

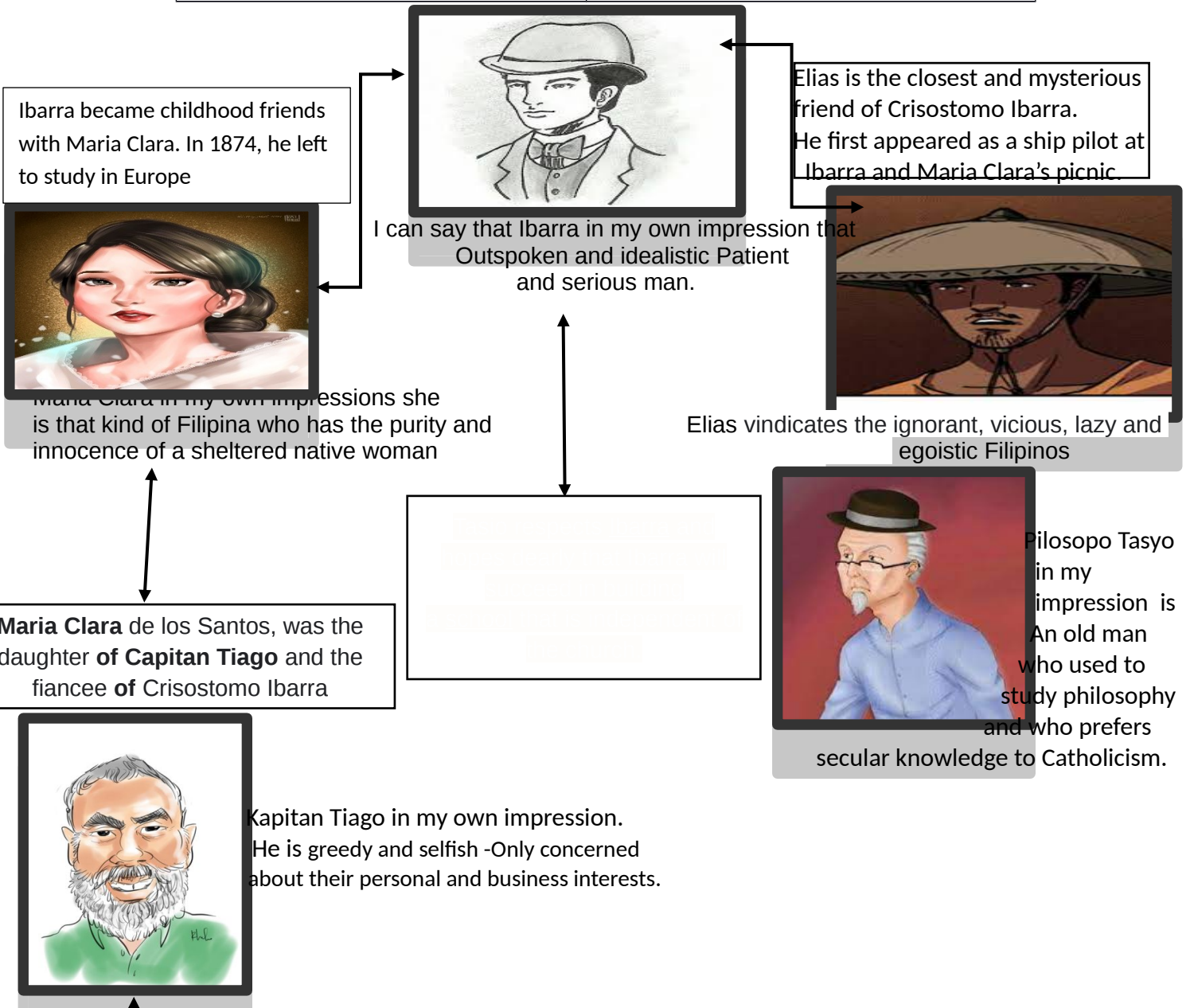
WORKSHEET 2  
NOLI ME TANGERE: THE CHARACTERS

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

I. Characters relationship map

Work individually. After reading the novel, make a character map of the main characters listed below. Describe each of the characters and write your impressions about them. Afterwards, connect the characters to each other by stating their relationship in terms of the roles or parts they play in the story. Make a creative presentation of your work in class. You can have it written. You can also have it done in the online canvass. Make sure to clearly show the connections of the characters. (20points)

