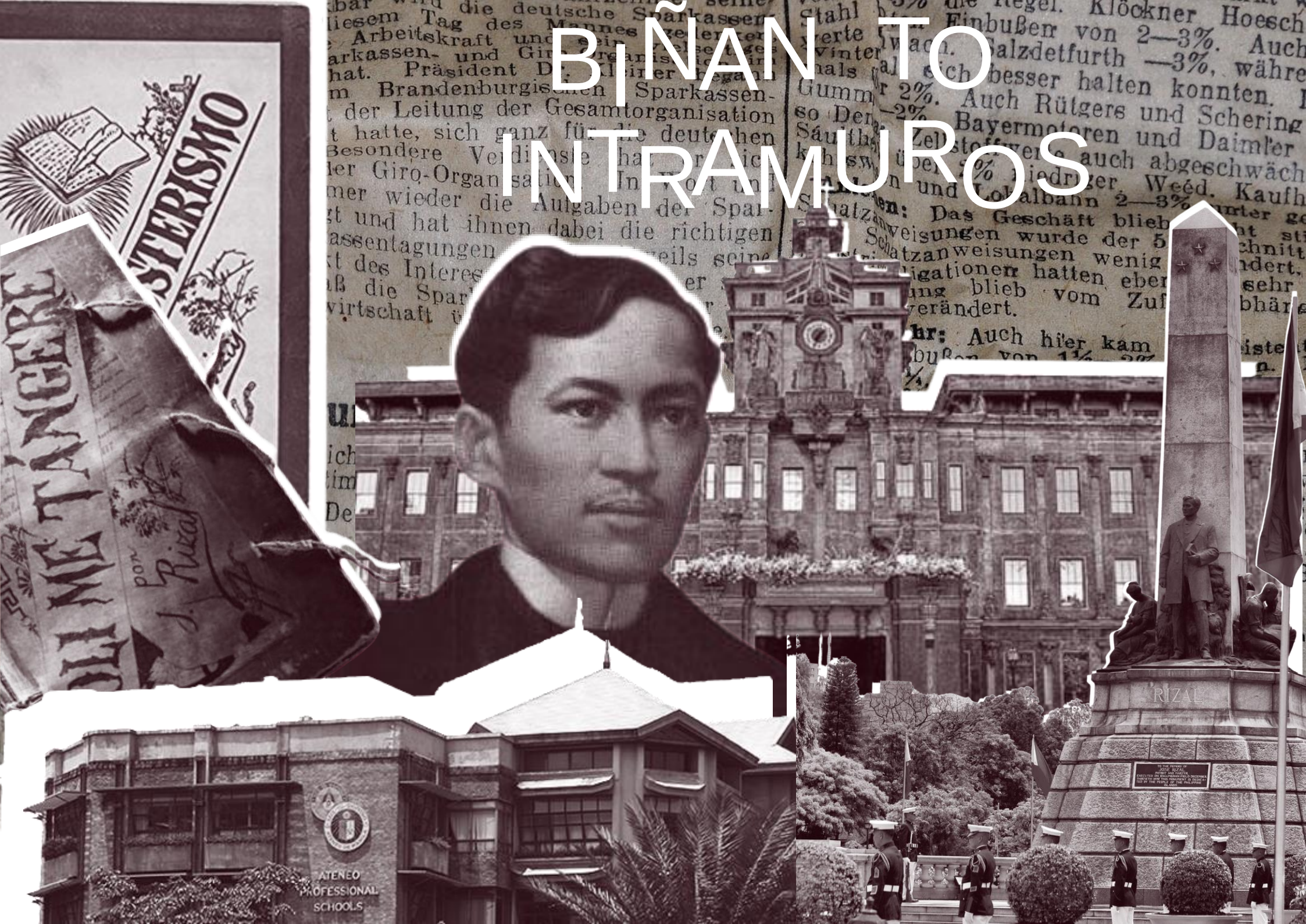
BIÑAN TO INTRAMUROS



RIZAL STUDIES AT ATENEO MUNICIPAL DE MANILA (1872-1877)

- Rizal was sent to Manila for 4 months after the martyrdom of Gom-Bur-Za and with Dona Teodora still in prison. **He studied in Ateneo Municipal,** under the supervision of the Spanish Jesuits.

- Ateneo is the bitter rival of the **Domincan-owned College of San Juan de Letran.**

- Ateneo was formerly known as **Escuela Pia** (Charity School for poor boys in Manila) established in 1817.

- **June 10, 1872** - Rizal, accompanied by Paciano, went to Manila to take the entrance examinations on **Christian Doctrine, Arithmetic, and Reading** at the College of San Juan de Letran and passed them.

