



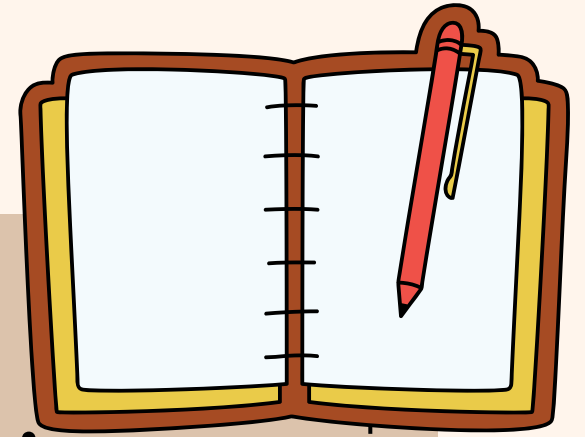
RIZAL

His Life and

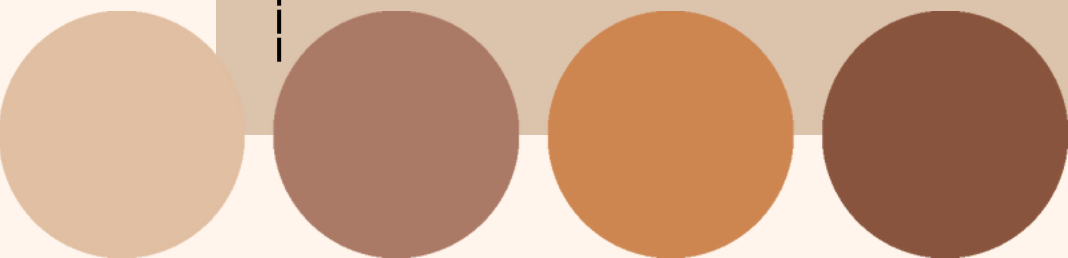
Works



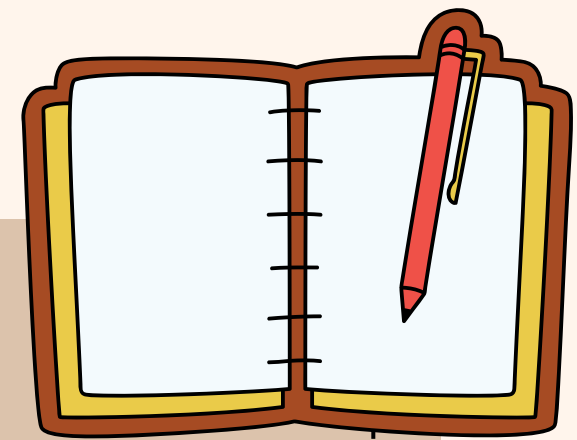
RA 1425



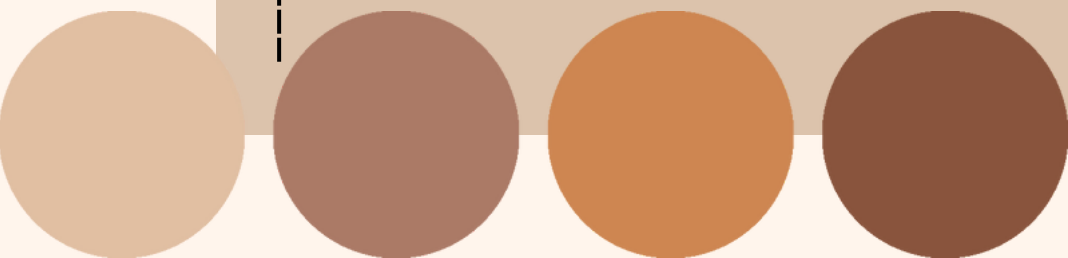
REPUBLIC ACT NO. 1425, popularly known as the Rizal Law, directs all public and private schools, colleges, and universities to include in their curricula courses or subjects on the life, works, and writings of Dr. Jose Rizal, particularly the novels *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*.



