

Life and Works of Jose Rizal

I. RA 1425

“An act to include in the Curricula of All Public and Private schools, Colleges and Universities courses on the life, works and writings of Jose Rizal, particularly His Novel Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo, Authorizing the printing and Distribution Thereof, and For Other Purposes”.

- **Mandates** the study of life, works and writings of Rizal.
- The **Board of National Education** is hereby authorized and directed to adopt forthwith measures to implement and carry out the provisions of this Section.
- The Board shall promulgate rules and regulations providing for the **exemption of students for reasons of religious belief** stated in a sworn written statement, from the requirement of the provision contained in the second part of the first paragraph of this section; but not from taking the course provided for in the first part of said paragraph.
- It shall be obligatory on all schools, colleges, and universities to keep in their libraries an adequate number of copies of the **original and unexpurgated** editions of the Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo, as well as of Rizal's other works and biography.
- The Board of National Education shall determine the adequacy of the number of books, depending upon the enrollment of the school, college, or university.

Historical Background and context in the 1950's

- The tension is brought about by the issues on the following:
 - Political unrest between Communism and Democratic Ideology.
 - The growth of Communism in East Asia.
 - Hukbalahap rebellion in the Philippines.
 - Magsaysay create a wide-scale propaganda program to educate the youth on the evils of communism (Reyno, 2012)
 - In support, Senator Claro M. Recto created Senate Bill 438 known as Rizal Bill.
 1. Objectives of Rizal Bill
 1. To rededicate the lives of the youth to the idea of freedom and nationalism, for which our hero lived and died;
 2. To pay tribute to our national hero for devoting his life and works in shaping the Filipino character; and
 3. To gain an inspiring source of patriotism through the study of Rizal's life, works and writings.

- The Issues and Debates of RA 1425 in the Context of 1950's
 - Sen. Claro M. Recto authored the Rizal Bill
 - Sen. Jose P. Laurel sponsored the Rizal Bill
 - It sparked the debate in senate that revolved around the separation of church and state issues. This is primarily focused on the “**unexpurgated edition**” of novel.
 - The Catholic Bishops Conference in the Philippines cited several violations of the novels on the free exercise of religion that in turn would seriously injure the Catholic faith and its believers. The arguments they presented:
 1. They argued that the novels have passages that negate the teachings of the Catholic Faith
 2. These passages violate the freedom of the Church and the state.
 3. They feel that it is their sacred duty to come to the conclusion that these works fall under Canon Law 1399 which establishes books that are forbidden.
 - With these contentions, Senator Recto and Laurel stood firm on their arguments:
 1. Rizal novels should be read in every generation for the Filipinos to know the sufferings, ideals and sacrifices of the Filipino people that led us to where we are today and in the future.
 2. Rizal novels would allow us to see ourselves; it is through the works of Rizal which would show not only the strengths and virtues of the Filipinos but also our defects and vices as well.
 3. The only objective of the bill is to foster a better appreciation of our National Hero's role in fighting for freedom against the Spaniards, not to go against any religion.

II. Rizal in the 19th Century Context

Just like what we have today, Rizal was also a product of his time. He did not wake up one day and realized that he wanted to become a hero. His life's choices were a response to the successes and failures he experienced. The 19th century Philippines were not just about people struggling against colonial rule; it was about Filipinos, men and women alike, fighting against political oppression.

- To know why Rizal fought for reforms, one must look into the political conditions of the 19th century to understand the **political struggles** of the Filipinos.
- To know why Rizal fought against the Spaniards, one must assess the how the Spanish government exploited the Filipinos through their **economic policies**.
- To determine why Rizal attacked the Friars in his novels, one must understand the **Social Realities** of the Filipinos during his time.

A. Political Context

- Spain was suffering from frequent constitutional and governmental changes that led to colonial instability
- Maladministration in the delivery of justice.
- No equality before the law.

- Spanish penal code imposed heavier penalties on Filipinos.
- Implementation of Polo Y Servicio and tribute.
- Racial prejudice against native Filipinos became prevalent.
- Existence of Frailocracy or the "government rule of the friar".
- Lack of Representation in the Spanish Cortes. It was year 1811 that the Philippines were represented by a 71-years old Filipino-Spanish merchant named Ventura De los Reyes. His diligent representation was one reason why the galleon trade was abolished for its reported abuses.

