

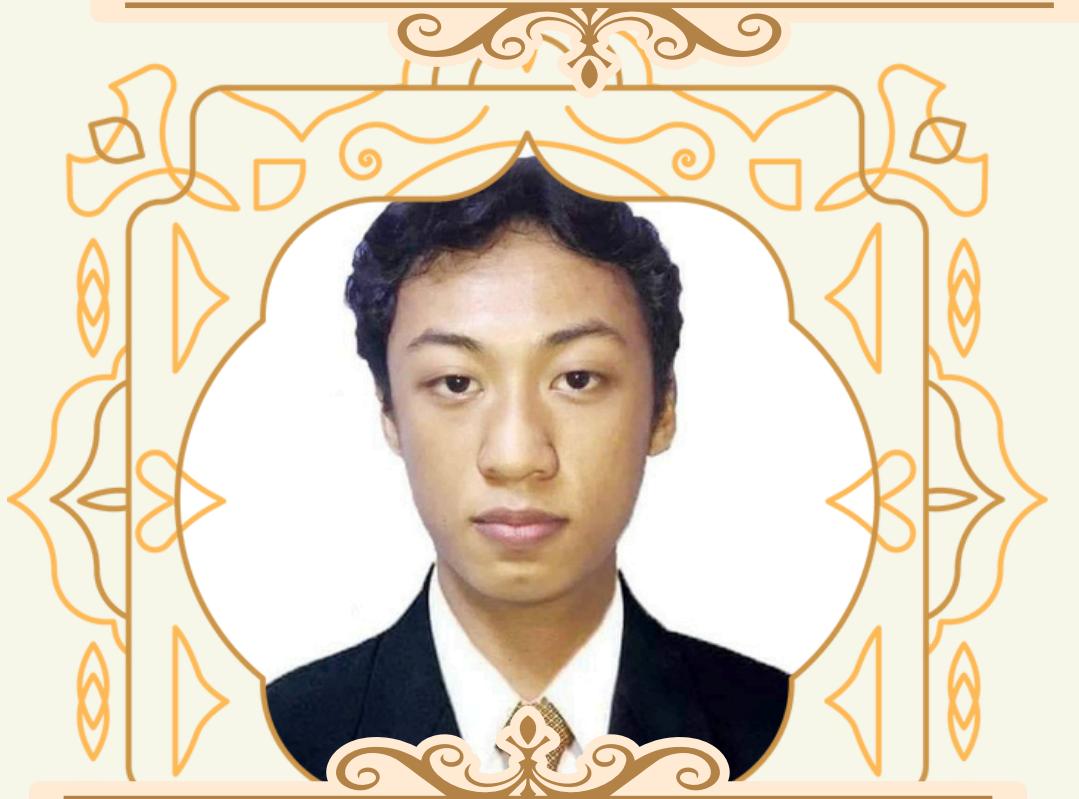
Presented by: Group 10



Rizal's Concepts on Nation-Building



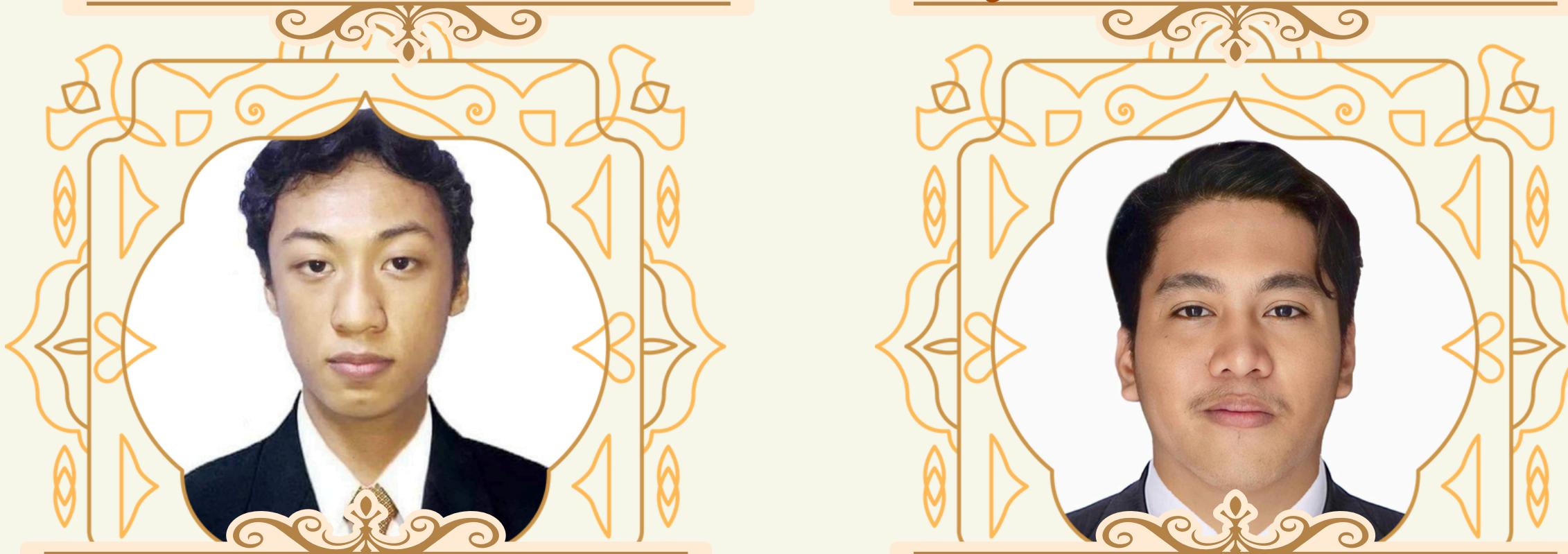
Torres, Aira Lorainne



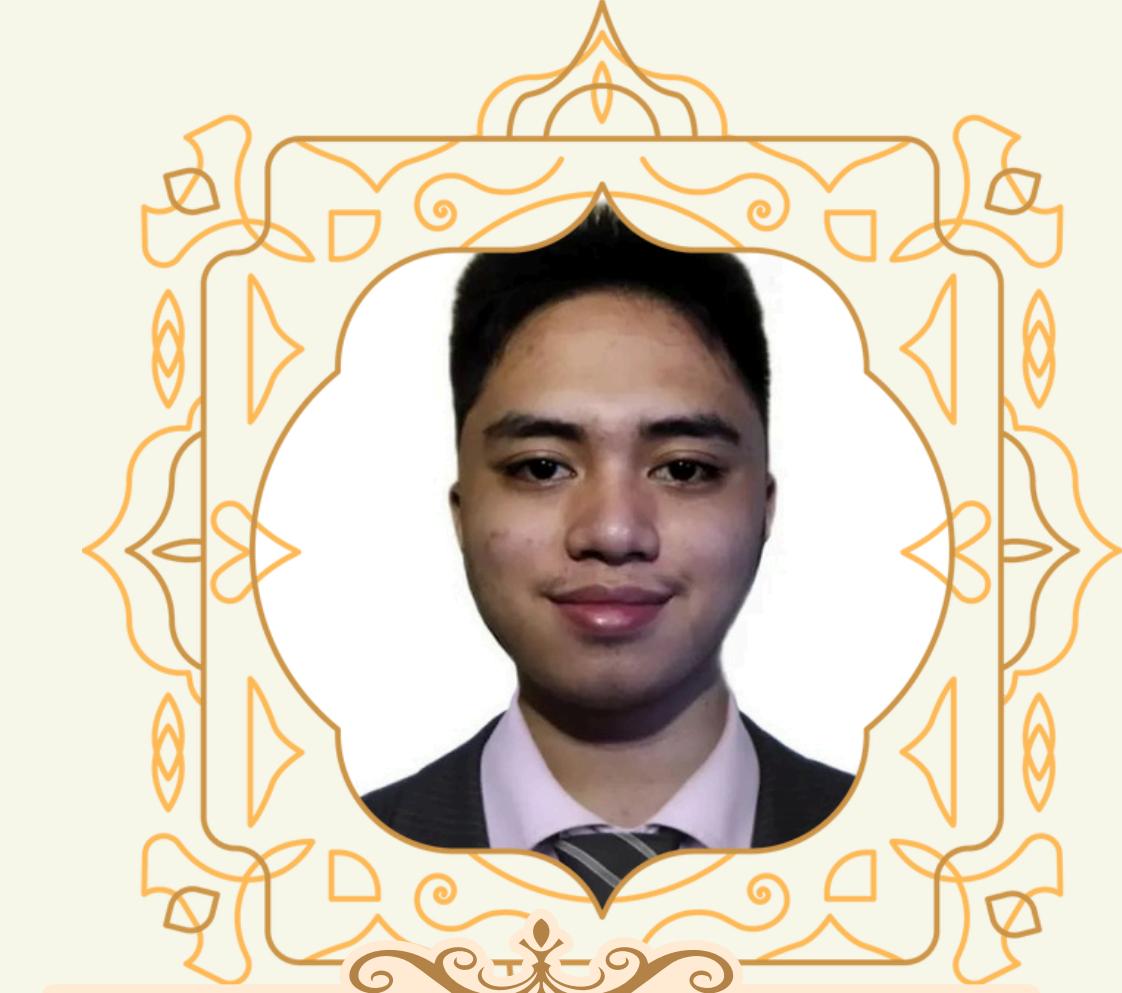
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Valencia, Keith Donnel



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Rizal's Timeless Challenge to Serve the Nation

In these times of unprecedented exodus abroad of youth searching for jobs or the fulfillment of their dreams; of public servants going back on their oath of honest service, in exchange for the returns of Mammon; of activists who continue to disappear and die in the course of their mission to change society for the least of that society; or of the rare Filipino who risks his own life and family if only to serve the cause of truth- it would be fitting to remember Rizal's timeless call to all patriots of past, present and future as a gauge of our own place and worth as Filipinos at this point in our history.

