IV. Rizal's Higher Education and Life Abroad

Business Administration (Xavier University - Ateneo de Cagayan)

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Rizal's Life:

Higher Education and Life Abroad

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OBJECTIVES

- To differentiate the system of education during Rizal's time and the present educational system in the Philippines.

- Imitate Rizal's diligence in studying towards excellence and ideals of nationalism

- To understand the various cultures abroad that contribute to the beliefs of Rizal in achieving freedom for the Philippines.

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Jose Rizal
Higher Education

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Education at Ateneo (1872- 1877)

- **June 10, 1872** - Jose was sent to Manila to study at the Ateneo Municipal to take the entrance examinations on Christian Doctrine, arithmetic **Escuela Pia** or charity school of and reading
- Ateneo was former Manila under the supervision of Jesuits
- Ateneo was the counterpart of **Colegio de San Juan de Letran**
- **Don Francisco** changed his mind and decide to send Rizal to Ateneo Municipal
- **Father Margin Fernando**, College Registrar of Ateneo Municipal, refused to admit Jose because of two reasons:

    1. He was late for registration
    2. He appeared to be frail and sickly

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- Through the intercession **of Manuel Xeres Burgos**, nephew of Father Burgos, Jose was admitted at Ateneo.
- Jose used the surname "**Rizal**" for the first time.

JESUITS SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

- Jesuits system of education encouraged competition among students
- Rizal was placed at the bottom of the class and assigned with the Carthaginians
- The class was divided into two groups:
  - **Carthaginian** (the non-boarder of Ateneo)
  - **Roman** (the boarder inside Ateneo)

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- The Best Student: **Emperor**
- The Second Best Student: **Tribune**
- The Third Best Student: **Decurion**
- The Fourth Best Student: **Centurion**
- The Fifth Best Student: **Standard Bearer**

- Within the empire, the students fought for these positions by challenging the ones holding the ranks to answer questions based on the days lesson.

RIZAL'S FIRST YEAR IN ATENEO (1872-1873)

- **Fr. Jose Bech** - first professor of Jose in Ateneo
- Jose was called an "**externo**" or a living out student during his days in Ateneo Municipal
- After a month, Rizal became an emperor of his empire
- He took private lessons in Sta. Isabel College during noon recesses to improve his Spanish language

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SUMMER VACATION (1873)

- Rizal didn't enjoy his summer because his mother was in prison so Neneng (Saturnina) brought him to tanawan

PROPHECY OF MOTHER RELEASE

- Doña Teodora told her son of her dream the previous night. Rizal, interpreting the dream, told her that she would be released from the prison in 3 months.
- **The Count Monte Cristo by Alexander Dumas** - first favorite novel of Rizal
- **Historia Universal** by Cesar Cantu
- In second year in Ateneo, nothing usual happened to Rizal

THIRD YEAR IN ATENEO (1875-1876)

- **June 16, 1875** - He became an interno in Ateneo.
- **Fr. Francisco de Paula Sanchez** - one of his professors, inspired him to study harder and write poetry. Rizal‘s best professor in Ateneo.

FOURTH YEAR IN ATENEO

- **March 23, 1877-** Rizal, 16 years old, received from his Alma Mater, Ateneo Municipal, the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with highest honors.

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RIZAL'S FIRST ROMANCE

- Shortly after his graduation, Rizal, who was sixteen years old experienced his first romance – "that painful experience which comes to nearly all adolescents".

- The girl was **Segunda Katigbak**, a pretty fourteen-year-old Batanguena from Lipa. Theirs was indeed "a love at first sight". But it was hopeless since Segunda was already engaged to be married to her townmate, Manuel Luz.

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EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITES IN ATENEO

- Jose was an active member, lately secretary of Marian Congregation a religious society.

