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 Garcia (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 aquinaldo-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