Generated Questions and Text

# Extracted Text:

secondary education at Ateneo in 1877, graduating with honors and the title  
"Sobresaliente" (Outstanding). Rizal’s Jesuit teachers had a strong influence on his  
intellectual growth, and he was especially interested in classical literature and  
philosophy.  
●  
Bachelor of Arts, Ateneo Municipal (March 23, 1877): Rizal graduated with a  
Bachelor of Arts degree from Ateneo at the age of 16, receiving high honors. He was  
considered one of the best students in his class.  
●  
University of Santo Tomas (1877-1882): After Ateneo, Rizal enrolled at the University  
of Santo Tomas (UST). Initially, he studied Philosophy and Letters, but later shifted to  
Medicine to better help his mother, who was losing her sight. He was also an active  
member of the literary society and contributed essays and poems. However, Rizal  
became disillusioned with the UST system, feeling that it was discriminatory towards  
Filipino students.  
●  
Travel to Spain (May 3, 1882): In 1882, Rizal left the Philippines for Spain to continue  
his studies. His decision was motivated by his desire to broaden his knowledge and to  
escape the discrimination he experienced at UST.  
●  
Universidad Central de Madrid (1882-1885): Rizal enrolled at Universidad Central de  
Madrid, where he studied medicine, specializing in ophthalmology. He completed his  
medical degree in 1884 at the age of 23. In the same year, he also earned a degree in  
Philosophy and Letters. His time in Spain exposed him to liberal and progressive ideas  
that fueled his reformist stance for the Philippines.  
●  
Heidelberg, Germany (1886): In 1886, Rizal went to Heidelberg, Germany, to study  
under renowned ophthalmologists like Dr. Otto Becker. He completed his training in  
ophthalmology there, deepening his expertise to treat his mother’s failing eyesight.  
During this time, Rizal also became fluent in German and furthered his studies in  
humanities and sciences.  
●  
Other Academic Pursuits: Throughout his time in Europe, Rizal continued to expand  
his knowledge. He visited Paris, where he worked with other famous ophthalmologists,  
and he also stayed in Berlin, where he continued to hone his writing skills and where he  
published his famous novel "Noli Me Tangere" in 1887.  
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Early Education in Calamba & Biñan  
●  
Maestro Celestino: Rizal’s first tutor.  
●  
Maestro Lucas Padua: His second tutor.  
●  
Leon Monroy: A former classmate of Rizal’s father, he lived with the Rizal family and  
taught José Spanish and Latin but passed away after five months.  
●  
June 1869: At age 8, Rizal left Calamba to study in Biñan.  
●  
Maestro Justiniano Cruz: His teacher in Biñan who used both reward and punishment  
to discipline students.  
●  
Pedro: A classmate who Rizal challenged to a fight.