

THE HACIENDA DE CALAMBA AGRARIAN PROBLEM (1887-1891)



LESSON 3. Rizal's Life: Family, Childhood, Education and Travels

Part I

1. Rizal's Family and Childhood

- Ancestry
- Parents and Siblings
- How Rizal Got His Family Surname

2. Rizal's Education

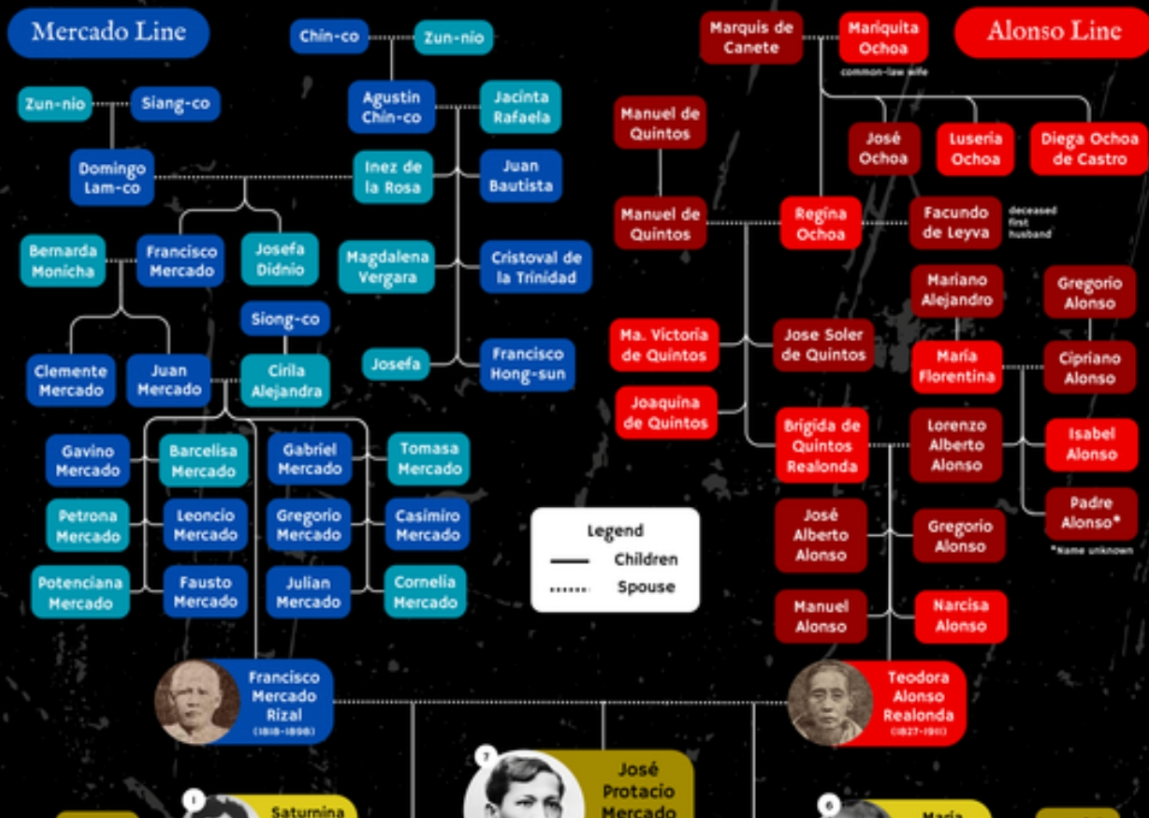
- Early Education
- Formal Education

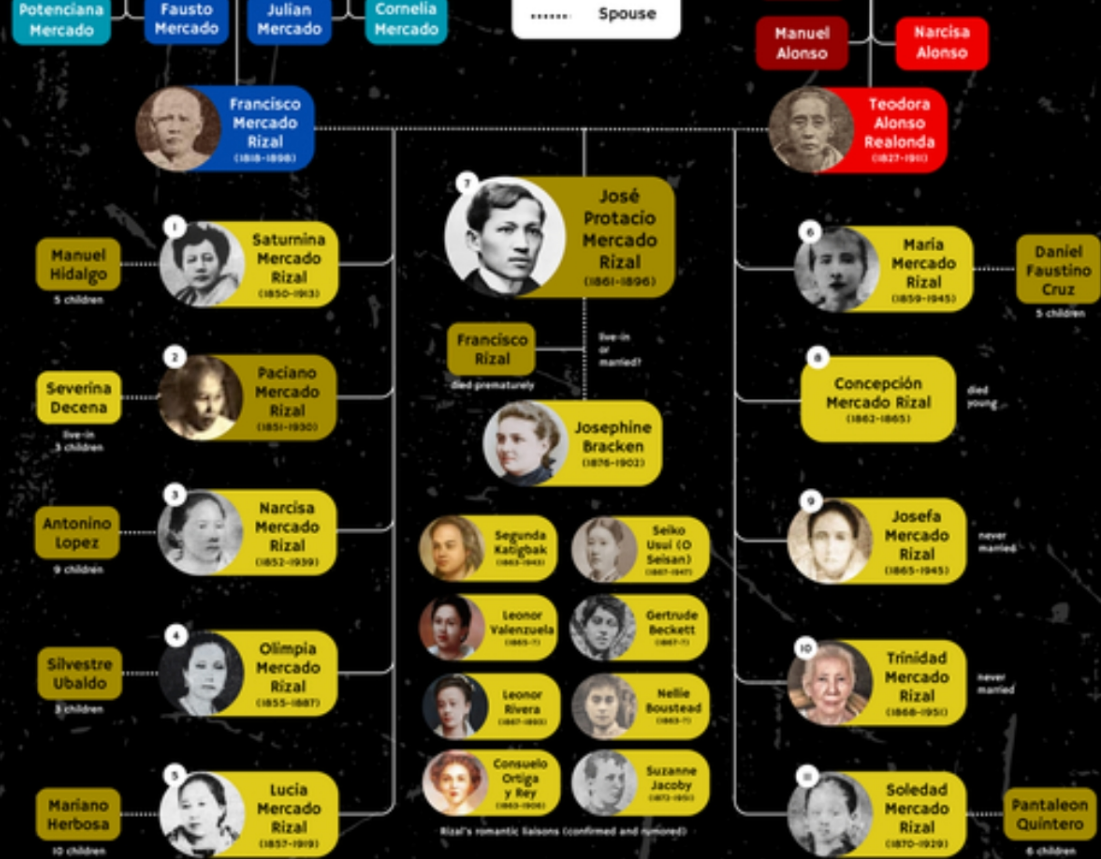
Ms. CHRISTINE JOY N. ABIQUE

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



The Ancestral Family Tree of *José Rizal*





Sources: Craig, Austin. Lineage, Life, and Labor of José Rizal, Philippine Patriot. Manila: Philippine Education Company, 1913. Philippine Folklife Museum Foundation. "Jose Rizal Family Tree." December 11, 2014. Accessed December 15, 2023. <https://philippinefolklifemuseum.org/collection/jose-rizal/attachment/rizal-family-tree/>

