

FERDINAND MAGELLAN

Elena Martínez Castellanos
1º BACH



WHO WAS FERDINAND MAGELLAN?

He was a Portuguese explorer who organised the Spanish expedition to the East Indies from 1519 to 1522.

He was born in 1480, and died on April 27, 1521.

He was a Portuguese military man, explorer, sailor and navigator of noble lineage.

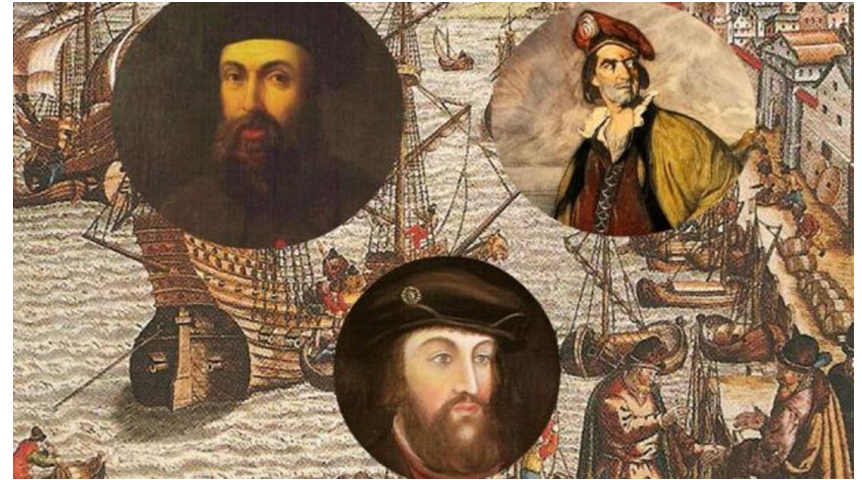
EARLY LIFE AND TRAVELS

He was born into a family of the little Portuguese nobility. He received a complete humanistic, but also scientific, training, especially geography and nautical. In 1505 he participated as a civil employee hired in the trip that Viceroy Francisco de Almeida organized to the coasts of Africa and India. It was on this trip that he obtained the first information about the Moluccas. In 1513 he returned to Portugal.

At this time his activity focused on the North African campaigns in which the King of Portugal was involved and which culminated in 1515 with the capture and organization of the Ceuta prison. Thus, he participated in the expedition against Sheikh Zelam in Morocco. On his return to Portugal, he fell from grace in the court of the monarch Manuel the Fortunate and was forced to leave his country.

SPAIN, AROUND THE WORLD

Magellan was convinced that there should be a passage south of the South American coast to reach India through the west. The possibility of finding an alternative route to reach the Orient through the Atlantic Ocean was of vital interest to the Spanish monarchy, since the African coast was under the control of its main rival in the spice trade, Portugal.



THE DEAL



After renouncing his Portuguese nationality, he managed to interest the Spanish monarch Carlos I in the project, who made five ships available to him: Trinidad, San Antonio, Concepción, Victoria and Santiago, with a crew of 270 men of different races and nationalities. He was appointed governor of the lands he could discover and was awarded a twentieth of the eventual benefits of the expedition.

THE FIRST CIRCUMNAVIGATION

The first circumnavigation of history, carried out by the Portuguese Fernando de Magallanes and the Spanish Juan Sebastián Elcano, was a feat in all aspects: physical, technical and human, that required a lot of preparation and accumulated data that still continue today astonishing the world.

A journey that began when on August 10, 1519, five ships left Seville to find the way from America to the Indonesian Moluccas, crossing the Pacific Ocean (never crossed before) and ended with the return of a single ship on September 8, 1522.

PROVISIONS ON BOARD

THEY CALCULATED THAT THE JOURNEY WOULD LAST TWO YEARS AND TO FEED THE MEN THEY LOADED 500 TONS OF PROVISIONS. SOME CURIOSITIES: 200 CANS OF SARDINES, 430 HEADS OF GARLIC AND 10,000 KILOS OF DRY BISCUITS. AND IN ORDER TO DRINK MILK, HE HAD SEVEN LIVE COWS ON BOARD.



WHAT HAPPENED TO EACH OF THE SHIPS?

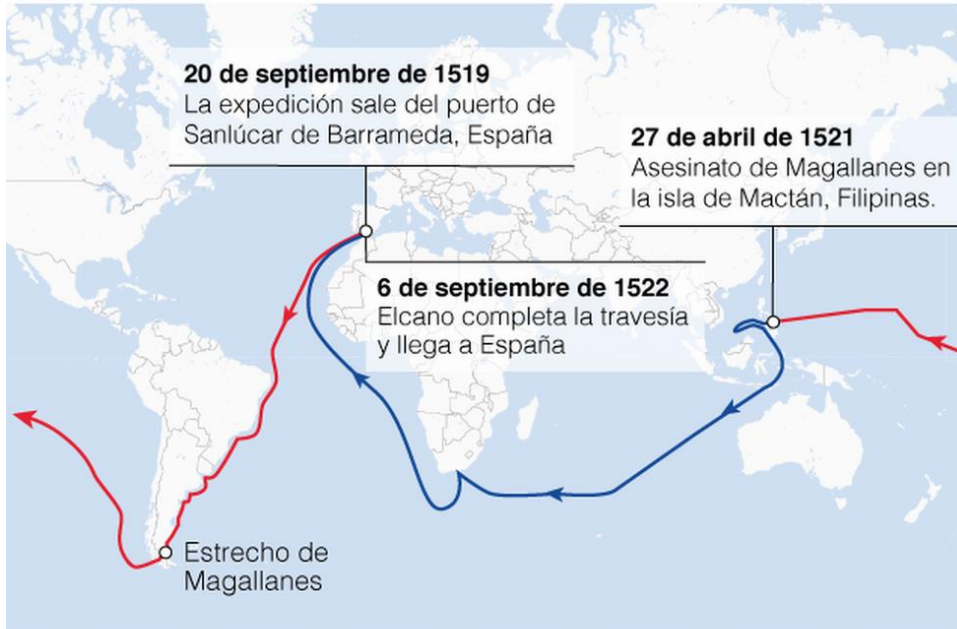
Five ships of 75 to 120 tons left Cádiz in 1519 but only one, the Victoria ship, returned three years later commanded by Elcano. The Santiago was shipwrecked at the mouth of the Río de la Plata, in Argentina, and the San Antonio defected in Patagonia shortly after. The ship Concepción was burned in the Philippines because they did not have enough crew and the Trinidad sank in the Moluccas.



THE DISTANCE TRAVELED

La épica travesía de Magallanes y Elcano

— Ruta de Magallanes — Ruta de Elcano



14,460 leagues (69,813 kilometers) sailed the nao Victoria on its journey through three oceans. From Spain to South America by the Atlantic, to the Philippines for the first time by the Pacific and back around Africa by the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic again.

THE END OF MAGALLANES

Magellan was mortally wounded in a confrontation with the indigenous people, thus destroying his dream of completing the first trip around the world. This feat corresponded to the sailor of Basque origin Juan Sebastián Elcano (captain of the ship Concepción, abandoned near the island of Cebu). Under his command the expedition completed its journey, first heading to the Moluccas, to land in Spain on September 6, 1522; A single ship, the Victoria, arrived with eighteen survivors on board and a shipment of spices.



THANK YOU SO MUCH!