

LESSON 5. The Trials of Rizal

1. Trials of Rizal
2. Martyrdom at Bagumbayan
3. Rizal and His Sociological Imagination

Ms. CHRISTINE JOY N. ABIQUE

*Instructor, Department of Political Science
College of Arts and Humanities*



LAST TRIP ABROAD

- On October 3, 1896, Rizal arrived in Barcelona aboard the Isla de Panay, was imprisoned at Montjuich Castle, and later that night was placed on the Colon with Spanish troops bound for Manila.
- Dr. Antonio Ma. Regidor and Sixto Lopez sought legal help in Singapore through Attorney Hugh Fort, but Chief Justice Lionel ultimately denied their request to aid Rizal.



Lifestyle

The last days of Jose Rizal

Prof. Michael 'Xiao' Chua

Published Dec 29, 2016 03:55 PM PHT | Updated Dec 29, 2016 05:17 PM PHT



- The Colon arrived in Manila Bay and Rizal was taken to Fort Santiago.



Jose Rizal is under heavy guard, artwork by Isaac Tolentino

#OnThisDay

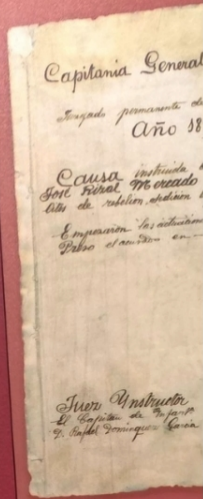
November 3, 1896

Dr. Jose Rizal arrived in Manila on board the transport 'Cristobal Colon' under heavy guard, he was taken into custody in Fort Santiago. While Rizal was held incommunicado in Fort Santiago, the Spanish authorities fished for evidence against him.

ANG KASO NI
JOSÉ RIZAL MERCADO
Y ALONSO
THE CASE OF
JOSÉ RIZAL MERCADO
Y ALONSO

Ang kasong sinampa kay
José Rizal Mercado y Alonso-
rebeliyon, sedisiyon at pagtatag ng
bawal na lupon

Charges filed against
José Rizal Mercado y Alonso-
rebellion, sedition and organizing
an illicit association



Ang pangunahing dahe
ng paglitis

Cover page
document

Archivo General
(AG)



- **November 20, 1896.** Rizal was brought before a Spanish military tribunal headed by Colonel Francisco Olive.
- Oral testimonies were taken and used to implicate Rizal in the Philippine Revolution.
- The Governor General appointed Captain Rafael Dominquez to institute charges against Rizal.
- Lt. Luis Taviel de Andrade – the lawyer of Jose Rizal and brother of his former bodyguard, Jose Taviel de Andrade.



Ang mga Testimoniya Ukol sa Nasasakdal Testimonies About the Accused

Ang ilan sa mga hiningan ng pahayag tungkol kay Rizal

Some of those who were asked to give testimonies regarding Rizal



Ambrosio
Rianzares
Bautista



Deodato
Arellano



Jose
Dizon



Pio
Valenzuela



Numeriano
Adriano

“
Mahigpit kong pinanghahawakan,
walang alam si Rizal sa mga
nangyayari ngayon.
Wala siyang binigay na mga
umasa ang mga rebelde sa basbas rito, at hindi
nang isinagawa nila ito...
at sa mahigpit na hustisya ang nag-iisang
maaring hatol sa kanya ay,
Walang Sala.”

Strictly speaking,
Rizal is in no way responsible for what
is happening today.
He did not consent to it, and the rebels did not
count on his cooperation when they brought it
about...In strict justice the only possible
sentence, the sentence
that the Defense asks for,
is, Not Guilty.

”
Luis Taviel de Andrade

- **December 13, 1896.** The case was forwarded to Governor General Camilo de Polavieja – replacement of Governor Blanco
- **December 26, 1896.** Rizal's actual trial began and it was held at the Hall of Banners of the Cuartel de España in Fort Santiago.
- Rizal was charged with three crimes: **rebellion, sedition, and formation of illegal associations.**
- In defending himself, Rizal presented twelve arguments.
- The court judged Rizal guilty of the charges and voted for the death penalty.



- **December 28, 1896.** Governor General Polavieja signed Rizal's death warrant ordering him to be shot at 7:00 o'clock in the morning at Bagumbayan.
- Rizal signed it, saying that he was innocent.



