

Rizal's Education

Jose Rizal's first form of education was from his mother, Doña Teodora Alonso, when he was 3 years old. He learned basic alphabets and prayers from her. He then learned Spanish and Latin from private Tutors.

On June, 1869 Rizal went to Biñan to study under Maestro Justiniano Aquino Cruz who is Paciano's former maestro. The school "was a small nipa hut about 30 meters from the home of Rizal's aunt." During his first day in school, Rizal was mad at Pedro for bullying him. He challenged him to a fight and won because he had learned wrestling from his Tio Manuel. Throughout his life in Biñan, he often got into fights because he always accepts challenges. He lost an arm-wrestling match to Andres Salandanan on a sidewalk since he has the weaker arm. His classmates were jealous of him for his academic superiority. They "accuse him before the teacher and received many whippings and strokes from the ferule". Rizal also learned painting and drawing from Old Juancho. After 2 years, he went back to Calamba because Segunda Katigbak, his first love, is leaving. Rizal being too shy, he just stood there without doing anything and saw her left.

June 10, 1872 Rizal with Paciano went to College of San Juan Letran to take his examinations. Rizal got enrolled in Ateneo by "Paciano following the instruction of Don Francisco". Originally, Rizal's father wanted him to study in Letran. Paciano told Rizal not to use Mercado because he would get suspected to Father Burgos and to avoid discrimination. On his first day in Ateneo, there was a mass followed by their regular classes. His first teacher was Father Jose Bech. The class is divided into 2 groups: The Roman Empire and the Carthaginian Empire. In each empire, there were five ranks: Emperor, Tribune, Decurion, Centurion and Standard-Bearer. Each rank depends on the person's capability in class. Rizal started at the most bottom of the Carthaginian Empire but "within 3 months became the Emperor and awarded a holy picture for prize and crowned with a grade of Sobresaliente. Rizal was a very excellent student but he does not have the highest grades in his class. Rizal won a gold medal for excellent grades in his second year. He then "took private Spanish lesson in Sta. Isabel College. Rizal won a medal in Latin in his third year. Rizal's favorite and best professor in Ateneo was Francisco de Paula Sanchez. On his last year in Ateneo, "he topped all his classmates in all subjects and won five medals". He earned the title "Most Brilliant Atenean, The pride of the Jesuits".

Rizal's mom opposed the idea of him studying further in University of Santo Tomas. She stated "If he gets to know more, the Spaniards will cut off his head". Even if his mom does not agree on letting him study more, he still continued on with the support of Paciano and Don Francisco. He was about 16 years old when he took the course of Philosophy and Letters. With the advice of the Rector of Ateneo, he took a Medical course at the same time a pre-medical course. He also took Surveying in Ateneo, passed it when he was 17 years old but he was granted his license when he was 20 years old.

Throughout studying in Manila, he was always discriminated and maltreated among other students for him being a Filipino. He could no longer endure the life in UST and proceeded to stop studying and go on with his secret mission he made with Paciano. He will observe the life, culture, education, government of European nation so he can help the Philippines. He then studied in Unibersidad de Central Madrid studying Medicine and Philosophy and Letters. He earned a Degree of Licentiate in Philosophy and Letters in Medicine when he was 24 years old.

To all of his life studying, he have persevered all the struggles and discrimination of the friars and other people. We should take him as an inspiration to us in our life and overcome our problems and challenges.



RIZAL AND HIS NOVELS

Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo are just two of the many works of Rizal that made a mark in the history of the Philippines. These are the ways of Rizal to get back to the Spaniards who colonized our country for almost 377 years.

Noli Me Tangere, meaning "don't touch me" or "touch me not" was written by Rizal during his stay in Europe. The book was written in Spanish and was first published in Berlin Germany, on the year 1887.

As commonly known, the story was about a man who travelled around Europe to study and returns with injustice and corruption visible in his native land.

Rizal used characteristic symbols to represent the Filipinos adopting the customs and traditions of their colonizers who actually forgetting their own nationality, also Spanish friars who are greedy and lustful men who wanted only to satisfy their own needs. Lastly, the government who unnoticeably following all the greediness and the selfishness of the friars. Rizal's first novel was criticized by the Spanish Colonial System in the Philippines, even the government, the church and the Philippine society criticized his work and receives a lot of negative commentaries about it.

Upon his return he was charged and accused that he was a subversive and a rebel to his own country. Rizal faced the charges, defended himself, but he remained in the watch list of the colonial government. The Catholic Church faced a great chaos due to Rizal's criticism about the church to his novel, and because of that he was excommunicated.

Rizal wrote his second novel El Filibusterismo also known by its English alternate title "The Reign of Greed". This was the story about a man who advocates change in the colonial system of the Philippines. The government still noticed the story being an encouragement to Filipinos to revolt against the Spaniards and stop the colonial government prevailing in the Philippines.

Because of Rizal's work and undying love for his country he was honoured as the National Hero of the Philippines.

RELIGION

"Rizal's Many-sidedness was stupendous." This was said by Dr. Adolf B. Meyer. This goes same with his religion. Knowing more about his real religion and beliefs is absolutely bewildering for us since he had intricate thoughts and suppositions, but It is stupendous.

Most historians consider Jose Rizal as an atheist. Some says he is a deist, meaning to say he believed in the existence of a God, but denies revealed religion. A few says that he is Christian. And very few regard him as Catholic. So what was his true religion? Let's look at the deeper side of the statements and quotes supporting each belief.

Some people do not believe that Rizal was not an atheist. They say "nor do I believe Jose Rizal an atheist and we base our conclusion on his death poem since he has made of mention of God."

Voy donde no hay esclavos, verdugos ni opresores, Donde la fe no mata, donde el que reina es Dios. I go where there are no slaves, hangmen nor oppressors, Where faith does not kill, where the one who reigns is God. According to some historians, Jose Rizal certainly spoke ill of the church, and this was a part of the reason for his execution. But according to the contrary side of viewers, they say that he did receive last rites before being brought to the Luneta. And we are all aware that he was born and baptized catholic, but He was not excommunicated, and so he essentially by Catholic faith and doctrine was catholic. We could also find Jose Rizal's rosary in the Rizal Museum and it was one of the few things he kept.

