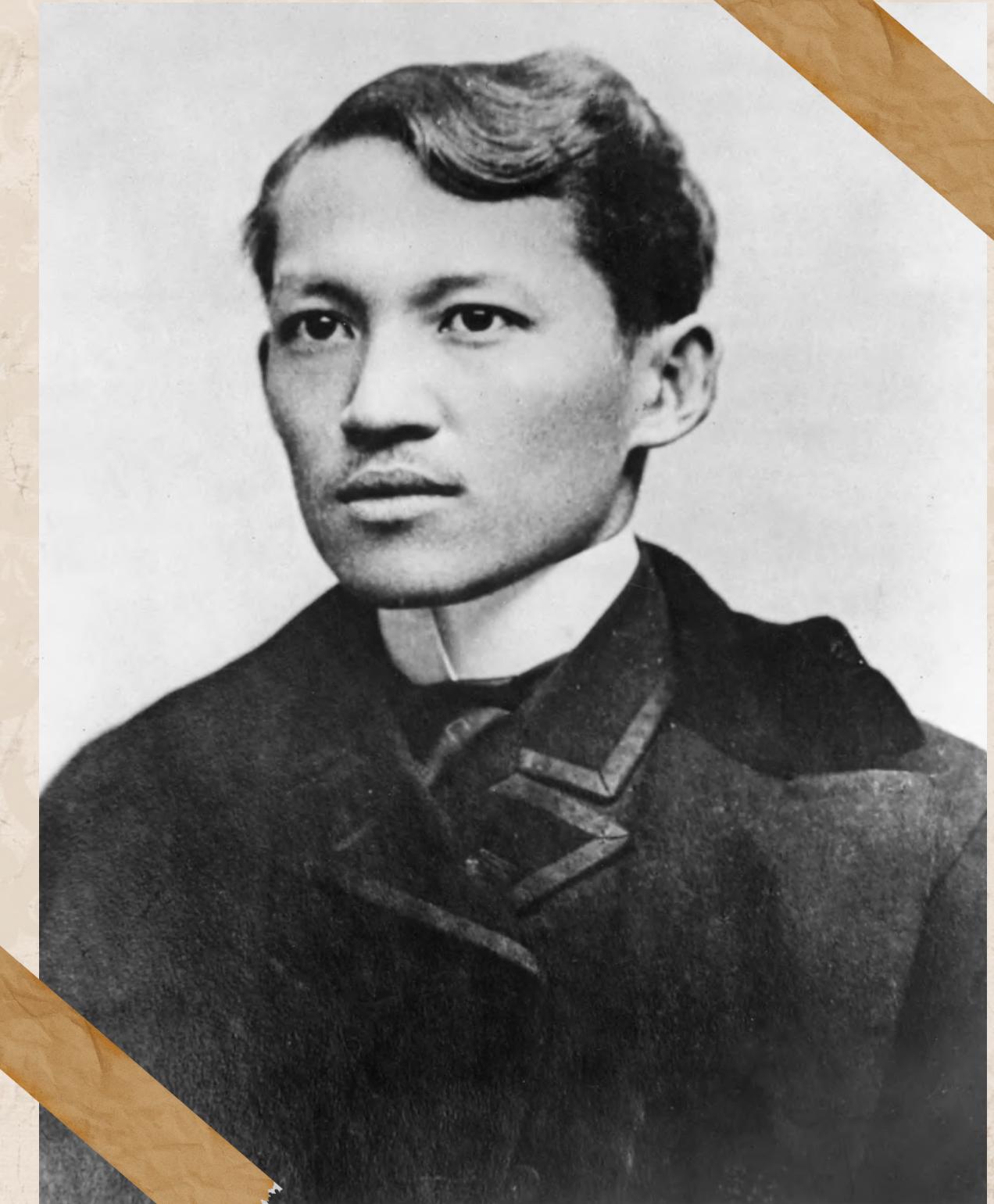


Rizal's Life, Family, Childhood and Early Education



Who is Dr. Jose Rizal?