RIZAL STUDIES AT ATENEO MUNICIPAL DE MANILA (1872-1877)

- **His father was the one who wished him to study at Letran** but he changed his mind and decided to send Rizal to Ateneo instead.

- **Fr. Magin Ferrando**, the college registrar of Ateneo Municipal, **refused** to admit Rizal because **he was late for registration and he was sickly and undersized for his age (11 years old).**

- Upon the intercession of **Manuel Xeres Burgos(nephew of Father Burgos)**, he was admitted to Ateneo.

- Jose adopted the surname **Rizal** at Ateneo because their family name **Mercado** had come under suspicion of the Spanish Authorities

RIZAL STUDIES AT ATENEO MUNICIPAL DE MANILA (1872-1877)

- Ateneo was located in **Intramuros**, within the walls of Manila. He boarded in a house on **Caraballo Street**, a 25-minute walk from the college. The boarding house was owned by Titay, who owed the Rizal family **Php300**. Rizal boarded there to collect part of the debt.

- Jesuits trained the character of the students by **rigid discipline, humanities, and religious instruction.** They hold Mass early in the morning before beginning daily classes. Classes were opened and closed with prayers.

- Students were divided into to groups: **Roman Empire and Carthaginian empire**

RIZAL'S FIRST YEAR IN ATENEO(1872-1873)

- Each empire had its **rank**. Students fought for positions, and with 3 mistakes, the opponent's position could lose his position.

1st: Emperor

2nd: Tribune

3rd: Decurion

4th: Centurion

5th: Standard - Bearer

- Rizal's first professor in Ateneo was **Fr. Jose Bech.**

- Rizal was placed at the **bottom** of the class since he was a newcomer and knew little Spanish.

- He was an externo(Carthaginian), occupying the end of the line. But at the end of the month, he became an emperor of his empire.

RIZAL'S FIRST YEAR IN ATENEO (1872-1873)

- He was the brightest pupil in the whole class, and he was awarded a **prize**, a religious prize.

- Rizal took private lessons in **Santa Isabel College** during noon recesses to improve his Spanish Language paying **3 pesos** for those extra lessons.

SUMMER VACATION (1873)

- Rizal didn't enjoy his summer because his mother was in prison so **Neneng (Saturnina) brought him to Tanawan.**

- But without telling his father, he went to Santa Cruz to visit her mother in prison. He told her of his brilliant grades.

- After summer, he returned to Manila and now boarded inside **Intramuros at No.6 Magallanes Street. Dona Pepay**, who was a widow had a daughter and 4 sons, was his landlady.

RIZAL'S SECOND YEAR IN ATENEO (1873-1874)

- At the end of the school year, Rizal received excellent grades in all subjects and a gold medal.

- **The Count of Monte Cristo** by **Alexander Dumas** - the 1st favorite novel of Rizal which made a deep impression on him.

- **Universal History by Cesar Cantu** - Rizal persuaded his father to buy him this set of historical work that was a great aid in his studies.

- **Dr. Feodor Jagor** - A German Scientist-traveler who visited the Philippines in 1859-1860 who wrote Travels in the Philippines
.

RIZAL'S THIRD YEAR IN ATENEO (1874-1875)

- Rizal's grades remained excellent in all subjects but he won only one medal - **in Latin.**

- At the end of the school year (March 1875), Rizal returned to Calamba for the summer vacation. He himself was **not impressed by his scholastic work.**

RIZAL'S FOURTH YEAR IN ATENEO (1875-1876)

- **June 16, 1875** - Rizal became an interno(Roman Empire) in Ateneo.

- **Padre Francisco de Paula Sanchez** - a great **educator and scholar,** one of Rizal's professors who inspired him to study harder and to write poetry.

- Rizal described this Jesuit professor as "**Model and uprightness, earnestness, and love for the advancement of his pupils**".

- Rizal toppedall his classmates in all subjects and won 5 medals at the end of the school term.

RIZAL'S LAST YEAR IN ATENEO (1876-1877)

- Rizal was the **most brilliant Atenean of his time** and was truly the pride of the Jesuits.

- Graduate with Highest Honor

- **March 23, 1877** - Rizal, **16 years old**, received from his Alma Mater, Ateneo Municipal, the degree of Bachelor of Arts, **with highest honors**

- The night before graduation, he could not sleep. Early morning on the day of his graduation, he prayed to the Virgin to commend his life and protect him as he stepped into the world.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES IN ATENEO

- He was an active member, later secretary, of Marian Congregation, a religious society. He was accepted because of his academic brilliance and devotion to Our Lady of Immaculate Conception, the college patroness.

- He is also a member of the Academy of Spanish Literature and the Academy of Natural Sciences.

- He studied painting under **Agustin Saez**, a famous painter, and sculpture under **Romualdo de Jesus**.

