

**LIFE, WORKS AND
WRITINGS OF
DR. JOSE
PROTACIO RIZAL**

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INTRODUCTION

RIZAL LAW; R.A. 1425

- 1956 Claro M. Recto filed a Bill called the Rizal Bill recognizing the need to instill heroism to the Filipino youth.
- It shall be obligatory for college and university to study the Life and Works of Dr. Jose Rizal.
- June 12, 1956; Republic Act. 1425 known as Rizal Law came into effect through the initiative of Sen. Jose P. Laurel
- An Act include in the Curriculum that all universities and colleges courses in the Life, Works and Writings of Dr. Jose Rizal.
- Executed by the National Commission on Education thirty days after its publication from the “Official Gazette”
- To promote nationalism as exemplified through the life of the Filipino hero: our independence and Filipino values should be included to the minds of the Filipino youth.

RIZAL BECOMING OUR NATIONAL HERO

- Criteria in choosing the Philippine national hero:
 - Filipino citizen
 - Patriot/nationalist
 - Has already been dead
 - Patient
- Personalities nominated to be our national hero:
 - Jose Rizal
 - Marcelo H. del Pilar
 - Emilio Jacinto
 - Graciano Lopez-Jaena
 - Antonio Luna
- Proclamation of Dr. Jose Rizal as our national hero paved the way to some issues such as:
 - Adolf Hitler was his illegitimate son.
 - He should not be proclaimed as the national hero because of his cowardice to fight the colonizers through revolution.
 - He was regarded as an “American-made hero”.
- The First Philippine Commission was formed by the United States President headed by the American Governor-General William Howard C. Taft.
- Declaration of Dr. Jose Rizal as our national hero was only their strategy to hinder our nationalistic feelings.

THE WORLD IN RIZAL'S TIME

- April 12, 1861, Issue on slavery was raised in American public arena; “Emancipation Proclamation” (Abraham Lincoln)
- Benito Juarez was elected as the Mexican President.
- Emperor or Napoleon III decided to invade the state of Juarez failed to get military support from the United States.
- Juarez still defended his state by organizing Indian and Mexican f fighters.
- Emergences of Western imperialism(England)
- Commodore Matthew C. Perry had forcibly re-opened Japan to the International community.
- Holy father issued his decision with regard to the issue of sovereignty in

- Italy and Germany had successfully united against France.
- Spain concentrated her despotic rule in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

THE PHILIPPINES IN RIZAL'S TIME

- The evils of the deteriorating colonial power of Spain.
 - Instability of colonial administration
 - ✓ Emergence of political unrest in Spanish Politics.
 - ✓ It started during the reign of King Ferdinand VII
 - ✓ Spanish political instability resulted to frequent shifts of colonial policies and unfixed terms of government officials in the Philippines.
 - Corrupt officialdom
 - ✓ Spain's government officials were classified into two groups:
 - ❖ Incompetent
 - ❖ corrupt official
 - No Philippine representation in Spanish Cortes
 - ✓ Spanish Cortez- refers to the Spanish parliament
 - ✓ The` Philippines was given the opportunity to have a representation in the Spanish government/parliament (threatened by Napoleonic invasion).
 - ✓ Ventura delos Reyes – first Filipino representative
 - Human rights denied to Filipinos
 - ✓ Along with their adoption of the Spanish Constitution of 1812, the colonial Spain deprived the rights of Filipino natives.
 - No equality before the law
 - ✓ Inequality Can be reflected through their colonial laws, codes and religion
 - Maladministration of justice

- Racial discrimination
 - ✓ Because of the “inferior” physical features of the Filipinos, racial prejudice was wide spread in:
 - ❖ Military
 - ❖ Universities
 - ❖ Social circles
- Frailocracy
- Forced labor
- Haciendas owned by the friars
- The Guardia Civil

THE ADVENT OF A HERO

THE BIOLOGICAL SKETCH

- The life of DR. JOSE RIZAL had served as an inspiration not only to Filipinos, but to all Freedom-loving peoples throughout the world.
- The pride of the Malay race, a renaissance man and the greatest hero of our nation.
- Born on June 19, 1861 between eleven and twelve o'clock at Calamba, Laguna, his mother almost died during his birth because of the difficulty in labor due to Rizal's large head.
- In his Memoirs, Rizal recollected the following; I was born in Calamba on 19 June 1861, between eleven and midnight, a few days before full moon. It was a Wednesday and my coming out in this vale of tears would have cost my mother her life had she not vowed to the virgin of Antipolo to take me to her sanctuary by way of pilgrimage.
- Baptized at a Catholic Church of Calamba, on June 22, 1861, by Rev. Rufino Collantes, a close friend of his family and Fr. Pedro Casanas as his Godfather.
- The boy was named Jose in honor of St. Joseph a patron saint of workers who was born on March 19.
- As a catholic tradition of giving a name of a saint to a child, He was given the second name Protacio, a saint & bishop in Milan, whose feast day fall on June 19
- Francisco Mercado Rizal born in Biñan, Laguna. His paternal great-grandfather was a Chinese named Domingo Lam-co, an immigrant from Fujian China arrived in the late 18th century. He went to Dominican Hacienda in Biñan, Laguna.
- Domingo Lam-co adopted the name of Mercado which means market. He chose this name because Domingo Lam-co was a merchant.

- General Narciso Claveria requires the Native Filipinos to adopt a Spanish surname for taxation purposes. Eventually, Francisco Mercado adopted the name “Ricial” which means Evergreen Fields.
- Francisco Mercado studied Latin and Philosophy at College of San Jose Manila.
- Francisco was married to Teodora Alonzo y Quintos Realonda on June 28, 1848, a woman of fortitude.
- She was born in Manila on November 8, 1826, a woman of remarkable talent in mathematics, business and literature.
- She died at the age of eighty-five and refuses a life pension offered by the Philippine Government.

CALAMBA AND RIZAL’S FAMILY

- The “Cradle of a Genius.” Calamba is named after a big native jar surrounded by a big hacienda belongs to the Dominican friars.
- Jose was the 7th child and the second son in a family of eleven children.
- The Philippines during Rizal’s birth was governed by Jose Lemery in which the town in Batangas was named after him.
- Rafael Palma said Rizal inherited from his father a sense of dignity and respect.
- The Rizal family was considered one of the riches families in Calamba.
- He described his mother, Dona Teodora as a woman of more than ordinary culture.
- He described his father in his memoirs and affectionally called him as a model of Fathers.
- One of the few families to own a horse-drawn carriage, the first to have a home library almost 1,000 volumes of books and the first to send their children to Manila for studies.
 - Saturnina (1850-1913), married to Manuel Hidalgo of Tanauan, Batangas.
 - Paciano (1851-1930), the hero's only brother became an agriculturist and had a college education in Manila. A second father to his younger brother Jose and gave him wise counsel. He joined General Aguinaldo’s revolutionary army, where he rose to the rank of Major General. Returned to Los Banos and order and led the life of a simple farmer & died in 1930 and was buried in Manila.
 - Narcisa (1852-1939), married to Antonio Lopez a teacher Morong, Rizal.
 - Olympia (1855-1887), married to Silvestre Ubaldo a telegraph operator in Manila.
 - Lucia (1857-1919), married to Mariano Herbosa of Calamba, Laguna.
 - Maria (1859-1945), married to Daniel Faustino Cruz of Biñan, Laguna.
 - Jose (1861-1896), married to Josephine Bracken of Hong Kong.

- Concepcion (1862-1865), died at age of 3. Her death is regarded as Rizal's first sorrow that was scribbled in his memoirs.
- Josefa (1865-1945), head of the woman's chapter of the Katipunan died an old maid.
- Trinidad (1868-1951), member of the Katipunan, also an old maid
- Soledad (1870-1929), married to Pantaleon Quintero of Calamba.
- All of them got married except Josefa and Trinidad who were spinsters, and Concepcion who died at age of three.

RIZAL'S ANCESTRY

- In his veins flowed the blood of East and West-Chinese, Japanese, Malay and Spanish.
- Rizal's father was a great-grandson of Lam-co, a Chinese immigrant from Fujian, China.
- Rizal's maternal ancestor was Lakandula, the last king of Tondo.
- Maternal great-great-grandfather was Eugenio Ursua, with a Japanese blood and ancestry.

THE NAME RIZAL

- The original surname of the Rizal family was "Mercado". Surname was adopted by Domingo Lam-co, the paternal Chinese ancestor. In Spanish, Mercado means "market".
- 1849, Governor Claveria issued a decree that all Filipino families to choose and adopt new surnames from a list of Spanish family names.
- Term "Rizal" originated from the word "Ricial" which signifies "green field." A surname suited for the family because Don Francisco was a farmer.
- The complete name of Rizal was Jose Protacio Rizal Mercado y Alonzo Realonda.

THE RIZAL'S FAMILY HOME

- House which Rizal was born was made of solid and massive earthquake proof structure with sliding wide window shutters with capiz shells.
- Walls of lime and store bounded the first floor.
- Second floor was entirely of hard wood except for the roof which was of red tile in of the imposing buildings in Manila.
- Dona Teodora used to tell stories to her children before going to bed.
- She narrated the story of the young moth. Which foresee that Dr. Rizal was destined to die as a martyr for lofty ideal

- He was amazed by the “Story of the Moth”, written in the book “El Amigos de los Niños” which depicted the death of the young moth due to his curiosity in flying near to a fire despite of the stern warning from the mother moth.

MEMORIES OF CALAMBA

- Calamba a perfect place to nurture a growing child that became the "cradle of a genius".
- The death of his younger sister Concepcion, Concha as what they called him, was considered by Rizal as his first sorrow.
- When he was 15 years old and a student at Ateneo de Manila, he wrote a poem “Un Recuerdo A Mi Pueblo” (In Memory of My Town).

IN MEMORY OF MY TOWN

When I recall the days
That saw my childhood of yore
Beside the verdant shore
Of a murmuring lagoon;
When I remember the sighs
Of the breeze that on my brow
Sweet and caressing did blow
With coolness full of delight;

When I look at the lily white
Fills up with air violent
And the stormy element
On the sand doth meekly sleep;
When sweet 'toxicating scent
From the flowers I inhale
Which at the dawn they exhale
When at us it begins to peep;

I sadly recall your face,
Oh precious infancy,
That a mother lovingly
Did succeed to embellish.
I remember a simple town;
My cradle, joy and boon,
Beside the cool lagoon
The seat of my entire wish.

Oh, yes! With uncertain pace
I trod your forest lands,
And on your river banks

A pleasant fun I found;
At your rustic temple I prayed
With a little boy's simple faith
And your aura's flawless breath
Filled my heart with joy profound.

Saw I God in the grandeur
Of your woods which for centuries stand;
Never did I understand
In your bosom what sorrows were;
While I gazed on your azure sky
Neither love nor tenderness
Failed me, 'cause my happiness
In the heart of nature rests there.

Tender childhood, beautiful town,
Rich fountain of happiness,
Of harmonious melodies,
That drive away my sorrow!
Return thee to my heart,
Bring back my gentle hours
As do the birds when the flow'rs

Would again begin to blow!
But, alas, adieu! E'er watch
For your peace, joy and repose,
Genius of good who kindly dispose
Of his blessings with amour;
It's for thee my fervent pray'rs,
It's for thee my constant desire
Knowledge ever to acquire
And may God keep your candour!

- Memories are characterized by playing in the garden while he watched and marveled to birds like the maya, the culiauan, pipit and maria-capra.
- Rizal was often called by his brother or sisters as Ute but was often called Pepe
- Food served did not appeal his taste; the maid would threaten him about the aswang and the tikbalang if he refuses to eat his meal.
- Jose a young boy was very pious and devoted son of the Catholic Church.
- At early age of three, he used to take part in the family prayers.
- Loved to go to church for spiritual nourishment and to join religious activities.
- Rode in a casco (barge) across Laguna de Bay and praying at the shrine of Our Lady of Peace and Good Voyage of Antipolo.

EARLY SCHOOLING

- Rizal learned the alphabet from his mother and her mother was a strict but a patient teacher. He was regarded by Rizal as his first teacher.
- The three brother of his mother also taught him many things. Jose Alberto inspired Pepe to develop his artistic talents.
- Tio Manuel encouraged him to develop his physical fitness and Tio Gregorio inspired him to develop his fondness in reading
- Don Francisco sent his son to Binan to continue his studies of Latin under Maestro Joaquin Aquino Cruz.
- Rizal described his teacher as tall, thin a body, long-necked man, with sharp nose. He usually wore a sinamay shirt woven by the skillful hands of the Batanguenas.
- He left Binan on December 7, 1871 after staying for one and half years.
- Because Maestro Aquino Cruz told his parents that Dr. Rizal need to be educated in Manila and that all he knows were already learned by Pepe.
- He excelled in all subjects especially Latin and Spanish languages.
- His teacher wrote a letter to his parents that it was time to send Rizal to a school in Manila.

THE VICTIM OF INJUSTICE

- Dona Teodora was arrested on a malicious charge that she allegedly aided her brother, Jose Alberto in trying to poison Alberto's wife.
- Jose Alberto was a prominent businessman in Biñan who owned big tract of land, went to Europe on a business trip.
- His wife abandoned their conjugal home and lived with another man. Don Alberto returned to Biñan, and planned to file an annulment of their marriage.
- The lieutenant who was a bully and overbearing person and who habitually badgered and intimidated weaker people. Don Francisco refused to give him fodder a kind of feed for his horse.
- The lieutenant took this opportunity to avenge himself and got even against Don Francisco and arrested Dona Teodora. The judge who had been a guest of the Rizal family in various social gatherings was also like the arrogant lieutenant.
- Ordered that Dona Teodora be sent immediately to the provincial jail in Sta. Cruz, the capital of Laguna, Dona Teodora was forced to walk on foot under the scorching heat of the sun, from Calamba to Santa Cruz.
- The unjust execution of Fathers Gomez, Burgos and Zamora, accused of conspiracy of the Cavite Mutiny garroted on February 17, 1872.
- Paciano a student in the College of San Jose in Manila, boarding with Father Burgos, his most esteemed professor and friend.

- The age of eight years, Rizal revealed his God given talents in literary by writing poems. The poem he wrote in Tagalog was entitled “Sa Aking mga Kabata” (To My Fellow Children).

SA AKING MGA KABATA

Kapagka ang baya'y sadyang umiibig
sa kanyang salitang kaloob ng langit,
sanlang kalayaan nasa ring masapit
katulad ng ibong na sa himpapawid.

Pagka't ang salita'y isang kahatulan
sa bayan, sa nayo't mga kaharian,
at isang tao'y katulad, kabagay
sa alin mang likha noong kalayaan.

Ang hindi magmahal sa kanyang salita
mahigit sa hayop at malansang isda,
kaya ang marapat pagyamaning kusa
na tulad sa inang tunay nanagpala.

