Rizal’s Global Education in Europe

Influence of Paciano to Rizal

- Paciano possessed equal nationalistic values and orientation like Rizal
  - The Filipino people be grateful and must give proper recognition to Paciano Rizal
  - Paciano’s nationalistic military career started when Father Burgos was executed on February 17, 1872
- Paciano also opened the nationalistic trait of his younger brother by updating the latter with regard to the abuses made by the Spanish Government and friars to the Filipino natives
- Martyrdom of the three secular Filipino priests
- He was one of the hero’s contributions to support the Propaganda Movement
- Paciano was also arrested when Jose Rizal was incarcerated in Fort Santiago
  - Paciano eschewed to give important information about the participation of his brother to the movement
- He went to Imus, Cavite to participate in the military campaign led by General Emilio Aguinaldo
- Their age gap (ten years younger and older) did not hinder their closeness
- Paciano agreed that Jose Rizal would go to Europe while the former would take care of their family in Calamba
  - Their plans was secretly kept between the two of them until Jose Rizal departed for Spain
- Factors why Rizal decided to secretly study in Spain:
  - Jose Rizal had a “miserable” experience in the University of Santo Tomas
  - Dissatisfied of Dominican’s antiquated system of education
- Rizal also went to Europe because he wanted to know the culture, traditions, political system and the manner of life of Europeans
  - Preparations for him to liberate his fellow Filipinos from the chains of Spanish brutalities and abuses
- First trip in Spain was also held secretly because he and Paciano knew that their parents would not permit Rizal to travel abroad
- To avoid possibly of interception by the Spanish official
- Paciano woke him before daybreak and gave him three hundred sixty pesos as pocket money
  - Antonio Rivera took care of Rizal’s passport wherein he use the surname of “Mercado” instead of Rizal
- May 3, 1882 – Jose and Paciano’s secretly plan had materialized when the former boarder to SS salvadora
- Because of the absence of sophisticated technology in communication, Rizal, his family and his friends only communicated through letter

Historical Implication of Letters between Rizal and his Family

Letters
 Contains personal communication between the two individuals in the form of writing
 May also be an open letter if the writer decides to put his work in public domain
 Does not only delivers personal experiences and emotions of the writer but it also contributes in the history of a particular nation/person
   - The letter between Rizal and his family members served as brilliant jewels that enable us to glance and appreciate our history

Rizal Sojourn in Selected Asian and European Countries

- Rizal provided a detailed account on the setting of SS Salvador
  - There were 16 passengers
  - Various nationalities on board such as British, Negroes, Indian, Filipino (Rizal) and Spaniards

- Singapore
  - Rizal immediately checked in at Hotel de la Paz
  - Wandered on the different attractions that can only be found in Singapore such as the Botanical Garden, Siamese prince’s palace and etc
  - Made a remark that that the nation was luckier than his country

- SS D’Jennah
  - The majority of his voyage was spent in this steam ship
  - SS D’Jennah was larger than SS Salvador
  - It had French speaking passengers
  - It transported different kinds of nationalities such as the Filipinos, Malays, Dutch, Spaniards

- Colombo
  - Rizal was so impressed with the physical attributes of the place
  - The steam ship reached Colombo, which is considered as the largest city in Sri Lanka

- Suez Canal
  - SS D’Jennah moved ahead towards Indian Ocean to the Cape of Guardafui, India
    - Travel impression: “Inhosiptable land but famous”
  - Travel impression (Ader): a place which is hotter than Manila
  - Suez Canal – built by Ferdinand de Lesseps which was inaugurated on November 17, 1869

- Naples and Marseilles
  - Rizal was fascinated by its different modes of trade, lively people and peculiar beauty
  - D’Jennah anchored in Marseilles, France wherein he visited the famous Chateau d’If (the Count of Monte Cristo)

- Barcelona
  - June 16, 1882 – Rizal finally arrived in Barcelona
  - Spaniards were meaner than the French
Travel impression

- When Rizal experienced the atmosphere of freedom and liberalism, Rizal changed this impression into a good one.