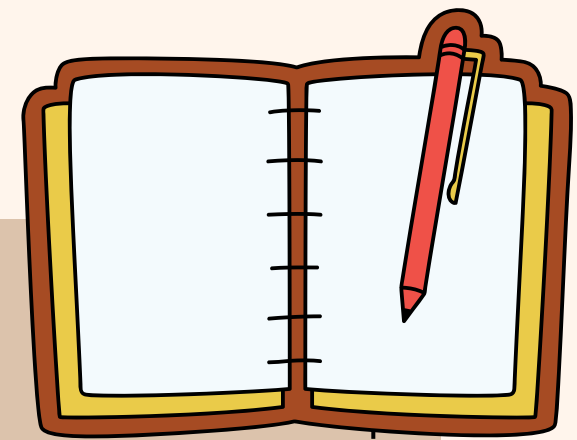
RA 1425



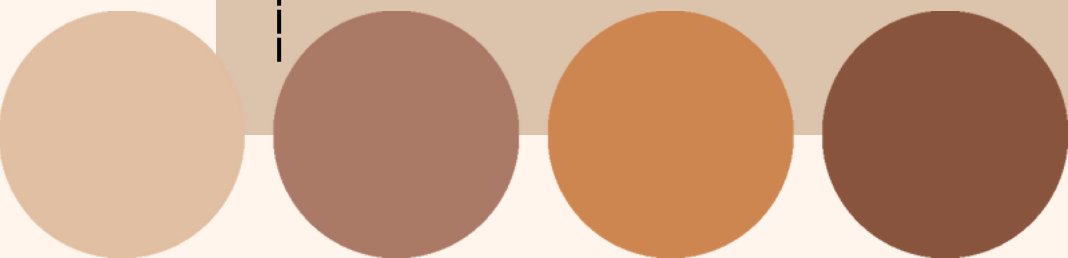
Section 1: Courses on the life, works, and writings of Jose Rizal, particularly the novels *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*, shall be included in the curricula of all schools, colleges, and universities, public or private: Provided, that in the collegiate courses, the original or unexpurgated edition of the *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo* or their English Translation shall be used as basic texts.



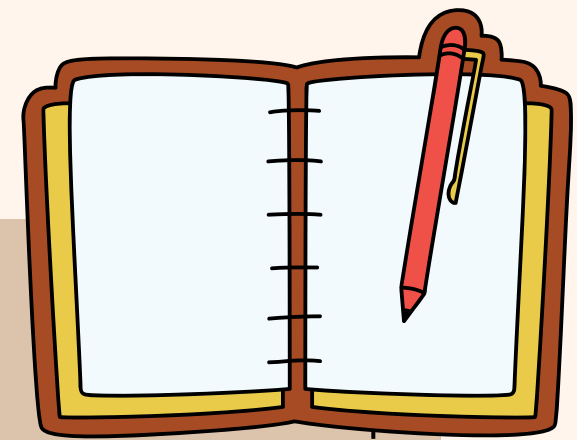
RA 1425



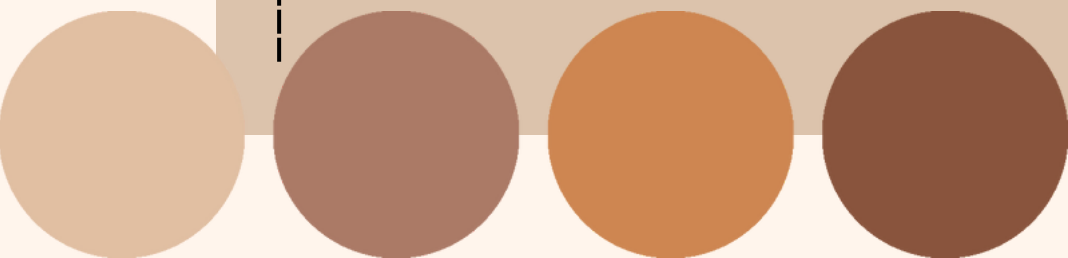
Section 2: It shall be obligatory on all schools, colleges and universities to keep in their libraries an adequate number of copies of the original and unexpurgated editions of the novel *Noli Me Tangera* and *El Filibusterismo* or their translations in English as well as other writings of Rizal shall be included in the list of approved books for required reading in all public or private schools, colleges and universities. The Board of National Education shall determine the adequacy of the number of books, depending upon the enrollment of the school, college, or university



