

TOPIC 1

JOSE RIZAL AND PHILIPPINE NATIONALISM

Understanding The Importance of Rizal in Filipino History

JOSE RIZAL AS A BAYANI

- Late 19th century, Filipinos from Luzon were compelled to revolt against the colonizers and fought for their liberation
- Katipunan of Andres Bonifacio

BAYANI

- A person noted for his or her courageous acts or nobility of character.
- Term from Latin, old French, and Greek which meant demi-god, a defender and a or a person who exhibits great bravery.

inquirer.net (Ambeth Ocampo)

- the word bayani is more than and is richer than a than the word “hero”
- “A hero, patriot (taong makabayan), cooperative endeavor, mutual aid... to be victorious, to prevail (mamayani)...” (Ocampo, 2016).

Zeus Salazar

- from local ethnolinguistic communities
- “Related to the Austronesian word “wani”, meaning helping and being compassionate with others, hence, “kawani” as of government workers.
- The Visayan word “bagani” or fearless warrior; and the word “bayani” may mean “someone who gives service to the bayan without expecting anything in return.”

Chua, 2018

- a hero and a bayani may be different in an academic sense
- heroes or our national heroes are special in terms of their immense contributions to nation building
- he reminded us, that in our own special way, we can also be bayani in our own ways

CLASSIFICATION OF A HERO

- based from their manifested gallantry, principles and heroism

1. PRE-COLONIAL HEROES

- Oral traditions; skills with mythical abilities and enormous strength
- Full of mystery, mystical, or having a nature of supernatural ability.
- According to Scott (1988), heroes are classified as epic hero and mythical hero.

EPIC HEROES - characterized as saviors of their communities and the scourge of enemy tribes.

MYTHICAL HERO - represents the culture and the values of a specific period of time.

2. COLONIAL HEROES

- Who carried out organized revolts against the colonizers
- Named as native heroes and revolutionary heroes
- refused to embrace and integrate Hispanic cultures during the first phase of Spanish colonization

3. REVOLUTIONARY HEROES

- Fully realized at the height of the 19th century of Spanish Colonization.

- Driven by their belief that Filipinos could now run and govern the country

KNOWN HEROES - popular heroes, known for great leadership skills, courage and unwavering will.

UNKNOWN HEROES - contributed significantly at certain stages of the revolution but remained unrecognized due to political and academic reasons. Leaders of the millenarian groups and the upland insurrectionists.

MARTYRS - people who courageously faced brutal punishment and died untimely. Jose Rizal, GomBurZa priests.

4. POST-COLONIAL HEROES

- Post-war heroes
- Categorized as political heroes
- They are critics of the status quo of a political system, often regarded as state enemies.
- In the long run, become victims of state and political violence.

IDEALISTIC HERO - advocate of the idealism principle; voice-out possible solutions for existing problems rather than solving out through violent means.

REALISTIC HERO - prefers fast and practical answers to resolve any existing social and political problems.

5. MODERN DAY HEROES

- Bayani in the new era
- Heroes of this age of global harmony and freedom

ATHLETES - victories in the field of sports; promoters of good health and sportsmanship

ARTISTS - their masterpieces that were awarded and recognized abroad. Juan Luna and Felix Ressurecion-Hidalgo.

OVERSEAS FILIPINO WORKERS (OFW) - sacrifice so much for their families; *"mga makabagong bayani ng ating henerasyon"*

LOOOOOOOONG ARTICLE

ON BAYANI AND KABAYANIHAN: VIEWS AND DEFINITIONS

BAYANI is a person who had an exemplary act and thus contributed so much for the community or by extension, the country.

ANG SALITANG BAYANI SA PILIPINAS

- 'Bayani' ay isang Austronesian salita na dinala ng ating mga katutubo sa ating bayan
- Ilan sa mga diribatibo ng salitang bayani ay bajani, majani, bagabnim bahani
- Sa kultura nating mga Pilipino ang pagiging bayani ay nasusukat sa katapangan at sa bilang ng napapatay na kaaway. May iba-iba itong antas.

1. MANIKLAD

- Pinakamababang uri ng bayani
- Nakapatay ng isa o dalawang kaaway
- Nakasuot ng putong na pula at dila.

2. HANAGAN

1. Sumasailalim sa riktawal na kung saan ay dapat siyang sapian ni Tagbusaw, ang diyos ng pakikidigma at kainin ang atay at puso ng mga kaaway.
2. Nagsusuot ng pulang putong.

3. KINABOAN

- Makakapatay ng 20-27 na kaaway
- Nakasuot ng pulang pantalon

4. LUTO

- Makakapatay ng 50-100 na kaaway
- Nagsusuot ng pulang jacket

5. LUNUGUM

- Pinakapaborito ng diyos na si Tagbusaw dahil dito maipakikita niya ang kanyang kaaway sa sarili nitong tahanan.
- Itim ang karaniwang suot

Dr. Zeus Salazar

- Ang mga bayani ay mga taong naglalakbay at bumabalik sa bayan.
- Ang mga bayani ay lumalaban ng may kooperasyon at ang mga “heroes” (western concept) ay lumalaban mag-isa.
- The terms bayani and kabayanihan are changing and evolving.

