

**FERDINAND MAGELLAN AND  
THE FIRST VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD  
Grades 2-5  
Viewing Time: 12:00**

**INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY**

This program examines the life and times of Ferdinand Magellan and tells the story of the first voyage around the world.

**LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS**

The design for this program was guided by the curriculum standards of the states of Texas, California, and Illinois, as well as the National Center for History in Schools (U.C.L.A). In accordance with these guidelines we have attempted to help students:

- 1) Understand the roles of important explorers who sought new trade routes, economic gain, adventure, national glory, and the glory of God.
- 2) Learn the routes of the explorers.
- 3) Understand what happened to the native peoples as a result of European colonization.
- 4) Develop improved concepts of time and chronology as well as a vocabulary appropriate to these subjects.

**TEACHER PREPARATION/INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES**

Before presenting this lesson to your students, we suggest that you review history textbooks on the subject of early European world exploration and, in particular, Magellan's role as the organizer of the first voyage around the world. We also advise you to preview the video and review the guide and accompanying blackline masters in order to familiarize yourself with their content.

As you review the materials presented in this guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, additions, or deletions to meet the specific needs of your class. We encourage you to do so, for only by tailoring this program to your class will they obtain the maximum instructional benefits afforded by the materials.

It is also suggested that the video presentation take place before the entire group under your supervision. The lesson activities grow out of the context of the video; therefore, the presentation should be a common experience for all students.

You should also duplicate selected materials from the blackline masters included in this guide. **Blackline Master 1, Pre-Test**, is an assessment tool designed to help you discern student comprehension of the Objectives before administering the lesson. The results may be contrasted with those of **Blackline Master 9, Post-Test**, which is designed to help you discern student comprehension of the Objectives after watching the video and participating in the follow-up activities.

A Video Quiz appears at the end of the video presentation. You may wish to distribute **Blackline Master 2, Video Quiz**, immediately following the program. The questions which appear on-screen are replicated on this sheet. You may use the Video Quiz to discern student comprehension of the lesson.

Set up a “Learning Center” with a globe, maps, and any pictures and models relevant to this material that may be available to you.

### STUDENT PREPARATION

Before viewing *Ferdinand Magellan and the First Voyage Around The World*:

- Have students explore the Learning Center. See “Teacher Preparation/Instructional Notes” section of this guide for instructions.
- Introduce or review with your students the meaning of any words from **Blackline Masters 3 and 3a, Vocabulary List**.

### STUDENT OBJECTIVES

After viewing the video and participating in the follow-up activities, students should be able to:

1. Identify why Magellan wanted to sail west from Europe to Asia.

2. Explain how Magellan was able to pay for the ships and crew he needed to cross the Atlantic.
3. Describe the route taken by the ships of Magellan's expedition.
4. Describe some of the hardships the explorers had to endure.
5. Explain the importance of the first voyage around the world.

### INTRODUCING THE VIDEO

- Using a large map, point out the important places Magellan visited during his lifetime. Also trace the exploration routes of Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus.
- **Present the Video.** The running time of the program is approximately 12:00, followed by a short optional Video Quiz.

### FOLLOW-UP DISCUSSION

It is recommended you involve students in a brief discussion after viewing the video and before beginning the Follow-Up Activities. Introduce the following question:

- Ask students to try to imagine what it must have felt like to sail with Magellan across the wide open ocean for months on end not knowing what fate would bring them. How would they have felt when land was finally found?

### FOLLOW-UP ACTIVITIES

#### **Blackline Masters**

The following blackline master activities are included with this guide. An Answer Key appears on page 5.

- **Blackline Master 1** is a **Pre-Test** that, when compared to the results of **Blackline Master 9, Post-Test**, will help you gauge student comprehension of the Objectives before and after the administration of the lesson.
- **Blackline Master 2, Video Quiz**, replicates the Video Quiz questions found on-screen immediately following the video presentation.

