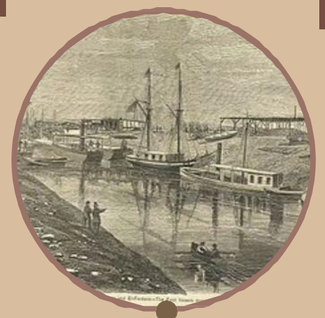
Life of Rizal: Intramuros to Europe (1882-1888)

The First Voyage to Spain: Views and Impressions.

Rizal's First Voyage to Spain

PHILIPPINES

- Boarded the Salvadora on the 3rd of May 1882.
- Most of the Passengers were Foreigners and Spanish employees.



POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO, AND ADEN

- The Djemnah made brief stops in Pont de Galle and Colombo (Sri Lanka)
- Landed on the port of Aden (Yemen) en route to the Suez Canal.

ITALY AND FRANCE

- Stopped in Naples Italy
- Departed from the Djemnah in Marseille France for 3 days.
- Boarded a Train to Spain

- Stayed at Hotel de Paz for 2 days
- Impressed by the beauty and progress of Singapore.
- Boarded the Djemnah
- Practiced french communication using newspaper

SINGAPORE

- The Djemnah passed through the Suez Canal and landed at port Said.
- Rizal observed and toured the port city

EGYPT

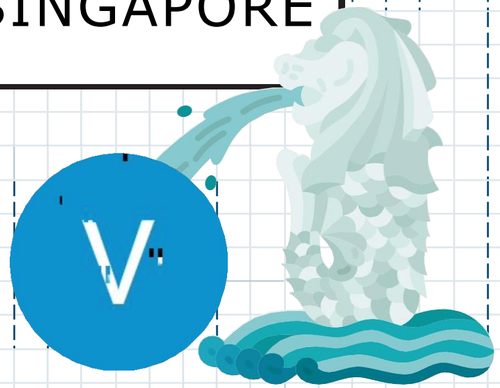
- Finally arrived at Barcelona and stayed in the Hotel de Espana in Calle San Pablo for the entire summer.
- Wrote the essay "Amor Patrio" which was published in Diariong Tagalog.