Rizal's Timeless Challenge to Serve the Nation

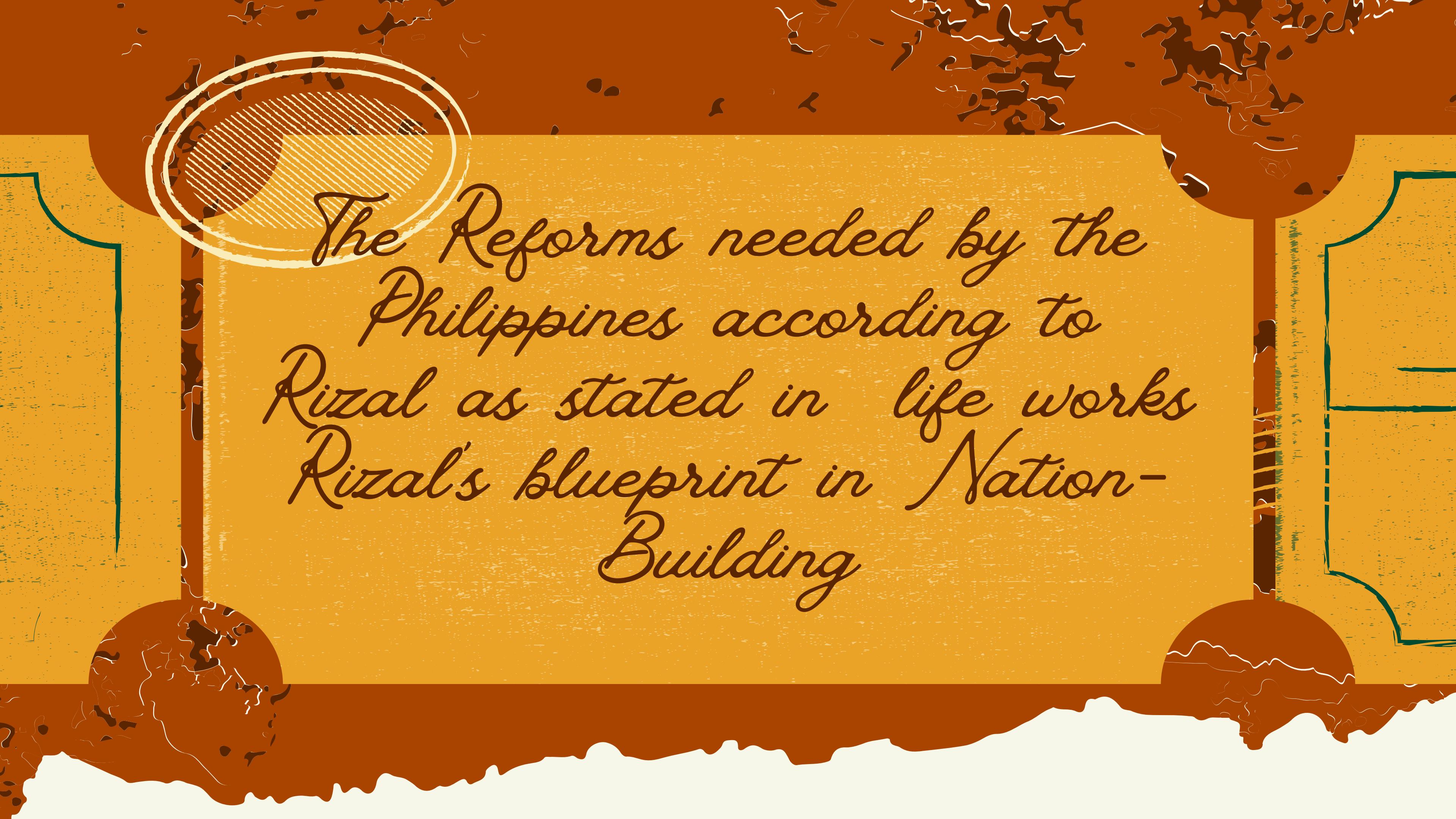
The generation into which Rizal was born was the generation that up till then produced the greatest of Filipino youth. It grew up in the worst and best of times, a time of upheaval, and revolution and sacrifice, the call to which Rizal and his fellow youth had unhesitatingly, and without looking back, answered. Among them, however, Rizal and Marcelo H. del Pilar, a fellow Propagandist, stood out for their determination. Del Pilar had left homeland, wife and two daughters to wage his political struggle in Spain. He would die there. Rizal was driven by one thing and one thing only: to serve the nation. He spoke of it a year after he left his homeland for studies in Spain: "In my heart I have suppressed all loves, except that of my native land; in my mind I have erased all ideas which do not signify her progress; and my lips have forgotten the names of the native races in the Philippines in order not to say more than Filipinos."