- **Blackline Masters 3 and 3a, Vocabulary List**, will introduce students to vocabulary words used in the program.
- **Blackline Master 4, Vocabulary Activity**, asks students to find terms and facts from **Blackline Masters 3 and 3a, Vocabulary List**.
- **Blackline Master 5, Crossword Puzzle**, challenges students to use some of the words from the vocabulary worksheet presented in this program.
- **Blackline Master 6, Timeline**, delineates some of the major events and occurrences of the age.
- **Blackline Master 7, Using Math To Learn About Magellan**, uses students' math skills to compute some of the facts about Magellan's voyage around the world. This activity may be appropriate for more advanced students.
- **Blackline Master 8, Map Of The First Voyage Around The World**, is a map activity which asks students to trace the first sea voyage around the world.
- **Blackline Master 9, Post-Test**, is an assessment tool designed to help you gauge student comprehension of the Objectives after administering the entire lesson.

#### **Extended Learning Activities**

The following activities are designed to extend the Objectives of the lesson for advance students. Written or oral reports could be prepared on the following subjects:

1. Magellan's early life;
2. Finding the Strait of Magellan;
3. Incidents surrounding Magellan's death;
4. What Magellan's ships were like, what provisions they took with them;
5. What were the causes and effects of the disease called scurvy that afflicted many sailors of long ago?

## ANSWER KEY

### Blackline Master 1, Pre-Test

1. T
2. T
3. T
4. T
5. T

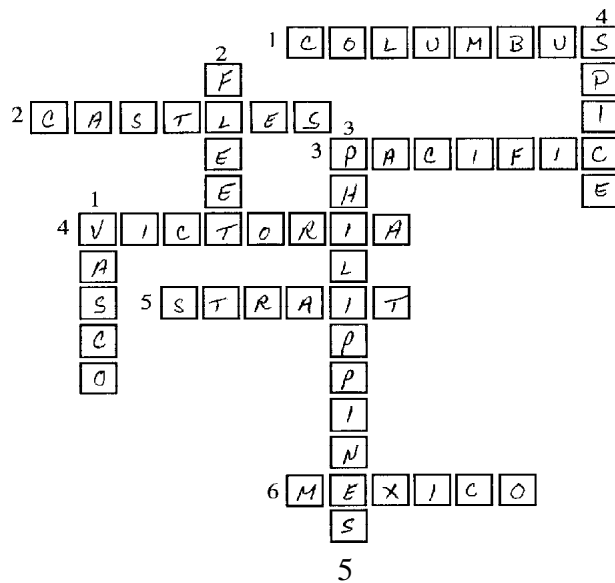
### Blackline Master 2, Video Quiz

1. False. He was born in Portugal.
2. True
3. False. Magellan was around 12 years old in 1492.
4. True
5. True

### Blackline Master 4, Vocabulary Activity

1. Any three: Magellan, Columbus, Del Cano; Cortez is also acceptable.
2. Any three: Guam, Philippines, Strait of Magellan, Cape Horn, Rio de Janeiro, New World
3. Scurvy
4. Answers will vary.

### Blackline Master 5, Crossword Puzzle



### Blackline Master 7, Using Math To Learn About Magellan

- 48 men per ship with 2 left over  
(Magellan is  $1 + 241 = 242/5 = 48$  R2)
- A. 80.33 miles per day (200 days per year X 3 years = 600 days.  $50000 \text{ miles}/600 \text{ days} = 80.33 \text{ miles per day}$ )  
B. About 3.3 miles per hour (80.33 miles per day / 24 hrs per day = 3.3 miles per hour)

### Blackline Master 8, Map Of The First Voyage Around The World



### Blackline Master 9, Post-Test

#### Fill-In-The-Blanks

- Asia
- three
- astronomy, navigation
- Portugal

#### Matching

- |     |      |
|-----|------|
| b-1 | d-6  |
| c-2 | e-7  |
| a-3 | h-8  |
| g-4 | j-9  |
| f-5 | i-10 |

## **FERDINAND MAGELLAN AND THE FIRST VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD**

### **Script of Narration**

The man seen here was one of the greatest explorers of all time. His name was Ferdinand Magellan. He was the person who planned and led one of the most dangerous and deadly expeditions in history—the first voyage around the world.

He was born in the year 1480 in the tiny kingdom of Portugal in a small town that lies far off in the distant hills.

