LIFE AND WORKS OF RIZAL

DAPITAN TO DEATH

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Presentation Coverage

First Arrest
Rizal in Dapitan
The end of Dapitan exile
Second Arrest
Trial
Execution

First Arrest

June 16, 1892 - Rizal Arrived in the Philippines aboard the steamer Don Juan

Rizal Headed to Malacanang to meet with Governor Despujol to discuss the North Borneo Project and the pardon of his family members

July 3, 1892 - Rizal founded the La Liga Filipina

July 7, 1982 - Rizal was arrested due to the possession of a pamphlet he allegedly wrote called the *Pobre Frailes*. He was held in Fort Santiago for nine days before being shipped to Dapitan.

Rizal In Dapitan

Captain Ricardo Carnicero

Captain Juan Sitges

July 17, 1892 - Rizal Arrived in Dapitan and was placed in the care of *Captain Ricardo Carnicero*. Rizal chose to stay in Carnicero's home and they became good friends. Rizal was given freedom and was only required to report once a week.

May 4, 1893 - Carnicero was replaced by *Captain Juan Sitges*. Although he was sterner as compared to Carnicero, after a few weeks he restored the privilages of Rizal under Carnicero.

Fr. Francisco de Paula Sanchez

Casa Redonda

Rizal kept himself busy by making improvements in the community like cleaning up the plaza of Dapitan and lit the place up at night with coconut oil lamps. Along with Fr. Francisco de Paula Sanchez, they built a relief map of Mindanao near the Dapitan Church

Rizal built a school and accepted students with no tuition and only on condition that they help in the household. He taught arithmetic, English, Spanish, fencing, wrestling, and other sports.

George Taufer

Josephine Bracken

Rizal fell in love with the eighteen-year old step daughter of George Taufer. He resented Rizal's attempt to woo Josephine Bracken. Rizal and Bracken tried to get married under the Catholic faith but had difficulties securing the benefit of matrimony due to his stand against the Catholic Church.

Rizal's relatives were suspicious of Bracken thinking she might be a spy commissioned by the friars. His sisters were also not in favour of Bracken as she is a lowly woman, meanwhile, Rizal was educated.

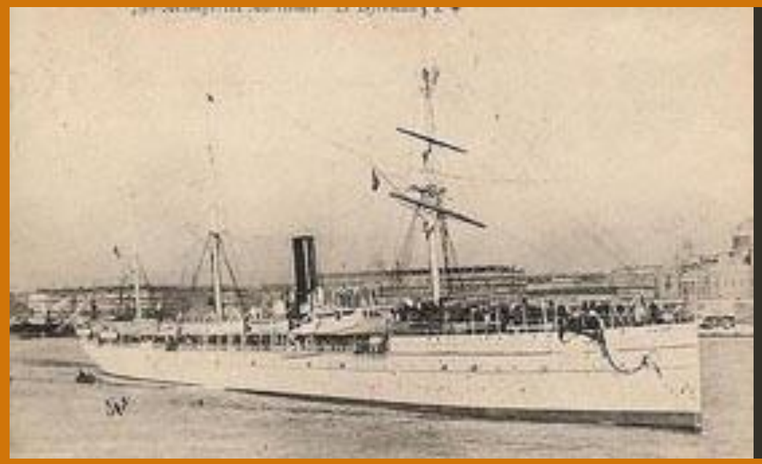
Dr. Pio Valenzuela

Rizal and Valenzuela

Rizal had many visitors in Dapitan, one of which was a spy named Florenciano Namaan who was tasked by the friars to kill Rizal. Another visitor was Dr. Pio Valenzuela who was tasked by Andres Bonifacio to seek advice regarding the planned revolution against the Spaniards.

Rizal was not fond of the revolution due to numerous factors. If possible, he wanted an educated man to lead the revolution and he believes Antonio Luna is the best candidate. He called the plot to revolt “non-sense” as it would only do more harm than good.

The End of Dapitan Exile and Second Arrest



June 31, 1895 - Rizal's exile ended as he boarded the steamer *Espana* enroute to Manila Bay.

September 2, 1896 - Rizal boarded the *Isla De Panay* and sailed off to spain.

Rumors of Rizal's involvement with the revolution was circulating.

