

CHAPTER 1

POLITICS & ADMINISTRATION

Concepts of History and Political Science

"The essence of republicanism is popular representation and control. Republicanism vitalized by state socialism is the best form of government for the Filipinos in this epoch" – Jose P. Laurel

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STATE • POWER • GOVERNMENT • PUBLIC
ACTION

Learning Outcomes

By the end of the lesson, students should be able to:

Explain

the chapter's concept of history as investigation and inquiry.

01

Connect

history with political science and related social sciences.

02

Define

political science, the State, government, and sovereignty.

03

Classify

forms of government using the bases presented in the chapter.

04

Apply

the concepts to public administration and governance.

05

Teaching strategy: move from concept → relationship → application.

Chapter Roadmap

Five movements from the past to public action



The logic of the chapter is cumulative: each concept prepares us for the next.

1 | What Is History?

The chapter begins with history as investigation or inquiry.

ETYMOLOGY

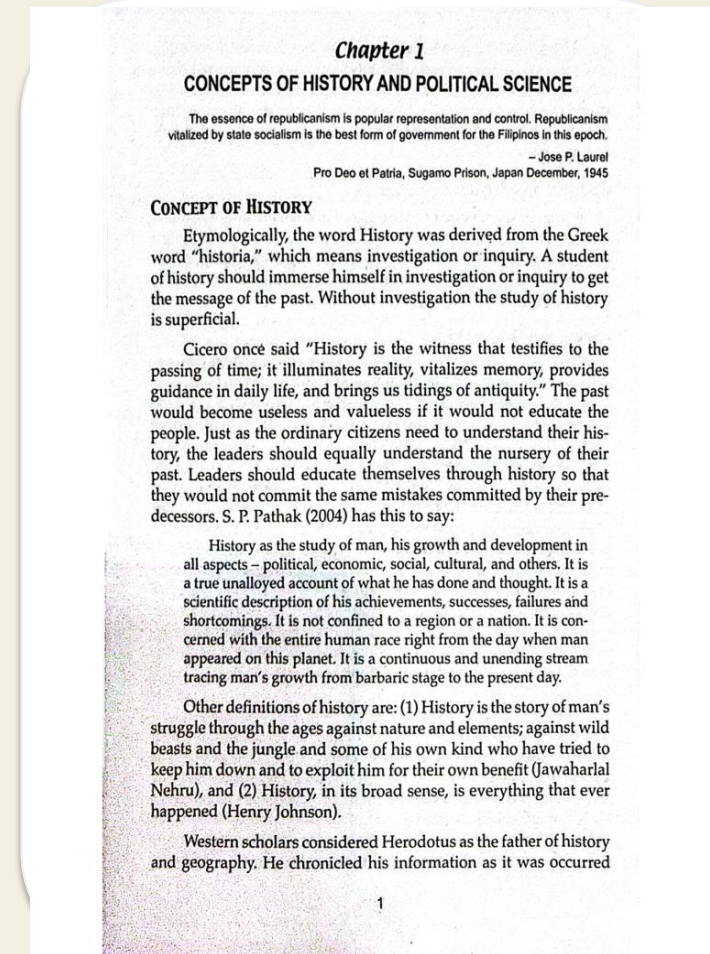
The chapter traces “history” to the Greek “historia,” meaning investigation or inquiry.

CORE MESSAGE

A student of history should immerse themselves in investigation to get the message of the past. Without investigation, the study is superficial.

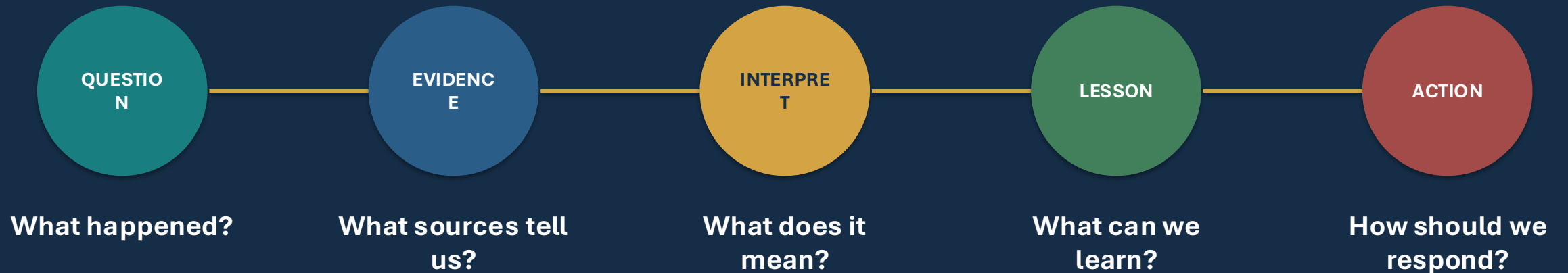
FOR PUBLIC LEADERSHIP

The chapter argues that leaders should understand the past so they do not repeat the mistakes of predecessors.



