

## **Buhay at mga Sinulat ni Rizal**

### **ASSESSMENT #1**

1. Do you think that the passage of the Rizal bills into a law warranted the objectives that the sponsors conceived in 1956? Explain your answer.

The bill's sponsor, Sen. Claro M. Recto, is adamant that it is essential to preserve the works and share the ideals of our national hero with all Filipinos, regardless of age. The purpose of the measure was to advance the patriotism and nationalism that Rizal once had, not to challenge the church through his writings. For the Rizal bill to become a law, he and the bill's proponents needed all Filipinos to uphold the same nationalistic, moral, and social ideals as Rizal previously did. They wished to shed light on the true nature of Filipinos on the future generation by showing them how our heroes struggled for their independence. Youth are the next in line to lead and decide what will happen to our country in the future, therefore this law was not made for their advantage but rather for the good of our country's future generation.

By making the Rizal legislation into a law, we were able to educate young people like myself about what occurred to our nation when our heroes were alive. They were justified in their goals because Rizal's writings are taught in schools, universities, and colleges of all faiths. After learning about his best-known works, *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*, I was fascinated by what the Filipino people had accomplished in the past thanks to their fervent nationalism and patriotism. The writings of a renowned author like Dr. Jose Rizal can help young Filipinos comprehend the reasons why they fought for their nation at the time while also allowing them to enjoy history. The proponents of the Rizal Law overcame significant opposition to get it passed, which in my opinion was a smart move on the part of the government.

Although the Rizal Law was passed a decade ago, the opposition that was anticipated at the time the bill was developed in 1956 did not materialize because catholic institutions continued to operate. By reading about Rizal's life and works, many people can still find their patriotism and maintain their faith in the church, which is one of the goals of the Rizal statute. Officials who backed this bill had sharp insights since they considered coming generations. The ideals, beliefs, and even moral standards of their day live on in the hearts of Filipinos even though the heroes of that era are no longer with us. The Rizal Bill eventually evolved into a law that would alter the viewpoint of the young Filipinos.

2. Do you think that the objectives were attained thereafter and that their attainment resonated until the present? Expound your answer.

It was able to instill a sense of patriotism through the Rizal Bill. Rizal encourages a sense of cohesion and unity for the Philippines through his novels. In fact, Rizal had done a lot, including making Filipinos sympathetic to his nationalism. The clearest example of this was in *People Power I*, where Filipinos united to oust a despotic leader. Nationalism, though, is dwindling these days. Today's youth does not understand the need of preserving our identity. As a result of globalization, people—particularly adolescents—now imbibe other cultures. The colonial mentality we have today is the worst we have ever had.

The inadequacy of Filipino nationalism also stems from its inability to shape the populace into an organic whole or an all-encompassing moral system where individuals feel a sense of belonging. There are many obstacles that must be removed in order to create a truly Filipino country, including fear of achievement, crab mentality, and a lack of a common tongue. And everyone in the country, from the most senior officials to the average citizen, must be concerned with bridging the gaps in linguistic, religious, economical, and political identities.

## ASSESSMENT #2

1. Develop your own list of historical figures that you consider to be national heroes. Justify your chosen list and recommend which historical figures may or may not fall within the criteria set by the National Heroes Commission

In order for the masses to look up to or idolize someone, they should have an in-depth standard. Acknowledging these standards base on how the world interchanges open up a wider perspective on what should people define as "hero". Heroes are people who have a sense of nationalism, strive for the nation's freedom, and help to maintain the nation's order and way of life. Heroes consider the future, particularly the generations to come.

1. The extend of a persons' sacrifice for the welfare of the country.
2. The motive and methods employed in the attainment of the ideal.
3. The person should not have any immorality issues that affected his ideal.
4. No history of deceiving or brainwashing other people.

Filipinos who I believe ought to be recognized as heroes include:

1. **Juan Luna** who establishes and contributes to a way of life characterized by freedom and order for a country. In the late 19th century, Luna participated in the Philippine Revolution as a painter, sculptor, and political activist. He is regarded as a master painter in the Philippines for works that frequently reflect his love for his native land. The National Museum currently has "The Spoliarium," one of Luna's most revered works of art, on display. "A Do...Va La Nave?", his most coveted work, sold for 46.72M at a Makati auction.

2. Filipino revolutionary leader, educator, attorney, and statesman **Apolinario Mabini** first served as the revolutionary government's legal and constitutional counsel before becoming the country's first prime minister after the First Philippine Republic was established. He is recognized as the "brain of the revolution" and should be honored as the Philippines' national hero.

3. Following Aguinaldo's capture in Palanan, Isabela on March 23, 1901, **Miguel Malvar**, a real son of the Revolution, seized power of the Revolutionary government. At least a year passed before he gave in, just like they had. The standard Katipunero officer was Malvar. The Malvar family was well-known for being wealthy in their hometown of Santo Tomas, which was a long cry from the peasant farmers who made up the majority of the Katipunan rank-and-file. Following Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo and his top lieutenants' capitulation, he assumed overall military leadership of the ensuing struggle against the Americans. Malvar was a little-known hero, but his manifesto, which was published at the height of the Philippine-American War, may be what most people remember him for.

Filipino who I believe should not be recognized as hero:

**Ferdinand Marcos Sr.** is the opposite of my 3rd and 4th standard of becoming a hero. There is no doubt that he should be and will be recognized a hero for he used his power to steal form people's taxes, curtailed press freedom and other civil liberties, abolished Congress, controlled media establishments, and ordered the arrest of opposition leaders and militant activists.

### ASSESSMENT #3

Instruction: Write down the changes and developments felt in the Philippines in the nineteenth century.

