



UNIVERSITY OF MINDANAO  
College of Arts and Science Education  
Social Science Discipline

***Physically Distanced but Academically Engaged***

**Self-Instructional Manual (SIM) for Self-Directed Learning (SDL)**

GE6/ Life and Works of Dr. Jose P. Rizal

TEACHER: SAM BERNALES JR

WEEK 7-9

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## BIG PICTURE-C

Week: 7-9 Unit Learning Outcome (ULO): At the end of the unit, you are expected to

- a. analyze the various works of Dr. Jose Rizal in his essays and expositions.
- b. analyze the various works of Dr. Jose Rizal, in particular, his two books.
- c. be able to understand the historical and cultural context in Dr. Jose Rizal's mission and travels around the world.

### BIG PICTURE IN FOCUS

**ULO-c. Describe the life of Dr. Jose Rizal, from his birth to execution. Analyze the context of Rizal's various works, particularly his novels, Noli MeTangere and El Filibusterismo.**

### METALANGUAGE

In this section, the essential terms and keywords relevant in studying the Life and Work of Dr. Jose Rizal. **ULO-c** will have these defined terms to establish as ground on understanding the terms used on this course. As we go through the study of the Life and Works of Dr. Jose Rizal, Please be guided of the following terms and understand its concepts and ideas.

1. Reform
  - The removal of wrongdoings (ex. Abuses) by enforcing or introducing a better method or course of action. Rizal was a reformist not a revolutionary.
2. La Solidaridad
  - Filipino propaganda movement that is establish last December 13, 1888 that aims the radical reform for the Philippines. Composed of Filipino liberal who study and stayed in Europe. They wished to have a Filipino representation in the Spanish government.
3. Revolution
  - Fundamental challenge in a government of which a group or organization wishes to overthrow the present government and renounce ones government and substituted by another government.
4. Abandonment of Assimilation
  - Initially, Rizal as a member of the Propaganda movement/La Solidaridad wanted the Philippines to become a province of Spain (assimilation) but he abandoned it as seen in his letter dated Feb 21, 1887 to Ferdinand Blumentritt.
5. Propaganda Movement
  - The organized activities led by the Filipino nationalist, most of them were ilustrados based in Europe like Rizal, who used the movement to expose abuses and achieve reforms and freedom for the Philippines.
6. Noli Me Tangere (“Touch me not”)
  - From the words of Jesus addressing Mary Magdalene in John 20:17 King James Version (KJV) “Touch me not for I haven’t return yet to my Father.”
7. Filibuster
  - A person who preferred not to follow the desires of Spanish authorities completely. (non-conformist or rebelling behavior)
8. Principalia
  - A class of people (ex. The Alonsos and Mercados) they could vote for their mayor, they had the preference in civic and religious processions next to the Spaniards, they could afford a European jacket or wield fork and spoon on special occasions.

9. Uncle Tom's Cabin

- An abolitionist (anti-slavery) book by Harriet Beecher Stowe which inspired Rizal (among others), to write the Noli Me Tangere.

10. La Liga Filipina

- An organization created by Rizal in Tondo, Manila to help unite the people and solve their agricultural, educational, and financial problems.

11. rebellion, sedition, and Illegal association

- The charges filed against Dr. Jose P. Rizal in a very unfair trial leading to his execution.

12. Pobres Frailes

- It was written on leaflets by Fr. Jacinto which was a satire against the rich Dominicans who amassed wealth contrary to their monastic vow of poverty.

13. Deportation

- An act of which a person is returned to its country of origin because of legal basis or violation of any law or committing a crime that needs to be on trial on a specific country, like of the deportation of Dr. Jose Rizal.

14. Exile

- A state of which a person is barred from its own country or put on a place that will halt his or her connections; commonly for political or disciplinary reasons.

15. GOMBURZA

- The Abbreviation for the martyr priests of the Cavite Mutiny Namely Padre Mariano Gomez, Padre Jose Burgos and Padre Jacinto Zamora

ESSENTIAL KNOWLEDGE

To perform the aforesaid big picture (Unit Learning Outcomes) for the third unit (7-9) week of this course, you need to fully understand the following essential knowledge that will be presented in the next pages of this module. Please note that you are not limited with the module given or the textbook, you are expected to utilize other books, research articles, online sources and other resources available in the university's library e.g. **elibrary, search.proquest.com and etc.**

I

## The Twin Books

El Filibusterismo and Noli Me Tangere were the famous books that carved the name of Dr. Jose Rizal in our history. These books became his lifetime achievement and his nonviolent revolution for the freedom of his beloved country. The country that he offered his life for his belief that freedom will be achieved with the use of Pen, for the pen is "mightier than a double edge sword."

