

## **Life and Works of Rizal Reviewer**

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### **Full name**

Jose Protacio Rizal Mercado y Alonso Realonda

### **Place of Birth**

Calamba, Laguna

### **Birthday**

June 19, 1861 – December 30, 1896

Deceased @35 years old

Seventh of the Eleven Children

### **Parents**

Francisco Mercado Rizal (Father)

Teodora Alonso Realonda (Mother)

### **Siblings**

Paciano, Saturnina, Narcisa, Olympia, Lucia, Maria, Concepcion, Josefa, Trinidad, Soledad.

### **Description**

Filipino nationalist, writer, and physician.

National Hero of the Philippines

Came from a well-off family of farmers

### **Education**

*Primary Education:* Ateneo Municipal de Manila (Graduated with High Honors)

University of Santo Tomas Manila (Medicine, Philosophy and Letters, he found Dominican friars prejudiced and he transferred)

*University of Madrid:* Universidad Central de Madrid, (Degree of Medicine, Philosophies and Letters)

Paris and Heidelberg: Ophthalmologist

### **Novels**

*Noli Me Tangere (Touch Me Not) 1887*

Criticized the corrupt practices of the Spanish friars and the injustices in the colonial government. Depicts struggles of a young Filipino named Crisostomo Ibarra.

*El Filibusterismo (The Filibuster) 1891*

Sequel to Noli Me Tangere, the novel was darker and depicted the revolutionary ideas brewing in the Philippines. The main character, Simon, turns to violent revolution to overthrow Spanish rule.

### **Other details**

Rizal was a reformist who advocated for peaceful reform rather than violent revolution.

He became involved in organizations like La Solidaridad, which published reformist materials.

### **La liga Filipina (1892)**

Rizal founded La Liga Filipina, a peaceful reformist society. However, the Spanish authorities, suspicious of any political organization, arrested him shortly after its formation (after 3 days)

### **Exile in Dapitan (1892 – 1896)**

After his arrest, Rizal was exiled to Dapitan, a remote town in Mindanao, where he lived for four years. During his exile, Rizal practiced medicine, conducted scientific studies, and helped improve town's infrastructure.

In 1896, Rizal volunteered to serve as a doctor in the Spanish army in Cuba. However, while in route to Cuba, he was arrested and returned to Manila.

### **Trial and Execution**

Rizal was accused of inciting rebellion, sedition, and conspiracy because of his writings and association with revolutionary movements like the Katipunan, which had begun and armed uprising against Spanish rule.

He was tried by a military court and sentenced to death.

On December 30, 1896, Rizal was executed by firing squad at Bagumbayan (now Luneta Park) in Manila. His martyrdom made him a rallying point for Filipino nationalists, and his death is commemorated annually on Rizal Day.

### **Personal Life**

Rizal had several relationships with women, the most famous being **Leonor Rivera**, the inspiration for the character Maria Clara in *Noli Me Tangere*. He also had relationships with other women; O-Sei San from Japan, and Josephine Bracken, whom he met during his exile in Dapitan and who may have been his common-law wife.

### **Additional Information**

A person who rented a huge farm from the corporation of the friars – Francisco Rizal Mercado (Father)

Rizal's First Teacher – Dona Teodora Alonso (Mother)

The sister of rizal who died at the age four – Lucia

Rizal considered him as his second father and confidant – Paciano Rizal (eldest brother)

He is the paternal ascendant and was a full-blooded Chinese who came to Philippines from amoy – Domingo Mercado

Private tutor and a former classmate of rizal's father – Leoncio Lopez

The poem was written by rizal and had for its theme love of one's language – Mi Primera Inspiracion

He is the priest who baptized rizal – Father Rufino Collantes (Baptized June 19, 1861) in Calamba, Laguna