



WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

Main page
Contents
Featured content
Current events
Random article
Donate to Wikipedia
Wikipedia store

Interaction

Help
About Wikipedia
Community portal
Recent changes
Contact page

Tools

What links here
Related changes
Upload file
Special pages
Permanent link
Page information
Wikidata item
Cite this page

In other projects

Wikimedia Commons
Wikivoyage

Print/export

Download as PDF
Printable version

Languages

Acèh
العربية
تۆرکجه
Bân-lâm-gú
Bikol Central
Cebuano
Chavacano de Zamboanga
Deutsch
Español
فارسی
Français
한국어
Ilokano
Bahasa Indonesia
Italiano
Kapampangan
Македонски
Bahasa Melayu
Nederlands
日本語
Norsk bokmål
Pangasinan
Polski
Русский
Scots
Suomi
Svenska

Not logged in [Talk](#) [Contributions](#) [Create account](#) [Log in](#)

Article [Talk](#)

[Read](#) [Edit](#) [View history](#)

Rizal

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Coordinates: 14°40′N 121°15′E

This article is about the Province of Rizal. For other uses, see [Rizal \(disambiguation\)](#).



This section **needs additional citations for verification**. Please help [improve this article](#) by [adding citations to reliable sources](#). Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.
Find sources: "Rizal" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (June 2013) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)

Rizal, officially the **Province of Rizal** (Tagalog: *Lalawigan ng Rizal*), is a [province](#) in the [Philippines](#) located in the [Calabarzon](#) region, 16 kilometres (9.9 mi) east of [Manila](#). The province is named after [José Rizal](#), one of the main national heroes of the Philippines. Rizal is bordered by [Metro Manila](#) to the west, [Bulacan](#) to the north, [Quezon](#) to the east and [Laguna](#) to the southeast. The province also lies on the northern shores of [Laguna de Bay](#), the largest lake in the country. Rizal is a mountainous province perched on the western slopes of the southern portion of the [Sierra Madre](#) mountain range.

The provincial capitol of Rizal is situated in [Antipolo](#) while [Pasig](#), [Metro Manila](#), outside the jurisdiction of the province, is still the official capital.^[4]

Contents [hide]

- History
 - [World War II](#)
 - [Post-war](#)
- Geography
 - [Climate](#)
 - [Administrative divisions](#)
- Demographics
 - [Religion](#)
- Economy
- Points of interest
- Government
 - [Governors](#)
- References
- External links

History [edit]

[Tagalog](#) settlement arrived some time in the pre-Spanish period. The provincial territory began with the organization of the [Tondo province](#) and [Laguna province](#) during the Spanish administration. Some of the towns like [Pasig](#), [Parañaque](#), [Taytay](#) and [Cainta](#) were already thriving.

From the reports of the *Encomiendas* in 1582-1583, the Encomiendas of *Moron* (Morong) was under the jurisdiction of [La Laguna](#) and, the Encomiendas of *Passi* (Pasig), *Taitay* (Taytay) and *Tagui* (Taguig) belonged to the Province of Tondo. It was recorded that in 1591, the Encomiendas of Moron and Taitay were under the jurisdiction of the [Franciscan Order](#) in the Province of La Laguna; and the Encomiendas of *Nabotas* (Navotas), *Tambobo* (Malabon), Tondo, Parañaque (then La Huerta, [Parañaque](#)), *Longalo* (Don Galo, [Parañaque](#)), Tagui and Pasig were under the jurisdiction of the [Augustinians](#) in the Province of Tondo.

In 1853 a new political subdivision was formed. This consisted of the towns of [Antipolo](#) (now a city), Bosoboso, Cainta and Taytay from the Province of Tondo; and the towns of [Morong](#), [Baras](#), [Tanay](#), [Pililla](#), [Angono](#), [Binangonan](#) and [Jala-jala](#) from the Province of La Laguna, with

Rizal

Province

Province of Rizal



Rizal Provincial Capitol



Flag



Seal

Anthem: *Rizal Mabuhay*



Location in the Philippines



the capital at Morong. This district was changed to *Distrito Politico-Militar de Morong* after four years.