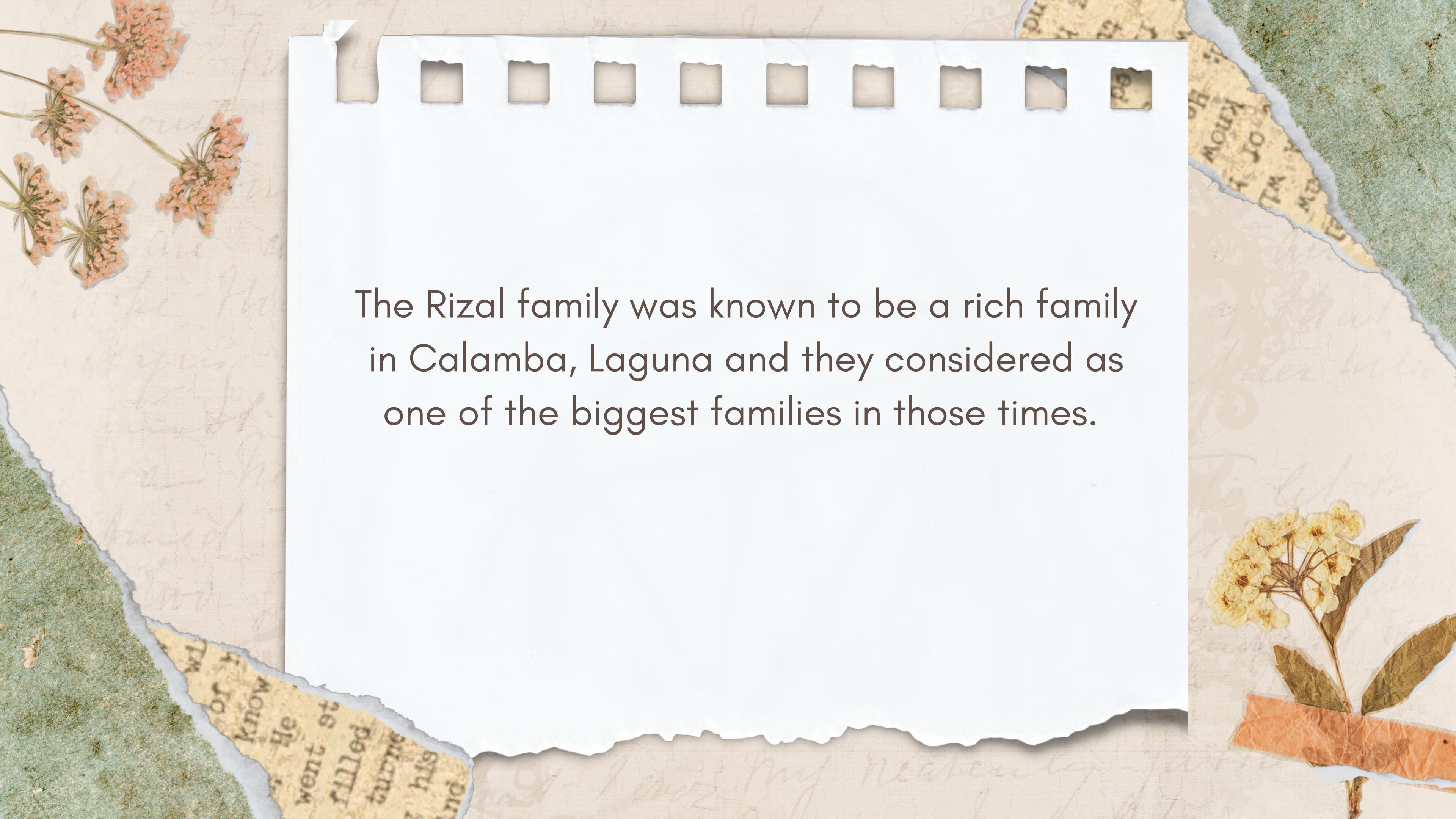
- Philippine Hero
- A linguist, he knows about 22 languages
- An Ophthalmologist
- A poet, a novelist, a philosopher and a historian.



Jose Rizal

Jose Rizal was born on June 19, 1861, in Calamba, Laguna, Philippines. He was the second son, and the seventh among eleven children, of **Francisco Mercado** and **Teodora Alonso Realonda**.





The Rizal family was known to be a rich family
in Calamba, Laguna and they considered as
one of the biggest families in those times.

Who is Domingo Lam-co?

- Rizal Family's paternal descendant.
- A full-blooded Chinese from Amoy, China.
- He came to the Philippines in the mid-17th century and married a half-Chinese Inez De La Rosa.
- He took the name Mercado in early 17th century.



Francisco Mercado (Father)

He managed several pieces of agricultural land in Calamba, Laguna, which included rice fields, sugarcane plantations, and coconut groves. These landholdings allowed him to generate income through agricultural production. His prudent management of these resources helped ensure the family's financial stability.





Teodora Alonso y Quirós

Teodora Alonso Realonda(Mother)

Teodora Alonso, Rizal's mother, came from a rich family as well. Her family, the Alonsos, were prosperous and influential in Calamba. Teodora's family had significant landholdings and wealth, which likely contributed to her and Rizal's overall financial well-being.