- He continued his physical training under his sports-minded **Tio Manuel.**

SCULPTURAL WORKS IN ATENEO

- He carved an image of **The Virgin Mary** on a piece of **Batikuling (Philippine Hardwood)** with his pocket knife. The Jesuit fathers were amazed.

- **Father Lleonart** requested him to carve him an image of the **Sacred Heart of Jesus.** He intended to take the image with him in Spain but forgot to do so. So the Ateneo boarders placed it on the door of their dormitory. It plays a signifi part in Rizal's last hours at cantFort Santi ago.

Table 1. Rizal's Transcript of Record in Retana.

1871-1872	Aritmética	Sobresaliente
1872-1873	Latín, primer curso	Sobresaliente
	Castellano	Sobresaliente
	Griego	Sobresaliente
1873-1874	Latín, segundo curso	Sobresaliente
	Castellano	Sobresaliente
	Griego	Sobresaliente
	Geografía Universal	Sobresaliente
1874-1875	Latín, tercer curso	Sobresaliente
	Castellano	Sobresaliente
	Griego	Sobresaliente
	Historia Universal	Sobresaliente
	Historia de España y Filipinas	Sobresaliente
	Aritmética y Algebra	Sobresaliente
1875-1876	Retórica y Poética	Sobresaliente
	Francés	Sobresaliente
	Geometría y Trigonometría	Sobresaliente
1876-1877	Filosofía, primer curso	Sobresaliente
	Mineralogía y Química	Sobresaliente
	Filosofía, segundo curso	Sobresaliente
	Física	Sobresaliente
	Botánica y Zoología	Sobresaliente
Bachiller en Artes el 14 de Marzo de 1877		*Sobresaliente*

Rizal received his degree of Bachelor of Arts with honors on March 23, 1877.

POEMS WRITTEN BY RIZAL UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF FR. SANCHEZ

- Felicitacion
- El Embarque: Himno a la Flota de Magallanes
- Y Es Espanol: Elcano, El Primero en dar la Vuelta del Mundo
- El Combante: Urbiztondo, Terror de Jolo
- La Tragedia de San Eustaquio
- Un Recuerdo a Mi pueblo
- Alianza Intima Entra la Religion y la Buena Educacion
- El Cautiverio y el Triunfo: Batalla de Lucena y Prison de Boabdil
- La Entrata Triunfal de los Reyes Catocilos en Granada
- El Heroismo de Colon
- Colon y Juan II
- Gran Consuelo en la Mayor Dedicha
- Un Dialogo Alusico a la Despidia a los Colegiales

OTHER ASPECTS OF RIZAL AT THE ATENEO

THE PAINTER AND SCULPTOR

- He studied painting under Agustin Saez, a famous Spanish painter.
- He also studied under Romualdo Teodoro de Jesus, a noted Filipino sculptor. De Jesus formed Katipunan in 1888.
- Katipunan became KKK founded by Ladislao Diwa, Teodoro Plato, and Andres Bonifacio.
- Rizal carved the image of Virgin Mary on a piece of Batikuling.
- Fr. Leonhart requested Rizal to carve an image of the Sacred Heart.

His days in this school was his happiest and memorable.