Magellan was born during a time when the world was just starting to be explored by men in sailing ships. As a matter of fact, when Magellan was only eight years old, explorers from Portugal had just become the first Europeans to reach the southern tip of Africa, a feat that made them the greatest explorers of their time

Ferdinand was born into a wealthy family during an age when the richest people in Europe still lived in castles like this one, and when he was ten, young Magellan was sent off to live in the castle of the king and queen after his parents died, and, while learning to be a knight at the royal castle, Magellan must have heard tales of the amazing adventures of the great explorers, because, when Magellan was just twelve years old, Christopher Columbus became the first person to cross the middle of the Atlantic Ocean and to reach what became known as the “New World,” the continents of North and South America.

As a child, Magellan must have dreamt of the fabulous adventures that he could have if he became an explorer, but the truth is that the great explorers of this time weren't just trying to find adventure. Back then, there were few good maps and people knew very little about the world, and almost all of the great explorers were searching for a new trade route to the eastern parts of Asia—places such as India, China, and Japan—because they knew that by finding such a route they could gain control of the rich trade in Asian luxury goods—things like spices, jewels, silks, and porcelains—that were produced there and for which there was such a great demand in Europe. And this was definitely true of the

Portuguese explorer named Vasco da Gama, who became the first European to reach India by sailing around the tip of Africa in 1498, when Magellan was only 18 years old.

Because of Vasco da Gama's famous voyage, Portugal soon began to control trade between Asia and Europe. And that was why, as a young man, Magellan was able to make several trips around Asia on Portuguese trading ships. As a matter of fact, he was one of the first Europeans to sail as far as the Spice Islands, which lay far to the southeast of the mainland of Asia.

Probably it was because Magellan had spent so much time at sea, traveling to faraway places, that he learned so much about sailing and geography, and as the years passed by, Magellan also studied astronomy and navigation. And the more he studied, the more he began to think that there must be a faster way to the Spice Islands than sailing all the way around Africa, because to get there from Europe, and then to come back with a load of spices, took about one-and-a-half years.

He started to think that Asia couldn't be far from the Americas and that the fastest route must lie to the west, across the Atlantic Ocean. The problem was that Christopher Columbus had looked again and again for a passage to Asia and had never found one. But Magellan planned to search far to the south of where Columbus had been looking, because he thought that once he found the tip of South America, all he would have to do is to sail around it, go the short way to the Spice Islands, and then finish his journey back to Europe by continuing to sail west all the way around the world, which was something no one had ever done before.

And even though Magellan had no idea of how much ocean he would have to cross, or what dangers he might encounter, in 1514, he decided to take his plan to the king of Portugal and find out if he would give him the ships and men he needed for his dangerous voyage. But, just like the Portuguese king, seen here, had refused to help Columbus, Magellan was refused Portugal's help as well, this time because the king just didn't like Magellan or his plan.

And so, in the year 1517, Magellan traveled to the nearby country of Spain to the palace of the king, and soon Magellan convinced the Spanish king, Charles the First, that his country could get much richer if it could find a better trade route to Asia, and that was why the king decided to give him everything he needed to sail around the world

It took three years, from 1517 to 1519, for Magellan to get the king's approval, as well as the ships and supplies he needed for his voyage, but it is interesting to look at a few of the big changes that were taking place in the world at that time.

For example, in 1517, here in Germany, a priest named Martin Luther was breaking away from the Catholic Church and would end up starting the first Protestant religion.

And in 1518, here in the small villages of the New World, hundreds of native people were starting to die from diseases accidentally carried across the Atlantic Ocean by Europeans.

And, in February of 1519, this man, Hernando Cortez, and a group of Spanish soldiers were just leaving on an expedition that would destroy the Aztec kingdom of Mexico and bring Spanish rule, language, and religion to their land.

Meanwhile, only seven months later, in this shallow harbor in southern Spain, Magellan could be found checking over each of his five ships one last time.

It was on the 20th of September in the year 1519 that Magellan's ships, with a crew of 241 men aboard, headed out into the Atlantic Ocean to try to sail around the world.

But they hadn't been at sea very long before some of the crewmen started complaining about how Magellan was running things, and soon the problems got so bad that Magellan had to arrest one of his captains for not following orders. But in spite of these problems, they went on. For a while, it was stormy crossing the Atlantic, then there was no wind and they couldn't sail, but eventually they reached the coast of South America.

They headed down the coast until they got to the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, which is in present-day Brazil, and they stayed there for two weeks. Then they sailed far to the south, and began to search for a way around the tip of South America.

