

**Three Sailors** Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Prd: \_\_\_\_ Score: \_\_\_\_ /15

**Directions:** Destaque a resposta no texto na esquerda..

**Columbus' first voyage led to greater rivalry between Spain & Portugal!** The pope had already given Portugal all the territory from Cape Bojador in West Africa to the East Indies. In 1493, the Spanish government asked the pope to decide which lands Spain might claim. **The pope "drew" an imaginary line running from north to south through the Atlantic Ocean.** All new discoveries west of that line would belong to Spain. All new discoveries to the east would be Portugal's.

The pope's settlement was called the **Line of Demarcation**. Portugal soon protested the boundary & talks were held between the Spanish & Portuguese governments. In 1494, the **Treaty of Tordesillas** came out of these talks.  This treaty moved the line farther west, thus allowing Portugal to claim Brazil.

But all the line-drawing did *not* stop the competition between Spanish & Portuguese explorers.

In 1497, four ships slipped out of the port at Lisbon. They were commanded by **Vasco da Gama**, the son of a Portuguese nobleman. Like all Portuguese captains, da Gama knew *both* mathematics & navigation...& he was determined.

Da Gama was attempting to make the *greatest* voyage Europe had yet seen. He was bound for India around the **Cape of Good Hope** at Africa's southern edge. The distances were immense. From the Cape Verde Islands to the Cape of Good Hope stretched 3,770 miles of open sea. *And the Cape of Good Hope was only half way to da Gama's destination!*

In November of 1497, da Gama's fleet rounded the Cape of Good Hope. Nearly four months had gone by since the ships had left Lisbon! Now da Gama began to make his way north along the east coast of Africa. *He was sailing where no European had ever sailed before!*



**Drawing conclusions:** Why is it that **Brazil's native language today is Portuguese** when all other South American countries speak Spanish?

**What academic skills did da Gama possess** that would *aid* him on his explorations?

&

**Using your map skills:** LABEL the

Cape of Good Hope by drawing an arrow to

its location.

BE ACCURATE!!



Don't know? Look it up in your textbook or atlas!

Progress was slow & painful. The ships had been battered by storms, & they were leaking. The sailors hadn't eaten fresh vegetables *or* fruit since leaving the Cape Verde Islands, & as a result, many were sick with **scurvy**.

For a month, da Gama stayed on the shores of southeast Africa. He rested his men & repaired his ships. Then he pushed north again until he reached the coast of what is now Kenya. There da Gama had a stroke of luck. He found a seafaring pilot who knew a route to India. In less than a month, the pilot had guided the fleet *across* the Arabian Sea. In May 1498, the fleet anchored in Calicut on the southwest coast of India.

The voyage out from Portugal had taken nearly 10 months! The voyage home took 12! Four ships had sailed from Lisbon...but only two returned! And *half* the sailors had died along the way!!

For the Portuguese, however, the voyage was worth the cost. Vasco da Gama had found the sea route to the East. Their dream was now a reality. Da Gama's voyage helped make Portugal a world power. And, for the first time, it opened East Asia to Europe's other sea powers ~ Spain & England!

Back in Lisbon, da Gama told tales about his trip. Curious to find out more, King Manuel I of Portugal sent a second fleet to India. This one was much bigger than the first. The fleet was commanded by another nobleman's son, **Pedro Cabral**. He left for India in March 1500 ~ & soon became involved in one of the most *astounding accidents* in sailing history.

It was impossible to sail from the Cape Verde Islands to the Cape of Good Hope in a straight line. In between lay the Gulf of Guinea, where the *wind rarely blew*. *Sails would hang limp & useless for weeks*. To avoid these calms, Cabral pointed his ships out to sea. He steered them southwest under a good wind. He hoped to pick up another wind far out in the ocean. This would hurry the ships southeast to the tip of Africa.

Applying science to history: What disease can result from a *lack of fruit & vegetables* in your diet? \_\_\_\_\_

**BONUS:** What are 2 symptoms of **scurvy**?

(Don't know? Look it up in your science textbook or maybe even an encyclopedia!)

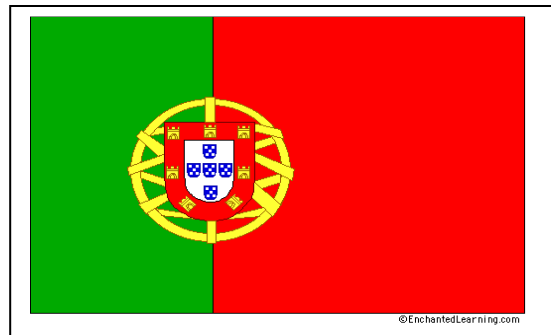
**What was da Gama's "stroke of good luck"?**

- he had his ships repaired
- he was able to rest his tired crew
- he found a route to India by hiring a seasoned pilot
- only a & b
- only a & c

Applying math skills to history: What % of the ships sailing from Lisbon **actually returned**? \_\_\_\_\_% And **what % of the crew** actually **survived** that expedition? \_\_\_\_\_% ☺

Prediction: What **items of luxury** "*lured*" sailors & their **captains to the Far East**?

(Clue: What were awaiting them there?)