Rizal Siblings



Saturnina

1850 - 1913



Paciano

1851 - 1930



Narcisa

1852 - 1939

Rizal Siblings



Olympia

1855 - 1887



Lucia

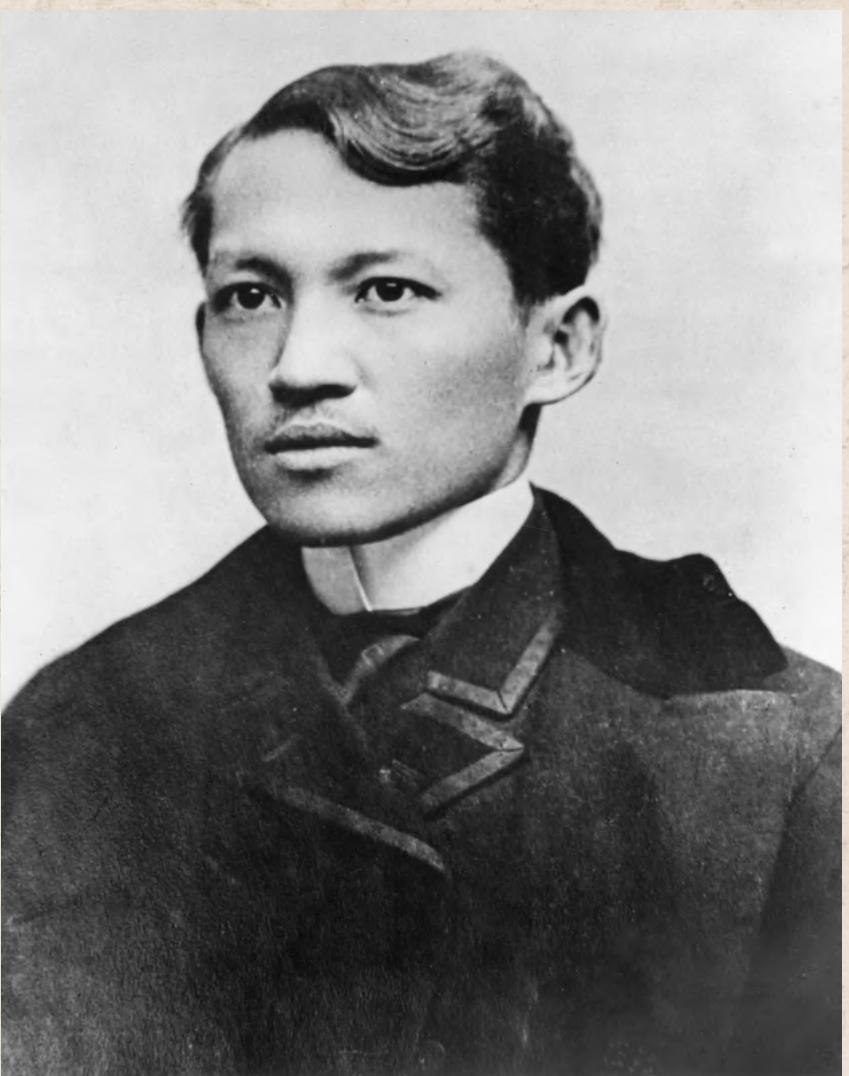
1857 - 1919



Maria

1859 - 1945

Rizal Siblings



Jose

1861 – 1896



Concepcion

1862 – 1865



Josefa

1865 – 1945

Rizal Siblings



Trinidad

1868 - 1951



Soledad

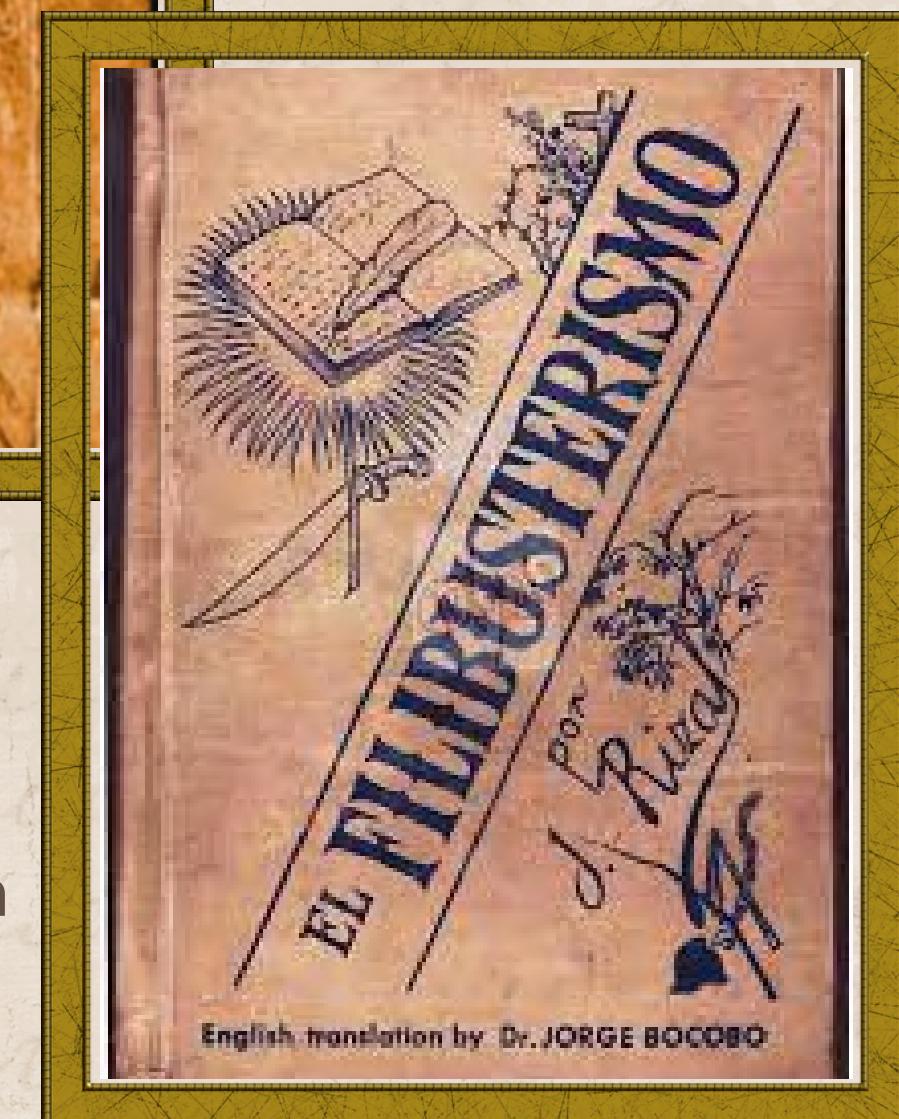
1870 - 1929



Rizal was a prolific writer. He opposed violence, but battled injustice using his pen. He used the pen name "Laong Laan" when he wrote the novels "Noli Me Tangere" and "El Filibusterismo." These novels are considered his most significant works and played a crucial role in inspiring the Philippine Revolution against Spanish colonial rule.



Noli Me Tangere
(Touch Me Not)
Berlin, Germany in
1887



El Filibusterismo
(The Rebel)
Ghent, Belgium in
1891

Rizal's Childhood

His parents employed an aya (nurse maid) who looked after his comfort. His aya told him a lot of stories about the fairies,asuang, the nuno and the tikbalang.

Another childhood memory was the daily praying of Angelus. By nightfall, Rizal related, his mother gathered all the children at their altar to pray the Angelus.

Un Cuerdo A Mi Pueblo (In Memory of My Town) - a poem about Rizal's beloved town written by Rizal in 1876 when he was 15 years old and was student in the Ateneo de Manila.

Rizal's Childhood

The death of little Concha brought Rizal his first sorrow.