	Change and Development
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- In Spain, there is an unstable colonial legislature and proclamation. Political corruption, fraud, and ineptitude are also widespread.</li><li>- The middle class began to become dissatisfied with the way the upper class ran the country.</li><li>- Resistance came from a variety of sources, including the Catholic Church, which was resistant to the planned labor realignments, and traders who still controlled the Galleon Trade.</li></ul>
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The Galleon Trade, the Philippines' principal economic institution, was already losing business by the time Basco arrived.</li><li>- Manila became open to world trade and as a result, foreign merchants and traders flocked to the city. Cash crops such as tobacco, sugar, cotton, indigo, abaca, and coffee accounted for most of the Philippines' exports.</li><li>- Many imperial nations in Europe and the west were industrializing, and the increased demand for raw materials created an opportunity in the Philippines' agricultural potential.</li></ul>
Socio-cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The highest class, middle class, and lowest class are the three social classes made that created racial discrimination.</li><li>- In the nineteenth century, Chinese Mestizos formed a significant part of Philippine society. They Chinese and Chinese Mestizos have reaped significant benefits from the shifting economy. They proved to be indispensable outsiders and influenced the economy by buying land, amassing fortune, and gaining power.</li></ul>

## ASSESSMENT #4

1. Who are the personages mentioned and what is their relationship with each other?

For years, the tenants suffered because of the excessive taxes they were required to pay. The following report was drafted and approved by over fifty residents, including tenants and principals, after a thorough inquiry.

The Dominican Friar Orders, formally known as the Order of the Preachers, is a mendicant order of the Catholic Church that was established in France by the Spanish priest Saint Dominic. The Spaniards gave them the responsibility of maintaining and exercising authority over the territory. The Calamba hacienda came under Dominican administration after the original owners, the Jesuits, were driven out in 1768. The Dominicans owned almost all of the land in the area of Calamba.

Inquiries into the contentious fertile land owned by the Dominican friars were requested by Rizal from the Calamba tenants. Rizal's family and the other Calamba renters made the decision to find out the truth. The renters requested Rizal to compile a report for the local council.

2. Why was this document written? Provide evidences from the document.

Because of the disparity in housing rent payments caused by the increase in rent, tenants are humiliated by the unequal state administration that has caused the rice price to double.

The purpose of writing this document was to put an end to the Dominican friars' corruption. The business is affluent, according to estate authorities, and offers to pay 10,000 pesos to win the lawsuit for having informed the trust that this item existed.

The unjustified fees that the renters were required to pay caused them to suffer for many years. Rents and taxes would also go up in the event of a recession or a bad harvest. Under the friars, the tenants toiled. Another justification for the development of the text was Rizal's desire to spread awareness. Despite the ongoing maintenance, the tenant's possessions have significantly decreased. Debt-ridden and without possessions, as proven by the staggering number of bankrupt farmers during the past three years as well as in the past.

3. What can you tell about life in the Hacienda de Calamba during the time the document was written?

The farmers, who were at the time deeply in debt merely to pay the Dominican friars, realized it to be a horrible experience. Despite the dominance and pressure of the Dominican friars, the tenants who were interested in this must have fought valiantly. When the land that farmers have worked so hard to cultivate and clean is taken away for no apparent reason, they become demoralized. The renters were not going to be heard despite everything that was going on.

The wealthy profit, while the underprivileged are oppressed. When you are wealthy, people respect you; however, if you are poor, they will despise you since you won't be able to communicate clearly and won't be able to study because they will be fed to survive rather than receiving an education.

Destruction of their possessions, massive debt, an increase in the cost of needs, and emulating those who are wealthy or in prominent positions to gain respect from society

4. What are the complaints of the tenants? Enumerate at least three.

People in Calamba are protesting that despite their efforts, investments, and labor in cultivating the fields and making them plentiful, the Estate's possession has only served to hasten their demise or to benefit the farmer. Their costs are no longer justified.

Rice fields that are merely planted with 3 or 4 cavanases of seed must be cultivated as though they can support 9.5 and 14 cavanases, or they will be deemed unoccupied and given to others. The vast number of bankrupt farmers who are indebted and without their property as evidenced by the fact that the goods for the tenants have reduced significantly despite constant labor, not only in the past but also these recent years.

As a result, many people do not improve their homes even though they have the means to do so. The rent of town lots where houses or warehouses are built increases every time an official or servant of the Estate measures them. The rent is also raised when the tenant makes improvements in the lot, such as when he replaces the bamboo fence with a stone one or constructs a wooden house, for comfort and public embellishment. Using other products like coffee, abaca, and others since the Estates would distribute it with a name and the right to produce it on their property. Treating them unfairly in terms of planting, paying, rent, and living.

5. What was the reaction to the complaint?

The Dominican Friars reacted in January 1888 with a petition disputing the legitimacy of purported Dominican land claims, which was written by Rizal and signed by the town's officials. By February 1888, the Calamba tenants had stopped

making rent payments. The Dominicans attempted to collect unpaid rent for a year before taking their case to the Justice of the Peace at Calamba, where they were unsuccessful. It appears that this was because the justice was Paciano Rizal's puppet, who allegedly dictated a favorable verdict to the tenants. The Dominicans' appeal to the Provincial Court of Santa Cruz was successful. The non-paying tenants were then told to leave the grounds of the hacienda. When they refused, court officials enforced an eviction order, setting fire to numerous homes and wounding some inhabitants while 50 military stood by to maintain order.

6. What were the final demands of the petition?

According to Don Paciano-Rizal, defining the Estate's boundaries will allow all the land that was excluded from the initial sale or cession to be declared rent-free and the unfairly collected rent will be returned. This is the most just and equitable way to resolve the issue. The settlement should be based on something more permanent, such as the separation of their land holdings through compensation. If the proposed settlement will not adversely affect your cause there, you may propose it to alleviate the unbearable situation of the people, even though it leaves much to be desired in terms of both sides' tranquility. The agreement was written out as follows:

1. The Dominican fathers, who were the estate's proprietors, transferred control of all the lands that make up the Población of Calamba, totaling roughly 100 quiones at a price of 1,000 pesos each.
2. All accounts for past-due rent were paid.
3. In return, the accused agreed to recognize that the Dominicans owned the remaining quiones of the land and agreed to pay only 10% of the canon in the years to come.

## MIDTERM ASSESSMENT

1. Explain why Jose Rizal became the first apostle and prime mover of Philippine nationalism? What were his contributions that created indelible effects, arousing the consciousness of his contemporaries?

The practice of associating oneself with a single nation is known as nationalism. and acknowledging that its only role is to further its interests and those of those who, by their own initiative and discovery of significant commonality, choose to identify with one nation. The founder and main proponent of Philippine nationalism was Jose Rizal. He underlined the value of Tagalog and how the Philippines is affected by it. He exposed the friars to open criticism, spoke up for Filipino civil rights, learned the power of the written word, and developed a type of gradual nationalism.