DECEMBER 29, 1896

- Rizal was transferred to the prison chapel.
- Fr. Miguel Saderra Mata, Rector of the Ateneo Municipal, and Fr. Luis Viza visited Rizal.
- Fr. Viza brought the image of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.
- Fr. Antonio Rosell – he ate breakfast with Rizal.
- Lt. Taviel de Andrade – also arrived, and Rizal thanked him for his gallant services.
- Fr. Balaguer – he remained with Rizal around noon.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, Fr. Balaguer returned and tried to persuade Rizal to retract his Masonic beliefs, but Rizal remained firm.

DECEMBER 29, 1896

- After he (*Fr. Balaguer*) left, Rizal's mother and sisters arrived.
- Rizal gave an alcohol stove to Trinidad, which was a gift from Pardo de Tavera, and whispered to her in English, "*There is something inside.*"
- He also told her to look inside his shoes after he is executed.
- After his family left, Fathers Villaclara and Balaguer again arrived to convince Rizal to retract.
- By eight in the evening, Fr. Balaguer returned with Fr. Viza and again talked with Rizal on religious matters. At this point, they were joined by Fiscal Gaspar Castaño of the Royal Audiencia.

At around 10:00, a draft of retraction arrived from Archbishop Bernandino
Opzaleda.

DECEMBER 29, 1896

- Another draft of retraction was made by Fr. Pio Pi – the superior of the Jesuit Mission in the Philippines.
- At 11:30, Rizal signed his retraction (*this is debatable*) from Freemasonry, and it was witnessed by Juan del Fresno, the Chief of the guard detail, and the Adjutant of the Plaza, Elroy Moure.
- After signing, Rizal had a confession with Fr. Villaclara and rested afterwards.



DECEMBER 30, 1896

- At 5:00 am, Rizal had his last breakfast, autographed his remaining books, which became his last souvenirs.
- Fr. Balaguer – he performed the marriage rites of Rizal and Josephine. *(Another debatable event).*
- Rizal gave a book to Josephine, *Imitación de Cristo by Thomas Kempis*, which he autographed. Afterwards, he wrote *three farewell letters: to his Parents, Dr. Blumentritt, and Paciano.*
- At around 6:30, Rizal was taken from the cell, and the march to Bagumbayan began.



MARTYRDOM AT BAGUMBAYAN

- A colonel took Rizal to the site of his execution. *Rizal requested the firing squad to spare his head, which was granted. He also requested to be shot while facing the firing squad, but it was denied.* Dr. Felipe Ruiz Castillo took Rizal's pulse and found that it was normal.
- The commanding officer ordered his men to aim by means of his saber, and there was a simultaneous crack of gunfire, and *Jose Rizal made one last effort to drop on his knees with his face facing the sun.*
- The Spanish spectators shouted *Viva España!* The military band played Marcha de Cadiz
- Rizal's body was secretly buried at Paco Cemetery, where it was later traced by his sister. The remains of Rizal were cleaned in Higinio Mercado's house in Binondo and were given to Doña Teodora.
- His remains were laid to rest inside the Rizal monument in Luneta.

MARTYRDOM AT BAGUMBAYAN

ANG PAGBITAY KAY RIZAL.

Noong 30 Disyembre 1896 nang ika-6:30 ng umaga, naglakad si Rizal mula sa Kapilyang Piitan sa *Fort Santiago* patungong Bagumbayan kasama ang mga Heswitung pari na sina Padre Estanislao March at Padre Jose Vilaclara, ang kaniyang tagapagtanggol na si Teniente Luis Taviel de Andrade, at guwardiyang militar.

May walong sundalong Pilipino na may ripleng Remington sa grupo ng magpapaputok, samantalang may walong sundalong Espanyol na may ripleng Mauser ang nakaabang sa likod kung pumalya ang pagbitay.

Pinasalamatan niya ang kaniyang tagapagtanggol. Kinuha ng isang doktor ang kaniyang pulso at siya ay binendisyunan ng isang Heswita.

Matapos gumulong ang mga tambol, isinigaw ng namumunong opisyal ang utos ng pagputok. Nang siya ay natumba na sa lupa, nilapitan siya ng isang opisyal upang ibigay ang huling pagputok, ang *tiro de gracia*. Natapos ang lahat ng ika-7:03 ng umaga.



**MARTYRDOM AT BAGUMBAYAN
DECEMBER 30, 1896**





Rizal was born a Chinese Mestizo but died as a pure-bred native; “When he returned to Manila to face death by firing squad for his involvement in revolutionary nationalism, he questioned his designation as a “Chinese mestizo” on his own death warrant, insisting that he was a “pure-bred native” (Cruz, 2019).



RIZAL AND HIS SOCIOLOGICAL IMAGINATION

It refers to the ability to recognize the intricate connections between personal experiences and the broader societal context.

It's like a lens that enables us to see how personal troubles are often rooted in public issues.