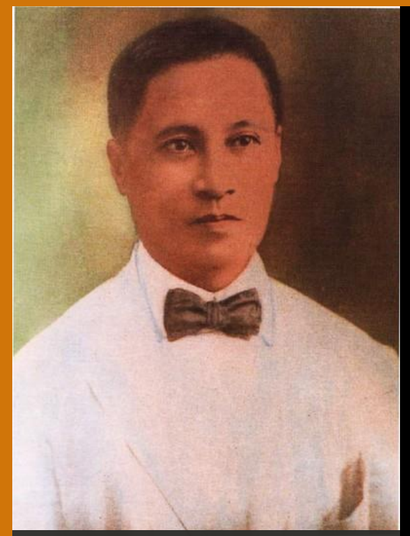
October 3 - Rizal was sent to Montjuich Castle after *Isla de Panay* arrived in Barcelona after recieving orders for his arrest.

Rizal boarded the *Colon* and was sent off to Manila.

November 3, 1896 - Rizal was brought to *Fort Santiago*.

1. A letter from Antonio Luna to Mariano Ponce connecting Rizal to the Reform Movement in Spain
2. A letter from Rizal to his family stating that the people will grow to hate Spanish tyranny
3. A letter from Marcelo H. Del Pilar to Deodato Arellano that indicates that Jose Rizal is part of *the Propaganda movement*
4. A poem titled *Kundiman*
5. A letter from Carlos Oliver stating that Rizal is the person to free the Philippines from Spain
6. A masonic document honoring Rizal's patriotic achievements
7. A letter from *Dimasalang* to *Ten Luz* stating that he was preparing a haven for Filipinos in Spain.
8. A letter from *Dimasalang* in Hong Kong soliciting aid for "Patriotic work."
9. A letter to the editor of the Hong Kong Telegraph ensuring the banishment of Rizal to Dapitan.
10. A letter of Ildefonso to Rizal stating that he is the Savior of the Filipinos
11. A letter from Rizal Segundo informing someone of the arrest of Doroteo and Ambrosio
12. A letter from Del Pilar to Tenluz recommending a particular organization to help the Filipino people
13. A transcript of the speech of Pinkian: " *Long Live the Philippines! Long Live Liberty! Long Live Dr. Jose Rizal! Unity!"*
14. Transcript of speech of Tik-Tol "*Long live the eminent Dr. Jose Rizal! Death to the oppressor nation!"*
15. The poem named *Talisay* written by Laong Laan

Oral Testimonies to Find Additional Evidences & to Verify Existing Ones for the Preliminary Trial



Dr. Pio Valenzuela

Other Oral Testimonies:

- José Dizon
- Ambrosio Salvador
- Francisco Quison
- Timoteo Paez
- Moises Salvador
- José Reyes
- Aguedo del Rosario
- Deodato Arellano
- Pedro Serrao Laktaw
- Antonio Salazar
- Martin Constan

Oral Testimonies to Find Additional Evidences & to Verify Existing Ones for the Preliminary Trial

These oral testimonies were conducted to **implicate** Rizal in the Philippine Revolution

IMPLICATE = *involve / expose / imply*

As a result...

It was concluded that there was **prima facie** evidence against Rizal

Prima Facie = *accepted as correct until proved otherwise*

Afterwards...

Governor General Blanco ⟷ Captain Rafael Dominguez

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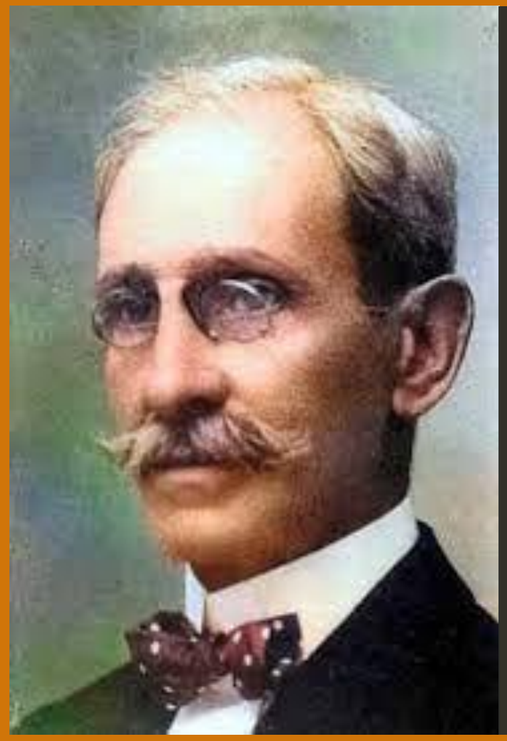
Judge Advocate General

What is a Judge Advocate General?

