

POST TEST ON NOLI ME TANGERE

ACTIVITY 1: The Setting

I. Answer these questions pertaining to the setting of the novel.

1. Is the novel set in a particular time period?

Answer: Yes, because it is written by Rizal in the period where the Philippines is under the colonization of Spain. The setting of the novel was in the 19th century and during that time all the places has an exact feature of what the 19th century has. Like Manila, he described it as a dreary, unmodern and unlovely and so on into the other places, it is precise what 19th century was.

2. Where do the events take place? Are there multiple locations?

Answer: Jose Rizal's novel "Noli Me Tangere" mainly took place in San Diego in the province of Laguna. This is where the main character Crisostomo Ibarra came from. The story also mentioned that he studied in Europe. Upon his arrival, he was invited to stay at Anloague Street in the city of Manila. They also took a boat ride at Laguna de Bay where they witnessed a crocodile in the water. The plot centered within San Diego Laguna but since portions of the story took place elsewhere, the answer would be that there were multiple locations.

II. After reading the novel, complete the table to describe the setting of the novel. Cite the chapters where the description appears.

Aspects	Description
The town of San Diego	<p>Chapter 10 - The town of San Diego has a lot of flat plains and mountains, making farming its primary business. However, because of the Filipino farmers' ignorance, the products they produce are sold at a very cheap price to the Chinese buyers.</p> <p>Like most towns, San Diego has a legend around it. There used to be an old Spaniard who came to the town and bought the whole mountain area, using jewelry and clothes to pay for the land. Later on, he disappeared completely.</p> <p>One day, some farmers who were tending to their kalabaw (carabao) found the Spaniard's decaying corpse hanging on a balete tree. Ever since then, people have been afraid of entering the mountains.</p> <p>Later on a mestiso arrived in town, saying that he is the son of the one who died. His name was Saturnino. He occupied the land that the dead man had, and had a family there. His child was Don Rafael, Crisostomo Ibarra's father. When Saturnino died, Rafael took over. He made the town flourish, so the farmers and citizens liked him.</p> <p>The priest in charge of the town used to be an Indio, but when he died, Padre Damaso replaced him.</p>
The house of Capitan Tiago	<p>Chapter 1 - On the last of October near All Soul's Day, Captain Tiago arranged a grand dinner in his home. Many guests came and most of them are uninvited because everyone wants to join since Captain Tiago is rich and known as one of the most hospitable men in San Diego. Before the evening meal, people talk among themselves and discuss different issues of interest. One of the visitors is Friar Damaso who just came back in Philippines and talks so harsh about Indios and had no regard for the rights and feelings of others whenever he opened his mouth. Other visitors include Lieutenant Guevarra, Friar Sibyla, Dr. Tiburcio and Dona Victorina.</p>
	<p>Chapter 8 - Ibarra rides a carriage through the streets of Manila and the</p>

<p>Manila</p>	<p>tumult of vehicles, people, colors and odors awakens his thoughts. He sees the streets still unpaved, the old useful pontoon bridge gone, and the trees of the plaza still stunted. Escolta, despite its imposing new building appears less beautiful.</p> <p>Passing by the cigar factory, he is reminded of Lavapiés in Madrid and its riots of female cigar makers. Likewise, the Botanical Garden reminds him of its painstakingly better tended counterparts in Europe. He sees old Manila looking as if it has seen better days. In contrast, Europe is ever in flux and its people happy despite their calamities.</p> <p>As he passes Bagumbayan, he recalls the old priest who died there.^[4] The old man had awakened his intellect, exhorted him to improve his knowledge in rich countries and pass it on. To these memories he responds by firmly reaffirming his commitment to the Philippines and the Spanish homeland.^[5] ^[6]The rest of the journey holds no charm for Ibarra.</p>
<p>Pasig River</p>	<p>Chapter 61 - Elias tries to convince Ibarra to leave the country as the two men make their way up the Pasig river in a small boat. Elias reveals he had taken money from Ibarra's burning house and had buried it at the foot of the <i>balete</i> in the woods for Ibarra to use to live a new life.</p> <p>Ibarra invites Elias to escape with him, but Elias declines, preferring to suffer with his countrymen. Ibarra is offended that Elias does not think him capable of staying behind, and vows to be a true dissident to fight for the country with other unfortunates. Elias cautions him, as such an extreme approach could lead to the suffering of the innocent, and that the country does not need a full rebellion, but only some freedom and justice.</p> <p>As they reach the lake, police boats appear. Elias jumps into the water to draw the pursuers away. The police repeatedly fire at him as he swims away.</p>
<p>The townspeople</p>	<p>Chapter 40 -The townspeople gather at the plaza theater for its last show. Ibarra arrives late and sits beside Maria Clara's friends. Padre Salvi, unable to get Don Filipino, the <i>teniente-mayor</i> to eject Ibarra, walks out. Some, who witnessed the scene declare their support for Ibarra despite his excommunication. Ibarra is surprised at the news of his excommunication, thinking it medieval.</p> <p>Meanwhile, some civil guards arrive and create a ruckus to stop the show, as the <i>alferez</i> and his wife are unable to sleep. The crowd descends into disorder, and Don Filipino asks Ibarra for help to calm the crowd. Ibarra in turn spots Elias, and asks for his help.</p> <p>At the convent, Padre Salvi hears the uproar, imagines Maria Clara being taken advantage of by Ibarra in the midst of the tumult, and rushes back to the plaza, but the maiden is no longer there. Thinking only of her, he pays heed to no one else despite people calling out to him.</p> <p>The following day, the correspondent reports the noble deeds of Padre Salvi, and credits him for selflessly rushing out to calm and protect his flock.</p>
<p>The Church and the clergy</p>	<p>Chapter 30 - A huge number of people gathered in the church and everyone wants to touch the holy water. The sermon is paid for P250 including the comedy show that will perform for three nights. They feel okay to pay even</p>

	it's very expensive and the once who will watch the comedy will go to hell while the ones who will listen to the sermon will go to heaven. The Alferez is late, and the mass does not start until after he arrives. When the Alferez came with his civil guards and some people thought he's wearing like a comedian. Friar Damaso begins the mass and everyone puts their attention to the mass and eagerly wants to listen.
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ACTIVITY 2: Noli and colonial society

Complete the table below by identifying what the major characters in *Noli Me Tangere* symbolize in relation to colonial Philippine society.

Characters	Symbolism
Crisostomo Ibarra	Represented the affluent and liberal European-educated Filipino. Civic-minded, liberty-minded and patriotic He symbolizes the idealism of the privileged youth.
Maria Clara	She symbolizes the purity and innocence of a sheltered native woman during the time of Spanish occupation.
Capitan Tiago	He symbolizes the rich Filipinos who oppress their fellow countrymen.
Padre Damaso	He symbolizes the Spanish friars of Rizal's time.
Sisa	She represented the motherland who was suffering as her character have suffered with the loss of her children. The tragic events that ruined her life represented the abuse that the motherland received from her colonizers.
Pilosopo Tasio	He symbolizes the learned Filipinos who had once embraced the culture of the Spanish regime.
Dona Victorina	She was used by Rizal to symbolize colonial mentality among Filipinos during his time.
Basillo	He represented the innocents who were wrongly accused of crimes they did not commit.