Ang wikang tagalog tulad din sa latin,
sa ingles, kastila at salitang angel,
sa pagka ang Foong maalam tumingin
ang siyang nag-gawad, nagbigay sa atin.

Ang salita nati'y huad sa iba
na may alfabeto at sariling letra,
na kaya nawala'y dinatnan ng sigwa
ang lunday sa lawa noong dakong una.

JOSE RIZAL AS A STUDENT OF MANILA

A MANILA STUDENT

- He went to Manila on June. 10, 1872, Jose took the examinations on Christian doctrine, arithmetic, and reading at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, and enrolled in Ateneo, a college under the supervision of Spanish Jesuits.
- Don Francisco wished him to study at Letran, later changed his mind and sent him to Ateneo de Manila. For two reasons;
 - He was late for registration.
 - He was sickly and undersized for his age.
- The Jesuits opened the Ateneo to everyone without any racial or financial discrimination.

- Style of education practice by the Jesuits gave emphasis to rigid discipline and character building. Classes began and ended with prayers.
- He entered the institution of Ateneo De Manila and used the surname Rizal.
- Fr. Magin Fernando said he was late for registration but w/ the help of Manuel Xeres Burgos, nephew of Fr. Jose Burgos, he was able to enter.
- The school year 1871-1872, opened in June, Rizal like any other neophytes in a new school environment was filled of excitement and joy.
- Dressed like the others hemp-fabric trousers and striped cotton coat called “Rayadillo”, which was later adopted as the uniform of the revolution, went to school chapel to hear Mass and prayed fervently to God.
- His first professor in Ateneo was Father Jose Bech.
- In Jesuit colleges, two empires were established to stimulate the students, a Roman Empire which consist of the “Internos” or those who live inside Intramuros and a Carthaginian Empire which consist of the “Externos” or those who live outside Intramuros, for supremacy in the class.
- The two empires has its ranks namely, Emperor, Tribune, Decurion, Centurion and the Standard Bearer.
- He was awarded a saint's picture as his prize when he reached the rank of Emperor for a short span of one month.
- Later in his studies, his mother was released from prison and he was able to focus on his studies and study harder.
- He spent three pesos for Spanish lessons at Sta. Isabel College to improve his speaking ability of the Spanish language.
- “My First Inspiration.”; this poem was written by Rizal in Ateneo as an expression of good wishes on his mother's birthday.

MY FIRST INSPIRATION

Why falls so rich a spray
of fragrance from the bowers
of the balmy flowers
upon this festive day?

Why from woods and vales
do we hear sweet measures ringing
that seem to be the singing
of a choir of nightingales?

Why in the grass below
do birds start at the wind's noises,
unleashing their honeyed voices
as they hop from bough to bough?

Why should the spring that glows
its crystalline murmur be tuning
to the zephyr's mellow crooning
as among the flowers it flows?

Why seems to me more endearing,
more fair than on other days,
the dawn's enchanting face
among red clouds appearing?

The reason, dear mother, is
they feast your day of bloom:
the rose with its perfume,
the bird with its harmonies.

And the spring that rings with laughter
upon this joyful day
with its murmur seems to say:
"Live happily ever after!"

And from that spring in the grove
now turn to hear the first note
that from my lute I emote
to the impulse of my love.

- Father Francisco de Paula Sanchez which he described as "a great educator and scholar" was his favorite teacher while he was studying in Ateneo.
- "A la Juventud Filipina" (To the Filipino Youth) was written by Rizal when he was eighteen years old at the University of Santo Tomas.
- He joined this piece in a literary contest that was participated by Filipinos and Spanish mestizos. The board of judges who were composed of Spaniards were impressed by Rizal's poem and awarded the first prize to him.
- There are two reason why A la Juventud Filipina were considered superior;
 - It was a great poem in Spanish written by a Filipino, whose merit was recognized by Spanish literary authorities.
 - It expressed for the first time the nationalistic concept that the Filipinos and not the foreigners were the "fair hope of the Fatherland"

SA KABATAANG PILIPINO

Itaas ang iyong noong aliwalas
ngayon, Kabataan ng aking pangarap!
ang aking talino na tanging liwanag

ay pagitawin mo, Pag-asa ng Bukas!

Ikaw ay lumitaw, O Katalinuhan
magitang na diwang puno sa isipan
mga puso nami'y sa iyo'y naghihintay
at dalhin mo roon sa kaitaasan.

Bumaba kang taglay ang kagiliw-giliw
na mga silahis ng agham at sining
mga Kabataan, hayo na't lagutin
ang gapos ng iyong diwa at damdamin.

Masdan ang putong na lubhang makinang
sa gitna ng dilim ay matitigan
maalam na kamay, may dakilang alay
sa nagdurusa mong bayang minamahal.

Ikaw na may bagwis ng pakpak na nais
kagyat na lumipad sa tuktok ng langit
paghanapin mo ang malambing na tinig
doon sa Olimpo'y pawang nagsisikap.

Ikaw na ang himig ay lalong mairog
Tulad ni Pilomel na sa luha'y gamot
at mabisang lunas sa dusa't himuntok
ng puso at diwang sakbibi ng lungkot

Ikaw, na ang diwa'y makapangyarihan
matigas na bato'y mabibigyang-buhay
mapagbabago mo alaalang taglay
sa iyo'y nagiging walang kamatayan.

Ikaw, na may diwang inibig ni Apeles
sa wika inamo ni Pebong kay rikit
sa isang kaputol na lonang maliit
ginuhit ang ganda at kulay ng langit.

Humayo ka ngayon, papagningasin mo
ang alab ng iyong isip at talino
maganda mong ngala'y ikalat sa mundo
at ipagsigawan ang dangal ng tao.

Araw na dakila ng ligaya't galak
magsaya ka ngayon, mutyang Pilipinas
purihin ang bayang sa iyo'y lumingap
at siyang nag-akay sa mabuting palad.

- One day he carved the image of the Virgin Mary on a piece of Philippine hardwood batikuling with a pocket-knife.
- The Jesuit Friars were amazed by his skills. Father Leonard requested Rizal to carve for him the image of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.
- It was placed on the door of the dormitory of the Ateneo and remained for almost twenty years, which until now still placed in the present campus of Ateneo.

**ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE ATENEO DE MANILA TAKING UP
BATSILYER Y ARTES**

First Year in Ateneo 1872-1873

Arithmetic I	Sobresaliente
Latin I	Sobresaliente
Spanish I	Sobresaliente
Greek I	Sobresaliente

Second Year in Ateneo 1873-1874

Latin II	Sobresaliente
Spanish II	Sobresaliente
Greek II	Sobresaliente
Universal Geography	Sobresaliente

Third Year in Ateneo 1874-1875

Latin III	Sobresaliente
Spanish III	Sobresaliente
Greek III	Sobresaliente
Universal History	Sobresaliente
History of Spain and the Philippines	Sobresaliente
Arithmetic and Algebra	Sobresaliente

Fourth Year in Ateneo 1875-1876

Rhetoric and Poetry	Sobresaliente
French I	Sobresaliente
Geometry and Trigonometry	Sobresaliente

Fifth Year in Ateneo 1876-1877

Philosophy I	Sobresaliente
Mineralogy and Chemistry	Sobresaliente
Philosophy II	Sobresaliente
Physics	Sobresaliente
Botany & Zoology	Sobresaliente

FIRST LOVE

- The girl who captured his heart for the first time was the fourteen-year-old Segunda Katigbak who was a boarder at La Concordia College.
- She was the sister of Mariano Katigbak, Rizal's friend and also she was a close friend of Olympia, Rizal's sister. But Segunda was engaged to be married with Manuel Luz of Lipa.
- Personal affection happened in 1880, while boarding in the home of his uncle Antonio Rivera.
- Pepe fell in love with his beautiful daughter Leonora whom he described with beauty, light skin, almost white wavy hair, almost blond, small and gracious mouth; large, dark eyes shaded by long eyelashes, nose of correct profile.

STUDENT AT UST

- Rizal enrolled in the University of Sto. Tomas, taking the first course in Philosophy in April 1877. It was located in the site of Intramuros. He chose this course for two reasons;
 - His father liked it
 - He was still uncertain as to what career to pursue
- He sought the guidance of Fr. Pablo Ramon, Rector of Ateneo as to what course he will take with who recommended him to take up course in medicine.
- In 1878; he decided to shift to medicine and the decision was prompted to cure his mother's failing eyesight.
- Subsequently, he returned to Ateneo to take up surveying, and later received the title of "Perito Agrimensor".

**ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AT THE PONTIFICAL
UNIVERSITY OF STO. TOMAS****Records of Rizal in UST****Course of Theology and Law 1877-1879**

Cosmology

Sobresaliente

Metaphysics

Sobresaliente

Theodicy

Sobresaliente

History of Philosophy

Sobresaliente

Course of Medicine 1878-1879

Advanced Physics

Aprovechado (very good)

Advanced Chemistry

Sobresaliente

Advanced National History

Aprovechado

First Year of Medicine

General Anatomy and Histology	Bueno (good)
Descriptive Anatomy	Bueno
Exercises of Osteology and Dissection	Bueno

Second Year of Medicine 1879-1880

General Anatomy and Histology II	Bueno
Descriptive Anatomy	Bueno
Exercises of Dissection	Bueno
Physiology, Private and Public Hygiene	Bueno

Third Year of Medicine 1880-1881

General Pathology	Aprovado (passed)
Therapeutics, Medical Matters, and Arts Prescribing	Sobresaliente
Surgical Anatomy Operations	Bueno

Fourth Year of Medicine 1881-1882

Medical Pathology	Aprovechado
Surgical Pathology	Aprovechado
Obstetrics, Sicknes for Women and Children	Aprovechado
Siphilography	Aprovechado

- Jose courted a young woman named Miss L and as fair and seductive attractive eyes. But the identity of this Ms. L is still lost in our history.
- During his Sophomore year, while living in the boarding house owned by Dona Concha Leyva, he fell in love with Leonor Valenzuela, whom described by Pepe as a tall girl with regal bearing. Her pet name was Orang.
- In 1879, during his junior year, he lived in Casa Tomasina owned by his uncle, Antonio Rivera, who has a pretty daughter named Leonor. A student of La Concordia, Rizal described her as a frail, pretty girl tender as a budding flower with kindly, wistful eyes. Rizal called her “Taimis”
- Academic climate at University of Sto. Tomas was quite different from Ateneo.
- Most Dominican professors seemed hostile to him.
- Methods of instruction were traditional and in some cases repressive.
- In El Filibusterismo, Rizal described how some Dominican professors insulted Filipino students and mockingly called them Indios. University of Sto. Tomas, the oldest university in the Philippines and even older than Harvard University.
- During his stay in U.S.T., Rizal became a victim of Spanish officer’s brutality. As he recollected in his letter addressed to Blumentritt, he recalled the story that he was brutally slashed with the sword of the Guardia Civil when he failed to pay respect to the latter. He reported the incident to the Governor General but nothing had happened.

- Rizal also joined El Consejo de los Dioses (The Council of the Gods) in a literary contest that were participated by newspapermen, professors and other scholars, most of them were Spanish, to commemorate the 400th year Death Anniversary of Miguel de Cervantes who wrote Don Quixote. He won the first place and received a gold ring on which the bust of Cervantes was engraved.
- In 1880 he founded a secret organization named “Companions of Jehu” which led Filipino students against Spanish students in some street fight while he stayed in U.S.T.
- He left U.S.T. for the following reasons;
 - The Dominican professors were hostile to him.
 - The Filipino students were racially discriminated against by the Spaniards.
 - The method of instruction was obsolete and repressive.
- Because of these reasons, Rizal decided to go abroad to continue his studies. His brother Paciano, Saturnina, Lucia, Antonio Rivera and the Valenzuelas’ were the ones who know of Rizal’s decision.

DR. JOSE RIZAL’S FIRST TRIP TO EUROPE

LEFT FOR SPAIN

- The departure for Spain was kept utmost secrecy even to his parents and other sisters who were not informed about it until his ship has lifted its anchor.
- He left Calamba by caromata in May 1, 1882 and reached Manila after ten hours of travel.
- The travel passport was issued in the name of "Jose Mercado" was ready.
- His brother Paciano who gave him some money and Saturnina who also gave him a diamond ring were the one who accompanied him in the Port.
- Tears welled from his eyes and as the S.S. “Salvadora” sailed further away from Manila. He befriended its’ captain, Donato Lecha, a native of Asturias, Spain, whom he describe in his diary as “an affable man much more refined than his other countrymen and colleagues that I have met.”

SINGAPORE

- He took paper and pencil and made some sketches. His fellow-passengers were foreign travelers and Spanish traders, students and laborers retuning to Spain.
- He was fascinated by the beautiful island city of Singapore and associated it with the “Talim Island with the Susong Dalaga.”
- Rizal was so impressed by its progress, its clean and beautiful scenery.
- Rizal boarded the Djemnah, a French ship, which was bigger and better than the Salvadora which was sailing to Europe.

- Most of the passengers were French speaking nationals and the steamer made stop Point de Galle, Colombo, which he described “as a picturesque but lonely and quiet at the same time sad.” He also scribbled in his diary that Colombo is more beautiful, smart and elegant than Singapore and Manila.
- From Colombo, Ceylon, Djemnah crosses Suez Canal at which Rizal saw the barren coast of Africa which he called an “inhospitable land but famous.”
- June 12, 1882 the ship docked at the French harbor Marseilles where he disembarked. He stayed two and a half days in Marseilles where he visited the famous Chateau d’If, the setting of the famous novel “The Count of Monte Cristo” of Alexander Dumas, at which its’ hero Dantes was imprisoned.
- He took the train for Barcelona, arriving there on June 16, 1882.

BARCELONA

- Barcelona is a city of Cataluña, Spain’s second largest city. His impression of the city was quite where freedom and liberalism were enjoyed.
- He met some of his schoolmates at Ateneo who gave him a warm welcome.
- In Barcelona he wrote a nationalistic article “Love of Country” (Amor Patria), where he urged his compatriots to love their fatherland. It was his first literary piece (prose) written in a foreign land.
- He also wrote “Travels” (Los Viajes) and Review of Madrid (Revisa de Madrid), all were written for the Diariong Tagalog of Manila. He used his penname Laong Laan in writing these articles.

MADRID

- September 1882, Rizal transferred to the Spanish capital city of Madrid in order to continue his medical studies. He enrolled in two courses in Medicine and in Philosophy and Letters in the famous Universidad Central de Madrid.
- He also took up lessons in painting and sculpture at the Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando. He attended classes in French, German and English under private instructor and practiced fencing and shooting at the Hall of Arms of Sanz y Carbonell.
- Rizal also met with other Filipino students who formed the Spanish-Filipino Circle. He declaimed a poem entitled “Me Piden Versos” (They Ask me for Verses; his first poem written in foreign soil), which he wrote in the request of the members of Circulo Hispano-Filipino. The translation to English was written by Charles E. Derbyshire.
- Filipinos used to meet and gather at the home of Don Pablo Ortega y Rey, former Mayor of Manila during Governor Carlos Ma. de la Torre's regime. He fell in love with Don Pablo’s daughter, Consuelo Ortega y Perez to whom he dedicated a poem entitled “A la Señorita C.O. y P.”