History as a Process of Inquiry

A useful classroom model derived from the chapter's framing



The chapter's central lesson: understanding the past becomes useful when it informs present judgment.

Why History Matters to Public Administration

The chapter directly connects historical understanding with leadership.

MEMORY

History preserves knowledge of what people and institutions experienced.

JUDGMENT

Past successes, failures, and shortcomings can sharpen present decisions.

INSTITUTIONS

Political, economic, social, and cultural development is part of the historical record.

PAST



UNDERSTANDING



DECISION

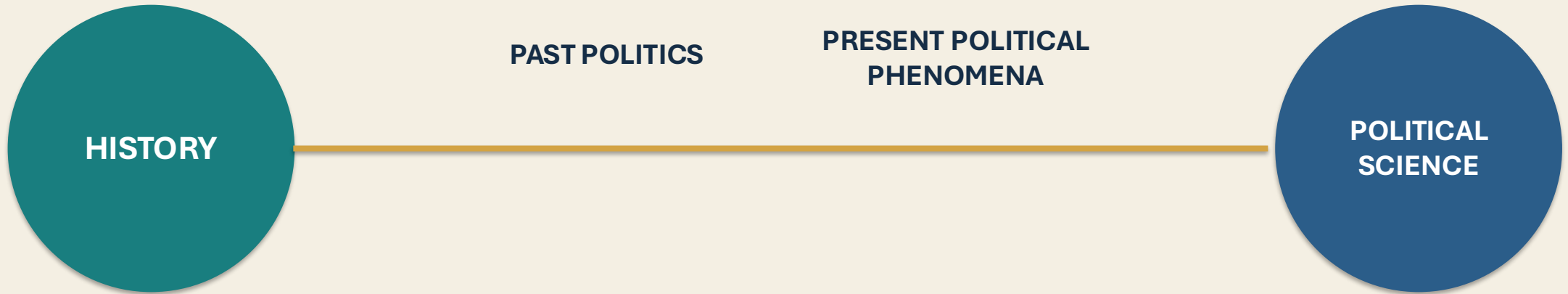


PUBLIC ACTION

Application question: What administrative mistake today could become tomorrow's history?

2 | History and Political Science

The chapter treats the two fields as closely connected.



HISTORY CONTRIBUTES

Knowledge of the past helps interpret political development.

