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BSBA MM-III

1. Using table of 2 columns, compare Rizal's education in Ateneo and UST.
2. Assess Rizal's aims and reasons for studying abroad.
3. Evaluate Gov. Gen. Emilio Terrero's advice for Rizal to leave the country.

COMPARISON OF RIZAL'S EDUCATION IN ATENEO AND UST

| ATENEO | UST |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Rizal performed poorly at UST because medicine is not his vocation. Discontentment with system of education and distraction of youth.❖ His first professor was Fr. Jose Bech❖ Jesuits education is more advanced than other colleges on that period.❖ Rizal was placed at the bottom of the class❖ He progressed rapidly and at the end of the month he became "emperor"❖ He took private lessons in Santa Isabel College❖ During his 1st year in Ateneo, his mother was in prison❖ Rizal received excellent grades in all subject and a gold medal❖ Rizal repented having neglected his studies the previous year❖ During his 3rd year in Ateneo, his mother release from prison❖ He won only one gold medal in Latin❖ He failed to win the medal in Spanish❖ He became an interno❖ During his 4th year, he won five medals❖ He returned to Calamba for his | <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Rizal enters the university on April 1877, he was only 16 years old taking the course on Philosophy and Latters❖ Rizal didn't enjoy his stay at UST because of hostility of Dominican Professors to him. Racial discrimination against Filipino students. Dissatisfaction with method of instruction❖ During his 1st year in UST, he also studied vocational course leading to the title of Expert Surveyor❖ At the age of 17 he obtained medals in agriculture and topography and passed the final examination in surveying course but was not granted the title because he was below age. He was granted the title only in the year 1881, he was 20-21 years old.❖ Rizal had to go the University of Santo Tomas for higher studies❖ Rizal got low grades but he never complained❖ Rizal took Medicine Study, and his grades in medical course were "fair and good"❖ Rizal ranked 2nd in his 4th year with |

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| <p>summer vacation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ He was the pride of Jesuits ❖ He obtained the highest grades in all subjects ❖ During his graduation MARCH 23, 1877 he got highest honor ❖ Padre Francisco de Paula Sanchez is a great educator and scholar; he is one of the professors who inspired him to study harder and to write poetry. ❖ At the age of 16 years old, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts with highest honors ❖ Rizal was not mere bookworm, he was an active member of Marian Congregation, a member of Academy of Natural Science ❖ He also wrote poem | <p>Cornelio Mapa, also a Filipino, placing first</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Rizal study to University of Santo Tomas but he remained loyal to Ateneo where he completed the vocation course in surveying ❖ Administered by the Dominicans |
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Rizal's aims and reasons for studying abroad

In 1882, Rizal left for Spain to pursue a medical degree. Rizal had a personal reason as well as an altruistic reason for his decision to study abroad. He wanted to become an eye specialist in order to cure her mother from an eye ailment. He also wanted to study the cultures, laws and governments of European countries in order to help his countrymen.

Why did Rizal have to travel abroad?
Last Trip Abroad

Rizal lived in 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 scientist and scholars, and
- To publish his novel, Noli Me Tangere.

This time Rizal had to go. He was compelled to leave Calamba for two reasons:

- his presence in Calamba was jeopardizing the safety and happiness of his friends
- he could fight better enemies and serve his country's cause with greater efficacy by writing in foreign countries.

Gov. Gen. Emilio Terrero's advice for Rizal to leave the country

There was real danger on the life of Rizal that Governor Terrero had to assign a bodyguard to protect Rizal as well as to report on his activities. With the protesta and the farmers of Calamba becoming very militant, Terrero advised Rizal to leave the Philippines. Rizal left the country for the second time. He wanted to protect his family. He was advised to leave the Philippines a second time by no less than Governor General Emilio Terrero because he stirred up a hornet's nest when he got involved in the Protesta de Calamba affair. In short, He was compelled to leave Calamba for two reasons: his presence in Calamba was jeopardizing the safety and happiness of his friends. He could fight better enemies and serve his country's cause with greater efficacy by writing in foreign countries.

Explanation:

At that time Governor Terrero was investigating the Dominicans who were the owners of many haciendas in the Philippines and suspected the order of not paying the proper taxes to the government. Rizal got involved by adding fuel to the fire by writing a report that the friar order did not just own the haciendas but owned whole towns.

They never contributed a single cent to the fiestas on which they presided on; that the Dominicans unjustly raised the rent of the land to be paid by the tenant farmers; that the increased rent was charged even when the harvests were bad and the price of products like sugar was low; that the Dominicans charged rent without issuing receipts and lastly Rizal insinuated that the ownership of the land was obtained through land-grabbing.

When Rizal returned from Europe in 1887, he already upset the friars and conservative Spaniards because copies of his first novel, *Noli Me Tangere* which demonized the clerics by painting them and some Filipinos as villains. There was real danger on the life of Rizal that Governor Terrero had to assign a bodyguard to protect Rizal as well as to report on his activities.

With the protesta and the farmers of Calamba becoming very militant, Terrero advised Rizal to leave the Philippines. In an article which appeared in the *Philippines Free Press* in 1949, Rizal was said to have mentioned to a crewman of the ship that took him to Hong Kong, that the religious orders offered to pay him to leave the country and continue his studies and that he would be able to withdraw funds abroad from banks where friar orders held accounts.

The friars by paying in off asked Rizal to stop attacking the friars. Rizal declined the offer and instead instructed the crewman to help him smuggle more copies of the *Noli Me Tangere* to the Philippines. That crewman was

Rufino Perfecto Riego who narrated his encounter with Rizal when he was a sailor of the Don Juan which took Rizal to Hong Kong from Manila in 1888.