K to 12 BASIC EDUCATION CURRICULUM
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL – CORE SUBJECT

Grade: 11 or 12
Core Subject Title: Understanding Culture, Society and Politics   **No. of hours/semester:** 80 hours

Course Description:
This course uses insights from Anthropology, Political Science, and Sociology to develop students' awareness of cultural, social and political dynamics, and sensitivity to cultural diversity; provide them with an understanding of how culture, human agency, society and politics work; and engage them in the examination of the country's current human development goals. At the end of the course, students should acquire ideas about human cultures, human agency, society and politics; recognize cultural relativism and social inclusiveness to overcome prejudices; and develop social and cultural competence to guide their interactions with groups, communities, networks, and institutions.

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARD	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE
A. Starting points for the understanding of culture, society, and politics	The learners demonstrate an understanding of:	The learners:	The learners:	
1. Sharing of social and cultural backgrounds of students as social actors (examples: gender, socioeconomic class, ethnicity, religion, exceptionality/non-exceptionality, nationality)	1. human cultural variation, social differences, social change, and political identities	1. acknowledge human cultural variation, social differences, social change, and political identities	1. articulate observations on human cultural variation, social differences, social change, and political identities	**UCSP11/12SPU-Ia-1**
2. Observations about social, political, and cultural behavior and phenomena (examples: food taboos, *istambay,* political dynasties, elections*)*	2. the significance of studying culture, society, and politics	2. adopt an open and critical attitude toward different social, political, and cultural phenomena through observation and reflection	2. demonstrate curiosity and an openness to explore the origins and dynamics of culture and society, and political identities	**UCSP11/12SPU-Ia-2**
3. Observations on social, political,and cultural change (examples: *txting,* transnational families, local public services, youth volunteerism)	3. the rationale for studying anthropology, political science, and sociology	3. appreciate the value of disciplines of Anthropology, Sociology, and Political Science as social sciences	3. analyze social, political, and cultural change	**UCSP11/12SPU-Ib-3**
4. Definition of anthropology, political science, and sociology			4. recognize the common concerns or intersections of anthropology, sociology, and political science with respect to the phenomenon of change	**UCSP11/12SPU-Ib-4**

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARD	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE
			5. identify the subjects of inquiry and goals of Anthropology, Political Science, and Sociology	**UCSP11/12SPU-Ib-5**

B. Defining Culture, Society and Politics
  1. Society as a group of people sharing a common culture
  2. Culture as a "'complex whole which encompasses beliefs, practices, values, attitudes, laws, norms, artifacts, symbols, knowledge, and everything that a person learns and shares as a member of society." (E.B. Tylor 1920 [1871]), and is:
    a. Dynamic, Flexible, & Adaptive
    b. Shared & Contested (given the reality of social differentiation and competing interests)
    c. Learned through socialization or enculturation
    d. Patterned
    e. Integrated and at times unstable
    f. Transmitted through socialization/enculturation
    g. Requires language and other forms of communication
    h. Ethnocentrism and Cultural Relativism as orientations
  3. Politics as the art of government, public affairs, compromise and consensus, and power
	1. The concepts of culture, society and politics
	
	2. perspectives in/approaches to the study of culture, society, and politics (i.e., comparative, historical, structural-functional, interpretive, critical)
		1. appreciate the nature of culture and society from the perspectives of anthropology and sociology
		
		2. demonstrate a holistic understanding of culture and society
		
		3. value cultural heritage and express pride of place without being ethnocentric
			1. explain anthropological and sociological perspectives on culture and society	**UCSPC11DCS-Ic-6**

			2. describe society and culture as a complex whole	**UCSPC11/12DCS-Ic-7**
			3. identify aspects of culture and society	**UCSP11/12DCS-Ic-8**
			4. raise questions toward a holistic appreciation of cultures and societies	**UCSP11/12DCS-Id-9**
			5. become aware of why and how cultural relativism mitigates ethnocentrism	**UCSP11/12DCS-Id-10**
			6. identify forms of tangible and intangible heritage and the threats to these	**UCSP11/12DCS-Ie-11**
C. Looking back at Human Biocultural and Social Evolution 1. Biological and cultural evolution: from Homo	1. human origins and the capacity for culture	Analyze key features of interrelationships of biological, cultural and sociopolitical	1. trace the biological and cultural evolution of early to modern humans	**UCSP11/12HBS-Ie-12**