SCULPTURE WORKS IN ATENEO

- Rizal carved an image of The Virgin Mary on a piece of batikuling (Philippine hardwood) with his pocket knife.
- Father Lleonart (Jesuits Father) was amazed and request to Jose to carve for him an image of Sacred Heart of Jesus

POEMS WRITTEN IN ATENEO

- **Mi Primera Inspiracion** (My First Inspiration)
- **El Embarque: Himno a la Flota de Magallanes** (The Departure: Hymn to Magellan's Fleet)
- **Y Es Espanol: Elcano, el Primero en dar la Vuelta al Mundo** (And He is Spanish: Elcano, the First to Circumnavigate the World)
- **El Combate: Urbiztondo, Terror de Jolo** (The Battle: Urbiztondo, Terror of Jolo)
- **In Memory of my town** – a tender poem in honor of Calamba.
- **A Farewell Dialogue of the Students** – the last poem written by Rizal in Ateneo.

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RIZAL'S POEM ON EDUCATION

- He express his idea on the value of education in his poem **"Through Education The Mother Land Receives Light"**
- **Intimidate Alliance Between Religion and Good Education** - it shows the important of religion to education

RIZAL'S RELIGIOUS POEMS

- **Al Niño Jesus** (To the Child Jesus) - written when he was 14 years old, expressing his Catholic faith devotion
- **A La Virgen Maria** (To the Virgin Mary)
- He excelled in all subjects in the surveying course in Ateneo
- **March 23, 1877** – he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts with honors

MOTHER'S OPPOSITION TO HIGHER EDUCATION

- Doña Teodora told he's husband "Don't send him to manila again, he knows enough. If he gets to know more the Spaniards will cut off his head".

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The University of Sto. Tomas (1877-1882)

RIZAL ENTERS THE UNIVERSITY

- **April 1877-** Rizal was 16 years old enrolled at the UST and took the course on Philosophy and Letters
- Rizal was still unsure of what course to take
- He pursued his studies in UST because the Bachelor of Arts course during Spanish times was equivalent only to the high school and junior college today.
- For his first term, Rizal studied at the Philosophy program.

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RIZAL TOOK UP THE MEDICAL COURSE

- Rizal took up medicine, enrolling simultaneously in preparatory medical course and the regular first year medical course.

THE REASON WHY HE STUDIED MEDICINE:

- ✓ To cure his mother's falling eyesight
- ✓ Fr. Ramon wrote back advising Jose to take up medicine
- ✓ Highly in demand course

- Rizal entered a very different world in UST as a student
- Rizal spent his time studying. He returned to Ateneo to take up a land surveying course which was then a vocational course

- He completed the surveyor's course and was awarded the title of **"perito agrimensor"** (expert surveyor) with the grade of excellent

EXPERIENCE OF SPANISH BRUTALITY

- Rizal experienced his first taste of brutality during his first year of medical studies at UST

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RIZAL'S ROMANCE WHEN HE WAS A STUDENT IN UST

- At his sophomore year at the UST, he courted **Leonor Valenzuela**, who was a tall girl with a regal bearing.

- He sent her love notes written in invisible ink. This consisted of common table salt and water. Any note written in the invisible ink when heated over a candle or lamp, the words may appear.

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RIZAL'S ROMANCE WHEN HE WAS A STUDENT IN UST

- Rizal's next romance was with another Leonor – **Leonor Rivera** – his cousin from Camiling. She was the **pretty** daughter of his landlord-uncle and a student at La Concordia College where his youngest sister, Soledad was then studying.

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LITERARY WORKS OF RIZAL IN UST

- While at UST, Jose Rizal showed his literary prowess
- In the 1879 –the Artistic Literary Lyceum of Manila (Liceo Artistico-Literario) a society whose members were artist in Literature held a contest in poetry writing and composition

Year 1879

- **A La Juventad Filipina** (To the Filipino Youth)
  - Winning masterpiece submitted to Liceo; feather shaped pen with golden ribbon
  - Dedicated to Filipino Youth and for them to give their best for the betterment of our Nation- "The Youth is the fair hope of our Fatherland
- **Abd-el-Azis Y Mahoma**
  - A poem composed for Manuel Fernandez and declaimed by the latter on the night.