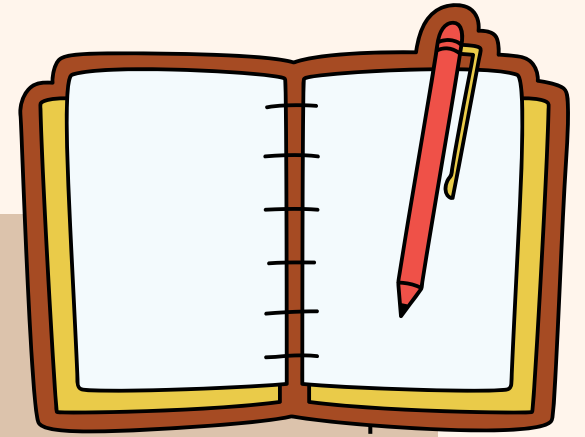
RA 1425



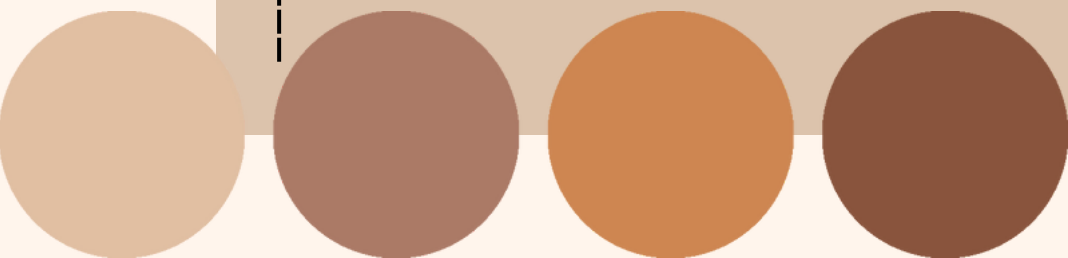
Section 3: The Board of National Education shall cause the translation of the Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo, as well as other writings of Jose Rizal into English, Tagalog, and the principal Philippine dialects; cause them to be printed in cheap, popular editions; and cause them to be distributed, free of charge, to persons desiring to read them, through the Purok organizations and Barrio Councils throughout the country.