But winter was coming and bad weather and stormy seas forced Magellan to stop exploring and spend the winter months anchored in a harbor, just waiting for the weather to get better.

During this time, one of his ships was destroyed by a powerful storm, the sailors grew restless, some refused to follow orders, and Magellan even had one of his captains put to death. But, in October of 1520, as spring arrived, it got warmer and the explorers headed off to search for a way around South America.

They say that Magellan cried tears of joy when he finally did find the way, but the narrow strait he found, now called the “Strait of Magellan,” was very rocky and the sailors had to keep testing to make sure the water was deep enough, and, as they went further into the strait, one of his ships deserted the fleet and headed back to Spain.

It was late November and the expedition was in its fourteenth month when the three remaining ships sailed out of the strait and into a huge ocean that Magellan named the “Pacific,” which means “peaceful,” because its waters seemed so smooth compared to the rough waters of the strait.

Then they sailed on for over three months without seeing any land except for two uninhabited islands. During this time, the sailors grew more and more afraid of what might happen to them. Not only were they afraid of being lost at sea, but they also worried about starving. Then their water got so bad that it tasted way too awful to drink. The sailors also got a disease called “scurvy,” and to keep from dying, they had to eat the rats that lived on the ships, as well as leather hides and even sawdust.

And so, during these long months at sea, with nothing but water all around them, nineteen crewmembers died. But, finally, in early March of 1521, they reached the tropical island we now know as

Guam. Here they found enough fresh water and food to carry them as far as the islands now called the Philippines. But in the Philippines, it wasn't long before a horrible thing happened, because Magellan and many of his sailors were killed in a terrible battle between two native tribes.

After that, only 110 men were still alive, and, because there were so few crewmembers, only two ships out of the three that remained could be taken when they left to find the Spice Islands. And even though the explorers weren't very far from the Spice Islands, they got lost after sailing in the wrong direction, but, after turning around, they finally got there.

In the Spice Islands, the ships were loaded with spices, and then the explorers decided that one ship, the *Trinidad*, should try to get to the Spanish colony of Panama by sailing east back across the Pacific Ocean while the other ship, the *Victoria*, should sail west across the Indian Ocean, around Africa and on to Europe.

And, after the two ships headed off in different directions, once again the explorers suffered from hunger and sickness, and then the *Trinidad* was forced to return to the Spice Islands after half the crew died, but, early in September of the year 1522, the *Victoria* finally made it to Europe, when it sailed into the Spanish harbor it had left from almost three years before. And, by then, only 18 men were still left alive out of the 241 who had begun the expedition.

And even though the great explorer Magellan never lived to see this day, the few that survived had managed to do what no one had ever done before: they had sailed about 50,000 miles or 83,000 kilometers, all the way around the world, and they not only proved that Asia could be reached by sailing west from Europe, they had also proven for the first time in history that the world is round!

**FERDINAND MAGELLAN AND  
THE FIRST VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD**

**Pre-Test**

**Directions:** Answer each question either TRUE or FALSE.

1. Magellan crossed the Atlantic Ocean hoping to find a faster way to the Spice Islands. \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Back in Magellan's time, many of the native people of the New World were dying from diseases carried across the Atlantic by Europeans. \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. Mexico was being conquered by the Spanish at the same time Spanish ships were trying to circle the globe.  
\_\_\_\_\_
  
4. Before Magellan's time, as far as we know, no one had ever sailed west across the Pacific Ocean. \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. Magellan died without ever completing his voyage around the world. \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**FERDINAND MAGELLAN AND  
THE FIRST VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD  
Video Quiz**

1. TRUE OR FALSE? Ferdinand Magellan was born in Spain. \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. TRUE OR FALSE? When Magellan was a child, he was trained to be a knight. \_\_\_\_\_
  
3. TRUE OR FALSE? Columbus made his first trip across the Atlantic before Magellan was born. \_\_\_\_\_
  
4. TRUE OR FALSE? Only one ship out Magellan's original fleet of five made it back to Spain. \_\_\_\_\_
  
5. TRUE OR FALSE? Magellan was the first European to find a sea route around the tip of South America.  
\_\_\_\_\_

**FERDINAND MAGELLAN AND  
THE FIRST VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD  
Vocabulary List**

**age:** A certain period of time in history.

**Age of Exploration:** A period of history that began in the 1400s and lasted about 300 years, during which Europeans crossed the oceans to explore the world.

