

- However, even the Nationalistas themselves were not that serious about independence but were more interested in acquiring power using the independence issue as a means to generate voter support.
- The Jones Law paved the way for eventual independence by providing a gradual shift in representation in policy-making bodies as well as in executive departments.
- Commission -became Senate
- Assembly – House of rep
- The main electoral issue had started to shift away from calling for independence toward increased participation in public policy making.
- By early 1920s, divisions among the Nacionalista leadership were beginning to show.
 - Who should actually lead the government—is it the party in power or someone popularly elected by the people?
- The power struggle within the party was on between Osmena and Quezon.
 - Osmena in favor of the rule of the dominant party, Unipersonalistas
 - Quezon was for the popular election for leader, organized the Nationalist-Collectivist Party.
- The elections of 1922 proved to be a peculiar three-party contest between Nationalist factions, and the Democratic Parties.
 - It created the necessity to create a coalition within the executive cabinet as well as to the Democratas within Council of State.
- Osmena lost power and prominence to Quezon who was reelected Senate president.
- In April 1924, two factions reunited under the Consolidated Nationalist Party with Quezon taking leadership to both party and the senate.

The End of Opposition Parties and the Rise of Hegemonic Party

- By the late 1920s, the system of majority party-led government had become a reality.
- The Nationalistas continued to exercise their hegemony over the executive branch through the cabinet.
- The remaining members of the Democratic Party voted for its formal dissolution in January 31, 1932.
- According to Lande, the absence of an opposition party invariably leads to the bifurcation of the single dominant party.
- Early 1930s, the question of party and government leadership resurfaced within the Nationalist Party.
 - Hare-Hawes-Cutting (HHC) Bill led by Osmena – established a blueprint for the eventual granting of independence to the Philippines.
 - Tydings-McDuffie Act of 1934 led by Quezon – a negotiation of Quezon with the US for the new independence bill.
- Quezon continued leadership to both the party and the national government. The electoral victory assured Quezon of the Senate presidency once again.
- As approved for in the TM Act, the elections to the Constitutional Convention were held. Interestingly, one of the issues raised in the convention was the question of women's suffrage.
- The legislature had given women the right to vote.
- The program of the party in power during the 1935 elections was comprehensive compared to the platforms of the other two parties. Quezon won the presidency race.