At the age of three, he began to join religious processions, novena in the church At the age of five, he was able to read the Spanish bible with the help of his mother.

The Story of the Moth - made the profoundest impression on Rizal "died a martyr to its illusions'

Rizal's Childhood

At the age of five, Rizal began to make sketches with his pencil and to mold in clay and wax objects which attracted his fancy

Sa Aking Mga Kabata (To My Fellow Children) - Rizal's first poem in native language at the age of eight, it reveals Rizal's earliest nationalist sentiment

Early Education

- **Maestro Celestino** – Rizal's first tutor
- **Maestro Lucas Padua** – second tutor
- **Leon Monroy** – a former classmate of Rizal's father, he lived at the Rizal home and instructed Jose in Spanish and Latin. Unfortunately, he did not live long. He died five months later.
- June 1869 at the age of eight, Rizal needed to leave his family to study in Biñan.

First Day in Binan

- Maestro Justiniano Cruz – he had the reward and punishment as his method of teaching; he used corporal punishment to inculcate discipline to his students
- Pedro – he was challenged by Rizal to a fight
- Juancho – Rizal's teacher in painting.

Return to Calamba

- December 1870- he received a letter from his sister Saturnina advising him to ride the steamer Talim that would bring him back to Calamba.
- December 17, 1870 1:00 in the afternoon, Saturday - he reached his home at Calamba



Thank
you!

References:

<https://owlcation.com/humanities/jose-rizal>