

### **REPUBLIC ACT NO. 1425 (RIZAL LAW)**

-An act to include in the curricula of all public and private schools, colleges, and universities courses on the life, works, and writings of Jose Rizal, particularly his novels *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*, authorizing the printing and distribution thereof, and for other purposes.

Sponsored by: **Sen. Claro M. Recto**

Approved: **June 12, 1956**

Signed by: **Pres. Ramon Magsaysay**

**NOLI/FILI BILL** – an amendment to the original bill

### **WORLD BEFORE RIZAL WAS BORN**

**March 16, 1521** – Magellan's arrival in Samar

**April 7, 1521** – Magellan's arrival in Cebu

**Rajah Humabon** – befriended by Magellan and was converted to Christianity along with his wife and other Cebuanos

**Zula** – the Rajah who wants to be converted to Christianity

**Lapu-Lapu** – against Zula's idea to be baptized

**April 27, 1521** – battle between Lapu-Lapu and Magellan (*Battle of Mactan*)

*\*Zula asked Magellan to fight Lapu-Lapu so no one will stop him from welcoming the Spaniards.*

**Antonio Pigafetta** – author of the recorded expeditions of Magellan; a member of the middle-class rank

### **THE SPANISH ERA**

Social Class ranking:

1. **Peninsulares** – full-blooded Spanish who was born IN SPAIN
2. **Insulares** – full-blooded Spanish who was born IN SPANISH COLONIES
3. **Mestizo** – mixed race (Filipino-Spanish, Spanish-Chinese)
4. **Ilustrado** – middle class
5. **Indios** – the lowest class at that time which consisted of native Filipinos who did not know how to read or write

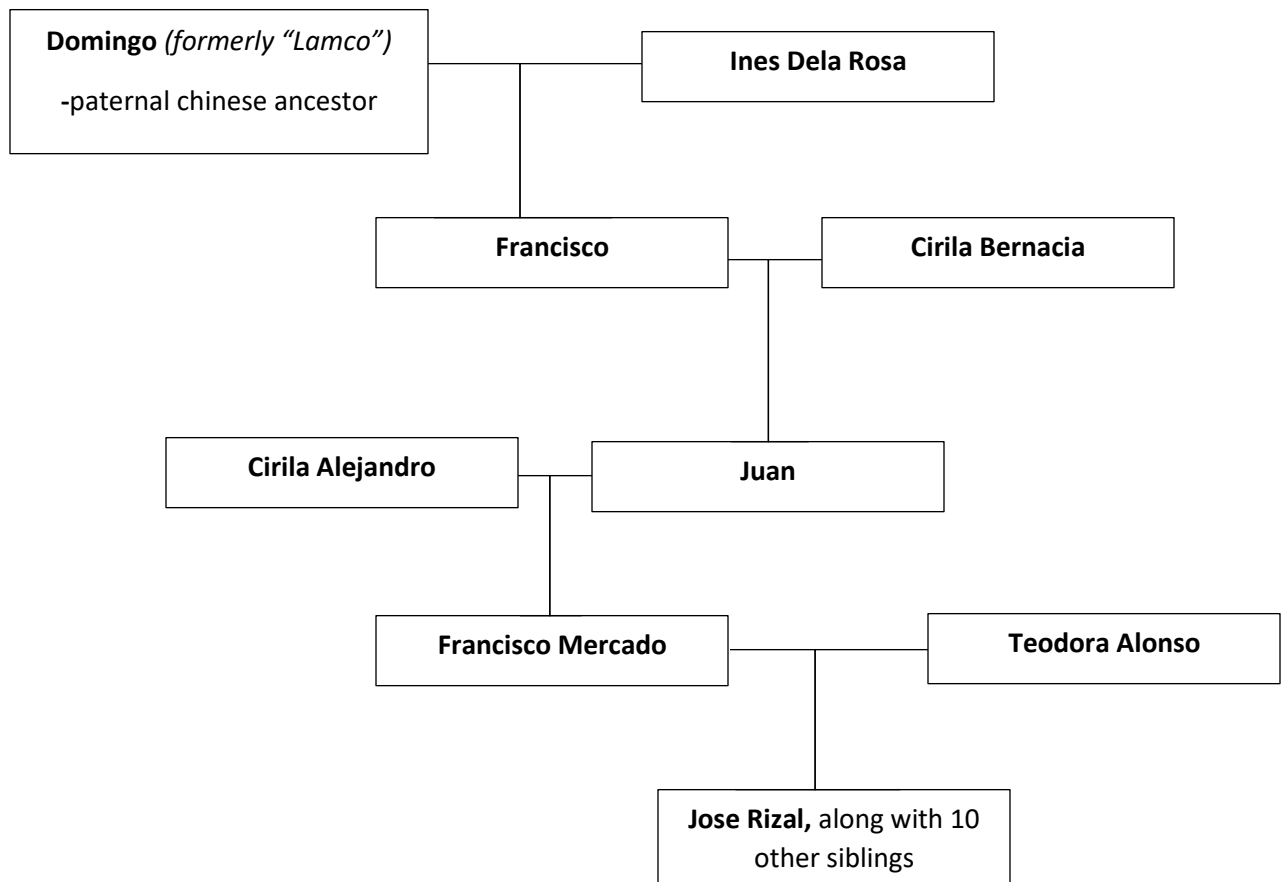
Different hardships experienced by the Filipinos under Spain's rule:

1. **Discrimination in Skin Color** – those who were “NOT WHITE” were considered as criminals during investigations.
2. **Encomienda System** – the land of the Filipinos were taken away from them and owned by the Spaniards. They were required to pay rent for their OWN land and give a part of their harvest to the conquerors.
3. **Removal of Filipino representative in the Spanish Cortez** –
4. **Corrupt government officials** –
5. **Polo y Servicios** – 16-60-year-old men were forced to work **40 days in a year**, was amended and the beginning age was changed from **18-60** years old, period lowered to **15 days in a year**.
6. **Cruel Guardia Civil (Civil Guards)**

There was also a weak government system due to abrupt change in leadership and administration in one year.