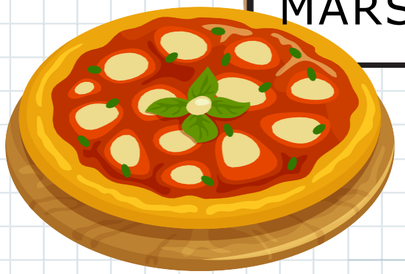
SPAIN

COLOMB

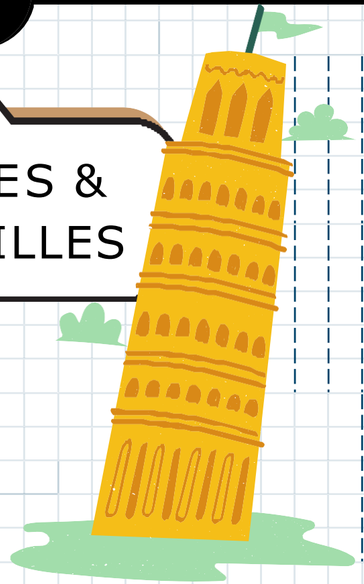
BARCELONA

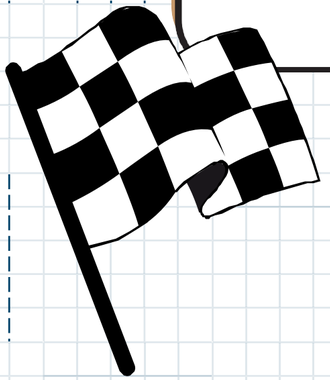
SINGAPORE





NAPLES &
MARSEILLES





Madrid

ARCTIC OCEAN
Greenland
(Denmark)
Svalbard
(Norway)
ARCTIC OCEAN
United States
Canada
Iceland
Russia
U.K.
Ireland
Den.
Neth.
Belg.
Norway
Sweden
Finland
Estonia
Latvia
Lithuania
Ger-many
Poland
Belar.
C.Z.
Ukraine
Mol.
Rom.
Bul.
Armenia
Geor.
Az.
Kazakhstan
Mongolia
United States
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Portugal
Spain
France
Italy
Greece
Turkey
Cyprus
Syr.
Lebanon
Iraq
Iran
Uzbek.
Turkm.
Afghan.
Kyrgyzstan
Tajikistan
China
N.Korea
S.Korea
Japan
Mexico
Tunisia
Morocco
Algeria
Libya
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Qatar
Pakistan
Nepal
Bhutan
India
Western Sahara
Egypt
Saudi Arabia
U.A.E.
Oman
Laos
Vietnam
Taiwan
PACIFIC OCEAN
Caribbean
Senegal
Maurit.
Mali
Niger
Chad
Eritrea
Sudan
Yemen
Djibouti
Bangl.
Bur.
Thai.
Cambodia
Philippines
The Gambia
Guinea-Bissau
Guinea
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Cote d'Ivoire
B.Faso
Ghana
Togo
Benin
Nigeria
Cam.
C.A.R.
South Sudan
Ethiopia
Somalia
Ken.
Uganda
Rwanda
Burundi
Dem. Rep. of Congo
Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Tanz.
Angola
Zambia
Zim.
Bots.
Namibia
South Africa
Lesotho
eSwatini
Mozambique
Malawi
Madagascar
Sri Lanka
Malaysia
Indonesia
Papua New Guinea
Solomon Islands
Timor-Leste
Australia
New Caledonia
Fiji
New Zealand
PACIFIC OCEAN
Central America
Guyana
Suriname
French Guiana (France)
Venez.
Colombia
Ecuador
Peru
Brazil
Bolivia
Paraguay
Chile
Argentina
Uruguay
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
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The University Student in Madrid

University Student in Madrid

- Universidad Central de Madrid (Nov 3, 1882)
- Academy of San Carlos
- Hall of Sanz and Carbonell
- How he spent his money
- How he spent his time

The Avid Book Collector

- "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe and "The Wandering Jew" by Eugene Sue, inspired his work, "El Filibusterismo"

