**Governor-General Ramon Blanco**

* He was a **Spanish military officer and colonial administrator**.
* He served as the **Governor-General of the Philippines** from **1893 to 1896.**
* He declared a **state of war against the Katipunan**, **leading to increased hostilities.**
* Blanco was the Governor-General of the Philippines when Rizal was exiled to Dapitan in **1892**. **He played a role in the decision to send Rizal to Dapitan as a form of punishment.aaaaaaaa**

**Capitan Ricardo Carcinero**

* Capitan Ricardo Carcinero was a **Spanish military officer**.
* He was the **Commandant of Dapitan**, where Jose Rizal was exiled in 1892.
* Carcinero ang **nag-responsableng magbantay** sa pag-exile ni Rizal sa Dapitan at siguruhing sumunod si Rizal sa mga kondisyon ng kanyang pag-aalis.
* He had a relatively **amicable and respectful relationship with Rizal** during Rizal's time in Dapitan.
* Carcinero is important in Rizal's exile as he had the authority to grant **some privileges** to Rizal, **allowing him to engage in various activities**, including teaching, farming, and scientific research during his exile.

**Antonio Obach**

* He was a **Spanish Jesuit priest.**
* He was assigned as the **parish priest in Dapitan** during Jose Rizal's exile there.
* He **supports Rizal's educational and community activities.**
* He allowed Rizal to **teach**, **conduct scientific research**, and **engage in other intellectual pursuits.**
* He helped Rizal to make the most of his time in Dapitan, despite his exile, by **fostering an environment conducive to intellectual and cultural growth.**

**Francisco de Paula Sanchez**

* He was a **Spanish friar na kasapi ng Orden ng mga Recoletos.**
* He served as the **parish priest** in Dapitan during Jose Rizal's exile.
* Isa sya sa mga **nag-advocated for Rizal's right to teach and at magsagawa ng medisina sa Dapitan.**
* His support contributed to Rizal's **na magsagawa ng edukasyonal at medikal na mga gawain during his exile**, **allowing Rizal to become productive while being exile.**

**Pablo Pastells**

* He was a **Spanish Jesuit priest.**
* Isa sya sa nakikipag **communicate kay Rizal through letter.** Dahil dun **exchanged ideas about religion, education, and Rizal's writings (literary works).**
* Ang kanilang pag-uusap sa sulat ay nagpapakita ng **intellectual at pilosopikal na pag-unlad ni Rizal at ng kanyang pagsusumikap na itaguyod ang mga reporma** at pag-unawa, kahit pa siya ay nasa pag-aalis

**Doctor Adolph B. Meyer**

* He was an **ophthalmologist from Hong Kong.**
* He was an **ophthalmic specialist who treated Jose Rizal's eye condition while Rizal was in Hong Kong.**
* Dr. Meyer is important in Rizal's life during his exile as he played a crucial role in **providing medical treatment**, dahil si rizal ay merong **“myopia” kumbaga nearsighted** sya. Napakalaking **struggle** nun sakanya since naka **focus sya sa literary works.**

**Dr. Reinhold Rost**

* He was a **German librarian and scholar.**
* Isa siya sa nakipag-ugnayan kay Rizal at tumulong na maipasok si Rizal sa British Museum Library, kung saan siya ay nagkaruon ng pagkakataon na makapanaliksik at **mag-aral ng mga bihirang aklat** na nagbibigay **karagdagang education sa kanya.**

**Dr. Pio Valenzuela**

* He was a **Filipino physician and revolutionary leader ng Katipunan.**
* Dahil siya at iba pang mga miyembro ng Katipunan ay humingi ng suporta kay Rizal para sa rebolusyon.
* Noong **Hulyo 1896**, binisita ni Valenzuela at iba pang miyembro ng Katipunan si Rizal sa Dapitan upang pag-usapan ang kanilang mga plano, at hanapin ang kanyang gabay at suporta.
* Bagamat hindi ganap na sinuportahan ni Rizal ang marahas na rebolusyon, ang kanilang pagpupulong kay Valenzuela at sa mga miyembro ng Katipunan ay nagtala ng isang makabuluhang bahagi sa paghahanda para sa Himagsikang Pilipino.

**Antonio Luna**

* He was a Filipino pharmacist, soldier, and revolutionary leader.
* During Rizal’s exile, siya ay aktibong kasapi sa rebolusyon at nagsusulat kay Rizal, humihiling ng suporta at gabay.

**Emilio Jacinto**

* He was a Filipino revolutionary and isa sa **mga mahahalagang miyembro ng Katipunan** dahil sya ay kinikilala bilang **"Utak ng Katipunan".**
* **He was born on December 15, 1875**, and he **joined the Katipunan at a young age. (18-19yrs old)**
* Siya ang sumulat ng **Kartilya ng Katipunan**, na **naglalahad ng mga prinsipyo at mga adhikaing panglipunan ng samahan.**
* Ang mga sinulat nya ay **humobog sa idolohiya nag Katipunan** at nagging **inspirasyon** sa ibang Pilipino na sumapi sa kanilang Samahan upang ipaglaban ang kalayan.

**Guillermo Masangkay**

* He was a close friend of Jose Rizal.
* He was instrumental in **aiding Rizal** during his exile in Dapitan, particularly in terms of **supplies and support.**
* Isa si masangkay sa nagging MATA at TENGA n
* While Masangkay's role may not be as well-known as some others, his friendship and assistance made a significant difference in Rizal's life during his time in Dapitan.

**General Eulogio Despujol**

* He was the **Spanish governor-general** of the Philippines in the **late 19th century**, serving from 1896 to 1897.
* Dahil siya ang **nag-utos na ilipat** si Rizal sa Dapitan.

**Dr. Maximo Viola**

* He was a **Filipino physician and a close friend of Jose Rizal.**
* Siya ang nagbigay ng **pinansiyal na suporta** kay Rizal para sa **paglathala ng** **nobelang 'Noli Me Tangere'**. "Na naging isang katalista para sa kilusang nasyonalista."

"Ang suporta ni Viola ay **nagpabilis sa pagkalat ng mga ideya at mensahe ni Rizal**, na **nag-ambag sa pagsusulong ng reporma at kamalayan sa kalagayan ng Pilipinas sa ilalim ng kolonyal na pamamahala ng mga Kastila."**

**Josephine Bracken**

* Irish Woman
* She arrived in Dapitan in 1895 and lived with Rizal as his common-law wife.

**Rizal's letter to Ferdinand Blumentritt**

* He is a Close friend of Rizal
* It was written on February 16, 1887, while Rizal was in Brussels, Belgium.
* In the letter, Rizal discussed various topics, including the promotion of Filipino culture and the search for common ground between Filipinos and the Spanish government.
* Rizal expressed his belief that the Filipinos should seek reforms and recognition of their rights within the Spanish system rather than advocating for outright separation or rebellion.
* He discussed his views on the current state of the Philippines and the need for education and reforms to address its problems.
* The letter was instrumental in conveying Rizal's ideas and aspirations for the Philippines and served as a channel for intellectual exchange between Rizal and Blumentritt, who shared similar reformist and nationalist sentiments.