Jose Rizal is referred to as the "Father of Filipino Nationalism" and the "First Filipino" not because he assisted in the creation of an independent Philippine state (in fact, he strongly and openly opposed the 1896 Revolution against Spain), but rather because he played a key role in the conceptualization of "Filipino" as an ethno-political collective - as "a people," or, in the language of nationalism, "the people"). Rizal did not advocate for violent upheavals or revolutions in his calls for an independent state, as a review of his writings and speeches will demonstrate. He wasn't a warmonger; rather, he was an intellectual working to find a rational, logical, and nonviolent way to free Filipinos from colonial control over the country's political and social spheres. He urged and preached for Filipinos to understand their potential as citizens as well as their duties and obligations to their nation. Rizal was a harsh critic of the Filipino people and how their conduct represented the nation in the first place. The bold claim that the Filipinos have not always been what they are is made by Rizal in his essay titled "The Indolence of the Filipino"<sup>1</sup>. Rizal also asserts that "Indolence in the Philippine is a chronic ailment, but not a hereditary one. The Filipinos have not always been what they are." He does not hesitate to call out any inactivity he observes among his countrymen. He also holds the view that the colonial occupation of the Philippines over the previous several centuries, rather than the original Malayan inhabitants of the Philippine islands, is to blame for the emergence of this defect of sloth. Forced labor, absurd taxes, colonial bureaucracies, etc. are only a few of the negative aspects of colonial control.

2. Choose one issue that you deem relevant that plagues our society today. Write a petition to the president of the Philippines stating your cause and defending them by citing your reasons and cases, if there are any

## ASSESSMENT #5

1. Construct a timeline of reforms implemented by the Spanish colonial government in the 19th century. Identify important events in the life of Jose Rizal and locate these events in the timeline you constructed. How did the reforms implemented by the Spanish colonial regime in the 19th century relate to the experiences of Rizal and his family? Attached to the module is a template where you can put your answers.

DATE	EVENTS
1863	Although there was public education in the Philippines, the church continued to control the curriculum. Less than one-fifth of individuals who attended school were proficient in reading, writing, and speaking Spanish.
1872	When Rizal first arrived on the Ateneo campus, the majority of his students were Spanish and Mestizo, but because he was Filipino, he quickly rose to the position of campus leader.
1880	Many sons of the wealthy were being sent to study in Europe by the 1880s. Nationalist sentiment and the desire for change grew stronger in the liberal climate.
March 3, 1882	In order to avoid being discovered, Rizal traveled covertly to Singapore under the alias Jose Mercado.
May 9, 1882	Rizal made a stopover at Singapore on May 9, 1882, which was a British crown colony at the time. Later, he boarded the French vessel Djemnah to continue his voyage to Spain.
May 18, 1882	The Djemnah anchored in the city of Colombo, which was under British control, on May 18, 1882. During this stay, Rizal spent the time he had on board the ship honing his French.
June 11, 1882	He developed the character of Simoun in one of his most well-known works as a result of what he seen in Italy, where anarchists were assassinating prominent political officials.
December 30, 1887	The authorities planned to double-check taxes on December 30, 1887, by questioning the Calamba tenants over the rent paid to the Dominican property. A petition disputing the legitimacy of the purporteda Dominicans' land titles was produced by Rizal and signed by the town's leaders as their response a month later.
February 15, 1889	The inaugural edition of La Solidaridad was released, kindling the movement's current great spark.

While studying in Europe, Rizal began to write his first book, *Noli Me Tangere*. He used fiction as a vehicle to create a vivid and accurate picture of the socioeconomic conditions in the Philippines. By forbidding Filipinos from becoming parish priests and thereby displacing the friar curates, the Spanish kept control over the country. Father Jose Burgos, a fervent advocate for elevating Filipino clergy to higher positions, was Paciano Rizal's older brother's companion and instructor. At a military arsenal south of Manila in 1872, Burgos and two other priests were accused of taking part in a rebellion.

While the Philippines was under Spanish authority, they were treated unfairly and with a sense of inferiority that was never addressed. Rizal was beaten when he was a young man for failing to meet a civil guard lieutenant who he had failed to recognize. When Rizal arrived in Manila to protest the incident and demand retaliation, the governor general declined to speak with him. Even more confusing was how Rizal's mother was treated by the Spanish court system.

Infuriated by how his politics had made life difficult for his family in the Philippines, homesick Rizal yearned to quit his ophthalmology practice in Hong Kong and go back to the Philippines. Despite opposition from his family and forward-thinking nationalists in the Propaganda Movement who feared for his safety, Rizal returned to the Philippines in June 1892. Rizal sent two letters before setting out on his voyage back to his homeland, asking for them to be made public after his

passing. In the first, he apologized to his parents for his behavior. In the second, he spoke to his compatriots, confessing his precarious predicament and restating his steadfast opinions.

A belief that Filipinos required to live under the unfettered control and influence of the public authority was created because of the events of the nineteenth century. Clarification: Because Rizal saw the many betrayals committed against Filipinos, these incidents were crucial in the development of his love for his nation.



## ASSESSMENT #6

1. *Mi Ultimo Adios* was not titled by Jose Rizal. His friend, Mariano Ponce, gave the title *Mi Ultimo Pensamiento* while a Fr. Dacanay republished the poem and gave the title *Mi Ultimo Adios* which we are all familiar with. Based on the context, what were the reasons did Rizal not place a title for his last work?

Mariano Ponce was a friend of Rizal's and was associated with the same anti-Spaniard movement that Rizal was, which explains how the two of them came to know one another. Fr. Mariano Dacanay, on the other hand, was a priest from Bacnotan, La Union, who was obviously inspired by and adored Rizal's legacy. The day before he was given the death penalty, Rizal wrote one last poem that contained all his final thoughts, but he never gave it a title. At first, Mariano Ponce called it "*Mi Ultimo Pensamiento*," but when Fr. Dacanay acquired a copy and made the decision to rename and republish it as "*Mi Ultimo Adios*," which considerably increased interest and sales.