- In 1883, Rizal visited Paris for the first time which he affectionately described as the “Costliest Capital in Europe.”
- Rizal joined Masonry that exposed him to liberal ideas and cultural influences postulating the maximum individual freedom of action.
- He joined the Masonry for two inferential reasons:
 - The abuse committed by friars against the Filipino people.
 - The possible help the Masons could extend as a protective shield to use in his fight against evil forces of the tyranny. Became a Master Mason in Lodge Solidaridad on November 15, 1890.

ADMIRATION FOR LUNA AND HIDALGO

- Because of financial crisis that Rizal’s family faced in Calamba, the arrival of his allowances become late that made his living in Spain difficult.
- In the year 1884 two Filipinos won the attention of the Spanish art establishment for their two entries in the National Exposition of Fine Arts in Madrid, where Juan Luna and Felix Resurrection Hidalgo won gold and silver medal respectively.
- Dish: soup, cold cuts, asparagus, fresh strawberries
- Luna's painting the Spolarium, was awarded first prize and a gold medal, while Hidalgo's Christian Virgin Exposed to the Populace earned a two silver medal.
- June 25, 1884, Rizal, made a short allusion to the Spanish friars in the Philippines as the enemies of progress, for they cannot comprehend the universality of genius. Because for Rizal, genius is universal that knows neither country nor boundary.
- Rafael Palma observed Rizal’s speech; Rizal launched a first attack that naturally produced alarm in the Philippines. The latter’s speech was novel and daring.
- Spain had been made to believe that the Philippines were happy.
- Rizal also got involved in the student demonstration that were participated by students, foreign and Spaniards who support the belief of Prof. Miguel Morayta of the freedom of science and the teachers that contradict with the views of Catholic bishops.
- Rizal finished the two courses in Medicine and in Philosophy and Letters. Rizal defended his Thesis for a Philosophy and Letters graduated from the Central University of Madrid. The grade was “Excellent” (Sobresaliente).
- A Licentiate in medicine was awarded to Rizal which enables him to practice the medical profession, but because of his failure to submit his thesis, the diploma for Doctor of Medicine was not conferred to him by Universidad Central de Madrid. He did not bother to secure his Doctor of Medicine because it is good only for teaching purposes.

ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AT UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL DE MADRID

Fifth Year 1882-1883 (Medicine)

Medical Clinic I	Bueno
Surgical Clinic I	Bueno
Obstetrical Clinic	Aprovado
Legal Medicine	Sobresaliente

Sixth Year 1883-1884

Medical Clinic II	Bueno
Surgical Clinic II	Aprovechado

Licentiate in Medicine with the rating fair

History of Medical Science	Aprovado
Surgical Analysis	Bueno
Normal Histology	Sobresaliente

Doctor of Medicine (not awarded)

Philosophy and Letters 1882-1883

Universal History I	Aprovechado
General Literature I	Sobresaliente

1883-1884

Universal History II	Sobresaliente
Greek and Latin Literature	Sobresaliente
Greek I	Sobresaliente

1884-1885

Spanish Language	Sobresaliente
Arabic Language	Sobresaliente

PARIS TO BERLIN, 1885-1887

- Rizal went to Paris and Germany to specialize in ophthalmology, serving as an assistant to some known scientist, ophthalmologist and famous oculists of Europe and also contributed his travels and observations of European life.
- He visited Berlin, capital of the newly unified Germany.
- He befriended several top German scientists such as Dr. Feodor Jagor, Dr. Adolph B. Meyer, Dr. Hans Meyer, and Dr. Rudolf Virchow.
- He decided to go to Paris in order to acquire more knowledge in ophthalmology.
- He visited his friend Maximo Viola, a medical student and a member of a rich family of San Miguel, Bulacan.

- He befriended Senor Eusebio Corominas, editor of the newspaper La Publicidad. And he made a crayon sketch of Don Miguel Morayta, the owner of La Publicidad and a statesman.
- He worked as an assistant to Dr. Louis de Weckert (1852-1906), a leading French Ophthalmologist.
- He also visited the home of the Pardo de Taveras (Trinidad, Felix, and Paz) and the studio of his Ilokano friend, Juan Luna, Paz Pardo de Tavera later became the wife of Juan Luna, at which he posed as Sikatuna in the painting, “The Blood Compact” and an Egyptian priest in the “Death of Cleopatra”, both of which are painting of Juan Luna.

HEIDELBURG

- February 3, 1886, he arrived in Heidelberg, historic city in Germany famous for its old university and romantic surroundings.
- He lived in a boarding house with German law students.
- He was good chess player so that they recommended him to be a member of the Chess Players Club.
- He worked and studied under Dr. Otto Becker, great German authority on ophthalmology and strolling along the cool banks of the Neckar River.

TO THE FLOWERS OF HEIDELBERG

Go to my country, go, O foreign flowers,
sown by the traveller along the road,
and under that blue heaven
that watches over my loved ones,
recount the devotion
the pilgrim nurses for his native sod!
Go and say that when dawn
opened your chalices for the first time
beside the icy Neckar,
you saw him silent beside you,
thinking of her constant vernal clime.
Say that when dawn
which steals your aroma
was whispering playful love songs to your young
sweet petals, he, too, murmured
canticles of love in his native tongue;
that in the morning when the sun first traces
the topmost peak of Koenigsstul in gold
and with a mild warmth raises
to life again the valley, the glade, the forest,
he hails that sun, still in its dawning,

that in his country in full zenith blazes.

And tell of that day
when he collected you along the way
among the ruins of a feudal castle,
on the banks of the Neckar, or in a forest nook.
Recount the words he said
as, with great care,
between the pages of a worn-out book
he pressed the flexible petals that he took.

Carry, carry, O flowers,
my love to my loved ones,
peace to my country and its fecund loam,
faith to its men and virtue to its women,
health to the gracious beings
that dwell within the sacred paternal home.

When you reach that shore,
deposit the kiss I gave you
on the wings of the wind above
that with the wind it may rove
and I may kiss all that I worship, honor and love!

But O you will arrive there, flowers,
and you will keep perhaps your vivid hues;
but far from your native heroic earth
to which you owe your life and worth,
your fragrances you will lose!
For fragrance is a spirit that never can forsake
and never forgets the sky that saw its birth.

- Dr. Rizal wrote the poem, “To the Flowers of Heidelberg” that showed how Rizal misses his hometown, Calamba, and inviting the flowers of Heidelberg to come to his mother country.
- Rizal also lived with a Lutheran minister, Pastor Karl Ullmer, who became a good friend and admirer of him, his stay with the Ullmers’ improved his skill in speaking the German Language.

FIRST LETTER TO BLUMENTRITT

- Ferdinand Blumentritt, Director of Ateneo of Leitmeritz, Austria, an Austiran Ethnologist who was interested in learning the languages in the Philippines.
- Rizal sent the book to Dr. Blumentritt, which he mentions entitled Arithmetica (Arithmetic) and was published in two languages – Spanish and Tagalog-by the University of Santo Tomas Press in 1868.
- By then Rizal and Ferdinand Blumentritt became friends.

LEIPZIG

- After witnessing the 500th year founding anniversary of the Heidelberg University, Rizal attended some lectures at University of Leipzig of history and psychology. He also befriended Professor Friedrich Ratzel, a famous German historian and Dr. Hans Meyer, famous German Anthropologist.
- He stayed in Leipzig from August 14 to October 29, 1886 and Translated Schiller's "William Tell" from German to Tagalog. (Champion of Swiss Independence).
- He also translated Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales into Tagalog language for his nephews and nieces.
- He met Dr. Adolph B. Meyer, Director of the Anthropological and Ethnological Museum while living in Dresden.
- In Berlin, Dr. Rizal met Dr. Feodor Jagor a German – Traveler and author of Travels in the Philippines. Where he foretold the downfall of Spanish rule in the Philippines and the coming of America to Philippine shores.
- Dr. Rudolf Virchow and his son Dr. Hans Virchow invited Rizal to give a lecture on the Tagalog Language in Anthropological Society of Berlin, he wrote an article entitle "Tagalische Verkunst" (Tagalog Metrical Art) as a response to Dr. Virchow's invitation.
- He also joined Anthropological, Ethnological and Geographical Society of Berlin, which shows that Dr. Rizal's scientific skills were acknowledge by the Europeans.

BERLIN

- Dr. Rizal lived in this famous capital of unified Germany for five reasons:
 - To gain further knowledge of ophthalmology
 - To further his studies of sciences and languages
 - To observe the economic and political conditions of the German nation
 - To associate with famous German scientists and scholars.
 - To finish his novel Noli Me Tangere
- He met Dr. W. Joest, noted German geographer and worked as an assistant in the clinic of Dr. Karl Ernest Schweigger a famous German ophthalmologist.
- At night he attended lectures in the University of Berlin. He also developed his skills in speaking the French Language under Madame Lucie Cerdole.
- He made sketches of the things that he saw and also enjoyed promenading along Unter den Linden, the most popular boulevard of Berlin.
- He wrote letters while he was in Germany that was addressed to his sister, Trinidad March 11, 1886 about his high regard and admiration of the German

womanhood and gave an advice to his sister, Trinidad, to strive and not to allow her to be conquered by indolence because it costs so little to cast it off

- He also observe in the German culture that when a man attends a social function and there is nobody to introduce him to the other guests, he bows his head to the guests, introduce himself and shakes the hands of everyone in the room, which he depicted as a manner done by Crisostomo Ibarra in his novel *Noli me Tangere*. Because according to the German code of etiquette, it is bad manner for a guest to remain aloof, and wait for his host or hostess to make proper introductions.

NOLI ME TANGERE 1887

- Early hours of dawn he finished the novel on February 21, 1887 the *Noli Me Tangere*, his first novel.
- Upon reading of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, which portrays the brutalities of American slave-owners and the pathetic conditions of the unfortunate Negro slaves, he was inspired to write a novel depicting the abuse and tyranny of the Spaniards towards the Indios.
- In a reunion of Filipinos at the Paterno residence in Madrid on January 2, 1884, Rizal proposed the writing of a novel about the Philippines by a group of Filipinos. Which approved by Pedro, Maximino, Antonio, (Paterno) Graciano Lopez Jaena, Evaristo Aguirre, Eduardo de Lete, Julio Lorente, Valentin Ventura, and Valentin Diaz, who were present during that meeting.
- But his plan didn't materialize because all of his companions didn't write anything, which is supposed to cover many aspects in the Filipino culture. His companions only want to write about women who waste their time gambling and flirting with Spanish women. Rizal was still determine to finish this novel and wrote it alone.

WRITING OF THE "NOLI ME TANGERE"

- At the end of 1884, Rizal began writing the novel in Madrid and finished about one-half of it.
- He had finished one-half of the second half while sojourning in Paris, and finishing the final fourth in his travel to Germany.
- In one of his letter to his friend Fernando Canon, Rizal did not believe that the *Noli Me Tangere* would ever be published in Berlin because of the misery, hunger and poverty he's experiencing.
- Telegram from Barcelona was sent by Dr. Maximo Viola informing Rizal of his coming visit to Berlin. Viola, a scion of a rich family of San Miguel, Bulacan, lend him the money for the publication of the novel. The man who saved the "*Noli*." Indeed, Viola was a Godsend.

- The first edition of the Noli was printed in Berlin in 1887. To save printing expenses, Dr. Rizal deleted the chapter “Si Elias at Salome” in the final manuscript.
- Noli me Tangere went out from Berliner-Buchdruckerei-Aktion-Gesellschaft, a printing press that charged the printing of Noli for 300 pesos for 2,000 copies that was paid by the money Viola lent to Rizal.
- The title Noli Me Tangere is a Latin phrase which means “Touch Me Not.”
- In a letter to Felix R. Hidalgo that the title of Noli was taken from the Bible in the book of St. Luke, although Rizal mistakably told him that it was get from the book of St. John.
- Rizal gave the galley proofs, a complimentary copy of Noli me Tangere and a pen he used in writing it to Maximo Viola as a token of appreciation at which he scribbled the following note: “To my dear friend, Maximo Viola, the first to read and appreciate my work – Jose Rizal.”
- During his stay in Berlin, Dr. Rizal was suspected as a French spy because of his fluency in speaking the French language.
- Rizal presented himself to the German authority stating that he was a Filipino Ethnologist and Physician and need to travel around German villages in order to observe its culture.
- Rizal also impressed the German authority by speaking the German language fluently.
- Dedication of Noli Me Tangere runs as follows:
 - Recorded in the history of human sufferings is a cancer so malignant a character and awakens in it the sharpest pains.
 - Desiring thy welfare which is our own, and seeking the best treatments.
 - I will do with thee what the ancients with their sick exposing them who came to invoke the Divinity might offer them a remedy.
 - The novel Noli Me Tangere contains 63 chapters and an epilogue.
- The following are the important characters of Noli me Tangere
 - Crisostomo Ibarra – a young and rich Filipino and son of Don Rafael Ibarra.
 - Don Rafael Ibarra - a friend of Capitan Tiago.
 - Father Damaso – Franciscan Friar of San Diego Calamba.
 - Maria Clara – daughter of Capitan Tiago but real daughter of Padre Damaso.
 - Father Salvi – Franciscan priest of San Diego.
 - Tasio – The lunatic.
 - Elias – the rebel.
 - Dona Victorina - a superior Filipino that looked down on the natives.
 - Dona Consolacion – the vulgar mistress of the alferez.



Basilio – boy weeping over his mother’s body.

- The Noli Me Tangere is a true story of the Philippine conditions during the last decades of Spanish rule.
- The places, the characters, and situations really existed. Characters -Ibarra, Maria Clara, Elias, Tasio, Capitan Tiago, Padre Damaso, Padre Salvi, etc.
- Maria Clara was Leonor Rivera, became unfaithful and married to an Englishmen.
- Ibarra and Elias represented Rizal himself; Tasio the Sage was his elder brother, Paciano.
- Padre Salvi was identified by Rizalists as Padre Antonio Piernavieja, the hated Augustinian friar in Cavite who was killed by our patriots during the Revolution.
- Capitan Tiago was Capitan Hilario Sunico of San Nicolas
- Dona Victorina was Dona Agustina Medel. The two brothers Basilio and Crispin were the Crisostomo brothers of Hagonoy.
- Padre Damaso was typical of a domineering friar during the days of Rizal, who was arrogant, supercilious, and anti-Filipino.
- Copies of the Noli were sent to Blumentritt, Regidor, Hidalgo, Mariano Ponce, Graciano Lopez Jaena and others.
- More copies were crated and sent to Barcelona, Madrid, and Hong Kong to be smuggled into the Philippines. “First of all,” wrote Blumentritt “accept my cordial congratulations for your beautiful novel.”
- The Germans say it has been written with the blood of the heart and so the heart also speaks.