B. Economic Context

- The second half of 19th century was a period of rapid economic growth due to Industrial Revolution.
- The opening of Suez Canal brought several advantages to the Philippines:
 - The distance of travel between Europe and Philippines was significantly shortened.
 - It brought the country closer to Spain.
 - Principalias were able to send their children to universities in Europe.
 - The education gained by the ilustrados opened their minds to the opposing conditions that are happening in the colony (Philippines) and the mother country (Spain).

C. Social Context

- The rise of enlightenment period, where people began to rely on human reason rather than faith and religion.
- Rise of Middle-Class (Principalias). With the increasing demand for Abaca and other crops in Europe, there was a need for more Filipino to cultivate lands. Manila became Free port in 1834 primarily to European traders.
- Spanish Government allowed Filipinos to rent and cultivate lands. To achieve this more families had to engage in farming. Among those principalia families was the family of Rizal.
- Despite of social development, agricultural unrest continued to grow. Friars who owned the land exploited the tenants through flimsily increasing land rentals and taxes.

III. Rizal as a Person

- **Name: Jose Protacio Rizal Mercado Y Alonzo Realonda**
- Birthdate: June 19, 1861
- Birthplace: Calamba, Laguna
- Baptized by: Father Rufino Collantes
- Godfather: Rev. Pedro Casañas
- Mga Sikat na Nobela:
 - Noli Me Tangere
 - El Filibuterismo
 - Makamisa

- Mga hayop na ipinangalan kay Rizal:
 - Draco Rizali - Lizard
 - Apogonia Rizali - Beetle
 - Rhacophorus Rizali – Frog

Family members:

- **Father's name: Francisco Engracio Rizal Mercado Y Alejandra II**
 - Born as the youngest of 13 children of Cirila Alejandro and Juan Mercado on May 18, 1818 in Biñan, Laguna. He was from the fourth generation of Chinese immigrant named Domingo Lamco.
 - School attended: Colegio de San Jose in Manila.
 - Degree: Philosophy and Latin
 - He was elected in Calamba as Cabeza De Barangay
- **Mother's name: Teodora Alonso Realonda Y Quintos**
 - Born as the second child of Lorenzo Alonso and Brigida De quintos on November 9, 1827 in Manila.
 - School attended: College of Sta. Rosa
 - Rizal described her as “a woman of higher culture”
 - She was married to Don Francisco on June 28, 1848.
- Siblings of Jose Rizal:
 - **Saturnina “Neneng”**
 - Oldest of the siblings
 - Attended La Concordia College in Manila
 - Married to Manuel Hidalgo of Tanuan Batangas
 - In 1909, she published Pascual Poblete's Tagalog translation of Noli Me Tangere.
 - She died on 1913, at the age of 63.
 - **Paciano “Ciano”**
 - Only brother
 - Jose referred to him as “Uto”
 - Attended Collegio de San Jose in Manila
 - He sent a monthly allowance of 50 pesos to Jose Rizal
 - He became a Military Commander of Katipunan.
 - He married Severina Decena and they had 2 children.
 - He died of Tuberculosis at the age of 79
 - **Narcisa “Sisa”**
 - She supported her Brother Jose's studies abroad.
 - She could narrate all of the poems of Jose Rizal
 - Married to Antonio Lopez, a teacher and musician.
 - She relentlessly searched for the grave of Rizal in Paco Cemetery and after 2 days she found it and marked the grave with the initials R.P.J.

- **Olimpia “Ypia”**
 - Married to Silvestro Ubaldo, a telegraph operator from Manila.
 - Jose loved to tease her; he described Ypia as stout sister.
 - Attended in La Concordia College.
 - She was the schoolmate of Jose’s first love, Segunda Katigbak.
- **Lucia “Lucia”**
 - Married to Mariano Herbosa and they had five children.
 - Mariano died in 1889 Cholera Epidemic, but he was denied a Christian burial. This was due to the fact that he was Jose Rizal’s brother-in-law.
 - In response Jose Rizal wrote the Una Profanacion.
 - She passed away in 1919.
- **Maria “Biang”**
 - Married Daniel Faustino Cruz and they had 5 children
 - One of Maria’s children, Mauricio Cruz, became one of the students of Rizal in Dapitan.
 - She was the recipient of many of Rizal’s letter.
 - Maria passed away in 1945.
- **Jose “Pepe”**
 - The seventh child of Don Kiko and Doña Lolay.
 - Known on his pen name Laonglaan, Dimasalang at Agno
 - Married to Josephine Bracken and had 1 child.
 - Died on December 30, 1898 at the age of 35
 - Pepe derived from Saint Joseph P.P. (pater putativus in latin) ‘P’ is pronounced ‘peh’ in Spanish. That’s why Jose was called as Pepe.
- **Concepcion “Concha”**
 - Died at the age of three (3)
 - Cause of death: sickness
 - Rizal’s first sorrow
 - Jose played with her and from her he learned the sweetness of a **sisterly love.**
- **Josefa “Panggoy”**
 - She suffered in epilepsy
 - She joined and was an active member of the Katipunan.
 - Unmarried and lived with sister Trinidad until death.
 - She died in 1945.
- **Trinidad “Trining”**
 - Known as the custodian of Mi Ultimo Adios
 - She also joined Katipunan when Jose died
 - Remained single and share a home with her sister Josefa
 - She died in 1951, having outlived all of her siblings