Rizal's Timeless Challenge to Serve the Nation

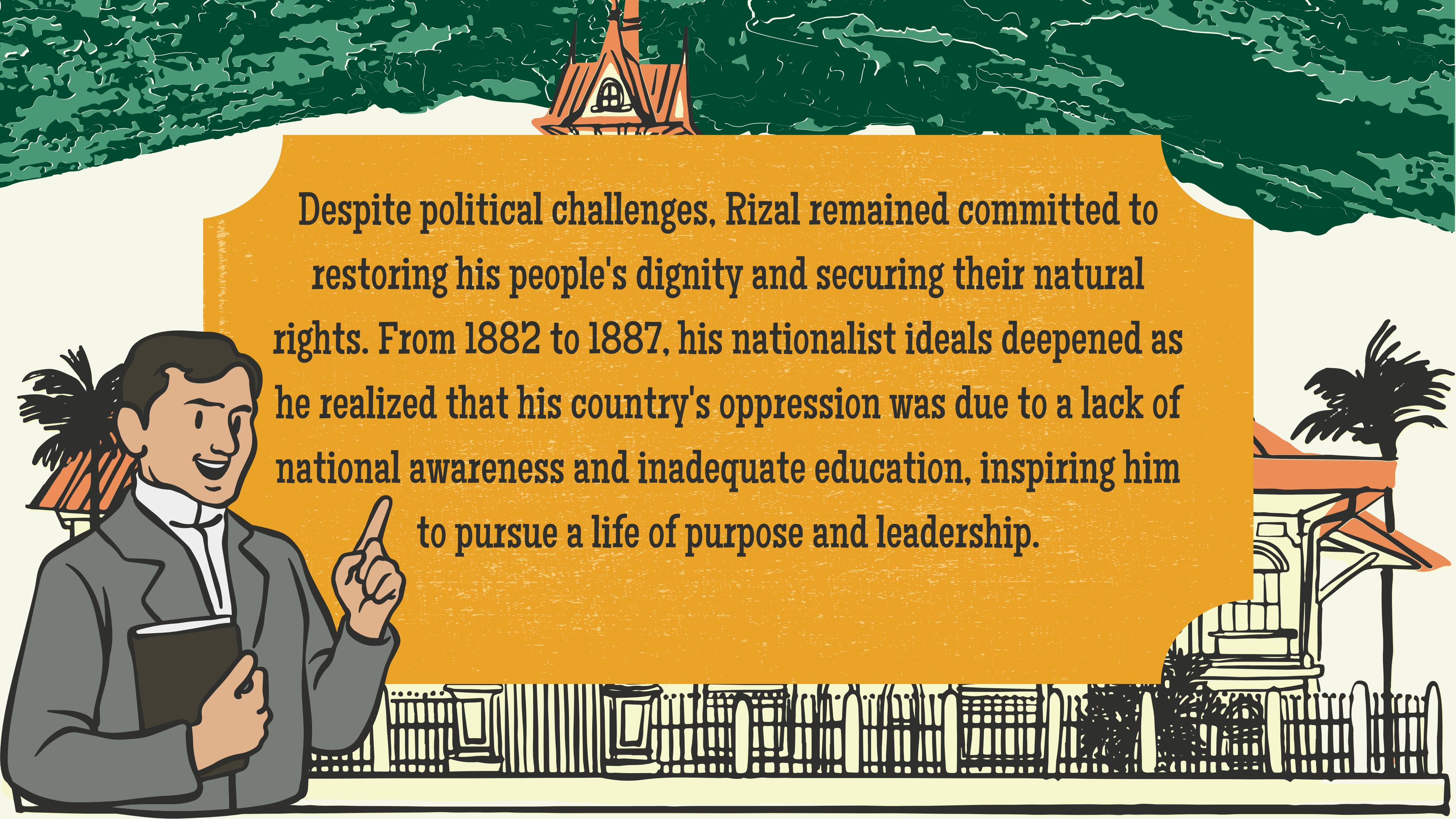
Rizal' chief aim was to reform Philippine society, first by uncovering its ills and second, by awakening the Filipino youth. His enemies were the oppressive colonial government, but especially the corrupt elements among the friars, members of the religious orders that exerted the greatest influence over the government and thereby held complete sway over the lives of the Filipinos. Championing the cause of the nation for him entailed becoming the best person he could be. He carried over to his activism the mental and physical disciplines he learned from his elders.