John Michael Silerio



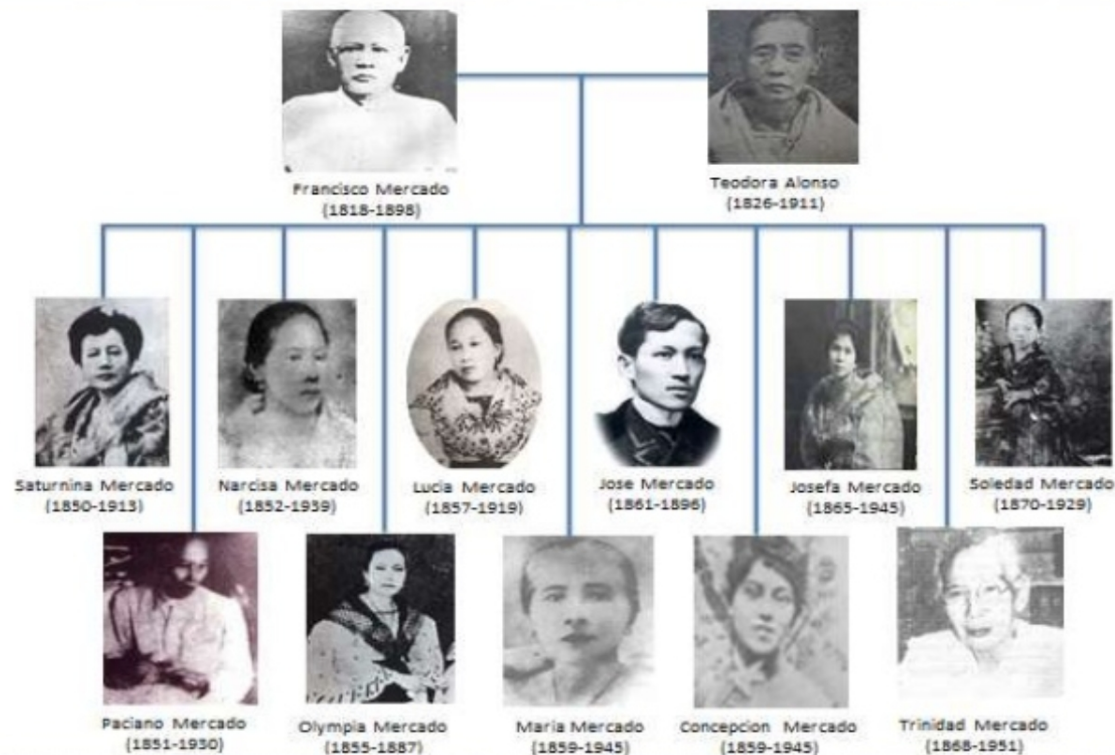
**TEODORA ALONZO
REALONDA**



**FRANCISCO
MERCADO RIZAL**

INQUILINO

- An inquilino is a Spanish term primarily meaning a tenant, renter, or lodger.
- It refers to a leaseholder or tenant farmer who rented land from large estates or friar haciendas, often acting as a middleman who subleased the land to sharecroppers (*kasama*).



1. Saturnina Rizal
2. Paciano Rizal
3. Narcisa Rizal
4. Olympia Rizal
5. Lucia Rizal
6. Maria Rizal
7. Jose Rizal
8. Concepcion Rizal
9. Josefa Rizal
10. Trinidad Rizal
11. Soledad Rizal

museo ni
JOSE RIZAL
Calamba



**BIRTHPLACE OF
JOSE RIZAL**

**RESTORED BY EXECUTIVE
ORDER NO. 145 OF PRESI-
DENT ELPIDIO QUIRINO WITH
FUNDS MAINLY CONTRIBUTED
BY SCHOOL CHILDREN OF THE
PHILIPPINES. INAUGURATED,
1950. ARCHITECT: JUAN F.
NAKPIL.**





S. L. N.

FRANCISCO MERCADO RIZAL

Ipinanganak - Mayo 11, 1818

Namatay - Enero 5, 1898

TEODORA ALONSO Y REALONDA

Ipinanganak - Nobyembre 8, 1826

Namatay - Agosto 16, 1911

Sa Pamamagitan ng Pamahalaang Panlalawigan ng Laguna
na Pinangungunahan ng Punong-Lalawigan

JOSE D. LINA JR.

sa Pakikipag-ugnayan sa
Pambansang Suriang Pangkasaysayan
at

Pamilya ng Rizal at Alonso

How Rizal Got His Family Surname?

**CLAVERIA
DECREE**





**TEODORA ALONZO
REALONDA**

- Rizal's first teacher.
- influences Rizal's love for learning
(Memorias de un Estudiante de Manila)
- importance of mothers in inculcating values to their children
(Letters to the Young Women of Malolos)



ANG KWENTO NG GAMU-GAMO



PACIANO RIZAL

- Rizal considered his brother, Paciano, to be “**the noblest of all Filipinos**” (*Rizal’s letter to Blumentritt*)
- A student of Padre Jose Burgos

Rizal as a Child

Jose was a frail, sickly and undersized child. His sisters constantly teased him.



Rizal's Early Education

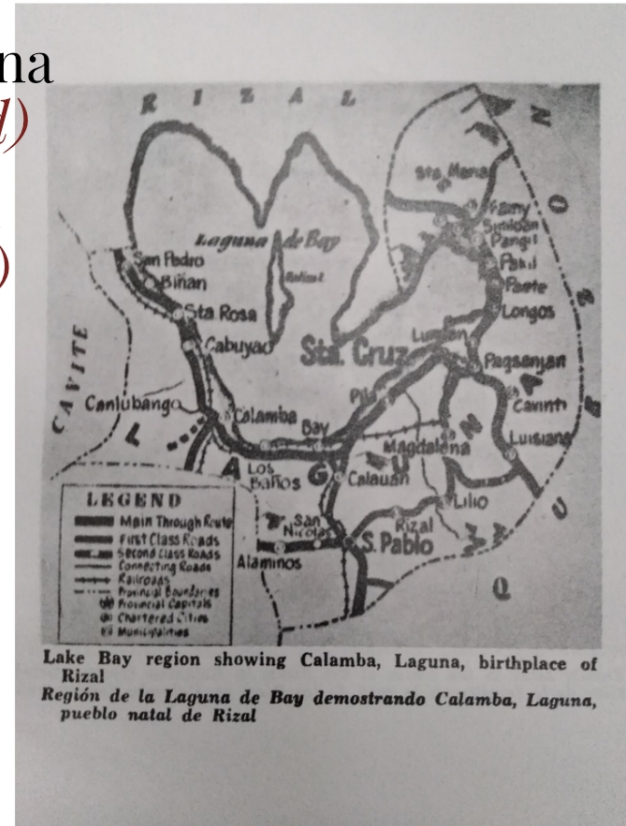


4Rs

Reading
wRiting
aRithmetic
Religion

📍 Calamba, Laguna
(Home-schooled)