**astronomy:** The study of the stars and planets.

**Aztecs:** The tribe that ruled central Mexico when Magellan was young.

**Cape Horn:** The southern tip of South America.

**Cape of Good Hope:** The southern tip of Africa.

**Catholic:** A person who follows the Roman Catholic religion.

**circumnavigation:** Sailing around something. Magellan's ship, the Victoria, sailed around, or circumnavigated, the world.

**Columbus, Christopher (1451-1506):** The explorer who sailed for Spain and went back and forth across the Atlantic Ocean four times between 1492 and 1504 searching, without success, for a western route to Asia.

**colony:** A group of people who settle in a distant land but stay under the rule of their original homeland.

**Cortez, Hernando (1485-1547):** The Spanish conqueror of Mexico.

**Cuba:** The largest island in the Caribbean Sea. Cortez and his soldiers (the Conquistadors) left from the Spanish colony of Cuba to conquer Mexico in 1519.

**da Gama, Vasco (1469-1524):** The Portuguese explorer who sailed around Africa and reached India in 1498. Vasco da Gama discovered the first sea route from Europe to the eastern parts of Asia. Because of Vasco da Gama, Portugal, not Spain, began to control the trade between Asia and Europe.

**Del Cano, Juan Sebastian:** An explorer who was one of Magellan's captains. He was the man who brought the Victoria back to Spain in 1522 after sailing it around the world.

**desert:** To leave or abandon without permission. One of Magellan's ships deserted the fleet when they were all trying to get through the Strait of Magellan.

**encounter:** To come across something, to meet. For example, Magellan didn't know what he would encounter in trying to sail around the world.

**expedition:** To go off on a voyage or a march for a definite purpose, such as exploration, or to go to battle.

**Far East:** The eastern parts of Asia.

**fleet:** A group of ships under the command of one person.

**Guam:** The first inhabited island Magellan came to after crossing the western Pacific.

**knight:** A military servant of the king. A person trained in the arts of war and horsemanship.

**Luther, Martin (1483-1546):** A German priest who broke away from the Catholic Church in 1517 to found the first Protestant religion.

**Magellan, Ferdinand (1480-1521):** The explorer who was born in Portugal but led the Spanish expedition to find a western route to the Spice Islands. One ship from this expedition, the Victoria, actually made it around the world.

**Native Americans:** The native people of North and South America.

**navigation:** The science of finding out where a ship is at sea.

*(continued on Blackline Master 3a)*

**FERDINAND MAGELLAN AND  
THE FIRST VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD**  
**Vocabulary List (continued)**

**navigational instruments:** The instruments that sailors use to find out where their ships are at sea; navigational instruments help sailors keep from getting lost.

**New World:** A term first used by the explorer Amerigo Vespucci to describe the continent of South America, which he believed was a new, undiscovered, continent. Later the term "New World" meant North and South America and their islands.

**pacific:** A word that means "peaceful." Magellan gave that name to the ocean he entered after sailing out of the Strait of Magellan, because it seemed so smooth compared to the rough waters he had just passed through.

**Philippines:** A large group of Pacific islands east of Asia that lay between Taiwan and Borneo. Magellan died on the Philippine island of Cebu in 1521.

**porcelain:** A kind of pottery made in China.

**Protestants:** Christian religions that originally formed by breaking away from the Catholic Church.

**Rio de Janeiro:** A city on the coast of Brazil that has a beautiful harbor.

**Roman Catholicism:** The largest, and one of the oldest, Christian faiths which is headed by the pope in Rome. The Spanish missionaries were Roman Catholics.

**scurvy:** A disease that can affect people who go for too long without eating fresh fruit and vegetables. Scurvy is caused by a lack of vitamin C. It causes weakness, loose teeth, and bloody gums.

**silk:** Fine cloth made of silkworm cocoon fibers produced in eastern Asia.

**spices:** Plant products, such as leaves, seeds, and bark that are used to flavor foods. Pepper, cinnamon, and cloves are spices.