So what is it now? Rizal's religious views and beliefs had some distinct values for his age; but on the other hand it measured our imperfection, to say nothing of its many unorthodox elements. His thought was just a part of the nineteenth century. Thus, if one is forced to disagree with some of its aspects, the judgment should be upon the age as well as upon the man.

Nobody should criticize and judge his religion just by reading his works, since all writings and articles are convictions made by the author and this is just considered as one of the beliefs and theological thinking of the twentieth century.

"I have to believe much in God because I have lost my faith in man."

— Jose Rizal, Noli Me Tangere

SEXUALITY

Is Rizal Bisexual? To start off, Rizal only has one brother. He could have been influenced by all of his sisters throughout his life to do feminine things. He always sends letters to people but he never mentions anything about sex. To Blumentritt, he has a special way of starting of his letter but unlike anyone else and especially his family, it just ends with his name. Rizal also has 11 girlfriends in his life. Not a single mention of him having sex with them in his letters. Nelly Boustead was madly in love with Rizal. Her family approved of her but Rizal did not marry her because she was not catholic. Before Rizal's death, Josephine Bracken and Rizal got married but there was no marriage certificate. His retraction letter was not announced until many years later. Did he do all of these things just to make a defense that he is not bisexual? Since he is already gone, it is for him to know and for us to find out.

SECRET

IN COMING OUT !!

IN DEATH OF INSIDE !!

TRUE HERO?

Hero – noun: a man admired for his achievements and noble qualities.

Brave, patriot, a country loving person and can sacrifice his/her life for justice, yeah a hero. Hearing the word hero many names will be in our mind like mutants in x-men, members of justice league, or one of the fantastic four. We will talk about a hero that has many qualities, yes a very talented person that has passion to protect and bring justice to his countrymen. He is not a member of super friends and definitely not iron man. His our national hero, the person who fight for our freedom against the Spaniards, a loving brother, a person who have many names and an intelligent person indeed, Our very own Jose Protacio Rizal Mercado y Alonso Realonda.

Jose Rizal is our national here born in Calamba Laguna. But this is a question that maybe comes into the minds of few. Is Jose Rizal a TRUE HERO? A brilliant person and a top notch student in his time, Jose Rizal starts a secret mission that will change the faith of the Philippines. Jose Rizal travel to Spain to observe its customs to ask the government of Spain to equalize the status of Filipinos and Spaniards in the Philippines but he learns that it's not the government that has a problem but the friars that dominates in his mother land. Now we have a background about his secret mission. Let's start to list down Jose Rizal's reason to become a HERO. Jose Rizal was appointed by the Americans to be our national hero because of his qualities of being simple, country loving, and a person who do not result to violence. Jose Rizal had many girls in his life. He met girls in his travel and we can say he had or he had not had any special relationship with these lucky ladies. The most controversial issue is the death of our Jose Rizal. By being a mason Jose Rizal was excommunicated in the Catholic Church and become the enemy of the church. After all the battle and sacrifices he made, there's a issue that he retracted all he said about the Catholic church and the contains of his letters to Fr. Pablo Pastells. And the issue said that in the last minute Jose Rizal retracted all his negative perception about the Catholic Church. He retracted his words to receive the sacraments of Penance to confess all his sins and Matrimony to marry his beloved Josephine Bracken.

We all know that Jose Rizal is a person that loves our country, wrote two books the El Filibusterismo and Noli Me Tangere to enlighten us and realize the tyranny of the Spaniards and the friars. And yes we can say that he offer his life to protect his family and the Filipino men. It's now up to you to judge if Dr. Jose Rizal is a TRUE HERO.

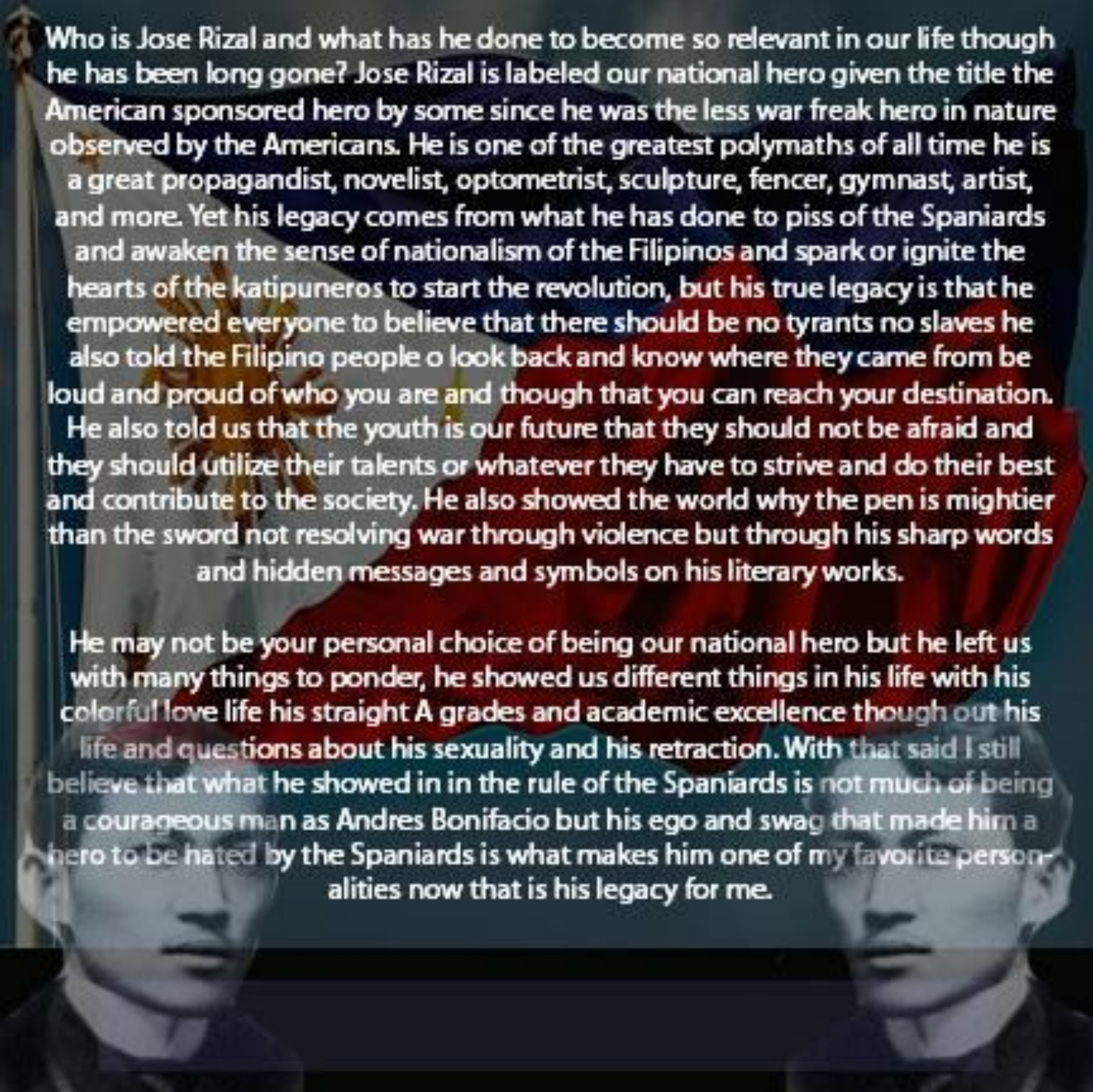
He who does not know how to look back at where he came from will never get to his destination.