### 1.1 NOLI ME TANGERE

Noli Me Tangere was the first book of Dr. Jose Rizal that was published, as we had discussed in our last module. Furthermore, the main character, Crisostomo Ibarra was believed to be an alter-ego of Jose Rizal in view of its family background. Both of them studied abroad and longs for the love of their life.

#### Plot

The novel revolved around the protagonist Crisostomo Ibarra. An Illustrados whose bloodline was a mixture of Spanish, Mestizo, and Filipino that came from a wealthy family in the Philippines in Calamba. He went to Europe to study. Upon returning home, he dreamed of lifting the life of his brethren but confronted by the Spanish hierarchy including the Spanish civil administration and the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy of his town.

The father of Crisostomo, Don Rafael, died prior to his homecoming. The events were tragic when his father died and was refused to be buried in a Catholic Cemetery by the parish priest Padre Damaso. Crisostomo was provoked in some time, He almost killed the priest that caused his excommunication and the annulment of his wedding with Maria Clara.

Maria Clara was the sweetheart of Crisostomo. She was known to be the daughter of Kapitan Tiago, but in reality, she was the daughter of Padre Damaso. Kapitan Tiago was the one who adopted her and kept the secret of Padre Damaso.

The marriage of Crisostomo and Maria Clara was cancelled due to Ibarra's attack to the priest, because of that, Maria Clara was bestowed to another man, but she insisted on becoming a nun rather than marrying another man. With the help of Padre Damaso, Maria Clara became a nun, but it just ruined her, for she became a carnal slave of Padre Salve who sought sexual relations with her.

The philosopher in the story gives emphasis on the weary of the conquerors of the enlightenment of the Filipinos. It would be the beginning of the nightmare of the Spaniards and the rise of the Filipinos that is why Spaniards will really subjugate the Filipinos at all costs.

As the story goes, Ibarra met Elias who is convincing him to revolt and fight against the tyrants. Elias believed that the sufferings of the Filipinos were too much and that revolt and violent was the only way for freedom. As the enemies of Ibarra planned to create a fake insurrection blaming him; they were helped by Maria Clara as she was a trap on protecting the secret of betraying Ibarra. Ibarra had no choice but to escape.

Helped by Elias, Ibarra escaped the Guardia Sibil, but they were chased going to the lake. Elias needs to jump into the water, to pretend to be Ibarra and he was shot and at the near shore died and buried by Basilio beside his mother and Ibarra escaped.

### **Attack and Defense**

The banning of the books of Jose Rizal was the initial act of the Spanish Authorities with the notion that it disgraced the Church and of Spain. Fr. Payo of UST examined the book around August 18, 1887, and wrote a letter of recommendation to the Archbishop of Manila to ban the book.

It was said the book was heretic, impious, abusive and, scandalous in its religious aspects. The book is unpatriotic, subversive and, offensive to the government of Spain. The book was attacked by many some were Senator Vida, Vincente Barrantes. But the first attack was by an unknown friar who said that Jose Rizal was labeled as an ungrateful man. For Fr. Rodriguez, it should not be read for it is blasphemous and grossed errors... and for Fr. Font who issued official censorship to the book.

On the other hand, many have defended the novel life Fr. Francisco Sanchez. Another is Fr. Vicente Garcia who said that "if it is a mortal sin to read the novel then some priest has committed a mortal sin." Also, Marcelo H. Del Pilar defended the novel by answering the pamphlets of Fr. Rodriguez, telling that the novel is not being judged properly.

## **Important Characters**

- a. Crisostomo Ibarra
- b. Maria Clara
- c. Padre Damaso
- d. Padre Salvi
- e. Elias
- f. Kapitan Tiago
- g. Don. Francisco Ibarra
- h. Sisa
- i. Crispin
- j. Basilio
- k. Elias
- l. Tasio

## **1.2 EL FILIBUSTERISMO - Plot**

Crisostomo Ibarra changed his name and status to Simoun, the Jeweler. In disguise, he roamed around the world and travels different parts of it and became a jeweler. Returned to take revenge on all misfortunes he had encountered. He took advantage of the corruption and abusive regime of the Spaniards in the Philippines to topple its administrative and create havoc.

He wanted to rescue his beloved Maria Clara from the convent and avenged the death of his father, but it was intervened by Basilio a medical student. In the forest of the Christmas eve, Basilio recognized the true identity of Simoun when he searched for the gems buried near the grave of her mother Sisa.