In 1860, by virtue of *Circular No.* 83, dated September 2, 1859, the Province of Tondo became the **Province of Manila**. All its towns were placed under the administration, fiscal supervision and control of the Governor of the new province.

The town of *Mariquina* (**Marikina**) became the capital of the **Province of Manila** during the tenure of the revolutionary government of Gen. **Emilio Aguinaldo**. The Province of Morong had for its capital the town of Antipolo for the period 1898-1899, and the town of Tanay for 1899-1900.

On February 6, 1901, the **First Philippine Commission** sought to establish **civil government** in the country through a provincial organization act after the Filipino-Spanish and Filipino-American conflicts.

Therefore, on June 5, 1901, a historic meeting was held at the Pasig Catholic Church for the organization of a civil government in the Provinces of Manila and **Morong**, with 221 delegates in attendance. The first Philippine Commission, headed by **William Howard Taft** and composed of Commissioners **Luke E. Wright**, **Henry C. Ide**, **Bernard Moses** and **Dean C. Worcester**, discussed with the Assembly the issue of whether or not to write the Province of Manila with Morong Province, was not self-sufficient to operate as a separate province.

Although the delegates from Morong, Hilarion Raymundo, and José Tupas, objected to the proposal, **Juan Sumulong** of Antipolo strongly advocated the move. After much acrimonious debate and upon the suggestion of **Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera** the body agreed on the creation of a new province independent of the Province of Manila. The new province was aptly named after **Jose Rizal**, the country's national hero.

On June 11, 1901, the province of Rizal was officially and legally created by virtue of an *Act No.* 137 by the **First Philippine Commission** which during the time was acting as the unicameral legislative body in the island of Luzon.


The new province was composed of 29 municipalities, 17 from the old **Province of Manila** (**Caloocan**, **Las Piñas**, **Mariquina** (**Marikina**), **Montalban** (**Rodriguez**), **Muntinlupa**, **Navotas**, **Novaliches**, **Parañaque**, **Pasig**, **Pateros**, **Pineda** (**Pasay**), **San Felipe Neri** (**Mandaluyong**), **San Juan del Monte** (**San Juan**), **San Mateo**, **San Pedro Macati** (**Makati**), **Tagig** (**Taguig**), **Tambobong** (**Malabon**); and 12 from the Politico-Militar District of Morong, (**Angono**, **Baras**, **Binangonan**, **Cainta**, **Antipolo**, **Cardona**, **Jalajala**, **Morong**, **Pililla**, **Tanay**, **Taytay** and **Teresa**). The **City of Manila** from the old Province of Manila was treated as a separate entity. The seat of the provincial government was Pasig.

In year 1939, **Quezon City** was established, which included parts of Caloocan, and later on, Novaliches and parts of Marikina and San Juan towns.

World War II [edit]

During **World War II**, Japanese fighter and bomber planes rained explosives on the province in December 1941. Japanese Imperial troops invaded Rizal in 1942 at the onset of the **Japanese Occupation**.^[*further explanation needed*] The establishment of the General Headquarters of the **Philippine Commonwealth Army** and **Philippine Constabulary** went the military stationed in Rizal from January 3, 1942, to June 30, 1946, against the Japanese Occupation.^[*incomprehensible*]

Many Rizaleños organized themselves into a resistance movement, grouped in some places as the Hunters ROTC and the Marking's Filipino-American Troops (MFAT) in guerrilla camps in the province's