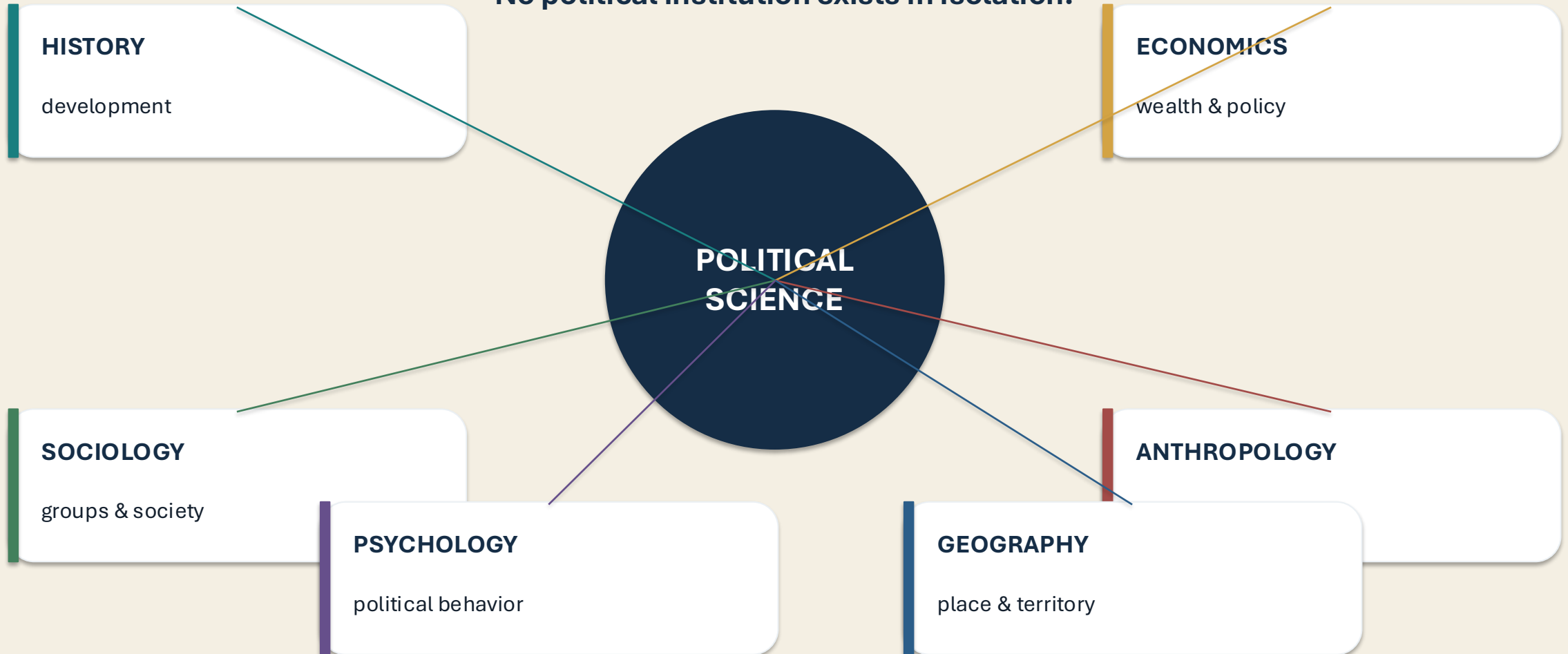
POLITICAL SCIENCE CONTRIBUTES

Political analysis helps explain institutions, power, and processes.

Political Science Is Interdisciplinary

The chapter connects political study with several fields.

No political institution exists in isolation.



3 | Concept of Political Science

A systematic field concerned with the State, government, institutions, and political processes.

POLIS

city / state

+

SCIENCE

to know

CORE IDEA

Systematic study of the State and government—and the relationships within political life.

STATE

GOVERNMENT

POWER

INSTITUTIONS

Scope of Political Science

Nine areas identified in the chapter

01

Political Theory

02

Political Dynamics

03

Foreign / International Relations

04

Government

05

Comparative Government

06

International Law

07

Constitution

08

Public Administration

09

Public Law

Public Administration appears inside the chapter's scope of political science—an important bridge for this subject.

Political Theory

Studying the State through principles and ideas

ORIGIN

Where did the State come from?

FORM

How is the State organized?

BEHAVIOR

How does political authority operate?

PURPOSE

What purposes does the State serve?

POLITICAL SYSTEM

What principles shape political life?

The chapter describes political theory as a systematic body of principles about the origin, form, behavior, and purposes of the State.

Political Science Through Other Lenses

Different disciplines illuminate different dimensions of political life.

HISTORY

development over time

ECONOMICS

production, distribution & wealth

SOCIOLOGY

groups, institutions & interaction

ANTHROPOLOGY

origins, culture & institutions

PSYCHOLOGY

behavior & personality

GEOGRAPHY

space, territory & environment

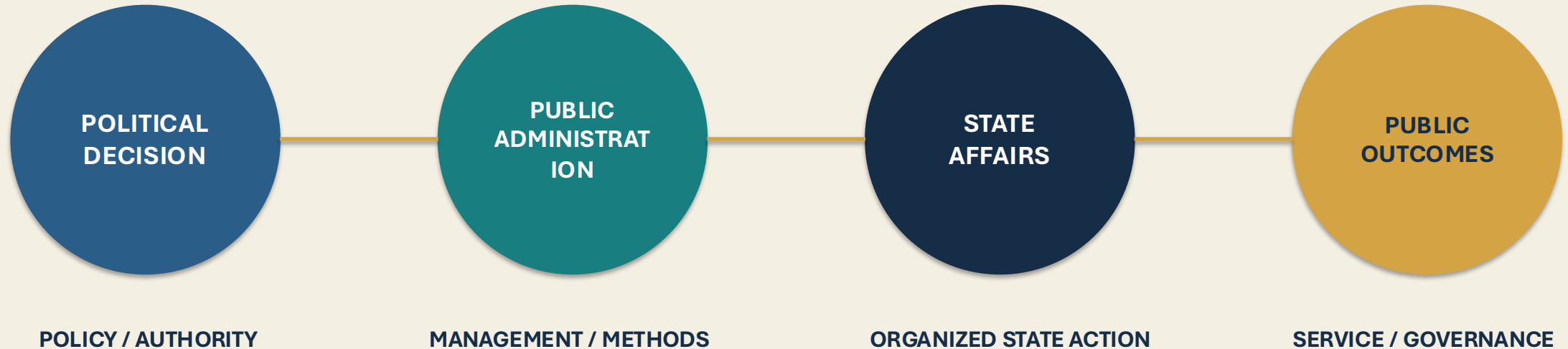
LAW

rules, authority & obligations

Interdisciplinary thinking = stronger political and administrative analysis.