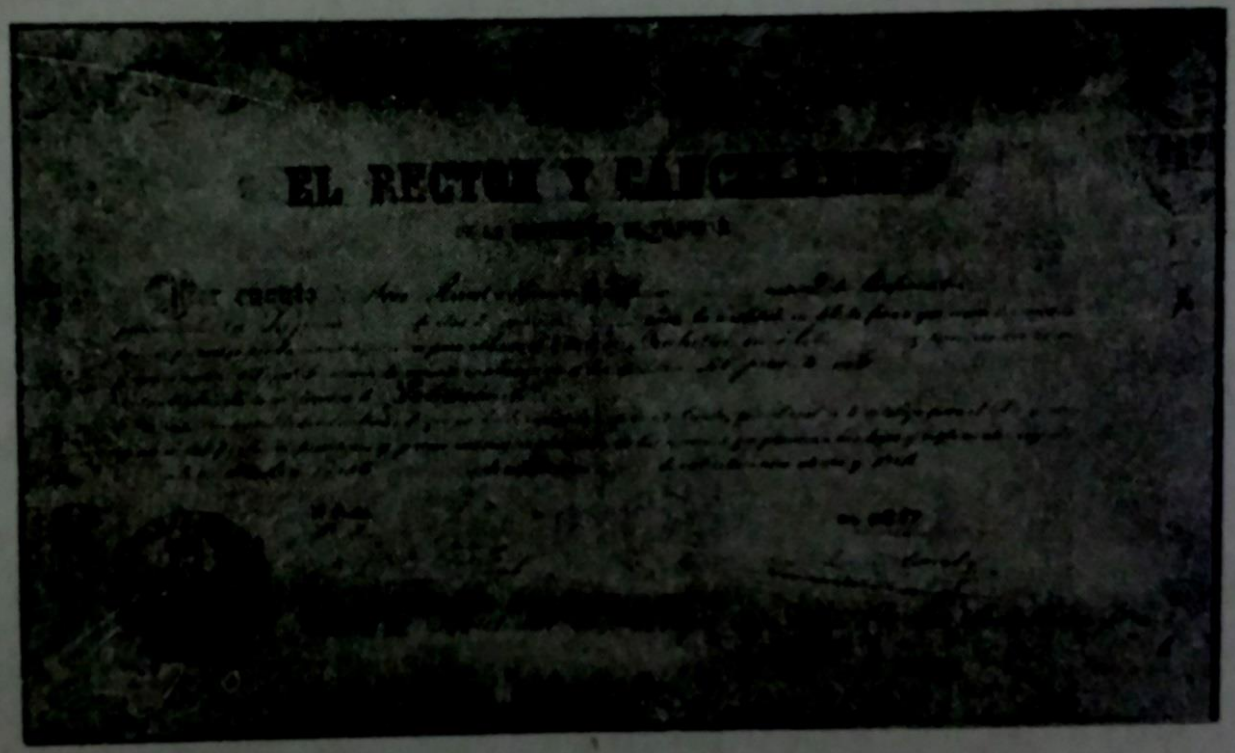
A DEVOUT CATHOLIC

- Rizal became a member of the Marian Congregation and served as its secretary later on.
- He was accepted into sodality, not only because he was an excellent student, but because of his devotion.
- He wrote poems about the Child Jesus and the Virgin Mary, entitled Al Nino Jesus and A la Virgen Maria.

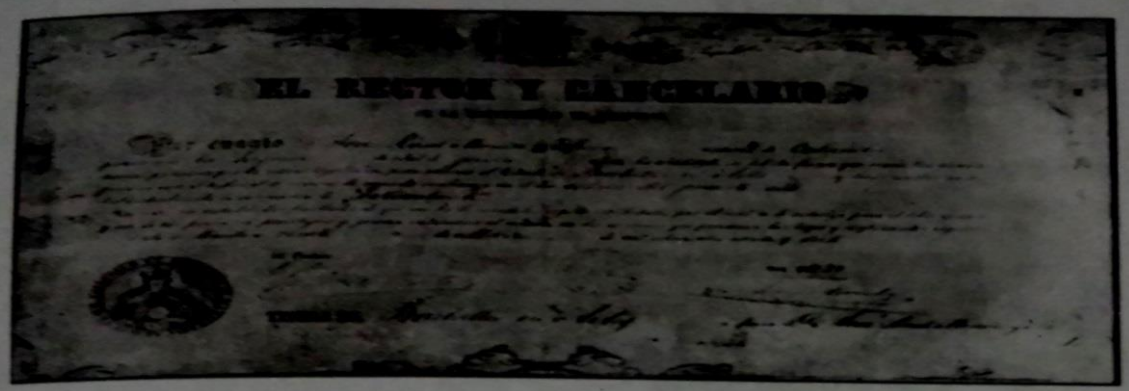
A LOVER OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCE

- He was an active member of the Academy of Spanish Literature and the Academy of Natural Sciences.

1876-1877	
Philosophy 1	sobresaliente
Mineralogy and Chemistry	sobresaliente
Philosophy 2	sobresaliente
Physics	sobresaliente
Botany and Zoology	sobresaliente



Rizal's diploma: Bachelor of Arts, issued by the University of the Philippines, which was the official name of the Royal and Pontifical University of Santo Tomas by virtue of the Moret Decree in force from 1870 to 1875.



Rizal finished the course *Bachiller en Artes* at the Ateneo Municipal. This title is not the Bachelor of Arts (A.B.) degree which is received by many liberal arts students but it is considered equivalent to today's high school. Even as Rizal graduated ~~with~~ from the Ateneo, his diploma was not issued by his school but by the University of Santo Tomas. This was because under the royal decree of 1865 only the University of Santo Tomas was empowered to issue academic titles. Even the final examinations for the course was administered by the professors of the university. After having passed his final examination on March 14, 1878, Rizal went to the University of Santo Tomas to obtain his coveted diploma which carried the distinction of *sobresaliente* (excellent) which was issued on March 20 that year. It read:

EL RECTOR Y CANCELARIO
DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE FILIPINAS

Por cuanto Don JOSE RIZAL MERCADO Y ALONSO, natural de Calamba, Provincia de Laguna de edad de quince años, ha acredito en debida forma que reune las circumstacias previstas por la actual legislacion para obtener el titolo de Bachiller en Artes y hecho constar su suficiencia ante el tribunal de examen de Segunda Enseñanza en el dia catorce del presente mes, habiendo obtenido la calificacion de "Sobresaliente,"

Por tanto, en virtud de las facultades cde que me hallo investigado, expido este Titulo por el cual se le autoriza para el libere ejercicio y uso de las funciones, privilegios y gracias inherentes a lo mismo en los terminus que previenen las leyes y reglamentos vigentes.

