



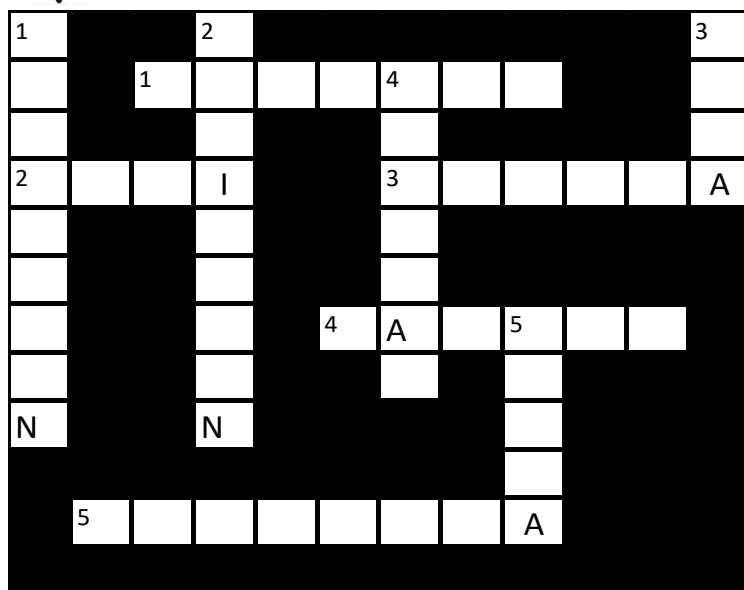
Lesson 5

Rizal's Exile and Life in Dapitan



Pre-test

Fill in the boxes to complete the crosswords.



Across

1. Place where Rizal was exiled
2. First novel of Rizal
3. Association organized by Rizal
4. This is Rizal doing agricultural works
5. Poem dedicated to Josephine Bracken

Down

1. Pen name of Rizal in Amor Patrio
2. Secret organization of Andres Bonifacio
3. Place where Rizal volunteered as a physician
4. Poem dedicated to the youth of Dapitan
5. The sister of Rizal that visited him in Dapitan

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Analyze the factors that led to Rizal's execution
- Analyze the effects of Rizal's execution on Spanish colonial rule and the Philippine Revolution

Pre-activity

Answer the following questions.

- _____ 1. What is the organization established by Jose Rizal? What are the objectives of the organization?
- _____ 2. When was Rizal exiled in Dapitan? Why?
- _____ 3. Who ordered the deportation of Rizal to Dapitan?
- _____ 4. Who is the emissary of the Katipunan to see Rizal in Dapitan?
- _____ 5. How many languages Rizal know?



In 1892, Jose Rizal returned to the Philippines and proposed the establishment of a civic organization called “La Liga Filipina.”

Objectives of the organization

- 1. Unite the whole country
- 2. Protect and assist all members
- 3. Fight violence and injustice
- 4. Support education
- 5. Study and implement reforms

On July 6, 1892, Rizal went to Malacañang Palace to resume his series of interviews with the Governor General. Unfortunately, Rizal was placed under arrest and escorted to Fort Santiago by Ramon Despujol, nephew and aide of Governor General Despujol.


Then, on July 7, 1892, Governor-General Eulogio Despujol made public the order of the deportation of Dr. Jose Rizal to **Dapitan**, through a decree published in the Gaceta de Manila, to the remote town in Zamboanga, Mindanao which was under the missionary jurisdiction of the Jesuits,

The Gaceta de Manila also published the story of Rizal's arrest. The arrest of Rizal produced indignant commotion among the Filipino people, particularly the members of the newly organized Liga Filipina.



Reasons for Rizal's deportation as follows:

1. Rizal had published books and articles abroad which showed disloyalty to Spain and which were "frankly anti-Catholic and imprudently anti-friar".
2. A few hours after his arrival in Manila, a bundle of leaflets entitled "Pobres Frailes" was discovered in one of the packages in which the humble generosity of Filipinos is satirized, and which accusations is published against the customs of the religious orders.
3. His novel “El Filibusterismo” was dedicated to the memory of three “traitors” (Burgos, Gomez, and Zamora), and he wrote in view of the vices and errors of the Spanish administration, “the only salvation for the Philippines was separation from the mother country”.
4. For simply criticizing the religion and aiming for its exclusion from the Filipino culture.



