

Model Answers for the Essay Questions

Analyze and compare at least three different forms of *pakikibaka* (struggle) discussed, such as armed, intellectual/cultural, and diplomatic.

Pakikibaka is defined as **collective action to fight for rights**. The three primary forms:

1. **Armadong Pakikibaka (Armed Struggle):** This involves direct physical conflict. Examples include the fight of the **Katipunero** against the Spanish and the participation of Filipinos in the **Kilusang Gerilya** (like the **Kilusang Hukbalahap**) against the Japanese, aimed at defending freedom.
2. **Kultural at Intelektuwal na Pakikibaka (Cultural and Intellectual Struggle/Tunggalian):** This form uses writing, pen, and art to awaken national feeling and resist colonial perspectives. The **Kilusang Propaganda** utilized this method, publishing **La Solidaridad** to request reforms from Spain. This form seeks the **decolonization of the mind** by promoting self-identity through Filipino and indigenous languages in arts and media.
3. **Mapayapang Pakikibaka at Diplomasya (Peaceful Struggle and Diplomacy):** This is characterized by choosing diplomacy instead of violence. An example is the efforts led by **Manuel Quezon** which contributed to the passing of the Jones Act and the Tydings-McDuffie Act.

The intellectual struggle (Propaganda Movement) and the movement against the dictatorship (People Power Revolution) shared the essential goal of achieving **greater freedom, justice, and human rights** for Filipinos.

Trace the historical development of local elitism and political dynasties from the Spanish colonial period to the present. Discuss how these phenomena concentrate power and what challenges they pose to achieving genuine democracy in the Philippines.

Local elitism is historically rooted in the Spanish colonial period through the granting of privileges to the **principalia**, whose power persisted through the American and Republican eras. This system continues primarily due to **weak citizen participation and the culture of utang na loob** (debt of gratitude). The implication of its persistence is that **power has become hereditary** (*namamana*).

A **political dynasty** is a political system where power revolves around members of one family or clan.

Both elitism and political dynasties lead to the **excessive concentration of power** in a few individuals or families, which becomes a cause of abuse. The negative effect of political dynasties is the **centralization of power**, which limits the rise of new leaders and ideas. This concentration of hereditary power **hinders genuine democracy** in the Philippines. The 1987 Constitution, in **Article II, Sec. 26**, attempts to prohibit political dynasties.

Examine the evolving role of women in Philippine history by comparing the contributions of Gabriela Silang, the Huk Amazons, and the leaders of the Suffragist Movement like Pura Villanueva Kalaw. How did their actions contribute to broader movements for freedom and equality?

The contributions of women demonstrate an evolution from direct armed resistance to political advocacy:

1. **Gabriela Silang:** Along with her husband Diego Silang, she **led an uprising** in Ilocos against the Spanish in 1762.
2. **Huk Amazons:** Their role was revolutionary during the Japanese occupation as they participated directly as **warriors and leaders in the war**, unlike the typical roles assigned to women.
3. **Pura Villanueva Kalaw:** She was a key figure in the **Suffragist Movement** which successfully campaigned for women's right to vote, officially achieved in **1937** after a plebiscite.

The collective actions of these women contributed to broader movements by showing female capabilities in leadership and public life, culminating in the right to vote which **gave women participation in politics and social issues as equals** (*kapantay ng kalalakihan*) to men.

Using the Marcos dictatorship and the persistence of local elitism as case studies, discuss the relationship between the concentration of power and the abuse of human rights and public trust.

The sources explicitly state that both local elitism and dictatorship are systems characterized by the **excessive concentration of power in a few individuals or families, which is the cause of abuse**.

- **Dictatorship (Abuse of Human Rights):** The critical characteristic of dictatorship is **authoritarianism and the lack of freedom of citizens**. The concentration of power under Proclamation 1081 led to the suspension of the *Writ of Habeas Corpus*, which enabled the **arrest and disappearance of government critics**.
- **Local Elitism (Abuse of Public Trust):** Local elitism concentrates power by making it hereditary and results in **corruption and unequal opportunities**, representing a profound abuse of public trust that hinders genuine democracy.

The guerrilla movements during the Japanese occupation demonstrated the power of unity among different sectors of society. Explain how this principle of broad-based coalition building could be applied today to address complex national issues such as corruption, social inequality, and the erosion of democratic institutions.

The **Kilusang Gerilya** during the Japanese occupation showed the unity of various sectors, including students, women, and indigenous people.

To apply this principle of broad-based coalition building today to address issues like local elitism and political dynasties, citizens must engage in collective action. This can be

achieved through **the formation of citizen coalitions to challenge the domination of the elite**. Furthermore, it requires organizing and **promoting equal participation in politics**, while remaining **vigilant against elitist policies**. Ultimately, maintaining freedom and democracy relies on the **active participation and critical watching/monitoring of leaders by the citizens**.

Glossary of Key Terms

- ***Pakikibaka***: Collective action to fight for rights.
- ***Armadong Pakikibaka***: Struggle involving armed means.
- ***Polo y Servicio***: Spanish economic system that caused increased poverty and separated men from their families.
- ***Kilusang Agraryo***: Mass opposition to the control of land by friars and haciendas.
- ***Huk Amazons***: Women who participated directly as warriors and leaders in the war.
- ***Local Elitism***: Persistence of power among principalia, rooted in weak citizen participation and *utang na loob*.
- ***Diktadura***: Government where one person or a small group has absolute power, characterized by **authoritarianism and the lack of freedom of citizens**.
- ***Proclamation 1081***: Declaration of Martial Law by Marcos, resulting in the closure of Congress.
- ***Political Dynasty***: Political system where power revolves around one family or clan.
- ***La Solidaridad***: Newspaper published by propagandists, symbolizing intellectual resistance.
- ***Writ of Habeas Corpus (Suspension)***: Allowed the arrest of suspected government enemies during Martial Law.
- ***Kultural at Intelektuwal na Pakikibaka***: Struggle focused on resisting colonial views and promoting self-identity using language and media.