Written on the day of his execution, Rizal's farewell poem displays his fervent nationalism and unwavering devotion to his native land. This 14-stanza poetry was written in Spanish, and each part has five lines. Later, when it was hidden from view in a little alcohol stove, his family found it. Due to its logical nature and writing style, if Rizal had not given it a name, it would have been called after the poem's opening line. It was ultimately dubbed "*Mi Ultimo Adios*" by a friend and fellow reformer named Mariano Ponce.

As he penned it in his cell while awaiting execution, Jose Rizal may not have given his final work a title to keep it secret from the Spaniards or guards who were watching over him. It's possible that he didn't want the paper to be identified as his because he didn't sign or date it. Only his friend Mariano Ponce was able to give it a name. It's also possible that he didn't want the authorities to find out and take it away from him.

2. Based on *Mi Ultimo Adios*, what are his comments on his last resting place?

He expresses no regrets but only excitement to show his appreciation to his country for the greatest gift any citizen could provide. What matters is why you die and why it happened, not where you died. The passing of Rizal was timed to occur at dawn. He enhances the image by adding his blood's vivid crimson hue. He embellishes it with golden sunlight, using his lyrical use of color to appeal to the sense of sight. When these techniques are applied well, the reader can sense the author's enthusiasm even when that enthusiasm isn't shown verbally. Rizal had an idealistic goal from a young age, unlike other youngsters who daydream about frivolous things: he wanted to see his country free, revered, and victorious.

According to the line, "Dear parents, brothers, sisters: Give thanks to God who has kept me tranquil, before my death ... Bury me in the earth, put a stone on top, and a cross. My name, the date of my birth, and that of my death. Nothing more. If later you should wish to surround my grave with a fence, you can do it. No anniversary celebrations! I prefer 'Paang Bundok.'" Jose Rizal wanted only a stone or a cross to serve as a tomb marker. In *Mi Ultimo Adios*, he expressed his final request. He wanted to be laid to rest in Paang Bundok. North Cemetery, now known as Paang Bundok, was once located in Manila. However, this wish was not achieved, as he was initially interred in Paco Cemetery.

Like he did, Rizal believed that the nation's future was deserving of honor and glory in all that it does for God. He correctly forecast the people's desire for independence, even if there are still some problems in the nation today. The Philippines continues to study Rizal's life and legacy, paying respect to everything he accomplished. The nation will always make mistakes and learn from them, just as Rizal foresaw in his long-ago predictions.

3. In your reading of *Mi Ultimo Adios*, how did Rizal see the future of the country?

In one of his poems, Rizal penned the following lines: "My dreams, when barely a lad adolescent, My dreams, when already a youth, full of vigor to attain, Were to see you, gem of the sea of the Orient, Your dark eyes dry, smooth brow held to a high plane Without frown, without wrinkles, and of shame without stain." Based on these lines, Rizal had the idea that his country would be free, respected, and able to hold its head high ever since he was a little child, even when other kids dreamed of silly things. The purpose of these lines, according to Rizal, is to remind us that we are witnesses to the ideas and thoughts he placed on paper and that he had a hope of seeing his country as free as possible.

By using just the imaginations, Rizal assures the young people that they are powerful enough to animate anything as inert and immobile as a hard rock. He continues by saying that tremendous genius aids in young people remembering their ideas and words. His most recent writing was mostly concerned with the value of young and how their thoughts might uplift their nation.

The final lyric exhorts youth to sprint for the glory that is waiting for them. If the young people of the Philippines focused on maximizing their current potential, Rizal believed they could compete with the most powerful countries in the world. He thought they were capable of much more and hoped they would see it.

## ASSESSMENT #7

A. Based on the excerpt of Pio Valenzuela's visit to Jose Rizal in Dapitan,

1. What were Rizal's views on the impending revolution? Explain your answer and provide evidences from the excerpt.

Rizal claimed that the Katipunan was not yet prepared to start the struggle against Spanish colonial power. Fighting against someone who is well-prepared will be difficult, devastating, and result in the loss of numerous lives. He asserted that the planned revolution would not succeed because they were unprepared, particularly in terms of having insufficient weaponry.

2. What did Rizal learn from the history of Cuba and his intentions of going there?

Because he does not want his country to go through something similar, Rizal warns the members in the organization that the revolution is not yet ready after learning about the challenges that the Cuban people had during their several unsuccessful uprisings. Since there weren't enough doctors to supply medical care for the Spanish army and the Cuban population, Rizal's primary motivation for traveling to Cuba was to join the military.

3. What were Rizal's warning in dealing with the rich and influential Filipinos?

To secure support for their impending invasion, he counsels the Katipunan to approach wealthy inhabitants of Manila and make use of Antonio Luna's connections to the affluent Filipino population. In contrast, Rizal cautions them that if they fail to draw in those aristocrats, they will become their worst enemies. If they commit to starting the revolution without preparation or weapons, those aristocrats will decide to support the opposition.

B. Utilizing the principles introduced in the lesson, write an essay that applies the idea of difference, context, and process. There should be at least three paragraphs in which each paragraph is focused on one principle with supporting evidences from the discussion above.

The distinction, context, and process are the principles covered in the lesson. The feeling of the distance that separates our own age from all prior ages is characterized as difference. Anachronisms, or the careless belief that people in the past behaved and thought the same way we do now, are the result of failing to take diversity into account. Our subject of research must always be situated within its context, according to the second principle, context. The final factor is process, which connects events over time and gives them more significance than if they were studied independently.

In all of Rizal's writings, the three ideas—different, context, and process—can be found, for instance, in the word difference. The age difference between Rizal's time and ours must be acknowledged. Rizal saw a clear line for us Filipinos that is worthy of fighting for, he acknowledged the beauty of the nation we have, and he observed a glaring disparity in how our Spanish captors perceived us. The way we observed things differed greatly from each other as well. We must thus appreciate the limited resources that Filipinos had access to throughout the previous 100 years and how this influences how we perceive the past now.

The context is the second fundamental idea. According to what I've learned in the lesson, it's crucial to consider the surroundings or circumstances of the individual who is the focus of our enquiry. The positioning of the research topic can be inferred to be crucial. They must be defined in the context in which they exist; we cannot define them in our own.

