

The Third Republic

Author's Name

**July 4, 1946- September
21, 1972**

Birth of the Republic

- Post-war government
- Impressive inauguration in Luneta
- July 4, 1946

Problems of the new Republic

- Reconstruction
- Poor government and poor people
- Peace and order (huks and criminals in manila)
- Moral and spiritual decline

Presidents and Their Achievements

- Manuel Roxas (1946-48)-Pro Pmerican policy/Parity Act
- Elpidio Quirino (1948-53)-Rural banks
- Ramon Magsaysay (1954-57)-Saved democracy
- Carlos Garci (1958-61)- Filipino First Policy
- Diosdado Macapagal (1962-65)-National Language
- Ferdinand Marcos (1966-1986)

The Marcos Dictatorship

- 14 years (1972-1986)
- Declared Sept. 24,1972
- Proclamation No. 1081
- “ save the republic and reform society” -reason for declaration

Martial Law Changes

- A new constitution
- Death of democracy
- Reorganization of government
- Control by Marcos family and cronies
- Stronger military power

Death of Democracy

- Arrest and detention of Marcos opponents and protesters (50,000)
- Closing down of all newspapers and radio and tv stations...
- Government control of all public utilities and industries
- Travel ban abroad
- Ban on public meetings, student demonstrations and labor strikes

- Ban on private weapons
- Torture and murder of political prisoners

Government Reorganization

- Closed down congress in favor of a parliament
- Local gov from barrio to baranggay
- Country divided into 13 admin regions
- For awhile he became president and Pm at the same time
- Cesar Virata, technocrat appointed as PM

Strong Military Power

- Maj-general Fabian C. Ver- headed national Intelligence and Security Agency with secret agents everywhere that reported on anti-Marcos activities
- Military got biggest share in government budget allocation
- Reformed Armed Movement (RAM)-military org formed against Marcos gov.

- 1981 Feb, John Paul II came to visit
- June 16, 1981- first election after martial law where opposition boycotted
- June 30, 1981-fourth Phil republic in Luneta was inaugurated

Aquino Assassination

- August 21, 1983- china air brought Ninoy home (3 year exile in the US)...assasinated
- August 31, 1983- funeral of Ninoy
- Demonstrations erupted after

People Power Revolution

Snap Election

- Feb. 7, 1986
- Marcos pa rin vs. Tama na, sobra na, palitan na!
- Most historic:
 - > first woman candidate
 - > most expensive and dirtiest
 - > most Filipinos were honest and could not be bribed
- Most confusing election in our country

People Power Revo

- Feb. 22-25, 1986- bloodless revo
- Started in camp aguinaldo-edsa
- Enrile and Ramos announced they no longer support Marcos

Importance of the People Power

- The courage, sacrifices, and faith of the Filipino people won the admiration of the whole world
- It peacefully ousted a dictator and brought back a democratic government
- Other Asians were inspired by the Philippine example to fight and won political reforms in their own countries
- It showed that God answers the united prayers of Christians and made a miracle in our country

President Corazon Aquino

Achievements

- The return of democracy
- Partial recovery of the big sums of money stolen by Marcos and some members of his family and some cronies
- Stability of the government despite six successive military coups
- Easier credit terms and better conditions for repayment of the huge debt of the Philippines with foreign creditors and international banks

- Pushed back the communist new People's Army (NPA)
- Passed the best Agrarian reform ever in the country
- Improved the image of the Philippines abroad
- Mobilized national and international aid for the victims of various calamities which hit the Philippines

The First Protestant President

President Fidel V. Ramos

Achievements

- Assured democracy in the Philippines making the Philippines the leading democratic country in South East Asia
- Ended rebellions in the country through peace talks with MNLF and NPA
- Government amnesty for rebel military officers led by Gringo Honasan
- Holding of the 4th APEC Leaders' meeting in the Philippines in 1996...the Philippines became a “ a new tiger economy”

- Dismantling monopolies and putting key industries into private hands thus allowing more businessmen to participate in the building of infrastructure projects
- The Ramos administration ended the country's IMF assistance. Phils. became the only Asian country to exit from IMF dependence.
- Government intensified operations against organized crimes, private armed groups, terrorists.

- Creation of National Centennial Commission in charge of the Philippine Centennial Celebration
- Passage of the “Migrant Workers and Overseas Filipino Act of 1995” which gave better protection to OFWs

The Centennial President

President Joseph Estrada

Program of Government

- Main concern was to improve the life of the poorest Filipinos
- His program of government was ambitious and included many plans to reduce poverty
- He did not last long because he was ousted by People Power II