📍 Biñan, Laguna
(Private Tutor)



Lake Bay region showing Calamba, Laguna, birthplace of Rizal
Región de la Laguna de Bay demostrando Calamba, Laguna, pueblo natal de Rizal

LESSON 3. Rizal's Life: Family, Childhood, Education and Travels

Part II

3. Rizal's Travels

4. Rizal's growth as a propagandist and disavowal of assimilation

- Propaganda Movement
- La Liga Filipina

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1872-1877

 Ateneo De Manila (*Jesuit*)

Fr. Francisco de Paula Sanchez

- study harder, and write poetry

Fr. Jose Villaclara

- study philosophy, and natural sciences (physics, chemistry, and natural history)



Bachelor of Arts

Land Surveyor (*vocational course*)

Assessor (*vocational course*)

A LA JUVENTUD FILIPINA
To the Filipino Youth



RIZAL'S FORMAL EDUCATION

1877-1882



University of Santo Tomas (*Dominican*)

Philosophy and Letters

- enrolled for a year

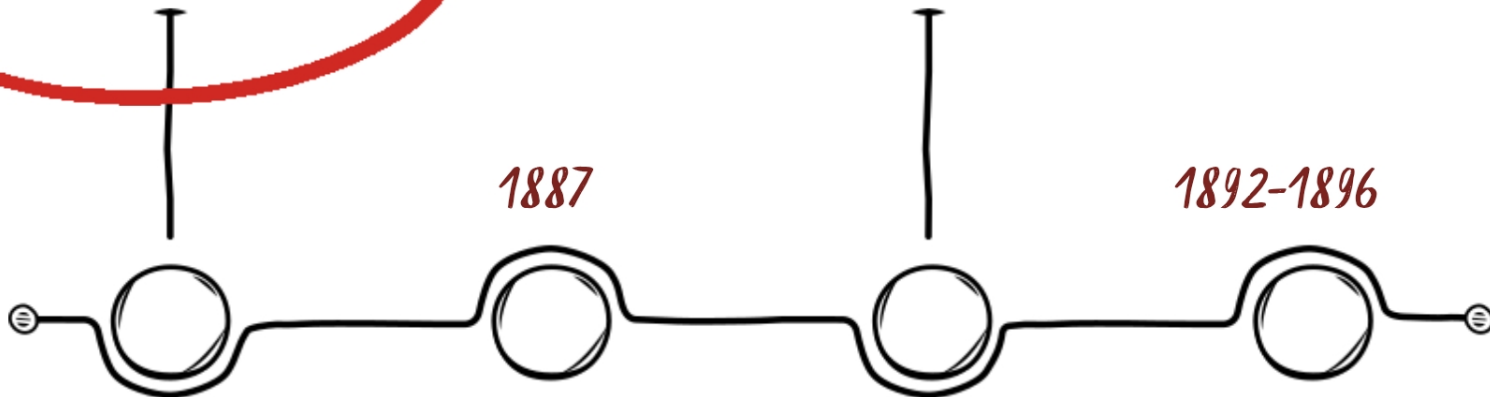
Medical Studies (ophthalmology)

RIZAL AS A COSMOPOLITAN



FIRST TRAVEL ABROAD

SECOND TRAVEL ABROAD



1887

1892-1896

1882-1887

1888-1892

FIRST HOMECOMING

SECOND HOMECOMING
AND EXECUTION

Reasons for his travels abroad

The following were the reasons why Rizal decided to go abroad:

1. To *pursue further his medicine studies.*
2. To *observe the life, culture, industries and commerce, and government and laws of the Europeans and use it in liberating the Filipino people* from the Spanish tyranny.