A judge advocate general serves as a counsel for the governor general to provide legal advice and assistance

Going into trial...



Rizal chose Lt. Luis Taviel de Andrade to represent him.

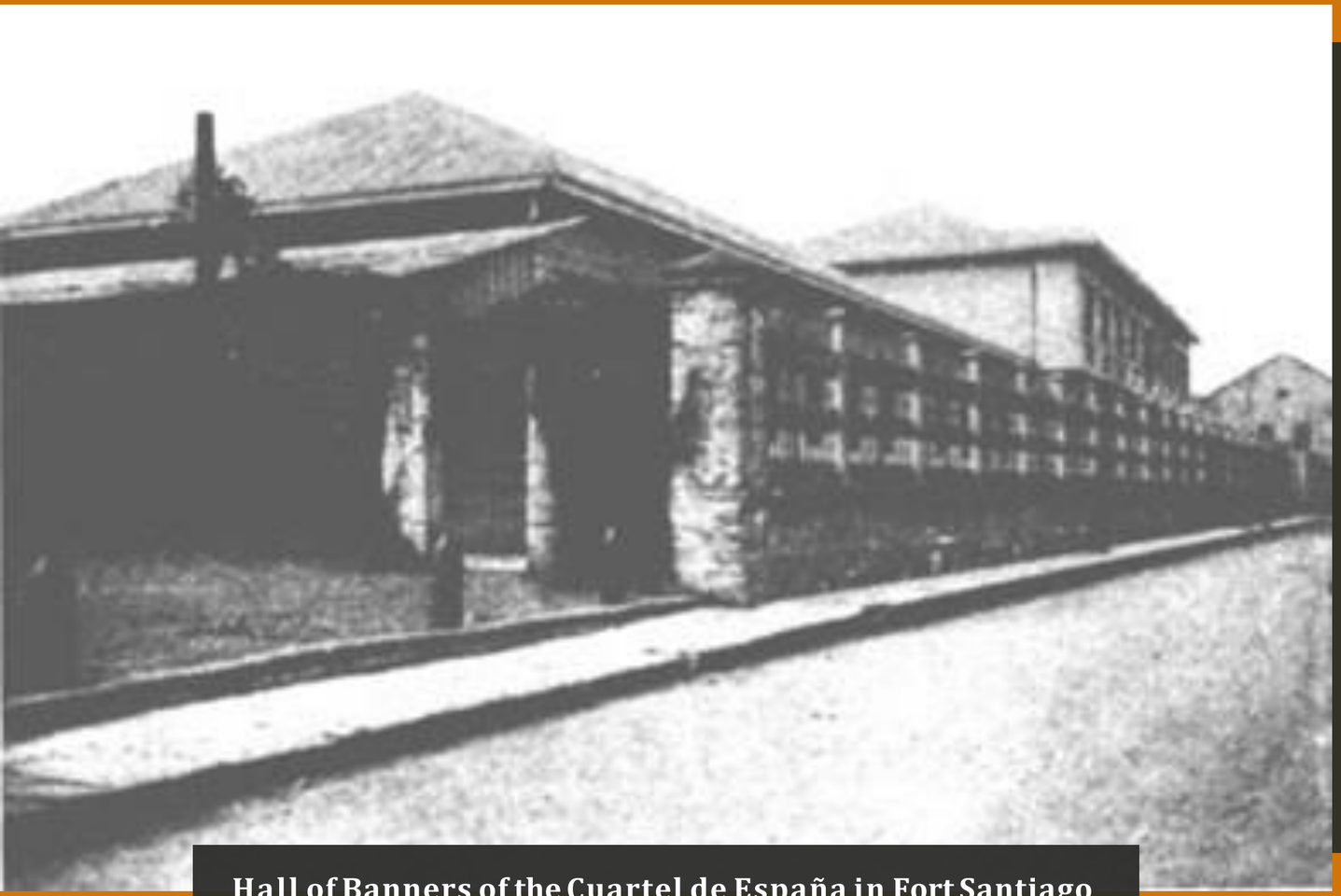
- Brother of Rizal's Former Bodyguard
- Army Officer