Year 1880

- **El Consejo De Los Dioses** (The Council of Gods)
  - Winning masterpiece submitted to Liceo, 2nd time; Price: gold ring bearing the engraved bus of Cervantes
- An allegory that depicts the equality between Homer, Vigil, and Cervantes
  - But the certificate conferred to him is that of the 2nd Place since Spanish judge that a Filipino won

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- **Junto Al Pasig** (Beside the Pasig) –
  - Drama played by the Ateneans on the occasion Feast of Immaculate Concepcion on Dec. 18.
  - It is a religious satire in which Leonido the main character together with the choir of angels driven out satan and his devils.

- **A Filipinas** (To the Philippines)
  - A sonnet written to praise the Philippines for its beauty and to encourage Filipino artist to glorify the country for their art works

- **Al M.R.P. Pablo Ramon, Recto del Ateneo, en Sus Dias**
  - A poem wrote to thank Father Pablo Ramon who had been kind and helpful to him.

- The study of Rizal at the UST was not meaningful and fruitful just like when he was at Ateneo

- He was unhappy of the Dominician institution of higher learning

- After completing his four years in Medical School, he decided to leave the country for Europe.

- He went to Europe to finish his medical schooling – but the main purpose is for him in the realm of journalism and to observe and study European way of life.

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Rizal’s Life Abroad

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In Spain (1882-1885)

SECRET MISSION IN SPAIN

- *To observe keenly, the life and culture, languages and customs, industries and commerce, and government and laws of the European nations. In order to prepare himself in the mighty task of liberating his oppressed people from Spanish tyranny.*

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Spain in Barcelona

RIZAL IN BARCELONA

- ***May 3, 1882*** *- Rizal departed on board the Spanish Steamer Salvadora bound for Singapore.*

- ***June 16, 1882*** *- Rizal finally reached his destination— Barcelona.*

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ARTICLES WRITTEN BY RIZAL

- ***Amor Patrio*** *(Love of country) – A nationalistic essay written by Rizal under his pen name "Laong Laan" which urged his compatriots to love their fatherland, the Philippines.*

- *Other written articles of Rizal:* ***Los Viajes*** *(Travels),* ***Revista de Madrid*** *(Review of Madrid) – this one was returned to him because the Diaryong Tagalog has ceased publication due to lack of funds.*

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Spain in Madrid

RIZAL IN MADRID

- ***November 3, 1882*** *- Rizal enrolled in Unibersidad Central de Madrid in two courses: Medicine and Philosophy and Letters. Rizal led a Spartan life in Madrid.*

- *He also studied Painting and Sculpture in Academy of Fine Arts and took lesson in French, German and English.*

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CIRCULO HISPANO-FILIPINO

(Hispano-Philippine Circle)

- *Shortly after his arrival, Rizal joined a **Circulo Hispano-Filipino** (Hispano-Philippine Circle) – a society of Spaniards and Filipinos.*

- ***"They Ask Me For Verses"** (Me Piden Versos) – a poem written by Rizal in response to the request of the members of the society. It is a sad poem in which Rizal poured out the cry of his agonizing heart.*

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RIZAL AS LOVER OF BOOKS

- *Beecher Stowe's uncle Tom's Cabin and Eugene Sue's The Washington Jew - aroused the sympathy of Rizal to his oppressed and unfortunate people*

RIZAL AS A MASON

- ***March 1883*** *- Rizal joined the Masonic Lodge Acacia in Madrid under his masonic name "Dimasalang." Rizal's reasons of being a mason:*

The bad friars in the Philippines, by their abuses unworthy of their priestly habit or calling, drove Rizal to desperation and Masonry.

He needed the help of the Masons to fight the bad friars in the Philippines, for Masonry, to Rizal, was a shield to use in his fight against the evil forces of the tyranny.