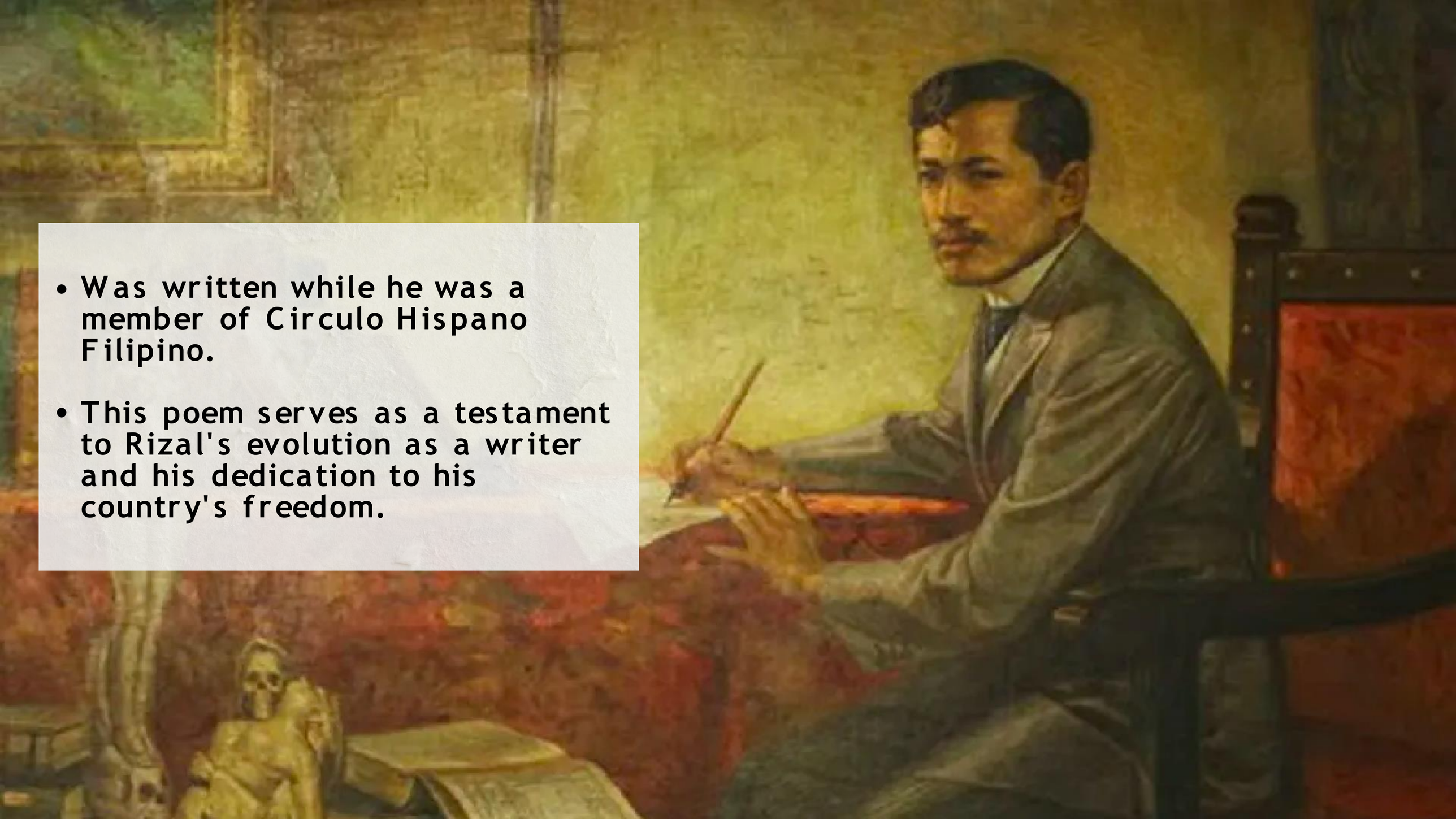
- Benito Perez Galdoz' "Desnerada" influenced his two novels, Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo

- Benito Pérez Galdoz' "Doña Perfecta," influenced Rizal's "Noli Me Tangere,"

Meeting with Future Reformists: The Circulo Hispano-Filipino

- Rizal's meeting with his fellow Filipinos paved the way to his joining the Circulo Hispano-Filipino
- The Circulo Hispano-Filipino was established in 1882

"The Ask Me for Verses"



- Was written while he was a member of Circulo Hispano Filipino.
- This poem serves as a testament to Rizal's evolution as a writer and his dedication to his country's freedom.

Romantic Episode with Consuelo Ortiga

- Consuelo Ortiga - Daughter of D. Pablo Ortiga y Rey who is the owner of the venue where the Circulo Hispano-Filipino held their political discussions.

Consuelo Ortiga

- Every Saturday Rizal visits the house of a Spanish liberal Don Pablo Ortiga y Rey

- Rizal did not allow their romance to prosper because he still engaged to Leonor Rivera *(A la Señorita C.O. y R)*

Rizal’s Nightmare

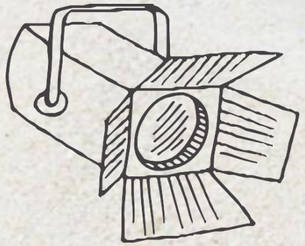
- On Jan. 1, 1883,while Rizal is in Madrid, he recorded his weird nightmare in his journal that he almost died December 30.

Entry into the Freemasonry

Marcelo H. del Pilar, Jose Rizal and Filipino Masons in Spain became close friends of Morayta, Gran Maestre of the Grande Oriente Espanol.