THE LEGACY OF JOSE RIZAL

Yes it's once again Jose Rizal we're talking about and this time it is about his legacy or what lasting memories or thoughts he gave not only to the Filipino people but the world.

Who is Jose Rizal and what has he done to become so relevant in our life though he has been long gone? Jose Rizal is labeled our national hero given the title the American sponsored hero by some since he was the less war freak hero in nature observed by the Americans. He is one of the greatest polymaths of all time he is a great propagandist, novelist, optometrist, sculpture, fencer, gymnast, artist, and more. Yet his legacy comes from what he has done to piss off the Spaniards and awaken the sense of nationalism of the Filipinos and spark or ignite the hearts of the katipuneros to start the revolution, but his true legacy is that he empowered everyone to believe that there should be no tyrants no slaves he also told the Filipino people to look back and know where they came from be loud and proud of who you are and though that you can reach your destination. He also told us that the youth is our future that they should not be afraid and they should utilize their talents or whatever they have to strive and do their best and contribute to the society. He also showed the world why the pen is mightier than the sword not resolving war through violence but through his sharp words and hidden messages and symbols on his literary works.

He may not be your personal choice of being our national hero but he left us with many things to ponder, he showed us different things in his life with his colorful love life his straight A grades and academic excellence though out his life and questions about his sexuality and his retraction. With that said I still believe that what he showed in the rule of the Spaniards is not much of being a courageous man as Andres Bonifacio but his ego and swag that made him a hero to be hated by the Spaniards is what makes him one of my favorite personalities now that is his legacy for me.



Rizal His Parents and Siblings

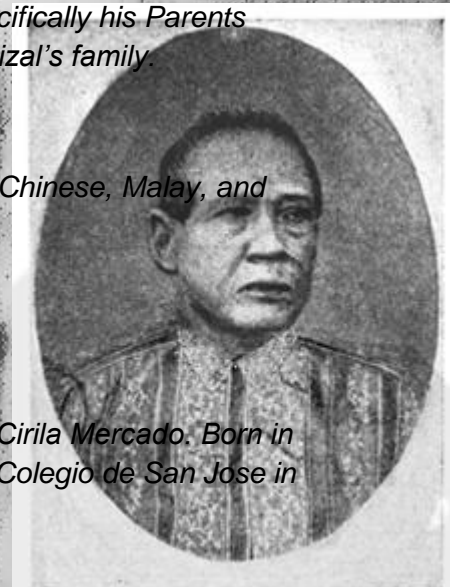
We all know about our national hero Jose Rizal and his efforts to awaken the Filipino people to strive and make noise to the frailocracy, but do we know his family? Specifically his Parents and Siblings let me shed light to you and share you about the basics of Rizal's family.

First of all Rizal has a diverse ancestry hood he has Spanish, Japanese, Chinese, Malay, and even Negrito blood on him. Now let us find out more about his family.

Let's start out with his mom and dad.

FRANCISCO MERCADO (1818-1898)

Father of Jose Rizal who was the youngest of 13 offspring's of Juan and Cirila Mercado. Born in Biñan, Laguna on April 18, 1818; He studied Latin and philosophy at the Colegio de San Jose in Manila. He died in Manila on 5 January 1898



Father of Rizal.

Francisco Mercado is a simple man; he and his wife are prosperous and rich farmers who had rented lands from the Dominican order. Francisco Mercado is Chinese in descent from the Panam district of China.

When his son Jose Rizal left for Madrid he was weary and really affected by the absence of his son. Not only was that, he was also sorrowful about the fact that his son is willing to pay the price of his convictions and having experienced injustice in the hands of the Spanish government present in the Philippines.

Rizal called his father Francisco Mercado a role model of fathers.

Now let us talk about Rizal's mother

TEODORA ALONSO (1827-1913)

Mother of Jose Rizal who was the second child of Lorenzo Alonso and Brijida de Quintos. She studied at the Colegio de Santa Rosa. She was a business-minded woman, courteous, religious, hard-working and well-read. She was born in Santa Cruz, Manila on November 14, 1827 and died in 1913 in Manila.