TOURING EUROPE

PRAGUE AND FIRST MEETING WITH BLUMENTRITT

- Rizal and Viola wept to Prague a historic city and the capital of Czechoslovakia on the Moldau River.
- Rizal and viola took a train bound to Leitmeritz, Bohemia at which they met Dr. Blumentritt that help them to get a room at Hotel Kreb. For the first time the two great scholars that corresponded thru numerous letters finally met.
- Blumentritt gave the two Filipino doctors letters of recommendation to Dr. Willkomm, Professor of Natural History in the University of Prague.
- Visited the tomb of Nicolas Copernicus, the famous Polish astronomer and the famous and widely celebrated cave where San Juan Nepomuceno, the Catholic saint and martyr was incarcerated and at the bridge where the saint was tossed.

VIENNA

- Rizal and Viola arrived in the City of Vienna capital of Austria-Hungary.

- This city is famous in songs and beautiful stories and they lodged at Hotel Metropole. And they traveled along the famous and romantic Danube River.

LINTZ

- Salzburg, a city in West Austria and the birthplace of Mozart they arrived at this beautiful city of Munich on May 27, 1887
- Munich beer in the famous beer gardens of that city and the Munich Cathedral that was the largest and tallest in all Germany.
- He saw the horrible torture machines used by authorities in investigating cases on political or religious nature rights.
- Visited a factory whose biggest industry is the fabrication of beautiful dolls.
- Crossed the Swiss border, making brief stops successively at Schaffhausen, Basle, Bern, and Geneva.

ROME

- Capital of Italy, the “Eternal City”, ancient capital of the Roman Empire, site of the Vatican City and seat of the authority of the Roman Catholic.
- St. Peter's Dome by Michelangelo and Giacomo dela Porta and St. Peter's Basilica. Was the first known Christian church dedicated in 326 A.D. by Emperor Constantine, an example of the Renaissance architecture.
- While touring Europe, Rizal and Viola witnessed the Exposition of the Philippines that was held in Madrid, Spain. And Rizal felt an outrage for the degradation and racism that was experienced by the Igorots that was exhibited in the exposition that some of whom experienced mockery and died
- In his letter to Blumentritt, Rizal expressed that he favor exposition but an industrial exposition and not an exposition of human beings that seems to become odd for others.
- Dr. Rizal took advantage of attending the fiesta of St. Peter and St. Paul, visited the tomb of San Juan de Letran, San Clemente, the Roman Forum, the Capitoleum.
- The Coliseum, the Catacombs, the Palatinum, the Amphitheatre and other remarkable tourists' spots and memories of Rome.
- After his sojourn in Rome, Dr. Rizal decided to return to the Philippines and informed his father of his homecoming.

RIZAL'S FIRST HOMECOMING

RETURN TO CALAMBA

- Dr. Rizal decided to go home because of the following reasons;

- To operate his mother's eyes.
- To serve his people who had long been oppressed by Spanish tyrants.
- To find out for him how the Noli and his other writings were affecting Filipinos and Spaniards in the Philippines.
- To inquire why Leonor Rivera remained silent.
- Dr. Rizal headed for Marseilles by train on July 3, 1887.
- Dr. Rizal boarded Djemnah, the same ship that brought him to Europe five years ago.
- At Saigon on July 30, he transferred to the S.S. Haiphong and reached Manila on August 2, 1887
- He went to Calamba in the bosom of his beloved family.
- He opened a medical clinic at Calamba and his first patient was his mother.
- Often called Doctor Uliman because he was mistaken a German, and his professional fees were reasonable.
- He earned 900 pesos from his service as a physician and gave free services to the poor. He also earned a total of 5000 pesos by February of 1888
- He also opened a gymnasium for the young men in Calamba and introduced various European sports.
- His sister Olympia died of complications from child birth.
- Jose Rizal failed to see Leonor Rivera because its parents forbade him to see her for the reason that Leonor's mother didn't want him to be her son-in-law.
- Copies of Noli Me Tangere arrived in the country before he came back from Europe. A few weeks after his arrival, a storm broke over Noli that he received a letter from Governor-General Emilio Terrero to come to Malacañan

TO MALACAÑAN

- Noli Me Tangere caused much uproar among the government authorities.
- Governor Terrero informed him of the charges against him because of Noli, he explained that he just exposed the truth and nothing subversive indicated in his novel. Impressed by his defense, Terrero saw nothing wrong in the novel.
- Governor Terrero asked for the copy of Noli for him to read it but Rizal doesn't have any in his possession, but promised to secure one for the governor general.
- Rizal went to Ateneo to ask if his Jesuits professors still have the copy of Noli he sent them, but they wouldn't want to part with it.
- Padre Federico Faura stated that everything in Noli was truth but also said that Rizal may lose his head for it.
- The Governor-General who was a liberal minded was aware that Rizal might be in danger and the friars were very powerful, assigned a personal bodyguard to protect Rizal's stay in the Philippines.

- The bodyguard was Don Jose Taviel de Andrade, a Lieutenant of the Civil Guard, of a noble family.

POWERFUL ENEMIES

- Copy of the much-talked about Noli was sent by Fr. Pedro Payo, Archbishop of Manila to father Rector Gregorio Echavarria of the University of Santo Tomas for examination.
- The committee that was asked to examine the Noli found it as “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.”
- Governor Emilio Terrero was dissatisfied with the report of the Dominicans sent the novel to the Permanent Commission of Censorship.
- The report of the commission was drafted by Fr. Salvador Font, Cura of Tondo. They also found the contents of this novel as subversive ideas against the Church and Spain.
- They recommended that importation, reproduction and circulation of these books be prohibited in the Philippine Islands.
- Banning of the Noli only served to make it more popular because everybody would like to have a copy and read it.

ATTACK AND DEFENSE FOR NOLI

- Fr. Jose Rodriguez published a series of pamphlets entitled “Cuestiones de Sumo Interes” (Questions of Supreme Interest) to blast Noli and other anti-church and anti-Spanish writings. He also published his pamphlet entitled, “Caingat Cayo”, which gave a stern warning to those who want to read Noli.
- Marcelo H. Del Pilar also wrote a pamphlet in defense of the Noli and made it like the one written by Fr. Jose Rodriguez entitled “Caingat Cayo” so that it can be distributed along with the original pamphlet written by Fr. Rodriguez.
- Fr. Vicente Garcia under the penname of Justo Desiderio Magalang wrote a defense of the Noli and against Fr. Jose Rodriguez, which was published in Singapore. The following were his arguments;
 - Rizal was not an ignorant man because he was a graduate of Spanish Universities and a recipient of scholastics honours.
 - Rizal does not attack the Church and Spain; instead he is attacking bad Spanish officials and bad and corrupt friars.
 - Fr. Rodriguez claimed that those who read Noli commit mortal sin; therefore Fr. Rodriguez commits mortal sin since he had already read Noli.
 - Rizal also defended Noli against the Spanish scholars and politicians that attack it.

CALAMBA AGRARIAN PROBLEM

- The Chief Executive ordered a government investigation of the friar estates to look into the sources of the agrarian problem in Calamba.
- Calamba Hacienda owned by the Dominican Order.
- The tenants of Calamba listed their legitimate grievances against the hacienda management and sought the help of Rizal.
- The Dominicans did not contribute a single centavo in the town fiesta.
- Findings which were submitted to the government for appropriate action were as follows:
 - The hacienda comprised not only the lands around Calamba, but the town of Calamba.
 - The Dominican Order continually increased of the rentals paid by the tenants.
 - The hacienda owner never contributed a single centavo for the celebration of the town fiesta, for the education and improvement of agriculture.
 - Tenants spent much labor in clearing the lands were dispossessed of said lands for flimsy reasons.
 - High rates of interest were charged the tenants for delayed payment of rentals.
- Because of the increasing threat against Rizal, Governor Terrero advised him to leave the country in order to escape the fury of the friars' wrath.

DR. JOSE RIZAL'S SECOND TRIP TO EUROPE

SECOND TRIP

- Rizal was compelled to leave Calamba because his stay might expose his family and friends to danger.
- He was advised by Governor-General Terrero to leave the Philippines for his own good.
- Rizal leaves the country for the second time because of the following reasons;
 - His presence in Calamba was jeopardizing the safety and happiness of his family and friends.
 - He could fight better his enemies and serve his country's cause with greater efficacy by writing in foreign countries.
- In September, 1887, he wrote his bosom friend, Blumentritt and told him that he was decided to leave the country and return to Europe.
- February 3, 1888. He sailed for Hong Kong, which Rizal described as "small but very clean on board the Zafiro for two weeks.

- His plan was to return to Europe via Hong Kong, Macao, Japan and the U.S.
- He met by Jose Maria Basa and other exiles in Hong Kong in 1872.
- He spent much of his stay there with Basa, who accompanied him on a visit to Macao.
- A former secretary of Gov. Terrero I the person of Jose Sainz de Varanda secretly observed Rizal's movement in Hong Kong and was believed to be commissioned by the Spanish authorities to spy on Rizal.
- Rizal boarded a small steamer Kiu-Kiang bound to Macao which described by Rizal as a small, low and gloomy city. There are many junks, sampans and a few steamers.
- He studied Chinese way of life their customs and traditions, language and theatre arts.
- Experiences that were written by Rizal:
 - The Chinese New Year was very noisy because of the continuous explosions of firecrackers on the streets.
 - Chinese theatres are usually boisterous because of different percussion instruments used by the participants.
 - The Lauriat party, wherein the guests were served variety of dishes, such as century eggs, shark fins, white Peking ducks, chicken fried and with vinegar, roasted pigs, fish, shrimps, tea and dried fruits.
 - The Dominican Order was the richest religious order in Hong Kong, had millions of dollars deposited in various banks.
 - Hong Kong grave yards for Catholics, Protestants and Muslims are well-kept.
- He left Hong Kong on February 22, 1888 and boarded the S.S. Oceania, an American steamer bound for Japan.

JAPAN

- Rizal arrived at Yokohama on February 28, 1888 and stayed at Grand Hotel.
- He learned Japanese, and dedicated himself to the study of the Japanese theatre, art and language. He was much impressed by the city of Tokyo.
- Rizal was invited by Juan Perez Caballero, secretary of the Spanish Legation in Japan to live in the Spanish Legation. he accepted it because of two reasons;
 - He could economize his living expenses by staying at the legation.
 - He had nothing to hide from the prying eyes of the Spanish authorities.
- Tokyo is bigger than Paris vast walls are built in cyclopean character and the streets are wide and well-lighted.
- Things which impressed him most about Japan were:

- The beauty of its plants and flowers are found along the streets, mountains covered by snow during the winter season, the Sakura (Cherry Blossoms) on its peak.
 - The Japanese has great fondness for gardens.
 - The Japanese women in Kimono are simple but gracious.
 - Seeing a guest's needs is an important part of serving as host.
 - Even on simplest occasion, a gift is customarily taken along and presented as an expression of the giver's respect and good will.
 - Form of greeting as a sign of politeness is to bow.
 - There are few thieves in Japan. The houses remained open day and night and other valuable articles on the table without being lost.
 - There were few beggars and are rarely seen in the city.
 - The houses were very clean, have plenty of fresh air and sunlight and multi-functional.
 - The Japanese are happy; fights are not seen in the streets and the people are very industrious.
- Rizal learned the Japanese language and studied kabuki the Japanese drama, and Judo, Japanese art of self-defense
 - Rizal didn't like the Japanese Rickshaw, a cart drawn by a man instead of a horse.
 - He met a Japanese woman, daughter of Usui-San an owner of the big supermarket in Yokohama.

INTERLUDE WITH O-SEI-SAN

- The romance between Rizal and a Japanese lady named Seiko Usui started in early spring of March, 1888.
- At the counter, Rizal had asked the lady (O-Sei-San) whether she knew English.
- This was the beginning of his frequent visits to the department store.
- Her name was Seiko Usui and her friends called her O-Sei-San, her pet name.
- He was attracted by her beauty, simplicity, charm and intelligence.
- Sei-San loved Rizal and her love was reciprocated by Rizal's sincere affection.
- They spent memorable and happy days by visiting magnificent temples, shrines, pagodas, castles, and other beautiful and historical spots.
- He walked along the parks with hands firmly clasped while they shared their experiences.
- O-Sei-San -Sayonara, *"Sayonara! I have spent a lovely golden month. I do not know if I can have another one like that in all my life. No woman, like you, has ever loved me. No woman, like you has sacrificed for me. Like the flower of the cherry blossoms that falls from the stem fresh and whole without falling leaves or without withering with poetry still despite its fall thus you feel. Neither have you*

lost your purity nor have the delicate petals of your innocence faded -Sayonara! Sayonara!"

- April 13, 1888 Rizal left Yokohama on an English steamer the Belgic.
- At Belgic he met Tetcho Suehiro, he was a journalist and a fighter for freedom, he and Rizal became friends for they share the same agony and experiences in life that they need to flee from their own country.
- After their meeting at the ship several years later, Suehiro wrote and published a political novel the "Nankai-no-Daiharan" (Storm over the Southern Sea) similar to Noli Me Tangere and "O-unabara" (The Big Ocean) Similar to El Filibusterismo.
- The Belgic reached San Francisco, U.S.A on April 28, 1888. Discovered that the ship was placed under quarantine for cholera epidemic but in reality, because of racial prejudice and was carrying 643 Chinese coolies unskilled laborers.
- All first-class passengers, including Rizal, were allowed to land; however, the Chinese and Japanese passengers remained on board for a longer quarantine period.
- He stayed at Palace Hotel, a first class hotel in the city and paid \$4 a day with bath and everything.
- He saw the Golden Gate Bridge, a marvel of engineering and one of the most beautiful structures of its kind in U.S.A.
- Left San Francisco for Oakland on board a ferry and a train from 7 days trip.
- Interesting and exciting travel observations:
 - Wide deserts without plants or trees.
 - The mountains at a distance are covered, with snow.
 - The bank at Salt Lake beautiful than other things.
 - There are mountains in the middle of the lake like islands of Talim in Laguna de Bay.
 - Chicago, there is every cigar store has an Indian figure.
 - The Niagara, the most splendid falls.