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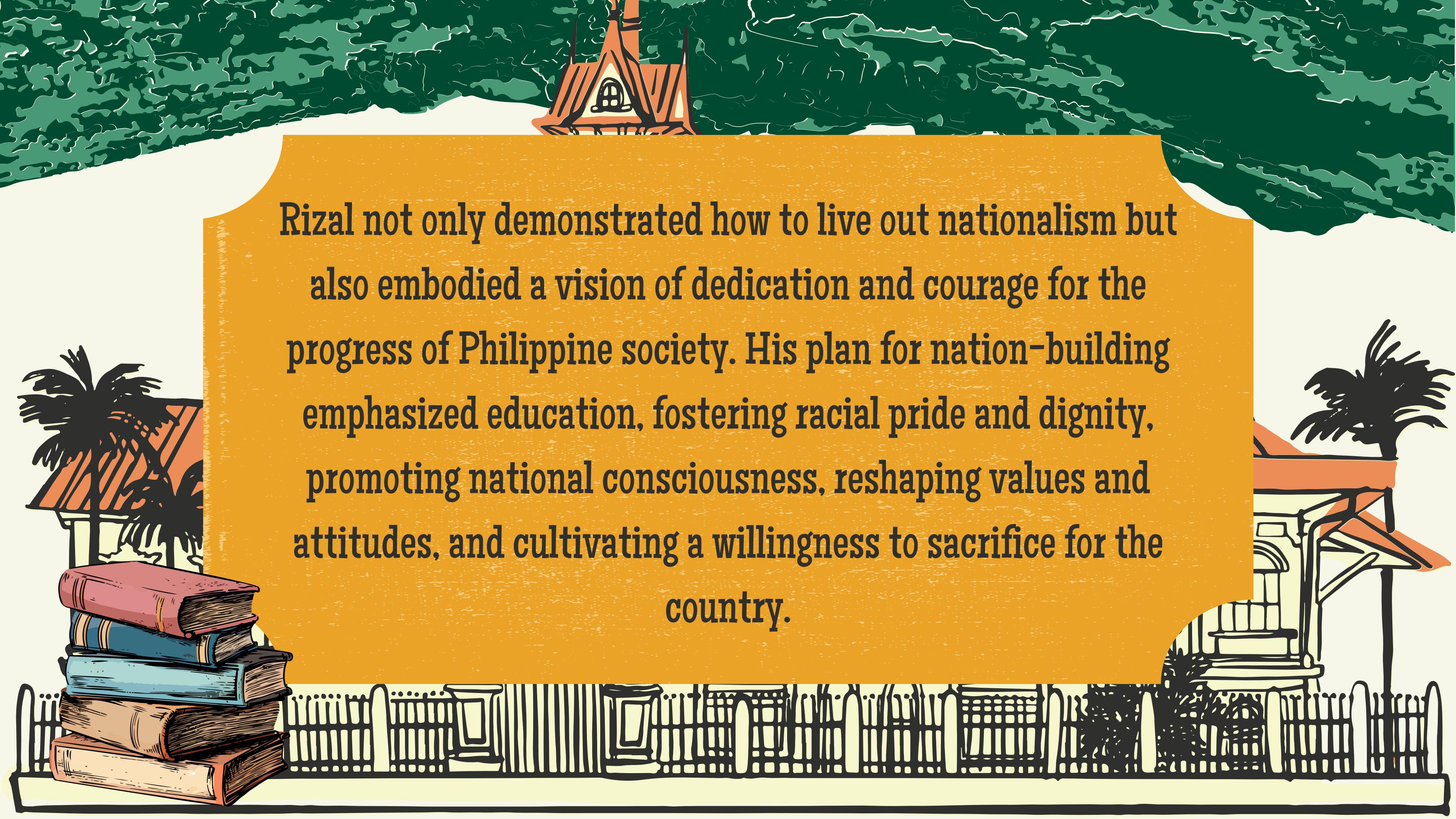


The Reforms needed by the
Philippines according to
Rizal as stated in life works
Rizal's blueprint in Nation-
Building