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Paris in France

RIZAL IN PARIS

- ***June 17, 1883*** *– Rizal sojourn in Paris. He stayed at a cheaper hotel on 124 Rue de Rennes in the Latin quarter.*
- *Like all tourists, Rizal was attracted by the beautiful sights of Paris. He visited important landmark like the Place de la Concorde, Arch of Triumph, the Cathedral of Notre Dame and others.*
- *He spent his hours in museum, botanical garden and art galleries. According to Rizal, "Paris is the costliest capital in Europe."*

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STUDIES COMPLETED IN SPAIN

- ***June 21, 1884*** *- conferred the degree of Licentiate in Medicine. He was not awarded his Doctor's diploma due to the fact that he did not present the thesis required for graduation nor paid the corresponding fees.*
- ***June 19, 1885*** *- Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters with a rating of "Excellent"*

CONTINUED STAY IN EUROPE (1885-1887)

- *Rizal went to Paris and Germany in order to specialize in Ophthalmology. He travelled and observed European life and customs in Paris, Heidelberg, Leipzig and Berlin.*

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PARIS (1885-1886)

- He was 24 years old and already a physician. He went to Paris to obtain knowledge in Ophthalmology. In **November 1885**, he worked for four months as an assistant to **Dr. Louis de Weckert**, a leading French ophthalmologist.

- Outside of his working hours, he also found time to relax and be with his good friends like Pardo de Taveras, Juan Luna and Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo. At the studio of Juan Luna, he improved his painting technique. He became a model to Juan Luna's several paintings. In the home of Pardo de Taveras, Rizal played the flute, he admitted that he had no natural aptitude for music.

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Germany in Heidelberg

- In **February 1886**, Rizal left Paris and went to Germany. He arrived in Heidelberg, a historical city in Germany famous for its old universities and romantic surroundings.
- He lived near the University of Heidelberg and work as an assistant to Dr. Otto Becker at the University Eye Hospital.
- **April 22, 1886** – Rizal wrote a touching poem entitled "To the Flowers of Heidelberg."

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Germany in Leipzig

- *In **August 1886**, Rizal arrived in Leipzig. He stayed here for two months doing a lot of writing and translating.*
- *He very much liked what he saw, the magnificent buildings, wide and clean streets and amiable people.*
- *William Tell- written by Schiller, Rizal translated it from German into Tagalog so that Filipino might know the story of the champion of Swiss independence.*
- ***Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales** - Rizal also translated this in Tagalog for his nephews and nieces.*

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Germany in Berlin

- *In **November 1886,** Rizal arrived in Berlin. He was enchanted by this city because of its scientific atmosphere and the absence of racial prejudice*
- ***Dr. Feodor Jagor** - Rizal met for the first time this celebrated German scientist-traveler and author of Travels in the Philippines, a book which Rizal read and admired during his student days in Manila.*
- ***Dr. Rudolf Virchow** - a famous German anthropologist. (Dr. Jagor, introduced Rizal to Dr. Virchow)*

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- ***Dr. Ernest Schweigger (1830-1905)*** *- famous German ophthalmologist where Rizal worked*
- *Rizal became a member of the Anthropological Society, the Ethnological Society and the Geographical Society of Berlin, upon the recommendation of Dr. Jagor*
- ***Tagalische Verkunst*** *(Tagalog Metrical Art)- Rizal wrote this scholarly paper in German which he read before the society in April 1887. This paper was published bythe society in the same year, and elicited favorable comments from all scientific quarters*

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NOLI ME TANGERE PUBLISHED IN BERLIN (1887)

- ***March 21, 1887-*** *the Noli Me Tangere came off the press. The title Noli Me Tangere is a Latin phrase which means "Touch Me Not". "Noli Me Tangere, are words taken from the Gospel of St. John(Chapter 20 Verses 13 to 17).*
- *Rizal dedicated his* ***Noli Me Tangere*** *to the Philippines—****"To My Fatherland"****. It contains 63 chapters and an epilogue. Maximo Viola-The savior of Noli, he gave him the needed funds to publish the novel.*

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GRAND TOUR FROM GERMANY TO ITALY

- ***May 11, 1887-*** *Rizal and Viola left Berlin by train going to Dresden, one of the best cities in Germany*
- ***May 13- 16, 1887-*** *Rizal and Viola went to Leitmeritz, Bohemia to visit Professor Blumentritt. A kind-hearted, old Austrian professor who became a dear friend of Rizal.*
- *With Prof. Blumentritt as their guide, Rizal and Viola visited the churches, there silence of the Bishop and other important buildings of the city.*
- *From* ***May 20-30, 1887*** *-They visited other cities in Europe like, Prague, Vienna-the "Queen of Danube", Lintz, Rheinfall, Munich and Nuremberg. They visited museums, magnificent buildings, cathedrals and beautiful sights.*

