Understanding Culture, Society and Politics

Quarter 1- Module 1
Starting Points in Understanding Culture, Society and Politics
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This instructional material was collaboratively developed and reviewed by educators from public and private schools, colleges and or/universities. We encourage teachers and other education stakeholders to email their feedback, comments, and recommendations to the Department of Education at action@deped.gov.ph.

We value your feedback and recommendations.
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Module 1
Starting Points in Understanding Culture, Society and Politics

This module helps you become aware of your role, and how you are going to function in accordance with the culture of your society leading towards nation building, and to respect human cultural variation in your community, country, and the whole world. However, to have dynamic society, politics is also needed, for this affects the life of every individual on how you are going to behave as member of the group, so with your relationship to other people.

What I need to know in this module?

This module has the following lessons:

- Lesson 1 – Knowing about human cultural and social variations
- Lesson 2 – Observations about social, political and cultural change and cultural behavior
- Lesson 3 – Definition and Goals Anthropology, Sociology and Political Science

What do I need to learn?

After you go through on this module, you are expected to:

1. Describe human cultural variation in terms of their physical features, social differences, political and social change.

2. Analyze the significance of culture and society and the perception of politics

3. Identify the evident of social, political and cultural change

4. Differentiate the terms of anthropology, sociology and political science

5. Compare the goals anthropology, sociology, and political science
For you to attain the goals of this module, please do the following;

a. Take time to read and understand the lessons
b. Follow the instruction in each given task
c. Answers all tests and activities diligently
d. Familiarize yourselves with the terms given

---

**Pre - Test**

**Multiple Choice:** Write the letter of the correct answer before each number.

_____1. This means a complex whole that includes habits and capabilities acquired by man in the society.
   a. Politics c. Culture
   b. Sociology d. Society

_____2. It is the perception of individuals to accepted reality
   a. Knowledge c. Outlook
   b. Beliefs d. Folkways

_____3. This consists of tangible things such as technological tools, architectural, structures, fashion and accessories and food.
   a. Material culture c. Non-material culture
   b. Basic culture d. Commercial culture

_____4. There are different types of human groups in the world like Malaysians, Indonesians and others. In what human group you belong?
   a. Chinese c. Filipinos
   b. Japanese d. Arabs

_____5. This means a transformation of a group, organization, community from simple to more complex one.
   a. Social change c. Social differences
   b. Diffusion d. Modernity

_____6. The changes in society due to its forces and traditions in society is called;
   a. Political c. Cultural
   b. Social d. Human
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b. Follow the instruction in each given task
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Multiple Choice:

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   a. Social change  c. Social differences
   b. Diffusion  d. Modernity

6. The changes in society due to its forces and traditions in society is called;
   a. Political  c. Cultural
   b. Social  d. Human

7. This refers to the scientific study of man, his works, his behavior and values;
   a. Anthropology  c. Sociology
   b. Political Science  d. Psychology

8. Which of the following is more important in studying culture:
   a. Public affair  c. Human adaptation
   b. Collective activity  d. Economic progress

9. One of the goals of sociology is to help us understand the changes in;
   a. Environment  c. Education system
   b. Politics Issues  d. Societal problem

10. The change in society that is related to political ideologies, government and citizenships is part of;
    a. Social change  c. political change
    b. Cultural change  d. human change

11. It refers to the social, cultural and psychological characteristics related to males and females based on certain social context.
    a. Gender  c. Culture
    b. Society  d. Politics

12. The main subject of this discipline is government like democracy, power and authority;
    a. Sociology  c. Anthropology
    b. Political Science  d. Economics

13. This means a group of people who have common shared culture, language, history, religion, and tradition.
    a. Variation  c. Acculturation
    b. Ethnicity  d. Stratification

14. Which of the following religion believed in Allah?
    a. Christians  c. Protestants
    b. Islam  d. Buddhists

15. This is a systematic study of state and government its relationships to men. In the community, it emphasizes the use of power, influence, interest which is In a well-ordered community.
    a. Anthropology  c. Sociology
    b. Earth Science  d. Political Science
16. A scientific study of patterned, shared human behavior that analyzes human interaction which is essential in understanding man’s cultural make-up.
   a. Sociology  
   b. Psychology  
   c. Biology  
   d. Philosophy