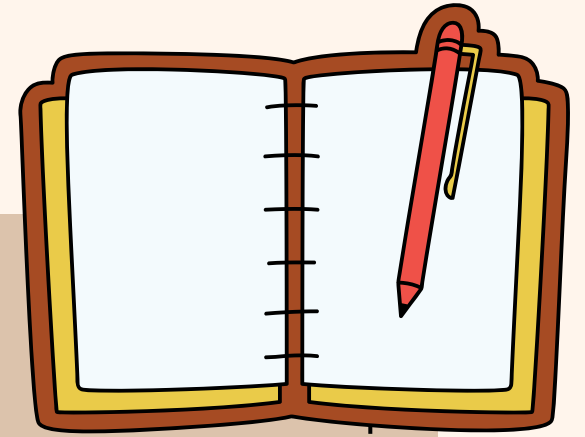
Background of Rizal Law



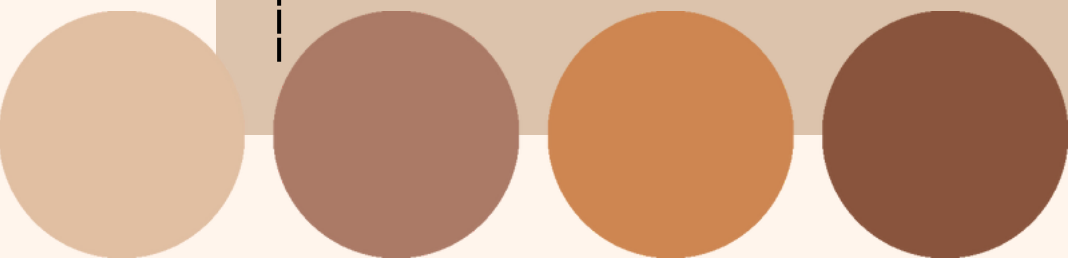
- April 19, 1956 – “Conflict on the House of Representative” Congressman Jacobo Z. Gonzales introduced House Bill No. 5561, an identical copy of House Bill No. 438.
- April 23, 1956 – Debate on Senate Bill No. 5561; State (Sen. Laurel/ Recto) and Church (Sen. Mariano J. Cuenco/ Francisco Rodrigo/ Decoroso Rosales)
- May 2, 1956 – Jose P. Laurel, Committee on Education recommended the approval without amendment
- May 9, 1956 – Debate started following the report of the Committee on Education
- June 12, 1956 – Republic Act No. 1425 was approved by President Ramon Magsaysay



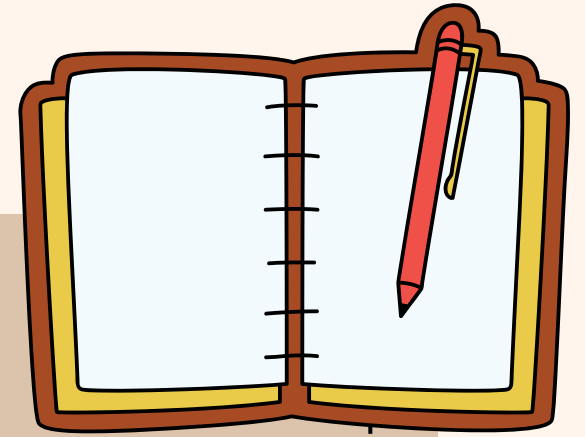
Goals and Objectives of Rizal Law



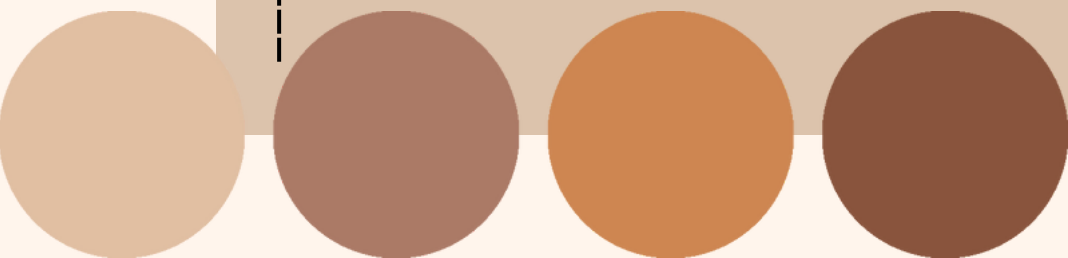
- It was intended to the re-dedication to the ideals of freedom and nationalism for which our heroes lived and died;
- Memorializing with special fondness and devotion their lives and works that have shaped the national character;
- Suffuse the life , works and writings of Jose Rizal which give constant and inspiring source
- of inspiration to the youth, especially during their formative and decisive years in school; and
- All schools are enjoined to develop moral character, personal discipline, civic conscience, and to teach the duties of citizenship



The Hazard of Translation



- RA 1425 is realistic in terms of promoting the study of Rizal's works in their original language.
- Rizal's writings are in Spanish, and translations can often lose the nuances and subtleties of the original text.
- It is important for students to learn Spanish and read Rizal's works in their original form to fully appreciate and understand them.
- Not all students may have access to Spanish-language resources or qualified teachers who can teach the language.
- Some translations of Rizal's works may not accurately convey the intended meaning or may contain errors