And then, there is the procedure. It is considering something as a whole when it is still in the development phase. If we look at the events and how they relate to one another rather than just perceiving them separately, we can gain more thorough and relevant explanations of what is going on. To completely comprehend something, in my opinion, we should not narrow our attention to just one component. We should search for additional similar items as well.

## ASSESSMENT #8

1. Create a Table of Antonio De Morga and Jose Rizal's Perspectives on Filipino culture, compare the two based on internal and external perspectives.

2. At the end of the table, give an overall analysis of the differences between the two in Filipino culture.

Jose Rizal's Perspective	Antonio de Morga's Perspective
Lifestyle	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A law is referred to as "salted and dried sardine." Morga appeared to refer to the list of Batangas or dilis that Rizal had earlier specified, the historian observed.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A little fish called lawlaw is caught, sun- or air-dried, and then served in a variety of ways.</li></ul>
Language	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A pamamahay is the Tagalog word for a dwelling. Bahandin cannot have been printed for bahayin because it is an outdated derivation, claims Rizal.</li><li>The wife of a native guy is referred to as "asawa."</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A residence where the parents and kids share a room is referred to as bahandin.</li><li>According to Morga, inasawa is a native woman who is married to a member of her own race.</li></ul>
Beliefs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>For reasons of hygiene, it is traditional for Indians to skip taking a bath after lunch, during their naps, the first two days of the cattarrh period, and at other times.</li><li>In the past, when Indios had survived, crocodiles had eaten friars.</li><li>The story of Francisco Amandao, who gave the Anitos part of his body and later became crippled, provides plenty of proof. This could be seen as a kind of secularist confession.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Bathing without contemplating the effects on their health.</li><li>For the locals, a larger crocodile is preferable. These reptiles get involved, even Christians, when it comes to professing allegiance to their detested people.</li><li>People depended on omens and ideas propagated by the devil to determine whether or not someone would pass away.</li></ul>
Social	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>These people still exist, but they are no longer considered slaves; instead, they are referred to as "kasama," which means "partners or laborers."</li><li>The Filipino woman is not seen as a liability when a Filipino man and woman get married. When a man gets married, he must learn to adapt to a new way of life, mostly in terms of money.</li><li>According to Rizal, peaceful solutions to conflicts are more often than violent confrontations.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>"Namamahay" frequently serve as helpers. The Master's home is also accessible to visitors; however, they are not paid for their services.</li><li>The bride does not contribute to the dowry of her new marriage until she inherits something from her parents.</li><li>Morga claimed that the inhabitants of the provinces and islands held several well-known and regarded values, some of which were more significant than others. Due to their familiarity, these individuals and families form friendship bonds and occasionally, even hostilities.</li></ul>

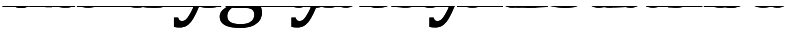

There is no doubt about it: Morga and Rizal had quite different perspectives on Philippine culture. It is evident that some of the phrases employed and the ways in which they represent a certain action are inaccurate. It is evident from their differing descriptions of the views they have seen how the two categorize those perspectives.

Morga made personal observations while he was in the Philippines and wrote them down. While Rizal annotated his work, he published it in his journal. Morga discussed the reverence for crocodiles, for example, that he observed in the Philippines' belief in the Anitos. Everyone from Luzon, Visayas, and even Mindanao was detailed in depth by Morga, down to their traditions, way of life, and history. Throughout his time in the Philippines, he observed and recorded these ideas and characteristics in his notebook. He included details on the occupations of both men and women, as well as their interests and gastronomic preferences.

However, Rizal's annotation seeks to correct a foreign viewpoint or put a cultural or historical event in its appropriate perspective. One of these is the daily practice of bathing in rivers by Filipinos, which, according to Rizal, is expected given the tropical environment of the Philippines. The two authors have equally expressed their opinions towards the Philippines. The Filipinos will determine who to consider.

## ASSESSMENT #9

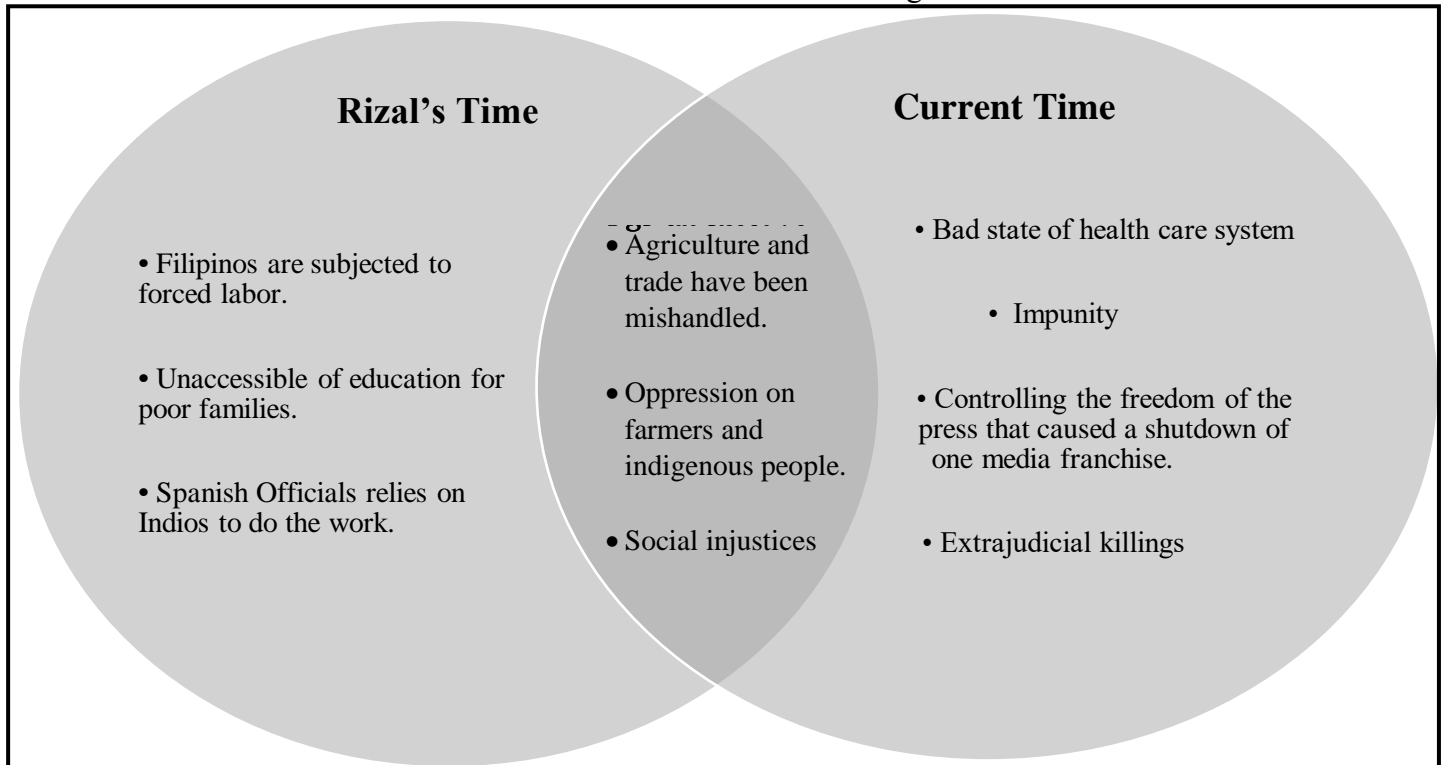
Instruction: Complete the table below by identifying what major character in Noli me Tangere and El Filibusterismo symbolize in relation to colonial Philippine society.