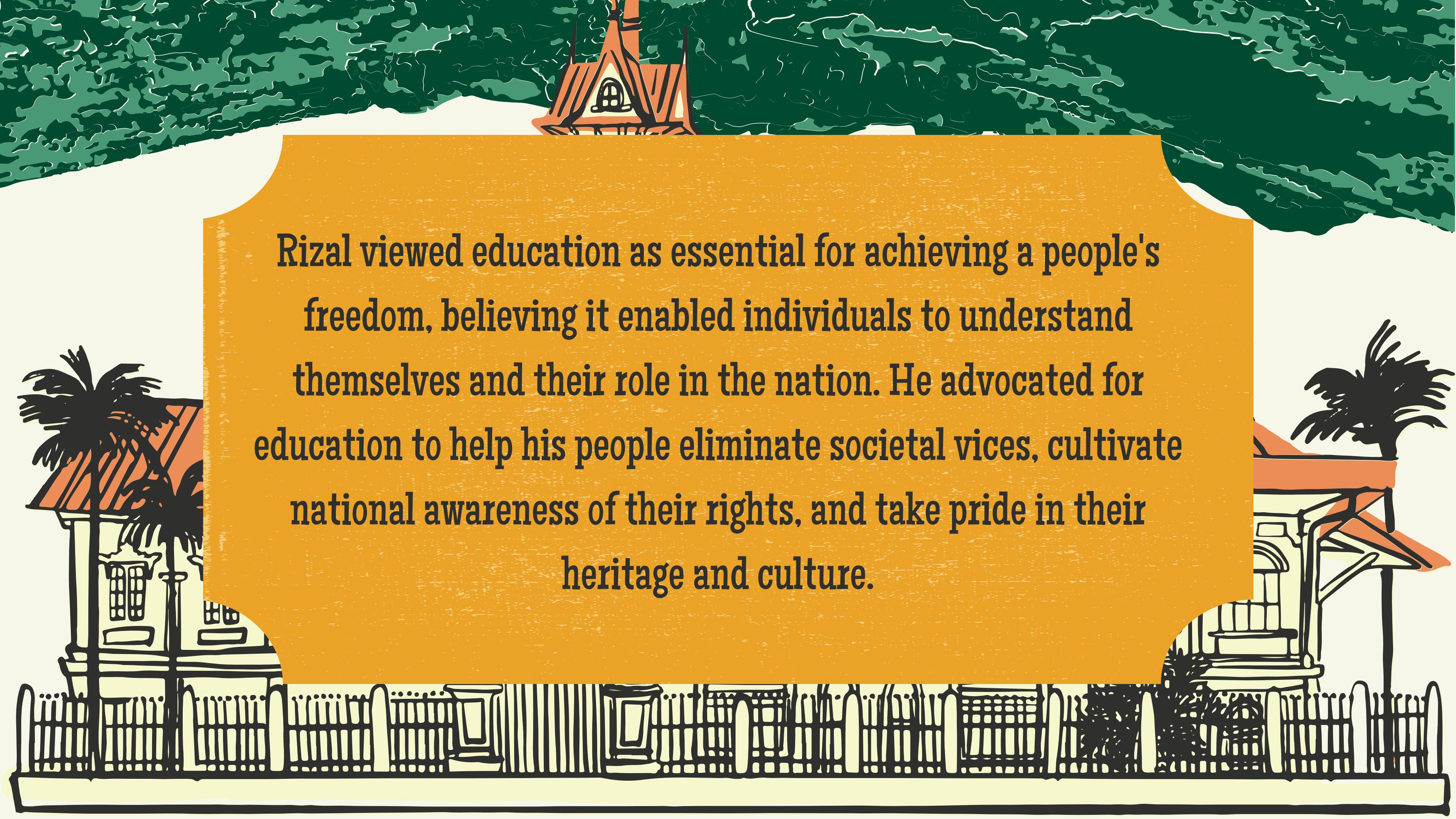


Despite political challenges, Rizal remained committed to restoring his people's dignity and securing their natural rights. From 1882 to 1887, his nationalist ideals deepened as he realized that his country's oppression was due to a lack of national awareness and inadequate education, inspiring him to pursue a life of purpose and leadership.





Rizal not only demonstrated how to live out nationalism but also embodied a vision of dedication and courage for the progress of Philippine society. His plan for nation-building emphasized education, fostering racial pride and dignity, promoting national consciousness, reshaping values and attitudes, and cultivating a willingness to sacrifice for the country.



Rizal viewed education as essential for achieving a people's freedom, believing it enabled individuals to understand themselves and their role in the nation. He advocated for education to help his people eliminate societal vices, cultivate national awareness of their rights, and take pride in their heritage and culture.

Rizal Program of Action

José Rizal believed in peaceful reforms to improve the Philippines. His Program of Action focused on education, writing, and organization to inspire change.



His program of action consisted of a plan to:

1 Organized Filipino Students in Madrid

- Formed a group of Filipino students in Madrid to prepare solutions for the problems in the Philippines.

2 Proposed the Writing of a Book

- Wrote Noli Me Tangere (1887), a novel exposing Spanish abuses in the Philippines.

3 Studied Philippine History

- In the British Museum, he discovered that the Philippines had a developed culture even before the Spaniards arrived.
- Annotated Antonio Morga's Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas to reveal the country's true history.

4 Wrote "The Indolence of the Filipinos"

- A series of essays in La Solidaridad (July 15 – September 15, 1899) explaining that Filipinos were not lazy but victims of colonial oppression.

5 Warned Against Armed Revolt

- In El Filibusterismo, he reminded Filipinos to understand the sacrifices of a revolution before resorting to violence.

6 Founded La Liga Filipina

- An organization aiming to unite Filipinos for peaceful reform rather than bloody revolution.

7 Community Development in Dapitan

- During his exile, he built a school and a clinic as part of his advocacy for education and healthcare.

8 Joined the Propaganda Movement

- Wrote articles for La Solidaridad and promoted government reforms in the Philippines.

9 Despite Hardships, Continued Writing

- Despite struggles, he completed El Filibusterismo, expressing his deep concerns for the country.

10 Vision for the Filipino Nation

- Told Mariano Ponce in 1888: "Let us be united for the welfare of the Native Land."

11 Studied Pre-colonial Philippine History

- Proved that the Philippines had an advanced civilization before Spanish colonization.

12 Annotated Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas

- Corrected the Spanish accounts of Philippine history and explained the country's true past.

13 Wrote Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo

- Exposed government corruption and the suffering of Filipinos under Spanish rule.

14 Published Dimanche des Rameaux

- A socio-political essay on the significance of Palm Sunday, published in Berlin in 1886.

15 Created Educational and Recreational Tools

- In Dapitan, he wrote “Haec Est Sibylla Cumana”, a game for his students to encourage learning.

16 Wrote His Last Poem "Mi Último Adiós"

- Hidden in an alcohol bottle before his execution in 1896.

"Through his writings, organizations, and peaceful reforms, Rizal laid the foundation for the Filipino struggle for independence. His actions continue to inspire Filipinos today."

Before advocating for his program of reforms, José Rizal went through significant experiences and formative events that shaped his views and influenced his approach to reform in the Philippines.

Rizal's Program of Reforms



Early Life and Education



Rizal was born on
June 19, 1861, in
Calamba, Laguna.

Exposure to Enlightenment Ideas

Rizal's education in Europe, particularly in France and Germany

He was influenced by the ideals of freedom, equality, and fraternity.

Encountering Social Injustices:

Rizal witnessed the rampant corruption, abuses, and injustices committed by the Spanish

The execution of Gomburza (Fathers Mariano Gomez, Jose Burgos, and Jacinto Zamora) in 1872

Literary Contributions:

Rizal's novels,
"Noli Me Tangere"
and
"El Filibusterismo"

• Raising awareness about the suffering of Filipinos and inspired a sense of national identity and self-determination.