- **Soledad “Choleng”**
 - Youngest of the Rizal’s siblings
 - Married Pantaleon Quintero and had 5 children
 - Most educated among rizal’s sister
 - She was an Educator
 - She passed away in 1929

- Surname of Rizal
 - CLAVERIA DECREE OF 1849
 - FRANCISCO MERCADO = **RIZAL**
 - TEODORA ALONSO QUINTOS = **REALONDA**
 - Originally “Ricial” which means “the green of young growth”

- **Rizal Birth**
 - Rizal wrote in his diary, Memoirs of a Student in Manila, “ that his mother had a difficult time giving birth to him. It is said that Dona Teodora made a pact with Antipolo’s Patroness, Our Lady of Peace and Good Voyage, that she would send the child she was carrying on a pilgrimage to her shrine once she had passed through the difficult birthing process. The baby was saved. Dona Teodora kept her promise. She sent her seven-year-old son on a journey from their hometown of Calamba to Antipolo, which was then part of the province of Morong. Don Francisco Mercado, the young Rizal’s father, accompanied him.

- **Childhood**
 - Jose – Body was frail and sickly.
 - At the age of 3 – Learned Alphabet
 - At the age of 5 – Could read and write.
 - In Memory of My Town – a poem about his love for his hometown.
 - Animal Pet of Rizal
 - Usman – Big black dog
 - Alipato – Pony

- **The Story Of The Moth**
 - Amigo De los Nios – The Children’s Friend, a story book.
 - Donya Lolay scolded Jose for drawing on the pages of the story book.
 - She then read him a story in it to teach him the value of obedience to his parents.

IV. Education of Rizal

▪ 1. Calamba

- Doña Teodora – First Teacher
- Taught Jose Rizal the ABC's
- Stimulated her son's imagination by telling many stories
- Encouraged to write poems
- Uncle of Rizal – Influences
 1. Tio Jose Alberto - cultivate his artistic ability
 2. Tio Manuel - physical exercises
 3. Tio Gregorio - intensified avidness to read good books
- **The Private Tutors**
 1. Maestro Celestino – was Jose's first private tutor.
 2. Maestro Lucas Padua - was the second private tutor.
 3. Leon Monroy – Tutor in Spanish and Latin. He was a classmate of Don Francisco.

▪ 2. Biñan

- First formal Schooling
- June 1869
- Rizal was only 9 years old
- Maestro Justiniano Aquino Cruz – Strict disciplinarian.
- Pedro – the bully.
- Andres Salandanan – challenged him to arm-wrestling match.
- During Rizal's early education, two disheartening events drew his attention and disturbed him.
 1. The imprisonment of Doña Teodora
 - Arrested for alleged attempt to poison her sister-in-law.
 - She was around 45 years old
 - Walk 50 km around Laguna
 - Imprisoned for 2 years without trial
 2. The Death of GomBurZa
 - 200 workers staged a mutiny led by Fernando La Madrid
 - Mariano Gomez – Bacoar Priest
 - Jose Burgos – Manila Priest
 - Jacinto Zamora – Marikina Priest
- 3. Ateneo De Municipal
 - Excellent School for boys
 - Bachelor Of Art Degree - Sobresaliente
 - Initially denied admission:
 1. Was already late for registration
 2. He was frail and sickly.
 - He was admitted because of the intervention of Manuel Xeres Burgos.

- To encourage healthy competition, classes in Ateneo were divided into two groups:
 1. Roman empire
 2. Carthaginian empire

Individual competitions were used to win these honors, in which one had to catch one's opponent in error three times. When an individual from one empire was caught in error by one from the opposing empire, a point was awarded to the latter. As a newcomer, Jose was placed at the back of the class at first, but he was quickly promoted and continued to be promoted until, at the end of one month, he had attained the rank of Emperor.

