

QUIZ ON RIZAL
60pts

1. The two last words of Rizal as he made his final effort to twist his bullet-pierced body halfway around.
Ans: Consummatum est!
2. The real name of Pablo Mercado who claimed to be Rizal's relative was Florencio Nanaman.
Ans: True
3. The year Rizal founded the school in Dapitan which yielded 20 pupils before he left.
Ans: 1893
4. Rizal's get-up as he slowly walked to Bagumbayan on the day of his execution.
Ans: Black suit and black bowler hat
5. Before leaving Rizal in his appointed place, the priests offered him a crucifix to kiss, but he turned his head away and silently prepared for his death.
Ans: True
6. The priest who allegedly drafted the shorter version of Rizal's alleged retraction.
Ans: Pio Pi
7. This man from a Spanish newspaper, the El Heraldo de Madrid, interviewed Rizal.
Ans: Santiago Mataix
8. He is Rizal's favorite teacher in Ateneo and the priest assigned by the Jesuit Order to Dapitan with whom he had cordial religious discussions.
Ans: Francisco de Paula Sanchez
9. In Dapitan, Rizal would rise at six in the morning to see his plants, feed his animals, and prepare breakfast.
Ans: False
10. In September 1895, Rizal wrote to the then Governor-General Ramon Blanco, volunteering to provide medical services in Cuba.
Ans: False
11. He is a European academician and philologist friend of Rizal in London.
Ans: Dr. Reinhold Rost
12. Doña Teodora, along with daughter Trinidad, joined Rizal in Dapitan and resided with him in the church convent in 1893.
Ans: False

13. Father Estanislao was said to have been moved with compassion at the sight of Rizal's kneeling before his mother and asking for forgiveness.

Ans: False

14. Rizal wrote a letter to this man telling him that he received some information that Blanco had an order to arrest him.

Ans: Blumentritt

15. On August 30, Camus issued letters of recommendation on Rizal's behalf to the Spanish Minister of War and the Minister of Colonies with a cover letter clearing Rizal of any connection to the raging revolution.

Ans: False

16. Rizal's defense counsel who took the floor and tried his very best to save his client by reading his responsive defense.

Ans: Lt. Andrade

17. Rizal said, "Adios, Patria Adorada!" as he waved his hand in farewell to the generous and loving Dapitan folks.

Ans: False

18. He is the katipunero who disguised himself as a ship crew member and had managed to get close to Rizal.

Ans: Emilio Jacinto

19. The military physician asked permission to feel the pulse of Rizal and was startled to find it normal.

Ans: True

20. He is the Filipino patriot who was once figuratively referred to by Spanish officials as a "trapped rat."

Ans: Jose Rizal

21. Rizal had the feeling that he had already been associated with the Filipino revolution as his co-passengers became aloof with him.