RIZAL'S FIRST TRAVEL ABROAD 1882-1885

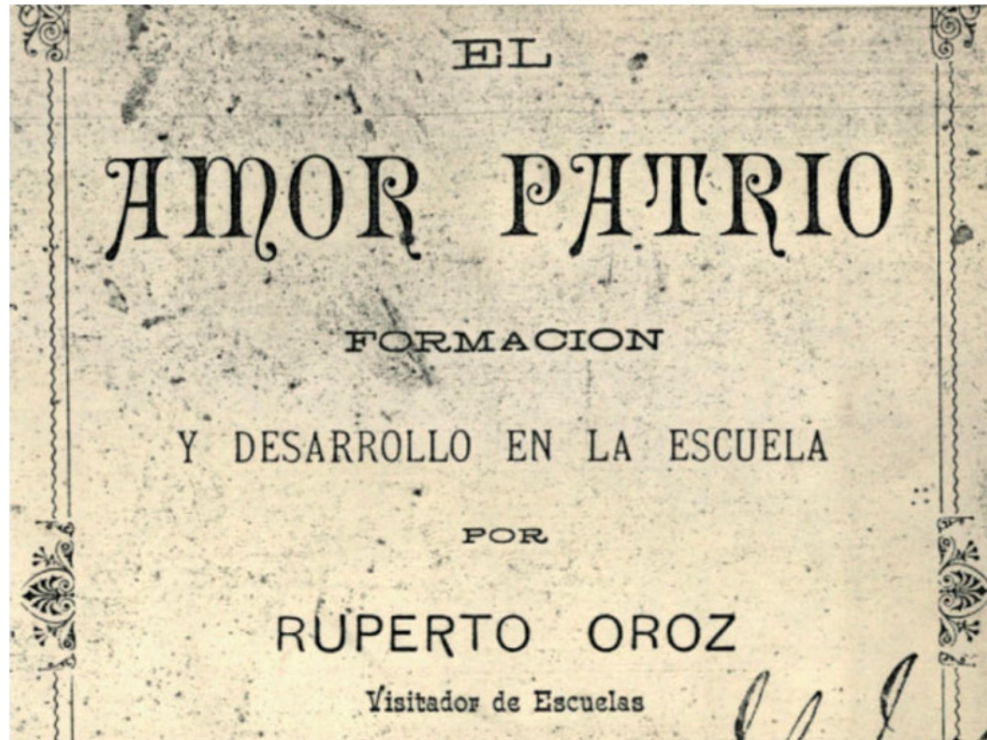


RIZAL'S FIRST TRAVEL ABROAD

1882-1885



EL AMOR PATRIO





August 20, 1882

“El Amor Patrio” was published in Diariong Tagalog under Rizal’s pen name **Laong Laan**, while he was in Barcelona. It was published in Spanish (original version) and Filipino, translated by Marcelo H. Del Pilar.



Diariong Tagalog was the first newspaper to openly call for government reforms and to denounce the abuses of Spanish friars.

“...ang pag-ibig sa inang-bayan ay hindi
napaparam kailanman kapag nakapasok
na sa puso...”

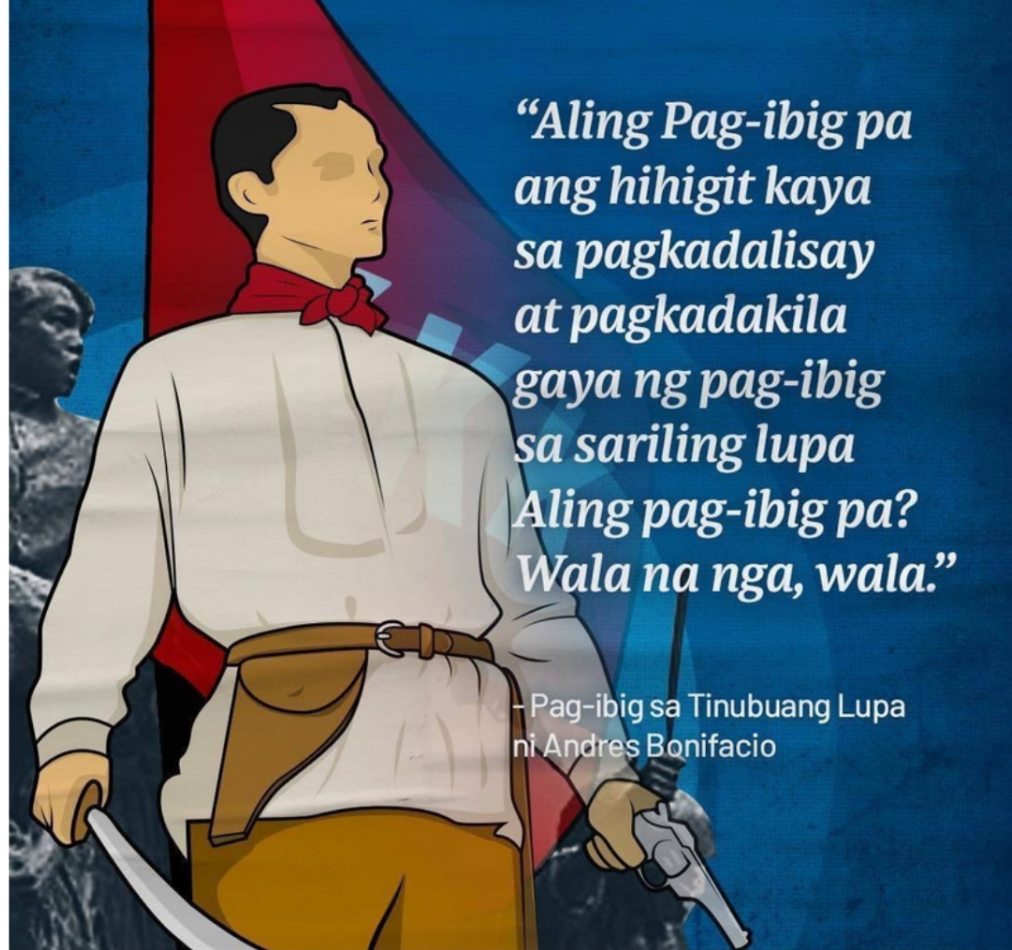
“...love of country is never effaced once it has
penetrated the heart...”