December 11,1896

- Arraignment of Rizal
- Rizal was mainly accused of:
  - Rebellion
  - Illegal Association

December 13,1896

- Case was forwarded to Governor General Camilo de Polavieja



Hall of Banners of the Cuartel de España in Fort Santiago

December 26, 1896

- Actual trial held at the Hall of Banners of the Cuartel de España in Fort Santiago
- Trial was presided over by Lt. Col. Togores Arjona, Lt. Enrique Alcocer (prosecution), and Judge Advocate Dominguez

Preliminary Findings of the Trial

- Military court found Rizal guilty
- Rizal was charged with:
  - Rebellion
  - Sedition
  - Illegal Association

Preliminary Findings of the Trial

- For Rebellion & Sedition - life imprisonment to death
- Illegal Association - imprisonment and a fine of 325 to 3, 250 pesetas

What is a Peseta?

- Official currency of Spain from 1869 to 2002
- The word “peseta” means “small piece”

Rizal' Arguments to Defend Himself during the Trial

1. He is not guilty of rebellion because he told Dr. Valenzuela to not engage during his meeting with him
2. Reiterated that he was not in contact with the revolutionists
3. He did not gave permission to the revolutionists to use his name and that he did not know that they will use his name; also, if he was guilty, he would've attempted to escape in Singapore
4. If he was part of the revolution, he could've escaped with the help of the Moros and he would not have settled in Dapitan
5. He was not consulted by the revolutionists
6. Clarified that La Liga Filipina is a civic organization, not a revolutionary one
7. La Liga Filipina was dissolved not long after he was deported to Dapitan
8. He has no knowledge about the reorganization of the La Liga Filipina
9. La Liga Filipina's goal is not to revolt, hence, the Katipunan is established
10. The alleged "bitter" contents in his letters were due to his family being evicted from their lands and being persecuted by the authorities
11. His way of living when he was living in Dapitan is ideal for the authorities and they can attest to it
12. The revolution was not inspired by his speech in the house of Doroteo Ongjungco. He said that the people who knows him know that he is against violence

Rizal's Manifesto

Fellow countrymen: Upon my return from Spain I learned that my name was being used as a rallying cry by some who had taken up arms. This information surprised and grieved me but thinking that the whole affair was finished, I refrained from commenting on something that could no longer be remedied. Now, rumors reach me that the disturbances have not ceased. It may be that persons continue to use my name in good or in bad faith; if so, wishing to put a stop to this abuse and to undeceive the gullible, I hasten to address these lines to you that the truth may be known. From the very beginning, when I first received information of what was being planned, I opposed it, I fought against it, and I made clear that it was absolutely impossible.

Manifesto to Certain Filipinos

I abominate the crimes for which it is responsible and I will have no part in it. With all my heart I am sorry for those who have rashly allowed themselves to be deceived. Let them, then, return to their homes, and may God pardon those who have acted in bad faith.

(December 15, 1896)

Final Results of the Trial

- Rizal was still found guilty
- Charged with Death Penalty
- On December 28, 1986, the death warrant was signed by Governor General Polavieja

Rizal’s Final Days

Rizal's Prison Chapel

7:00am - 12:00nn.

December 29, 1896 - Rizal was transferred in his prison chapel after hearing the death sentence upon him.

- Was visited by Jesuit priests; former professors of Jose Rizal
- Fr. Viza brought the image of *Sacred Heart of Jesus* sculpted by Jose Rizal

Other visitors who followed after the Jesuits were: Fr. Rosell, Lt. Andrade, Fr. Faura, Fr. Vilaclara and Fr. Balaguer.

Dr. Jose Rizal wrote his last poem around noon.

Rizal as Freemason

3:00pm

Fr. Balaguer returned and tried to persuade Rizal to retract from his masonic beliefs, but Rizal was firm about his beliefs.

Rizal's mother and sisters then visited him.

Rizal gave souvenirs to each of them and to Trinidad, he gave an alcohol stove.