RIZAL IN NEW YORK

- He stayed in New York which he then called the "big town".
- He visited the monument of George Washington, a magnificent memorial to a great American.
- May 16, 1888, he left New York for Liverpool, a seaport in Southwestern Lancashire England.
- He boarded City of Rome, the second biggest boat in the whole world, they say.
- Rizal gazed the Brooklyn Bridge and the huge and majestic Statue of Liberty on Bedloe Island and arrived at Liverpool, England on May 24, 1888.
- Impressions of Rizal for America Good impressions include the following:

- Tremendous material progress of the country as evidenced in the big cities with tall skyscrapers.
- Flourishing manufacturing industries, scientific methods of farming and other fields of agriculture.
- The producing electric power, good communication and transportation facilities, Network.
- The high standard of living, the natural beauties of the land and its mineral deposits; better health and medical care, advanced methods of education etc.
- Negative Impressions for America:
 - There is no true civil liberty.
 - In some states, the Negro cannot marry a white woman, or a white man.
 - They truly say, American offers a fatherland for the poor who and wish to work.
 - “America,” answered Rizal, “is the land par excellence” of freedom but only for the whites.

RIZAL IN LONDON

- Rizal arrived in Liverpool (a big and beautiful city as he recalled to his family), England on May 24, 1888 Liverpool was a port city.
- He chose London as his second home because of three reasons;
 - To improve his knowledge of the English Language
 - To study and annotate Morga’s “Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas”, a rare book that can be found in the British Museum
 - London was a safe place for him to carry his fight against the Spanish tyranny.
- He did his researches on Philippine History write articles for the La Solidaridad in defense of the Filipino people.
- Dr. Antonio Ma. Regidor, exile of 1872 and a practicing lawyer in London invited Rizal.
- He found a boarding house in Primrose Hill own by the Beckett family, at which Gertrude (Gettie) became his lover.
- Dr. Reinhold Rost, the librarian of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs knows Rizal, the authority on Malayan languages and customs. Labeled him as “a pearl of a man” (una perla de hombre) meaning a very rare type of person.
- Reading and analyzing Dr. Antonio de Morga's Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas; a rare book in Philippine history. The Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas, in Dr. Rizal's opinion was the best in studying the early regime of Spanish colonial rule.
- The Annotation of Dr. de Morga's book and his other writings in London included the following:

- Articles for La Solidaridad, the Propaganda newspaper.
- La Vision Del Fray Rodriguez was published in 1889 in Barcelona, Spain under the penname Dimasalang a satire style which served as his answer to Fray Rodriguez attacks on Noli Me Tangere. In this pamphlet, Rizal exhibited two things;
 - ✓ His profound knowledge of religion
 - ✓ His biting satire
- Letter to the Young Women of Malolos published in February 1889, in Tagalog as requested by M. H. Del Pilar, to honor the brave young ladies of Malolos. The opposition of Fr. Felipe Garcia, the Spanish parish priest in Malolos to established a school where they could study and learn the Spanish language prompted Rizal to write this letter.
- In Dr. Reinhold Rost's "Trubner's Records", Rizal wrote two articles, "The Specimens of Tagal Folklore" which consisted of Filipino proverbs and puzzles and;
 - Two eastern fables which compared the Filipino fable "The Monkey and the Turtle" with the Japanese fable "The Monkey and the Crab."
- Rizal has received various news from his family and friends from the Philippines.
- They reported to him many injustices suffered by the Filipinos and his family in the hands of the cruel Spanish authorities.
- He left London to gather more materials for his historical researches at the National Library of France and to visit his friends.
- Rizal left London before Christmas and went to Barcelona and Madrid to survey the political situation with regards to the agitation for Philippine reform.
- He went back to London on Christmas Eve to continue his work in annotating Morga's book.
- He received a book entitled "*The Life and Adventures of Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist.*" From his landlady Madam Becket.
- He communicated the progress of the Propaganda Movement in its quest for reforms, with the two Propaganda Movement leaders, Marcelo H. Del Pilar and Mariano Ponce.
- In February 1889, Rizal received news that Graciano Lopez Jaena founded the La Solidaridad became the Propaganda Movement's means of disseminating news.
- Rizal immediately congratulated Lopez Jaena and his associates.
- The use of his names Dimasalang and Laong Laan contributed many articles to help fight for reforms.
- The following are the aims of La Solidaridad as the organ of the Propaganda Movement;
 - To work peacefully for political and social reforms

- To portray the deplorable conditions of the Philippines so that Spain may remedy them.
- To oppose the evil forces of reaction and medievalism
- To advocate liberal ideas and progress
- To champion the legitimate aspirations of the Filipino people to life, democracy and happiness.
- Rizal's first article in *La Solidaridad* was *Los Agricultores Filipinos* (The Filipino Farmers) which depicted the deplorable conditions of the Philippines that caused the backwardness of the country.
- Rizal carved several sculptural works like;
 - The Triumph of Death over Life
 - The Triumph of Science over Death
 - The Becket Sisters.
- His romantic liaison with Gertrude Beckett was getting to be a more serious relationship. Because of his realization that he had a mission to fulfill in his life, Rizal suppressed his love for Gertrude and decided to leave London in mid-March 1889.

PARIS (1889 -1890)

- Rizal noticed that Parisian life was different from the life he experienced in London.
- The city was bursting with merriment of exciting events and unending social gathering and the cost of living was also very high.
- He stayed in the house of his Filipino friend Valentin Ventura. But later on transferred from one hotel or boarding house to another and settled in a small room with two other Filipino friends.
- One of whom was Justo Trinidad a former gobernadorcillo in Manila, who sought refuge in Paris in order to escape the Spanish tyrannical rule.
- He spend long hours at the Bibliotheque Nationale or the National Library in Paris, reviewing historical annotations on Morga's *Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas*.
- He continued his study of the French language which was enabled him to perfect during his 10 months stay.
- Rizal became the baptismal godfather of Juan Luna's daughter "Maria de la Paz Blanca Laureana Herminigilda Juana Luna y Pardo de Tavera."
- Rizal gazed the Paris Exposition of 1889 at which the greatest attraction was the exposition of Eiffel Tower.
- In this exposition, Rizal accomplished the founding of Kidlat Club, a social club that brought together the young Filipinos in Paris, but was temporary in nature because it lasted during the exposition only.

- Kidlat Club was replaced by “Indios Bravos” a movement also founded by Rizal during the Paris Universal Exposition to show that Filipinos are proud to be called “Indios” revising the concept of the Spaniards that we are ignorant and indolent race.
- Rizal also founded Sociedad “R.D.L.M” (Sociedad Redencion de los Malayos) during the Paris Universal Exposition that has an aim for the propagation of all useful knowledge in the Philippines.
- Rizal’s outstanding achievement in Paris was the publication of his annotated edition of the Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas, which was printed at Garnier Freres, with the prologue written by Blumentritt. Who censured Rizal for the two errors he had committed in writing the annotation.
 - He commits the error of many historians in appraising the events of the past in the lights of present standards.
 - His attacks on the Church were unfair and unjustified.
- Rizal published his article “Filipina Dentro de Cien Años”, an article at which he predicted that the Philippines will be colonized by America and Japan after Spanish Regime. It was published in La Solidaridad.

“FILIPINA DENTRO DE CIEN AÑOS”

“The Philippines a Century Hence” is an essay written by Philippine national hero Jose Rizal to forecast the future of the country within a hundred years. Rizal felt that it was time to remind Spain that the circumstances that ushered in the French Revolution could have a telling effect for her in the Philippines.

This essay, published in La Solidaridad starts by analyzing the various causes of the miseries suffered by the Filipino people:

Spain’s implementation of her military policies – because of such laws, the Philippine population decreased dramatically. Poverty became more rampant than ever, and farmlands were left to wither. The family as a unit of society was neglected, and overall, every aspect of the life of the Filipino was retarded.

Deterioration and disappearance of Filipino indigenous culture – when Spain came with the sword and the cross, it began the gradual destruction of the native Philippine culture. Because of this, the Filipinos started losing confidence in their past and their heritage, became doubtful of their present lifestyle, and eventually lost hope in the future and the preservation of their race.

Passivity and submissiveness to the Spanish colonizers – one of the most powerful forces that influenced a culture of silence among the natives were the Spanish friars. Because of the use of force, the Filipinos learned to submit themselves to the will of the foreigners.

The question then arises as to what had awakened the hearts and opened the minds of the Filipino people with regards to their plight. Eventually, the natives realized that such oppression in their society by foreign colonizers must no longer be tolerated.

One question Rizal raises in this essay is whether or not Spain can indeed prevent the progress of the Philippines:

Keeping the people uneducated and ignorant had failed. National consciousness had still awakened, and great Filipino minds still emerged from the rubble.

Keeping the people impoverished also came to no avail. On the contrary, living a life of eternal destitution had allowed the Filipinos to act on the desire for a change in their way of life. They began to explore other horizons through which they could move towards progress. Exterminating the people as an alternative to hindering progress did not work either. The Filipino race was able to survive amidst wars and famine, and became even more numerous after such catastrophes. To wipe out the nation altogether would require the sacrifice of thousands of Spanish soldiers, and this is something Spain would not allow. Spain, therefore, had no means to stop the progress of the country. What she needs to do is to change her colonial policies so that they are in keeping with the needs of the Philippine society and to the rising nationalism of the people.

What Rizal had envisioned in his essay came true. In 1898, the Americans wrestled with Spain to win the Philippines, and eventually took over the country. There was a reign of democracy and liberty. Five decades after Rizal's death, the Philippines gained her long-awaited independence. This was in fulfillment of what he had written in his essay: "History does not record in its annals any lasting domination by one people over another, of different races, of diverse usages and customs, of opposite and divergent ideas. One of the two had to yield and succumb."

- He also wrote *Sobre la Indolencia de los Filipinos*, which was his defense against that Spaniards claim that Filipinos are lazy and indolent and that they are industrious and hard-working even before the arrival of the Spaniards.
- Rizal proposed the establishment of the International Association of Filipinologists with the aim of studying the Philippines from the scientific and historical point of view. But it did not materialize because the French forbade the holding of conference during the period of the Paris Universal Exposition.
- He also proposed the establishment of a Filipino College in Hong Kong with an aim to train and educate men of good family, but did not materialize because of lack of funds.
- While in Paris, Rizal wrote *Por Telefono*, it was an article that served as his defense against the slanderous articles of Fr. Salvador Font, who masterminded the banning of Noli.

- He frequently visited the homes of the Pardo de Taveras, the Ventura's, the Luna's, the Boustead's and others.
- Rizal made a brief visit to London for the following reasons;
 - To check up his annotated edition of Morga's book with the original copy in the British Museum.
 - To see Gertrude Beckett for the last time.

BELGIUM (JANUARY- AUGUST 1890)

- Rizal decided to leave Paris and moved to Brussels because of the following reasons;
 - The cost of living in Paris was very high because of the Universal Exposition.
 - The gay social life of the city hampered his literary works.
- Rizal thought was a less expensive, quieter place where he could continue his writings, especially the chapters of his second novel *El Filibusterismo*.
- Jose Albert and Jose Alejandrino, an engineering student became his roommates in the boarding house run by the Jacoby sisters.
- Rizal lived in a boarding house that was run by the Jacoby sisters (Suzanne and Marie)
- Rizal left Paris for Brussels, Belgium on January 28, 1890.
- To practice his profession as medical doctor in a medical clinic, continue writing his second novel and writing for the propaganda organ *La Solidaridad*.
- Rizal's article appeared the *La Solidaridad* from 1889 to 1890 were the following:
 - *La Verdad Para Los Todos* /Truth for All Peoples published May 31, 1889
 - *Verdades Nuevas* /New Truths was published July 31, 1889
 - *Una Profanacion* or A Profanation which also appeared on the July 31, 1889
 - *Diferencias* or Differences, September 15, 1889
 - *Filipinas Dentro de Cien Anios* or The Philippines a Century Hence, September 30, October 31, December 15, 1889 and February 1, 1890
 - *Ingratitude* which also meant ingratitude language was published on January 15, 1890
 - *Sin November* or Without Name, February 28, 1890
 - *Sabre la Nueva Ortografia de la Lengua Tagala* or the New Orthography of the Tagalog Language, April 15, 1890
 - *Cosas de Filipinos* or Things about the Philippines, April 30, 1890
 - *Sabre la Indolencia de los Filipinos* or the Indolence of the Filipinos, July 15, to September 15, 1890
- In Brussels, Rizal had received several unpleasant news from home. These were the following:

- Gambling activities of fellow Filipinos in Spain
 - Worsening of the Calamba Agrarian problem
 - Filing of a suit in court against his father, Don Francisco, because of his failure to pay the high rentals of the Dominican friars' land.
 - Ejectment of tenants, including the Rizal family from their lands in Calamba
 - The deportation of his brother Paciano and brothers-in-law Antonio Lopez and Silvestre Ubaldo to Mindoro.
 - The banishing of his brother-in-law Manuel Hidalgo, for the second time to Bohol.
- Rizal decided to retain the services of Marcelo H. Del Pilar a lawyer, to help him appeal his family's case to the Supreme Court in Madrid.
 - Suzanne Jacoby runs the boarding house where Rizal stayed with her sister.
 - He had to leave for Madrid, Spain in early August 1890.
 - July 1890, Rizal received the news that his family lost the Calamba case against the friars.
 - The brother appealed the case to the Supreme Court in Madrid.
 - He decided to transfer to Madrid to pay close attention to the developments of the case.
 - Francisco Rizal and other tenants were already forcibly evicted from Calamba by Governor General Valeriano Weyler.
 - While in Belgium, Rizal fell in love with the beautiful Suzanne Jacoby.

THE CALAMBA STORY

- The family and most of the people of the town of Calamba leased their lands from the Dominicans.
- Paciano's narrative, since 1883, the Dominicans collected rentals for the estate without issuing receipts.
- The Friar Administrator declared the lands of the Calamba tenants vacant and invited other people to avail of the declared vacant lands.
- Additional rentals were imposed on lands for second planting and harvests.
- The continuous increase of rentals in spite of crop harvesting failures caused by natural calamities like floods, droughts, locust and others.
- From a rental of 45 pesos land rental went to as high as 900 pesos by 1886.
- Rizal wrote an article La Verdad Para Los Todos (The Truth for All People) which was later published in the La Solidaridad, which rizal made as a defense against the Spanish charges that the native local officials were ignorant and depraved.
- He drafted a letter based on detailed information and was signed by all the principals of the town.

- The governor general of that time was Valeriano Weyler who earned the nickname, “Butcher of Cuba”, a severe military man who firmly believes in an iron fist rule.
- The Calamba tenants did not stand a chance in their struggle during Weyler's administration

RIZAL’S MISFORTUNE IN MADRID

- They hired a Spanish lawyer to set up an appointment with the Minister of Colonies, Senior Fabie.
- Dominican Archbishop of Manila Nozaleda was able to get from Minister Fabie a royal order which allowed the friars to dispose their properties, constabulary Colonel Francisco Olive Garcia has enforce the eviction order.
- Jose Maria Panganiban died in Barcelona, Spain on August 19, 1890 which Rizal wept so much.
- Jose Rizal wrote a book written by Pi Y Margal the legend of Mariang Makiling, A Mi Musa (To My Muse), and wrote an article "How the Philippines Are Governed?"
- Rizal also challenged a Spanish scholar; Wenceslao Retana into a duel because of the latter’s attack against the Calamba tenants saying that these people were ejected in Calamba because they were not paying their rent. Angered by this incident he challenged Retana into a duel which the latter refused and wrote an apology that pacifies Rizal.