Teodora Alonso was a hard working mother striving hard in order to send her children to different colleges in Manila besides working hard for their finances she also managed their farm and agriculture business, she was one dedicated mother to her Family.

Teodora suffered from cataract in which her own son performed operation on her, it is also the reason why his son Jose took up ophthalmology, and Alonso also felt the wrath of the Spanish government through continuous land grabbing and maltreatment to them.

Jose Rizal paid his mother the greatest tribute a man could give her when he exclaimed in his memoir: "Ah! Without her what would ... have been my fate? ... After God the mother is everything to man."

Now let me share to you Rizal's siblings and yes they're quite a lot ☺



SATURNINA RIZAL (1850-1913)

Eldest child of the Rizal-Alonzo marriage. She married Manuel Hidalgo of Tanauan, Batangas. Their children were Alfredo (1883-1952), who married Aurora Tiaqui; Adela (1886-1946), who married Jose Ver; Abelardo; and Amelia and Augusto, who both died young. In 1909 Doña Saturnina published Pascual Poblete's Tagalog translation of the Noli Me Tangere.

PACIANO RIZAL (1851-1930)

Perhaps the closest sibling of Jose, Paciano is known to have made a pact with Jose for him to go to Spain in order to voice out to Spain what is truly happening in the Philippines with rule of the Spaniards. Paciano also updates his brother Jose from what is happening in the country while Jose was in Europe. He was also the man in charge of sending Jose his money and budget when he was at Europe. Paciano is also quite the man who ignited Rizal's fire and eagerness and awakened Rizal's sense of nationhood when he exposed him to the trial of GomBurZa. Paciano also became an ally of the katipunan also becoming a general in the revolutionary army during the 1900's.

Paciano studied Latin under Maestro Justiniano Cruz before attending the Colegio de San Jose in Manila. While in the city, he lived and worked with Fr. Jose A. Burgos, who earned the ire of the Spanish friars by campaigning for the secularization movement. Jose began to use the name Rizal instead of Mercado, which the rest of his family used, in order to avoid the surveillance that the Spanish authorities were already giving Paciano because of his connections with Burgos.

Narcisa (1852-1939) married Antonino Lopez, a teacher and musician from Morong, Rizal. Their children were Emilio; Angelica, who married Benito Abreu; Antonio (1878-1928), who married Emiliana Rizal (the daughter of Paciano Rizal); Consuelo; Leoncio, who married Natividad Arguelles; and Isabel, Francisco, Arsenio, and Fidela, all of whom died young. It is said that Doña Narcisa could recite from memory almost all the poems of Rizal.



Olimpia (1855-1887) married Silvestre Ubaldo, a telegraph operator from Manila. Their children were Aristeo, who married Leonarda Limjap; Cesario and another boy, both of whom died young.

Lucia (1857-1919) married Mariano Herbosa of Calamba, Laguna. Their children were Delfina, first wife of Gen. Salvador Natividad and who helped Marcela Agoncillo make the first Filipino flag in Hong Kong; Concepcion; Patrocinio, who married Jose Battalones; Teodosio, who married Lucina Vitingco; Estanislao; and Paz, Victoria, and Jose, all of whom died young.

Maria (1859-1945) married Daniel Faustino Cruz of Biñan, Laguna. Their children were Encarnacion, who married Rosendo Banaad; Mauricio, who married Concepcion Arguelles; and Petrona, Paz, and Prudencio, who all died young.

Concepcion (1862-1865), sibling after Jose died at the age of three, died when Rizal was four.

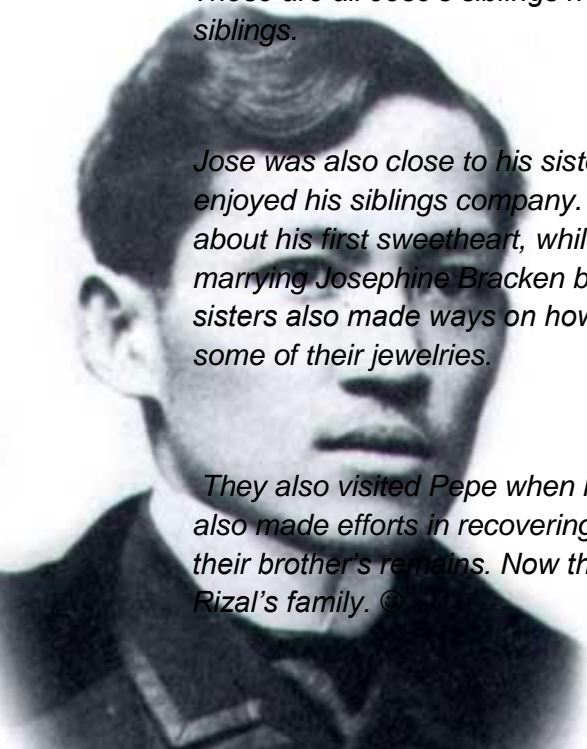
Josefa (1865-1945) and **Trinidad** (1868-1951) lived together until their deaths. Both became members of the Katipunan. Trinidad was the custodian of Rizal's elegy, "Mi Ultimo Adios."

Soledad (1870-1929) married Pantaleon Quintero of Calamba, Laguna. Their children were Trinitario, who married Maria San Mateo; Amelia, who married Bernabe Malvar (son of Gen. Miguel Malvar); Luisa, who married Jose Arguelles; and Serafin and Felix, both of whom died young. Soledad, who became a teacher, is said to have been "the best educated" among Rizal's sisters.

Those are all Jose's siblings now let me share some stories about Pepe's relationship with his siblings.

Jose was also close to his sisters; Pepe as they call him shared many stories played games and enjoyed his siblings company. Pepe also confided about his colorful love life he told Olimpia about his first sweetheart, while to Maria about Segunda Katigbak. Pepe also talked about marrying Josephine Bracken but his family strongly disagreed but later on supported him. His sisters also made ways on how to support Pepe's journey and studies to Europe by pawing some of their jewelries.