Rizal in Madrid, Spain

- Paciano – he influenced his brother to continue his medical studies in Madrid
  - He enrolled in Universidad Central de Madrid
- Did not only take up medical course but he also took up Philosophy of Letters
- June 1884- Rizal finally received his license as a physician

Extra-Curricular activities in Madrid

- Honored his artistic and musical skills by attending formal trainings in painting and sculpture in the Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando
- He took private lessons in English, French and German
- Engaged in various physical trainings such as fencing and shooting in the Hall of Arms
- He invested a little amount of his money in the Madrid lottery

Bad news in Manila

- The outbreak had caused a large number of fatalities
- The people of Calamba were offering novenas and organizing processions to San Roque
- Depression of Leonor Rivera

Love affair with Consuelo Ortiga Y Perez

- Rizal was physically unattractive
- Consuelo Ortiga Y Perez fell in love with him
- There was a mutual romantic interest existed between Jose and Consuelo
  - “A La Senorita C.O.y.P”
- Consuelo filled the spaces between Jose Rizal’s “cold “hands
- Rizal decided to cut their intimate relationship because:
  - He is still in love with Leonor Rivera
  - He had no plan to create a misunderstanding between him and Eduardo de Lete

Circulo Hispano-Filipino

- Rizal decided to join a student group which was composed of Spaniards and Filipinos
- He wrote the poem entitled Me Piden Versos (They Ask Me for Verses)
• The poem was presented to the organization by the author himself in the evening of December 31, 1882
• The poem was in a melancholic mood characterized with retrica and appropriate usage of letters

Jose Rizal: A Bibliophile

• Bibliophile – a person who loves to read and collect books
• Bible, Hebrew Grammar, Lives of the President of the United States and etc

Rizal Hardship in Europe

• Rizal’s financial difficulty started when his family experienced a sudden economic instability because of the following:
  ▪ Drought and locusts
  ▪ The Dominicans suddenly increased their rental price which made them adjust their capital and expenses
• Because of this, his family momentarily failed to support Jose Rizal’s stay in Europe
  ▪ Paciano sold Jose’s pony in order to send money in Madrid

Rizal on Luna and Hidalgo

• Rizal was invited to a dinner organized by the Filipino and some of Spanish students
  ▪ To give honor for the two great Filipino painters: Juan Luna (spolarium) and Felix Resurrection Hidalgo (Christian Virgins exposed to the Populate)
• Rizal delivered a speech depicting his praise to the two of the great Filipino painters of their time
  ▪ Mentioned about the Universality of Intellect
  ▪ Intellect is everywhere
• universality of intellect

Rizal as Student Activist

• as a political ideologist, he participated the student mobilization organized on November 20, 21 and 22 at the Universidad Central de Madrid
• the demonstration sparked when Dr. Miguel Morayta’s speech gave emphasis on the academic freedom of Science and the teacher
• the students of the Central University supported Dr. Morayta’s proclamation of academic independence
• the student demonstration of 1884 can be described as a violent and bloody one because of the existence of army troopers, stones, clubs and fists
Factors which influenced Rizal to write a Novel

- novel was planned to be written by a group of Filipinos in Madrid
  - the plan was initially accepted by the Filipinos
- the project did not push through because of the complexity the situation and the contrasted interest of the writers
- Rizal decided to write the novel alone
- factors:
  - inspired by Harriel Beecher Stowe’s novel entitled “Uncle Tom’s cabin”
  - Rizal wanted to expose the irregularities and brutalities committed by Spanish authorities in the Philippines

Noli Me Tangere

- Rizal was still a student of the Central University of Madrid when he started to write the social novel (end of 1884)
- Also considered as a realist novel wherein it exposed brutal acts and unfair practice of Spaniards against Filipinos
- Also provides a clean picture on what Philippine society was like during the Spanish colonization
- Rizal finally completed the chapters of the novel Wilnelmsfed, Germany (1886)
  - Rizal had no means to print the novel
- Title of the novel came from the bible phrase (John 20:17)
  
  “dicit ei Iesus noilio me tangere nondum enim ascendi ad Patrem meum vade autem ad frates nuos et dic eis ascendo ad Patrem meum et Patrem vestrum et Deum meum et deum vestrum “
  
  - Originally stated by Jesus Christ to Mary Magadalene
  - Rizal had make a mistake when he admitted to Felix R. Hidalgo that he adopted the title of the novel to the gospel of St. Luke
  - The phrase was taken from the gospel of St. John
Maximo Viola

- Maximo Viola was the one who loaned Rizal to publish the novel

- Biography
  - Born in san Miguel de Mayumo, Bulacan on October 7, 1857
  - Studied medicine in the University of Santo Tomas
  - Continued his studies in University of Barcelona (1882)
  - After supporting our national hero during his sojourn in Europe, he went back to the Philippines to lead a revolution battle against the Spaniards
  - Because he was engaged with various revolutionary activities during Spanish colonization and American occupation, Viola was kept captivated until he was freed by Dr. Preshell

Jose Rizal: A French Spy?