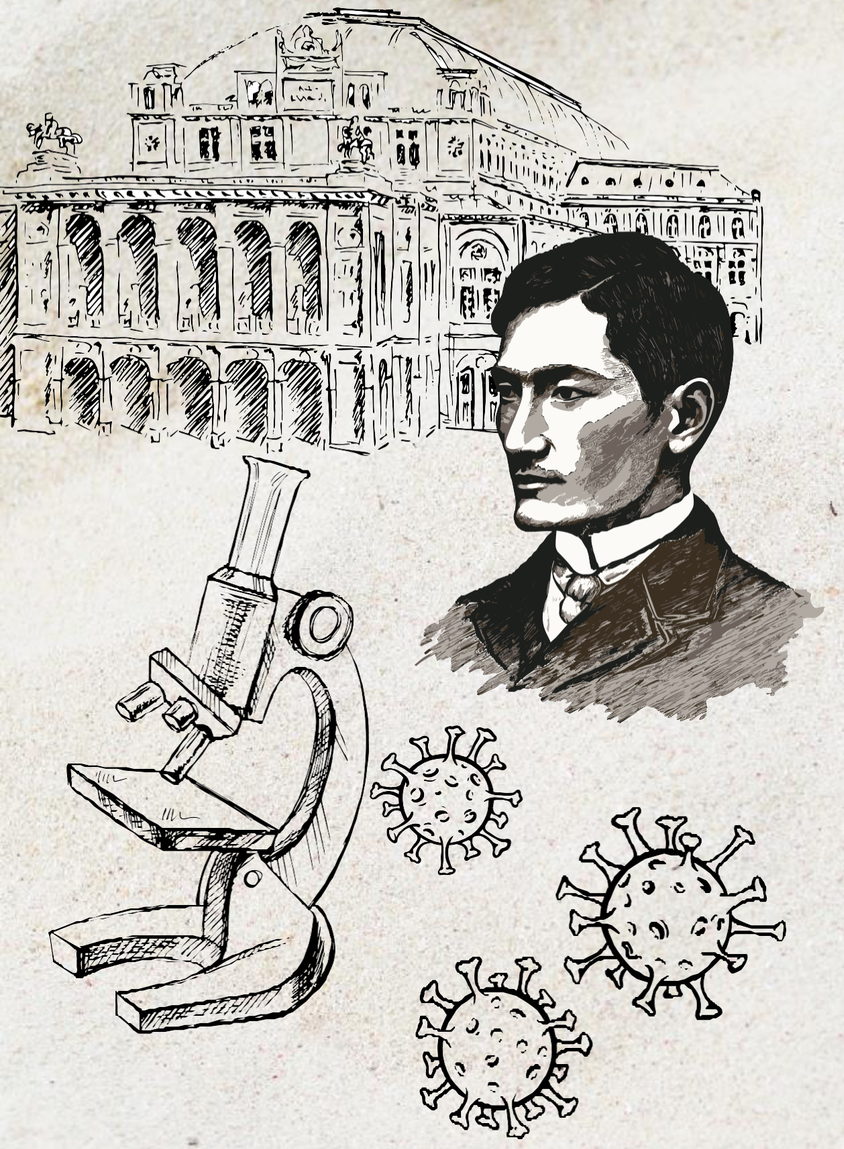
- **1883** Rizal joined Freemasonry through the Lodge Acacia in Madrid, adopting the masonic name "*Dimasalang*"
- **1889** He joined the all-Filipino Solidaridad Lodge No. 53 in Madrid founded by Marcelo del Pilar
- **November 15, 1890** He became a master mason at the Lodge Solidaridad
- **February 15, 1892** He became a master mason of Le Grand Orient France

The Speech That Attracted the Attention of Reactionary Spaniards in the Philippines.



- Speech is about Juan Luna and Felix Resurreccion Hidalgo.
- Product of the works of both Philippines and Spain.
- Reform needed by the Filipinos.
- <u>El Liberal</u>
- His speech made enemies.
- The tribute had an effect to both artists.