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- **June 2 to 3, 1887-** stayed at Schaffhausen, Switzerland. GENEVA- This Swiss city is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, visited by world tourists every year.
- **June 19, 1887-** Rizal treated Viola to ablow-out. It was his 26th birthday. Rizal and Viola spent fifteen delightful days in Geneva.
- **June 23, 1887-** Viola and Rizal parted ways—Viola returned to Barcelona while Rizal continued the tour to Italy
- **June 27, 1887-** Rizal reached Rome, the "Eternal City" and also called the "City of the Caesars. After a week of wonderful sojourn in Rome, Rizal prepared to return to the Philippines.

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First return to the Philippines 1887-1888

TRAVEL TO THE PHILIPPINES

The stunning beauty of the European lands did not stop Rizal from continuously adoring his native land. After the Noli Me Tangere was published, he decided to return to Calamba despite the many warning he received from friends and relatives alike.

- ***He had four reasons for returning to the Philippines:***

a) To perform an operation on Dona Teodora's eyes;

b) To defend his oppressed countrymen more effectively than doing so in a foreign land;

c) To find out how his Noli was received by the Filipinos and Spaniards; and

d) To know the reason for Leonor Rivera's long silence

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- ***July 3, 1887,*** *Rizal left Marseilles (France), it was his first return to the Philippines after leaving it to study in Spain five years ago.*
- ***August 6, 1887,*** *he arrived in Manila and visited some friends.*

AT HIS HOMETOWN

- ***August 8, 1887,*** *he reached Calamba. He opened a medical clinic and restored his mother's vision. Such "miraculous" news spread throughout the community like wildfire, thus, his clinic was flocked by people aspiring for a better eyesight. Newly arrived from Germany, he began to be known as " Doctor Uliman" (from the word Aleman) and soon he acquired a lucrative medical practice. He earned $900 from his services as physician.*

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- Rizal opened a gymnasium for young folks, where he introduced European sports to discourage his town mates from idleness and gambling.
- He also took part in Calamba's civic affairs and on his spare time made paintings of the towns landscapes and translated the German poems into Tagalog.
- His happy days at Calamba was marred with the death of his older sister, Olimpia, and to see Leonor Rivera. His family begged him not to see her at her hometown in Camiling because of increasing concerns about his safety. Also Leonor's mother objected to their relationship.

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THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE NOLI

- Copies of the Noli Me Tangere had arrived at the Philippines weeks before Rizal's return to the Philippines. Some of copies of his book fell into the hands of the Spaniards especially the friars. They found the novel "heretical, impious, and scandalous in the religious order and anti-patriotic, subversive of public order, injurious to the government of Spain and its function in the Philippine Islands in the political order"

- The controversy over the novel had reached the office of **Governor General Emilio Terrero**. He requested Rizal to come to Malacaáang Palace. Rizal met Governor General Emilio Terrero who informed him of the charges against him. As a defense, Rizal told Terrero that Noli only expose reality.

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- Terrero found nothing wrong with Noli.
- For Rizal's security measure, Terrero assigned a Spanish lieutenant, Jose Taviel de Andrade, as his paid bodyguard.
- Dissatisfied with the Dominicans' report, Terrero sent the novel to Permanent Commission of Censorship which was composed of priests and laymen.
- Its head, Fr. Salvador Font recommended that "the importation, reproduction, and circulation of this pernicious book in the islands be absolutely prohibited."
- Despite the prejudiced reports of the Dominicans and the Permanent Commission of Censorship against the work, Terrero held no sanctions for the people caught reading.
- Ironically, the banning of Noli made it popular.