- JOSE BECH - a man with mood swing. He was a bit of a lunatic with a sporadic sense of humor.
 - FRANCISCO DE PAULA SANCHEZ - best professor, a model of decency, solitude and love for the student.
 - Rizal also participate in the following:
 - Gymnastics
 - Fencing
 - Sculpture – Romualdo de Jesus
 - Drawing and painting – Don Agustin Saez
 - Books encountered:
 - The Count of Monte Cristo – first foreign book read by Rizal.
 - Travels in the Philippines – book which had greatest influence upon the young man's career.
- 4. University of Sto. Tomas
- Enrolled on April 1877
 - Nearly 16 y/o
 - Study Philosophy and Letters
 - He enrolled for 2 reasons:
 - His father like it
 - He is unsure of what career to pursue
 - After his first year, he enrolled to medicine.
 - He pursued medicine for the following reasons:
 - To cure his mother's failing eyesight
 - Fr. Pablo Ramon recommended medicine
 - Land Surveyor and Assessors Degree – Ateneo.
 - In 1879, he joined in Artístico-Literario and submitted his poem A La Juventud Filipina. He won First Place and received feathered shaped and gold-ribbon-decorated silver pen.
 - His allegorical drama, El Consejo De Los Dioses, won for First Place.
 - He received gold ring engraved with a bust of Cervantes.

- Cervantes, Spanish author of Don Quixote.
- The book had a major influence on the literary community, as evidenced by direct references in Alexandre Dumas' The Three Musketeers (1844), Mark Twain's Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1884), and Edmond Rostand's Cyrano de Bergerac (1897),
- Other works published by Rizal:
 - Abd-el-Azis y Mahoma (1879)
 - Junto al Pasig (1880) Zarzuela performed by Ateneans.
 - A Filipinas (1880) – a sonnet
 - Al M.R.P. Pablo Ramon (1881) – a poem in tribute to Ateneo's rector.
- RIZAL STOP ATTENDING CLASS on 1882
 - Reasons:
 - The Dominican Professors were hostile to him
 - The Spaniards discriminated Filipinos based on their race.
 - The teaching method was antiquated and oppressive
 - He did not receive high scholastic honors as a result of his professors' attitude.
- **5. Universidad Central de Madrid**
 - On Nov 3, 1882, he enrolled in courses:
 - Medicine - Fair
 - Philosophy and Letters – with honours.
 - On June 1884 he was awarded with the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine -
 - Dr. Miguel Morayta – “freedom of Science and the teacher should be protected”
- **6. Other Places and Universities attended by Rizal for Seminar/training/part-time job.**

Place	Country	People Encountered
University of Paris	France	Dr. Louis de Weckert (Leading French Ophthalmologist)
University of Heidelberg	Germany	Dr. Otto becker and Wilhelm Kuehne
Wilhelmsfeld, Heidelberg	Germany	Dr. Karl Ullmer (Kind protestant Pastor)
University of Leipzig	Germany	Dr. Friedrich Ratzel (German Historian) Dr. Hans Meyer (German Anthropologist)
Dresden	Germany	Dr. Adolph Meyer (Director of Anthropological and Ethnological Museum)
Berlin	Germany	Dr. Feodor Jagor, Dr. Rudolf Virchow and Dr. Karl Ernest Schweigger (Well-known German Ophthalmologist)

V. Rizal as a Person

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|---------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ▪ Actor | ▪ Anthropologist | ▪ Businessman |
| ▪ Agriculturist | ▪ Archeologist | ▪ Cartographer |
| ▪ Ambassador of Good Will | ▪ Ascetic | ▪ Chess Player |
| ▪ Animal Lover | ▪ Bibliophile | ▪ Cosmopolitan man |
| | ▪ Botanist | |

- Commentator
- Conchologist
- Educator
- Ethnologist
- Father of Community School
- Fencer
- Freemason
- Historian
- Humorist
- Ichthyologist
- Japanophile
- Journalist
- Ichthyologist
- Lover of truth
- Musicians
- Mythologist
- Nationalist
- Ophthalmologist
- Orientalist
- Pharmacologist
- Philologist
- Philosopher
- Physical Culturist
- Poet
- Politician
- Polyglot
- Proof Reader
- Propagandist
- Public Relation man
- Reformer
- Researcher
- Revolutionist
- Rhetorician
- Rural Reconstruction Worker
- Scientist
- Sculptor
- Sharpshooter
- Sinologist
- Sociologist
- Sodalist
- Sportsman
- Tourist and Traveler
- Tuberculosis Expert
- Youth Leader
- Zoologist