Formation of Reform Organizations

Rizal became involved with various organizations advocating for reforms, such as La Liga Filipina

Members of the Propaganda Movement

Return to the Philippines:

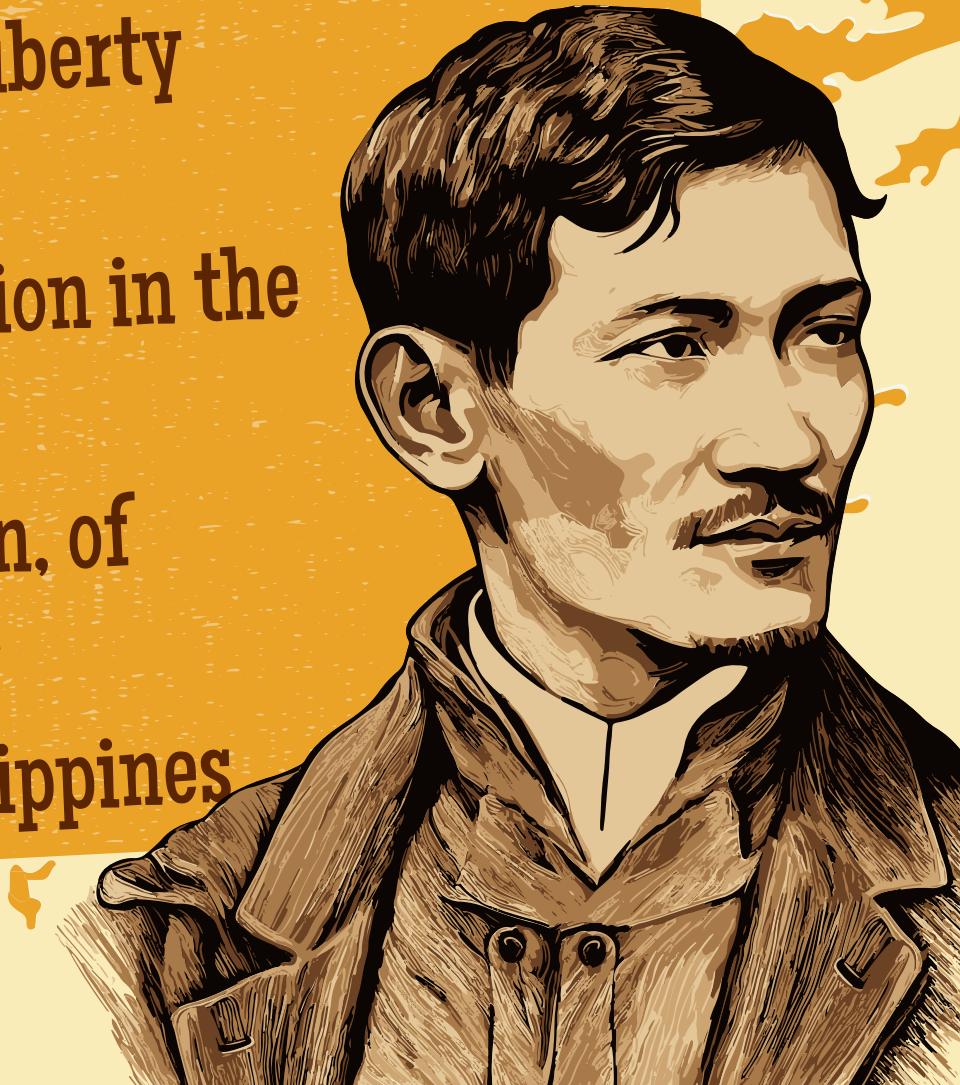


Rizal returned to the Philippines in 1892 after his studies in Europe, with a commitment to implement reforms and nurture the growing sense of nationalism

Political & Economic Reform

"Rizal's Socio, Political and Economic Thought: Thought of Change" is about his main political thought, his objective for the Philippines - the politics of change, a thought of change.

- According to Jose Rizal, "governments are established for the welfare of the people..." - similar to Lincolnian democracy he wanted to inflict the following Rights:
 1. Magna Carta - protecting the life, liberty and property of Filipinos.
 2. Restoration of Filipino representation in the Spanish Cortes.
 3. Freedom of the press, of association, of religion and equality before the law
 4. Freedom - assimilation of the Philippines



Political Reform

Noli Me Tangere (1884) - raise the political consciousness in relation to the current state of affairs in the Philippines and disseminate information about their country through journalism and public debate.

El Filibusterismo (1891) - draw attention calamitous state of affairs in the country.