Ans: True

22. Rizal rejected the medal and wooden carving saying "I'm little of a Marian, Father."

Ans: True

23. At noon of December 29, 1906, Rizal was left alone in his cell, had lunch, read the Bible, and meditated.

Ans: False

24. The medal brought to Rizal by the Jesuit priests, Miguel Saderra Mata and Luis Viza.

Ans: Medal of the Ateneo's Marian Congregation

25. It was in Dapitan where Rizal learned that his true love Leonor Rivera had died.
Ans: True
26. In Dumaguete, Rizal visited some friends, like a former classmate from Madrid and cured a sick Guardia Civil captain.
Ans: True
27. Rizal was detained in Fort Bonifacio where he had been imprisoned four years ago upon arriving in Manila in November.
Ans: False
28. She is the orphan with Irish blood and the stepdaughter of Jose's patient from Hong Kong.
Ans: Josephine Bracken
29. He is the military leader who led the troops that forced the Rizal family to vacate their Calamba home in 1890.
Ans: Colonel Francisco Olive
30. The Katipunan plot to revolt against the Spanish authorities was discovered on August 19 through the confession of this man.
Ans: Teodoro Patino
31. On October 2, Rizal was transported to the ship Isla de Panay.
Ans: False
32. Rizal recommended that if the Katipunan were to start a revolution, it had to ask for the support of rich and educated Filipinos.
Ans: True
33. The priest who advised Rizal to forget about his resentment and marry Josephine canonically.
Ans: Federico Faura
34. He is the scientist in Dresden, Europe to whom Rizal sent various biological specimens.
Ans: Adolph Meyer
35. According to Asuncion Lopez-Rizal Bantug, Rizal was given "three soft-boiled eggs" and he ate two of them.
Ans: True
36. Rizal underwent a series of interrogations administered by one of the judges, Colonel Francisco Olive.
Ans: True
37. The steamer which left Dapitan for Manila on July 31, 1896 with Rizal as a passenger

Ans: Espana

38. Katipunan's first major assaults happened on August 29 and 30 when the Katipuneros attacked the Civil Guard garrison in Pasig.

Ans: True

39. Jose's niece Lucia, Narcisa's daughter, also had experienced living for some time with her exiled uncle in Mindanao.

Ans: False

40. The book Rizal gave to Josephine when they embraced some hours before his death.

Ans: Imitation of Christ

41. The last attempt by the Jesuit friars to win back the deported Rizal to the Catholic fold was the offer for him to live in the Dapitan convent under some conditions.

Ans: False

42. The steamer España departed for Manila at midnight of July 31, 1896.

Ans: True

43. This is the amount of the prize won by the Manila Lottery ticket no. 9736, which was jointly owned by Rizal, Carnicero, and a Spanish resident of Dipolog.

Ans: 20,000

44. According to Zaide, Josephine Bracken was forbidden from seeing Rizal on that fateful day.

Ans: True

45. The Dean of the Manila Cathedral, Balaguer, came to exchange some views with Rizal at about 5:30 p.m. of December 29, 1896.

Ans: False

46. He is the doctor sent by Andres Bonifacio to Dapitan to inform Rizal about Katipunan.

Ans: Pio Valenzuela

47. He is the Katipunan leader who sent an emissary to Rizal in Dapitan.

Ans: Andres Bonifacio

48. Facing the sky, the national hero fell on the ground dead at this time in the morning of December 30, 1896.

Ans: 7:03 am

49. Judge Advocate Dominguez presented Rizal's criminal case followed by the lengthy speech of this prosecuting lawyer.

Ans: Atty. Enrique de Alcocer

50. The Governor who signed the court decision and decreed that Rizal be executed by firing squad at 7 a.m. of December 30, 1896 at Bagumbayan (Luneta).
Ans: Gov. Gen. Polavieja
51. Rizal was not allowed to read his complementary defense consisting of logical proofs that he could not have taken part in the revolution and that La Liga was distinct from Katipunan.
Ans: False
52. He is the Military Commander of Barcelona who ordered to place Rizal under heavy guard.
Ans: Gov. Gen. Eulogio Despujol
53. Rizal was tried before seven members of the military court with Lt. Col. Polavieja acting as the president.
Ans: False
54. The priest Rizal shared his breakfast with _____.
Ans: Antonio Rosell
55. Balaguer brought to Rizal a retraction draft made by Archbishop Bernardino.
Ans: True
56. Rizal remained believing in the Holy Scriptures.
Ans: True
57. He is a friend of Rizal who informed him that the revolution ridden Cuba was raged by a yellow-fever epidemic in 1895.
Ans: Ferdinand Blumentritt
58. Arriving in Singapore, Rizal was urged by some Filipinos, like his co-passenger Don Pedro Roxas and Singaporean resident Don Manuel Camus, to stay in the British-controlled territory.
Ans: True
59. He is the commandant who became Rizal's friend during his exile in Dapitan.
Ans: Ricardo Carcinero
60. The Austrian scholar Rizal called as "my best, my dearest friend."
Ans: Ferdinand Blumentritt
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