17. A person’s instinctive membership in any nation or country is called;
   a. Citizenships  
   b. Organization  
   c. Nationality  
   d. Ethnocentrism

18. The transformation of social institutions over time is called;
   a. Migration  
   b. Cultural change  
   c. Globalization  
   d. Social change

19. This is a process in the cultural traits of one society are borrowed, transmitted and adopted by other society;
   a. Transfusion  
   b. Adaptation  
   c. Immigration  
   d. Diffusion

20. Which of the following is the goal of studying Anthropology?
   a. describe and analyze the biological evolution of mankind  
   b. appreciate complexity  
   c. be immersed in current affairs  
   d. cultural diversity
Lesson 1
Knowing about Human Cultural and Social Variations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content Standard</th>
<th>Human cultural variation, social differences, social change, political change and political identities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Learning Competency</td>
<td>Articulate observations on human cultural variations social differences, social change and political identities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CODE</td>
<td>(UCSP 11/12SPU-la-1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Objectives</td>
<td>Explain the meaning of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a. Cultural variation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>b. Social differences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>c. Political change and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d. Political identities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What is this lesson?
To start learning the lessons, you have to read and understand some important words,

A. **Culture** – refers to that complex whole which include knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, laws, customs, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as member of a society. *(Edward H. Taylor)*

**Two types of Culture:**

1. Material culture - composed of tangible things like food, tools, dress, accessories and others.
2. Non-material culture – composed of intangible things such as habits, ideas, religion, language and behavior

**Cultural Variation** – refers to the differences in social behaviors that cultures exhibit around the world. In the Philippines differences in social behaviors are influence with cultures in a specific places and tribes. So with the different
people in different countries they have also different norms and values that exists within their groups

**Example of Cultural Variation in Dress Styles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indonesia</th>
<th>Philippines</th>
<th>Thailand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Indonesia" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Philippines" /></td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Thailand" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples of Cultural Variation in Dances**

- Philippines

![Philippines](image4)

- Malaysians

![Malaysians](image5)
What’s New?

Activity 1.1 We are Culturally Varied
Directions: Describe the human groups below and fill in the columns below for your answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human Group</th>
<th>Physical Features</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Social Differences

Social Differences – refers to the situation where people are discriminated based on economic status, social characteristics and qualities. These may include race, ethnicity, gender, and professions. In spite of these differences people continue to do their responsibilities as members of society.

These are the common social differences among people in the world;

- **Gender** – refers to the biological characteristics that distinguish a male from a female
- **Gender Roles** - refers to attitudes and behaviors that the society expect a person based on his/her sex
- **Socio-economic class** - the high income, the middle income and the low income class
- **Ethnicity** - which refers to the ethnic group who have common culture, language and history
- **Race** – which refers to the group of people who shared inherited physical characteristics such as skin color, facial features and body structure

What New?

**Activity 1.2 Give me one!**

**Directions:** Provide column B with one (1) example for each social differences in column A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Gender roles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Socio- economic roles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Race</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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  - refers to the biological characteristics that distinguish a male from a female

- **Gender Roles**
  - refers to attitudes and behaviors that the society expects a person based on his/her sex

- **Socio-economic class**
  - the high income, the middle income, and the low income class

- **Ethnicity**
  - which refers to the ethnic group who have common culture, language and history

- **Race**
  - which refers to the group of people who shared inherited physical characteristics such as skin color, facial features and body structure

**Activity 1.2**

Give me one example for each social differences in column A.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B Case Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Gender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Gender roles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Socio-economic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Ethnicity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Race</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Enrichment Activity 1.1 Ethnic groups in the Philippines**

Directions: Study the ethnic groups in the country. Describe the social differences that exist among them. Write your answer on the box provided.

1. What are the differences and similarities of these groups?

2. Do these differences affect the life of the whole community? Why?
Social change refers to any significant alteration over time in behavior patterns and cultural values and norms. This change is brought about by modernization and the impact of globalization that resulted to cultural change among Filipino people.