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Travels in Asia (Hong Kong, Macao and Japan)

FIRST TRIP TO HONG KONG AND MACAO

- *On **February 3, 1888,** (left Manila for Hongkong)*
- *On **February 8, 1888-** Rizal arrived in Hong Kong and he was welcomed by Filipino residents.*
- *Jose Sainz de Varranda, Terrero's former secretary, followed Rizal in the said British colony, and was believed to be commissioned by the Spanish authorities to spy on the hero*

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EXPERIENCES IN MACAO

1. Noisy celebration of Chinese New Year
2. Boisterous Chinese Theatre
3. Marathon Lauriat Party
4. Dominican Order
5. Hongkong Cemeteries

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In Japan

- ***February 28, 1888*** *- Rizal arrived in Yokohama*
- *He proceeded to Tokyo the following day and was impressed.*
- *During his first day, he was embarrassed because he did not know the Japanese language, so he decided to study the language and was able to spend it within a few days.*
- ***March 7, 1888-*** *Rizal checked out of Tokyo Hotel and lived at the Spanish Legation*
- *In his stay in the country, Rizal had a close and intimate relationship with a Japanese woman named* ***O Sei-San (Seiko Usui).***
- ***April 13, 1888,*** *Rizal left Japan and boarded the Belgic, bound for the United States.*

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Rizal's visit to the United States (April- May 1888)

- ***April 28, 1888,*** *Rizal arrived in San Francisco, California. The ship was held under quarantine by the American health authorities, reasoning that there was a cholera epidemic in the Far East where their ship come from. Rizal and other first class passenger of the ship were released from quarantine and allowed to land after seven days.*
- *On* ***May 4, 1888,*** *Rizal arrived in San Francisco and registered at the Palace Hotel and stayed for two days. May 6, 1888, he was in Oakland, he boarded the train for his grand transcontinental trip to the American continent.*

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- He was able to see places such as Sacramento, Reno, (Nevada), Colorado, Nebraska, Chicago, Albany and on May 13 he reached New York. He stayed in this city for three days, he visited the scenic and historic places.

RIZAL'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA

- **Good impressions**

a)the material progress of the country as shown in the great cities, huge farms, flourishing industries and busy factories;

b)the drive and energy of the American People

c)the natural beauty of the land

d)the high standard of living;

e

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e)the opportunities for better life offered to poor immigrants.

- **Bad impression**

a)the lack of racial equality: "America is the land par excellence of freedom but only for the whites"

- **May 16, 1888-** Rizal left New York for Liverpool, England.

Reformist works in Europe (1889-1981)

IN LONDON

- **May 25, 1888** to **mid-March 1889** - Rizal decided to stay in London because he could improve his English, study and do an annotation of Antonio Morga's Sucecos delas Islas Filipinas and perceived it was a place for him to carry on the reforms he wanted for the Philippines.

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ANNOTATING MORGA'S BOOK

May 1888-March 1889 - He spent ten months (10) in the reading room of the British Museum deeply immersed in his historical studies in London. This was the greatest achievement of Rizal in London, the annotating of Morga's book, Sucesos delas Islas Filipinas (Historical Events of the Philippine Islands), which was published in Mexico, 1609.

RIZAL AND THE LA SOLIDARIDAD

During his stay in London, Rizal also made used of his time in writing essays and articles for La Solidaridad. He also wrote La Vision del Fray Rodriguez (The Vision of FrayRodriguez)-pamphlet which published in Barcelona under his nom-de-plume Dimas Alang in order to defense his novel.

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It was mid-March 1899, Rizal decided to move to Paris. He noticed that Parisian life was different from the life he experienced in London. It was a city bursting with merriment, exciting events, and unending social gathering. The cost of living was also very high.

IN PARIS

- Rizal never lost his focus although life in Paris was gay, he continued to spend long hours at the National library in Paris. There, he went on reviewing and rewriting his historical annotations on De Morga's Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas. It was published on January 1890. He also wrote a satirical booklet entitled Por Telefono, in answer to Fr. Salvation Fort, a Spanish friar who hurled attacks on the Noli Me Tangere and caused its banning

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- He continued his study on various languages especially the French language, which he was able to perfect during his 10 months stay at the French capital city.
- He organized a social club called **Kidlat Club** , a social club which brought together young Filipinos residing in Paris. Soon, the members of the said club founded a new Filipino society - the **Indios Bravos**, an organization which envisioned Filipinos being recognized by Spain for being excellent in various fields of knowledge
- In between his more serious activities, Rizal also had leisurely activities like socializing with friends in their homes. Among those he frequently visited were the homes of the Pardo de Taveras, the Venturas, the Lunas, the Bousteads and others.