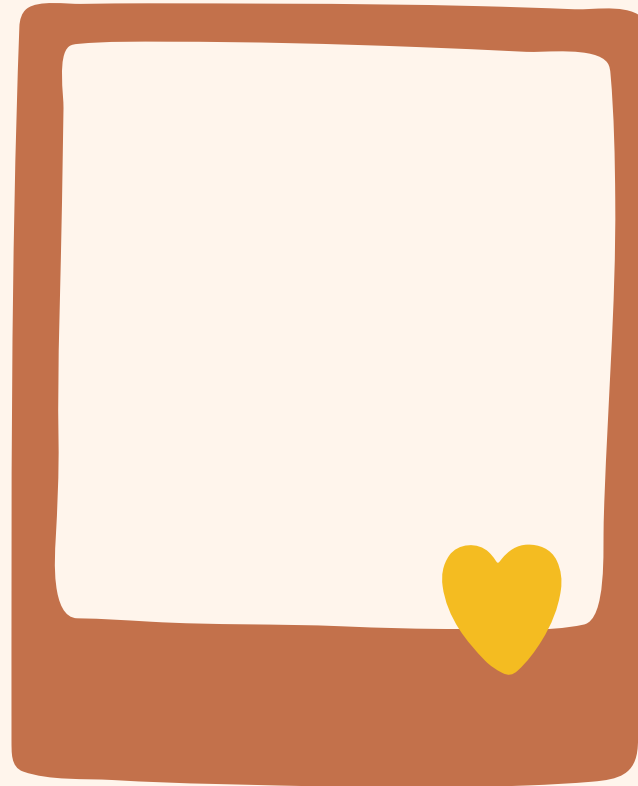


Translator (Tagasalin)

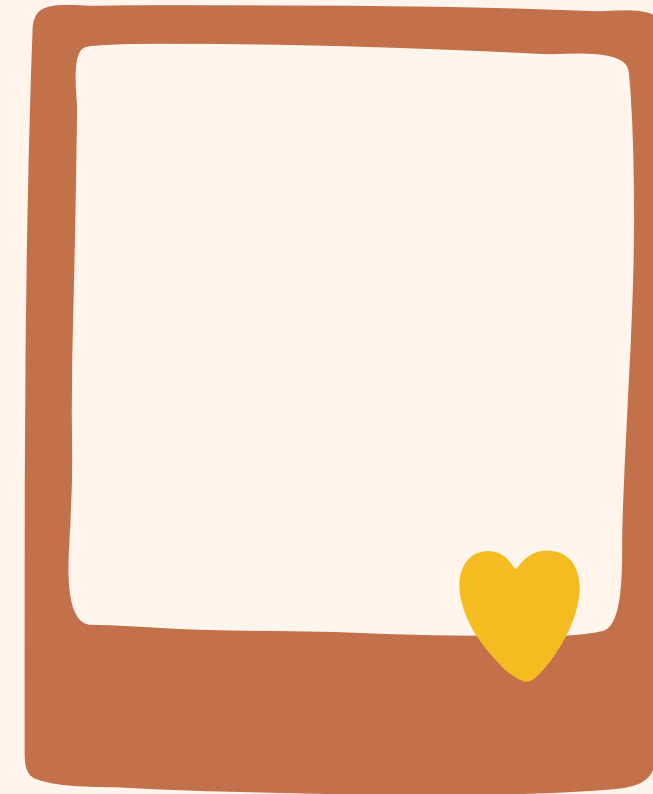


Pascual G. Poblete
1909

Filipino writer, journalist, and linguist,
remarkably noted as the first
translator of José Rizal's novel Noli
Me Tangere into the Tagalog language