They also visited Pepe when he was exiled in Dapitan and right before his execution, Narcisa also made efforts in recovering the body of Pepe by bribing a gravedigger to help them locate their brother's remains. Now that's all I have for you guys some basic knowledge on Jose Rizal's family. ©



PUBLISHED NOVELS

- Noli Me Tangere

impious, scandalous, unpatriotic and subversive to public order.

- Sucesos de las Filipinas

Designates that Filipinos has a developed culture even before the coming of the Spaniards.

- El Filibusterismo

Sequel of Noli; indicted Spanish colonial policies.

EXILE IN DAPITAN

- After the publication of his first novel, he decided to return home, despite the warning of his brother, Paciano and his friends. Noli caused so much uproar among the friars, but he didn't heed the warning and was determined to come home for some reasons.

- He left secretly on February 3.

- After the El Filibusterismo was published, he wanted to go home but his family advised him against it, so he decided to sail to Hong Kong.

- He created the La Liga Filipina but the North Borneo disapproved his request.

- He took the risk and came home. He arrived in the Philippines with his sister, Lucia, on June 26, 1892.

- On July 6, 1892, he was summoned in the Malacanang Palace. He was charged of having brought with him from Hongkong the subvesive leaflets entitled 'Pobre Frailes' (Poor Friars).

EXILE IN DAPITAN

- In spite of his denial of the charge, he was arrested and imprisoned at Fort Santiago.
 - He has additional charges
 - Accused of dedicating the first novel to the memory of GOMBURZA
 - Separatist's ideas undermining the Spanish authority.
- July 17, 1892- He was deported and arrived in Dapitan, Mindanao.

RIZAL AND THE KATIPUNAN

- June 21, 1896- Dr. Pio Valenzuela visited Rizal in Dapitan to inform him of the plan of the Katipunan to launch a revolution.
 - He disagreed about Bonifacio's plan because he prevented a "premature flow of native blood".

EVIDENCES OF HIS GUILT

November 20, 1896- preliminary investigation started.

Evidences:

- participation in various political activities
 - His novels
- Andrade cited technicality of the law; that Rizal's guilt had not been proven by reliable witnesses, by expert testimony or official document.
 - He was given a chance to speak in his defense.
 - He explained about the Katipunan
 - He did not scape
 - "my conscience was clear"

THE EXECUTION

Dec 27, 1896- His defense was described in newspaper.

Dec 29, 1896- The death verdict of Rizal. The death warrant was signed by Gov. Camilo Polavieja.

Dec 30, 1896 (6:30 am). Rizal dressed in black from head to foot came out of his cell. His arms were loosely bound elbow to elbow. A buggler and a drummer led the detachment of the Filipino soldiers who escorted him to Bagumbayan. At the execution square, he was given the crucifix to kiss.

The captain in-charge instructed Rizal to turn his back against the squad and face the sea. He requested to face his executioners because he was not a traitor. His request that his head be spared however was granted. A volley of shots were fired. 3 bullets pierced his body. He tried to turn right and fell.

7:30 am. Viva Espana. (Death to Traitors)

The Adventures of Rizal

"Travel is the only thing you can buy that makes you richer."

To travel, this is the answer you will hear most when you ask people what they want to do. Some, they travel to relax, to have pleasure, and some wants to know the different cultures of other countries. In 19th century, there were no airships that would agilely bring people to these settled places. They only have trains, steamers and horses for their transportations. And maybe that is why it is more expensive to travel from one place to another than this present generation.

Rizal was known as the most traveled Filipino hero in history. He was a traveler who studies the culture and politics. He was also traveling to get more knowledge for his education mostly in science and literature.

Jose Rizal was born on June 19, 1861 in Calamba, Laguna. During his birth, his mother nearly died in delivery because of his big head. Her mother made a promise to the virgin of Antipolo for her safe delivery for Rizal. On June 16, 1868, Rizal made a pilgrimage in Antipolo, together with his father, they left Rizal's hometown to fulfill the vow of his mother to take him to the Shrine of the virgin in Antipolo her mother was still giving birth to Rizal. In which, Doña Teodora cannot accompany them because she was giving birth to Rizal's sister, Trinidad.

From their trip to Antipolo, Rizal and Don Francisco went to Manila to visit Saturnina, who was a boarding student in La Concordia College in Sta. Ana.

At the age of eight, he left Calamba for Biñan accompanied by his brother, Paciano. He went to school in Biñan which he learned Latin and Spanish tutored by Justiniano Aquino Cruz and also learned painting tutored by an old painter named Juancho Carrera. At his young age, he wrote his first poem entitled "Sa Aking Mga Kabata." After a year and a half of schooling in Biñan, his parents decided to transfer Rizal to Manila where he could continue his studies. He went back home to his hometown on December 17, 1870. He rode a steamer Talim that would take him from Biñan to Calamba and met a Frenchman which was Don Francisco's friend who took care of him.

After the martyrdom of GomBurZa in year 1872, Rizal went back to Manila accompanied by Paciano and took an entrance examination at College of San Juan de Letran. Then returned to his town to celebrate the town fiesta of St. John the Baptist, it was then that his father already changed his mind to send Rizal to Ateneo Municipal instead of College of San Juan de Letran.

He graduated in Ateneo in the course of Bachelor of Arts Degree, which he also graduated with honors and as a sobresaliente. From ateneo, he studied at University of Sto. Tomas to pursue his medical courses. At the age of 16, he took up 2 courses, Philosophy and Letters. He also took up medical course and pre-medical course at the same time. He also had an unhappy life being a student in UST; he got poor grades and experienced discriminations. He then decided to study abroad. Aside from studying abroad he had a secret mission, this mission was to observe keenly the life and culture, languages and customs, industries and commerce, and government and laws of the European nations. This was the start of Rizal's travel abroad.