Dado en Manila a veinte de Marzo de mil ochocientos setenta y siete, (Sello de la Universidad)

El Rector *Reg. Pag. 71*
(Fdo) Fr. Jose Cueto, O.P.

El Secretario
(Fdo. Dr. Antonio Estrada)

TITULO de Bachiller en Artes a favor de Don Jose Rizal Mercado y Alonso.

Summary of his Ateneo Days

A. Rizal in Ateneo 1872 - 1877 (Bachiller En Artes)

- An *Externo* in Ateneo
- Discipline, Character Building, and Religion
- The class in Ateneo was divided into two
- In the beginning, Rizal had an educational struggle in Ateneo
- Fr. Francisco Paula de Sanchez was Rizal's guide in his study and writing of poetry

"Un Recuerdo a Mi Pueblo"

"Alianza Intima Entra la Religion y la Buena Educacion"

- A member of the Academy of Spanish Literature and Academy of Natural Sciences

RIZAL'S STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS (UST)

- After Rizal completed his education at Ateneo, his mother wanted him to return home and look after the family business.

- April 1877 - Rizal was 16 years old, enrolled at the UST taking **Philosophy and Letters.**

- Rizal was still unsure of what course to take.

- He tried to seek guidance from **Fr. Pablo Ramon**.

- For his first term, Rizal studied at the **Philosophy program**.

- In the following term, he decided to shift to medicine.

RIZAL'S STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS (UST)

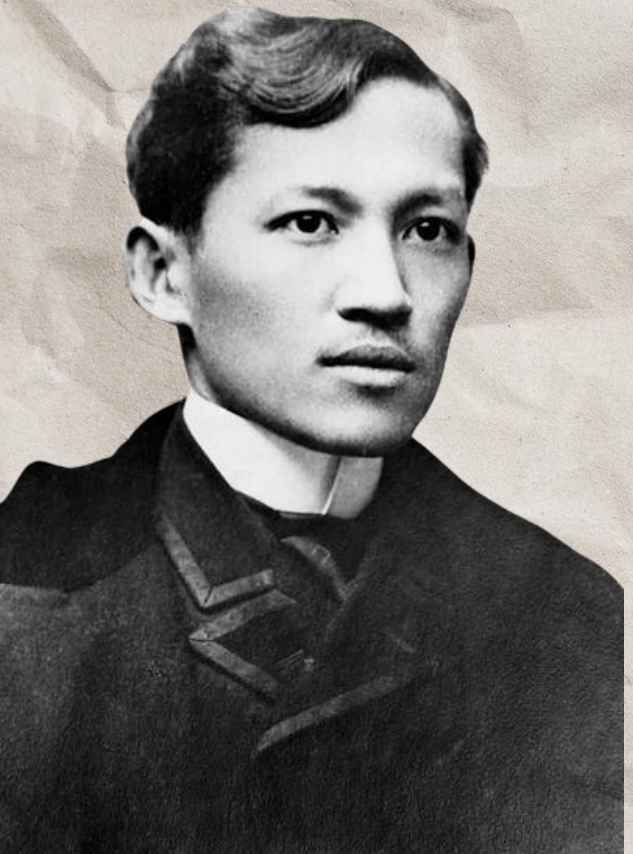
- His decision was prompted by his desire to:
- ***Cure his mother's failing eyesight***
- ***Fr. Ramon wrote back advising him to take up medicine and stop dancing with muses***
- ***Highly in-demand course***

- Rizal entered a very different world in UST as a student

- Rizal spent his time studying. He returned to Ateneo to take up a land surveying course which was then a vocational course.

- He completed the surveyor's course and was awarded the title of **perito agrimensor**. (expert surveyor)

RIZAL'S STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS (UST)

