

Noli Me
Tangere



Title	Noli Me Tangere
Author	Dr. Jose Rizal
Characters	Crisostomo Ibarra Maria Clara Padre Damaso Kapitan Tiago Elias Pilosopo Tasyo etc.
Place	Philippines, 1565-1898
Theme	Justice, nationalism



What is Noli Me Tangere?

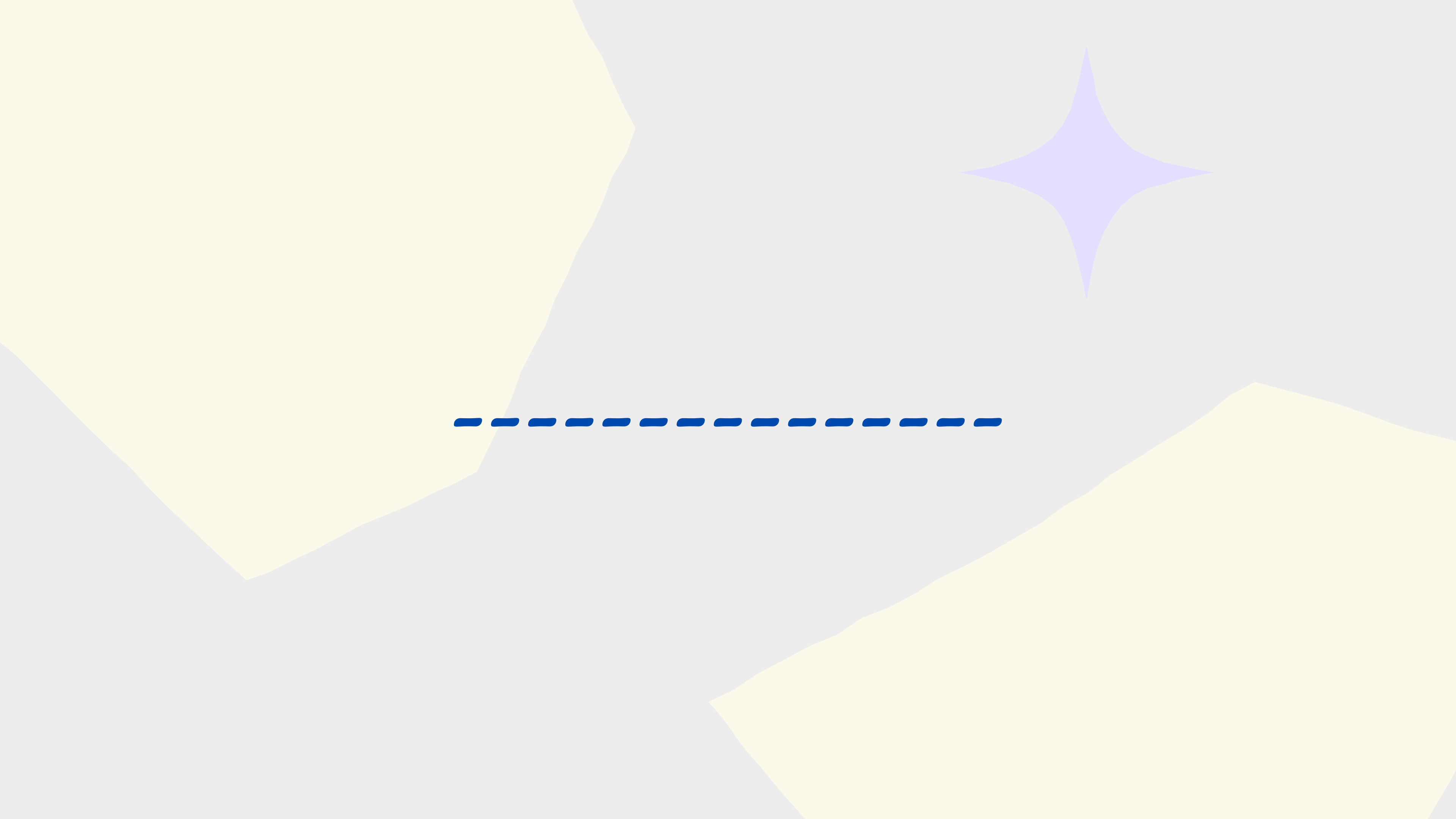
- A novel written by José Rizal, first published in 1887.
- A critique of the Spanish colonial rule in the Philippines.
- The title translates to "Touch Me Not" in English.
- Purpose: Exposing the social injustices under Spanish rule and advocating for reform.

Background of the Author

Dr. Jose Rizal

A Filipino nationalist, doctor, and writer. Advocated for peaceful reform and social change. Executed by the Spanish authorities in 1896.

Vision: Used literature as a tool for societal reform.



Chapter 1–10: Ibarra's Return and His Father's Tragic Fate

- The story begins at a banquet hosted by Capitan Tiago in Manila, attended by Spanish officials, friars, and important figures. Among them is Padre Damaso, a powerful friar, and Crisostomo Ibarra, who has just returned from Europe.
- Ibarra is shocked to learn about his father's death. His father, Don Rafael Ibarra, was a wealthy and kind-hearted man but was falsely accused of heresy and treason by the friars, particularly by Padre Damaso. Don Rafael was imprisoned and died mysteriously.
- Despite this, Ibarra remains hopeful and plans to continue his father's work of uplifting the Filipino people.
- Ibarra is engaged to María Clara, the beautiful daughter of Capitan Tiago, and they share a deep love for each other.

Chapter 11–20: The School Project and Rising Conflict

- Ibarra plans to build a school in his hometown, San Diego, believing that education is the key to the Philippines' progress.
- He meets Elias, a mysterious boatman who warns him about the corrupt system and the struggles of the Filipino people.
- During a dinner, Padre Damaso publicly insults Ibarra and his late father. Furious, Ibarra almost attacks the friar but is stopped by María Clara.
- Padre Damaso, seeking revenge, convinces Capitan Tiago to break Ibarra and María Clara's engagement.

Chapter 21–30: Conspiracy and Betrayal

- Padre Salvi, another corrupt friar, conspires against Ibarra.
- During a school inauguration event, Ibarra saves the life of a man who was almost killed by a collapsing structure.
- However, Padre Salvi frames Ibarra by planting evidence that links him to a supposed rebellion.
- Ibarra is arrested and declared a traitor.
- María Clara, devastated, is forced to marry Linares, a man chosen by her father.

Chapter 31–40: Ibarra's Escape and María Clara's Fate

- Ibarra manages to escape from prison with the help of Elias.
- He meets María Clara in secret, but she believes that he is already doomed.
- Thinking that Ibarra has died, María Clara enters a convent, choosing to live as a nun rather than marry someone she does not love.
- Padre Salvi, who secretly lusts for María Clara, takes advantage of her helpless situation.

Chapter 41–50: The Tragic Ending

- Ibarra and Elias attempt to flee but are ambushed by Spanish soldiers.
- Elias, wounded, sacrifices himself so that Ibarra can escape.
- In the final scene, Elias dies alone by the lake, lamenting the fate of the Philippines.
- Meanwhile, María Clara loses her will to live in the convent.
- Ibarra's fate is left unknown, though in the sequel *El Filibusterismo*, he returns under a new identity as Simoun, a vengeful revolutionary

The End