In 1882, before he was bound to Spain, he had a stopover in Singapore which he spent for sightseeing the city including its famed Botanical Garden, Buddhist Temples, the monument of Sir Thomas Stanford Raffles, the founder of Singapore.

After days of staying in Singapore, Rizal boarded the ship Djemnah in Colombo, Sri-lanka, and the places that was important for him to improve more for his knowledge. At the same day, Rizal reached the city; he was really amazed by Colombo because of this scenic beauty and elegant buildings.

The next stop over was in Aden. After Aden, he proceeded to Suez Canal in Egypt. It was hotter than Manila. He was also amazed by this beautiful moonlight which reminded him of his family and his hometown. He took five days to traverse the Suez Canal, he was thrilled by this canal which was built by Ferdinand de Lasseps and it was also his first time to pass into this canal. At Port Said, the Mediterranean terminal of the Suez Canal, the ship proceeded on its way to Europe. The next day, June 11, Rizal reached Naples, Italy. He was fascinated by its dynamic citizens and the picturesque wonders of the municipality particularly the Mount Vesuvius and the Castle of St. Taimo and some other historic sights of the city.

June 12th, Rizal finally arrived at Marseilles. He stayed two and a half days in Marseilles. He visited the famous Chateau d'If where Dante, was imprisoned, the fortress famous as the setting for Alexandre Dumas' The Count of Monte Cristo. On May 15, Rizal left Marseilles to proceed to Spain via train. He crossed the Pyrenees and stopped for a day at the frontier town of Port Bou where his passport was inspected. June 16, Rizal reached Barcelona, Spain where he met some Filipinos. He wrote his first nationalistic essay "Amor Patrio" (Love of Country) which was print in Diarong Tagalog in two texts-Spanish and Tagalog on March 20, 1882. The Publisher, Basilio Teodoro Moran was deeply impressed by Amor Patrio and congratulated Rizal to published more articles. While living in Barcelona, Rizal received sad news about the cholera ravaging the manila and other provinces. He got the news about his loved one Leonor Rivera was getting thinner because of the absence of loved one. Rizal removed to Madrid to pursue his Medical studies in Universidad Central de Madrid. He took up two courses Medicine and Philosophy and Letters and took French, German and English lessons under private tutors.

Rizal lived a normal life in Madrid. He came to Spain to study and prepare for the service of his fatherland. He budget his money and time and never wasted to gambling, women and wines. Rizal had love affair with Consuelo Ortiga Y Perez, the daughter of Don Pablo. Their love did not succeed because he was still engaged to Leonor Rivera and Rizal's friend was also in love with Consuelo.

On June 1883, Rizal left Madrid to visit Paris. Rizal was engaged the scenery of Paris. While he was observing the French way of life, Rizal visited the Opera house, the Arch of Triumph, Madelaine Church, Cathedral of Notre Dame, The Tomb of Napoleon the Great and the fabulous Versailles. Rizal was impressed by the way the Spanish Masons criticized the government policies and lambasted the friars. He joined the Masonic lodge called Acacia in Madrid, on March 1883. November 15, 1890, Rizal was transferred to lodge Solidaridad where he became a Master Mason. Then, he was awarded the diploma as Master Mason by Le Grand Orient de France in Paris.

On June 21, 1884, After Rizal completed his medical course in Spain; he was awarded the degree of Licentiate in Medicine by the Universidad Central de Madrid. He finished the half of his first novel, Noli Me Tangere. In the next academic year, he studied and passed all subjects leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Rizal also finished his studies in Philosophy and Letters with the rating of excellent or "sobresaliente".

After he finished his studies in Universidad Central de Madrid, he moved to Paris and Berlin to know more knowledge about Ophthalmology. On his way to Paris, he visited his friend, Maximo Viola, who is also a medical student and a member of a rich family in Bulacan. He visited the Leannec Hospital to observe and became an apprentice of Dr. Louis de Weckert, to help him to improve his skills in ophthalmology. In his spare time, Rizal is visiting his friends, such as the family of Pardo de Taveras, Juan Luna and Felix Resurreccion, Hidalgo, they are known as the "Los Indios Bravos".

February 1, 1886, Rizal left Paris for Berlin. He arrived February 3, 1886 in Heidelberg, a historic city in Germany famous for its old university and romantic surroundings. He worked as apprentice of Dr. Otto Becker at the University Eye Hospital and attended the lectures of Doctor Becker and Prof. Wilhelm Kuehne at the university. During weekends he visited the famous scenic spots around Heidelberg, the Heidelberg Castle, the romantic Neckar Rivera, the theater, and the old churches. He found the German women as serious, studious, diligent and friendly unlike the women in the Philippines. In Berlin, he found himself involved in many extra-curricular activities like Music and Poetry. He also finished writing the second half of his novel, *Noli Me Tangere*. While in Heidelberg, Rizal wrote a poem while experiencing the feeling of nostalgia for his parents and his country.

Rizal stayed his summer vacation for three months at Wilhelmsfeld, a mountainous village near Heidelberg. He stayed at the vicarage of a kind Protestant pastor, Dr. Karl Ullmer. In July 31, 1886, he wrote his first letter in German to his Professor Ferdinand Blumentritt. Rizal heard that Blumentritt was interested in the Philippine languages. Along with the letter was a book entitled *Aritmetica*. Delighted with Rizal, Professor Ferdinand Blumentritt send gift books to Rizal.

Rizal left Wilhelmsfeld to look for a publisher for his novel. He boarded a train from Heidelberg and visited various cities of Germany until arriving in Leipzig on August 14, 1886. Attended lectures in the University of Leipzig and befriended Professor Friedrich Ratzel, a famous German historian, and Dr. Hans Meyer, German anthropologist. It was his cheapest stay in Europe so he stayed there for 2 months and a half. He worked there as a proof-reader in a publishing firm to earn some money. On October 29, 1886, he left Leipzig for Dresden. Stayed in Dresden for two days. He met Dr. Adolph Meyer, the director of the Anthropological and Ethnological Museum. November 1, He left Dresden via train proceeding to Berlin.