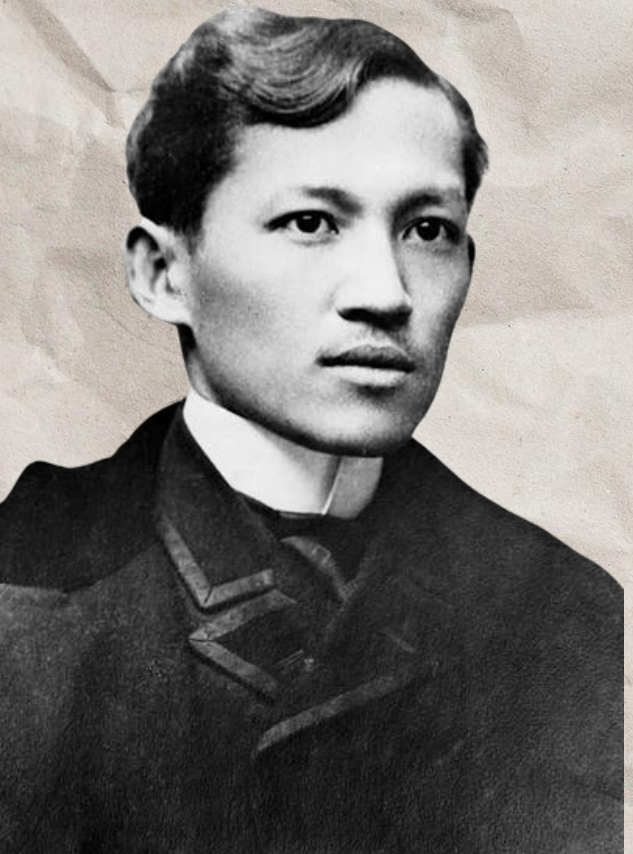


EXPERIENCE OF SPANISH BRUTALITY

- Rizal experienced his first taste of brutality during his first year of medical studies at UST.

- ***One night while he was walking alone a dark street, Rizal failed to recognize the Spanish civil guard, passing by his side, thus, he did not bow, salute, or greet the man. At a striking distance, the civil guard whipped Rizal mercilessly at the back with a stingray tail (buntot pagi)***

LITERARY WORKS OF RIZAL IN UST



- **To the Filipino Youth** (Sa kabataang Pilipino/ A LA Juventud Filipina) - a winning masterpiece which he submitted in the literacy contest held by Liceo-Artistico-Literario of Manila

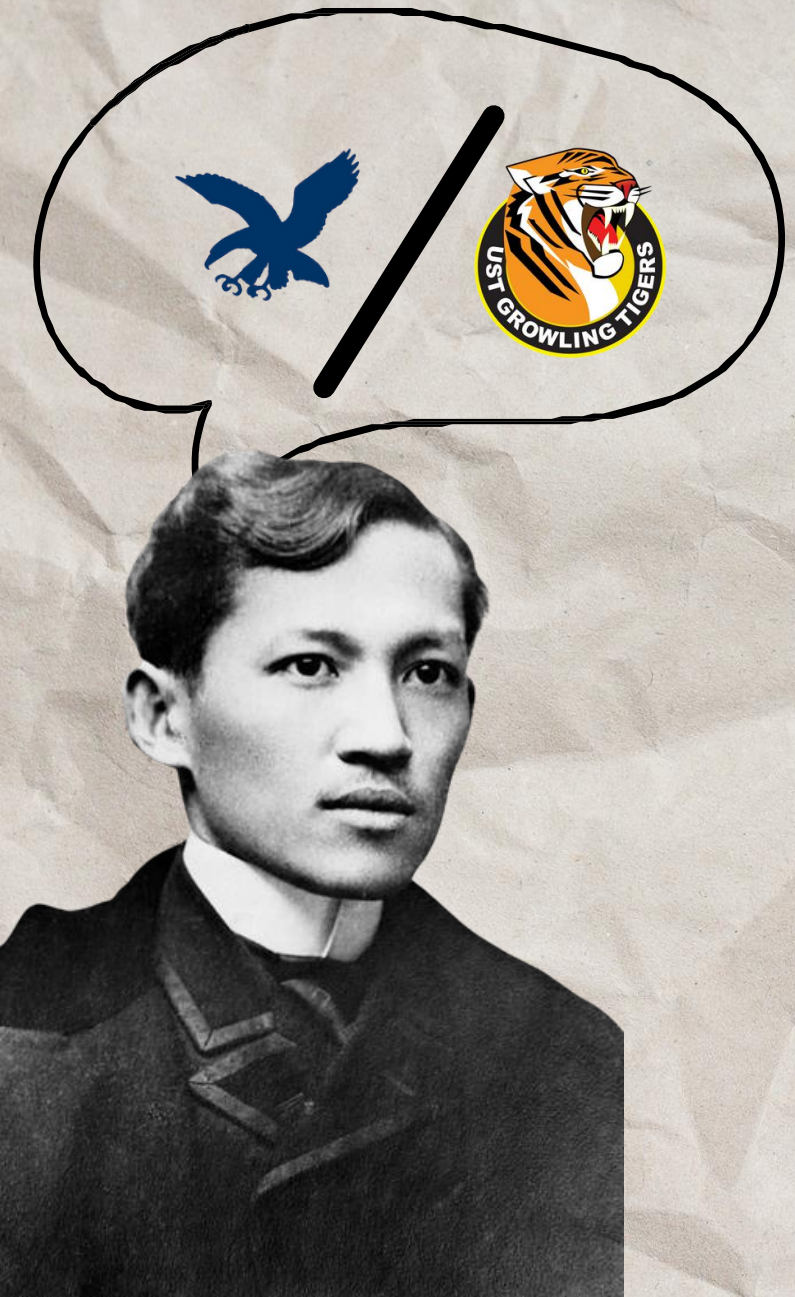
- ***"The youth is the fair hope of our Motherland"***