Completion of Studies in Spain



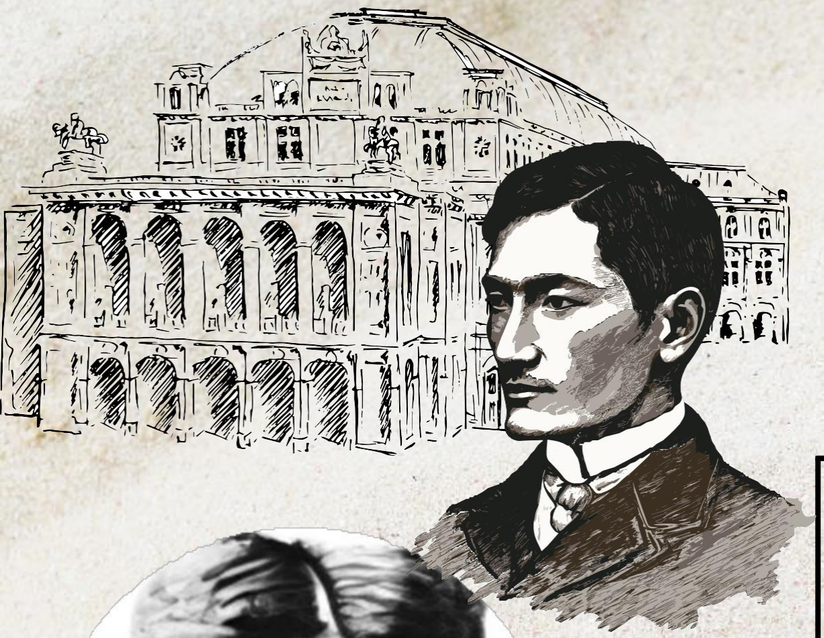
June 21, 1884- Rizal is given the title of Licenciado en Medicina (Licentiate in medicine) .

1882- 1883 (Fifth Year)

Medical Clinic 1	Bueno(Good)
Surgical Clinic 1	Bueno (Good)
Obstetrical Clinic	Aprobado(pass)
Legal Medicine	Sobresaliente (Outstanding)

1883-1884 (Sixth Year)

Medical Clinic 2	Bueno(Good)
Surgical Clinic 2	Notable (Remarkable)



Rizal was not awarded Doctorate in Medicine.

- Thesis
- Lack of money

Maximo Viola- Friend of Rizal who helped in his financial difficulties.

-History of Medical Science	Aprobado(pass)
-Surgical Analysis Applied to the Medical Science	Bueno (Good)
-Advance Normal and Pathological Histology	Sobresaliente (Outstanding)

June 19, 1885- Licenciado en Filosofia y Letras (Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters)

1882 - 1883

Universal History 1	Saliente
General Literature	Sobrasaliente

1883 - 1884

Universal History 2	Sobrasaliente
Greek and Latin Lit.	Sobrasaliente
Greek 1	Sobrasaliente