As the story progressed Simoun had the opportunity to implement his revenge by a bomb planted in a lampshade. But it was prevented by throwing it outside the window before it exploded. Afterward, a priest threwed all the jewelry of Simoun as a symbol of eliminating greed, violence, and other evils that had been provoked.

## **Nationalist and Revolution**

The 2nd novel of Rizal was different from the prequel for it gave emphasis on the ideology and principles that a true Filipino should have. That is the fervent love for the country. Nationalism might be easily be perceived as an act of loving one's country and nationality, an act of loving your own country and of its principles.

Jose Rizal was betting his hope to the new generation. He referred the youth in his poem *A la Juventud Filipina* as the hope of the nation. He set an example on how to love one's country and principle as he fought for his country until his last breath.

Dr. Jose Rizal did perceived to revolt and fight for the country, but in a manner that was different from the other common perception of revolution and that was an act of waging war for freedom or an act that will result in death and bloody fights. But for Him a peaceful revolution.

### **Some Important Characters**

- a. Padre Florentino
- b. Simoun
- c. Kapitan Tiago
- d. Basilio
- e. Maria Clara
- f. Dona Victorina
- g. Kabesang Tales
- h. Padre Salvi
- i. Isagani
- j. Macaraig

## **II.**

### **Jose Rizal's Biography**

To know more about a person is to ask his or her biographical background. Most of the famous and influential persons in the world have an account of their life and it is published. The reason behind this is to understand them better on why do they did some acts that can only be answered if one knows the background of the person. Like Dr. Jose Rizal, He was an influential person, yet why did he decide to use a pen rather than influencing others to follow him and revolt for our freedom, a rhetoric in his life

#### **2.1 BIRTH TO EARLY CHILDHOOD**

Born on Wednesday, June 19, 1861, between 11 and 12 mn at the lakeshore town in Calamba, Laguna, his full name is *Jose Protacio Rizal Mercado Alonso y Realonda*. He was the 7th child of Don Francisco Engracio Rizal Mercado Y Alejandra II and Dona Teodora Morales Alonzo Realonda Y Quintos. He has a nickname of Pepe.

The Family of Rizal lived harmoniously as an ilustrado where he was shown care, love, and comfort together with his siblings. Their family was religious and capable of sending them to college. Jose Rizal's family was a mixture of different races. Jose Rizal's parents were of different ancestral origins all over the globe.

In his early childhood, Jose was first taught by her mother on how to read and pray of which she warned Pepe through a story of the moth the danger of playing with fire. He was also been attended by a *yaya* named Aya for sure he was sickly. He was used on molding clays and played in his nipa together with his dog Usman. Furthermore, a sad event had happened in his life when his sister Concha died.

At an early age, he experienced unprecedented experiences in life. Dona Teodora was imprisoned. It began when she tried to help and persuaded his brother, *Senor Jose Alberto*, to just forgive his wife who went along with another man and then after, abandoning and leaving their children at home, to avoid scandal. However, the woman connived with a Spanish authority and told that Dona Teodora and her husband tried to poison her. Dona Teodora was arrested and forced to walk for about 50 km from Calamba to Sta. Cruz. She was imprisoned for almost 2 years and a half. The incident saddened the whole Mercado family, especially the 11-year-old Pepe. It became worse, after hearing that his mother was treated unkindly, with no proper medication and accommodation. The case reached the *Manila Royo Audiencia* where she was acquitted.

Another was the death of the GOMBURZA. The revolt happened on the night of January 20, 1872. Filipino soldiers revolted in Cavite because they were not given proper privileges and not being exempted from tribute and polo. But the mutiny was not successful and was suppressed after 2 days.

After these events, He went to Manila to study, first at the Ateneo de Municipal taking Philosophy and Letter and surveying as an additional course. After graduating he continued his studies at the University of Sto. Tomas taking medicine and afterward went to Europe to study Philosophy and Medicine at the Central University of Madrid.

## **2.2 LA LIGA FILIPINA (Unus Instar Omnium) – One Like All**

In the residence of the Onjunco, Jose Rizal invited many to join his group namely the La Liga Filipina. It was an organization that sought for reform that involved directly the people. It was said the group was created with the objective of mutual aid and helping each other in any means for the improvement of one another.

The constitution of the La Liga Filipina aimed was to unite the whole archipelago into one compact and homogeneous body, Mutual protection for everyone and necessities, scholarships, encouragement of education, agriculture and commerce, and lastly, protection against all violence and injustice. All Filipinos were welcomed and invited to join, with a membership fee of 2 pesos and a monthly due of 10 centavos.