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARD	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE

habilis (or earlier) to Homo *sapiens sapiens* in the fossil record
2. Cultural and sociopolitical evolution: from hunting and gathering to the agricultural, industrial, and post-industrial revolutions
   a. The Neolithic Revolution
   b. Early civilizations and the rise of the state
   c. Democratization
	2. the role of culture in human adaptation
	3. processes of cultural and sociopolitical evolution
		processes in human evolution that can still be used and developed	2. explore the significance of human material remains and artefactual evidence in interpreting cultural and social, including political and economic, processes	**UCSP11/12HBS-If-13**

			3. recognize national, local, and specialized museums, and archaeological and historical sites as venues to appreciate and reflect on the complexities of biocultural and social evolution as part of being and becoming human	**UCSP11/12HBS-If-14**

D. Becoming a member of society
  1. Enculturation/Socialization
   a. Identity formation (identities, disciplines, and aspirations)
   b. Norms and values
   c. Statuses and roles (e.g. age, gender)
  2. Conformity and deviance
   a. Social control (gossip, social ostracism, laws and punishments)
   b. Forms of deviance (ritualism, retreatism, rebellion, and innovation)
  3. Human dignity, rights, and the common good
	1. how individuals learn culture and become competent members of society	1. identify norms and values to be observed in interacting with others in society, and the consequences of ignoring these rules	1. explain the development of one's self and others as a product of socialization and enculturation	**UCSP11/12BMS-Ig-15**

		2. assess the rules of social interaction to maintain stability of everyday life and the role of innovation in response to problems and challenges	2. identify the context, content, processes, and consequences of enculturation and socialization	**UCSP11/12BMS-Ig-16**
	2. how individuals should behave as part of a political	3. recognize the value of human rights and promote the common good	3. Identifies the social goals and the socially acceptable means of achieving these goals	**UCSP11/12BMS-Ih-17**

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARD	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE
community			4. advocate inclusive citizenship	**UCSP11/12BMS-Ih-18**
			5. promote protection of human dignity, rights, and the common good	**UCSP11/12BMS-Ih-19**
E. How society is organized 　1. Groups within society 　　a. Primary and secondary groups 　　b. In-groups and out-groups 　　c. Reference group 　　d. Networks 　2. Formal organizations 　　a. Bureaucracy 　　b. "McDonaldization" of society F. Cultural, social and political institutions 　1. Kinship, marriage, and the household 　a. Kinship by blood 　　Descent systems 　　(matrilateral, patrilineal, bilateral) 　b. Kinship by marriage	1. cultural, social, and political institutions as sets of norms and patterns of behavior that relate to major social interests 2. social stratification as the ranking of individuals according to wealth, power, and prestige	1. analyze aspects of social organization 2. identify one's role in social groups and institutions 3. recognize other forms of economic transaction such as sharing, gift exchange, and redistribution in his/her own society	1. traces kinship ties and social networks	**UCSP11/12HSO-IIi-20**
			2. describe the organized nature of social life and rules governing behavior	**UCSP11/12HSO-IIi-21**

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARD	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE
Marriage rules cross-culturally (monogamy vs. polygamy, post-marital residency rules, preferred marriage partners, divorce) c. Kinship by ritual (Compadrazgo) d. Family and the household Nuclear, extended, and reconstituted families (separated, transnational) e. Politics of kinship (political dynasty, alliances)	3. social and political inequalities as features of societies and the global community		3. compare different social forms of social organization according to their manifest and latent functions	**UCSP11/12HSO-IIj-22**

2. Political and leadership structures
a. Political organization
   i. Bands
   ii. Tribes
   iii. Chiefdoms
   iv. States and nations
b. Authority and legitimacy
   i. Traditional
   ii. Charismatic
   iii. Rational
			4. analyze social and political structures	**UCSP11/12HSO-IIj-23**

3. Economic Institutions
  a. Reciprocity
  b. Transfers
  c. Redistribution
  d. Market transactions
  e. Markets and state
			5. analyze economic organization and its impacts on the lives of people in the society	**UCSP11/12HSO-IIa-24**

4. Nonstate institutions
  a. Banks and corporations
  b. Cooperatives and trade unions
  c. Transnational advocacy groups
  d. Development agencies
  e. International organizations
			6. differentiate functions of nonstate institutions in society	**UCSP11/12HSO-IIb-25**

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARD	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE

5. Education
  a. Functions of education in society (formal and nonformal)
    i. Productive citizenry
    ii. Self-actualization
    iii. Primary education as a human right
			7. evaluate how functions of education affect the lives of people in society	**UCSP11/12HSO--IIf-26**

