutions.

4. FUNDAMENTALS OF GOVERNMENT

Government – the agency through which the will of the people operates in a democracy.

Gubernaculum – a Latin term meaning **rudder or paddle**, referring to the idea of guiding or directing government.

Democratic Government – the government where the will of the people prevails.

Totalitarian Government – the government where the will of the ruler prevails.

Aristotelian Classification

Monarchy – rule by **one** person for the good of the state.

Tyranny – corrupt or bad rule by **one** person.

Aristocracy – rule by **a few** for the good of the state.

Oligarchy – corrupt or bad rule by **a few**.

Democracy – rule by **many** for the good of the state.

Mobocracy – corrupt or disorderly rule by **many**.

3 Branches of Government

Legislative – makes laws.

Executive – implements/enforces laws.

Judiciary – interprets laws.

3 Branches – the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary are **co-equal, co-existing, and independent**.

Inherent Powers

Police Power – power to regulate liberty and property for the general welfare.

Eminent Domain – power to take private property for public use with **just compensation**.

Power of Taxation – power to impose taxes or contributions for public revenue.

5. SOVEREIGNTY

Sovereignty – the supreme power of a state to govern itself, make its own laws, and manage its affairs without outside interference.

James Wilford Garner – described sovereignty as the supreme power of the state to command and enforce obedience.

7 Attributes of Sovereignty – **Absoluteness, Comprehensiveness, Permanence, Exclusiveness, Indivisibility, Inalienability, and Everlastingness.**

Absoluteness – sovereignty is the highest authority within the state.

Comprehensiveness – sovereignty covers all areas under the state's authority.

Permanence/Everlastingness – sovereignty continues to exist as long as the state exists.

Exclusiveness – only the state has supreme authority within its territory.

Indivisibility – sovereignty cannot be divided into separate supreme powers.

Inalienability – sovereignty cannot simply be transferred or given away.

Popular Sovereignty – in a republic like the Philippines, sovereignty resides in the **people**.

Types of Sovereignty

Internal Sovereignty – power to manage domestic affairs and implement laws.

External Sovereignty – power to conduct relations and agreements with other countries.

Legal Sovereignty – power to create and enforce laws.

Political Sovereignty – power to determine the government and relationship between the government and people.

Instruments of Popular Sovereignty

Suffrage – the right to vote.

Election – the process of choosing leaders.

Plebiscite – a vote on constitutional or statutory issues.

Referendum – submission of a legislative act to the people for a vote.

6. JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU

Jean-Jacques Rousseau – a political philosopher born **June 28, 1712**, in Switzerland, who died **July 2, 1778**, in France.

Famous Works – **The Discourses, The Social Contract, and Émile.**

Famous Quote – **“Man was born free but everywhere is in chains.”**

State of Nature – a condition where humans were originally peaceful, independent, self-sufficient, and guided by natural instincts.

Self-Preservation – one of the two basic natural instincts of humans.

Natural Pity – the natural human instinct to feel empathy toward others.

Social Contract – the agreement through which people entered into an organized society and established the relationship between government and the governed.

Government – according to Rousseau, government must protect the general welfare of the people.

People's Sovereignty – people have the right to reclaim their sovereignty when government becomes oppressive or unjust.

Revolution – people may overthrow an oppressive government and reclaim their sovereignty.

Rousseau's Inequality

Natural/Physical Inequality – differences caused by nature, such as age, health, physical strength, and mental abilities.

Moral/Political Inequality – differences created by society, such as privilege, wealth, social status, and political power.

Cause of Inequality – Rousseau believed civil society corrupted humanity's original equality and freedom.

Key Idea of Rousseau – humans were naturally free and peaceful, but society created inequality, and an oppressive government can justify the people's reclaiming of sovereignty.

SUPER IMPORTANT TO MEMORIZE

State = People + Territory + Government + Sovereignty

Nationalism = Loyalty to the nation

Patriotism = Stronger love of country + general welfare

Politics = Control/manipulation for purposes (Lasswell)

Power = Alpha and omega of politics

Government = Agency through which the state operates

Branches = Legislative + Executive + Judiciary

Inherent Powers = Police Power + Eminent Domain + Taxation

Sovereignty = Supreme power of the state

Popular Sovereignty = Power belongs to the people

Rousseau = State of Nature + Social Contract + People's Sovereignty

Rousseau's 2 natural instincts = Self-preservation + Natural pity

Rousseau's inequality = Natural/Physical vs. Moral/Political