Pobres Frailes (Poor Friars) - the title of the leaflets under the authorship of Fr. Jacinto which was printed by the Imprenta de los Amigos del Pais, Manila. These were a satire against the rich Dominican friars who amassed fabulous riches contrary to their monastic vow of poverty.

Beginning of Exile in Dapitan

The steamer Cebu which brought Rizal to Dapitan under heavy guard carried a letter from Father Pablo Pastells, Superior of the Jesuits parish priest of Dapitan. In this letter, Father Pastells informed Father Obach, parish priest of Dapitan, that Rizal could live at the parish convent on the following conditions:

1. That Rizal publicly retract his errors concerning religion and make statements that were clearly pro-Spanish and against revolution.
2. That he performs the church rites and make a general confession of his past life.
3. That henceforth he conducts himself in an exemplary manner as a Spanish subject and a man of religion."

Rizal disagreed on the conditions. Rizal was handed to **Captain Ricardo Carnicero**, Spanish commandant of Dapitan. The relations between Carnicero (the warden) and Rizal (the prisoner) were warm and friendly. He gave him complete freedom to go anywhere and reporting only once a week at his office.



WHAT WAS THE LIFE OF RIZAL IN DAPITAN?

COMMUNITY PROJECTS FOR DAPITAN

When Rizal arrived in Dapitan, he decided to improve it, to the best of his God-given talents and to awaken the civic consciousness of its people and gladly did the following:

- (1) Constructing the town's first water system
- (2) Draining the marshes in order to get rid of malaria that infested Dapitan
- (3) Equip the town with its lighting system—this lighting system consisted of coconut oil lamps placed in the dark streets of Dapitan
- (4) Beautification of Dapitan—remodeled the town plaza in order to enhance its beauty



Pablo Mercado - friar's spy and posing as a relative, secretly visited Rizal at his house on the night of November 3, 1891. He introduced himself as a friend and relative, showing a photo of Rizal and a pair of buttons with the initials "P.M." (Pablo Mercado) as evidence of his kinship with the Rizal family. His real name is **Florencio Namanan**.



Practiced Medicine (Doctor)

- As physician in Dapitan, Rizal practiced Medicine in Dapitan. He had many patients, but most of them were poor so that he even gave them free medicine. Maria, sister of Rizal and Dona Teodora arrived in Dapitan and lived with him for one year and a half. Rizal operated on his mother's right eye.



Pursued Scientific studies (Scientist)

- During his four-year exile in Dapitan, Rizal built up a rich collection of conchology which consisted of 346 shells representing 203 species.



Artistic and literary works (Artist)

- ***My Retreat (Mi Retiro)*** - Rizal wrote this beautiful poem about his serene life as an exile in Dapitan and sent it to her mother on October 22, 1895, which acclaimed by literary critics as one of the best ever penned by Rizal.



Widened his knowledge of languages (Linguist)

- He learned the following languages: Bisayan, Subanum, Malay. He wrote Tagalog grammar, made a comparative study of the Bisayan and Malayan languages and studied Bisayan (Cebuano), and Subanum languages. He knew 22 languages.



Engaged in commerce (Businessman)

- Rizal engaged in business in partnership with Ramon Carreon, a Dapitan merchant. He made profitable business ventures in fishing, copra, and hemp industries. Rizal organized the Cooperative Association of Dapitan Farmers to break the Chinese monopoly on business in Dapitan.



Established a school for boys (Teacher)

- In 1893 he established a school which existed until the end of his exile in July, 1896. Rizal taught his boys reading, writing, languages (Spanish and English), geography, history, mathematics (arithmetic and geometry), industrial work, nature study, morals and gymnastics. He trained them how to collect specimens of plants and animals, to love work and to “behave like men”



Invented several mechanisms (Inventor)

- a wooden machine for making bricks
- Rizal invented a cigarette lighter which he sent as a gift to Blumentritt. He called it “sulpukan”.



Engaged in farming (Farmer)

He devoted much of his time to agriculture. Rizal introduced modern methods of agriculture which he had observed in Europe and America. He encouraged the Dapitan farmers to discard their primitive system of tillage and adopt the modern agricultural methods

Enhanced skill in sculpting (Sculptor)

Rizal has two famous sculpture he made when he stayed in Dapitan.