			8. promote primary education as a human right	**UCSP11/12HSO-IIf-27**

6. Religion and belief systems
  a. Animism
  b. Polytheism
  c. Monotheism
  d. Institutionalized religions
  e. Separation of church and state
			9. conduct participant observation (e.g., attend, describe, and reflect on a religious ritual of a different group; observe elections practices)	**UCSP11/12HSO-IIg-28**

7. Health
  a. Culture-specific syndromes and illnesses (e.g., "bughat", "usog"/"buyag")
  b. Systems of diagnosis, prevention and healing (e.g., traditional, western, alternative healing systems)
  c. Health as a human right
			10. recognize the practice of medical pluralism in light of cultural diversity and relativism	**UCSP11/12HSO-IIg-29**

G. Social stratification
  1. Social desirables
    a. Wealth
    b. Power
    c. Prestige
  2. Social mobility system
    a. Open (Class)
			11. examine stratification from the functionalist and conflict perspectives	**UCSP11/12HSOI-IIc-30**

			12. identify characteristics of the systems of stratification	**UCSP11/12HSO-IId-31**

CONTENT	CONTENT STANDARD	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	LEARNING COMPETENCY	CODE

b. Closed (Caste)
 	
H. Social inequality
   1. Access to financial, social, political, and symbolic capital
   2. Gender inequality
   3. Marginalization of ethnic and other minorities
   4. Global stratification and inequality (e.g., relationships between states and nonstate actors in the global community)
			13. suggest ways to address global inequalities	**UCSP11/12HSO-IIe-32**

I. Social change and human agency
   1. Invention (e.g., new of forms of media and social networking, technological change)
   2. Diffusion, acculturation, and globalization
   3. Social contradictions, conflict, and change (e.g., inter-ethnic conflicts, class struggle, armed conflict, terrorism, protests, gender issues)
   4. Social movements (e.g., indigenous people's rights, environmentalism, feminism, religious fundamentalism, revitalization movements)
   5. Demographic change (e.g., transnational migration, Overseas Filipino Workers)
   6. New challenges to human adaptation (e.g., climate change
   7. Inclusive citizenship and participatory governance
	1. agents/ institutions, processes, and outcomes of cultural, political, and social change	1. evaluate processes of social change
		
		2. assess options and alternatives for social action by individuals and communities
			1. identify new challenges faced by human populations in contemporary societies	**UCSP11/12CSC-IIh-33**

			2. describe how human societies adapt to new challenges in the physical, social, and cultural environment	**UCSP11/12CSC-IIi-34**
			3. develop a plan of action for community-based response to change	**UCSP11/12CSC-IIj-35**

GLOSSARY[1]

Acculturation	A process of culture change due to contact between societies; often used to refer to subordinate tribal societies adapting to more dominant societies
Agency	A concept referring to the willed and voluntary nature of an individual's life and action as opposed to the constraint and determinism of social structures
Animism	Belief in spirits dwelling in natural objects and phenomenon
Anthropology	'The study of humans'; social science which encompasses the fields of physical or biological anthropology, archaeology, social or cultural anthropology, and linguistic anthropology
Authority	The exercise of legitimate power
Band	A small social group (e.g. ranging from 6-50) occupying a territory, usually consisting of a kin group, and characteristic of societies subsisting by hunting and gathering. Bands are nomadic, fluid (in population size), and generally egalitarian
Bilateral kinship	The kinship system wherein blood relationships are traced through both father and mother. (Also called Cognatic descent.)
Caste system	A hereditary system of rank, usually religiously dictated, that tend to be fixed
Chiefdom	A political system in which kin groups are linked together through a political (or religious) hierarchy. Leadership is monopolized by highly ranked members who inherit their political roles
Citizenship	May be defined as: (a) identification of an individual based on a formal-legal status coterminous with the emergence of states; or (b) shared membership of a political community in which conception [of] citizens are political actors constituting political spaces
Class	A term used by Max Weber to refer to a group of people who have a similar level of wealth and income
Class system	A social ranking based primarily on economic position in which achieved characteristics can influence mobility
Closed system	A social system in which the position of each individual is influenced by his or her ascribed status and there is little or no possibility of individual mobility

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[1] General References:

Bates, D. and E. Franklin. (2002). *Cultural Anthropology.* Boston: Pearson.
Beilharz, P. and T. Hogan. 2006. *Sociology: Place, Time and Division.* Melbourne: Oxford University Press
Gezon, L. and C. Kottak. (2012). *Culture.* New York: McGraw Hill.
Heywood, A. (2013). *Politics (4th Edition).* New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
Macionis, J. 2012. *Sociology (14th ed).* Singapore: Pearson Education South Asia Pte Ltd
Miller, B. (2012). *Cultural Anthropology (7th Edition).* Boston: Pearson.
North, D. (1991). "Institutions." *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 5(1), pp. 97-112.
Schaefer, R. (2001). *Sociology (7th Edition).* New York: McGraw Hill.