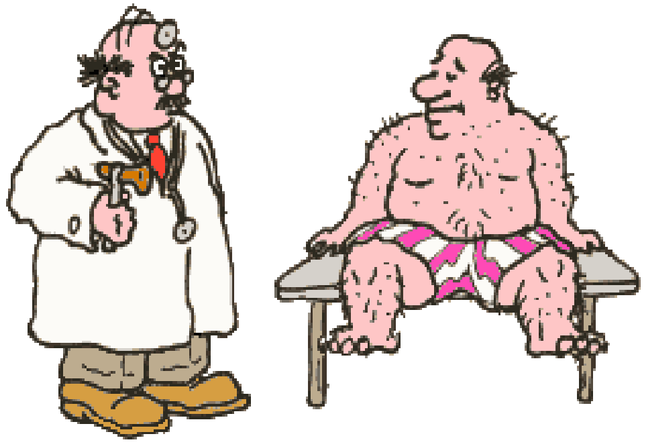
1884 - 1885

Spanish Language	Sobrasaliente
Arabic Language	Sobrasaliente

Further study in Medicine

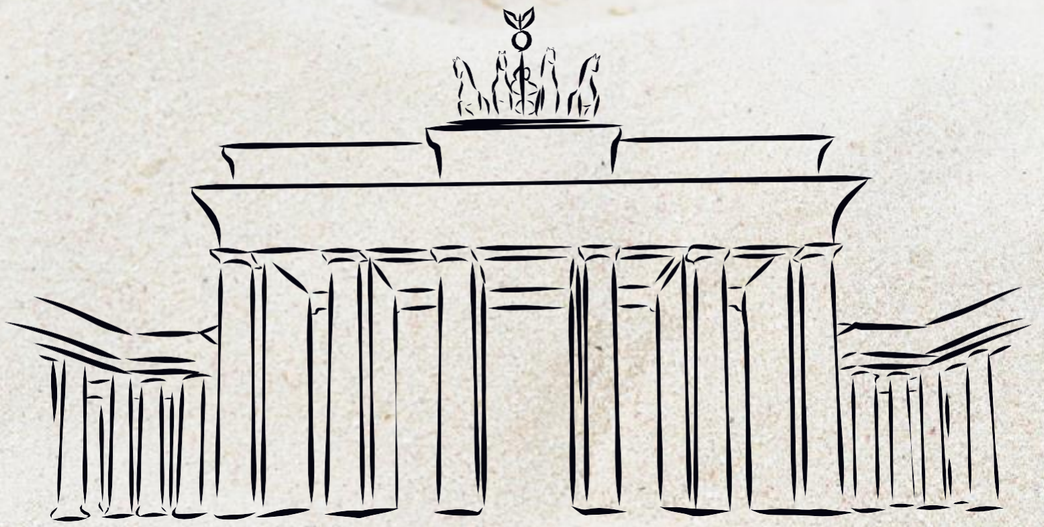
- specializes in Ophthalmology by working as an assistant of: Dr. Louis Weckert in France (1885-1886), Dr. Javier Galezowsky and Dr. Otto Becker in Heidelberg Germany (1886), Dr. R. Schulzer and Dr. Schwigger in 1887.

- Rizal became the first Asian eye doctor, and in Calamba when he came back in 1887, he was called Dr. Uliman



1887

- Dr. R. Schulzer & Dr. Schwiegger
- met Fredrich Ratzel, a German Historian in Liepzieg
- Transalted Schiller's William Tell to Tagalog
- Feodor Jagod &Hans Virchow
- Master German language
- Tagalishe Verkunst (Tagalog Metrical Art)



- Berlin - finished Noli me Tangere
- Visited multiple countries
- Marsilles - departed to Philippines

Important Dates in the Life of Rizal

Important Dates in the Life of Rizal

August 5,1887

August 15,1887

UST rector review's Noli me Tangere

August 20,1887

Governor General Emilio Terrero request a copy of Noli Me Tangere

October,1887

Introduce gymnastics and sports

December 29,1887

Noli Me Tangere is banned

January, 1888

Protesta de Calamba grievances

Home After Five Years

RIZAL RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES

ROME

July 03, 1887

RIZAL RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES

ROME

- Vessel Djemnah
- Paciano and Silvestre Ulbado warned Rizal
- Rizal act as interpreter

TRIVIA: Rizal was only one among passesngers who can speak many languages so he act as interpreter

July 03, 1887

MARSEILLES, FRANCE

RIZAL RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES

ROME

July 03, 1887

- Vessel Djemnah
- Paciano and Silvestre Ulbado warned Rizal
- Rizal act as interpreter

TRIVIA: Rizal was only one among passesngers who can speak many languages so he act as interpreter

MARSEILLES, FRANCE

SAIGON, VIETNAM

July 30, 1887

Steamer Haiphong

RIZAL RETURNED TO THE PHILIPPINES

ROME

July 03, 1887

- Vessel Djemnah
- Paciano and Silvestre Ulbado warned Rizal
- Rizal act as interpreter

