



EL FILIBUSTERISMO

Overview

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I. The Novel

El filibusterismo

- It is the second novel written by José Rizal as the sequel to Noli Me Tangere. Like Noli Me Tangere, it was written in Spanish.
- “The reign of Greed” in English
- It consist of 38 chapters



J Rizal

El Filibusterismo



PADRE BURGOS, GOMEZ Y ZAMORA

Rizal dedicated *El Filibusterismo* to the three martyred priests of Cavite mutiny. The execution of the three priests was significant to the title of the novel.

The title

Rizal had to define the word filibustero to his German friend Ferdinand Blumentritt, who did not understand his use of the word in *Noli Me Tangere*. In a letter, Rizal explained:

"The word filibustero is little known in the Philippines. The masses do not know it yet. I heard it for the first time in 1872 when the tragic executions took place."

“I still remember the panic that this word created. Our father forbade us to utter it, as well as the words Cavite, Burgos, etc. The Manila newspapers and the Spaniards apply this word to one whom they want to make a revolutionary suspect.”

“The Filipinos belonging to the educated class fear the reach of the word. It does not have the meaning of freebooters; it rather means a dangerous patriot who will soon be hanged or well, a presumptuous man.”



History of the novel



- Rizal took 3 years to write his second novel.
- Rizal began writing El Filibusterismo in October 1887 while he was in Calamba.
- In London (1888), he revised the plot and some chapters. Rizal continued to work on his manuscript in Paris.
- He later moved to Brussels where the cost of living was cheaper and he would be less likely to be distracted by social events so he could focus on finishing the book.

- He finally completed the book on March 29, 1891 in Biarritz.
- September 18, 1891- the novel was published in Ghent, partially funded by Rizal's friend Valentin Ventura.. Rizal immediately sent on this date two printed copies to Hong Kong- one for Basa and other for Sixto Lopez
- Rizal gratefully donated the original manuscript and an autographed printed copy to Valentin Ventura.

- Rizal sent complimentary copies to Blumentritt, Mariano Ponce, Graciano Lopez Jaena, Antonio Luna, T.H. Pardo de Tavera, Juan Luna and other friends.
- The El Nuevo Regimen-liberal Madrid newspaper serialized the novel in its issues of October 1891.
- Original manuscript of El filibusterismo in Rizal's own handwriting is now preserved in the Filipiniana Division of the Bureau of Public libraries in Manila.

- Acquired by Philippine government from Valentin Ventura for 10,000 pesos.
- Consists of 279 pages of long sheets paper

Objectives of Dr. Rizal in writing the novel

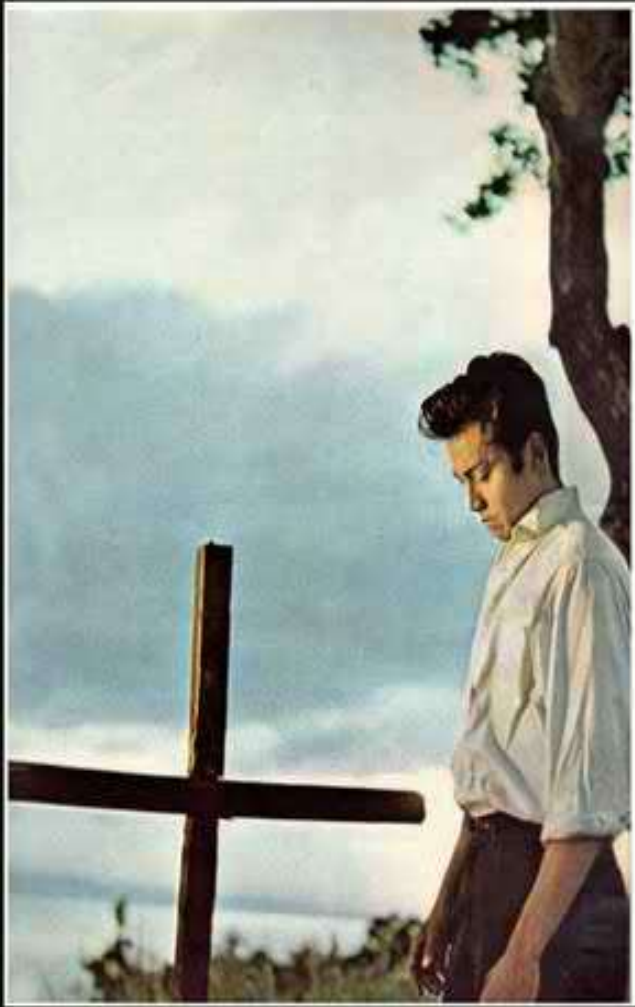
- 1. To defend Filipino people from foreign accusations of foolishness and lack of knowledge.**
- 2. To show how the Filipino people live during Spanish colonial period and the cries and woes of his countrymen against abusive officials.**