Compadrazgo	The establishment of ties between godparents and godchildren, and 'coparents' through ritual; ritual 'coparenthood'
Conformity	In Robert Merton's "Strain Theory," refers to the pursuit of cultural goals through approved means
Cultural relativism	The ethical insistence that other cultures can only be evaluated and understood in terms of their own standards and values
Culture	The system of knowledge, norms and values more or less shared by members of a particular society
Culture-specific (or culture-bound) syndrome	A set of associated symptoms that is identified as a particular illness or ailment by the group itself; 'folk illness'
Deviance	The recognized violation of cultural norms
Diffusion	The process by which discrete cultural elements (e.g. ideas, artifacts, practices) may spread from one society to another
Discovery	The process of making known or sharing the existence of an aspect of the world
Education	The systematic transfer of knowledge and skills from one generation to the next through teaching, training or research; may take place in formal (ex: schools) or informal (ex: home) settings
Enculturation	A child's incorporation into his or her society through learning of the culture
Environmentalism	Concern, advocacy or work toward protecting nature or the environment
Ethnicity	One's identification with social group that shares cultural traditions, languages, social experiences, or ancestry
Ethnocentrism	Viewing other peoples and ways of life in terms of one's own cultural assumptions
Family	A set of people related by blood, marriage (or some agreed-upon relationship), or adoption, who share the primary responsibility for reproduction and caring for members of society
Feminism/Feminist	The various individuals, theories, doctrines, and social movements concerned with the experience of women, especially the oppression and unequal treatment of women
Formal organization	A large secondary group organized to achieve its goals efficiently
Gender	The socially-constructed attitudes, meanings, beliefs, and behaviors associated with the sex differences of being born male or female that are learned through the process of socialization
Gift exchange	See Reciprocity
Globalization	The economic, cultural, and political interdependence and interconnectedness of all nations in the planet, best captured in the definition by Roland Robertson: "the time-space compression of the world and the increased consciousness o the world as a whole"
Government	One of the institutions involved in governance; one of the four elements of the state tasked to make, implement, and interpret law
Group	Any number of people with similar norms, values, and expectations who regularly and consciously interact
Human agency	See Agency
In-group	A social group toward which a member feels respect and loyalty
Institutions	Humanly devised constraints that structure political, economic and social interactions; stable, recurring patterns of behavior; hence, political institutions are not the same as political organizations
Innovation	In Robert Merton's "Strain Theory," a type of deviance characterized by the use of unconventional means rather than conventional means to achieve a culturally approved goal
Invention	The process of combining existing cultural items into a form that did not previously exist
Market transactions	Profit-oriented impersonal exchanges
Matrilineal descent	Kin relations are traced only on the mother's side

McDonaldization	The process in which the four principles of the fast food industry, namely, efficiency, calculability, efficiency, and control, have come to dominate certain sectors of society throughout the world
Medical pluralism	The recognition of more than one medical system (e.g. Western and alternatives)
Monogamy	Marriage rule to have only one spouse, or one spouse at a time (serial monogamy)
Monotheism	Belief that there is only one god
Nation	A group of people with a deeply shared fundamental identification often welded together by ties of blood relationships, a common language (often but not always), literature, history and tradition
Neolithic Revolution	The process of domestication of plants and animals by hunters and gatherers, together with all the associated social and demographic changes: population growth, sedentarization and settlement, craft specialization, production of surplus, social differentiation and the emergence of a ruling class, the rise of cities and civilizations (with writing, monumental architecture, fine arts and sciences), trade and the State; the 'New Stone Age' level of technology marked by polished stone tools and food production
Norms	Rules and expectations by which a society guides the behavior of its members
Open system	A social system in which the position of each individual is influenced by his or her achieved status
Out-group	A social group toward which person feels a sense of competition or opposition
Participant observation	Qualitative research methodology in which the researcher participates in and to a certain extent becomes part of the society under observation
Patrilineal descent	Descent traced a line of male ancestors. (Also called Agnatic descent)
Political capital	A sentiment/ overall image that a politician, elected official or candidate has a legitimate political mandate to get things done in the eyes of the voting public; social and symbolic capital, winning elections, pursuing policies that have public support, and performing favors maybe used to gain political capital
Political Science	Is the systematic study of politics
Politics	May be defined as: (1) the art of government, (2) public affairs, (3) compromise and consensus, and (4) power
Polygamy	Marriage to more than one spouse: Polygyny - marriage of a man to two or more wives; Polyandry - marriage of a woman to two or more husbands
Polytheism	Belief in many gods
Post-marital residence rules	Rules on where a newly married couple should reside (e.g. Patrilocal - men remain in their territory and wives marry in [also called Virilocal]; Matrilocal - residence with the wife's kin [also called Uxurilocal]; Neolocal - residence in a new place)
Primary group	A small social group whose members share personal and lasting relationships
Rebellion	In Robert Merton's "Strain Theory," a type of deviance characterized by the rejection of both cultural goals and conventional means and the formation of a counterculture supporting alternatives to the existing social order
Reciprocity	Recognition of obligations to give, receive, and reciprocate in kind; 'gift exchanges' that create bonds between persons or acknowledge personal ties
Redistribution	The distribution of surplus which flows into and is accumulated by a political center before being redistributed outward.
Reference group	A social group that serves as a point of reference in making evaluations and decisions
Religion	Beliefs and behavior concerned with supernatural beings, powers, and forces
Retreatism	In Robert Merton's "Strain Theory," a type of deviance characterized by the rejection of both cultural goals and conventional means