- Something was inside the stove containing a small piece of paper that was later known as "*Mi Ultimo Adios*"

Mi último adiós

¡Adiós, Patria adorada, región del sol querida,
Perla del mar de oriente, nuestro perdido Edén!
A darte voy alegre la triste mustia vida,
Y fuera más brillante, más fresca, más florida,
También por ti la diera, la diera por tu bien.

En campos de batalla, luchando con delirio,
Otros te dan sus vidas sin dudas, sin pesar;
El sitio nada importa, ciprés, laurel o lirio,
Cadalso o campo abierto, combate o cruel martirio,
Lo mismo es si lo piden la patria y el hogar.

Yo muero cuando veo que el cielo se colora
Y al fin anuncia el día tras lóbrego capuz;
si grana necesitas para teñir tu aurora,
Vierte la sangre mía, derrámala en buen hora
Y dórela un reflejo de su naciente luz.

Mis sueños cuando apenas muchacho adolescente,
Mis sueños cuando joven ya lleno de vigor,
Fueron el verte un día, joya del mar de oriente,
Secos los negros ojos, alta la tersa frente,
Sin ceño, sin arrugas, sin manchas de rubor

Ensueño de mi vida, mi ardiente vivo anhelo,
¡Salud te grita el alma que pronto va a partir!
¡Salud! Ah, que es hermoso caer por darte vuelo,
Morir por darte vida, morir bajo tu cielo,
Y en tu encantada tierra la eternidad dormir.

Si sobre mi sepulcro vieres brotar un día
Entre la espesa yerba sencilla, humilde flor,
Acércala a tus labios y besa al alma mía,
Y sienta yo en mi frente bajo la tumba fría,
De tu ternura el soplo, de tu hálito el calor.

Deja a la luna verme con luz tranquila y suave,
Deja que el alba envíe su resplandor fugaz,
Deja gemir al viento con su murmullo grave,
Y si desciende y posa sobre mi cruz un ave,
Deja que el ave entone su cántico de paz.

Deja que el sol, ardiendo, las lluvias evapore
Y al cielo tornen puras, con mi clamor en pos;
Deja que un ser amigo mi fin temprano llore
Y en las serenas tardes cuando por mí alguien ore,
¡Ora también, oh Patria, por mi descanso a Dios!

Ora por todos cuantos murieron sin ventura,
Por cuantos padecieron tormentos sin igual,

My Last Farewell

Farewell, beloved Country, treasured region of the sun,
Pearl of the sea of the Orient, our lost Eden!
To you eagerly I surrender this sad and gloomy life;
And were it brighter, fresher, more florid,
Even then I'd give it to you, for your sake alone.

In fields of battle, deliriously fighting,
Others give you their lives, without doubt, without regret;
The place matters not: where there's cypress, laurel or lily,
On a plank or open field, in combat or cruel martyrdom,
It's all the same if the home or country asks.

I die when I see the sky has unfurled its colors
And at last after a cloak of darkness announces the day;
If you need scarlet to tint your dawn,
Shed my blood, pour it as the moment comes,
And may it be gilded by a reflection of the heaven's newly-born l

My dreams, when scarcely an adolescent,
My dreams, when a young man already full of life,
Were to see you one day, jewel of the sea of the Orient,
Dry those eyes of black, that forehead high,
Without frown, without wrinkles, without stains of shame.

My lifelong dream, my deep burning desire,
This soul that will soon depart cries out: Salud!
To your health! Oh how beautiful to fall to give you flight,
To die to give you life, to die under your sky,
And in your enchanted land eternally sleep.

If upon my grave one day you see appear,
Amidst the dense grass, a simple humble flower,
Place it near your lips and my soul you'll kiss,
And on my brow may I feel, under the cold tomb,
The gentle blow of your tenderness, the warmth of your breath.

Let the moon see me in a soft and tranquil light,
Let the dawn send its fleeting radiance,
Let the wind moan with its low murmur,
And should a bird descend and rest on my cross,
Let it sing its canticle of peace.

Let the burning sun evaporate the rains,
And with my clamor behind, towards the sky may they turn pure;
Let a friend mourn my early demise,
And in the serene afternoons, when someone prays for me,
O Country, pray to God also for my rest!