Many historical figures in our country became a member of the movement. Andres Bonifacio, who was an avid fan of Dr. Rizal was ones a member of the movement, including Marcelo H. Del Pilar, Graciano Lopez Jaena, Apolinario Mabini, Ambrosio Salvador, Doroteo Ongjunco and many more. They believed and hoped for a gradual reform without any violence and revolution.

### **2.3 THE KATIPUNAN**

The Katipunan was founded by Andres Bonifacio. It was a revolting group that seeks freedom of the nation through force. As we all know, Andres Bonifacio was an avid fan of Dr. Jose Rizal, Hence, he is following the ideology of Dr. Rizal and used his ideology and fame as one of the symbols of the revolution.

It was an organization that allegedly used the name of Dr. Jose Rizal's name and ideology to promote freedom. It was known to be a secret organization and its members were subjected to secrecy. It was said that an emissary was sent to Dapitan to talk to Dr. Jose Rizal on planning to rescue him and the revolutionary movement, but he refused. In addition in his trial Jose Rizal wrote a manifesto denying his connections with the Katipunan.

### **2.4 DAPITAN AND TRIAL**

On July 6, 1892, Jose Rizal was arrested for allegedly carrying a pamphlet that entitled Pobres Frailles that was known to be satiric. It was allegedly been found at the pillowcase of Lucia, the sister of Rizal. He denied it but, it became the prime mover of his new normal life until his execution.

Gobernador General Ramon Despujol ordered the arrest of Dr. Jose Rizal. Dr. Rizal was escorted by the general's nephew going to Fort Santiago. He was kept incommunicado. After a day on July 7, 1892, there was an issuance of deportment. He was deported to Dapitan with the rational of disloyalty to Spain in his writings, the dedication to the GOMBURZA of the Noli Me Tangere and the possession of the Pobres Frailles.

His life in Dapitan was an exile that began when he boarded the steamer CEBU bringing a letter to stay at a Jesuit Parish to retract, change his conduct, and perform church rites. But he did not agree with it. Consequently, Jose (Prisoner) lived at the house of Ricardo Carcinero (his warden).

On September 21, 1892, Rizal and Carcinero won a lottery. The mailboat Butuan carries their prize with the winning number of 9736 amounting to P 20,000.00. Rizal's share was 6,200. He gave 2000 to his father and the 200 to his friend in Hong Kong Basa.

His stay in Dapitan was pretty fruitful; He became a teacher to the young. Helped the sick by making a clinic and developed some business like lumbers. He discovered new species of animals in Dapitan that were named before him, the Draco Rizali (flying dragon), Apolonia Rizali (small beetle), and Rhacophorus Rizali (rare frog).

Furthermore, He met Josephine Bracken his beloved "wife." The stepfather of Josephine was in need of medical attention that is why they went to Dapitan in search of Dr. Jose Rizal, but Josephine fell in love with Jose. They had a child but died after its birth.

There was a suggestion for Jose to help in Cuba as a medical doctor representing Spain to be pardoned and prove its loyalty to Spain. It was granted but he was returned in the Philippines because of a revolutionary attacks, where his name was linked.

## **2.5 LAST DAYS**

Arriving from Spain to Manila in his last travel on November 3, 1896, the Spaniards rejoices for the public enemy were sent home to face trials. There are 2 kinds of evidence that were presented against Rizal namely document and testimonial. The documents were the Letter of Antonio Luna to Mariano Ponce on the reform campaign. Second is the letter to his family that encourages hatred of people to tyranny and his connection to the propaganda campaign in Spain from Marcelo H. Del Pilar and many shreds of evidence were presented.

It was Don Luis Taviel de Andrade who defend Dr. Jose Rizal. He was a Lieutenant of the Artillery and the brother of his bodyguard Lt. Jose Taviel de Andrade. Rizal pleaded not guilty to the crimes of rebellion and admitted that he wrote of the constitution. He waived and rejected his connection to the rebellion and wrote a manifesto denying and appealing to stop the unnecessary shedding of blood to achieve liberty for one can truly achieve liberty through education and industry.

On December 26, 1896, the trial of Rizal was proof of Spanish injustice. The trial was long and debates were heating up. But after the discussions, the military court unanimously voted for the execution of Dr. Jose Rizal. On that same day, the court's decision was submitted to Gobernador General Polavieja with the verdict of death. On December 28, 1896, Gobernador General Polavieja signed the order of execution order

the execution to be done at Bagumbayan at 0700 in the morning on December 30, 1896.