THE NEWS OF LEONOR’S WEDDING

- December 1890, Rizal received a letter from Leonor Rivera announcing her coming marriage to an Englishman, Henry Kipping, an engineer who worked in a railway.
- Leonor asked her mother about Rizal’s letters and confessed that she intercepted their letters for Leonor's benefit.
- Leonor professed that she still loved him but being a loving and loyal daughter, obedience to her parents’ wishes prevailed.
- Leonor Rivera's marriage took place in June 1891.

RIVALRY BETWEEN RIZAL AND DEL PILAR

- The situation started when Marcelo H. Del Pilar arrived in Barcelona, Spain, and became the owner of La Solidaridad after buying it to Pablo Rianzares, its former owner and replacing Lopez Jeana as its editor-in-chief.
- Filipinos met in Madrid to decide on the direction of the Propaganda Movement in Spain.

- The group decided to be followed and one of the agreed points was the leader must be elected by two-thirds of the 90 Filipino members.
- Elections were held in the first week of February 1891, and the group was divided into two hostile groups namely Rizalista and Pilaristas.
- Rizal won as the Responsible (Leader of the Propaganda Movement) but failed to get the required 2/3 votes in the first 2 days of the election. The third night, the winner was Jose Rizal, after the eloquent speech of appeal of Mariano Ponce addressed to the group.
- He was offered the appointment as the Responsible but he refused it because he didn't want to rule the divided people, some of whom despised and disliked him. He packed his bags and left for Biarritz, France.
- Rizal did not want to see the Filipinos in Madrid divided so he thought it best to leave the city and he stayed with an old friend, Valentin Ventura.
- The Philippine Spanish Association was established and this was headed by a Spaniard Professor, Miguel Morayta, grand master of Spanish Masonry, elected president and De Lete was elected secretary.

INTERLUDE WITH NELLIE BOUSTEAD

- After Rizal left Madrid, he went to Biarritz and became a guest in the house of the Boustead.
- After Nellie and Adelina Boustead became close to Rizal.
- After having the loss of his beloved Leonor Rivera, he came to entertain considerable affection for Nellie, later on with an intention to propose a marriage for Nellie.
- Antonio Luna, the brother of Filipino painter Juan, became jealous of Rizal.
- In Rizal's stay in Madrid, Antonio Luna challenged him of a duel because of the latter's jealousy toward the former for the heart of Nellie Boustead.
- Rizal's marriage proposal for Nellie failed for two reasons;
 - He refused to give up his Catholic faith.
 - Nellie's mother did not like him as son-in-law.

THE SECOND NOVEL EI FILIBUSTERISMO

- Frustrated with his romance with Nellie Boustead and Leonor Rivera, Rizal found consolation in writing his second novel.
- He has started writing the second novel as early as October 1887 while he was still in Calamba, and then he continued writing when he was in London.
- More chapters were written when he was in Paris, Madrid and Biarritz.
- Paciano advised Jose not to return to the Philippines. He told to come back to the East preferably in Hong Kong, because it is near enough for parents and relatives.

- In a letter to his friend Basa, he expressed his profound desire to practice ophthalmology in the Hong Kong in order to earn a living. Jose Ma. Basa assured him that he could practice medicine in Hong Kong.
- The manuscript was completed on March 29, 1891.
- He left Brussels for Ghent for two reasons;
 - The cost of printing in Ghent was cheaper than in Brussels
 - To escape from the enticing attraction of Petite Suzanne.
- He looked for a printing press that would give him the lowest quotation in publishing the *El Filibusterismo*.
- Jose Rizal pawned his jewelry and gave all his money from the sales of the *Noli Me Tangere*. He also expected the patriotic Filipinos to help him in the publishing expenses.
- F Meyer-Van Loo Press was willing to print *El Filibusterismo* on an installment basis.
- Valentin Ventura, his friend in Paris sent to Jose Rizal the needed amount for the completion of the publication of the *El Filibusterismo*, thus earning the title as the savior of *El Filibusterismo*.
- In September 18, 1891, the second novel came off the press. The second novel is said to be a continuation of *Noli Me Tangere*. It started thirteen years after the soldiers believed that they shot Crisostomo Ibarra dead in a river chase.
- Rizal dedicated his second novel to the martyrdom of Gom-Bur-Za (Mariano Gomez, Jose Burgos, Jacinto Zamora). But he committed error in his dedication when he stated that the martyrdom of the Gom-Bur-Za happened on February 28, 1872 and not February 18, 1872. He also committed in stating the age of the three martyr Filipino priest.
- There were congratulations from many friends, others called it perfect. Graciano Lopez Jaena found the *El Filibusterismo* superior to the *Noli Me Tangere* in terms of style and ideas. But the political leadership in the Philippines saw him as an enemy of the state.
- The following are the leading characters of *El Filibusterismo*
 - Dona Victorina – a superior Filipino that looked down on the natives.
 - Paulita Gomez – her beautiful niece who grew up and acted as Spanish manner.
 - Ben Zayb – a Spanish journalist who wrote not good articles about the Filipinos.
 - Padre Sibyla – Vice Rector of the UST.
 - Padre Camorra – the Spanish priest of Tiani.
 - Don Custodio – a Spanish-Filipino holding a high position in the government.
 - Padre Salvi – the Spanish priest of San Diego.

- Padre Irene – a kind friar and a friend of the Filipinos.
 - Padre Florentino – a retired patriotic Filipino priest.
 - Isagani – a nephew of Padre Florentino and boyfriend of Paulita.
 - Basilio – a medical student that was financed by Capitan Tiago.
 - Simeon – a rich and powerful jeweler.
 - Quiroga – a wealthy Chinese merchant.
 - Maria Clara – daughter of Capitan Tiago.
 - Cablesang Tales – fought against the friars.
 - Juli – the daughter of Cablesang Tales, the girlfriend of Basilio.
 - Makaraig – a rich student in order to have a school that teaches Spanish.
 - Tandang Selo – the father of Cablesang Tales.
 - Sandoval – the Spaniard who supported the cause of the Filipino students.
 - Pepay – the pretty dancer and mistress of Don Custodio.
 - Padre Fernandez – a good Dominican & friend of Isagani.
- Rizal's third novel was untitled and unfinished. It is said that it can cause greater scandal and will cause Spanish vengeance on him.
 - His other unfinished novel was entitled "Makamisa", was also written in Tagalog and was intended for the Filipinos.

RIZAL'S SECOND HOMECOMING

BACK TO HONG KONG

- After the publication of his novel, Rizal left Europe and lived in Hong Kong.
- Rizal lived in Hong Kong from November 1891 to June 1892. He shoes to live in Hong Kong for two reasons;
 - Life is unbearable in Europe because of his political difference with Del Pilar.
 - To be near his idolized Philippines and Family.
- Political differences with Del Pilar and the other Filipinos can cause disunity.
- Rizal informed Marcelo H. Del Pilar that he could no longer write for La Solidaridad and that he was retiring from the political arena.
- He boarded the steamer "Melbourne" bound for Hong Kong with 600 copies of the Fili.
- He arrived in Hong Kong on November 20, 1891, and was welcomed by his friend Jose Ma. Basa.
- Family members arrived, his father, Silvestre Ubaldo his brother-in-law, his mother, his sisters Lucia, Josefa and Trinidad.
- In spite of her old age, Dona Teodora has received very great indignities before she joined her son in Hong Kong.

- A civil guard caught his 65-year-old mother on the charge that she used her name, Teodora Alonso instead of Teodora Realonda de Rizal.
- Punishment of this crime was for his mother to walk for four days to Santa Cruz, the capital of Laguna. But the governor of the province absolved her of her crime and allowed her to go home.
- He applied for a license and was granted the right to practice his profession.
- Jose Rizal visited the British jail in order to have an idea how their system worked.
- Portuguese physician Dr. Lorenzo P. Marquez, Director of Prisons of the Colony, became his friend.
- Dr. Marquez helped him start his practice in Hong Kong. He also successfully operated on his mother's eyes the second time.
- December 23, 1891, he wrote to the Philippine Governor General Eulogio Despujol that he wanted to return to the islands but this was totally ignored.

BORNEO PROJECT

- Dr. Rizal conceived the idea of moving the displaced families of Calamba and other farmers of Batangas to Borneo.
- He became friends with H. L. Dalrymple a member of the Public Library Committee and Board of Medical Examiners, was a merchant and an agent of the British North Borneo Company.
- 100,000 acres of land was offered to the Filipinos along the Bengkoka River in Maradu Bay for 999 years free of charges by the British North Borneo Company.
- January 1892, Dr. Rizal corresponded with Mr. W. B. Pryor, manager of the North Borneo Development Company. He sent an outline for the formation of a Filipino colony on the Island.
- In 1892, he visited Sandakan, North Borneo. Rizal stayed in Sandakan until the last week of April. But in the ray of hope was the replacement of Governor General Weyler by Governor General Eulogio Despujol.
- Rizal returned to Hong Kong, he received the news that Mr. Cook refused to give 5,000 acres of land for free because the payment was three pesos an acre.
- The Spanish consul in Hong Kong verbally relayed to Rizal that the Philippines needed laborers.
- It is unpatriotic for Filipinos to go to foreign lands and work when the Philippines needed laborers.
- January 1892, Jose Ma. Basa conceived the idea of an organized group of Filipinos would work towards the attainment of the liberty of the people of the Philippines.
- The following were Jose Rizal's writings while he was in Hong Kong;

- He tried to finish his third novel in Tagalog but gave it up. Paciano started translating the *Noli* to Tagalog.
 - *Ang Mga Karapatan Ng Tao* "The Rights of Man".
 - *A la Nacion Espanola* (To the Spanish Nation)
 - *Sa Mga Kababayan* (To My Countrymen)
 - *Una Visita a la Victoria Gaol* (A Visit to Victoria Gaol) Visit to the Victoria colonial jail which had humane conditions as compared to the Spanish prison systems.
 - *Colonization du British Nor Borneo, par des Familles de Iles Philippines* (Colonization of British North Borneo by Families from the Philippine)
- The most important writing of Rizal in Hong Kong was the Constitution of the *La Liga Filipina*. It is an association of patriotic Filipinos for civic purposes.

RETURN TO MANILA

- The following were the reasons why Rizal decided to go back to Manila;
 - To confer with Governor Despujol regarding his Borneo project
 - To establish *La Liga Filipina* in the Philippines.
 - To prove that Eduardo de Lete was wrong in attacking him in Madrid.
- He left two letters. The first one was addressed to his parents, family and the second one to the Filipino people, both dated June 20, 1892.
- He penned the third letter to Gov. Eulogio Despujol, informing him of his planned to go back to the Philippines.
- On June 21, 1892, he and his sister Lucia boarded a ship to return to the Philippines, holding a special passport from the consul general of Hong Kong.
- Rizal fall in the trap of the Spanish government that on the same day he boarded his ship to manila, a case for anti-religious and anti-patriotic agitation was filed against him.

DR. RIZAL: IN EXILE TO DAPITAN

DEPORTATION TO DAPITAN (1892-1896)

- Rizal arrived in Manila, accompanied by his sister, Lucia, on June 26, 1892 on board the steamer, *Don Juan*.
- Rizal and elder sister, Lucia stayed at the Hotel Oriente in Binondo, facing the Binondo Church.
- He requested Governor General Eulogio Despujol for pardon for his father, brother and brothers-in-law.

- He started his campaign for his family and for La Liga Filipina, he visited some of his friend in the provinces of Central Luzon, but being shadowed by the spy of the Spanish Government.
- On July 3, 1892, he founded the La Liga Filipina at the house of Doroteo Ongjuco at Ilaya Street, in Tondo, Manila.
- He met with several Filipinos, namely: Apolinario Mabini, Andres Bonifacio, Ambrosio Salvador, Timoteo Paez, Pedro Serrano Laktaw, Deodato Arellano, and others.
- The following were elected as:
 - President - Ambrosio Salvador
 - Fiscal - Agustin de la Rosa
 - Treasurer – Bonifacio Arevalo
 - Secretary -Deodato Arellano
 - Deodato Arellano was the brother in law of Marcelo H. Del Pilar.
- The following were the aims of the La Liga Filipina;
 - To unite the whole archipelago into one compact and homogenous body.
 - Mutual protection in every want and necessity.
 - Defense against all violence and injustice.
 - Encouragement of education, agriculture and commerce.
 - Study application of reforms.
- Rizal went to Malacanan on July 6, 1892 to resume his series of correspondence with Gov. Despujol.
- Gov. Despujol showed him handbills that were found in Lucia's pillows by inspectors when they arrived from Hong Kong.
- Printed on these handbills were anti-friar articles, is entitled, Pobres Frailes (Poor Friars) authored by Fr. Jacinto, printed by Imprenta Delos Amigos in Manila. Handbills were about the rich friars who became wealthy at the expense of the poor, abused and oppressed.
- On July 07, 1892, Gov. Despujol sign the decree of banishment of Rizal to Dapitan.
- July 14, 1892, under heavy guard and shrouded with almost secrecy, he boarded the steamer Cebu and reached Dapitan on the 17th of July.
- Rizal was handed over to Captain Ricardo Carnicero, the political military governor of Dapitan, an isolated Spanish outpost in northern Mindanao,
- The Spaniards colonized the Zamboanga peninsula in order to serve the first line of defense against the raiding Muslims from the south.
- Fort Zamboanga was founded in 1635 and Fort Pillar was constructed in Cagang-Cagang (now Rio Hondo).

