19th Century Philippines
The World of Rizal
19th Century Philippines: Context and Situation
SPANISH MISRULE AND “EVILS”

1. Instability of colonial administration
2. Corrupt officials
3. No representation in the Spanish Cortes
4. Human rights of Filipinos were denied
5. No equality before the law
6. Injustice
7. Racial discrimination
8. Frailocracy
9. Forced labor
10. Friars owning haciendas
11. Guardia Civil
Hello!

I AM JOSE RIZAL

JUNE 19, 1861
Calamba, Laguna
Francisco Mercado Rizal
Teodora Alonso Realonda
10 siblings - 1 brother, 9 sisters
TEODORA’S influence on Rizal

- Taught Rizal how to read and pray
- Discovered Rizal’s talent for poetry and encouraged him to write
PACIANO’S influence on Rizal

- The Pilosopo Tasyo in his Noli
- “Most noble of Filipinos”
- Rizal looked up to Paciano
Written when he was 8 years old – *Sa Aking mga Kababata* – nationalist sentiment; talks about his mother tongue.
In Memory of My Town
Written when he was 15 years old
In Memory of My Town
Written when he was 15 years old
Had tutors at home – learned Spanish and Latin
Went to Biñan under Justiniano Cruz
Studied painting
1870 – he went back to Calamba
Before June 1872 – incident involving Dona Teodora
EDUCATION (1872-1877)

- **Ateneo Municipal** – 11 years old – sent to Manila to study
- The first in the family to use the name Rizal
- Graduated with highest honors
- Kept writing poetry and painted
1872
GOM-BUR-ZA MARTYRDOM
Poems written in Ateneo

1875
1. Felicitation
2. The Departure: Hymn to Magellan’s Fleet
3. Poem about Elcano
4. The Battle of Urbiztondo, Terror of Jolo

1876
1. In Memory of My Town
2. Intimate Alliance between Religion and Good Education
3. Through Education the Country Receives its light
4. Battle of Lucena
5. The Triumphant Entry of the Catholic Monarchs into Granada
Segunda Katigbak
“Don’t send him to Manila again; he knows enough. If he gets to know more, the Spaniards will cut off his head.” - Teodora Alonso
UST, 1877-1882

1877
- Studied Philosophy and Letters

1878-79
- Took up medicine (the preparatory course and medicine proper)
- 1878 - also studied Surveying at the Ateneo
- 1879 - A La Juventud Filipino (To the Filipino Youth) - encouraged the young people to use their talents to break the chains that bound the country at that time
- “Council of the Gods” an allegorical drama
1882
- Decided to complete his studies in Spain
- Mission: to study the life and culture, customs of European nations to prepare for the task of “liberating his people”
- Left without informing his parents
- Wrote “Amor Patrio” (Love of Country) in Barcelona - 1882
- “They ask me for verses” - 1882
- 1883 - went to Paris
- 1884 - won a gold medal in a contest in the Greek language
- Got involved in student demonstrations
- 1884 - got the degree of Licentiate in Medicine
- 1885 - Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters
Paris to Berlin, 1885-87

Went to Paris and Germany to specialize in ophthalmology
1886 - “To the Flowers of Heidelberg”
- Starts his correspondence with Ferdinand Blumentritt
- Was welcomed in scientific circles
- Met Dr. Feodor Jagor “Travels in the Philippines”

Reasons for staying in Berlin
1. Ophthalmology
2. Further his studies in sciences and languages
3. Observe the political conditions of the German nation
4. Associate with German scientists and authors
5. Publish his novel, Noli Me Tangere
- Inspired by “Uncle Tom’s Cabin
- Published through the aid of Maximo Viola
- Dedicated to the Philippines “To My Fatherland”
First Homecoming, 1887-88

Warned not to go home because of the uproar over the Noli

Reasons for coming back
1. Operate on his mother’s eyes
2. Serve the people
3. Find out the effect of the Noli on the Filipinos and Spaniards
First Homecoming, 1887-88

- Met with Gov.-Gen. Terrero over the Noli
- Noli – merely truth and did not advocate subversive ideas
- Dominicans: “Noli was heretical, impious, scandalous, anti-patriotic, subversive…”
- Later advised by Gov.-Gen. Terrero to leave the country for his own good
1888 - Hongkong and Macau then to Japan
1888 - Visit to the United States
1888-89 - Rizal goes to London
1889 - goes back to Paris
1890 - Belgium
1890-91 - Madrid
1891 - El Filibusterismo
1891-92 - Surgeon in Hongkong
1892 - Second Homecoming and La Liga Filipina
1892-96 - Exile in Dapitan
1896 - Last Trip abroad
RIZAL’S TRAVELS

- HK - studied Chinese life, language and customs
- Japan - lived at the Spanish Legation; fell in love with O-Sei-San
- US - saw racial discrimination - Whites vis-à-vis the Blacks
- London - wanted to improve his English, to study Antonio de Morgas “Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas” and to continue his fight against Spanish tyranny
- Became president of the “Solidaridad Association” in 1888
- Writes about Filipino farmers in the Sol
- “Letter to the Young Women of Malolos” - 1889
- Indios Bravos (Paris, 1889)
- Wrote “The Philippines within a Century” and “The Indolence of the Filipinos”
 TRANSACTION OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

The Philippines within a Century - aptly predicts that the US was going to be a superpower in the coming century.

Liwanag - dilim - liwanag: The Philippines had a glorious past but was marred by Spanish colonialism. It would only be restored when the Spaniards would leave the country.

The Indolence of the Filipinos - defends the so-called laziness of the Filipinos.

Attributes it to internal and external factors

Internal: Spanish colonial administration, forced labor, lack of incentive to hard work, bad example of the Spaniards, religion, Muslim raids

External: wars against the Dutch, Portuguese and English
EL FILIBUSTERISMO

Rizal - del Pilar rivalry - over leadership of the Solidaridad
Finished in Biarritz (French Riviera)
Published in Ghent, Belgium - 1891
Dedicated to GomBurZa
Fili - has less humor, less idealism and less romance than the Noli
It is more revolutionary and more tragic.
1892 - decided to return to the Philippines
LA LIGA FILIPINA

- Founded on July 03, 1892
- Civic league of Filipinos
- Aims: mutual protection, defense against violence and injustice; encouragement of education, agriculture and commerce; study and application of reforms
1896 - volunteered to be a doctor in Cuba
Arrested in Spain and deported back to Manila
Dec. 28, 1896 - Polavieja signs his death warrant