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Review Jose Rizal: Life, Works, and Writings Book Review by: Rey14344
Original Authors: Gregorio F. Zaide; Ph. D. Summary rating: 2 stars (1789
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Stuff To Do! Restaurants, Spas, Events and More. www. MetroDeal.
com/Kuponan Jose Rizal is the national hero of the Philippines, one of the
Southeast Asian countries. His full name was Jose Protacio Mercado Rizal y
Alonzo Realonda. He was born on June 19, 1861 as the 7th child of the
eleven children in the family of Francisco Mercado Rizal and Teodora Alonzo
Realonda. He was internationally known for his two novels that made the
Filipinos aware of Spanish injustices and eventually fought for and achieved
independence after a bloody revolution which was triggered by his death on
December 30, 1896. The first novel, " Noli Me Tangere" was analytically
considered as the " work of the heart" that made the Filipino readers at that
time, felt the social injustices or social cancer; and the second novel, " El
Filibusterismo", the continuation of the first, was considered as the " work of
the head" as it was a political novel. Jose Rizal was not really against Spain
or the Catholic Church during that time. He was fighting using his writing
prowess against bad friars and abusive government officials. He even
enrolled on November 3, 1883 and finished his Doctorate Courses of
Medicine on June 21, 1884 and Philosophy and Letters at the Central

University of Madrid, Spain on June 19, 1885, After graduation, he proceeded to specialize in Ophthalmology in Europe. While staying in Europe, he wrote and finally published on March 29, 1887 his first novel wherein copies were sent and circulated in the Philippines. He arrived home in the Philippines on August 6, 1887. After helping the people in the agrarian trouble of his hometown and curing the blindness of his mother's eyes, he was forced to go abroad again on February 3, 1888 in order not to jeopardize the safety and happiness of his family and friends with his presence due to the anger of people who were doing injustices who were hurt of truth Rizal revealed through his novel. He passed through Hongkong, Japan, and America in going again to Europe where he stayed from May 1888 to October 1891 and continued the writing of his second novel that was finally published and came out the press on September 18, 1891. Ads by Google Find. Rate. Share Latest listings & reviews of the best of everything in Philippines www.pinoytoptips.com Wholesale Book Liquidator Low Warehouse Prices-Bulk Overstock 20 Million Books in Stock-Wholesale www.BooksLiquidation.com Just like the first novel, it had great effects on the Filipino readers and thus, increased more the anger of those involved in injustices and abuses. When he went home in the Philippines for the second time on June 26, 1892 after passing through and staying in Hongkong from November 1891 to June 1892, he organized Liga Filipina on July 3, 1892 to nationally unify the Filipinos. But he was arrested and deported in Northern Mindanao, particularly Dapitan where he lived for four years and twenty four days - from July 7, 1892 to July 31, 1896. In Dapitan, he lived a useful and peaceful life serving and improving the community as a physician, an engineer, an educator, an artist,

a farmer, a businessman, and an inventor. There, he finally met the Irish girl, Josephine Bracken, who became his wife. One September 2, 1896, he left Manila for Spain hoping to contribute his medical skill to combat the yellow fever epidemic in Cuba which was his destination. But he was arrested before reaching Spain and jailed in Barcelona, shipped back in the Philippines on November 3, 1896 and imprisoned at Fort Bonifacio, Manila. After a trial, which was a farce due to the hatred of abusive officials and bad friars, he was proven guilty of rebellion, sedition, and illegal association which twisted the truth. The verdict given was death by firing squad which was approved by Governor Camilo G. de Polavieja who ordered his execution on December 30, 1896. The death of Jose Rizal at Bagumbayan on the said date was so remarkable as he was not afraid to die for his country. His love for the Philippines was indeed shown in his last poem which was later titled by Rizalists as " Mi Ultimo Adios". Source: <http://www.shvoong.com/books/biography/1697680-jose-rizal-life-works-writings/#ixzz2IBXQ6GIV>