## **2.6 EXECUTION**

December 29, 1896, at 06:00 am, Captain Rafael Dominguez was assigned to read the death sentence to Dr. Jose Rizal. After an hour of the reading of the sentence, Jose Rizal was moved to the chapel where he spent his last moments with the Jesuit priest.

Around 4:00 in the afternoon, Dona Teodora arrived together with Trinidad of which she received the Lamp that contains the MI ULTIMO ADIOS. After the departure of Dona Teodora and Trinidad, Fr. Vilaclara, and Fr. March and followed by Fr. Rosell entered the cell.

At 1000 in the evening, a draft of retraction was sent by Archbishop Bernardino Nozaleda was given to Rizal through Fr. Balaguer but Rizal did not sign it. But a shorter version from the Jesuits was accepted by Jose Rizal. After making some changes Rizal wrote his own retraction in which he admitted his connections with Masonry and his religious ideas which were anti-Catholic.

At 0300 in the morning of December 30, Rizal heard a mass, confessed his sins, and took Holy Communion. At 0530 in the morning, he took his last breakfast, where he wrote his last two letters for Paciano and to his family. In a few minutes, Josephine Bracken with her sister Josefa arrived. Josephine bade him farewell with sorrow and grief. Rizal comforted her for the last time and gave to her the Imitation of Christ by Father Thomas

Kempis that was given to him at Dapitan. With an autograph of "to my dear unhappy wife, Josephine."

Around 0630 in the morning, Rizal began his march to Bagumbayan signaled by a trumpet. Walking beside him was his defendant and two Jesuit priests. Upon arrival, the shooters' positions themselves and prepared. A Jesuit priest prayed and offered him to kiss the cross of which he bowed and kissed. Then He requested the Captain to face the firing squad but he was denied.

Rizal turned his back on the firing squad during the firing. A Spanish military physician checked the pulse of Jose Rizal who was amazed that He was not afraid and it was calm. It was around 0703 in the morning when He died with the age of 35 years, 5 months, and 11 days.



[Writings of Dr. Jose Rizal](#)

As part of student's expected self-directed learning, you are required to do your research and readings of the following suggested readings of the poems of Dr. Jose Rizal.

a. Sa Aking mga Kababata

- a. It was believed to be written of Dr. Jose Rizal at the age of seven (7) years old. It was a tagalong poem that focuses on giving a message to the new offspring of the nation to love its own language and nation.

b. Mi Prima Inspiracion

- a. The first poem written by Dr. Jose Rizal during his higher education (college) studies in the Ateneo de Municipal. He wrote it in his 3<sup>rd</sup> year at the age of 14 years old. It was believed to be written because of the release of his mother from prison.

c. To the Filipino Youth

- a. Written by Dr. Jose Rizal at the age of 18 years old. It was presented primarily at 1879 while studying Medicine at UST. It depicted its thanks to Spain and the beautiful struggle and dream of Filipino youth in showing its love to the motherland.

d. The Ask for a verse

- a. It was the poem of Dr. Jose Rizal that was requested to him to be presented to the members of the society during a new year's eve at Europe. Of which it expressed his agonizing heart as it cries.

e. Un Recuerdo a Mi Pueblo

- a. Composed at 1876, it was a poem of remembrance for his town in Calamba Laguna that he longed for so long of which he remembered and reminisced the lovely memories that he had in the his hometown.

f. Flowers of Heidelberg

- a. It was April 22, 1886 that Dr. Jose Rizal wrote this poem. The poem was written because of his fascination of the blooming flower along the Neckar River that has a name that means "forget-me-not."

g. Song to Maria Clara

- a. Maria Clara is one of the protagonist in the novel of Dr. Jose Rizal Noli Me Tangere. Its the representation of Dr. Jose Rizal's love and patriotism to our country.

h. The Song of the Traveller

- a. It was the poem of Dr. Jose Rizal that speaks about the loneliness of an immigrant to go to other country, even though freedom and enjoyment is experience one really longs to return to his homeland.
- i. Mi Ultimo Adios
  - a. The last piece of literary work that Dr. Jose Rizal written. It was put in a lamp and was given to her sister before his execution. it was given a day before his execution, specifically December 30, 1896.

## IV

### The Women Acquainted to Dr. Jose Rizal

It is a fact that Dr. Jose Rizal's charm is effective with various women in the Philippines and elsewhere in the world have made him a legend and a hero to Filipino men who aspire to be as smooth as he was (spot.ph). It may be a flirt or a long term relationships, the fact remained that Pepe fell in love and had sentiments over fond memories of his beloved women.