VI. The Loves of Rizal

1. Segunda Katigbak	Puppy Love. From Lipa, Batangas. First Love. Engaged to Manuel Luz. Rizal referred to her as "Miss L" "Fair with seductive and attractive eyes"
2. Leonor Valenzuela	Tall girl from Pagsanjan. Known as "Orang". He wrote love letters in invisible ink.
3. Leonor Rivera	"Taimis", Cousin from Camiling, Tarlac. Antonio Rivera's "Casa Tomasina". Longest love of Rizal. Inspiration for Maria Clara. She was married to Henry Kipping
4. Consuelo Ortiga	Daughter of Civil Governor. Had a short affair with Rizal Engaged pa si Rizal kay Leonor Rivera at that time Type siya ni Eduardo De Lete, friend ni Rizal.
5. Seiko Usui	Rizal called her as "O-Sei-San". They shared passion on Arts Anak ng Samurai, improved Nihonggo of Rizal. Help Rizal on Japanese Painting and Rizal 45 days in Japan was one of the happiest periods of his life.
6. Gertrude Beckett	"Gettie" Daughter of Landlord in London. She has blue eyes and brown hair. They had Short relationship.
7. Nellie Boustead	An emotional rebound. Reason for failed marriage proposal: Nellie demanded that he give up his Catholic faith and convert to Protestantism and Nelly's mother did not approve of Rizal.
8. Josephine Bracken	"Common-Law-Wife" 18 years old petite Irish girl Adopted daughter of George Taufer from Hong Kong Give birth prematurely to a stillborn baby. They had son named "Francisco", only lived for 3 hours.

VII. Membership in Organization

Organization	Country	Description
Comapañerismo	Philippines	Secret society of Filipino students in UST (Companions of Jehu)
Acacia Masonic Lodge	Spain	He joined for assistance of free-masonry in his fight against friars. Rizal used the penname Dimasalang
Berlin Ethnological Society and the Berlin Anthropological Society	Germany	Under the patronage of the famous pathologist Rudolf Virchow he was inducted in Berlin as a member of the Berlin Ethnological Society and the Berlin Anthropological Society
Circulo Hispano-Filipino	Spain	Founded by Filipino and Spaniards who are pushing for government reform
Kidlat Club	France	The Kidlat Club was purely a social club of temporary nature.
Indios Bravos	France	The members pledged to excel in intellectual and physical prowess in order to win the admiration of the Spaniards.
Sociedad R.D.L.M	France	(Redencion de los Malayos) Aim was the propagation of all useful knowledge in the Philippines
International Association of Filipinologists	France	Though a self-recognized convention, it was never accredited and recognized by the French government leading to its dissolution in August 1889.
Propaganda Movement	Spain	Peaceful crusade for reform, notable members are Graciano Lopez Jaena, Marcelo H. Del Pilar and Rizal
La Liga Filipina	Philippines	It was a civic organization founded on July 3, 1892 in Manila, Philippines. It was conceived in Hong Kong.

VIII. Comparative Analysis of Noli Me tangere and El Filibusterismo

Noli Me Tangere	El Filibusterismo
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published date: March 21, 1887 Berlin, Germany SOCIAL CANCER Touch Me Not (John 20:13-17) Dedicated to Fatherland Inspired on Uncle Tom's Cabin By Harriet Beecher Stowe MAXIMO VIOLA - SAVIOUR OF NOLI 64 Chapters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published date: Sept 18, 1891 Gent, Belgium REIGN OF THE GREED Dedicated to GOMBURZA Inspired on The Count of Monte Cristo by Alexandre Dumas VALENTIN VENTURA - SAVIOUR OF EL FILI 38 Chapters

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Romantic Novel • “Work of the Heart” • Book of Feeling • It has: • Freshness • Color • Humor • Lightness • Wit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political Novel • “Work of the Head” • Book of thought • Contains: • Bitterness • Hatred • Pain • Violence • Sorrow
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Noli Me Tangere

Characters	Description
Crisostomo Ibarra	He is a Filipino who studied in Europe for 7 years and the son of Don Rafael Ibarra. He is Maria Clara's sweetheart and love interest.
Elias	He is Ibarra's mysterious friend. He is a master boater who helps Ibarra to escape; he is also a fugitive.
Maria Clara	He is Ibarra's sweetheart and the beautiful daughter of Capitan Tiago. She is the illegitimate daughter of Father Damaso and Pia Alba .
Father Damaso	Full name as Damaso Vedolagas; the Franciscan friars and Maria Clara's biological father
Padre Salvi	Full name: Bernardo Salvi, He is in love with Maria Clara.
Capitan Tiago	Full name: Don Santiago De los Santos
Captain General	Most powerful official in the Philippines, a hater of secular priests and corrupt officials; and a friend of Ibarra.