### THE RIZAL FAMILY

The original family name was “**Mercado**” which means “**market**”. Due to the then **Governor-General Claveria's Decree (1849)** which required all Filipinos to adopt Spanish surnames. Because of their family background in farming, Francisco chose the surname “**Rizal**” which originated from “**ricial**” meaning “**green field**”.



## **JOSE RIZAL**

Date of Birth: **June 19, 1861**

Place of Birth: **Calamba, Laguna**

Date of Death: **December 30, 1896** (*execution by firing squad at Bagumbayan*)

Father: **Francisco Mercado Rizal**

Mother: **Teodora Alonso Realonda**

First injustice witnessed: **The arrest of his mother, Doña Teodora.** Doña Teodora was accused of helping her brother, **Jose Alberto**, poison his wife who cheated on him.

First sorrow: **The Death of his sister, Concepcion (Concha), at 3 years old**

The Rizal children:

1. Saturnina
2. Paciano – seen by Jose as a father figure
3. Narcisa
4. Olympia
5. Lucia
6. Maria
7. Jose
8. Concepcion
9. Josefa
10. Trinidad
11. Soledad

The family showed signs of prominence. They were one of the first families to have a **“Bahay na Bato”** or stone house and a **carwaje**. Jose had a personal servant when he was young. He was 3 years old when he learned the alphabet.

**“Sa Aking Mga Kabata”** – first poem written by Rizal.

### **Education**

**Ateneo de Manila** (1872-1877)

**University of Santo Tomas** (1877-1882) – took up **Ophthalmology**

**Ateneo de Manila** (1881) – took up **Surveying** course

**Corporal punishment** at school.

## **RIZAL'S FIRST SOJOURN IN EUROPE (1882 – 1885)**

Rizal went to Barcelona where he wrote the poem "**Amor Patrio**".

Observed that in Barcelona, you can travel freely and there was freedom of the press.

Paciano advised him to transfer to **Madrid**.

Enrolled in **Medicine** and **Philosophy**.

From **Madrid** to **Paris, France** to **Berlin, Germany**.

Started writing Noli Me Tangere while moving from one country to another.

Finished the novel in **February 21, 1886**.

Published in **March 1889**

He was financially assisted by **Maximo Viola**.

Noli Me Tangere = "Touch Me Not" (From the book of **St. John, Chapter 1, verses 13-17**)

**"Caiingat Cayo"** – reaction against Rizal's novel.

**Fr. Jose Rodriguez** – author of "Caiingat Cayo"

**Governor-General Emilio Terrero** – governor-general during the heated argument over Noli Me Tangere. Gave security to Rizal when the latter came home after 5 years in **August 6, 1887**.

He was called "**Dr. Uliman**".

He traveled from Hongkong to Macau to Japan. Met **Seiko Usui (O-Sei-San)**. Left Japan **April 30, 1888**.

## **2<sup>ND</sup> SOJOURN IN EUROPE**

Went to **London, England** where he became the honorary president of **La Solidaridad**.

In **Paris**, other groups were also formed:

- **Kidlat** – where he became a secretary. The group fell apart as quick as it started.
- **Indios Bravos** – formed to highlight the Filipino race
- **Redemption of the Malay Race (RDLM)**

Moved from **Brussels** to **Madrid**. Almost got into a fight with Antonio Luna for the latter was blaming him for his misfortune in courting **Nellie Boustead**.

The Rizal family was evicted from their house. **December 1891**, his family arrived in Hongkong. Members of La Solidaridad were disunited but was successful in urging the amendment for Polo y Servicios.

Rizal started writing **El Filibusterismo** in 1887 in Brussels. He was financially assisted by **Valentin Ventura** and finished the book in **1891**, finally published the book in **September 18, 1891**.

**Night of July 3, 1892 – La Liga Filipina** was founded in Tondo in front of 30 people

Rizal was summoned in Malacañang and in **July 17, 1892**, he was exiled to Dapitan. He knew 22 languages which made him a significant man in the place. Free medical practice. Met **Josephine Bracken**, son died shortly after birth. Taught 22 students, discovered new species which were named after him, and created a machine which could produce 6000 bricks a day.

He made a petition to transfer to La Union but was denied. Also made a petition to transfer to Spain for his heart problem but was denied. Petition to volunteer as a doctor in Cuba, granted.

La Liga Filipina was divided into two: **Conservative** which was more concerned on funding the group and the **Radicals** which was led by Andres Bonifacio.

**September 3, 1896 – Rizal's trip to Barcelona**

**August 29-30 – revolution**

**GOMBURZA'S EXECUTION – the turning point of the revolution**

**Governor-General Rafael de Izquierdo – ordered the execution of GOMBURZA**

**September 30, 4PM – Rizal was instructed to go back to Manila**

**October 6 – jailed**

**November 3, 1896 – jailed in Fort Santiago**

**Mi Ultimo Adios – last poem written by Rizal**

**Father Vicente Balaguer – said Rizal retracted masonry few moments before his scheduled day of execution.**

**Father Pio Pi – said that Rizal made a shorter version of the retraction document**

**General Camilo de Polavieja – ordered the execution of Rizal**

Two kinds of witnesses:

1. **Primary – firsthand witness, actual participant, was there when the event happened**

2. **Secondary** – was not there when the event happened, story was related to him/her by someone who was there during the event