- Jose Rizal, “El Amor Patrio” translated by Marcelo
H. del Pilar as “Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Lupa,”
published in *Diariong Tagalog*, 20 August 1882

"Sinasabing ang pag-ibig kailanman ang
siyang pinakamakapangyarihang
tagapagbunsod ng mga gawang lalong
magiting..."

"It has been said that love has always been
the most powerful force behind the most
sublime actions..."

- Jose Rizal, "El Amor Patrio" translated by Marcelo
H. del Pilar as "Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Lupa,"
published in *Diariong Tagalog*, 20 August 1882



*“Aling Pag-ibig pa
ang hihigit kaya
sa pagkadalisay
at pagkadakila
gaya ng pag-ibig
sa sariling lupa
Aling pag-ibig pa?
Wala na nga, wala.”*

— Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Lupa
ni Andres Bonifacio



SS SALVADORA



DJEMNAH



MANILA
MAY 3, 1882

SINGAPORE
MAY 8, 1882

BARCELONA, SPAIN
JUNE 1882



EL AMOR PATRIO

MADRID, SPAIN
NOVEMBER 1882-1884



UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL
DE MADRID
• MEDICINE
• PHILOSOPHY AND LETTERS

FRANCE &
GERMANY
1885

Rizal's Formal Education

1882, November 8

 Universidad Central de Madrid

Medicine

 Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando
Languages (French, German, and English)

 Hall of Arms of Sanz y Carbonell
Fencing and Shooting

1882

 Spain



First Disappointment

The lack of depth and seriousness of many Filipino students in Spain.

Second Disappointment

Rizal's *El amor patrio* was negatively received by some friars. This news reached his parents who promptly forbade him from writing anything for publication, especially political pieces.

1882



Spain

Spanish Enlightenment

- A secular worldview and political ideas rejecting the hierarchical political and social orders.

Filipino Liberalism

- Shaped the ideals of Rizal and his countrymen, coming from wealthy middleclass.
- The Filipino community in Spain was characterized by a pronounced liberal and anti-friar sentiment.



Graciano Lopez Jaena

Graciano Lopez Jaena

- "Fray Botod" (1874)
- He was one of the founders and editors of La Solidaridad in 1888



Marcelo H. Del Pilar

Marcelo H. Del Pilar

- On August 1, 1882, he **published Diariong Tagalog**, which exposed the abuses of the friars and the need for reforms.
- "***La Soberania Monacal en Filipinas***" (*Monastic Sovereignty in the Philippines*) - poems and essays defending Filipino interests and fought for the equality of Filipinos and Spaniards

LA SOLIDARIDAD (1889)

La Solidaridad
Quincenario democrático.

AÑO II MADRID 31 MARZO DE 1890 N.º 28

PRECIO DE SUSCRIPCIÓN de España, Ultramar, plus, 0'75 Extranjero: 1' 00	REDACCIÓN Y ADMINISTRACIÓN Atarés, 43, 2.ª pl. leg.ª Teléfono N.º 282	COMERCIO Y ASOCIACIÓN para el extranjero N.º 43, 2.ª pl. leg.ª Teléfono N.º 282
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FILIPINAS EN EL CONGRESO

La sesión del 6 de Marzo puede marcarse con un brillante en la historia política de Filipinas. Un diputado, el Sr. D. Francisco Gilvo Muñoz, haciendo justicia a aquel país y haciendo el nombre de diputado español, la pidió con convicción y sentimiento la representación del Archipiélago en las Cortes. Nosotros no queremos disminuir su mérito exagerado; sólo diremos que ha cumplido con su deber y su conciencia.