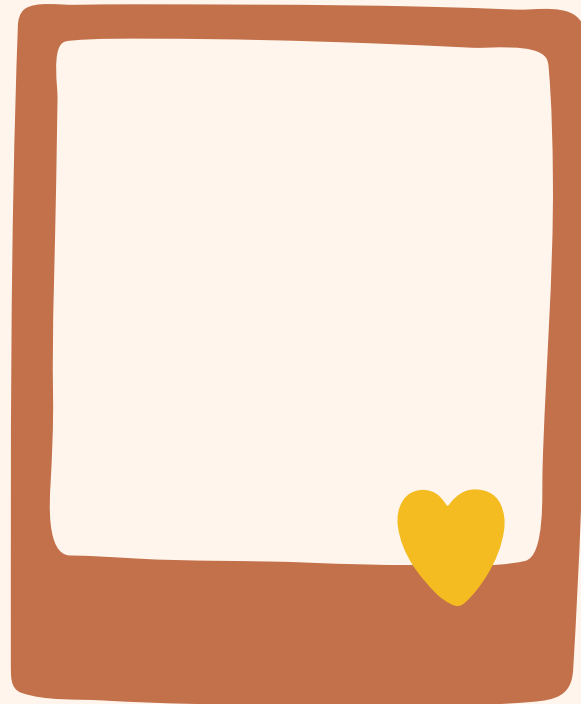
Pedro Gatmaitan
1948
A writer and a poet



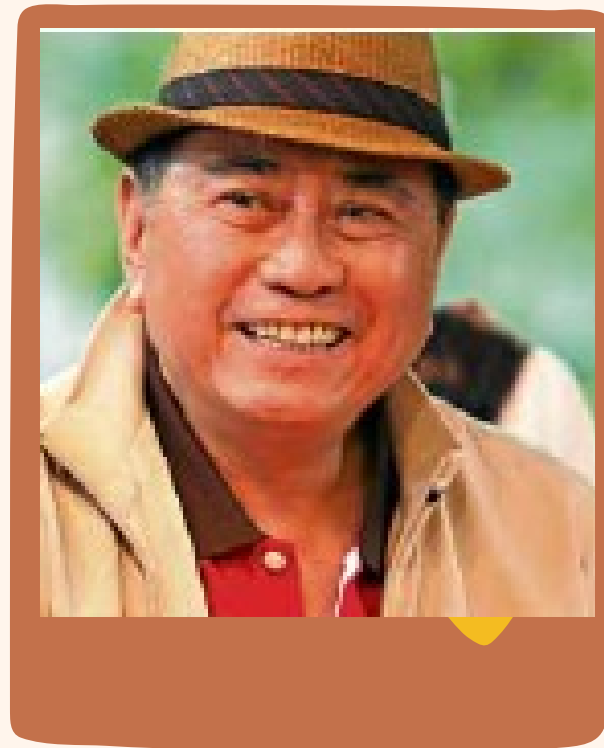
Patricio Mariano
1961
a Filipino nationalist, revolutionary, pundit,
[poet, playwright, dramatist, short story
writer, novelist, journalist, violinist, and
painter.



Translator (Tagasalin)