- The German police officer requested Rizal to present his passport for immigration purposes
  - German police had granted him four days to secure a passport
- Rizal went to the Spanish Embassy and requested the Count of Benomar to help him solve his immigration problem
  - The Spanish ambassador promised to attend on the requested matter
- Rizal went to German police headquarters to apologize on the matter
- He agreed that it would be unjust for him to be deported for he had not committed any crime
- German police finally disclosed that his office received intelligence report that he had made habitual visit to the German towns and rural villages
  - He was a Filipino doctor and ethnologist and part of his research was to conduct social studies to the rural areas of the different countries

Reactions to Noli me Tangere

- Printed copies of Noli me Tangere were released on march 21, 1887
Name of the printing shop was Berliner Buchdruckrei-Action-Gesselschaft

- Rizal immediately distributed the copies of his novel
  - Blumentritt
    - He had sent him a letter complementing his masterpiece and his exceptional linguistic skill
    - “the Noli Me Tangere was written with the blood of your heart
  - Dr. Antonio Ma. Regidor
    - Rizal’s Noli me Tangere can be equally compared to Don Quixote’s novel written by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra
  - Graciano Lopez-Jaena
  - Mariano Ponce
  - Felix R. Hidalgo
  - Marcelo H. del Pilar

- “defended the novel from the attacks disclosed in the pamphlet produced by the Spanish friars in the Philippines (Calingat Cayo)

- Father Vincent Garcia defended the novel under the pen name Desiderio Magalang

- Spanish friars immediately organized plans to counter-attack the novel
  - Father Salvador Font ordered to prohibit the distribution, reading and discussion of the “subversive” novel
  - Father Rodriguez had made a pamphlet entitled “Caiingat Cayo”
  - This novel was bitterly criticized in Madrid (Vincente Barrantes)
  - Member of the senate raised the “heretic and subversive” effects of the novel to the Spanish Cortez
  - Spanish friars immediately regarded Noli as heretical, subversive and immoral

Rizal and Viola’s Tour in Europe

Grand Tour in Europe

- Rizal immediately paid his debt to Dr. Maximo Viola upon receiving his allowance from Paciano
Rizal and Viola decided to have a vacation in Europe before the former returns to Calamba.

May 11, 1887
- Viola and Rizal left Berlin, Germany toward Postdam and Dresden
- Rizal’s luggage mostly contained letters that he had received from his family and friends

Dresden
- One of the best cities in Germany
- Tour was timely with the Dresden’s flower festival
- Also visited Dr. Adolph B. Meyer (natural scientist)
- “Prometheus Bond”
- Dr. Jagor reminded them if they intended to visit Ferdinand Blumentritt they have to notify the old professor first

Leimeritz (Bohemia)
- May 13, 1887
  - The two Filipino doctors had finally reached the hometown of Ferdinand Blumentritt
  - The old professor was carrying a pencil sketch of Rizal in order to recognize his Filipino friend
  - They spent three days in Leimeritz

Prague
- They were recommended by Blumentritt to meet a professor natural history in the University of Prague, Dr. Willkomm
  - Dr. Willkomm was their tour guide in Prague’s historic and tourist spot

Vienna
- Capital of Austria and Hungary
- Rizal was delighted with its beautiful buildings charm and religious images
- “Queen of Danube”

Lintz- Rheinfell- Munich- Nuremberg-Ulm
• Rizal and Viola sailed along Danube river in order to see its peculiar beauty
  ▪ Ornamented with plants and aquatic flowers
  ▪ The river was loaded with trade barge
• They proceeded to Rheinfall
• They immediately traveled to Munich by land
• They also visited one of the oldest cities of Germany (Nuremburg)
  ▪ Torturing machines during inquisition
  ▪ Dolls

Switzerland
• They found out that the Swiss were capable of speaking three languages: French, Italian and German
• Rizal also celebrated his 26th birthday in Geneva, Switzerland
• Spent 15 days exploring the historic and tourist spots of Geneva, Switzerland
• Maximo Viola decided to go back in Barcelona while Jose Rizal continued his tour in Italy

