I. 1. How did the La Liga Filipina impact the trial of Jose Rizal?

2. In what ways did the Katipunan instigate the trial of Jose Rizal?

3. How did Rizal " nail his own coffin?

4. Do you think Rizal" planned" his martyrdom? Why?

5. What made Rizal's exile in Dapitan a "pleasant life"?

II.

Compose your version of " My Last Farewell". The theme of your composition is Love of Motherland.? It should be written in English and have two stanzas with 4 lines each. Give your composition a title. Observe rhythm and rhyme and use figure of speech.

1. Rizal founded a nonviolent-reform society, the Liga Filipina. In Manila, and was deported to Dapitan in northwest Mindanao. He remained in exile for the next four years. In 1896 the Katipunan, a Filipino nationalist secret society, revolted against Spain. Although he had no connections with that organization and he had had no part in the insurrection, Rizal was arrested and tried for sedition by the military. Found guilty, he was publicly executed by a firing squad in Manila. His martyrdom convinced Filipinos that there was no alternative to independence from Spain.
2. Katipunan plan to rescue him, smuggle him on board a ship to Japan, and of the necessity of his support. Rizal disapproved of this plan of plunging the country into a bloody revolution Rizal could have escaped with the aid of the Katipunan. But he chose to remain within the clutches of Spain rather than flee like a common felon. Being a man of honor, he thought that the Spanish colonial authorities were also honorable men.
3. Rizal was never executed for being an unfaithful Catholic. He was executed for treason against Spain. It was rebellion and being a "Filibustero" that made up the minds of the Tribunal and sealed his fate. The "Noli" and the "Fili" certainly did not help him, as the Friars hated him for smearing and hurting them in these two books. The Church therefore, through influential Friars, slammed the nails on the lid of the coffin, sealing his fate, and leading him down the sandy Malecon Drive to Bagumbayan.
4. The martyrdom of Rizal was the point that led him to his demise by a firing squad of Filipino soldiers of the Spanish Army at the Bagumbayan, now known as Luneta or Rizal Park. The works and life of Rizal may have ended his life but it began a new life for the Filipino nation. The Jose Rizal history, truly, is something worth remembering.
5. Rizal had maximized his stay in Dapitan by devoting much of his time in improving his artistic and literary skills; doing agricultural and civic projects; engaging in business activities, and writing letters to his friends in Europe, particularly to Ferdinand Blumentritt and Reinhold Rost.