TRIVIA: Rizal was only one among passesngers who can speak many languages so he act as interpreter

MARSEILLES, FRANCE

SAIGON, VIETNAM

July 30, 1887

Steamer Haiphong

August 6, 1887

MANILA, PHILIPPINES

RIZAL RETURNED TO CALAMBA, HIS HOMETOWN

Rizal established a medical clinic

Rizal was called "Doctor Uliman" - the German Doctor

People from his town, Manila and other provinces flocked to his clinic

Rizal first patient is his mother

Rizal earned 900 dollar and gave free services to the poor

RIZAL RETURNED TO CALAMBA, HIS HOMETOWN

Rizal opened a gymnasium and introduced sports like gymnastics, fencing and shooting

In his spare time, he made paintings of town's landscapes and translate German poems of Von Wildernath into Tagalog

His sister Olympia died of complications from childbirth

Rizal took part in Calamba's civic affairs

He was unable to see Leonor Rivera

The Furor Over the Noli Me Tangere

THE NOLI ME TANGERE

- Rizal began writing "Noli Me Tangere" in 1884
- Rizal finished the novel in February 1887.
- His friend Máximo Viola provided some financial aid, enabling Rizal to have the book printed in Berlin. Viola loaned Rizal ₱300 for 2,000 copies.
- Inspired by the works of Harriette Beecher Stowe (Uncle Tom's Cabin)
- Written in Spanish but its title of Noli Me Tangere is not Spanish nor Tagalog, but Latin which translates to "Touch Me Not"
- Obtained the title from the Bible passage in John 20:13-17
- Written to expose the abuses, injustices, and ill effects of Spanish colonial rule in the Philippines.

THE EFFECTS OF NOLI ME TANGERE

01

The friars accused Rizal of slandering the Church and spreading subversive ideas

02

There are many threats to Rizal's life. His life is in danger because of his novel

03

Rizal's family begged him to not see Leonor Rivera in her hometown due to the increasing concern in his safety

04

Rizal was accused of being an agent of German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck, a German spy, a Mason, a sorcerer, a soul beyond salvation,

05

Rizal was handed a note calling him an ingrate because he and his family benefitted so much from the privileges given by the friars a

06

"Doctor Uliman" was also seen in a negative manner portraying him as a pro-German agent.

07

Rizal knew very well that he could be harmed and his father warned him against going out alone and at times he had to refuse invitations by some people

08

Wherever he went, Rizal carried a silver spoon which changes color whenever it comes in contact with food laced with poison.

GOVERNOR GENERAL EMILIO TERRERO

- The controversy reached the ears of Governor General Emilio Terrero
- Sent letter to Rizal and asked him to come to Malacanan
- Rizal: he was not spreading seditious ideas but providing picture about the condition of the Philippines
- Terrero was please by Rizal's explanation
- Terrero asked him to provide a copy of Noli
- Rizal went to Jesuits to whom he sent a copy; Jesuits refused
- Found a copy to a friend and gave it to Gov Gen Terrero
- Knowing that Rizal's life is in danger, he assigned a bodyguard, Lieutenant Jose Taviel de Andrade

TRIVIA: Even used copies were sold at exorbitant prices. The original price of the novel was only five pesetas as of June 13, 1887. At the height of the controversy copies were selling at fifty pesos each.

Arch of Manila Pedro Payo, OP

sent a copy to the Rector of UST, Fr Gregorio Echavarria who formed a committee of faculty members to review it

Fr Gregorio Echavarria and the committee

"heretical, impious, and scandalous in the religious order, anti-patriotic, subversive of public order, injurious to the government of Spain and of the Philippine Islands in the political order"

TRIVIA: Instead of preventing people from reading the novel it gained free advertisement as more people wanted to read. To prevent being harrased and arrested, people read the Noli in private or at night

Governor General Terrero

not satisfied

referred the novel to the Permanent Commission on Censorship headed by Pr. Salvador Font, the Augustinian curate of Tondo

Pr. Salvador Font

commission came out with a report recommending that the importation, reproduction and distribution of the Noli Me Tangere should be absolutely prohibited.