El Congreso acogió favorablemente las palabras del diputado; comprendió la justicia de la petición, y su aprobación quiere decir que á Filipinas le debe una reparación la madre Patria.

Respondió el señor Ministro de Ultramar abundando en las mismas ideas y protestando de sus vehementes deseos de llevar al Parlamento la representación de aquel país. Mas aún: el Ministro tachó de poco liberal el proyecto del Sr. Calvo Muñoz, que sólo pedía tres diputados en los momentos en que se pide para la Península el sufragio universal.

El pueblo filipino puede creer en la sinceridad de las palabras del Ministro, porque aun cuando muchas de sus reformas y proyectos no se llevan á cabo, y los que se llevan no obtienen un satisfactorio cumplimiento, la causa de ello se debe atribuir á la gran oposición que en su marcha encuentra. Esperemos un

poco más, pronto que ya hemos abido esperes. Los catalanes de allá no deben ver en la excess del Sr. Becerra, invocando la oportunidad, ni en sus protestas de asimilación, ninguna de esas bajas subterfugios á que aún estamos acostumbrados cuando pedimos cualquier cosa, como en la cuestión de la Escuela de Artes y oficios, de que se encargaron los PP. Agustinos... para que no se realice, por ejemplo; no es tampoco la excess de un timonero que al presente gobiernan en ignorancia, ni inestabilidad ó su incapacidad. Homages como el Sr. Becerra no deben tener más que una palabra, la expresión de su pensamiento, y una voluntad, la de su convicción.

El Ministro habló de la oportunidad, y dijo que aquel no era el momento de plantear la cuestión. Aunque dijo algo de «si se preguntó ó no si los tales tenían inteligencia; nunca se limitó como con seguridad que la tenían en la vista y en los manos; siempre ha tenido mucho la ciencia y la ignorancia que allí reina», diciendo «que no es seguramente por culpa suya, si faltan allí personas muy ilustradas» nosotros, sin embargo, los indios, le agradeceremos los méritos que le han impulsado á considerarse como representante la ciencia del Sr. Calvo Muñoz. Y se lo agradeceremos, porque aunque en ciertas partes se ha expresado con mucha reticencia y bastante obsequiosidad, sospechamos que no le ha guiado nin-



PROPAGANDA MOVEMENT: LA SOLIDARIDAD

1883, March



Acacia Masonic Lodge

- March 1883, he became a member of the Acacia Masonic Lodge.
- He was awarded the **diploma of Master Mason** by Le Grand Orient de France.
- His motivation for joining was to gain the assistance of Freemasonry in his fight against the friars of the Philippines.



Sketch of **Ferdinand Blumentritt** by *Juan Luna* in
Leitmeritz, April 8, 1899

Ferdinand Blumentritt

- Austrian scholar
- Wrote the preface to Rizal's second book, *El Filibusterismo*