- Jose Rizal gradually won over Captain Carnicero who eventually became his friend. Rizal also gave him a poem entitled “A Don Ricardo Carnicero”, as a birthday gift to the captain.
- September 21, 1892, Captain Carnicero, Francisco Equilor a Spaniard who resided in the neighboring town of Dipolog and Jose Rizal won second prize in a lottery amounting to twenty thousand pesos P20, 000.
- Rizal's share was six thousand two hundred pesos (P 6,200).
- Gave two thousand pesos P2, 000 to his father, two hundred (P 200) to his friend Jose Basa in Hong Kong who supported Rizal in numerous times during his stay.
- Remaining amount was used to buy lands in Dapitan. It showed that Rizal has his only vice in buying lottery tickets.
- During his exile in Dapitan, Rizal had a series of scholarly debate with Fr. Pablo Pastells, the head of Jesuits missionary in the Philippines.
- According to Rizal, self-judgment and self-esteem were given by God himself to the people and therefore should be used as his guide.
- The freedom of the mind, the validity of individual reasoning and respected the religious beliefs of others.
- Despite of their indifferences in religious views, they remained good friends. Fr. Pastels gave him a copy of Thomas a Kempis book, “Imitacion de Cristo” (Imitation of Christ) which later he gave to Josephine Bracken as a wedding gift.
- The letter to Dr. Blumentritt dated December 19, 1893 left a very detailed description of the tranquil but fruitful life in Dapitan.
- “I have three houses, one square, another hexagonal and a third, an octagon, all of bamboo and nipa. The square house where my mother, sister Trinidad, a nephew and I lived. The octagonal house where my boys or some good youngster whom I teach arithmetic, Spanish and English lived.”
- “I treat my poor patients who came to my land. I teach the boys until 4 p.m. and devote the afternoon to agriculture. I spend the night reading and studying.”
- He bought more lands in Talisay where he planted fruit-bearing trees. He also introduced to the people of Dapitan the European methods of farming and bought farming machinery.
- During his stay in Dapitan, Rizal encountered Florencio Namanan who introduced himself to Rizal as Pablo Mercado, and a relative of Rizal. But soon he found out that it was an impostor and reported it to Capt. Juan Sitges, the comandancia that replaced Ricardo Carnicero.
- Rizal kept constant contact with the following scientist friends and professors in Europe.



Dr. Rost Library of London asked him to write philological articles for the English magazines and a treatise on Philippine dialects.

- Dr. N. M. Kheil of Prague asked him to publish a work on the fauna of Mindanao for a collection of butterflies.
 - Dr. S. Knuttel of Stuttgart solicited from him reports on the volcanic eruptions in the archipelago.
 - Dr. A. B. Meyer of Dresden sent him boxes of samples of the plants and animals of Mindanao.
 - Prof. Boettger, a man on zoology of the East discovered that the sample of a frog sent by Dr. Rizal to a new species and named it *Rhacophorus Rizali*.
 - Dr. Carl M. Heller named small beetle specie discovered by Rizal in Dapitan and named it *Apogonia Rizali*.
- He opened a school and was attended by selected boys from the prominent families of Dapitan. The curriculum used was patterned more from the European model rather than the Spanish curriculum in the Philippines.
 - Intended to beautify Dapitan not only for aesthetic purposes but for sanitation aspects as well. With the help of Father Francisco Sanchez, his former Jesuit teacher, they remodeled the town plaza.
 - Rizal constructed a huge relief map of Mindanao which can still be viewed today. He also devised a lighting system to light up the streets of Dapitan. He modeled an invention on a Belgian example of making bricks. He also invented a unique lighter made of wood using the principle of compressed air which he named "Sulpukan".
 - Rizal wrote poems while in Dapitan: A Ricardo Carnicero, Hymn to the Talisay Tree (to please his mother who requested for a poem from him), Mi Retiro (My Retreat) and El Canto del Viajero (The Song of the Traveler).
 - Made a huge backdrop an oil painting on canvas placed behind the main altar for the Lenten season on the private chapel of the Sisters of Charity, who were preparing the sanctuary of the Holy Virgin in their chapel.
 - The more popular one is entitled "The Mother's Revenge." This work is a commemoration of his dog, Syria, whose puppy was devoured by a crocodile. Showing his dog revenging against the crocodile.
 - He also made a bust of St. Paul and gave it as a gift to Fr. Pastells. And a woodcarving of Josephine Bracken which he later named as "The Dapitan Girl.
 - He successfully operated on his mother's eyes when his mother and his sister Maria came to live with him for a year.
 - He also practiced medicine initially for his poor patients; he did not charge them and gave them medicines.
 - He studied the native medicinal plants of Dapitan that could prescribe these to his poor patients.

RIZAL MET JOSEPHINE BRACKEN, HIS WIFE

- One of the foreign patients who traveled all the way from Hong Kong to Dapitan was a certain Mr. George Tauffer, an American engineer, who was a blind. The letter of introduction from Julio Llorente, Rizal's friend in Hong Kong.
- Mr. Tauffer came with a companion whom he raised from her childhood, Josephine Bracken. An Irish girl whom described by Rizal with “slender, a chestnut blond with blue eyes.”
- Rizal and Josephine fell in love with each other but obstacles were numerous. Mr. Tauffer refused to allow Josephine to be with Rizal. The sisters of Rizal also did not approve of Josephine.
- George Tauffer's ailment was incurable so he decided to go back to Hong Kong, but Josephine Bracken was left in the Philippines that paved the way for Rizal and Bracken to continue their romance.
- They had a son who was born prematurely and eventually died after three hours. Rizal baptized him, “Francisco”, named after his father Francisco Mercado and buried him near their place of residence in Dapitan.
- 1896, an armed revolution was being planned in Manila by the Katipuneros. Dr. Pio Valenzuela informed him of the planned uprising.
- June 15, 1896, Valenzuela left Manila using a fictitious name, Marcelo del Pilar and boarded the steamer Venus with a blind man, Raymundo Mata, supposedly to ask for Dr. Rizal's help on the blindness of the individual.
- On June 21, 1896, Rizal checked on the blind man's condition and at the latter part of the day Valenzuela talked to him regarding the Revolution.
- Dr. Rizal strongly opposed to the plan because of two reasons;
 - The people are not ready for a revolution.
 - Arms and funds must first be collected before raising the cry of revolution.
- He rejected the offer of the Katipuneros to rescue him from Dapitan.

RIZAL'S LAST TRIP ABROAD

- Dr. Blumentritt updated the situation of the Cuban revolution and suggested to Rizal to volunteer his services to the Spanish government and join their forces as a doctor in Cuba.
- He received a Notice of Safe Conduct Pass that would be giving him safe travel back to Manila.
- July 31, 1896, he sold his lands and other items he owned, mostly to the people of Dapitan.
- The captain who was in full military uniform came to see a favorite friend leaving Dapitan.

- Accompanied by Josephine, Narcisa (an elder sister), Angelica (Narcisa's daughter), three sons of Maria and another two sons of Lucia. He boarded the steamer, España and reached Manila on August 6, 1896.
- The steamer España carrying Rizal, his wife, five family members, and six of his Dapitan students, arrived in Manila Bay on August 6, 1896.
- Josephine, sister, Narcisa, niece, Angelica; his nephews and students were released and allowed to stay with other members of the Rizal family in a house in Manila.
- Rizal missed the steamer, Isla de Luzon the previous day that will suppose to bring him to Spain. Because of this he waited for almost one month for another steamer (Isla de Panay) that will bring him to Spain.
- Rizal stayed on board the said cruise ship, Castilla, from August 6 to September 2, 1896, which would bring him to Spain.
- While boarding Castilla, the revolution erupted on August 26, 1896, Andres Bonifacio and other freedom-loving Katipuneros started the Philippine Revolution through an event known as the "Cry of Balintawak."
- The Katipuneros led by Emilio Jacinto tried to rescue Rizal. But he refused their rescue offer and reasoned out that his escape might make him appear like a common criminal.
- August 30, 1896, he received a letter from Governor General Ramon Blanco with good wishes for him. Send along with two recommendation letters addressed to the Minister of War and the Minister of Colonies of Spain.
- Rizal was transferred to the steamer Isla de Panay, which left for Spain on September 3, 1896.
- September 7, 1896, the Isla de Panay, reached Singapore, a British colony.
- Don Pedro Roxas who was with him in the steamer and other Filipino friends in Singapore persuade him to escape from the clutches of the Spaniards.
- Again, he refused, and reasoned out that escaping is only for criminals who are evading arrest and possible imprisonment.
- While crossing the Mediterranean Sea, Rizal was placed under arrest by Captain Alemany on September 30 1896, after receiving telegraphic orders from Spanish authorities in Manila. The steamer arrived in Barcelona, Spain on October 3, 1896.
- Rizal remained on the steamer for three days and was transferred to the Montjuich Castle early in the morning. On the third day of his arrest, Comm. Eulogio Despujol, the military commander of Barcelona summoned him for an interrogation. He was also informed by Despujol that a steamer, Colon, will bring him back to the Philippines.
- Rizal was confined to a prison cell and was transferred to another steamer, Colon at about eight o'clock in the evening of the same day.

- Dr. Antonio Ma. Regidor and Sixto Lopez on learning about his arrest sent telegrams to an English lawyer, Mr. Hugh Fort, to work for his release when the steamer reached Singapore by means of Writ of Habeas Corpus.
- Mr. Fort filed a case at the Singapore Court of Justice claiming that Rizal was illegally detained in the Spanish steamer. But Supreme Court Judge Lionel Cox ruled out that Rizal was in a Spanish ship carrying Spanish troops. Hence, it was a foreign warship. And under international law of that time, it is beyond the jurisdiction of the court and government of Singapore.

THE TRIAL AND EXECUTION OF DR. RIZAL

THE TRIAL OF RIZAL

- In November 3, 1896, Rizal arrived in Manila. He was secretly but heavily guarded transferred to Fort Santiago where he was imprisoned until his execution day, 57 days later.
- Rizal was not allowed to see his family and friends for several weeks.
- His brother Paciano, and some Filipino patriots, were violently tortured in order to gather evidences that they could use against him.
- November 20, 1896, Rizal, was subjected to an investigation that lasted for five days.
- Judge Advocate Colonel Francisco informed Rizal of the charges against him.
- The documentary evidences against Rizal were as follows:
 - The October 16, 1888 letter of Antonio Luna to Ponce which implied that Rizal had something to do with the Filipino reform movement in Spain.
 - The August 20, 1890, a letter of Rizal to his family in Calamba which mentioned that deportations have a positive effect because Filipinos will be encouraged to hate the Spaniard's cruel ways.
 - The January 7, 1889 letter of Marcelo H. Del Pilar to Deodato Arellano showing Rizal's connection with the Propaganda Movement in Madrid.
 - The poem Kundiman written on September 12, 1891, by Rizal which mentioned that his beautiful country is bound in chains is an oppressed slave of tyrants.
 - The September 18, 1891 letter of Carlos Oliver to an unknown individual which stated that Rizal will be the Philippines' savior from the Spaniards' tyrannical rule.
 - The February 9, 1892 Masonic document which glorified Rizal for his services to his beloved country.

- The May 24, 1892 letter signed Dimasalang (Rizal's penname) to Tenluz (pen name of Juan Zulueta) which mentioned a refuge place for Filipinos oppressed by the Spaniards.
- The June 1, 1892 letter signed by Dimasalang to a group of people and requesting for their help for "patriotic services."
- An undated letter from an unidentified person to the Hong Kong Telegraph complaining about Rizal's exile to Dapitan.
- The September 3, 1892 letter of Ildefonso Laurel to Rizal stating that Rizal was considered by the Filipinos as their savior.
- The September 17, 1892 letter of a certain Rizal to an unknown correspondent informing him of the arrest and exile of two Filipinos, Doroteo Cortes and Ambrosio Salvador.
- A letter of Marcelo H. Del Pilar to Juan A. Tenlu of the establishment of an independent Masonry that will help the cause of the Filipino People.
- Records of Pingkian's (Emilio Jacinto) in a gathering of the Katipunan which uttered "Mabuhay ang Pilipinas, Mabuhay ang Kalayaan, Mabuhay si Dr. Jose Rizal."
- Records of Tik-tik's (Jose Turiano Santiago) in the same gathering of the Katipunan which uttered "Mabuhay Dr. Jose Rizal, Kamatayan para sa mga tagapaniil ng bayan."
- A poem written by Laong Laan (Rizal's Pseudonym) A Talisay which the authors show the schoolboys of Dapitan ways how they can fight for their rights
- The oral testimonies of the following individuals were presented as testimonial evidences against Dr. Jose Rizal.
 - Deodato Arellano
 - Martin Constantino
 - Aguedo Del Rosario
 - Jose Dizon
 - Domingo Franco
 - Pedro S. Laktaw
 - Timoteo Paez
 - Francisco Quison
 - Jose Reyes
 - Antonio Salazar
 - Ambrosio Salvador
 - Moises Salvador
 - Dr. Pio Valenzuela
- Captain Rafael Dominguez was appointed Judge Advocate by the governor general that instituted the corresponding action against Rizal.

- Captain Dominguez summarized the charges against Dr. Rizal and returned these to Governor General Blanco. Submitted them to the office of the Judge Advocate General Don Nicolas de la Peña.
- The judge advocate general after scrutinizing the documents transmitted the following recommendations:
 - Rizal, the accused, must be subjected to trial at once.
 - He must stay in prison while awaiting trial.
 - An attachment order must be issued against his properties, to the amount of one million pesos, as a form of indemnity to the Spanish government.
 - An army officer, not civilian lawyer, must defend him in the trial court.

✓ Dr. Rizal chose Don Luis Taviel de Andrade, as his defender in court. Don Luis turned out to be the brother of Lt. Jose Taviel de Andrade, his former "bodyguard" in Calamba in 1887.
- After choosing his counsel, Rizal was informed of the charges against him, of insurrection and propagating the ideas of rebellion. He pleaded not guilty of the charges against him.
- Dr. Rizal made it clear that:
 - He was not questioning the court's jurisdiction on his case.
 - His exile in Dapitan in 1892, he had not been involved in political activities.
 - He did not admit the charges against him.
 - He did not admit the statements made against him by the witnesses.
- Rizal's trial was unfair and unjust for him. He was a civilian tried by a court martial that was created in order to accuse and condemn him rather than giving him justice. This military court also denied him of his basic rights to face all witnesses against him in an open court, and accepted all testimonies and documents against him and ignored arguments and proofs that favoured him.
- Governor General Camilo G. de Polavieja who replaced Governor General Blanco, received Rizal's case on December 13, 1896.
- Polavieja authorized the order to subject Dr. Rizal to trial by Court Martial on December 26, 1896.
- December 26, 1896, at eight o'clock in the morning, the Court Martial trial of Rizal started in the Cuartel de España, a military building inside Intramuros.
- Rizal wearing a black suit, white vest and black tie, sat on a bench, between the two soldiers.
- His arms were tied behind him. Maintained his composure and looked dignified.
- Present and seated behind a long table, on an elevated platform were seven members of the military court all wearing their full military uniform. They were;
 - Lt. Col. Jose Togores Arjona (President),
 - Capt. Ricardo Munoz Arias

- Capt. Manuel Reguerra,
- Capt. Santiago Izquierdo Osorio
- Capt. Fernando Perez Rodriguez
- Capt. Manuel Diaz Eseribano
- Capt. Branlio Rodriguez Nunez.
- Present were Lt. Luis Taviel de Andrade (Rizal's defender) Capt. Rafael Dominguez (Judge Advocate), Lt. Enrique de Alcocer (Prosecuting Attorney) and spectators which included Josephine Bracken, a sister of Rizal, newspapermen, and other Spaniards.
- Rizal was accused of three crimes: rebellion, sedition, and illegal association.
- Lt. Alcocer was first to deliver his opening statement ending with the request to the military court to sentence Rizal of death. He was followed by Taviel de Andrade's eloquent speech that ended it with a noble but futile admonition to the members of the military court; "the judges cannot be vindictive; judges can only be just."
- Rizal answered in the affirmative and read his supplementary defense, which consisted of twelve statements:
 - He cannot be accused of rebellion because he was not in favor of a revolution; this was his advice to Dr. Pio Valenzuela, the emissary of the Katipuneros, who visited him in Dapitan.
 - He had no contact with the radical revolutionary groups.
 - His name was used by the revolutionary elements without his permission. And he could escape in Singapore if he was really guilty.
 - His very peaceful life in Dapitan, where he built a house, a hospital and bought lands, were proofs of his non-involvement in revolutionary activities.
 - He was not consulted by the revolutionists when they started their uprising.
 - Although he wrote the by-laws of the La Liga Filipina, he could not be accused of rebellion because this was just a civic organization.
 - The La Liga Filipina died out after his banishment to Dapitan.
 - He did not know about the reorganization of the La Liga Filipina nine months after his banishment.
 - The revolutionist would not have supplanted La Liga Filipina with the Katipunan if it did not serve the aim of the revolutionary.
 - When his family was persecuted during the 1890's, it caused him to write some bitter comments against the Spaniards in some of his letters.
 - The priest and military commanders of Dapitan can prove his exemplary life in Dapitan.