...& now, sailing for Portugal....**Pedro CABRAL!**

**BONUS:** What do you call the area in an ocean where **NO WIND or CURRENTS occurs**? (1 word)

(Clue: Some of us are "in" these in the winter months.)

(And some read about this in We Thought We Heard the Angels Sing.)

But Cabral sailed *too* far to the southwest. He couldn't believe his eyes. Before him lay land! *By accident*, he had stumbled across the coast of South America!

Cabral went on to India. But before he did, he sent word of his exciting discovery to King Manuel. Manuel sent sailors & ships to explore the new land, & in time, it became the Portuguese colony of Brazil.

Da Gama & Cabral inspired other sailors who came after them. Of these, the most ambitious was a Portuguese captain, **Ferdinand Magellan**. A few years after Cabral *stumbled* onto South America, Magellan headed in the same direction. His crew would not return to Europe until it had gone *completely around the world*.

Like da Gama & Cabral, Magellan was of noble birth. But for years he had served on Portuguese ships trading in the East. Now he felt entitled to a pay increase. Twice he approached King Manuel, & *both* times he was refused! Magellan left Portugal in anger & offered to serve King Charles of Spain!

Magellan went to Charles with an inviting idea. He reminded the king of the Treaty of Tordesillas. Then he put forth a plan of his own. Suppose, Magellan suggested, he found a way *around* the tip of South America. Suppose then he sailed west to the Spice Islands (now Indonesia). Wouldn't that prove the Spice Islands lay on the Spanish side of the Line of Demarcation? Wouldn't, then, *all the wealth & trade the islands offered fall to Spain*?

Charles liked the idea. So, in September 1519, Magellan & a fleet of five ships sailed from Spain. Thirteen months later, Magellan reached the tip of South America. There he found a channel & entered it, *hoping* it wasn't a river mouth. Twenty days later he was at the other end...*Magellan had proved there was a way around South America to the Sea of the South*. He broke down & cried tears of joy!

Drawing conclusions: Why do we sometimes consider Cabral's discovery an "**astonishing accident**" in history? \_\_\_\_\_

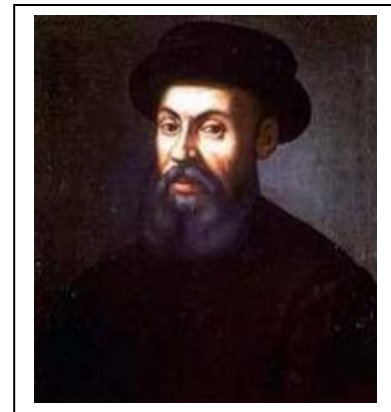


T or F: Magellan *inspired* other sailors such as da Gama & Cabral into exploration.

Applying math prefixes to history: The word for "**going completely around the world**" is \_\_\_\_.

- a. revolution                      c. circumnavigate  
b. circumference                d. rotation

(Clue: Look on page 4.)



Ferdinand  
Magellan ⇔

Recalling past information: (Clue:  out page 1.)

T or F: The Treaty of Tordesillas **allowed Spain to claim Brazil** as their territory.

\_\_\_\_\_ is **today** what the **Spice Islands** were called *in Magellan's time*.

BONUS speculation:

What do you believe we call the "**Sea of the South**" **today**? (Clue: Look at the map →; picture Magellan's route around the tip of South America... into what ocean did he sail?)



The weather was fine, & the winds were fair. Magellan told his officers that they were "steering into waters *where no ship has sailed before.*" Although Vasco de Balboa had crossed Panama to the Sea of the South 6 years before, he had not tried to sail a boat there.

Because the waters of the sea were so peaceful, Magellan named them the **Pacific**. The channel he had passed through later became known as the **Strait of Magellan**.

Now, Magellan sailed on across the Pacific. As he went, he encountered a serious problem ~ lack of food! Onboard ship, the drinking water was green with slime. The biscuit barrels were crawling with rats. Driven by hunger, some ate the ship's leather ropes; others ate the rats. And one by one, the sailors died from scurvy!

Eighteen months after leaving Spain, Magellan reached the Philippine Islands. It was his *last* landfall. But in the Philippines, Magellan sided one group of natives *against* another. (*Not smart!*) During heavy fighting, Magellan was wounded... soon the local people killed him.

That left Juan de Elcano, one of Magellan's officers, to complete the voyage. He & his tired crew limped home by way of Africa in September of 1522. Five ships had sailed from Spain, but only one had returned. The 17 men aboard it were described as "weaker than men have *ever* been before." They were also three years older...

Elcano received a reward from the Spanish king. It was a **globe** on his **coat of arms**. *On it were the words:*

**"You were the *first* to \*encircle me."**



\*circumnavigate



Making inferences: The word *Pacifico* means "\_\_\_\_\_ waters" *in Spanish.*

**Describe the *despair & anguish* on Magellan's ship:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_

(Yes! There are 6! READ CAREFULLY!)

Putting it all together: **Match the explorer to his accomplishment. BE CAREFUL here!**

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| _____ <b>Magellan</b> | a. <i>crashed</i> into So. America   |
| _____ <b>da Gama</b>  | b. <i>sailed</i> to India  |
| _____ <b>Cabral</b>   | c. his crew is <i>credited</i> with being the 1 <sup>st</sup> to <b>circumnavigate</b> the world |