| Coordinates: 14°40′N 121°15′E | |
|--|--|
| Country Region | Philippines Calabarzon (Region IV-A) |
| Founded Named for | June 11, 1901 José Rizal |
| Capital | Pasig, Metro Manila (<i>De jure</i>) Antipolo (<i>De facto and seat of government</i>) |
| Government <div>• Type</div> • Governor | Sangguniang Panlalawigan Rebecca Ynares (NPC) |
| • Vice Governor | Reynaldo H. San Juan, Jr. (PFP) |
| Area ^[1] <div>• Total</div> | 1,191.94 km ² (460.21 sq mi) |
| Area rank | 73rd out of 81 |
| Highest elevation (Mount Irid) | 1,448 m (4,751 ft) |
| Population (2015 census) ^[2] <div>• Total</div> • Rank | 2,884,227 5th out of 81 |
| • Density | 2,400/km ² (6,300/sq mi) |
| • Density rank | 1st out of 81 |
| Demonym(s) | Rizaleño |
| Divisions <div>• Independent cities</div> • Component cities | 0 1 |
| • Municipalities | Antipolo |
| • Barangays | 13 |
| • Districts | Angono Baras Binangonan Cainta Cardona Jalajala Morong Pililla Rodriguez San Mateo Tanay Taytay Teresa |
| • Barangays | 188 |
| • Districts | 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th districts of Rizal, 1st and 2nd districts of Antipolo, Lone district of Cainta |
| Demographics <div>• Ethnic groups</div> • Languages | Tagalog (99%) Ilocano (0.5%) Bicolano (0.5%) Tagalog · English |
| Time zone | UTC+8 (PST) |
| ZIP code | 1850–1990 |
| IDD : area code | +63 (0)2 |
| ISO 3166 code | PH |
| Website | rizalprovince.ph  |
| * Although provincial government operations have moved to Antipolo, no legislation on the national level has recognized the new capital yet. ^[3] Pasig remains the de jure capital of Rizal. ^[4] | |

• Density

Post-war [\[edit\]](#)

Rizal Governor Dr. Casimiro Ynares III announced on June 17, 2008, the transfer of the Capitol from [Pasig](#). Its ₱ 270-million capitol building, constructed in [Antipolo](#) by Ortigas & Co., owner thereof, was completed by December of that year. Built on a five-hectare lot at the Ynares Center, it employs 2,008 employees.^[6] The New Capitol was successfully inaugurated on March 4, 2009, bringing back the Capitol Building inside the provincial territory, from which it was absent for 33 years (when Pasig was incorporated into [Metro Manila](#)).

Talim Island, the largest island situated within the **Laguna de Bay**, is under the jurisdiction of the province.



Mountainous terrain in Rodriguez



Rice fields in Binangonan



Laguna de Bay as seen from Cardona

[illegible]

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|-----|
| Average rainy days | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 17 | 15 | 8 | 156 |
| Source: <i>Storm247</i> ^[8] | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Administrative divisions ^[edit]

Rizal comprises 13 **municipalities** and 1 **city**.^[7]