**Spice Islands:** Also called the Molucca Islands, which were ruled by Portugal in Magellan's time, and lay southeast of the Asian mainland. Spices were produced there that were sold in Europe for high prices.

**strait:** A narrow waterway connecting two large bodies of water.

**Straight of Magellan:** The waterway Magellan discovered through the islands at the tip of South America, which he used to go from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean.

**traders:** People whose business it is to trade one thing for another as a way of making a living.

**Trinidad:** The name of the ship from Magellan's expedition that tried to get to Panama from the Spice Islands. The Trinidad never made it and half its crew died trying, so the Trinidad returned to the Spice Islands, where those left alive were imprisoned by the Portuguese.

**uninhabited:** A place where no one lives.

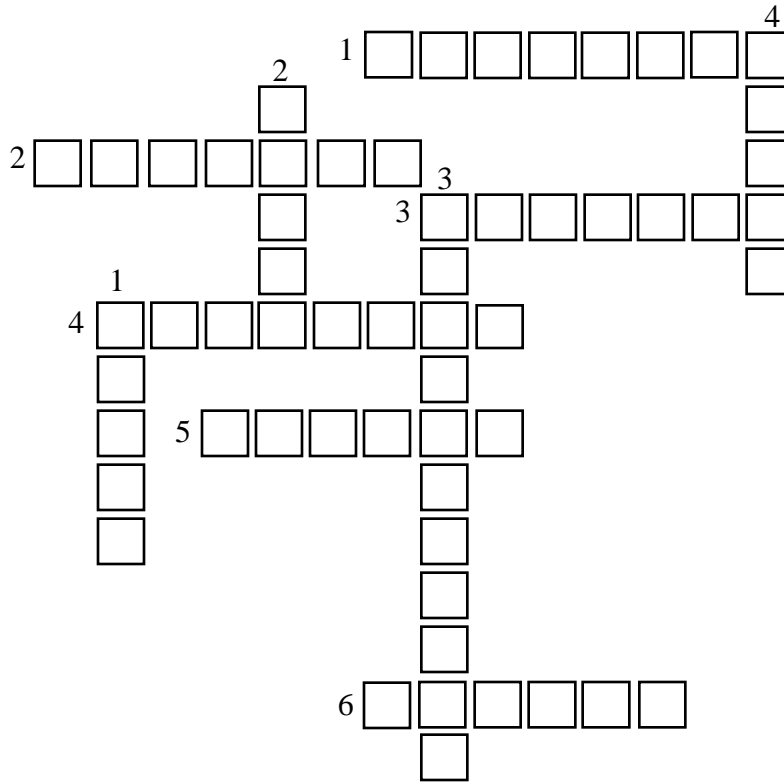
**Victoria:** The only remaining ship out of the five that started Magellan's great expedition that made it all the way around the world.

**voyage:** A long trip, especially at sea.

**winter:** The coldest season of the year. In the southern hemisphere the winter months are the same as the summer months in the northern hemisphere. For example, July may be very cold at the tip of South America and very warm in North America.



**FERDINAND MAGELLAN AND  
THE FIRST VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD  
Crossword Puzzle**



**ACROSS**

1. When Magellan was 12 years old, a man named Christopher \_\_\_\_\_ sailed across the Atlantic Ocean.
2. When Magellan was young, the richest people in Europe lived in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Magellan named the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean, which means “peaceful” ocean.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ was the only one of Magellan's ships to sail around the world.
5. The narrow waterway Magellan found around South America is now called the \_\_\_\_\_ of Magellan.
6. A few months before Magellan left to sail around the world, Cortez and his Spanish soldiers had left to capture the Aztec country of \_\_\_\_\_ .

**DOWN**

1. The explorer \_\_\_\_\_ da Gama discovered a sea route from Europe to India.
2. A group of ships under the command of one person is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Magellan was killed in the islands now known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Magellan hoped to get to the \_\_\_\_\_ Islands by sailing around the tip of South America.