Example - Filipino way of courtship:

Traditional way of courtship

Modern way of courtship

---

Activity 1.3 – What’s the Effect?
Directions: Explain the advantages and disadvantages brought about by modernization as part of social change.

Advantages: ____________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________

Disadvantages: ______________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________
Social change refers to any significant alteration over time in behavior patterns and cultural values and norms. This change is brought about by modernization and the impact of globalization that resulted to cultural change among Filipino people.

Example - Filipino way of courtship:

Traditional way of courtship: ______________________________
Modern way of courtship: ______________________________

Activity 1.3 – What’s the Effect?
Directions: Explain the advantages and disadvantages brought about by modernization as part of social change.

Advantages: _____________________________________________
Disadvantages: __________________________________________

Political Identities - refers to political position based on the interests and perspective of social groups with which people identify.

In the Philippines, we participated in choosing the political leaders through election and being a democratic country. They are mandated by law to lead the people and implement good governance for the common good of all Filipinos.

Activity 1.4 – Name them!
Directions: List down the names of the local officials in your Community.

Name of your Barangay: _______________________________
Barangay Captain: _______________________________

Barangay Kagawads:
1.____________________________
2.____________________________
3.____________________________
4.____________________________
5.____________________________
6.____________________________
Lesson 2
Observations about social, political and cultural change and cultural behavior

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content Standard</th>
<th>The Significance of Studying Culture, Society and Politics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Learning Competency</strong></td>
<td>Demonstrate curiosity and openness to explore the origins and dynamics of culture and society, and political identities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CODE</strong></td>
<td>( UCSP11/12 SPU-la-2)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Learning Objectives** | 1. Discuss the significance of studying  
| | • Culture  
| | • Society  
| | 2. Give the perception of Politics |

What is the role of culture in our lives?

Culture is an integral part and the water we drink, for we cannot live without it since this is a way of life. Thus, it is necessary to understand the interrelationship of culture, society and politics.

So, in this lesson you should know the importance of culture, society and the perception of politics, for these are guide of how people behave as members of society.

The significance of Culture:
- Makes it possible for man to adopt and integrate himself to his environment
- Establish patterns of acceptable social behavior such as good manners and right conduct
- It conveys and facilitates meaning
- It produce man-made things such as clothing, tools and others
What is the role of culture in our lives?

Culture is an integral part of our lives, and we drink its water without realizing it, for we cannot live without it. Thus, it is necessary to understand the interrelationship of culture, society, and politics.

So, in this lesson you should know the importance of culture, society, and the perception of politics, for these are our guide of how people behave as members of society.

**Significance of Culture**
- Makes it possible for man to adopt and integrate himself to his environment
- Establishes patterns of acceptable social behavior such as good manners
- Conveys and facilitates meaning
- Produces man-made things such as clothing, tools, and others

**The Significance of Society**
- It is an avenue for economic inter-dependence
- Characterize the totality of a territory
- It serves as a representation of our identity
- A symbol of political independence

**Perception about Politics**
- It is an art of government
- Public affair
- Power and distribution of resources
- It is academics
- Consensus and compromise
- Society

**Activities 2.1: I need something!**
Directions: Give the significance of studying culture, society, as your perceptions about Politics.

1. Significance of Culture

   ![Diagram](image.png)
Significance of Studying Society

Perception of
Lesson 3
Definition and Goals of Anthropology, Sociology, and Politics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content Standard</th>
<th>he rationale of studying Anthropology, Sociology, and Politics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Competency Competencies | a. Analyze Social, Political and Cultural change  
b. Recognize the common intersections of Anthropology, Sociology, and Politics  
c. Identify the goals of Anthropology, Sociology, and Politics |
| CODE | (UCSP11/12 SPU Ib-3-5) |
| Learning Objectives | 1. Describe the common intersections of Anthropology, Sociology, and Politics |

Why there’s a change?

Societies continue to improve and the social, political and cultural changes occur with it, Let’s know them below;

- **Social change** — abolition of slavery, industrial revolution
- **Political change** — democracy, federalism, political dynasty
- **Cultural change** — texting, food taboos, immigration
What’s New?