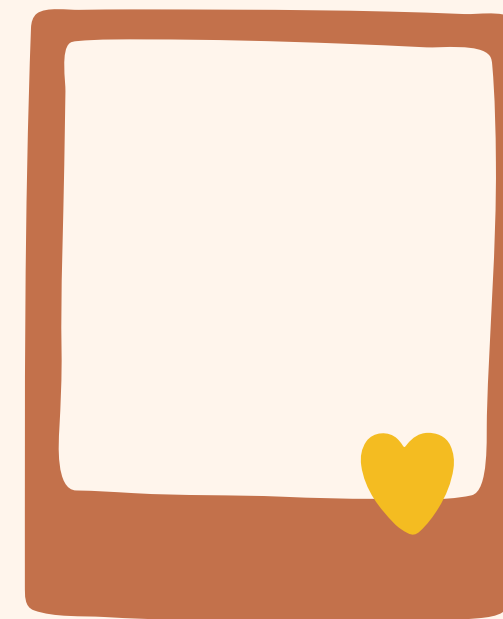


Antonio at
Melendez-Cruz
1991

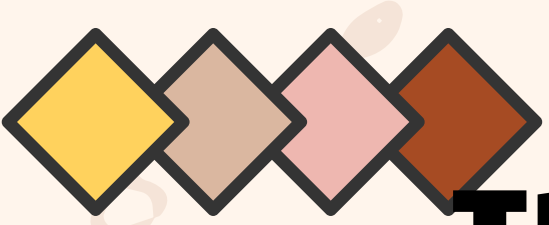


Virgilio Almario
1998

Rio Alma, is a Filipino author,
poet, critic, translator, editor,
teacher, and cultural manager.
He is a National Artist



Gimena at Navarro
2009



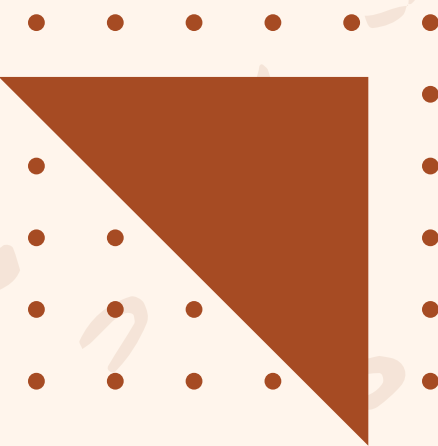
The Philippines in the 19th Century as Rizal's Context

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**Topic 1: Spanish Misrules and
Abuses**

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Topic 2: Spanish Colonization



Spanish Misrules and Abuses

- ' Instability of colonial administration
- ' Corrupt officials
- ' No representation in the Spanish Cortes
- ' Human rights of Filipinos were denied
- ' No equality before the law
- ' Injustice
- ' Racial discrimination
- ' Frailocracy
- ' Forced labor
- ' Friars owning haciendas
- ' Guardia Civil abuses

Spanish Misrules and Abuses

' 1. Instability of colonial Administration

- During the early-mid 19th century, from the colonial era of Spaniards. The Reign of King Ferdinand VII was a chaotic time in the Philippines. Frequent shift of policies owing to struggle between Liberalism and Despotism.

Spanish Misrules and Abuses

'2. Corrupt Colonial Officials

- Governor- **General Miguel Primo De Rivera- a Spanish dictator and military officer who ruled as Prime Minister of Spain** was one of the examples of the corrupt officials during the Spanish colonial era. He operated casino and accepted bribes among other things to obtain a lot of money. Friars also used the word of God to collect and steal the offerings of the people.

Spanish Misrules and Abuses

'3. Philippine Representation in Spanish Cortes

- The Spanish cortes was established in 1837 to hide the corruption and abuse happening in the Philippines. With this, Philippines was poorly represented and resulted various atrocities of the Spanish colonizers

Spanish Misrules and Abuses

'4. Human Rights Denied to Filipinos

- The people of Spain did have Human Rights and they enjoyed it (Freedom of Speech, Freedom of the Press and Freedom to Assembly). However, the Spanish who cherished these Rights in Spain denied them to our fellow country men, the Filipinos.

Spanish Misrules and Abuses

'5. No Equality before the Law

- Spaniards considered our ancestors as inferior beings to them.

Leyes de Indian (Laws of the Indies)

- Promulgated by the Christians monarch's of Spain
- Filipino were abused, brutalized, persecuted and slander by their Spanish matters.

Spanish Misrules and Abuses

'6. Racial Discrimination

- During Rizal's time a white skin, pointy nose and Castillian lineage were a badge of vaunted superiority. Indios were supposed to called inferior beings because of the color of the skin, hair, and shape of their nose.

Spanish Misrules and Abuses

'7. Maladministration of Justice

- Justice was costly, partial and slow. To poor Filipinos they had no access to the courts . To Filipinos masses, litigation in court was a calamity.