Italy
• Rizal traveled alone in Venice, Turin, Milan and Florence Italy
• He also visited Rome and the Vatican City, the “city of the Popes”

From Europe to Manila

Factors which promoted Rizal to go back in Manila
• Rizal wanted to sure (bu surgical operation) the weakening eyes of Doña Teodora Alonzo
• To have an actual experienced on how Filipinos and Spanish authorities reacted on his novel
• Perform some nationalistic tasks
• Pending issues with regard to his love affair Leonor Rivera

Second trip abroad SS D’ Jennah
• Almost the same in his first trip from Singapore to Barcelona
• Total of 50 passengers during his second trip abroad SS D’ Jennah

• Rizal saw the Suez Canal for the second time

• July 30, 1887
  ▪ He transferred to Haipong, which was going directly to Manila
  ▪ Left Saigon for Manila on August 2, 1887

Quiet Life for a Country doctor

• August 5, 1887
  ▪ Haipong finally arrived in Manila

• Three days after Haipong anchored in the shores of Manila, Jose Rizal decided to return in Calamba

• His brother, Paciano, accompanied him from the day of his arrival in Manila up to the day he decided to go back in his hometown

• Rizal momentarily became inactive from his political activities by establishing a medical clinic in Calamba

• Unfortunately, Rizal was not able to perform a surgical operation to his mother because her eyes cataracts were not yet ripe

• Dr. Uliman
  ▪ Rizal’s nickname when he was rendering his medical services to the people of Calamba
  ▪ His medical services were publicized because his professional fees were reasonable

• Rizal also opened a small gymnasium wherein he exhibited different kinds of European sports
  ▪ To divert the interest of the people from cockfights and gambling

• Rizal also performed civil activities in his hometown

• Jose Rizal failed to see Leonor Rivera
  ▪ He planned to see her in Dagupan but his parents restrained him because of the recent threats against him and the disagreement of Leonor Rivera to be their daughter’s future spouse

• Leonor Rivera’s marriage was pre-arranged with Henry Kipping (Englishman)

Propaganda Against the Noli
• Governor General Emilio Terrero invited Rizal to visit Malacañan Palace in Manila to discuss some important matters

• Rizal knew his call from Malacañan Palace was about the “subversive” materials in Noli Me Tangere
  ▪ Rizal simply denied it and that he, as a writer and a Filipino, only exposed the truth

• Rizal also visited the Jesuit priest when he was in Manila
  ▪ Fr. Faura – warned him to beware of the apparent and untoward consequences of his decision to exposed the truth

• Rizal immediately went to the Palace to give the Noli to the Governor General

• Governor General Terrero knew that Jose Rizal’s life was in danger, he assigned young lieutenant to assists and protect him against the friars
  ▪ Don Jose Taviel de Andrade came from a good family

• Governor General terrero was convinced that the social novel can do no harm in the political and economic interest of Spain in the Philippines

• (Dominican Friars) – “heretical, impious and scandalous in the religious order, injurious to the government of Spain and its function in the Philippine Island in the political order” (Zaide:117)

• The governor general already expected the ruling of the investigative committees
  ▪ Terrero forwarded the novel to the permanent commission of Censorship
  ▪ They recommended that “the importation, reproduction and circulation of this pernicious book in the island be absolutely prohibited” (Zaide:117)

• The ruling of the Permanent Commission of Censorship with regard to the Noli Me Tangere controversy was published in several newspapers throughout the Philippines
  ▪ Rizal and his friends were discontented on the particularly of the Spanish Government agency
  ▪ The prohibition to read, import, reproduce and circulate the social novel only made the Filipino masses to be curious of the true nature of the novel

• Governor General Terrero did not order mass arrests and execution of the Filipino natives who were defiant of the commission’s order to absolutely ban the novel

Calamba’s Agrarian Trouble
Governor General Terrero issued an order to investigate the irregularities existing into the friar estates

- To the friars estates was inspired by the accusations contained in Rizal's social novel the Governor general’s order to conduct an investigation

The people solicited Rizal’s help to fulfill the provincial order

Findings of the investigation conducted by Rizal

- The Dominican Friars owned most of the estates in Calamba
- Their capital was continuously increasing because of the unregulated mode of increase of the rentals paid by the tenants