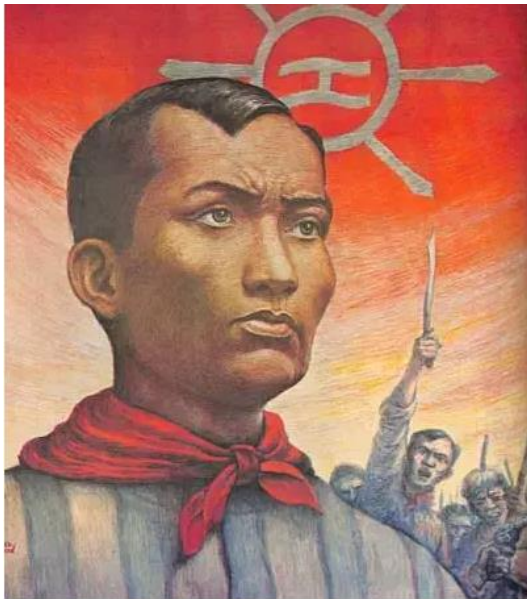


The Mother's Revenge
a statuette made by Rizal representing the mother-dog killing the crocodile, by way of avenging her lost puppy



The Dapitan Girl
a woodcarving of Josephine Bracken

Meeting with Dr. Pio Valenzuela



Andres Bonifacio PHOTO FROM PRESIDENTIAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY PH ON FLICKR.COM



Dr. Pio Valenzuela

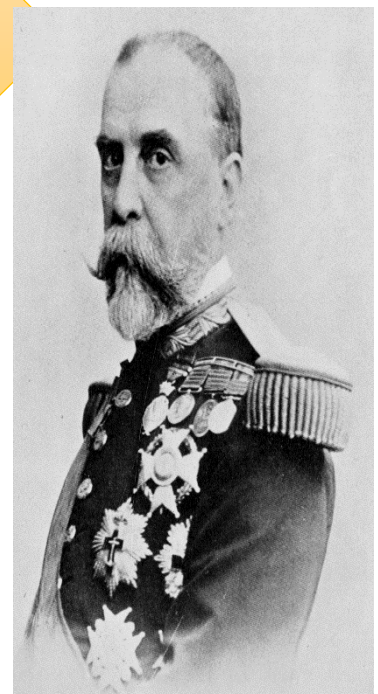
On May 2, 1896, a secret meeting of the Katipunan at a little river called Bitukang Manok near the town of Pasig, **Dr. Pio Valenzuela** was named emissary to Dapitan, in order to seek the advice of Rizal as regard to the plan of the Katipunan to launch a revolution for freedom's sake. Rizal did not approve the revolution due to lack of arms. He advised the Katipunan to convince Antonio Luna to direct the campaign and to recruit rich Filipinos.

Rizal's intention in going to Cuba

Rizal had offered his service as military Doctor in Cuba

Months before the Katipunan contacted him, Rizal wrote to Governor General Ramon Blanco, Despujol's successor, offering his services as military doctor in Cuba, which was then in the throes of a revolution and a raging yellow fever epidemic. There was a shortage of physicians to minister to the needs of the Spanish troops and the Cuban people. It was Ferdinand Blumentritt who told him of the deplorable health situation in war-ridden Cuba and advised him to volunteer as army physician there.

Rizal received the letter from **Governor General Blanco** dated July 1, 1896 notifying him of acceptance of his offer. Once more, he was going to travel – to Europe and then to Cuba. It was with this joyous thought of resuming his travels that he wrote his heart-warming poem *El Canto del Viajero (The Song of the Traveler)*. This was published in *El Renacimiento* on December 29, 1903. On July 31, 1896, Rizal left aboard the steamer *España* thus ending his exile in Dapitan. Rizal wrote in his diary, *"I have been in that district four years, thirteen days and a few hours"*.



Governor-General Ramon Blanco



Governor General Ramon Blanco declared state of war and placed in Martial Law the 8 provinces believed to be the hotbed of revolution: **Manila, Bulacan, Batangas, Laguna, Cavite, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Tarlac.**

At midnight of July 31, 1896, Jose Rizal left Dapitan on board the steamer *España*. On August 6, 1896, *España* arrived in Manila. Rizal was supposedly to board the *Isla de Luzon* for Spain, but unfortunately, left ahead of time. Instead, he was transferred to the Spanish cruiser *Castilla* to stay and wait for the next mail boat that would sail for Spain next month. He was prohibited from leaving the vicinity but was allowed to accept visitors so long as they were his immediate family. Of course, all these delays were part of the drama – Rizal has now fallen to the critical/deadly Spanish trap.