- † Provincial capital and component city
- Municipality



| City or municipality | District ^[7] | Population | | | ±% p.a. | Area ^[7] | | Density | | Barangay | Coordinates ^[A] |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|------------|---|
| | | (2015) ^[2] | | (2010) ^[9] | | km ² | sq mi | /km ² | /sq mi | | |
| Angono | 1st | 3.9% | 113,283 | 102,407 | 1.94% | 26.22 | 10.12 | 4,300 | 11,000 | 10 | 14°31′31″N 121°09′12″E﻿ / ﻿121°09′12″E﻿ / 121°09′12″E |
| Antipolo † | 2 LD | 26.9% | 776,386 | 677,741 | 2.62% | 306.10 | 118.19 | 2,500 | 6,500 | 16 | 14°35′13″N 121°10′33″E﻿ / ﻿121°10′33″E﻿ / 121°10′33″E |
| Baras | 2nd | 2.4% | 69,300 | 32,609 | 15.43% | 84.93 | 32.79 | 820 | 2,100 | 10 | 14°31′18″N 121°15′57″E﻿ / ﻿121°15′57″E﻿ / 121°15′57″E |
| Binangonan | 1st | 9.8% | 282,474 | 249,872 | 2.36% | 66.34 | 25.61 | 4,300 | 11,000 | 40 | 14°27′54″N 121°11′32″E﻿ / ﻿121°11′32″E﻿ / 121°11′32″E |
| Cainta | 1st | 11.2% | 322,128 | 311,845 | 0.62% | 42.99 | 16.60 | 7,500 | 19,000 | 7 | 14°34′48″N 121°06′55″E﻿ / ﻿121°06′55″E﻿ / 121°06′55″E |
| Cardona | 2nd | 1.7% | 49,034 | 47,414 | 0.64% | 28.56 | 11.03 | 1,700 | 4,400 | 18 | 14°29′06″N 121°13′49″E﻿ / ﻿121°13′49″E﻿ / 121°13′49″E |
| Jalajala | 2nd | 1.1% | 32,254 | 30,074 | 1.34% | 44.12 | 17.03 | 730 | 1,900 | 11 | 14°21′17″N 121°19′29″E﻿ / ﻿121°19′29″E﻿ / 121°19′29″E |
| Morong | 2nd | 2.0% | 58,118 | 52,194 | 2.07% | 37.58 | 14.51 | 1,500 | 3,900 | 8 | 14°30′54″N 121°14′17″E﻿ / ﻿121°14′17″E﻿ / 121°14′17″E |
| Pililla | 2nd | 2.2% | 64,812 | 59,527 | 1.63% | 69.95 | 27.01 | 930 | 2,400 | 9 | 14°28′52″N 121°18′27″E﻿ / ﻿121°18′27″E﻿ / 121°18′27″E |
| Rodriguez | 2nd | 12.8% | 369,222 | 280,904 | 5.34% | 312.70 | 120.73 | 1,200 | 3,100 | 11 | 14°43′52″N 121°08′43″E﻿ / ﻿121°08′43″E﻿ / 121°08′43″E |
| San Mateo | 2nd | 8.8% | 252,527 | 205,255 | 4.03% | 55.09 | 21.27 | 4,600 | 12,000 | 15 | 14°41′40″N 121°07′05″E﻿ / ﻿121°07′05″E﻿ / 121°07′05″E |
| Tanay | 2nd | 4.1% | 117,830 | 98,879 | 3.40% | 200.00 | 77.22 | 590 | 1,500 | 19 | 14°29′54″N 121°17′06″E﻿ / ﻿121°17′06″E﻿ / 121°17′06″E |
| Taytay | 1st | 11.1% | 319,104 | 288,956 | 1.91% | 38.80 | 14.98 | 8,200 | 21,000 | 5 | 14°34′10″N 121°07′57″E﻿ / ﻿121°07′57″E﻿ / 121°07′57″E |
| Teresa | 2nd | 2.0% | 57,755 | 47,163 | 3.93% | 18.61 | 7.19 | 3,100 | 8,000 | 9 | 14°33′38″N 121°12′27″E﻿ / ﻿121°12′27″E﻿ / 121°12′27″E |
| Total | | | 2,884,227 | 2,484,840 | 2.88% | 1,191.94 | 460.21 | 2,400 | 6,200 | 188 | (see <i>GeoGroup box</i>) |

A. [^] Coordinates mark the **city/town center**, and are sortable by **latitude**.

Demographics ^[edit]

The population of Rizal in the 2015 census was 2,884,227

people,^[2] with a density of 2,400 inhabitants per square kilometre or 6,200 inhabitants per square mile. Due to its location being in the heart of the Katagalugan, almost all of the residents of Rizal mainly speak Tagalog. English and Filipino are used as second languages respectively.

Religion [edit]

Roman Catholicism is the predominant religion with about 80 percent adherence (*Diocese of Antipolo*, [Catholic-Hierarchy], 2004)^[full citation needed]. And 2% are from Members Church of God International of Bro. Eli Soriano.

Various Christian groups exist such as Oneness Apostolic or Pentecostal like UPC, ALJC and ACJC, Iglesia Filipina Independiente, Born-again Christians, Jesus Is Lord Church Worldwide, Iglesia Ni Cristo, Jehovah's Witnesses, Baptist, Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints, El Shaddai (movement) Methodists, Presbyterians, Seventh-day Adventist and other Evangelical Christians. Muslims, Anitists, animists, and atheists are also present in the province.