Spanish Misrules and Abuses

'8. Frailocracy

- Friars (Augustinians, Dominicans, and Franciscans) - controlled the religious educational life of the Philippines and later in the 19th century they acquire tremendous political power, and influence.

Spanish Misrules and Abuses

'9. Forced Labor

- Polo y Servicio - a compulsory labor imposed by the Spanish authorities on adult Filipino male in the construction of establishments. Filipino male ranging from 16 to 60 years old were obliged to render forced labor for 40 days a year. The workers could be placed on any project the Spanish wanted, despite hazardous or unhealthy conditions.

Spanish Misrules and Abuses

'10. Haciendas were Owned by the Friars

- Rizal tried to initiate agrarian reform in 1887 but in vain, ignited the wrath of the Dominican Friars who retaliated by the raising land rentals.
- The agrarian reform aimed at modernizing the feudal structure of southern agriculture by expropriating the most unproductive portions of the large estates (latifundia) and redistributing them to landless peasants in the form of small holdings.

Spanish Misrules and Abuses

'Feu·dal·ism

-the dominant social system in medieval Europe, in which the nobility held lands from the Crown in exchange for military service, and vassals were in turn tenants of the nobles, while the peasants (villeins or serfs) were obliged to live on their lord's land and give him homage, labor, and a share of the produce, notionally in exchange for military protection.

Spanish Misrules and Abuses

'11. Guardia Civil

- The police organization created by the Royal Decree issued by the Spanish Crown government on February 12, 1852. It relieved the Spanish Peninsular Troops of their works in policing towns. It consisted of a body of a Filipino policemen organized originally in each of the provincial capitals

- the oldest law enforcement agency in Spain and is one of two national police forces.

Spanish Misrules and Abuses

'11. Guardia Civil Abuses

- Maltreatment, abuse, robbers and rapists.
- Rizal's Noli exposed the Guardia Civil through Elias as bunch of ruthless ruffians, good only for disturbing the peace and persecuting honest men.

Spanish Colonization

- ✓ **1805 – Nueva Vizcaya Revolt**
- ✓ **1807 – Ambaristo Revolt**
- ✓ **1811 – The last State galleon left Manila for Mexico**
- ✓ **1813 – Spain ended the Galleon Trade**
- ✓ **1815 – The last State galleon left Acapulco for Manila**
- ✓ **1821 – The Philippines as province of Spain**
- ✓ **1823 – Rebellion of Andres Novales**
- ✓ **1834 (Sept. 6) – Royal Decree officially opened Manila to World Trade**
- ✓ **1837 - Manila officially opened to the world commerce**
- ✓ **1849 – Gov. Gen. Narciso Claveria y Zaldúa issued the Claveria degree (Catalogo Alfabetico de Apellidos)**

Economic History: Opening of the Philippines to the World Commerce

- ˆ 1815 – the last Galleon arrived in Manila (Manila to Acapulco)- 1830's**
- ˆ 1834 – Manila officially opened to the world commerce**
- ˆ The rise of Haciendas and "cash-crop economy"**
- ˆ Expansion of export products in Europe to Suez Canal (1869)**
- ˆ The Philippines became a major exporter (sugar, tobacco, coffee, and abaca) and became well-known in other parts of the world.**
- ˆ 1834 – 1873 - Different Ports were opened: Sual (Pangasinan); Iloilo; Zamboanga; Cebu; and Legazpi**

Social History: Birth of the Middle Class



- ' Five (5) Social Classes in the Philippines

- ' Peninsulares (Spaniards born in Spain)

- ' Insulares (Spaniards born in the Philippines) = Filipino

- ' Middle Class (Spanish mestizos or mestizos de Español; the principalia; and the Chinese mestizos or mestizos de Sangley)

- ' Chinese (people from China migrated in the Philippines)

- ' Indio (Malayan inhabitant in the archipelago) = Filipino