Pray for all the unfortunate ones who died,
For all who suffered torments unequaled,

My beloved country, pain of my sorrows.
Dear Philippines, hear my last farewell.
I leave you all: my parents, my loved ones.
I go where there are no slaves, executioners nor tyrants,
Where faith does not kill, where God reigns.

Farewell, parents and brothers, fragments of my soul,
Childhood friends of my lost home,
Give thanks, I shall rest from a tiring day;
Farewell, sweet stranger, my friend, my joy,
Farewell, my loved ones; death is a sweet repose

Rizal as Freemason

3:00 pm-7:00 pm

Fathers Vilaclara and Balaguer again arrived to convince Rizal to retract.

Followed by Fr. Rosell and Don Silvino Lopez Tañon, Dean of the Manila Cathedral

8:00 pm

Fr. Viza talked with Rizal on religious matter again joined by Fiscal Gaspar Castaño of the *Royal Audiencia*.

10:00 pm

Draft of retraction arrived from Archbishop Bernardino Nozaleda; got rejected by Rizal since it is long.

Rizal as Freemason

11:30pm

Rizal signed the retraction that was made and drafted by Fr. Pio Pi with some minor revisions.

1:30am

Rizal wakes up and usually confesses four times early in the morning

5:00am

Had his last breakfast and autographed his remaining books and eventually gave it to Josephine Bracken.

- Rizal requested if he could marry Josephine now that he retracted from his masonic beliefs.
- Married with Josephine Bracken through Fr. Balaguer
- Wrote farewell letters to his father, mother, Dr. Blumentritt, and Paciano his brother.

To my dear
and unhappy wife
Josefina
December 30th. 1896
José Rizal

DE LA

IMITACIÓN DE CRISTO

Y MENOSPRECIO DEL MUNDO

Rizal's Last Clothes

6:30am

The march to Bagumbayan began and accompanying him were four(4) soldiers with rifles and bayonets.

- along with him is Lt. Andrade and Fathers March and Vilaclara

Rizal's Last Clothes

6:30am

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- along with him is Lt. Andrade and Fathers March and Vilaclara

"En el nombre del Rey, el que se levantar la voz a favour del reo sera ejecutado"

Rizal's Execution Site

- Rizal was taken to his execution site
- Drums were ready and on standby
- Request to spare his head was granted
- Request to be shot in front was denied

Rizal's Execution Site

7:03 a m

- Simultaneous gunfire was shot
- The medical officer checked Rizal's pulse and motioned an executioner to give Rizal a *coup de grace*
- The spectators shouted Viva España and the band played *Marcha de Cadiz.*

Paco Cemetery where Rizal was secretly buried

- After the execution, Rizal's body was buried in Paco Cemetery
- Rizal's family requested the authorities to exhume the body four days after Manila fell into the Americans (Aug. 13, 1898)
- Rizal's remains were cleaned in Don Higino's house in Binondo
- Rizal was honoured at the Ayuntamiento Bldg. in Intramuros and his remains were laid to rest in Rizal's monument in Luneta.

ONE ONLY DIES ONCE, AND IF ONE DOES NOT DIE WELL, A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS LOST AND WILL NOT PRESENT ITSELF AGAIN.

- JOSÉ RIZAL -

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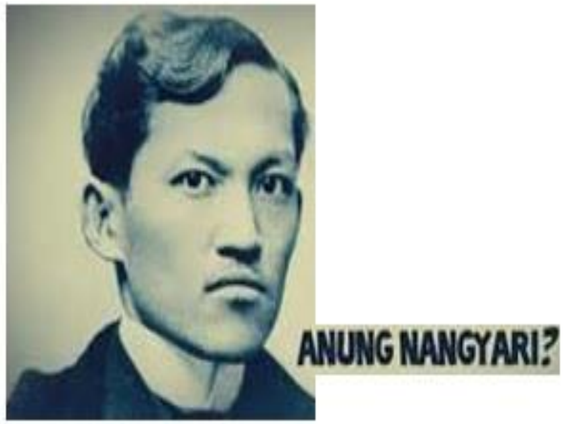
PAPASOK AKO BOSS...
HINDI NAMAN BAHA!

Day Walking In A National Highway
It's More Fun In The
Philippines


ANUNG NANGYARI?