OTHER ATTACKERS OF NOLI

Fr. Jose Rodriguez

Caingat Cayo

he warned that the readers of the Noli were committing mortal sin as the book was full of heresies

Rizal as "an ignorant man"

his novel was an attack on the church

Vicente Barrantes

Tirades against the Noli even reached Spain

España Moderna

Fernando Vida

Luis M. de Pando

General Jose de Salamanca

Attacked the Noli in the session hall of the senate of the Spanish Cortes

DEFENDERS OF NOLI

Marcelo H. del Pilar

Caiigat Cayo
(Slippery as an Eel)

Segismundo Moret

Defended the novel in Spain

former Minister of the Colonies

Fr. Francisco de Paula Sanchez

defended the Noli in public

Rizal's favorite teacher at Ateneo

Fr. Vicente Garcia

Noli was not an attack on the Church but on the immoral and corrupt practices of the friars and officials.

Rizal cannot be "an ignorant man"

If reading the Noli is a mortal sin, then Fr. Rodriquez also commited a sin

The Protesta de Calamba

The Protesta de Calamba

1. Investigation due to concerns of potential tax evasion
2. Participation of Rizal in Investigation
3. The Dominicans defended themselves
4. Income expenditure of Dominicans on religious institutions and missionary work
5. Justification of rent increase
6. Warning to tenants
7. Tenants' refusal to pay rent
8. Eviction Controversy
9. Cabesang Tales

Departure for Europe

FAREWELL TO CALAMBA

- The friars asked Governor General Terrero to deport him, but latter refused because there was no valid charge against Rizal in court.
- Rizal was compelled to leave Calamba for two reasons: (1) his presence in Calamba was jeopardizing the safety and happiness of his family and friends (2) he could fight better his enemies and serve his country's cause with greater efficacy by writing in foreign countries
- Shortly before Rizal left Calamba in 1888, his friend from Lipa requested him to write a poem in commemoration of the town's elevation to a villa (city) by virtue of the Becerra Law of 1888
- Himno Al Trabajo (Hymn to Labor) - a poem written by Rizal dedicated to the industrious folks of Lipa

February 19,1888

VISIt S MACAU ABoARD tHE KUI KIAng

February 22, 1888

RIZAL LEAVES FoR YoKoHAMA, JAPAn ABoARD tHE OCEAnIC

February 28, 1888

ARRIVES In YoKoHAMA AnD oBSERVES tHE CUStoMS oF tHE JAPAnESE

March 7, 1888

HE LIVES In tHE SPAnISH LEgAtIon AnD StAyS tHERE UntIL APRIL 13, 1888. HE EngAgES HIMSELF WItH USUI SEIKo

April 13, 1888

HE DEPARtS JAPAn FoR SAn FRAnCISCo ABoARD tHE BELgIC AnD ARRIVES tHERE on APRIL 28,1888

May 5 ,1888

RIZAL LAnDS In SAn FRAnCISCo; CHECKS In At tHE PALACE HotEL AnD EXPLoRES tHE CIty

May 8, 1888

HE BEgInS HIS CRoSSIng oF tHE UnItED StAtES By RAIL AnD ARRIVES In NEW YoRK on MAy 13, 1888

May 16, 1888

LEAVES NEW YoRK FoR LIVERPooL, EngLAnD ABoARD tHE CIty oF RoME

May 25, 1888

LEAVES LIVERPooL FoR LonDon

August , 1888

RIZAL READS AnD AnnotAtES AntonIo MoRgA'S SUCESoS En LAS ISLAS FILIPInAS

September 19, 1888

FInISHES AnnotAtIon oF tHE SUCESoS AnD SEnDS It to tHE PRIntERS on JULy 23, 1889.

Thank You for listening