Character	Symbolism
Crisostomo Ibarra	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The affluent and liberal European educated Filipino from a privileged family.</li><li>- Liberty-minded that aspires to unbind the chains of colonialism.</li><li>- Patriotic that pushes through the education of his fellowmen.</li><li>- What Rizal envisions for the youth.</li></ul>
Elias	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Filipino masses who is aware of the injustices suffered by the countrymen.</li><li>- Vindicator from the from the oppressors, the Spaniards.</li><li>- Personification of Andres Bonifacio</li></ul>
Basilio	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Who have been falsely accused of crimes they did not commit.</li></ul>
Sisa	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Represented the motherland, which, like her character, was grieving the loss of her children. The sad events that devastated her life were symbolic of the</li></ul>
Padre Damaso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Spanish Friars of the colonial time.</li><li>- Represents the Spanish Government who has control of the Philippines in the colonization era.</li></ul>

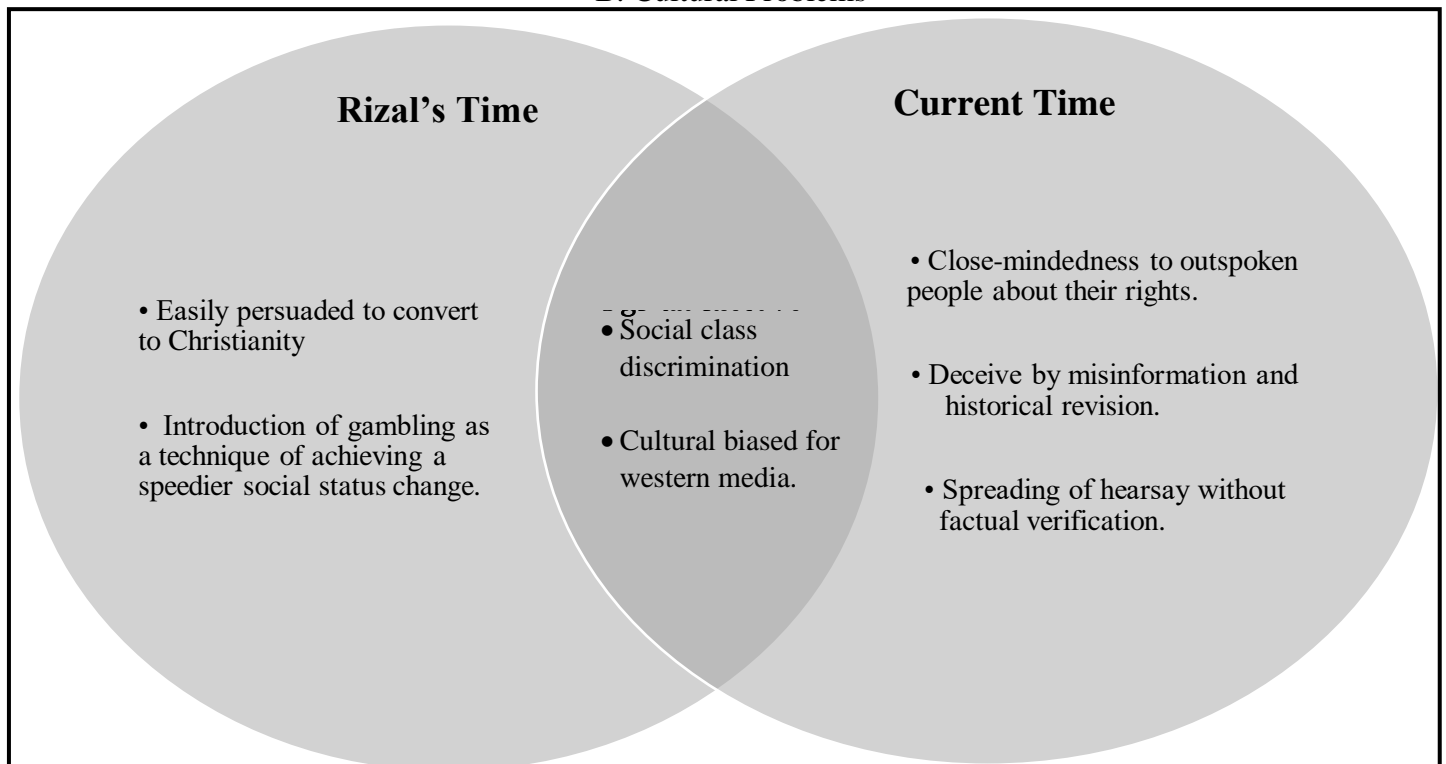
## ASSESSMENT #10

Instruction: Venn Diagram: Looking back at the points made by Rizal on the article *Sobre La Indolencia de los Filipinos*, compare and contrast (A) the Shortcomings of the government and (B) the Cultural problems among Filipinos between Rizal's time and our current time. Use the summary of the article to extract Rizal's points and use your own observations to enumerate our current conditions. Copy the diagrams in a clean sheet of paper (allot one page per diagram) and present your answers in bulleted forms.