MANILA
MAY 3, 1882

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EL AMOR PATRIO

MADRID, SPAIN
NOVEMBER 1882-1884

UNIVERSIDAD CENTRAL
DE MADRID
• MEDICINE
• PHILOSOPHY AND LETTERS

OTHER EVENTS:
• ACACIA MASONIC LODGE
• PROPAGANDA MOVEMENT
• SCHOOL DEMONSTRATION
• FINANCIAL PROBLEM

FRANCE &
GERMANY
1885

OPHTHALMOLOGY



SS SALVADORA



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OPHTHALMOLOGY



NOLI ME TANGERE

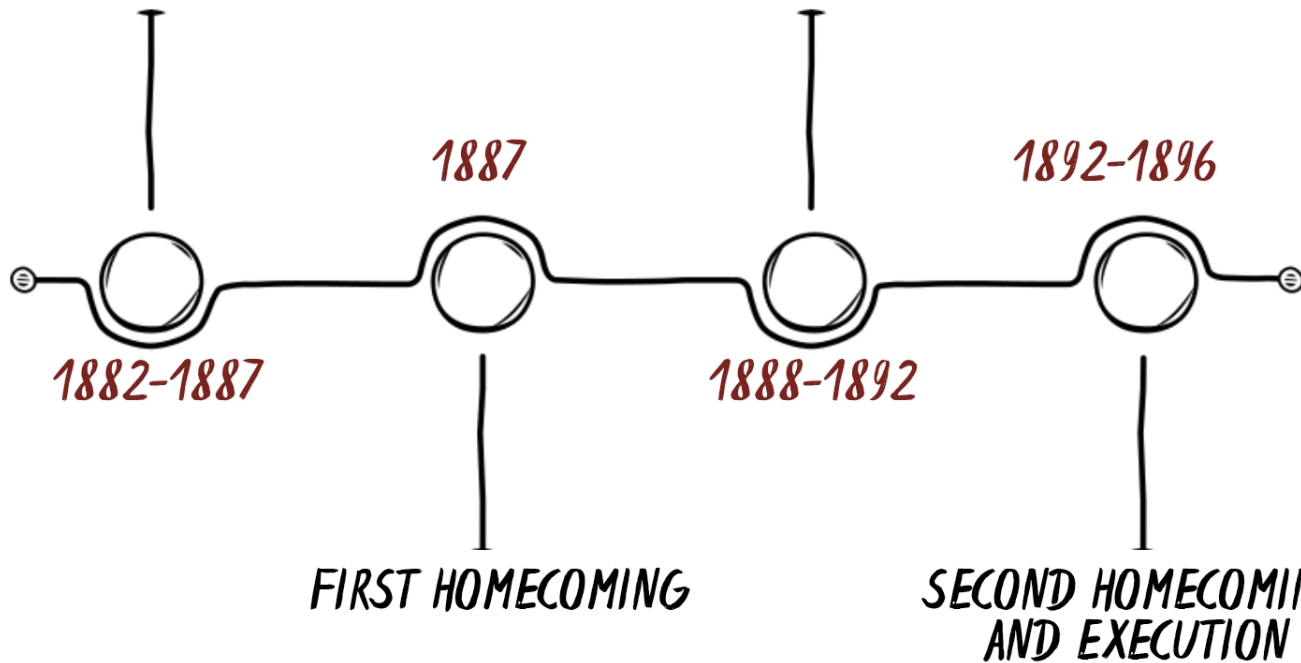


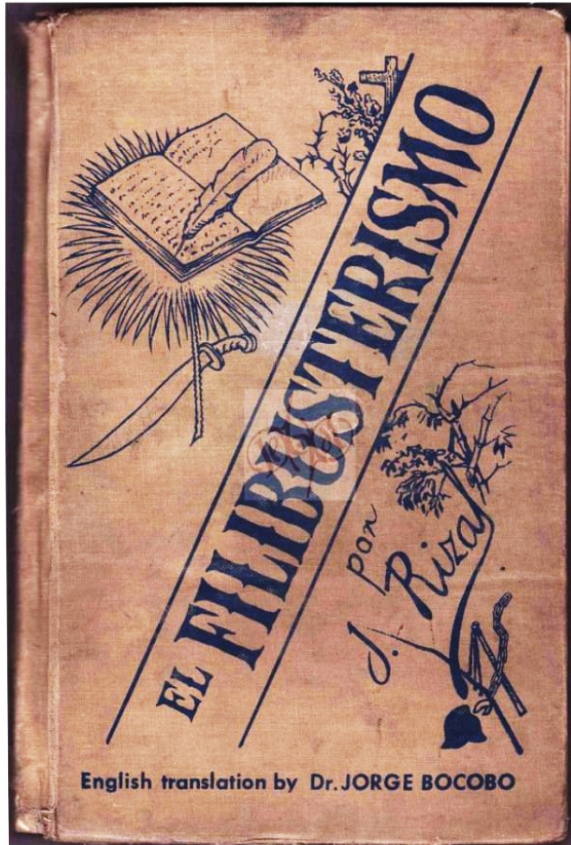
NOLI ME TANGERE

- First novel of Rizal.
- *"Touch me not"*
- Inspired by the book "**Uncle Tom's Cabin**" by Harriet Beecher Stowe.
- Published in Berlin, Germany on March 21, 1887.
- It was **Maximo Viola** who financed the publication of this novel.

FIRST TRAVEL ABROAD

SECOND TRAVEL ABROAD





EL FILIBUSTERISMO

- Second novel of Rizal.
- **Dedicated to the martyrdom of the three martyr priest, the GOMBURZA.**
- Published in Ghent, Belgium (September 18, 1891).

LADY O-SEI-SAN



"Your image lives in my memory; and undoubtedly, I am always thinking of you. Your name lives in the sight of my lips, your image accompanies and animates all my thoughts"

(Bagolong 2014, p. 50)