Crisostomo Ibarra	Padre Salvi
Elias	Sisa
Maria Clara	Pilosopo Tasio
Capitan Tiago	Basilio
Padre Damaso	Doña Victorina
schoolmaster	Doña Pia



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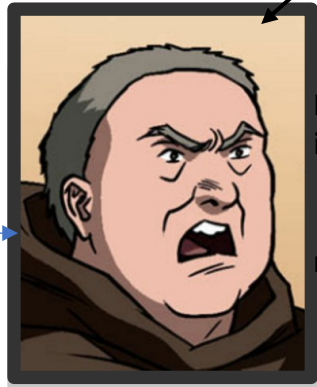


Padre Salvi for me is a meticulous and cunning man who uses his religious stature for political influence, benefitting both himself and the church



Base on my impressions for Dona Pia Alba She is She is a divine woman who never forgets to go to church. Also, she was a very cheerful woman

Padre Salvi was the town curate of San Diego and the successor of Padre Damaso.



Padre Damaso was a brash and arrogant individual. Due to the power afforded to him for being a friar, he acted superior to others and was opposed to natives receiving education abroad.

Balasio's brother is Crispin. His brother was being beaten and killed by the sacristan mayor and Padre Salvi.

She was accompanied there by Padre Damaso; while there, she became pregnant with his child. Entering a depression, she later died while birthing her daughter Maria Clara

(KAPITAN TIYAGO)

Doña Victorina was a socialite and friend of Capitan Tiago. She along with her husband Don Tiburcio sought to associate themselves with the influential figures

Basilio was an optimistic and hopeful individual in spite of the hardships he faced

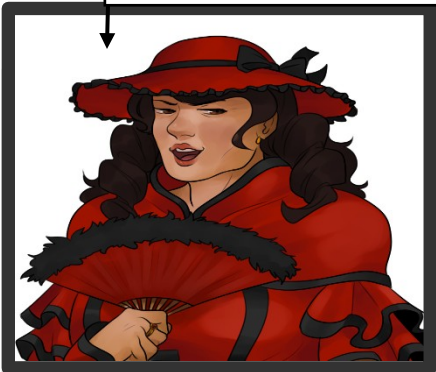


Sisa is the mother of two teenage boys and that was Crispin and Basilio



Sisa was a caring but submissive woman. Unable to stand up to her abusive husband

The **schoolmaster** tells Ibarra about the Unfortunate circumstances San Diego surrounding Education.



Dona Victorina is a religious woman, a strict guardian and an Indio who hates other Indios.

## II. 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. (40 points)

Character	Symbolism
Crisostomo Ibarra	He symbolizes Patriotic, He has a liberal mind. Outspoken and idealistic Patient and serious man He becomes very violent and impulsive when he provoked. Ibarra as Rizal's reflection of himself. He symbolizes the idealism of the privileged youth.
Maria Clara	Symbolizes the purity and innocence of a sheltered native woman during the time of Spanish occupation. She does not value material things that were abundantly bestowed upon her by admirers and family alike but holds in high esteem her parents' honor and the promise she had given to her sweetheart.
Capitan Tiago	Symbolizes Rich Filipinos who oppress their fellow countrymen -Political representatives who are greedy and selfish -Only concerned about their personal and business interests
Padre Damaso	Talkative and cruel priest. He raped Doña Pia, Maria Clara's mother He continually antagonizes Ibarra and prevents his marriage to Maria Clara He symbolizes the Spanish friars of Rizal's time.
Sisa	The deranged mother of Basilio and Crispín. Described as beautiful and young, although she loves her children very much, she cannot protect them from the beatings of her husband, Pedro. Personified the suffering of the motherland. Named after Rizal's older sister, Narcisa.
Pilosopo Tasio	Also known as "Filosopo Tasyo". He spent most of his money on books and now lives in poverty Rizal can relate to his character as his oldest brother, Paciano Rizal. He symbolizes the learned Filipinos. He is a pessimist.
Doña Victorina	An ambitious Filipina. She symbolizes those who have a distorted view of their identity. Wife of Don Tiburcio.
Basilio	Symbolizes the learned Filipinos who had once embraced the culture of the Spanish regime. They eventually became disenchanted when they return to the Philippines and observe the stark contrast their countrymen receive from their colonizers