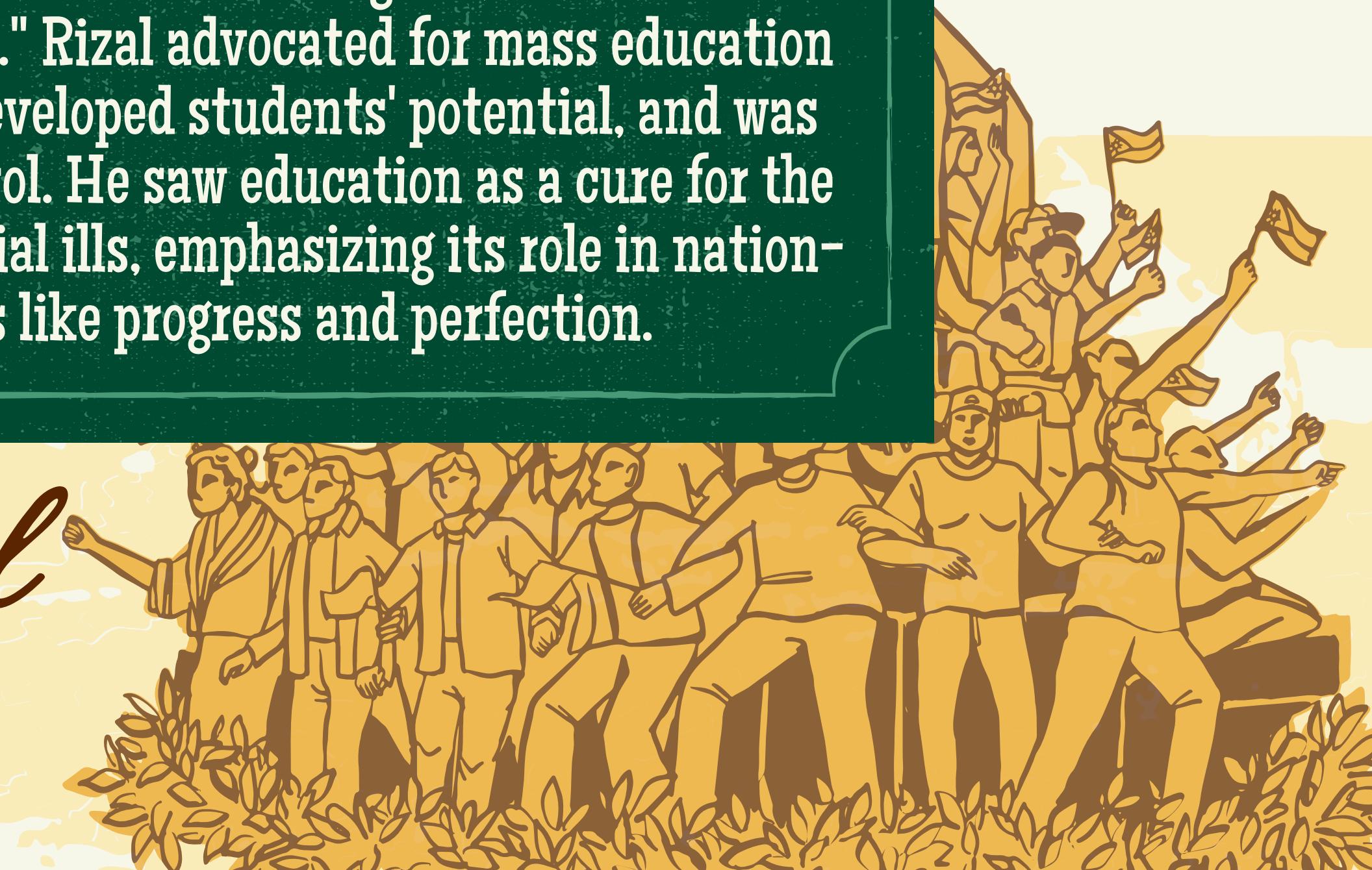
Socio-economic Reform

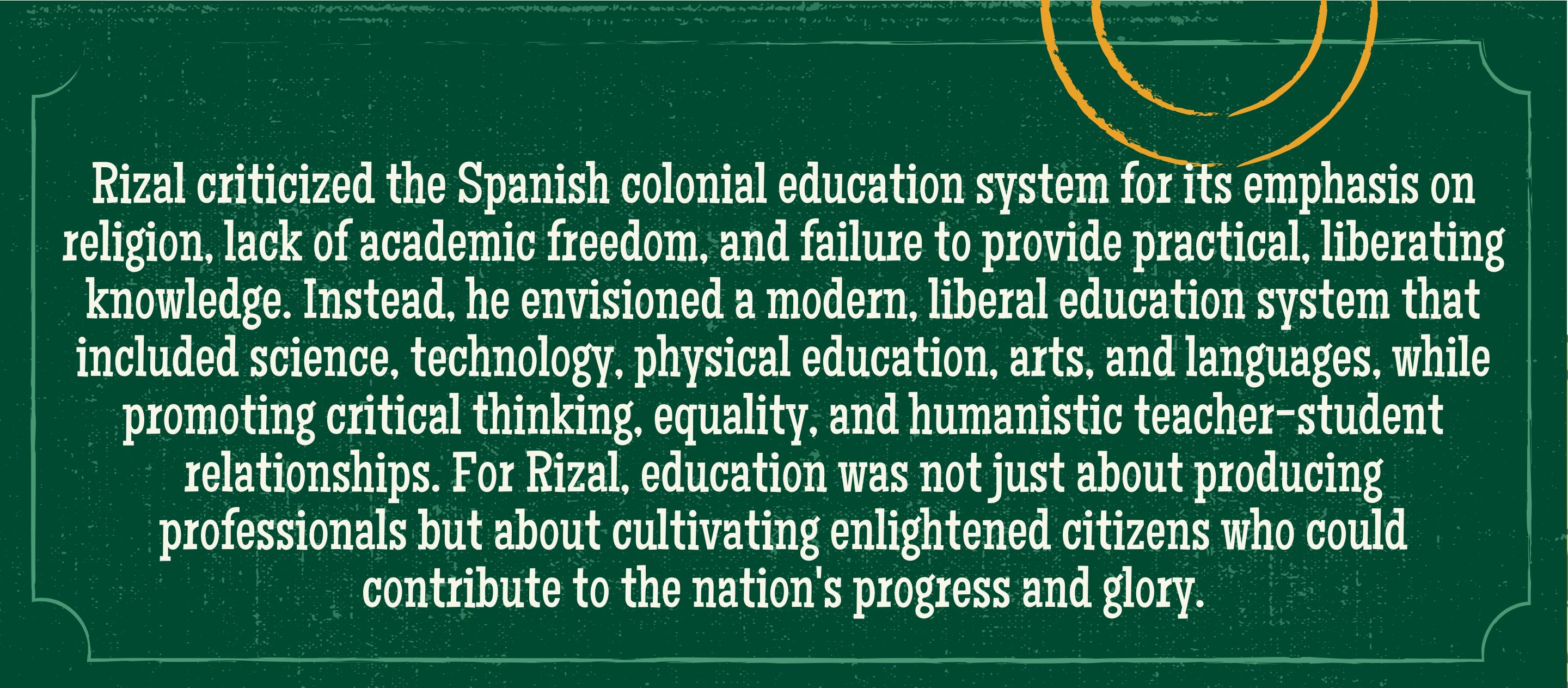
Enlightenment through education was not enough to improve the country's right. During the 19th Century, the Philippines was experiencing the kindling effect of an economic weakening and material property.

"Consider socio-economic aspects in campaigning for political reforms for I believed that such reforms would be meaningless if the people remained in poverty."

José Rizal placed immense importance on education as a cornerstone for achieving liberty and societal reform in colonial Philippines. He believed that education was essential for freeing Filipinos from ignorance and oppression, stating that without it, independence would be meaningless, as "the slaves of today will be the tyrants of tomorrow." Rizal advocated for mass education that respected academic freedom, developed students' potential, and was free from political and religious control. He saw education as a cure for the country's political, economic, and social ills, emphasizing its role in nation-building and instilling virtues like progress and perfection.