#### **Segunda Katigbak**

1. Segunda was the sister of Mariano Katigbak,.
2. studied in La Concordia College, where Rizal's sister Olympia also studied.
3. He did the best thing to be close to her and that is to visit La Concordia College.with a disguise to see his sister
4. The love story ended when Rizal told Segunda that he was returning home to Calamba for the New Year.
5. Jose waited for her and he did see her pass bybut he chose to go home.

#### **Leonor Valenzuela**

1. Leonor or "Orang" was his neighbor in Intramuros while studying at UST.
2. He wrote love letters to her in invisible ink.

#### **Leonor Rivera**

1. Leonor was the daughter of a cousin of Rizal's father, making her Rizal's cousin
2. His childhood sweetheart.
3. They met in Manila when Leonor was 13 years old
4. Pepe's letters to Leonor went unacknowledged for a whole year, as Leonor married Henry Charles Kipping.

5. She discovered accidentally the letter of Jose but was convinced by her mother to continue the engagement.

### **Consuelo Ortiga y Rey**

1. Consuelo is that she was the daughter of Don Pablo Ortiga, a former mayor of Manila.
2. Consuelo wrote in her diary that she first met Rizal in Madrid on September 16, 1882.
3. She always ask Rizal to write her poems and verses, 4. The most well-known of these is entitled *A La Señorita*.
5. One of Rizal's friend, Eduardo de Lete, apparently had his eye on Consuelo, which forced Rizal to back out and he was still engaged to Leonor Rivera.

### **Seiko Usui**

1. Seiko Usui, who Rizal called "O-Sei-San," worked at the Spanish Legation in Tokyo.
2. She was 23 years old when she met the 27-year-old Rizal.
3. Rizal started working at the Spanish Legation in February 1888.
4. Seiko spoke both English and French, she and Rizal managed to strike up a friendship and eventually a relationship.
5. She taught him Japanese as well. Rizal had to leave for San Francisco in April 1888, that causes their break up.

### **Gertrude Beckett**

1. Nicknamed "Gettie" by Rizal, Beckett was the daughter of Charles Beckett, who was Rizal's landlord when he stayed in London, England in May 1888.
2. "Some sources say that it was only Gettie who wanted more out of their friendship, while others say that Rizal got cold feet, which made him decide to leave London for Paris in March 1889.

### **Suzanne Jacoby**

1. Suzanne was a Belgian woman who was the niece of the landladies of the boarding house where Rizal stayed in Brussels in February 1890.
2. He ended up returning to Brussels in April 1891, to keep working on *El Filibusterismo* that ended their relationship.

### **Nellie Boustead**

1. Nellie was the daughter of British businessman Eduardo Boustead and was half-

Filipina.

2. She was also the fiancée of Antonio Luna.
3. February 1891, Rizal stayed at the Villa Eliada, the Bousteads' winter residence in Biarritz on the French Riviera.
4. Apparently, At the time, he had just learned that Leonor Rivera got married to someone else.
5. Nellie wanted Rizal to convert to Protestantism if he wants to marry her.

### **Josephine Bracken**

1. Born in Hong Kong to Irish parents, Josephine was the “wife” of Rizal.
2. Josephine, together with her adoptive father George Taufer, sailed to the Philippines and then to Dapitan to see Rizal, as Taufer's eyes required medical attention and Jose is a renowned expert during those times.
3. Josephine and Rizal eventually fell in love, although Rizal's sisters thought she was a spy for the Spanish.
4. They lived together in Barangay Talisay in Dapitan. But their son died.
5. After Rizal's death, Josephine returned to Hong Kong and lived with her father. In 1900, she married Vicente Abad. Josephine died of tuberculosis at the age of 25.

**Self-Help: You can also refer to the sources below to help you further understand the lessons:**

Maghuyop, R. (2018). *The Life and Works of Rizal*. Malabon City: Mutya Publishing House Inc.

CHAPTER 9 (The Noli Me Tangere)

CHAPTER 10 (El Filibusterismo)

CHAPTER 11 (Biography of Dr. Jose Rizal)

CHAPTER 12 (Writings of Rizal)

CHAPTER 13 (Perspective of Rizal in the 21st Century)

Pangilinan, M.C. (2016). *Dr. Jose P. Rizal, Works and Writing*. Rev. ed. Manila: Mindshapers.

Camposano, D. F. et. al. (2015). *The nation as a project: A new reading of Jose Rizal's life and works*. Quezon City: Vibal Group, Inc.