Activity 3.1: What’s the Changes in it!
Directions: Write a two (2) sentence about the changes that’s taking place in the given below;

A. Traditional society
1. ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
2. ______________________________________
   ______________________________________

B. Modern society
1. ______________________________________
   ______________________________________
2. ______________________________________
   ______________________________________

To further know the next topic, we have to define anthropology, sociology, and politics:

➢ **Anthropology** – is a branch of knowledge which deals with the scientific study of man, his works, his body, his behavior and values in time and space (Palispis, 2007).

➢ **Political Science** – is a systematic study of a state and its government, with the relationships of men in the community, with relations to groups, to the state itself and to other sovereign counties.

➢ **Sociology** – is the scientific study of patterned, shared human behavior, it analysis human interaction which is essential in understanding man’s cultural make-up.
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What's the Changes in it!

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   2. ______________________________________
      _________________________________________________________

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      _________________________________________________________
   2. ______________________________________
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What’s New?

Activity 3.2: **Multiple Choice.**
Directions: Read carefully the questions in the box, write your answer in the third column.

1-5 Write **A** if it is Anthropology, **S** if it is Sociology and **PS** if it is Political Science.

6-10 Write **SC** for Social change, **PC** for Political change and **CC** for Cultural change.

11-15 Identify if the goal stated is **Anthropology, Sociology, Political Science**.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>1-5 - Questions</th>
<th>Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>In pre-historic time Filipinos believed in animism</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>In ancient time Datu was a ruler in small community</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Customs and traditions is a way of life</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hunting and gathering activity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Modernization and technology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6-10 Questions</th>
<th>Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Freedom among people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Elections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Use of cellular phones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Form of government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Oversees Filipino Workers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>11-15 Questions</th>
<th>Answers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Concerned with better understanding of ourselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Human variation is due to different culture and society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Paying taxes to government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Learn to understand the present situation of society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Participate in choosing leaders through voting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Directions: Multiple Choice: Write the letter of the correct answer in the separate sheet of paper.

_____ 1. This means a complex whole that includes habits and capabilities acquired by man in the society.
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   b. Sociology      d. Society

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   b. Social           d. Human

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   a. Environment      c. Education system
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   b. Cultural change  d. human change
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   b. Society  d. Politics

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   b. Political Science  d. Economics

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16. A scientific study of patterned, shared human behavior that analysis human interaction which is essential in understanding man's cultural make-up.
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   b. Psychology  d. Philosophy

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   b. Nationality  d. Ethnocentrism

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   b. Cultural change  d. Social change

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20. Which of the following is the goals of studying Anthropology?
   a. describe & analyze the biological evolution of mankind
   b. appreciate complexity
   c. be immersed in current affairs
   d. cultural diversity
Key Answers

Pre & Post Test Activity 1.2
1. c
2. b
3. c
4. c
5. c
6. c
7. a
8. c
9. a
10. c
11. a
12. b
13. b
14. b
15. d
16. a
17. b
18. d
19. d
20. a

Activity 1.3
RUBRICS:
9. a
10. c
11. a
12. b

Activity 1.4
13. b
14. b
15. d
16. a
17. b
18. d
19. d
20. a

Enrichment activity
RUBRICS
18. d
19. d
20. a

Activity 1.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human group</th>
<th>Physical features</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Filipino</td>
<td>Brown skin; black eyes; average height</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian</td>
<td>Dark brown skin; black eyes; ave.- tall height</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td>White colored skin; black eyes; ave.- tall height</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africans</td>
<td>Black skin, black eyes; average height</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americans</td>
<td>White colored skin; grey eyes; tall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Activity 2.1

Rubrics
Cited 4 complete answers – 5
Cited 3 answers – 4
Cited 2 answers – 3
Cited 1 answer - 2

Activity 3.1
RUBRICS
Cited 3 correct answers – 5
Cited 2 examples – 5
Total = 10

Activity 3.2

1. A.
2. PS
3. A
4. S
5. S
6. CC
7. PC
8. CC
9. PC
10. SC
11. SOCIOLOGY
12. ANTHROPOLOGY
13. POLITICAL SCIENCE
14. SOCIOLOGY
15. POLITICAL SCIENCE
References:

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