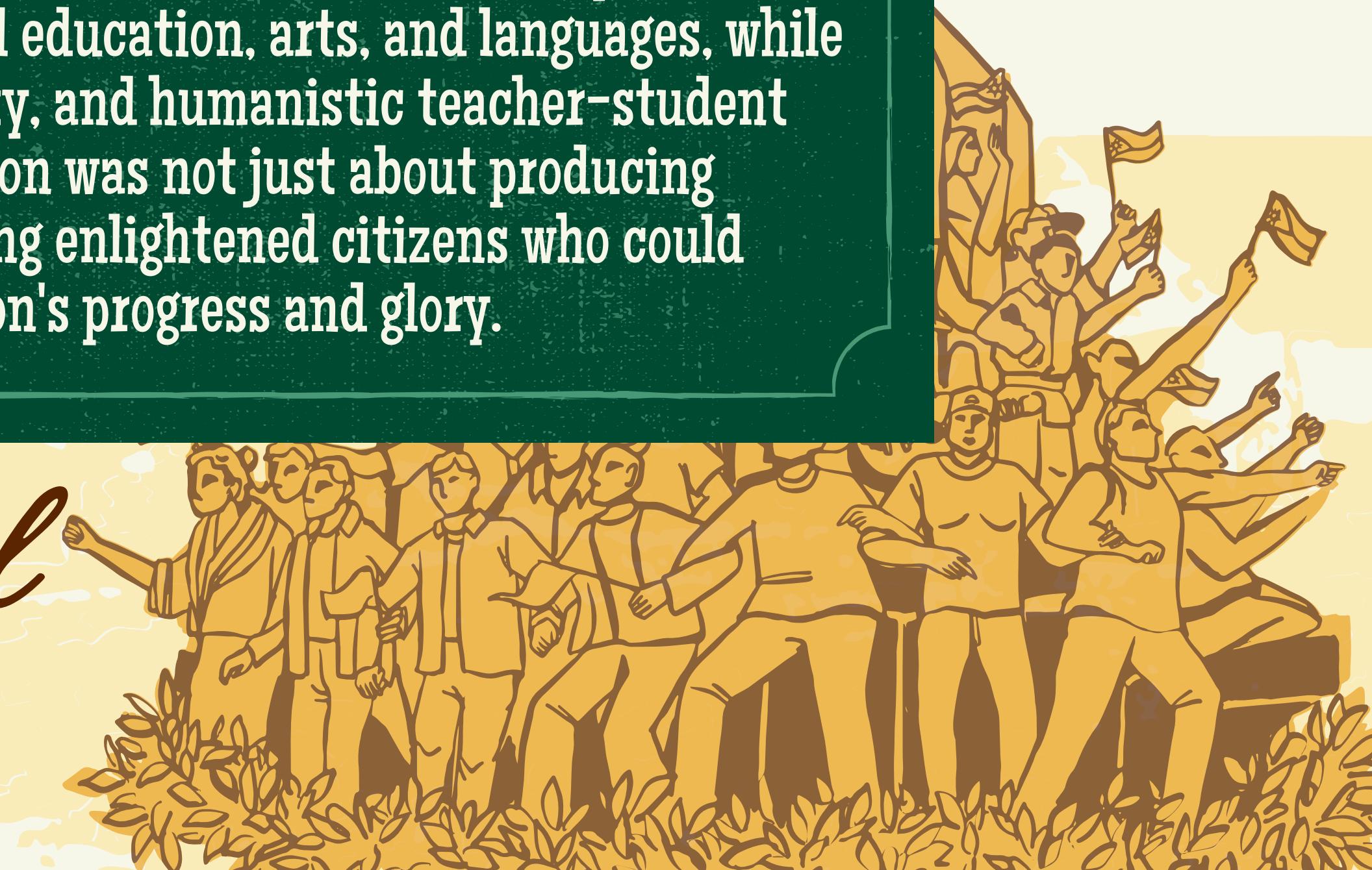
Educational Reform





Rizal criticized the Spanish colonial education system for its emphasis on religion, lack of academic freedom, and failure to provide practical, liberating knowledge. Instead, he envisioned a modern, liberal education system that included science, technology, physical education, arts, and languages, while promoting critical thinking, equality, and humanistic teacher-student relationships. For Rizal, education was not just about producing professionals but about cultivating enlightened citizens who could contribute to the nation's progress and glory.

Educational Reform



Moral Legacies of Rizal



Why study Rizal's Moral Legacies?

- Rizal's ideas and examples remain relevant for personal and national development.
- His teachings inspire progress in various aspects of life: economic, political, educational, social, and cultural.



- **LOVE OF GOD** "I console myself saying that it was the will of God and what He does must be the best."
- **PURITY AND IDEALISM** "Pure and Spotless Must the Victim Be."
- **NOBLE CONDUCT** "Do Good Always"
- **LOVE OF FELLOWMEN** "Let Us Think Well of Our Fellowmen."
- **LOVE OF PARENTS** "I Beg My Beloved Parents to Always Bless Their Son"
- **CHARITY** "I Feel Happy When I Can Give Joy to Somebody"
- **LOVE OF COUNTRY** "My Dream Was My Country's Prosperity"
- **COURAGE** "If I'm to Be Condemned for Desiring the Welfare of My Country, Condemn Me"
- **WILL-POWER** "Always with Our Gaze Fixed on Our Country"
- **HUMILITY** "The basic element of humility is the acceptance that whatever we possess we owe to God who has planned a duty for us."

- **DEVOTION** OF TRUTH "It is Not Good to Hide the Truth"
- **SELF-SACRIFICE** "My Ambition Is Not to Win Honors"
- **FORTITUDE** "Do Not Fear that Some May Fall"
- **SERENITY** "It is Necessary that there be Serenity of Spirit"
- **SELF-CONTROL** "I Have Deprived Myself of Many Pleasures"
- **INITIATIVE** "The Greatness of a Man is In Guiding the People in Its Forward Way"**INITIATIVE** "The Greatness of a Man is In Guiding the People in Its Forward Way"
- **TOLERANCE** "One Must have a Deep Respect for every Idea Sincerely Conceived"
- **PRUDENCE** "For Reasons of Delicacy I have Suppressed My Correspondence"
- **OBEDIENCE** "I Obeyed Parents"

- COURTESY AND POLITENESS "I Want to be Polite and Nice"
- THRIFT "I Economize"
- GRATITUDE "I am very Grateful"
- LOVE FOR JUSTICE "Let Us Be Just"
- LIVING BY EXAMPLE "Gladly I Depart to Expose Myself to Danger to Confirm with My Example What I have Always Preached"

Conclusion

The Rizal moral Legacies concludes by summarizing Rizal's moral legacies as a blueprint for personal and national development. His values—such as love, courage, honesty, and self-sacrifice—inspire us to strive for a better society. The call to action encourages the audience to reflect on Rizal's teachings and apply them in their daily lives to contribute to the nation's growth.