

The first voyage around the world

Magallanes & Elcano



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MAGALLANES

His name is Fernando de Magallanes. He was born in Sabrosa, Portugal. He was a military, explorer and sailor.

He directed the first voyage around the world, which caused his death. He discovered the “Strait of Magellan”.



OBJECTIVE

Magallanes thought the possibility of arriving to the Spice Islands (“Las Molucas”) sailing west instead of going around the African coast. This plan was similar to Cristobal Colon’s plan.

The project was initially rejected by the king of Portugal, so he suggested the idea to Charles I, king of Spain.

The voyage started the 20th of September, 1519, from Sanlúcar de Barrameda (Cádiz).

FLEET ARRANGEMENT

Boat	Tonnage	Crew	Captain	Comment
<i>Trinidad</i>	110	62	Fernando de Magallanes	It ends up being boarded by the Portuguese in the Moluccas, with seventeen surviving sailors, after trying unsuccessfully to return from the east across the Pacific.
<i>San Antonio</i>	120	57	Juan de Cartagena	His crew revolted in the Strait of Magellan on November 1, 1520 and returned to Seville on May 6, 1521.
<i>Concepción</i>	90	44	Gaspar de Quesada	Abandoned and burned in the island of Bohol (Philippines), because of the lack of sufficient crew to make it sail.
<i>Victoria</i>	85	45	Luis de Mendoza	The only one that completed the expedition
<i>Santiago</i>	75	31	Juan Serrano	It was shipwrecked on May 3, 1520 in the estuary of the Santa Cruz River (Argentine Patagonia).

VOYAGE

SEVILLA-SANLÚCAR DE BARRAMEDA

Five ships sailed from "Sevilla" to "Sanlúcar de Barrameda" across the Guadalquivir River where they remained until September 20.

SANLÚCAR DE LA BARRAMEDA-TENERIFE

They were late six days to arrive. They stocked fish and firewood.

TENERIFE-BAHÍA DE SANTA LUCÍA

Magellan hid the true route from the crew. On November 29th, they were at Cape St. Augustine, then they went to St. Lucia Bay where they stayed for 14 days.



BAHÍA DE SANTA LUCÍA-RÍO DE LA PLATA

They left on December 27 and arrived on January 11, 1520.
They explored the river for 20 days.

RÍO DE LA PLATA- PUERTO DE SAN JULIÁN

They arrived at the port of San Julián on March 31 and decided to stay there for 147 days. Three men tried to make a mutiny but Magellan prevented it.



PUERTO DE SAN JULIÁN- PUERTO DE SANTA CRUZ

They left Puerto de San Julián on August 24, 1520, but two days later, due to bad weather conditions, they decided to stop at the port of Santa Cruz.

PUERTO DE SANTA CRUZ- ISLA DE GUAM

On October 21, 1520, they discovered "Cape Virgins", the beginning of the passage from one side of the continent to the other. Eight days later, they reached the Pacific Ocean. On March 6, 1521, they reached the island of Guam.



ISLA DE GUAM- ISLA DE HOMONHON (FILIPINAS)

They left on March 9, 1521 and arrived on March 16. There, they rested for 9 days.

ISLA DE HOMONHON- ISLA DE LIMASAWA (FILIPINAS)

They arrived on March 28 and rested there for 7 days.

ISLA DE LIMASAWA- CEBÚ (FILIPINAS)

They left on April 4 and arrived on April 7. The neighboring population attacked them and Magellan was killed while trying to save his soldiers. King Cebu deceived the Spaniards and ordered 26 men to be killed. The troop fled and Elcano was the new leader. They were there for 24 days.



CEBÚ- BRUNÉI

They left on May 1st and arrived on May 9th. The new leader did not know what to do and they sailed until they reached Brunei (an island with a large population where 2 people died).

BRUNEI- ISLA MOLUCAS

Sebastián El Cano was proclaimed the new leader. They arrived at their destination. On December 8 they headed south away from a possible conflict with Portugal. They returned through a dangerous path but it was necessary to achieve the first round-the-world voyage.



ISLA MOLUCAS- ISLA DE TIMOR

They left on December 21 and arrived on January 25, 1522.
After 11 days, they headed the ocean.

ISLAS DE TIMOR- ISLA DE CABO VERDE

After 153 days of travel, they arrived at Cape Verde Island.
They went through a more complicated way to avoid meeting the Portuguese. They decided not to go to Spain directly and stopped on July 9 at Cape Verde Island where the Portuguese were. They tricked them and got food but the Portuguese finally knew the truth and the Spaniards tried to leave.



ISLA DE CABO VERDE- SANLÚCAR DE BARRAMEDA

They departed on September 13, 1522 and after 55 days of travel, arrived at Sanlúcar de Barrameda.

SANLÚCAR DE BARRAMEDA. SEVILLA

They left on September 6, 1522 and arrived at Seville on September 8.





AMÉRICA DEL NORTE

ASIA

OCEANO PACÍFICO

OCEANO PACÍFICO

OCEANO ATLÁNTICO

ÁFRICA

AMERICA DEL SUR

AUSTRALIA

Parten de Sevilla 5 navios:
"Trinidad", "San Antonio", "Concepción",
"Victoria" y "San Diego" 13.VIII.1492

La nao "Victoria" al mando de
Juan Sebastián Elcano
entra en el puerto de Sevilla,
dando la primera vuelta al Mundo
8.IX.1492

ISLAS AZORES

ISLAS CEBALDAS

ISLAS DE CANTOVERDE

La Trinidad, la Concepción y la Victoria
cruzan el Océano Pacífico
1.VI.1492

Se quema
la Concepción

La Trinidad y la Victoria
llegan a las Molucas

La Trinidad es apresada
por los portugueses

RIO DE JANEIRO

31.XI.1492

MADAGASCAR

MONTEVIDEO

La San Diego
encalla y se hunde
2.III.1493

P. ELIZABETH

La nao Victoria
inicia el regreso a España
18.II.1493

La San Antonio
regresa a Sevilla
27.III.1493

La Trinidad, la San Antonio, la Victoria y
la Concepción entran en el estrecho
de Magallanes
21.X.1492