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IN BRUSSELS

- ***January 28, 1890,*** *left Paris for Brussels. He left the extravagant and gay social life in Paris and stayed in a boarding house in Brussels.*

- ***From 1889-1890,*** *Rizal continued contributing for La Solidaridad under the pseudonyms Dimas Alang and Laong Laan. Among the 10 articles he had contributed below were some of the most famous and important articles:*

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- From Calamba, Rizal received letters telling that the agrarian trouble in the province was getting worse, and as such, he decided to go home.
- But instead of going home, a letter from Paciano told him that they already lost the case against the Dominicans and they were in need of a lawyer who would defend their family and the families in Calamba from Madrid.
- Rizal wrote a letter to Ponce, he announced that he was leaving Brussels and decided to go to Madrid because this case must be presented to the Supreme Court and he needs to pay close attention to the developments of the case.

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MISFORTUNES IN MADRID (1890-1891)

- ***August 1890,*** *Rizal arrived in Madrid. Upon arrival in Madrid. Rizal immediately sought help of the Filipino colony, The Asociacion Hispano-Filipina, and the liberal Spanish newspaper in securing justice for the oppressed Calamba tenants. Nothing came out of this, several newspapers were sympathetic to the plight of the Calamba tenants but this did not translate to any form of action. By this time, Francisco Rizal and other tenants were already forcibly evicted from Calamba by Governor General Valeriano Weyler. Their houses were burned and more people were exiled regardless of their gender.*

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- **December 1890,** Rizal received a letter from Leonor Rivera announcing her coming marriage to Henry Kipping, an Englishman (the choice of her mother). This was a big blow for him and his heart broke.

- Another marked event in Madrid was the Marcelo H. del Pilar-Jose Rizal rivalry for leadership in the Asociacion Hispano Filipino. A fraction emerged from the Filipinos in Madrid, the Rizalistas and Pilaristas. The group decided that the leader must be elected by two-thirds vote. Rizal won the election, he was offered the appointment but he did not want to see the Filipinos in Madrid divided so he thought it best to leave the city.

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- Rizal took a vacation in the resort city of Biarritz on the fabulous French Riviera. He was a guest of the rich Boustead family at its winter residence—Villa Eliada. The one month vacation in this city worked wonders for Rizal. This is where he was able to finish his second novel El Filibusterismo.

- **March 30, 1891,** Rizal bade farewell to the hospitable and friendly Bousteads and proceeded to Paris by Train. He stayed at the home of his friend Valentin Ventura.

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RETIREMENT FROM THE PROPAGANDA MOVEMENT

- ***April 1891,*** *Rizal was back to Brussels where he became busy revising and polishing the manuscript of El Filibusterismo.*
- *Rizal retired from the Propaganda Movement. He notified the Propaganda authorities in Manila to cancel his monthly allowance and devote the money to some better cause, such as the education of a young Filipino student in Europe. He desired to publish his second novel, to practice his medical profession, and later when he became financially independent, he expected to make a more vigorous campaign for his country's redemption.*
- *Simultaneously with his retirement from the Propaganda Movement, Rizal ceased writing articles for La Solidaridad. Many of his friends in Spain urged him to continue his writing because his articles always attracted considerable attention in European Countries.*

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- M.H. Del Pilar himself realized the need for Rizal's collaboration in both the Propaganda Movement and in the La Solidaridad newspaper because the enthusiasm for the reform crusade was declining. He wrote to Rizal begging for forgiveness for any resentment and requesting him to resume writing for the La Solidaridad.
- Rizal replied to Del Pilar's letter, he wrote denying any resentment and explaining why he stopped writing. Below are reasons why Rizal stopped writing for La Solidaridad:

a) Rizal need to work on his book

b) He wanted other Filipinos to work also;

c) Rizal considered it very important to the party that there be unity in the work ;

d) Marcelo H. Del Pilar is already at the top and Rizal also have his own ideas it is better to leave del Pilar alone to direct the policy.