Public Administration: The Bridge to Action

The chapter places public administration within the scope of political science.



Source-based point: the chapter defines public administration as methods and techniques used in the actual management of State affairs.

4 | Concept of the State

A political community with people, territory, government, and sovereign authority.

STATE

= a permanent political community organized under government and exercising sovereign authority

PEOPLE

inhabitants

TERRITORY

definite portion of earth

GOVERNMENT

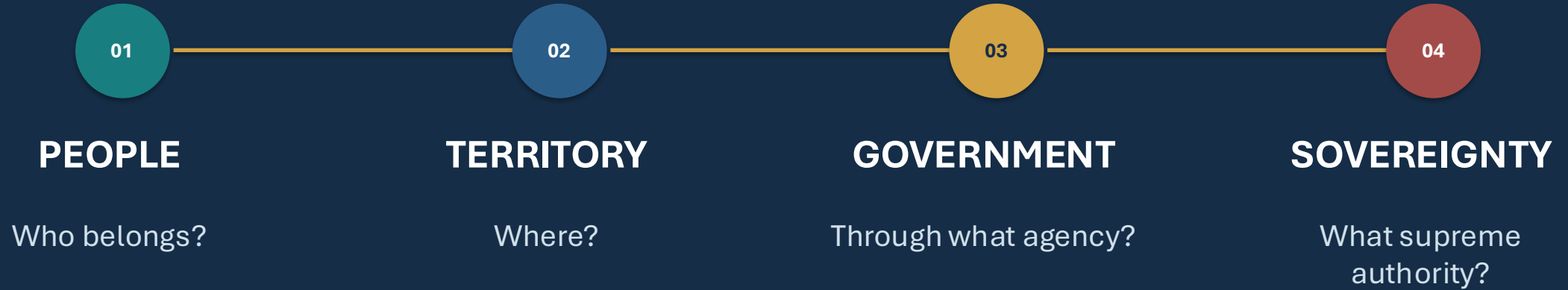
agency of the State

SOVEREIGNTY

supreme power

The Four Elements of the State

A visual memory tool



STATE = PEOPLE + TERRITORY + GOVERNMENT + SOVEREIGNTY

Sovereignty: Internal and External

The chapter identifies two manifestations.

INTERNAL SOVEREIGNTY

Authority of the State to rule within its territorial jurisdiction.

EXTERNAL SOVEREIGNTY

Freedom from control by other States.

INTERNAL

SOVEREIGNTY

EXTERNAL

5 | Kinds of Government

The chapter classifies governments using four bases.

01

Number of persons sharing sovereign power Monarchy • Aristocracy • Democracy

02

Nature of tenure

Hereditary • Elective / Popular

03

Distribution of governmental powers

Unitary / Centralized • Federal

04

Legislative–executive relationship

Parliamentary • Presidential

Aristotle's Number-Based Classification

Who shares in exercising sovereign power?

MONARCHY

rule of one



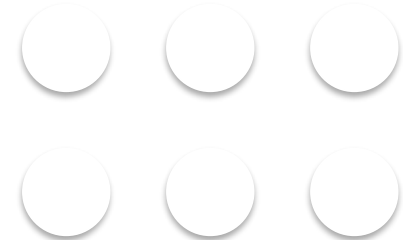
ARISTOCRACY

rule of the few



DEMOCRACY

rule of the many



The chapter presents Aristotle's first classification according to the number of persons who share in exercising sovereign power.

Monarchy

Government by one



MONARCHY

ABSOLUTE MONARCHY

The chapter describes a ruler whose authority is not limited by a constitution and discusses the historical idea of divine-right rule.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

The authority of the ruler is limited by a constitution. The chapter cites the Magna Carta as a historical example of limits on monarchical power.

Key idea: the classification is not only “one ruler”; the chapter also distinguishes forms according to limits on authority.

Aristocracy and Democracy

Government by the few vs. government by the many

ARISTOCRACY

Government of the few for the benefit of the few; political power is exercised by a privileged class.

FEW

VS.

DEMOCRACY

Government of the many. The chapter further distinguishes direct and indirect/representative democracy.

MANY

Democracy: Direct vs. Indirect / Representative

How is the will of the people expressed?