Ritualism	In Robert Merton's "Strain Theory," a type of deviance characterized by the inability to reach a cultural goal because of rigid adherence to conventional means
Role	Behavior expected of someone who holds a particular status
Secondary group	A large and impersonal social group whose members pursue a specific goal or activity
Social actor	An individual endowed with human agency
Social capital	A concept that refers to the positive connection between people and the virtues that emerge from them such as trust and reciprocity; emphasizes that social bonds are a form of capital used for profit-making
Social change	The transformation of culture and social institutions over time
Social control	The techniques and strategies for preventing deviant human behavior in any society
Social dynamics	The determinants of social change; to be understood in relation to social statics, or the requirements for social order
Social dysfunction	Any social pattern that may disrupt the operation of society
Social function	The consequences of any social pattern for the operation of society as a whole
Social group	Two or more people who identify with and interact with one another
Social inequality	A condition in which members of a society have different amounts of wealth, prestige, or power
Social institution	The major spheres of social life, or societal subsystems, organized to meet human needs
Social mobility	A change in position within the social hierarchy.
Social movement	An organized activity that encourages or discourages social change
Social network	A series of social relationships that links a person directly to others and therefore indirectly to still more people
Socialization	The lifelong process whereby people learn the attitudes, values, and actions appropriate for individuals as members of a particular society
Social stratification	A structured ranking of entire groups of people that perpetuates unequal economic rewards, power, and prestige in a society
Social structure	Any relatively stable pattern of social behavior
Society	People who interact in a defined territory and share a culture
Sociology	The systematic study of society
State	An entity of power and authority within a given population and territory; Has four elements: territory, population, government, and sovereignty
Status	A social position that a person holds
Symbolic capital	A concept used by Pierre Bourdieu to point out the way in which resources can have the quality of a type of "capital," but not seen as such. For example, educational qualifications allow one to do many things, including learn more and earn more, and thus they are a form of capital, a source of profit
Transfers	Goods/value are passed to another without expectation of return
Tribe	Stateless, small-scale society with distinctive language and culture engaged in subsistence-oriented food production
Values	Collective conceptions of what is considered good, desirable, and proper – or bad, undesirable, and improper – in a culture

Code Book Legend

Sample: UCSP11/12SPU-Ia-1

LEGEND		SAMPLE	
First Entry	Learning Area and Strand/ Subject or Specialization	Understanding Culture, Society and Politics	**UCSP11/12**
	Grade Level	Grade 11 or 12	
Uppercase Letter/s	Domain/Content/ Component/ Topic	Starting points for the understanding of culture and society	**SPU**
			-
Roman Numeral *Zero if no specific quarter*	Quarter	1st Quarter	**I**
Lowercase Letter/s *Put a hyphen (-) in between letters to indicate more than a specific week*	Week	Week one	**a**
			-
Arabic Number	Competency	articulate observations on human cultural variation, social differences, social change, and political identities	**1**

DOMAIN/ COMPONENT	CODE
Starting points for the understanding of culture and society	SPU
Defining Culture and Society from the perspectives of anthropology and sociology	DCS
Looking back at Human Biocultural and Social Evolution	HBS
Becoming a member of society	BMS
How society is organized	HSO
Cultural, Social, and Political Change Sources of social, cultural, and political change	CSC