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THE PRINTING OF THE EL FILIBUSTERISMO

- ***July 5, 1891*** *- Rizal left Brussels for Ghent, a famous university city in Belgium because the cost of printing in Ghent was cheaper than in Brussels. F. Meyer-Van LooPress-a printing shop that give Rizal the lowest quotation for the publication of his novel.*

- ***August 6, 1891*** *- the printing of his book had to be suspended because Rizal couldno longer give the necessary funds to the printer. Valentin Ventura- the savior of the Fili, when he learned of Rizal's predicament he sent him the necessary funds*

- ***September 18, 1891*** *- El Filibusterismo came off the press. Rizal gratefully donated the original manuscript and an autographed printed copy to Valentin Ventura*

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BACK IN HONGKONG

- ***On October 18, 1891,*** *after the Fili" was published, Rizal left Europe. Aboard the S.S Melbourne, he sailed to Hongkong where he lived for seven months. His reasons for venturing to Hongkong were the following:*

a) To leave his rivalry with del Pilar

b) To facilitate a Propaganda Movement in Hongkong; and

c) To be proximate to his family in the Philippines

- ***On November 20, 1891,*** *Rizal arrived in Hongkong and was cordially welcomed by the Filipino residents in the city, particularly, his friend Jose Ma. Basa*

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- December 1, 1891- Rizal wrote his parents asking their permission to returnhome. Rizal had a continued correspondence with his family in Calamba and had been aware of the unsettled agrarian problem. On the same date, his brother-in-law, ManuelT. Hidalgo, sent him a letter relating the sad news of the "deportation of twenty-five persons from Calamba, including father, Neneng, Sisa, Lucia, Paciano and the rest of us."

FAMILY REUNION IN HONG KONG

- **The Christmas of 1891** in Hong Kong was one of the happiest Yuletide celebrations in Rizal's life, he had a happy family reunion.

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- While in Hongkong, Rizal practiced his medical career. With the help of his friend, Dr. Lorenzo P. Marquez, they built a large clientele and opened a medical clinic where he was recognized as an excellent eye surgeon. He was equally supported and aided both morally and financially by his family and friends with his chosen career.
- Another marked event during Rizal's stay in Hongkong was his plan to move the landless Filipino to Borneo and transform the said wilderness into a "New Calamba" through the so-called **Borneo Colonization Project**.
- **In April 1802**, he visited Borneo and negotiated with the British authorities who are willing to provide 100,000 acres of land for the Filipinos. Many Filipino patriots found this project amusing, thus, promoted the said project. However, there were a number who objected it, one of which was Rizal's brother-in-law, Hidalgo.

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- Twice did Rizal wrote a letter addressed to Governor General Eulogio Despujol informing his Borneo colonization project, with whom he received no response. Instead, Despujol commanded the Spanish consul-general in Hongkong to notify Rizal that such project was very unpatriotic, and by immigrating Filipinos to Borneo, the Philippines will surely be lacking of laborers.
- Despite the many oppositions from friends and relatives, he decided to return to Manila on the following reasons:

a) To discuss with Governor General Despujol his Borneo colonization project;

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b) To form the La Liga Filipina in the Philippines; and

c) To prove that Eduardo de Lete's allegations on him and his family in Calamba were wrong.

- Before his departure, he wrote three more letters- the first addressed to his parents and friends; the second one, to Filipinos; and the last Governor General Eulogio Despujol.
- Instead of having the protection he desired, Rizal and his sister, Lucia fell into the Spanish trap - a case was secretly filed against Rizal, and Despujol ordered his secretary, Luis de la Torre, to verify whether the patriot had neutralized himself as German citizen or not. And so, the siblings sailed across the China Sea without prior knowledge of what awaits them in the Philippines.

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