Economy [edit]

Before the 1990s, the primary source of economy in Rizal province were the huge piggery estates owned by Manila-based families.^[citation needed] In recent years, the province became one of the most progressive provinces in the country, owing to its proximity to Metro Manila, the economic center of the Philippines. Antipolo, Taytay and Cainta serve as the economic centers of the province, while Angono, Rodriguez, Morong, San Mateo, Tanay, Binangonan and Teresa are taking successful steps to urbanize areas within their jurisdiction.^[citation needed] Other areas of the province are having difficulty to start the urbanization process, mainly because of the lack of main roads to connect these to economic centers.^[citation needed]

In a study recently^[when?] conducted by the National Statistics Coordination Board (NSCB),^[citation needed] Rizal province came out to be the Philippines' least poor province with a poverty incidence rate of 3.4%, even lower than that of the National Capital Region or Metro Manila.^[citation needed] In April 23, 2013, the National Statistics Coordination Board (NCSB) reported that Rizal, from being the least poor province in poverty incidence moved down to the 3rd Place, with Cavite taking over as the least province by 4.1% (compared to Rizal's 7.6%) and Laguna for 2nd with 6.3%.^[12]

Antipolo, the province's capital city, is the center of trade and exchange, tourism, government, and economy.^[citation needed] It is also a center of education and sports because of the availability of various educational and physical training facilities.^[citation needed] Acclaimed of its scenic attractions, the city also produces agricultural products such as cashew nuts and rice cakes.^[citation needed] Taytay, the province's center of garment and textile manufacturing, is also the town where the country's largest mall operator runs a store near the town center.^[citation needed] Meanwhile, Cainta serves as the center of business-process outsourcing (BPO) businesses in the province, aside from being known for the presence of several shopping centers and delicacies such as bibingka or rice cakes.^[citation needed]

Points of interest [edit]



This section **reads like a directory**. Wikipedia policy generally considers directories in articles to be unencyclopedic and potential spam. Please help rewrite it, to better conform with the Wikipedia Manual of Style standards on lists. If it cannot be properly modified, it may be **considered for deletion**. (*Learn how and when to remove this template message*)

| City or municipality | Points of interest |
|---|---|
| <div> Antipolo City (25 km from Manila)</div> | <div>Important Road Networks</div> <div>Marcos Highway · Sumulong Hi-way · Ortigas Avenue Extension · Cabrera Road (<i>via Taytay</i>)</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antipolo Cathedral — the shrine of Our Lady of Peace and Good Voyage, also known as the <i>Virgin of Antipolo</i> and the seat of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Antipolo Hinulugang Taktak National Park — once a popular summer get-away and is being restored to become again one of the city's primary attractions Suman — a local delicacy made out of glutinous rice Boso Boso Church — built by the Jesuit priests on 1700 under the Patron of Nuestra Senora de la Anunciata Rizal Provincial Capitol — seat of the provincial government of Rizal Ynares Center Antipolo — an indoor sporting arena Pinto Art Museum — a contemporary art museum ^{[13]}</div> |
| <div> Angono (30 km from Manila)</div> | <div>Important Road Networks</div> <div>Manila East Road (<i>via Taytay</i>) · Quezon Avenue · Taytay-Angono Coastal Road (<i>in Baytown</i>)</div> |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angono Street Mural • Ancestral Home of Carlos "Botong" Francisco, National Artist for Visual Arts • Blanco Family Museum • Nemiranda Museum • The Second Gallery Museum • Orville Tiamson Museum • Balaw-Balaw Restaurant • Angono Petroglyphs — the oldest known of art in the Philippines • Higantes Festival — celebrated every November 23 in honor of their patron saint St. Clement. Higantes are made of bamboo and colorful cloth and its faces of paper mache. |
| Baras (48 km from Manila) | Important Road Networks J.P. Rizal Street · Manila East Road via Morong · Marcos Highway · Baras-Pinugay Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palo Alto Falls and Leisure Park — a thousand feet falls. One has to climb up 249 steps to get to the foot of the falls • Saint Joseph Parish — has been a setting of different films and TV Programs • Sikaran — one of the Philippine's native martial arts |
| Binangonan (32 km from Manila) | Important Road Networks Manila East Road (<i>via Angono</i>) · J.P. Rizal Avenue · Rodriguez in Talim Island <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Santa Ursula Parish — 200-year-old church • Talim Island — a dagger-shaped island at the heart of Laguna de Bay • Mt. Tagapo — located in Talim Island, a 270-metre (890 ft) mountain also known as "Bundok ng Susong Birhen" |
| Cainta (21 km from Manila) | Important Road Networks Ortigas Avenue Extension (<i>via Pasig</i>) · Marcos Highway · Felix Avenue · Bonifacio Avenue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our Lady of Light Parish — one of the oldest churches in the province • Hunters ROTC Monument — a memorial for the Hunters ROTC guerrillas of World War II • Cenakulo — the actual portrayal of the Passion of Christ on the streets |
| Cardona (42 km from Manila) | Important Road Networks Manila East Road (via Binangonan) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaluskos Kawayan — a showcase displayed every December • Sapao-An Festival — feast of Our Lady of the Most Holy Rosary celebrated during the 7th of October • Rock Garden — features hundreds of large stones formed by nature |
| Jalajala (69 km from Manila) | Important Road Networks Pililla-Jalajala-Pakil Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D'Dalaylay Festival — celebrated every September 29 features street dances with colorful and artistic costumes |
| Morong (45 km from Manila) | Important Road Networks Manila East Road (via Cardona) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U-ugong Park — formerly a well-known rice field and has a majestic waterfalls; now a resort owned by a local artist • Saint Jerome Parish Church — built in 1615 by a Chinese craftsmen. A first class relic of Saint Jerome was also in the church. |
| Pililla (53 km from Manila) | Important Road Networks Manila East Road (<i>via Tanay</i>) · Pililla-Jalajala-Pakil Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bahay na Bato — believed to be as old as more than a hundred years • Pililla Rizal Wind Farms — built by AltEnergy to give electricity to the whole Barangay Halayhayin and Metro Manila as well. This also serves as a tourist attraction, and is located on the mountains near Laguna de Bay. Tiger Sanctuary also known as "pililla zoo" |
| Rodriguez (38 km from Manila) | Important Road Networks Rodriguez Road · Mayon Avenue · Rizal Avenue · Payatas Road (<i>via Quezon City</i>) · M.H. del Pilar Street <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avilon Zoo — a 7.5-hectare (19-acre) zoo located in Barrio San Isidro and operated by the Avilon Wildlife Conservation Foundation • Montalban Gorge — two white rock mountains of boulders with a very steep gorge in between located in the Pamitinan Protected Landscape • Pamitinan Cave — an important historical site located in the Pamitinan Protected Landscape where Andres Bonifacio declared independence from Spain in 1895 • Wawa Dam — an abandoned dam which is now a tourist destination located in the Pamitinan Protected Landscape |
| San Mateo (24 km from Manila) | Important Road Networks Gen. Luna Avenue · Batasan-San Mateo Road · JFD Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diocesan Shrine of Our Lady of Aranzazu • Kakanin Festival |