If he supported the revolution, why would the Katipunan sent an unknown emissary to him while he was in exile to Dapitan? It is because he opposed the idea of the revolution, and it is not true that his speech in the house of Doroteo Ongjunco really inspired the revolution.

- The military court voted unanimously for the death sentence of Dr. Jose P. Rizal. After a short deliberation for they are prejudiced towards Rizal.
- On December 26, 1896, the said decision of the court was transmitted to Governor General Polavieja who later consulted judge Advocate General Nicolas de la Pena regarding their decision. The latter affirmed the death sentence of Dr. Rizal.
- Governor General Polavieja approved the decision of the Court Martial and ordered the execution of Dr. Rizal on December 30, 1896 at Bagumbayan now known as the Luneta.

A MARTYR AT BAGUMBAYAN

A HEROIC DEATH

- Judge Advocate Rafael Dominguez read the official notice of Dr. Jose Rizal's death penalty and execution to him.
- This occurred in the early morning, six o'clock in the morning, of December 29, 1896.
- Rizal was transferred to the prison chapel, where he stayed until six thirty in the morning of the next day, December 30, 1896.
- Rizal requested that his former professors at the Ateneo de Manila assist him during the last hours of his life.
- His Jesuit visitors were Fr. Miguel Saderra Mata (Rector of the Ateneo Municipal), Fr. Luis Viza, who gave him the statuette of the "Sacred Heart of Jesus" which he curved while he was a student of Ateneo, Fr. Antonio Rosell, Fr. Federico Faura who foresaw his death when he wrote the Noli Me Tangere, Fr. Jose Villalara, Fr. Vicente Balaguer, Fr. Estanislao March.
- Other visitors included were: Lt. Luis Taviel de Andrade, his defender at the Court Martial Santiago Mataix, correspondent of El Heraldo de Madrid, Dona Teodora, his mother, Trinidad, his sister, Don Silvino Lopez Tuñon,
- The Dean of the Manila Cathedral, Fiscal Gaspar Castano of the Royal Audiencia Juan del Fresno (Chief of the Guard Detail), Eloy Monre (Adjutant of the Plaza), Josefa and Narcisa Rizal, his sisters, and Josephine Bracken whom he married canonically at about five o'clock in the morning of December 30, 1896, the day of his death. Fr. Balaguer is the one who officiated the said canonical marriage.

- Rizal's last poem, which was untitled, was written between twelve noon and three thirty in the afternoon of December 29, 1896. The title *Mi Ultimo Adios* was given by Fr. Mariano Dacanay.

HULING PAALAM

Pinipintuho kong Bayan ay paalam,
Lupang iniirong ng sikat ng araw,
mutyang mahalaga sa dagat Silangan,
kaluwalhatian sa ami'y pumanaw.

Masayang sa iyo'y aking idudulot
ang lanta kong buhay na lubhang malungkot;
maging maringal man at labis ang alindog
sa kagalingan mo ay akin ding handog.

Sa pakikidigma at pamimiyapis
ang alay ng iba'y ang buhay na kipkip,
walang agam-agam, maluwag sa dibdib,
matamis sa puso at di ikahahapis.

Saan man mautas ay di kailangan,
cipres o laurel, lirio ma'y patungan
pakikipaghamok, at ang bibitayan,
yaon ay gayon din kung hiling ng Bayan.

Ako'y mamamatay, ngayong namamalas
na sa Silanganan ay namamanaag
yaong maligayang araw na sisikat
sa likod ng luksang nagtabing na ulap.

Ang kulay na pula kung kinakailangan
na maitina sa iyong liwayway,
dugo ko'y isaboy at siyang ikikinang
ng kislap ng iyong maningning na ilaw.

Ang aking adhika sapul magkaisip
noong kasalukuyang bata pang maliit,
ay ang tanghaling ka at minsang masilip
sa dagat Silangan hiyas na marikit.

Natuyo ang luhang sa mata'y nunukal,
taas na ang noo't walang kapootan,
walang bakas kunot ng kapighatian
gabahid man dungis niyong kahihiyan.

Sa kabuhayan ko ang laging gunita
maningas na aking ninanasa-nasa
ay guminhawa ka ang hiyas ng diwa
paghingang papanaw ngayong biglang-bigla.

Ikaw'y guminhawa laking kagandahang
akoy malugmok, at ikaw ay matanghal,
hininga'y malagot, mabuhay ka lamang
bangkay ko'y maisilong sa iyong Kalangitan.

Kung sa libingan ko'y tumubong mamalas
sa malagong damo mahinhing bulaklak,
sa mga labi mo'y mangyayaring ilapat,
sa kaluluwa ko halik ay igawad.

At sa aking noo nawa'y iparamdam,
sa lamig ng lupa ng aking libingan,
ang init ng iyong paghingang dalisay
at simoy ng iyong paggiliw na tunay.

Bayaang ang buwan sa aki'y ititig
ang liwanag niyang lamlam at tahimik,
liwayway bayaang sa aki'y ihatid
magalaw na sinag at hanging hagibis.

Kung sakasakaling bumabang humantong
sa krus ko'y dumapo kahit isang ibon,
doon ay bayaan humuning hinahon
at dalitin niya payapang panahon.

Bayaan ang ningas ng sikat ng araw
ula'y pasingawin noong kainitan,
magbalik sa langit ng buong dalisay
kalakip ng aking pagdaing na hiyaw.

Bayaang sino man sa katotong giliw
tangisang maagang sa buhay pagkitil;
kung tungkol sa akin ay may manalangin
idalangin, Bayan, yaring pagkahimbing.

Idalanging lahat yaong nangamatay,
Nangag-tiis hirap na walang kapantay;
mga ina naming walang kapalaran
na inihihibik ay kapighatian.

Ang mga balo't pinapangulila,
ang mga bilanggong nagsisipagdusa;
dalanginin namang kanilang makita
ang kalayaan mong ikagiginhawa.

At kung ang madilim na gabing mapanglaw
ay lumaganap na doon sa libinga't
tanging mga patay ang nangaglalamay,
huwag bagabagin ang katahimikan.

Ang kanyang hiwaga'y huwag gambalain;
kaipala'y marinig doon ang taginting,
tunog ng gitara't salterio'y magsaliw,
ako, Bayan yao't kita'y aawitan.

Kung ang libingan ko'y limot na ng lahat
at wala ng kurus at batong mabakas,
bayaang linangin ng taong masipag,
lupa'y asarolin at kahuya'y ikalat.

Ang mga buto ko ay bago matunaw,
mauwi sa wala at kusang maparam,
alabok na iyong latag ay bayaang
siya ang babalang doo'y makipisan.

Kung magkagayon ma'y, alintanahin
na ako sa limot iyong ihabilin,
pagka't himpapawid at ang panganorin,
mga lansangan mo'y aking lilibutin.

Matining na tunog ako sa dinig mo,
ilaw, mga kulay, masamyong pabango,
ang ugong at awit, paghibik ko sa iyo,
pag-asang dalisay ng pananalig ko.

Bayang iniilog, sakit niyaring hirap,
Katagalugan kong pinakaliliyag,
dinggin mo ang aking pagpapahimakas;
diya'y iiwan ko sa iyo ang lahat.

Ako'y patutungo sa walang busabos,
walang umiinis at berdugong hayop;
pananalig doo'y di nakasasalot,
si Bathala lamang doo'y haring lubos.

Paalam, magulang at mga kapatid

kapilas ng aking kaluluwa't dibdib
mga kaibigan, bata pang maliit,
sa aking tahanan di na masisilip.

Pag-papasalamat at napahinga rin,
paalam estranherang kasuyo ko't aliw,
paalam sa inyo, mga ginigiliw;
mamatay ay siyang pagkakagupiling!

- He managed to insert and hide it inside an alcohol cooking stove (a gift from Paz Pardo de Tavera) which he gave to his sister Trinidad.
- Trinidad received the said stove and he whispered "There is something in it."
- December 29, 1896 he wrote letters addressed to his brother Paciano and his best friend Dr. Ferdinand Blumentritt, and another letter addressed to his father and mother asking for forgiveness.
- He read of the Acts of Faith, Hope and Charity from the Spanish prayer book, Aceptacion dela Muerte and signing the page 49 of the said prayer book.
- He confessed to Fr. Villaclara, three times before his execution. He gave his book of Tomas a Kempis' Imitacion de Cristo to his wife Josephine, as wedding gift, with the following dedication: "To my dear and unhappy wife, Josephine December 30. 1896 Jose Rizal".
- Rizal wore an elegant black suit, black tie, white vest, black hat, and black shoes.
- His arms from elbow to elbow were tied at his back; however his arms had freedom of movement because the rope tying them was quite loose.
- Dr. Rizal was not afraid to die, as evidenced by his normal pulse felt by Dr. Felipe Ruiz Castillo, a military physician who asked to feel his pulse which he graciously granted.
- He kissed a crucifix that one of the priests brought for him and finally blessed him before he was executed.
- His request to be shot facing the firing squad was denied by the commander for the command of the captain was to shoot him in the back because they believed that it was the rightful way to kill a traitor.
- The beating of the drums, followed by the command "Fuego!" or "Fire!" preceded the firing of the guns.
- But after the shot was fired, Rizal with all of his force managed to face the firing squad and the rising sun
- Dr. Rizal fell and at exactly three minutes after seven o' clock that morning he was pronounced dead after the commander perform the final shot that assure his death.

- Dr. Rizal's death, who live exactly 35 years 5 months and 11 days, was welcomed by the Spanish spectators as they shouted: Viva Espana! or "Long Live Spain!" The band played the song "Marcha de Cadiz, one of Spain's Nationalistic songs.

DR. RIZAL'S LEGACY

NATIONALISM

- The ideals of Rizal are eloquently demonstrated from his devotion to educate the people on the fundamentals of democracy.
- He believed that the Filipinos were not inferior as the Spaniards called "Indio" and only all awakening of their aspirations and spirit were needed to bring forth development.

NATIONALISM

- The writings of Rizal tried to put emphasis on the need of recovering this great ideal to awaken the nationalistic spirit among the Filipinos who were quite passive.
- Nationalism - the devotion to the interests of one's country is a means of existence.
- The Filipinos survive through the ages no matter what political and economic oppression they have to face.

NATIONALISM IN EDUCATION

- Education can be a powerful weapon in propagating nationalism.
- A nationalist education would place great importance on the teaching of Philippine history from the point of view of the Filipino people.
- This will develop an anti-colonial, anti-imperialist orientation.
- Educating for nationalism means educating for a national and social purpose.

MORAL VALUES

- Moral values can exist only in a free being and his voluntary human acts.
- Moral values are universal in the sense that what holds for an individual holds for all in the same conditions and circumstances.
- Rizal a man of powerful energy and intellectual endowments valued loyalty, filial devotion, benevolence, love, faithfulness, justice, harmony and peace.
- Class struggle is not a requirement to human progress.
- Man has been guided by the principle of cooperation and not conflict.
- Class war is not the cause of social progress.

- The cause of this disease is the inability to subsist, and the result of the disease is war.

EDUCATION

- Without education and liberty the soil and the sun of mankind no measure can give the desired result. To his friend Blumentritt, he wrote: We shall devote our strength to the education of the Filipino people which is my supreme aspiration.
- The supreme aspiration was a necessary condition in the quest for national identity and progress.
- Without education no reform is possible that is no tranquility and happiness are possible.
- Our life is useless life which is not consecrated to a great idea.
- It is a stone wasted in the fields without becoming a part of any edifice.
- The "great idea or the edifice is the building of the Filipino nation the establishment of a Philippine republic.
- Filipino women are the ones who awaken and prepare the mind of the child for every good and desirable idea love for honor, love for one's fellowmen and respect for God, to fortify their children's character against any difficulty and to strengthen their hearts against any danger because life is full of sorrows and perils.

GOVERNANCE

- The preservation of the state from internal and external danger is one of the primary functions of the government.
- The citizens should be encouraged to participate to government undertakings and productive activities by way of consultation through peaceful and lawful means.
- The people managing the affairs of government shall have brains and ability, political maturity and experience.

ON FAMILY

- The family is basic and oldest social institution.
- It is important in shaping the character of the individual.
- Socializing is encountered by most individual in effect influenced them for the rest of their lives.
- It also determines the child social class, religious orientation and language used.
- Family acts as a social laboratory which prepares the individual's life to a bigger society.

ON LIVELIHOOD

- The human progress was guided by cooperation and not by conflict.

- The people's livelihood determines the economic status of the family.
- Livelihood regarded as one of the focal points of the government to alleviate poverty.
- Livelihood programs are through equalization and land ownerships.

ON JUSTICE

- Justice is the constant of perpetual will to allot to every man his due.
- The ideal of justice illustrates the lady justice blindfolded and ready to smite with her sword those who see inequity weigh down her scales can be presented to the world.
- In a society no person shall be deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law.
- A fair, speedy and impartial investigation should be administered before a final judgment is made.

EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY OF DR. JOSE RIZAL

- The school is the foundation of society, the school is the book in which is read the future of the people.
- Liberty is a goal of human progress but it is a very dangerous thing in the hands of ignorant people.
- A revolution may be a momentary triumph but it will have no lasting effect if the revolving people are not ready for it.
- Progress begins with education and it ends with more education.