### A. Government's Shortcomings



### B. Cultural Problems



## ASSESSMENT #11

1. Examine Rizal's predictions in the entire summary and pick at least three.
2. Provide your insights as to why these predictions HAPPENED or DID NOT HAPPEN at all and expound your answers.
3. Each answer to each prediction must be at least a paragraph long.

(1) *"The Filipinos will become independent as it cannot stay in an abusive relationship with Spain."*

Almost the entire country is free of colonial rule in the modern world, and we are now independent. Rizal's forecast came true, however there were significant variances in which nation would triumph over the Filipinos in their quest for freedom. Rizal predicted that we would be free of Spain in this part of the country, but the Philippines was never truly free of Spain since the Americans occupied it after Spain had done so. The Spaniards are more rigid than the Americans, though. The Japanese then arrived and replaced the Americans in their colonization of the Philippines after the Americans had done so. Rizal may not have foreseen that other countries would control the Philippines after Spain, but he has faith in Filipinos and believes that they will regain their independence. After that, the Philippines earned independence during World War II. I think it happened, and I think Rizal thought that these kinds of things may happen because he has faith in Filipinos. Rizal thinks that every Filipino possesses the way he defends and defends his country as a fundamental quality of the Filipino people. Filipinos are sick of being ruled by foreign nations within their own borders, so any progress is welcome. As a result, we celebrate Philippine Independence Day on July 4 every year.

(2) *"The Filipinos will be still under Spain but with conditions far better than what they had in the past."*

This prediction did not come true, in contrast to Rizal's first, because the Philippines were already in bad condition in Spain before the Americans came. One of the causes why it did not occur was the Spanish-American War. Spain wanted to control the Philippines, while the United States wanted access to Asian markets. When the Americans prevailed in the war, one of the reasons why the Spaniards didn't stay in the Philippines for very long and had a tense relationship with the Filipinos was because they were eager to settle there. The fact that the Spaniards had much more power than the minor countries they invaded and claimed as their own is another reason why they were unable to be modest toward the Filipinos. If you have a thirst for power and are successful in getting it, you might come to believe that no one can touch you.

(3) *"It is the United States that has the most reasons to make Philippines its territory as it doesn't have any interest in colonizing Africa and is looking towards the Pacific."*

The Americans arrived and sought a possession in Asian countries, mainly the Philippines, for commercial opportunities after 333 years of Spanish colonization in the Philippines. The Philippines was a US territory for more than 48 years. After the Americans conquered Spain, the American-Spanish War played a major role in the fulfillment of Rizal's prophecies, as did the yearning for business opportunities in Asia, another of Rizal's insights. When the Americans invaded the Philippines, they stayed for 48 years and assisted the Filipinos, unlike the Spaniards, proving Rizal's claim that they had no interest in invading Africa. I think it happened because the Philippines needed a fresh start without the abuse that the Spaniards had imposed on the people after being ruled by them for nearly 300 years.

4. Pick another 2 predictions that you wish HAVE HAPPENED and explain why.

(1) *England will not give up India for a poor possession like the Philippines but will become its active partner in commerce once the latter opens up its ports.*

If Europe ceded control of it to the Philippines, I wondered what would happen to India. I now know a great deal about the prejudice, murders, and other forms of violence that occurred in that nation as a result of European colonization. We all know that at that era, Europeans believed they were superior to Asians and that they were the lesser race. When compared to the time of the Spanish colonization, would the Philippines be a better nation? However, given that the Philippines are rich in coal, I also believe that if England and the Philippines started to cooperate actively in commerce, it might be extremely beneficial for our nation. Since it will help with manufacturing. Additionally, they produce automobiles and aircraft that, if we had them from the beginning, would benefit our nation.

(2) *The Filipinos will be still under Spain but with conditions far better than what they had in the past.*

Our nation suffered greatly under Spanish colonial rule, and many people lost their lives. Throughout the entire time we have been under their rule, many individuals have been mistreated, killed, and denied the things they truly earned. However, there were also a lot of Filipino heroes that were born and are well-known today. As far as I can remember, the Spain done the most of horrible things to our nation. I was wondering what if they did better for the next century. What if they experienced a change of heart and decided to treat the citizens of our nation better?

## ASSESSMENT #12

Gumawa ng matrix na may paghahambing ng papel ng kababaihan sa lipunan sa konteksto ng panahong kolonyal at sa kontemporaryong panahon. Ipakita ang magkakatulad at magkakaibang identidad ng mga kababaihan, kalakip ang kanilang mga naging tungkulin. Papel repleksyon tungkol sa aktibong papel ng kababaihan sa pagtugon sa kasalukuyang pangangailangan ng pamilya at bayan.

Papel ng Kababaihan	Mga Kababaihan sa Panahon ng Kolonyalismo	Mga Kababaihan Sa Kontemporaryong Panahon
Sa Tahanan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Taga-sunod lamang sa asawa</li> <li>• May katungkulan mangasiwa at maghatid ng mga pangangailangan ng tahanan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pantay na tingin sa asawa.</li> <li>• Babae ang naghahanap-buhay para sa pamilya (nauso ang terminolohiyang “House Husband”).</li> <li>• Maaaring tumayo bilang parehas ilaw at haligi ng tahanan.</li> </ul>
Sa Simbahan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tagapaglingkod (utusan, alalay) ng Parokya.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maraming katungkulan, hindi isinasantabi ang kapasidad sa simbahan.</li> <li>• Kaisa sa gawaing panrelihiyon.</li> </ul>
Sa Pulitika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hindi maaaring makilahok sa pampulitikang aktibidades.</li> <li>• Hindi tinatanggap ang opinion at paniniwala.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malaki at marami ng naging kabahagi at nag-iwan ng marka sa pulitika.</li> <li>• Maaari nang tumakbo, at bumoto.</li> <li>• Maaaring maging lider, opisyal, etc</li> </ul>
Sa Edukasyon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Binigyan lamang ng kaalaman tungkol sa mga gawaing bahay; pagluluto, paglilinis, pagbabantay, pag-aalaga, etc</li> <li>• Hindi hinihikayat na gawin ang mga isinasagawa ng mga lalaki dahil ang tingin sa kanila’y wala at kulang sila sa kapasidad na gawin ito.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hindi na limitado sa gawaing bahay ang mga kursong maaaring piliin ng mga kababaihan.</li> <li>• Bukas na sa lahat ang mga pang-akademikong opsyon, at pantay na ang karapatang pang-edukasyon ng mga kalalakihan at kababaihan.</li> </ul>
Sa Lipunan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hindi narerekognisa ang gampanin.</li> <li>• Hindi maaaring makihalu-bilo o makiisa sa mga gawaing panlipunan.</li> <li>• Pinarurusahan ang mga sumusuway sa mga kautusan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kinikilala at nirerespeto ang pwesto at ang pagiging indibidwal na parte ng lipunan.</li> <li>• Kabahagi at may malaking gampanin sa panlipunang aktibidades.</li> <li>• May kakayahang ipaglaban at ipagtanggol ang sarili.</li> </ul>