- 3. To discuss what religion and belief can really do to everyday lives.**
- 4. To expose the cruelties, graft and corruption of the false government and honestly show the wrong doings of Filipinos that led to further failure.**

Synopsis of El Filibusterismo

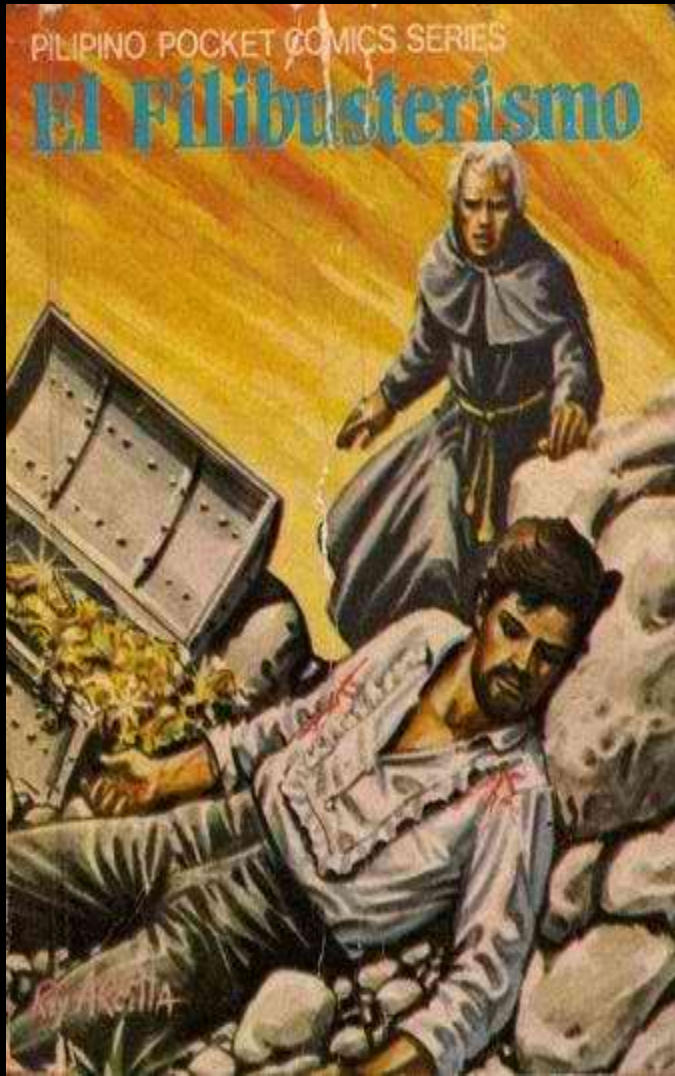


The book narrates the return of the protagonist of *Noli Me Tangere*, Crisostomo Ibarra, under the disguise of a wealthy jeweler named Simoun. Disillusioned by the abuses of the Spanish, Ibarra abandons his pacifist beliefs in order to return to the Philippines and start a violent revolution.



Noli Me Tangere's Basilio, now a young man and a skilled medical student, is recruited by Ibarra to aid him in detoning a bomb at a social gathering, signaling the beginning of the revolution.

However, Basilio warns his friend Isagani. Realizing that the woman he loves is in the building, Isagani throws the bomb into the river, averting the explosion and the revolution. Implicated in these matters, Simoun commits suicide by taking poison and finds resting place at the home of a priest, Father Florentino, who hears his last confession and assures him that not all hope is lost.



The priest (Father Florentino), upon Simoun's death, commends the jewels into the sea, remarking that the jewels once used to bribe and corrupt people, would one day be hopefully found to be used for a meaningful purpose.

Characters





Simoun



Maria
Clara



Basilio



Juli



Isagani



Juanito
Pelaez



Paulita
Gomez



Makaraig



Father
Camorra



Ben Zayb



Don
Custodio



Placido
Penitente



Kabesang
Tales



Gobernador
General



Pecson



Father
Fernandez



Quiroga



Father
Florentino



Dona
Victorina



Sandoval



Father
Sibyla



Father
Irene



Father
Salvi



Pepay

Other Characters:

Hermana Penchang

Father Millon

Tiburcio de Espadana

Tadeo

Don Timoteo Pelaez

Leeds

Tandang Selo

Tano

Hermana bali



Noli and Fili compared

Noli and EL fili compared:

NOLI METANGERE

- A romantic novel
- A book of the heart
- A book of feeling
- It has freshness, color, humor and intelligence
- Contains 64 chapters

EL FILIBUSTERISMO

- A political novel
- A work of the head
- A book of thought
- It contains bitterness, hatred, pain, violence and sorrow
- Contains 38 chapters