- **The Council of Gods** (El Consejo De Los Dioses) - it was another contest of Liceo-Artistico-Literario to commemorate the death of Miguel Cervantes, the author of Don Quixote.

- The jury which was composed of Spaniard awarded Rizal the grand prize.

- The Spanish community especially the press was appalled upon learning that the author was an Indio.

RIZAL'S STUDIES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS (UST)



- The study of Rizal at UST was not meaningful and fruitful just like when he was at Ateneo.
- Rizal, after completing his 4 years in Medical school, decided to leave for Europe.
- Rizal's decision to leave for Spain had the blessings of his brother Paciano and his uncle Antonio Rivera.
- He decided not to seek his parents' blessing knowing that they will never approve his plan.

TWO SIDES OF THE COIN

WHY DID RIZAL'S GRADE PALED IN UST? According to unfounded accusations, this was because:

- Rizal experienced hostility and bigotry from the Dominican professors.
- He was not given a full education in the Dominican Institution.
- Filipinos were discriminated by the Spaniards because of their race.

But the reasons for his "average" performance in UST were:

- Rizal is part of extracurricular activities and organizations like "El Companerismo"
- Love Life. *Segunda Katigbak, Miss L, Leonor Valenzuela (Orang), Leonor Rivera (Taimis), and Vicenta Ybardaloza*
- Aside from taking up pre-med and medicine simultaneously, he also took a vocational course at Ateneo, which is "perito argimensor" or surveying expert.
- He is more inclined to arts and letters.
- University culture is different with that of Ateneo.

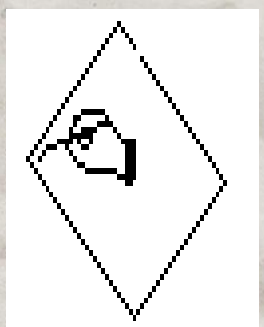
IN CONTRARY TO THE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ALLEGATIONS:

- *Curso de Ampliacion* - Rizal was granted the opportunity to take his pre-med course and medicine simultaneously, which could only be taken with the approval of higher authorities like the Governor General.
- There are a lot of Filipinos who graduated from UST
- The class of Rizal had 24 students and 6 of them were Spaniards (3 peninsulares and 3 insulares)
- As the school year went by, the number of students were reduced due to failures and other reasons.
- Only seven students (1 insular, Jose Resurrection Padilla) reached their 4th year. And Rizal was ranked second in class.
- It's not appropriate to compare Rizal's Ateneo and UST grades.