Rizal learned of the eruption of the revolution and raging battles around Manila through the newspapers he read on the *Castilla*. He was worried for two reasons: (1) The violent revolution which he sincerely believed to be premature and would only cause much suffering and terrible loss of human lives and property had started and (2) It would arouse Spanish vengeance against all Filipino patriots.

Rizal received from Governor General Blanco two letters of introduction for the Minister of War and Minister of Colonies, which a covering letter which absolved him from all blame for the raging revolution.

A day after the steamer had left Port Said (Mediterranean terminus of the Suez Canal), a passenger told Rizal the bad news that he would be arrested by order of Governor General Blanco and would be sent to prison in Ceuta (Spanish Morocco), opposite Gibraltar. October 6, 1896 – at 3:00am, Rizal was awakened by the guards and escorted to the grim and infamous prison-fortress named **Monjuich**.



Poems written in Dapitan

Josefina	This poem is dedicated to Josephine Bracken when they decided to get married
Don Ricardo Carnicero	To his friend, politico-military governor as a gift for his birthday
El Canto del Viajero	(Song of the Traveler)
Hymn to Talisay	This poem is dedicated to the youth of Dapitan
Mi Retiro (My Retreat)	Rizal expressed his lonely life as an exile in Talisay, Dapitan

Summary

- Rizal spent 4 years, 13 days and a few hours in Dapitan.
- Rizal reformed Dapitan and was loved by its people.
- Recollect friars hide a spy to watch Rizal's movement.
- He expanded and used his rich knowledge to share it with people by different means.
- Rizal knew 22 languages.
- Rizal built up a rich collection of concology which consisted of 346 shells representing 203 species and also got involved in business.

Resources/References:

Docshare2.docshare.tips

www.coursehero.com>file>Pobres-Frailes

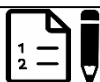
prezi.com>rizals-exile-in-dapitan-1892-1896

www. Kapitbisig.com

De Viana, A. (2014) Jose Rizal in Our Times. Mandaluyong City: Books Atbp. Publishing Corp.

De Viana, A. (2019). Laon-Laan: A Guide for the Study and Understanding of the Life and Contributions of Jose Rizal to Philippine Nationhood and Society. Mandaluyong City: Books Atbp. Publishing Corp.

ASSESSMENT



TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING

Answer the following questions.

1. What was the objective of the Katipunan for sending Dr. Valenzuela to Dapitan?

2. In a similar situation where we experienced isolation because of the pandemic, have you also thought of something to do to explore whatever talent you have or at least did something you have never done before to pass the time? If yes, what are those? Give brief details.

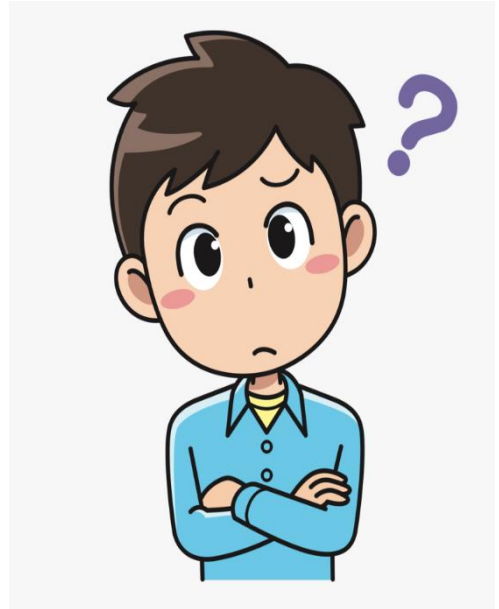
Post-test

1. Enumerate Rizal's activities (professions) in Dapitan. (9)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____
- i. _____

2. What was the business industry of Rizal in Dapitan? (3)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____



3. What are the 8 provinces that was put under state of war by Governor-General Ramon Blanco? (8)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____
- h. _____