Ang papel ng kababaihan ay maipapakita sa patriyarkal na perspektibo na kung saan ang dominanteng kasarian ay ang mga kalalakihan. Ito ay dahil sa impluwensiyang naipakalat ng mga dayuhan na ang mga kalalakihan ang may malaking karapatan sa lipunan. Ang mga patunaynito ay ang kawalan ng karapatan ng mga kababaihan na mag-aral, mag-trabaho ng kinakailangan ang lakas, magkaroon ng posisyon sa gobyerno at maging ang magkaroon ng propesyon. Ilan din sa mga patunay ay ang paniniwala na ang mga kababaihan ay pinanganak upang maging asawa at magluwal ng anak



lamang. Pinupunla sa kanilang isipan na ito na ang silbi nila sa mundo at wala nang karapatan pa upang mangarapng ibang propesyon. Karagdagan din ay ang mga kababaihan ay inaasahang maging aktibo sa pagpapayabong ng paniniwala o ang pagiging relihiyoso.

Ang mga kababaihan simula noon magpahanggang ngayon ay may malaking ambag sa pagbabago ng lipunan. Halimbawa na rito ang mga kababaihan na nakilahok sa himagsikan sa iba'tibang paraan na kanilang alam at sa ang mga kababaihan sa kasalukuyan na nagkaroon ng puwesto sa gobyerno na naging daan nila upang magpalaganap ng kaayusan.

Ang papel ng mga kababaihan sa kontemporaryong panahon ay parehas na rin sa mga ginagawa ng mga kalalakihan. Ito ay dahil sa pag-usbong ng Pemenismo na naglulunsad ng pagkakapantay-pantay ng mga kasarian sa konteksto ng papel sa lipunan. Ang mga trabaho na dati ay para sa mga lalaki lamang ay malaya na ring nagagawa ng mga kababaihan ngayon. Karagdagan din ang papel ng mga kababihan sa tahanan ay hindi na lang bilang tagapagalaga sa kaniyang pamilya ngunit nababasa na rin ang pamantayang ito ng lipunan na kung saan ang mga Ina ay nakakapag-trabaho na ng malaya.

## FINAL ASSESSMENT

1. Explain the relationship between Rizal's writings, *Noli me Tangere*, *El Filibusterismo*, annotation of *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas* and *Filipinas Dentro de Cinaños*.

Important themes in Rizal's writings include the reestablishment of Philippine independence and the abolition of the Spanish Empire. It is clear from *Noli me Tangere*, *El Filibusterismo*, and the annotations to *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas* and *Filipinas Dentro de Cinaños* that Rizal admired the country and its people. During the Spanish occupation, he made a lot of predictions about our nation. His works initially aroused nationalism among Filipinos and have continued to have an impact on young people's worldviews to this day.

*Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*, two of his writings, both depict how the Spanish kept the Filipinos in servitude. Jose founded La Liga Filipina in an effort to launch the first reform movement and win the country's independence from Spain. The author's own experiences, views, opinions, and thoughts from her time spent living in the Philippines under Spanish colonial rule served as the basis for both books. Furthermore, Rizal's annotated edition of de Morga's *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas* was intended to demonstrate to Filipinos their true cultural identity in addition to presenting them with their pre-Spanish past. In the meantime, *Filipinas Dentro de Cinaños* is regarded as one of the most important works produced during the Spanish era. Rizal is clearly arguing for a new type of political relationship between Spain and the Philippines.

The concepts of encouraging nationalism and allowing for change are central to the writings of Rizal outlined above, and they are all still applicable today. Patronizing the nation entails respecting the rule of law, promoting Philippine culture, and realizing the full potential of the nation by cooperating for its improvement.

2. What are the major differences between *Noli Me Tangere* as compared to *El Filibusterismo*? Elaborate your answer. How did the two novels affect the Filipino quests for freedom?

*Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo* are two of Rizal's most famous compositions. They share objectives and visions that are both geared toward educating Filipinos about the situation in their motherland. They mainly exposed the injustices and mistreatment that occurred throughout the Spanish era.

Spanish colonial government is not the lone object of assault in *Noli Me Tangere* (*Touch Me Not*). It exhorts the Filipinos to regain their identity as a people, their ancestry, and their rightful standing as equals with the Spaniards. Despite describing the suffering of the Filipino people while under Spanish rule, the book is a love story, a collection of feelings, and a labor of love that is brimming with vitality, color, comedy, lightness, and wit.

He was inspired to compose *El Filibusterismo* by the three slain priests Mariano Gomez, Jose Burgos, and Jacinto Zamora, whose tragic execution left an imprint on his memory (*The Reign of Greed*). It is a political fiction book about the mind and work of the head that is filled with resentment, wrath, misery, grief, and violence. Both *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo* aim to enlighten the Filipino people and bring them closer to reality. In this tale, society is urged to accept the truth and fight against the Spanish government's persecution and injustice.

When injustice and subordination were valued highly, in Rizal's opinion, it was cancer for Philippine society and culture. A person can become aware of the value and influence of words after reading these two works. There are other ways besides war to exact revenge and defend the just. The downtrodden will always be heard as long as someone is prepared to speak up for them.