El Filibusterismo

Characters	Description
Simoun	He is Crisostomo Ibarra who reincarnated as a wealthy jeweler.
Isagana	He is poet and Basilio's bestfriend; portrayed as emotional and reactive; Paulita Gomez boyfriend before being dumped for student Juanito Pelaez.
Tiburcio De Espadaña	Henpecked husband of Dona Victoria
Ben Zayb	Spanish journalist who wrote only articles about the Filipinos
Padre Camorra	Parish Priest of Tiani
Basilio	Medical student in the novel famous for his successful cures and extra ordinary treatment.
Padre Florentino	Priest with sad and serious features perhaps tried by deep moral suffering

IX. Poem of Rizal

Poem	Description
TO MY FELLOW CHILDREN	(Sa Aking Mga Kababata, 1869) It was believed to be the national hero's first written Tagalog poem at the age of eight.
MY FIRST INSPIRATION (Mi Primera Inspiracion, 1874)	Jose Rizal's poetic verses show his eternal love and appreciation for his mother. This is somehow his way of paying tribute to all the efforts of her dear mother.
FELICITATION (Felicitacion, 1875)	The 14 year old Rizal wrote this poem to congratulate his brother-in-law, Antonio Lopez (husband of his sister Narcisa), on Saint's day.
IN MEMORY OF MY TOWN	(Un Recuerdo A Mi Pueblo, 1876) The poem was written to express his love and appreciation for the place where he grew up.
TO THE PHILIPPINE YOUTH (A la Juventud Filipina, November 1879)	It is said to be a classical piece of Philippine literature for reasons that (1) Spanish literary authorities recognize it as an impressive poem written in Spanish by a Filipino and (2) it was the foremost literary piece to display the nationalistic belief that Filipinos were the "fair hope of the Fatherland"
THE FLOWERS OF HEIDELBERG April 1886)	Expresses prayer for the wellbeing of his native land.
MY RETREAT (Mi Retiro, 1895)	In the poem, he gave a narrative account of his peaceful life while exiled in Dapitan--where he lived a well-rounded life as a farmer, teacher, and a merchant.

X. Essays of Rizal

- "El Amor Patrio" (The Love of Country)
- "A La Defensa" (To La Defensa)
- "Una Profanacion" (A Desecration/A Profanation)
- "Llanto Y Risas" (Tears and Laughter)
- "Filipinas Dentro De Cien Anos" (The Philippines within One Hundred Years)
- "Sobre La Nueva Ortografia De La Lengua Tagala" (On The New Orthography of The Tagalog Language)
- "Sobre La Indolencia De Los Filipinas" (The Indolence of the Filipinos)
- To The Young Women of Malolos"

XI. Rizal in Dapitan

- From July 17, 1892 to July 31, 1896
- a period of four years and 13 days –Jose Rizal lived the life of a political exile in Dapitan, the northern Mindanao which today is part of the province of Zamboanga del Norte, near Dipolog

- An accomplished young life. Jose Rizal was 31 years by the time he was put by the Spanish colonial authorities into exile. At that age, he had essentially accomplished most of the works for which he would be martyred as a hero.
- Achievements of Rizal in Dapitan
 - Established community school for boys
 - Invented wooden machine for making bricks
 - Engaged in farming and commerce
 - Practice medicine
 - Created a large relief map of Mindanao
 - Created a water system
 - Gather specimen of flowers, insects, shell and reptiles
 - Conducted scientific research
 - Established Cooperative Association of Dapitan Farmers
 - Invented Sulpukan – wooden cigarette lighter

XII. Trial and Execution

- Lt. Luis Taviel De Andrade – Rizals' Lawyer
- He was imprisoned in Fort Santiago.
- Military Court – trial took place on Dec 26, 1898
- Gov. Gen Camilo De Polavieja –signed the decision of the court martial to execute Rizal on 7:00 AM, Dec 30, 1898 at Bagumbayan.
- On the charged of Rebellion.
- Buried in Paco, Cemetery.