| | |
|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9 waves Resort |
| Tanay (57 km from Manila) | Important Road Networks Manila East Road (<i>via Baras</i>) · Sampaloc Road · Ortigas Avenue Extension (<i>via Antipolo</i>) · Marcos Highway (<i>via Antipolo</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calinawan Cave — housed the townspeople during the Second World War Daranak Falls and Batlag Falls — the two most popular tourist attractions in Tanay Masungi Georeserve — interesting place to hikers and geologists Parola — the historic lighthouse of Tanay San Ildefonso Parish Church — built between 1773-1783; the second oldest church in the province Regina Rica — a 71-foot (22 m) statue of the Queen of the Holy Rosary Ten Cents to Heaven — holds the record of longest zip line (230 metres or 750 feet) in Rizal Daraitan River — one of the country's cleanest rivers PHILCOMSAT — the owner of a parcel of land situated in Barrio Pinugay, Barangay Tandang Kutyo, Tanay where its Philippine Space Communications Center (PSCC) is located. The PSCC, which principally consists of herein respondent's satellite earth station, serves as the communications gateway of the Philippines to more than two-thirds of the world. Incidentally, the property had been planted with fruit trees, rice and corn by farmers occupying the surrounding areas of the PSCC. |
| Taytay (19 km from Manila) | Important Road Networks Ortigas Avenue Extension (<i>via Pasig</i>) · Rizal Avenue · Manila East Road · Hi-way 2000 Phase-2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taytay Tiangge — There are around 10 garments center operating in Club Manila East Compound. Each garment center has hundreds to thousands of stalls selling different clothes by family owned garment factories. Tres Escalon Waterfalls and Maharlika Falls — two known natural waterfalls in the mountainous portion of Taytay Christ the King Parish — well-known to be the "Church in the Sky" because of its location |
| Teresa (29 km from Manila) | Important Road Networks Ortigas Avenue Extension (<i>via Pasig, Cainta, Taytay and Antipolo</i>) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turumba Festival — held every August 23 for the patron saint of Teresa, Santa Rosa de Lima |