Rizal liked Berlin because of remarkable for its scientific atmosphere and the absence of race prejudice. Rizal met Dr. Feodor Jagor for the first time, celebrated German scientist-traveller and author of *Travels in the Philippines*, a book which he read and admired during his student days in Manila and he introduce Rizal to Dr. Rudolf Virchow, a famous anthropologist. And also to his son Dr. Hans Virchow, professor of Descriptive Anatomy. Rizal worked in the clinic of Dr. Karl Ernest Schweigger, a famous German ophthalmologist.

Rizal was the first Asian to be recognized Europe's scientist. For a member of the Anthropological Society, Ethnological Society and Geographical Society of Berlin. Rizal a scholarly paper entitled *Tagliche Verkunst (Tagalog Metrical Art)* which elicited favorable comments from all scientific quarters. Rizal led the methodological life. He worked as an assistant by day and attended lectures at night. He took private lessons in French language under Madame Lucie Cerdole in order to master the French language. He spends his leisure time touring around the city and country sides of Berlin and observing the culture and life of the people. Rizal admired Yuletide custom. The experiences of Rizal in Germany were not good. During that time, he only ate one meal a day and had to wash his clothes by himself because he could not afford to pay the laundry. His health broke down due to lack of proper nourishments.

Rizal lived in poverty because there is no money arriving from Calamba and he was flat broke. This is one of the most memorable days in the life of Rizal.

During of Rizal's stay in Berlin was not able to publish his novel, *Noli Me Tangere* until Maximo Viola helped him. Maximo Viola gave him necessary funds to publish his novel. Rizal failed in obtaining his passport and presented himself at the German police office, then he apologized. On March 21, 1887, the *Noli Me Tangere* came off the printing press. Rizal sent copies directly to his intimate friends including Blumentritt, Dr. Antonio Jaena, Mariano Ponce and Felix R. Hidalgo. Rizal gave Viola the galley proofs of *Noli* carefully rolled around the pen that he use in written for his appreciation and gratitude. The friend of Rizal hailed the novel, appreciated its content and awakened by its fine truth. He also received a letter from Blumentritt and it was significant.

After the publication *Noli Me Tangere* Rizal aimed to visit important places in Europe. He received his money from Paciano worth 1,000 pesos. He instantly paid Viola the sum of 300 pesos from his kind loan. At May 11, 1887, Rizal and Viola left Berlin by train. They proceeded to Dresden, "One of the best cities in Germany".

In Dresden, Rizal and Viola spent their time. Rizal studied different plants because he was interested in botany. They come to Dr. Adolph B. Meyer who was overjoyed to see them. They visited the Museum of Art and Rizal was far on impressing by the painting of "Prometheus Bound", a Greek methodological tragedy. Their next step over was Teschen. Rizal and Viola sent a wire to Blumentritt, as suggested by Dr. Jagor. On May 13, 1887, they arrived at the railroad station of Leitmeritz, Bohemia. The Professor Blumentritt waited for them in the station after he received the wire. He warmly welcomed Rizal and Viola. For the very first time Blumentritt and Rizal met each other. They greeted each other in fluent German. Rizal had wonderful memories of his visit to Leitmeritz. He enjoyed the warm welcome and the hospitality of Blumentritt's wife and their children. Rizal painted a portrait of the kind professor and gave it to him as a commemoration of his happy hours at the professor's home. Rizal met the scientist of Europe namely, Dr. Carlos Czepelak. Blumentritt introduced also to Professor Robert Kluttschak, an eminent naturalist. Last night of Rizal and Viola in Leitmeritz, reciprocated Blumentritt's hospitality with a banquet.

Rizal and Viola left Leitmeritz by train, on May 16. Blumentritt's and his family are all shed tears in parting as the train departed. Rizal carried with him all the beautiful memories of his visit to Leitmeritz. Rizal and Viola proceeded to the city of Prague. They carried recommendation letters from Blumentritt to Dr. Willkomm, a professor of natural history in the University of Prague. Rizal visited to the tomb of Copernicus, the museum of natural history, the bacteriological laboratories, the famous cave where San Juan Nepomuceno was imprisoned, and the bridged from which the saint was hurled into the river. After they stayed at the home of the Willkomms, Rizal and Viola went to Brunn.

Rizal and Viola arrived in the beautiful Vienna on May 20. This city was very much fascinated Rizal because of its beautiful buildings, religions images and charm. During that time Rizal and Viola presented a letter of recommendation, from Blumentritt, to Norfenfals, one of the greatest novelists in Europe. The greatest Novelist was impressed by Rizal's genius. Rizal received his lost diamond stickpin in Vienna. It was found by a main in Hotel Krebs and was given to Blumentritt who, in turn, forwarded it to Rizal. They visited the city's interesting places, such as churches, museums, art galleries, theaters and parks.

On May 24, Rizal and Viola left Vienna on a river boat to see the beautiful sights of the Danube Rivera. They used boat for travel and Rizal observed the different sights like the barges loaded with products, the flowers and plants growing along the river banks, the boats with families living on them, and the quaint villages on the riversides. And they also noticed that the passengers were using napkins during meals.

The river voyage ended in Lintz. They traveled overland to Salzburg and from there to Munich where they sojourned for a short time to savor the famous Munich beer, reputed to be the best in Germany. Viola and Rizal were greatly impressed by the manufacture of dolls in Nuremberg. They visited the Ulm and the Cathedral of this city was the largest and the tallest in all Germany. Viola getting dizzy, but Rizal was not. From Ulm, they went to Stuttgart, Baden and then Rheinfall. They saw the waterfall which was the most beautiful waterfall of Europe.

Then they crossed the frontier to Schaffhausen, Switzerland. From June 2 to 3, 1887 they stayed in this city. They precede touring to Basel, Bern, and Lausanne.

Rizal and left on a little boat, crossing the foggy Lemman Lake to Geneva. The people of Geneva were linguists, speaking French German, and Italian. This city is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. Rizal treated Viola to a blow-out on June 19, 1887 because it was Rizal's 26th birthday.