From Manila to Hongkong and Macau

Trip to Zafiro

- (February 1888) Rizal decided to take a short vacation in Hongkong and Macau in order to avoid the hostilities of the Spanish friars in the Philippines
- He only stayed for six months in Calamba when he boarded to Zafiro, a steamship headed in Hongkong
- His voyage in Zafiro was not so existing because of the following reasons:
  - He was sick
  - bad weather
  - His impression that the city was dirty
- Rizal expressed his emotions through letters
- Rizal in Hongkong he was acquainted with several Filipino residents such as Jose Maria Basa, Manuel triarte and Balbino Mauricio

Observation in Hongkong

- His initial impression with regard to the place was wrong
- The city was resided by various neutralities such as Jews, Portuguese, Hindus, English and Chinese

Arrival in Macao

- February 18, 1888 – Rizal decided to visit Macau
- He was accompanied by Jose Ma. Basa
- Sainz de Varanda, a Spanish spy, also boarded in the ferry steamer (Kui-Kiang) for Macao

- The following were his observations to Macao
  - He described Macao as gloomy, low and small city
  - A dead city

- They stayed in the house of Don Juan Francisco Lecaros, one of the richest Filipinos in Macao
- Rizal visited some of the tourist spots in Macao such as cathedrals, churches, theater and casino
- Rizal and Basa boarded again to Kui-Kiang to transport them from Macao to Hongkong

- The following were his experiences while in Hongkong
  - Lively New year celebration from February 11 which is a Saturday to February 12 which is a Monday
  - Loud Chinese theater
  - A marathon lauriat party
  - The richest religious order in Hongkong was the Dominicans
  - The Protestants had the most beautiful cemeteries in Hongkong as compared in Catholics and Muslims

Departure from Hongkong

- Rizal continued his travel in Asia when he decided to board in Oceanic, an American Steamship
- He had a cabin mate, an Englishman who lived in China for several years
- Nationalities inside the American steamer: Chinese, Portuguese, British and American protestant missionary

Arrival in Yokohama and Tokyo

- Rizal arrived in Yokohama, Japan in February 28, 1888 – checked in at the Grand Hotel
- Also went to in Tokyo, Japan on February 29, 1888 at the Tokyo Hotel from March 2 to 7, 1888
- Caballero invited him to join the Spanish Legation
- Rizal agreed to join the organization because of the following reasons:
He can save a lot of boarding expenses, and
The Spanish authorities could not accuse him of anything that can ruin his vacation

- Caballero and Rizal became good friends
  - He describes Caballero as “a young, fine and excellent writer and an able diplomat who had traveled much” (zaide: 129)

- He gradually and patiently studied the Japanese language no matter how hard it was for him

- Encountered with Tokyo musicians – one of the funny moments of Rizal in Japan
  - While he was walking in one of the famous parks in Tokyo, he heard a band which played different classical composition Johann Strauss II
  - Rizal was amazed when he heard someone conversing using his native dialect (Tagalog)
  - Some of the musicians were Filipino natives

Romantic affair with O-Sei-San

- Rizal was captivated with the sweet eyes of a twenty–three year old Japanese lady (Seiko Usui)

- His first encounter with the Japanese lady was when Rizal saw Seiko–San passed through the gates of Spanish Legation

- The Japanese lady was amazed not just because of the courteousness of the man
  - She was also impressed because the man, who was a Filipino, can impeccably speak Japanese and English languages

- Rizal and Seiko–San spent their time together in beautiful and interesting spots in Japan. These spots include:
  - Imperial Library
  - Imperial Art Gallery
  - Japanese University

- O-Sei-San helped Rizal in various ways: she was Rizal’s Japanese interpreter, a tutor and a guide

- Rizal was willing to sacrifice his great love to Seiko-San
  - He decided to end his love affair with the Japanese lady because he needed to fulfill his nationalistic responsibility in Europe

Rizal and Tetcho
• Tetcho Suehiro was a human rights activist

• Rizal had met Suehiro in SS Belgic
  • Tetcho describes Rizal as a linguistic because he can converse in Japanese

• Comparison of Rizal and Suehiro
  • Suehiro entered pilotics in 1890 while Rizal spent his life in organizing groups like La Solidaridad, La Liga Filipina and etc
  • Rizal wrote and published two novels – Noli Me Tangere and El Filibuterismo while Suehiro also wrote and published a political novel entitled nankai-no-baiharan