Government [[edit](#)]

The provincial **legislature** or the **Sangguniang Panlalawigan** is composed of ten elected members. Four members are elected from each of the province's **legislative district**, while each of **Antipolo's legislative districts** elect a single member.

Governors [[edit](#)]

Main article: [Governor of Rizal](#)



The old Capitol in **Pasig**, which was the seat of government for the province until the new capitol building in Antipolo was completed




References [[edit](#)]

- ↑ ***^a ^b*** "List of Provinces". *PSGC Interactive*. Makati City, Philippines: National Statistical Coordination Board. Retrieved 23 October 2013.
- ↑ ***^a ^b ^c ^d*** Census of Population (2015). "Region IV-A (Calabarzon)". *Total Population by Province, City, Municipality and Barangay*. *PSA*. Retrieved 20 June 2016.
- ↑ *Yehey! News - Board wants Antipolo officially named capital of Rizal*^[*permanent dead link*]
- ↑ *Rosario, Ben* (23 September 2017). "Bill seeks to make Antipolo City the capital of Rizal". *Manila Bulletin*. Retrieved 23 January 2018.
- ↑ "Presidential Decree No. 824 - Creating the Metropolitan Manila and the Metropolitan Manila Commission and for Other Purposes". *The LawPhil Project*. Malacañang, Manila, Philippines. 7 November 1975. Retrieved 17 April 2016. "Section 2. Territorial Jurisdiction. The Commission shall have jurisdiction over the cities of Manila, Quezon, Pasay and Caloocan and the municipalities of Makati, Mandaluyong, San Juan, Las Piñas, Malabon, Navotas, Pasig, Pateros, Parañaque, Marikina, Muntinlupa, and Taguig in the province of Rizal; and the municipality of Valenzuela, in the province of Bulacan, all of which together shall henceforth be known as Metropolitan Manila."
- ↑ "gmanews.tv, Rizal capitol to be transferred to Antipolo". Gmanews.tv. 2008-06-17. Retrieved 2012-04-24.
- ↑ ***^a ^b ^c ^d*** "Province: Rizal". *PSGC Interactive*. Quezon City, Philippines: **Philippine Statistics Authority**. Retrieved 8 January 2016.
- ↑ "Weather forecast for Rizal, Philippines". *Storm247.com*. StormGeo AS, Nordre Nøstekaien 1, N-5011 Bergen, Norway: **StormGeo AS**. Retrieved 21 April 2016.

9. [^] ^a ^d Census of Population and Housing (2010). "Region IV-A (Calabarzon)"[🔗]. *Total Population by Province, City, Municipality and Barangay*. NSO. Retrieved 29 June 2016.
10. [^] Census of Population and Housing (2010). *Population and Annual Growth Rates for The Philippines and Its Regions, Provinces, and Highly Urbanized Cities* [📄] (PDF). NSO. Retrieved 29 June 2016.
11. [^] Censuses of Population (1903–2007). "Region IV-A (Calabarzon)"[🔗]. *Table 1. Population Enumerated in Various Censuses by Province/Highly Urbanized City: 1903 to 2007*[🔗]. NSO.
12. [^] "Rizal poverty incidence rate"[🔗]. NCSB. 2013-04-23. Archived from [the original](#)[🔗] on 2013-04-29. Retrieved 2013-05-05.
13. [^] Pinto Art Museum[🔗]

External links [\[edit\]](#)

-  Media related to Rizal at Wikimedia Commons
-  Geographic data related to Rizal at OpenStreetMap
- Philippine Standard Geographic Code
- Local Governance Performance Management System