De Viana, A., et. al. (2018). *Jose Rizal: social reformer and patriot. A study of his life and times*. Manila: Rex Bookstore.

Mellejor, L. C. (2017). *President Duterte cites Jose Rizal's heroic struggle to dignify Filipinos*. The Philippine News Agency (PNA).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=diGwdsVP-NI> – about Morga’s Book  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zvrndXHUjtY>

LET’S CHECK

Now that we have finished this unit of the module, I’m going to test your knowledge and understanding with the following activities and exercises to know how deep is your comprehension and knowledge in this Unit ULO-c.

**Activity 3.1** Write a short description of the important characters that can be found in the two novels and spot their commonalities and differences between the two novels “Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo.”

	CHARACTER	DESCRIPTION/ COMPARISON
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		

5.		
6.		

**ACTIVITY 3.2** Enumerate and expound the view of Dr. Jose Rizal in the idea that Filipinos are Indolent.

POINT OF VIEW OF DR. RIZAL	
1.	
2.	
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Activity 3.3 MULTIPLE CHOICE: Choose the best and nearest answer from the given options in each number. Encircle the letter of the best answer.

1. In the initial investigation of Dr. Jose Rizal's trial, on\_\_\_\_he arrived in Manila to face the accusations made that he was the mastermind of the revolution that had happened. a. **11/ 3/ 1896**      b. **11/30/1896**      c. **11/29/1896**      d. **03/11/1896**
2. It was him who requested Governor General Blanco to immediately order the return of Rizal because of the insurrection against the Spanish Authorities in Manila. a. **Col. Francis Alive**      b. **Col Francisco Olive**  
c. **Gen. Francisco Olive**      d. **Lt.Col. Francisco Olter**
3. When was Dr. Rizal was summoned to appear for the initial investigation of the accusation. a. **Nov. 30**      b. **Nov. 03**      c. **Nov. 23**      d. **Nov 13**
4. The following were the accusations that were formally read to Dr. Rizal, except. a. **Rebellion**      b. **Sedition**      c. **Seduction**      d. **Treason**
5. It is the state that one isn't allowed to communicate in any means to anyone. a. **Incomunicado**      b. **muted**  
c. **no visitors allowed**      d. **High valued target**
6. What book did Josephine gave to Jose in their last meeting. a. **Imitasion de Cristo** b. **Imitacion de Kristo**  
c. **Imitacion de Cristus** d. **Imitation de Cristo**
7. The poem of Dr. Rizal that was put in the lamp. a. **Mi Ultimo Adios**      b. **A Juventud**      c. **My Last will**      d. **To Paciano**
8. Who was the counsel of Dr. Rizal? a. **Lt. Andrade**      b. **Lt. Andrada**      c. **Lt. Andrado**      d. **Lt. Andradi**
9. Dr. Jose Rizal was exiled at\_\_\_\_\_. a. **Dapitan**      b. **Fort Santiago**      c. **Fort Bonifacio**      d. **Dipolog**
10. What congregation of Priest, who accompanied Dr. Rizal in his last night. a. **Jesuit**      b. **Dominicans**  
c. **Franciscans**      d. **None of the Above**
11. He was Bonifacio's emissary to Dr. Jose Rizal. a. **Dr. Pia Valenzeula**      b. **Pio Valenzuela**  
c. **Apolinario Mabini**      d. **Emilio Jacinto**
12. He was the founder of Katipunan movement. a. **Andres Bonifacio**      b. **Emilio Aguinaldo**

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**d. Diego Silang**

13. Who suggested the idea to volunteer as a Doctor in Cuba for Rizal to leave Dapitan.
- a. Dr. Blumettrit    b. Dr. Jagor    c. Dr. Meyer    d. None of the Above
14. The following were the species Dr. Jose discovered, except.
- a. Frog    b. Flying Dragon    c. Dragon Fly  
d. Beetle
15. The Governor General who ordered the arrest and the eventual deportation of Dr. Rizal in Dapitan.
- a. GG Despujol    b. GG. Blanco    c. GG. Pulavieja    d. GG. Claveria
16. He was the Step- Father of Josephine Bracken.
- a. Mr. Taufer    b. Mr. Tugger    c. Mr. Maufer    d. Mr. Tuaffer
17. Rizal was arrested in the other country for he was allegedly creating propaganda against the Spaniards that was entitled.
- a. PobresNucho    b. PobresPrayle  
c. PobresFrailes    d. PobresFobres
18. On\_\_\_\_, Jose was formally charge with the accusations, where he pleaded not guilty.
- a. 12/11/.1896    b. 11/12/1897    c. 12/11/1897    d. 12/11/1895
19. The Archbishop of Manila,\_\_\_\_, requested the Jesuits of Ateneo to give spiritual consolation to him as well as to convince Jose to retract from Masonry. a. Fr. Bernardino Nozaleda  
b. Fr. BernadoCuaresma  
c. Fr. Ben Capulong    d. None of the Above
20. The exact date of the execution of Dr. Jose Rizal.
- a. Dec. 30, 1896    b. Dec 29, 1896    c. Dec 28, 1896    d. Dec 29, 1897