DR. JOSE RIZAL

- His various experiences from his childhood days and his adventures abroad, awakened him that there must be something to be done for his beloved “Pearl of the Orient Seas”.
- The very first Filipino, who had invited the countrymen to stand and “umasa sa sariling lakas” (Filipinas)

TOPIC 2

JOSE RIZAL AND PHILIPPINE NATIONALISM

National Symbols of the Philippines

HOUSE BILL NO. 3926 (2014)

- Issued by House of Congress
- authored by Hon. Rene L. Relampagos

With the help of:

- Department of Education (DepEd)
- Commission on Higher Education (CHED)
- National Commission for the Culture and Arts (NCCA)
- National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP)

- “Official” and “unofficial” symbols in the Philippines

NATIONAL FLAG - The flag of the Philippines shall be blue, white, and red with an eight-rayed golden yellow sun and three five-pointed stars.

NATIONAL ANTHEM - Lupang Hinirang, always be sung in the national language within or without the country

NATIONAL TREE - The Narra tree represents resilience. The wood for furniture, cabinet, and other instruments. Thus, its parts also can be used for medicinal and aesthetic purposes.

NATIONAL FLOWER- Sampaguita or known as the Arabian Jasmine is a white, star-shaped blossom. known for its medicinal properties. Used as corsages or garlands

NATIONAL BIRD - The Philippine Eagle that can be found in rainforests in the Davao region is considered to be the largest, strongest, and most powerful eagle in the world.

NATIONAL GEM - South Sea Pearl and is considered as the oldest valued gem in the Philippines. The Philippines is symbolically known as the “Pearl of the Orient Seas”

NATIONAL SPORT - one of the oldest forms of martial arts, Arnis or Arnis de Mano. Has multiple names such as Eskrima, Kali and Garrote.

NATIONAL FISH - The Milk fish or bangus, flexible and capable of adapting to where they are raised.

NATIONAL FOOD - The Filipinos’ fondness of Adobo had earned the title as the unofficial national food. Although the name was taken from the Spanish, the cooking method is as old in the archipelago.

NATIONAL DANCE - Carinosa is a Philippine folk dance with Hispanic origins. From Spanish language which means affectionate, a characteristic of most Filipina women.

OTHER SYMBOLS

NATIONAL CAPITAL - City of Manila

NATIONAL SEAT OF THE GOVERNMENT - Malacanan Palace

NATIONAL LANGUAGE - Filipino

NATIONAL SONG - Bayan Ko

NATIONAL MOTTO - "Maka-Diyos, Maka-tao, Maka-kalikasan, at Maka-bansa (For God, People, Nature and Country)"

NATIONAL COAT-OF-ARMS and the **NATIONAL SEAL** of the Republika ng Pilipinas

NATIONAL CURRENCY - Philippine Peso

NATIONAL COSTUMES - Barong Tagalog for the male and the Baro't Saya for the female

NATIONAL SLIPPERS - Bakya

NATIONAL VEHICLE - Philippine Jeepney

CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL HEROES

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 75 (1993)

- President Fidel V. Ramos
- created the National Heroes Committee
- To study, evaluate and recommend Filipino national personages or bayani

1. Heroes are those who have a concept of nation and thereafter aspire and struggle for the nation's freedom.

2. Heroes are those who define and contribute to a system or life of freedom and order for a nation.
3. Heroes are those who contribute to the quality of life and destiny of a nation.

Additional criteria by the Technical Committee of the National Heroes Committee (November 15, 1995):

1. Heroes are part of the people's expression.
2. Heroes think of the future, especially of the future generations.
3. The choice of heroes involves the entire process that made a particular person a hero.

LOOOOOOOONG ARTICLE

JOSE RIZAL'S LIFE VALUES: HIS PERPETUAL LEGACY

- December 30, 1896, was sentenced to death by a firing squad at Bagumbayan (now Luneta Park).
- Died at the age of 35

Throughout his life, Jose Rizal showcased virtues and values of being a Filipino.

- Charity
- Courage
- Courtesy and Politeness
- Devotion to Truth
- Fortitude or Perseverance
- Gratitude
- Honesty
- Love for Justice
- Love of Country
- Love of Fellowmen
- Love of God
- Love of Parents
- Nationalism and Patriotism
- Noble Conduct
- Self-Control
- Self-Direction
- Self-Sacrifice
- Serenity