Reasons why education in UST was not below standard

A. The Faculty of Medicine was established only in 1871.

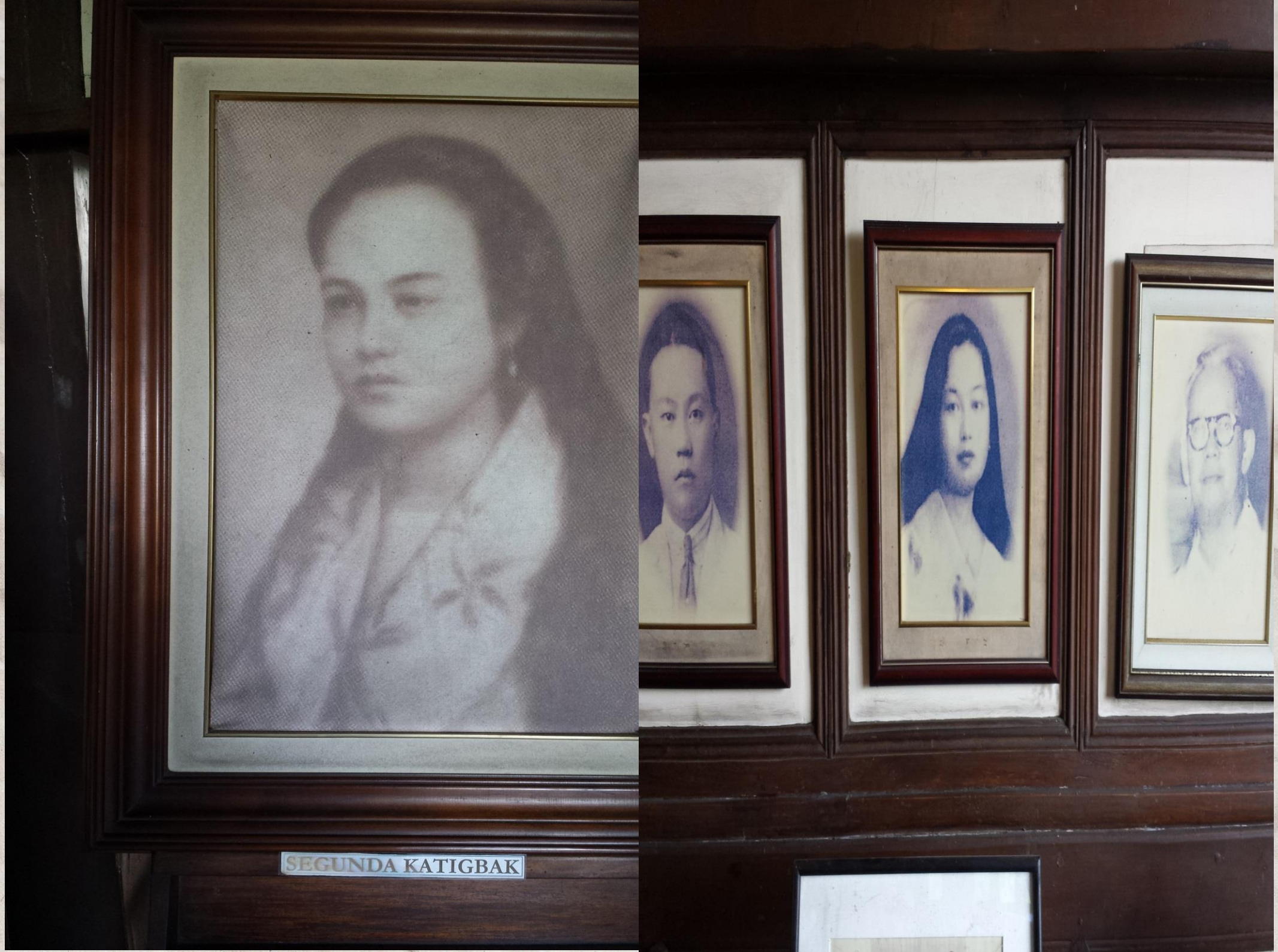
B. In 1883, the UST Museum had a collection of 5,747 biological and physical specimens



C. The Library had 12,000 books on its shelves. The physical laboratory had 300 instruments and had the latest inventions of Gramme's Electrodynamic machine, Morin's machine for measuring gravity, Faraday's electromagnet, Cooke's radiometer, phonographs, and telephone; a depository of Cadavers

4. The best evidence of the excellent quality of education in UST during the 19th century was its graduates who made names for themselves:

- M.H. Del Pilar, Apolinario Mabini, Emilio Jacinto, Numeriano Adriano, Nicanor Padilla, Jose P. Laurel, Claro M. Recto, Manuel L. Quezon.


SEGUNDA KATIGBAK

BUST OF MANUEL LUZ
DONE BY NEPHEW
EDGARDO KATIGBAK

Segunda Katigbak
Manuel Luz
Cristeta Katigbak Luz
Manuel Katigbak Luz Jr.
Flora Katigbak Luz
Arsenio Katigbak Luz
Paz Katigbak Luz
Julio Katigbak Luz
Justa Katigbak Luz
Valeriano Katigbak Luz

The Tree where the teenage Rizal fasten his horse whenever he visits S

CASA
DE
SEGUNDA
1880

The decision to go to Europe

To some biographers:

- it is because of the discrimination and bigotry in UST
- his family was persecuted and he was on the blacklist of the government

The more factual reasons:

- his family had the means to send him abroad
- Rizal aims to obtain more valuable knowledge since Europe at that time flourishes in Science and Education
- it follows the tradition of Spanish Philippines
- to work for reforms in the Philippines through propaganda work

RIZAL'S DECISION TO CONTINUE STUDIES IN SPAIN

- May 3, 1882 - Rizal leaves Manila and aboard the Salvadora
- May 9, 1882 - Arrives in Singapore
- May 11, 1882 - Boards the Djemnah for his trip to Spain
- June 12, 1882 - Arrives in Marseilles, France
- June 15, 1882 - Leaves Marseilles for Barcelona by train
- Sept. 12, 1882 - Enrolled for a medical course at the Universidad Central de Madrid

- Oct. 2, 1882 - First day of his class.
- June 21, 1884 - Rizal finishes his Licentiate in Medicine
- June 22, 1884 - Delivers a speech for Juan Luna and Felix Hidalgo
- Nov. 5, 1884 - His speech made many enemies