Map all coordinates using: OpenStreetMap
Download coordinates as: KML · GPX

| | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| Provinces | Isabela · Kalinga · La Union · Laguna · Lanao del Norte · Lanao del Sur · Leyte · Maguindanao · Marinduque · Masbate · Misamis Occidental · Misamis Oriental · Mountain Province · Negros Occidental · Negros Oriental · Northern Samar · Nueva Ecija · Nueva Vizcaya · Occidental Mindoro · Oriental Mindoro · Palawan · Pampanga · Pangasinan · Quezon · Quirino · Rizal · Romblon · Samar · Sarangani · Siquijor · Sorsogon · South Cotabato · Southern Leyte · Sultan Kudarat · Sulu · Surigao del Norte · Surigao del Sur · Tarlac · Tawi-Tawi · Zambales · Zamboanga del Norte · Zamboanga del Sur · Zamboanga Sibugay | |  |
| Cities | List of cities in the Philippines | | |
| Municipalities | List of cities and municipalities in the Philippines | | |
| Barangays | Lists of barangays by province · Poblacion | | |
| Other subdivisions | Puroks · Sitios · List of primary LGUs · Legislative districts · Metropolitan areas | | |
| Proposed | Formally proposed provinces · Autonomous regions (Cordillera) | | |
| Historical | Former provinces · Sub-provinces · Regions (Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao · Negros Island Region · Southern Tagalog) | | |

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| <div>v · t · e</div> | Philippines articles | | |
| History | Timeline | Prehistory (Pre-900) · Archaic Era (900–1565) · Colonial era (1565–1946) (Spanish period (1565–1898) · American period (1898–1946)) · Postcolonial era (1946–1986) (Third Republic (1946–1965) · Marcos dictatorship (1965–1986)) · Contemporary history (1986–present) | |
| | By topic | Archaeology · Demographic · Discoveries · Economic history · Inventions · Military | |
| Geography | Bays · Biosphere reserves · Borders · Climate · Earthquakes · Ecoregions · Environmental issues · Extreme points · Island groups (islands) · Lakes · Landmarks · Mountains · National parks · Protected areas · Ramsar sites · Rivers · Volcanoes · Wildlife · World Heritage Sites | | |
| Politics | Government | Executive | President (Executive Office) · Cabinet |
| | | Legislature | Congress (Senate (Senate President · President pro tem) · House of Representatives (Speaker)) |
| | | Judiciary | Supreme Court · Judiciary · Court of Appeals |
| | | Constitutional Commissions | Audit · Civil Service · Elections · Human Rights |
| | | Law | Constitution · Philippine legal codes · Human rights |
| | | Intelligence | National Bureau of Investigation · National Counter-Terrorism Action Group · National Intelligence Coordinating Agency · Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency |
| | | Uniformed | Armed Forces of the Philippines (Philippine Air Force · Philippine Army · Philippine Navy · Philippine Marine Corps) · Philippine Coast Guard · Philippine National Police |
| Economy | Administrative divisions · Elections · Foreign relations · Political families · Political parties | | |
| | Agriculture · Business process outsourcing · Census · Central Bank · Energy · Fiscal policy · National debt · Labor · Peso · Statistics · Stock Exchange · Taxation · Telecommunications · Tourism · Transportation · Science and technology · Water and Sanitation | | |
| | Corruption · Crime · Demographics · Education · Ethnic groups · Health · Income inequality · Languages · Poverty · Provinces by HDI · Refugees · Religion · Women · Pinoy | | |
| Society | Culture | <i>Anito</i> · Architecture · Art · <i>Babaylan</i> · Cinema · Cuisine · Cultural Properties · Dance · Fashion and clothing · Festivals · Historical Markers · Literature · Media · Music · Mythology · Name · Public holidays · Psychology · Sexuality · Sports · Traditional games · Value system | |
| | Symbols | Anthem · Bird · Coat of arms · Flag · Flower · Gem · Great Seal · Language · Motto · Sign language · Sport and martial art · Tree | |



 **Book** ·  **Category** ·  **Philippines portal**



Categories: Provinces of the Philippines | Rizal | States and territories established in 1901 | 1901 establishments in the Philippines

This page was last edited on 8 March 2020, at 13:46 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.

Privacy policy About Wikipedia Disclaimers Contact Wikipedia Developers Statistics Cookie statement Mobile view