Dr. Jose Rizal's Literary Legacy

COMPLETE WORKS OF JOSE RIZAL

NOVELS AND ESSAYS

- Noli Me Tángere, novel, 1887
- El Filibusterismo, (novel, 1891), sequel to Noli Me Tángere
- Alin Mang Lahi ("Whate'er the Race"), a Kundiman attributed to Dr. Jose Rizal
- The Friars and the Filipinos (Unfinished)
- Toast to Juan Luna and Felix Hidalgo (Speech, 1884), given at Restaurante Ingles, Madrid
- The Diaries of José Rizal
- Rizal's Letters is a compendium of Dr. Jose Rizal's letters to his family members, Blumentritt, Fr. Pablo Pastells and other reformers
- "Come se gobiernan las Filipinas" (Governing the Philippine islands)
- Filipinas dentro de cien años essay, 1889–90 (The Philippines a Century Hence)
- La Indolencia de los Filipinos, essay, 1890 (The indolence of Filipinos)
- Makamisa unfinished novel
- Sa Mga Kababaihang Taga Malolos, essay, 1889, To the Young Women of Malolos
- Annotations to Antonio de Moragas, Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas (essay, 1889, Events in the Philippine Islands)

POETRY

- A La Juventud Filipina (To The Philippine Youth)
- El Canto Del Viajero (Song of the Wanderer)
- Briayle Crismarl

- Canto de María Clara (Song of Maria Clara)
- Himno Al Trabajo (Dalit sa Paggawa)
- Felicitación (Felicitation)
- Kundiman
- Me Piden Versos (They Ask Me for Verses!)
- Mi Primera Inspiracion
- Mi Retiro (My Retreat)
- Mi Ultimo Adiós (My Last Farewell)
- Por La Educación Recibe Lustre La Patria (Education Gives Luster to Motherland)
- Sa Sanggol na si Jesus (Child Jesus)
- A Mi Musa (To My Muse)
- Un Recuerdo A Mi Pueblo (Memories of My Town)
- A Man in Dapitan

PLAYS

- El Consejo de los Dioses (The Council of Gods)
- Junto Al Pasig (Along the Pasig)
- San Euistaquio, Mártir (Saint Eustache, the Martyr)

SCULPTURES

- The Triumph of Science over Death

PAINTINGS

- Saturnina Rizal in oil now being displayed in Rizal Shrine in Fort Santiago
- Dapitan church curtains in oil made in Dapitan in 1984
- An oil painting on a pair of mother-of-pearl shells painted in Dapitan and given as a token to Doña Leonor Valenzuela and later passed on to Doña Margarita Valenzuela
- Watercolor painting of the Spanish coat of arms done during San Rafael fiesta in Calamba in 1867
- Allegory on a pair of porcelain bases of the new year celebration in oil painted in Berlin in 1886
- Crayon painting of Christ crucified done in 1875

- Crayon painting of Immaculate Conception made in Manila, 1974
- Crayon painting of Portrait of Morayta made in Barcelona, 1885

MEMORIAS DE UN ESTUDIANTE DE MANILA (1872-1881)

- A reflection of Rizal's student life, showcasing his intellectual development, early sense of nationalism, and the influences shaping his character.

SA AKING MGA KABATA?

- Advocates the importance of loving one's native language as a reflection of one's identity and a foundation for national pride.

UN RECUERDO A MI PUEBLO (1876)

- Expresses Rizal's love and nostalgia for his hometown, Calamba, and highlights the moral values and lessons imparted by his upbringing.

A LA JUVENTUD FILIPINA (1879)

- Encourages Filipino youth to aspire to greatness, use their talents for the country's progress, and embrace a sense of national identity.

POR LA EDUCACIÓN RECIBE LUSTRE LA PATRIA (1876)

- Stresses the transformative power of education in uplifting individuals and building a progressive, enlightened nation.

LA ALIANZA INTIMA ENTRE LA RELIGION Y LA BUENA EDUCACIÓN (1876)

- Explores the harmonious relationship between religion and education, emphasizing their combined role in moral and intellectual development.

EL AMOR PATRIO (1882)

- A call for patriotism, urging Filipinos to love and serve their country selflessly.

HOMENAJE A LUNA Y HIDALGO (1884)

- Praises the achievements of Juan Luna and Félix Resurrección Hidalgo, showcasing their contributions to Filipino pride and the potential of the Filipino spirit.

CONSTITUCIÓN DE LA LIGA FILIPINA (1892)

- Advocates unity among Filipinos through peaceful reform, social justice, and mutual support for the nation's development.

SA MGA KABABAYANG DALAGA SA MALOLOS (1889)

- Recognizes the courage of the women of Malolos in pursuing education and urges all women to be active contributors to social reform.

SOBRE LA INDOLENCIA DE LOS FILIPINOS (1890)

- Examines the causes of Filipino "indolence," attributing it to colonial oppression and systemic issues rather than inherent laziness.

CHAPTER 8 OF SUCESOS DE LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS POR EL DR. ANTONIO DE MORG A NUEVAMENTE SACADA A LUZ Y ANOTADA PO JOSE RIZAL (1890)

- Annotates Antonio de Morga's historical work to highlight pre-colonial Filipino civilization and counteract colonial narratives.

FILIPINAS DENTRO DE CIEN AÑOS (1889-1890)

- Predicts the Philippines' future, envisioning either reform and progress under colonial rule or independence born of revolution.