**FERDINAND MAGELLAN AND  
THE FIRST VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD  
Timeline**

- 1480** Magellan is born in northern Portugal.
- 1488** Portuguese explorers led by Bartholomeu Dias reach the southern tip of Africa.
- 1492** Columbus crosses the Atlantic Ocean for the first time.
- 1493-96** Columbus's second voyage. He returns from Spain to the New World with 1500 people (all men) in 17 ships to found a Spanish colony.
- 1497** An explorer from England named John Cabot reaches the coastline of North America.
- 1497-1499** The Portuguese explorer Vasco da Gama reaches India in 1498 by sailing around Africa. He becomes the first person to find a sea route from Europe to the eastern parts of Asia. Because of this, Portugal, not Spain, came to control the rich trade in spices, silks, jewels, and porcelains of Asia.
- 1498-1500** Columbus's third voyage. He lands in what is today called Venezuela.
- 1499-1500** Amerigo Vespucci explores the coast of South America and believes that it is an undiscovered continent, which he names the "New World."
- 1502-1504** Columbus's last voyage. He sails south of Cuba hoping to find a way to the Indian Ocean and Asia. He explores along the coast of Central America. He is in a shipwreck and stays lost for a year.
- 1505** Magellan goes to sea for the first time and sails to India.
- 1506** Magellan sails to the east coast of Africa.
- 1509** Magellan sails to Maylasia. Magellan helps to rescue some of his companions after they are attacked.
- 1511** Magellan sails to the Spice Islands.
- 1513** Magellan sails home to Portugal then goes to fight in Morocco where he is wounded..
- 1514** Magellan takes his plan for sailing west to the Spice Islands to the king of Portugal. The king refuses to help him.
- 1517** Magellan goes to Spain. The German priest Martin Luther starts the first Protestant religion
- 1518** The Spanish king decides to help Magellan by giving him the ships and men for his voyage. Native people in the New World begin to die in large numbers from European diseases.
- 1519** Cortez sails off to conquer Mexico. Magellan leaves Spain, sailing west to the Spice Islands.
- 1520** Magellan is in South America. He finds the Strait of Magellan and enters the Pacific Ocean.
- 1521** Magellan is killed in the Philippines, but two of his ships, the Victoria and the Trinidad, reach the Spice Islands.
- 1522** The Victoria returns to Spain with 18 men aboard and becomes the first ship to sail around the world.

**FERDINAND MAGELLAN AND  
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**Using Math to Learn About Magellan**

**Directions:** Use the information in the following math problems to answer the questions. Show your computations in the spaces provided.

1. Magellan left Spain with 5 ships and 241 men. If each ship held the same number of men, what would that number be?

2. Antonio Pigafetta, the man who kept a record of the first voyage around the world, thought they had traveled 50,000 miles. They were gone three years and part of that time they weren't sailing.

A. If they sailed just 200 days per year, how many miles would they have traveled on an average day?

B. Since there are 24 hours in a day, how many miles per hour would they have been going?

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

**FERDINAND MAGELLAN AND  
THE FIRST VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD  
Map of the First Voyage Around the World**

**Directions:** Trace the route of the first sea voyage around the world. Label the points at which the expedition was in the following years: 1519, 1520, 1521, 1522



**FERDINAND MAGELLAN AND  
THE FIRST VOYAGE AROUND THE WORLD  
Post-Test**

**Fill-In-The-Blanks**

**Directions:** Fill in the blank with the correct word or words to complete the sentence.

1. Magellan, like most other explorers of his time, was searching for a shorter route to the eastern parts of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The first voyage around the world took almost \_\_\_\_\_ years.
3. Magellan became a great explorer not only because he had spent so much time at sea, but also because he had studied \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Explorers from the country of \_\_\_\_\_ reached the southern tip of Africa when Magellan was only eight years old.

**Matching**

**Directions:** Number the following events 1 through 10 in the order they occurred, with 1 happening the earliest and 10 happening the latest.

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| a. Columbus crosses the Atlantic for the first time.                                | _____ |
| b. Magellan is born.  | _____ |
| c. Vasco da Gama reaches India.   | _____ |
| d. The first big epidemics of European diseases begin to kill off Native Americans. | _____ |
| e. Cortez begins his invasion of Mexico.  | _____ |
| f. Magellan asks the king of Portugal for ships and men for a crew.                 | _____ |
| g. Magellan makes his first trip to Asia.   | _____ |
| h. Magellan leaves from Spain then sails west across the Atlantic Ocean.            | _____ |
| i. The first computer is invented.  | _____ |
| j. The end of the first voyage around the world.                                    | _____ |