DIRECT / PURE DEMOCRACY

The people formulate or express the will of the State directly through mass meeting or assembly.



INDIRECT / REPRESENTATIVE / REPUBLICAN

The will of the State is formulated and expressed through selected persons or delegates chosen by the people.



Government by Tenure and Distribution of Power

Two different ways to compare political systems.

HEREDITARY

Officials derive power from predecessors through family relationship.

ELECTIVE / POPULAR

Officials are chosen by the people through an electoral process.

UNITARY / CENTRALIZED

Governmental powers are concentrated in the central government.

TENURE → who gets office?

FEDERAL

Governmental powers are distributed between central and local/state governments.

DISTRIBUTION → where is power located?

Parliamentary vs. Presidential

The chapter classifies systems by the legislature–executive relationship.

PARLIAMENTARY

The Chief Executive (Prime Minister) and cabinet are directly responsible to the legislative branch. The Head of State is described as ceremonial.

LEGISLATURE



EXECUTIVE

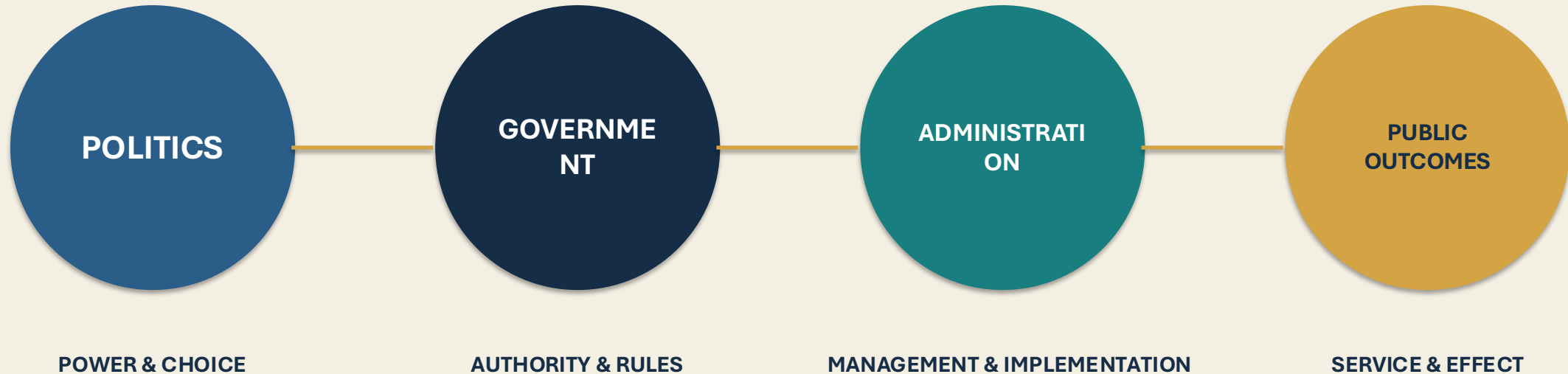
PRESIDENTIAL

The Chief Executive (President) is directly chosen by the people. The legislature, executive, and judiciary are distinct and separate.

SEPARATE BRANCHES

Politics ↔ Administration

The chapter gives the concepts; this subject asks us to see their connection.



Course lens: political decisions create the environment in which administration operates; administration turns governmental authority into organized action.

Application: Analyze a Public Decision

Use Chapter 1 concepts before deciding what “good administration” means.



HISTORY

What past experience should we investigate?



POLITICS

Who has authority and whose interests are involved?



STATE

Which element—people, territory, government, sovereignty—is most relevant?



GOVERNMENT

What type of governmental arrangement affects the decision?



ADMINISTRATION

How will the decision be organized and carried out?

Challenge: Apply the five questions to a real local-government policy or service.

Exit Ticket

Three questions before you leave the classroom

01 DEFINE

In one sentence, what is political science?

02 CONNECT

How does history help political and administrative understanding?

03 APPLY

Name the four elements of the State and explain one.

BONUS

Which classification of government would you use to compare two political systems—and why?

Key Takeaways

The chapter in six lines

History

inquiry into the past

01

Political Science

systematic study of State & government

02

Interdisciplinary

politics connects with other fields

03

State

people + territory + government +
sovereignty

04

Government

classified using four major bases

05

Administration

actual management of State affairs

06

Remember the structure: PAST → POLITICS → STATE → GOVERNMENT → ADMINISTRATION.

THANK YOU

BPA 12 - POLITICS & ADMINISTRATION

Chapter 1 • Concepts of History and Political Science

“Understand the past. Analyze political life. Manage public affairs.”