Rizal continued his tour in Italy with Viola decided to return to Barcelona. During his tour in Europe, Rizal received bad news from his friends in Madrid of the deplorable conditions of primitive Igorots who were exhibited in these expositions, some died, and crude weapons were objects of mockery and laughter by the Spanish people and press. Rizal was outrageous of being a champion of human dignity. Then Rizal went to Italy. He comes to visit Turin, Milan, Venice and Florence. Then he reached Rome on June 27, 1887. He was thrilled by the sights and memories of the Eternal City of Rome. Rizal visited for the first time the Vatican, the "City of the Popes", the capital Christendom and he was impressed by the magnificent edifices. A week of staying in Rome, he prepared to return to the Philippines. He had already written to his father that he was coming home. From 1882 to 1887, Rizal was in Europe studying. Rizal did not forget his fatherland and his nationality.

After 5 years, all the beautiful, memorable adventure in Europe, he come back to the Philippines and practiced medicine on August 1887. He has his reasons of coming home, one is that he wants to operate his mother's eyes; another is that he wants to know how his novel affected the life of the Filipino. On July 3, 1887, Rizal left Rome by train for Marseilles he boarded the steamer Djemnah which was the same steamer he boarded five years ago. Rizal transferred on July 30 to another steamer in Saigon to steamer Haiphong which was bound to Manila. On August 2, the steamer left Saigon for Manila.

On August 5, he is in Manila and he went ashore with a happy heart for he was once again in Filipino soil. He stayed in the city for a short time to visit some friends and he observed that it was the same five years ago. On August 8, he returned to Calamba. Rizal welcomed his family affectionately. During his first day, Paciano did not leave him because he wants to protect him from any enemy assault even his own father would not let him go out alone. In Calamba he established a medical clinic and his first patient was his mother, who was that time almost blind. From Manila and the provinces flocked to Calamba to have a consultation to Rizal. His fees within a month he was able to earn about 900 pesos. Rizal failed to see Leonor Rivera, his loved one. A week after, he received a letter from Governor General Emilio Terrero requesting him to come to Malacañang Palace. Rizal went to Manila and appeared before Rizal went to Manila and appeared before Gov. Gen. Terrero and denied the acquisitions of the Governor General. He explained that it was merely an exposition of truth. The governor was pleased by his explanation and asked for a copy of Noli so that he could read it. Rizal had no copy that time but he promised it to the governor general once he secured a copy of it. Rizal had find a copy in the hands of a friend.

Rizal's novel caused uproar among the friars. Governor General Terrero s advised Rizal to leave the Philippines for his own good. He was giving Rizal a change to escape the fury of the friar's wrath. Rizal left Calamba in 1888. On February 3, 1988, he left Manila for Hong Kong, where he stayed at Victoria Hotel which was welcomed by the Filipinos. One of the Spaniards, Jose Varanda, was spying Rizal's movements in Hong Kong.

On February 18, Rizal accompanied by Basa, boarded the ferry steamer Kiu-Kiang for Macao. He visited Macao for two days where he toured the famous places such as pagodas, the grotto, casino, theater, botanical garden and churches.

On February 20, Rizal and Basa returned to Hong Kong on board the ferry steamer Kiu-Kang.

During Rizal's two weeks' vacation in Hong Kong, he studied Chinese life, language, drama and customs and found out which he wrote in his diary such as The Chinese New Year was quiet very noisy due to the continuous explosion of firecrackers on the streets. He also observed the boisterous Chinese theater, the marathon Lauriat party, which was the longest meal in the world; the Dominican Order was the richest religious order in Hong Kong, and the cemeteries. On Feb. 22, 1888, Rizal left Hong kong on board of the Oceanic, an American steamer on his way to Japan.

Rizal in Japan (Land of cherry blossoms). He stayed in Japan for one month and

a half from February 28 to April 13, 1888. He arrived in Yokohama and registered at Grand Hotel on Feb. 28, then the next day he stayed at Tokyo wherein he took a room at the Tokyo Hotel. He moved out of Tokyo hotel and lived the Spanish legation in March 7. When he was in Tokyo he decided to study Japanese language including Japanese drama and self-defense. As usual activities in his tour he visited museums, libraries, art galleries and shrines.

Rizal met this lovely Japanese girl names Seiko Usui. He fell in love with this girl and called her as O-Sei-San. She captured Rizal's heart; she was his ideal woman-- beautiful, charming, modest, and intelligent.

Unfortunately, Rizal had to leave for his mission and he was offered by the Spanish Legation a good job. The love story of Rizal and O-Sei-San became memories that he will always cherish for the rest of his life. Rizal left Japan on April 13, 1888. Boarded the Belgic, an English steamer at Yokohama bound for United States. He was very happy of his stay in his 45 days in Japan because it was one of the best experience and he also left Japan sad because he knew that he will never see this beautiful land again and his beloved O-Sei-San.

Rizal's trip to America started on April 28, 1888 to May 16, 1888. He discovered the bad and the good things about people in different places in America. He travelled to San Francisco, Oakland, Utah, Ogden, Denver, Chicago, Niagra Falls and New York. His around the America tour ended on Sunday, May 13, Rizal arrived at New York, the end of his trip to America. He stayed three days in the city and and went to historic places. May 16, 1888, he left New York for Liverpool on board the City of Rome. He boarded the Great Eastern, a steamer, known as "the second largest ship in the world".

Rizal went back and forth in some places in Europe while contributing his writings for reforms in La Solidaridad. He also started writing his second novel, El Filibusterismo.

In June 1892, Rizal boarded the ship Don Juan, travelled back to the Philippines from Hong Kong, which finished the travel of Jose Rizal abroad.



Jason Mraz - I Wont Give Up

1:30 -2:37

Albums Artists Genres Playlists Radio Match

Album by Artist/Year Genre Rating Plays

45

