

Rizal's Parents

Francisco Engracio Rizal
Mercado y Alejandro
Teodora Morales Alonzo
Realonda de Rizal y Quintos

Rizal's Siblings

Saturnina Rizal
Paciano Rizal
Narcisa Rizal
Olympia Rizal
Lucia Rizal
Maria Rizal
Jose Rizal
Concepcion Rizal
Josefa Rizal
Trinidad Rizal
Soledad Rizal

Spouse

Josephine Bracken (m 1896 - 1896)

Cause of Death

Execution by firing squad

School

University of Santo Tomas
Ateneo de Manila University
Complutense University of Madrid

Youthful Intellectual Endeavors

He was reciting the alphabet by the age of three and was able to read and write by the age of five.

First Teacher - his mother

Jose graduated high school with the highest honors at the age of 16. He concentrated his studies in land surveying.

Youthful Intellectual Endeavors (cont)

After leaving high school he further pursued his training in land surveying and completed training in 1877. He passed the exam to get his license in this field in May of 1878. However, he was unable to receive the license because he was just 17 and thus underaged at the time. He was not given the license until he came of age in 1881.

When Jose could not get his license, he decided to take classes and become a medical student at the University of Santo Tomas. However, he did not stay in attendance for very long at this school because he said that the Dominican instructors were being discriminatory of Filipino students.

After dropping out and receiving his license as a land surveyor, Jose went to Madrid and enrolled in the Central University of Madrid in May of 1884.

At the age of 23, he graduated with a medical degree.

The year after he graduated with his medical degree he obtained a degree from the department of Philosophy and Letters.

Youthful Intellectual Endeavors (cont)

Rizal went back to school once again to advance his knowledge in the field of ophthalmology. He studied in Paris and Germany and completed another doctorate degree in Heidelberg in 1887.

became an ophthalmologist for personal reasons - treating his mother's blindness

List of Books and Published Works of Jose Rizal

Noli Me Tangere	novel, 1887
El Filibusterismo	(novel, 1891), sequel to Noli Me Tangere
Alin Mang Lahi ("Whate'er the Race")	a Kundiman attributed to Dr. Jose Rizal
The Friars and the Filipinos	(Unfinished)
Toast to Juan Luna and Felix Hidalgo	(Speech, 1884), given at Restaurante Ingles, Madrid
The Diaries of José Rizal	
Filipinas dentro de cien años	essay, 1889–90 (The Philippines a Century Hence)
La Indolencia de los Filipinos	essay, 1890 (The indolence of Filipinos)

List of Books and Published Works of Jose Rizal (cont)

Makamisa	unfinished novel
Sa Mga Kababaihan Taga Malolos	essay, 1889, To the Young Women of Malolos
Annotations to Antonio de Moragas, Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas	(essay, 1889, Events in the Philippine Islands)

Poetry

A La Juventud Filipina (English translation: To The Philippine Youth)
Mi Ultimo Adiós (English translation: My Last Farewell)
Un Recuerdo A Mi Pueblo (English translation: Memories of My Town)

Rizal's Journey

In 1887 Rizal published his first novel, Noli me tangere (The Social Cancer), a passionate exposure of the evils of Spanish rule in the Philippines.

A sequel, El filibusterismo (1891; The Reign of Greed), established his reputation as the leading spokesman of the Philippine reform movement.

He published an annotated edition (1890; reprinted 1958) of Antonio Morga's Sucesos de las Islas Filipinas, hoping to show that the native people of the Philippines had a long history before the coming of the Spaniards.

Rizal's Journey (cont)

He became the leader of the Propaganda Movement, contributing numerous articles to its newspaper, La Solidaridad, published in Barcelona.

Rizal's political program included integration of the Philippines as a province of Spain, representation in the Cortes (the Spanish parliament), the replacement of Spanish friars by Filipino priests, freedom of assembly and expression, and equality of Filipinos and Spaniards before the law.

Rizal returned to the Philippines in 1892. He founded a nonviolent-reform society, the Liga Filipina, in Manila, and was deported to Dapitan in northwest Mindanao. He remained in exile for the next four years.

In 1896 the Katipunan, a Filipino nationalist secret society, revolted against Spain. Although he had no connections with that organization and he had had no part in the insurrection, Rizal was arrested and tried for sedition by the military.

Found guilty, he was publicly executed by a firing squad in Manila.

His martyrdom convinced Filipinos that there was no alternative to independence from Spain. On the eve of his execution, while confined in Fort Santiago, Rizal wrote "Último adiós" ("Last Farewell"), a masterpiece of 19th-century Spanish verse.