21. On\_\_\_\_, the Decree of Deportation was published at Gaceta de Manila for the arrest of Dr. Rizal because of the possession of the Leaflets which are considered as anti-cleric and Spain.

- a. **06/06/1892**
- b. **05/05/1892**
- c. **08/07/1892**
- d. **07/7/1892**

22. After the leaflet incident, Dr. Jose Rizal was put to prison at\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. **Fort Bonifacio**
- b. **For Santiago**
- c. **Fort Santiago**
- d. **None of the Above**

23. At Fort Santiago, Dr. Rizal stayed incommunicado for\_ \_\_\_\_\_days.

- a. **9**
- b. **8**
- c. **10**
- d. **7**

24. Which of the following were not included at the GOMBURZA?

- a. **Gomez, Mariano**
- b. **Burgos, Jose**
- c. **Zamora, Jacinto D.**
- d. **Gomes, Mariano**

25. What was the rationale, why Josephine Bracken went to Dapitan?



3. All accusations made by the Spaniards against Rizal was logical and valid.
4. The trial against Dr. Jose Rizal was fair and no prejudices.
5. Dona Teodora pleaded towards the Governor General to study the case of Jose.
6. Rizal urged that reforms must be introduced to prevent revolution.
7. According to the Spanish liberals, Filipinos were advance.
8. Filipinos have equal rights with the Spaniards, if they had finished their studies at Spain.
9. The trial of Dr. Rizal occurred in a civilian court.
10. Rizal was hit in the body and died about 7:03 in the morning of December 31, 1896.
11. Dr. Jargon suggested to Dr. Jose Rizal to become a Military Physician in Cuba.
12. Ricardo Carnicero was told to oversee the activities of Rizal in Fort Bonifacio.
13. Dr. Jose Rizal was exile in Mindanao.
14. Upon exile, Dr. Jose Rizal won a lottery with the ticket number 9736.
15. December 28, 1896, the verdict and approval of the death and execution of Dr. Jose Rizal.

Let's Analyze

Activity 3.1 Getting acquainted with the terms and concept used in the works of Dr. Jose Rizal and its background is not enough. One must deepen its understanding, hence I will require you to explain thoroughly your answers on the following questions.

- 1. What are the distinguishing characteristic of the novels of Dr. Jose Rizal in terms of its message and theme?**

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2. In your own perspective, why do Dr. Jose Rizal Annotated the book of Dr. Morga?

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3. What is the distinguishing characteristic of the main characters of the Novels of Dr. Jose Rizal. How do they differ and what are some of its similar characteristics?

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**Activity 3.2** Getting acquainted with the terms and concept used in the writings of Dr. Jose Rizal and its background is not enough. One must deepen its understanding and learn the meaning that it wants to convey; hence I will require you to explain thoroughly your answers on the following questions. Hence upon reading the Literary works of Dr. Jose Rizal, please answer the following essay based on its literary assignments and context.

a. What is the primary message of the little Pepe to his friends?

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b. Who is the first inspiration of Dr. Jose Rizal?

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c. What is the dream of Dr. Jose Rizal to the Filipino Youth?

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d. What is the context of the people asking Jose Rizal for a verse?

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e. What is the difference between the Song to Maria Clara and the Song of the Traveler?

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f. What is his message on his last farewell?

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g. As you are acquainted with the women that Dr. Jose Rizal, In your own perspective who would be the best fitted partner in the life of Dr. Jose Rizal?

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In a Nutshell

Activity 3. 1 What do you think are the concepts that you needed most at least (3) in learning and understanding the writings of Dr. Jose Rizal and why? Write your answer in the space provided.

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\_\_\_\_\_  
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2 \_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



<b>DO YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS / ISSUES</b>	<b>ANSWERS</b>
1.	

2.	
3.	

KEYWORD INDEX

Revolt	Prayle
Passion	Nunnery
Tithes	Revenge
Indolence	Annotate
Filibuster	Nationalism

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