

Chapter 1 : The life of the Admiral Christopher Columbus (Book,) [calendrierdelascience.com]

The Life of the Admiral Christopher Columbus and millions of other books are available for Amazon Kindle. Learn more Enter your mobile number or email address below and we'll send you a link to download the free Kindle App.

Bring fact-checked results to the top of your browser search. The fourth voyage and final years The winter and spring of 1492 were exceedingly busy. He began also, with all these thoughts and pressures in mind, to compile his Book of Privileges, which defends the titles and financial claims of the Columbus family, and his apocalyptic Book of Prophecies, which includes several biblical passages. He seems to have been certain that his mission was divinely guided. Thus, the loftiness of his spiritual aspirations increased as the threats to his personal ones mounted. His four ships contrasted sharply with the 30 granted to the governor Ovando. His illnesses were worsening, and the hostility to his rule in Hispaniola was unabated. Thus, Ferdinand and Isabella forbade him to return there. Columbus expected to meet the Portuguese navigator Vasco da Gama in the East, and the sovereigns instructed him on the appropriate courteous behaviour for such a meeting—another sign, perhaps, that they did not wholly trust him. He departed from Gran Canaria on the night of May 25, made landfall at Martinique on June 15 after the fastest crossing to date, and was, by June 29, demanding entrance to Santo Domingo on Hispaniola. Only on being refused entry by Ovando did he sail away to the west and south. His feat of Caribbean transnavigation, which took him to Bonacca Island off Cape Honduras on July 30, deserves to be reckoned on a par, as to difficulty, with that of crossing the Atlantic, and the admiral was justly proud of it. The fleet continued southward along Costa Rica. However, Indian resistance and the poor condition of his ships of which only two remained, fearfully holed by shipworm caused him to turn back to Hispaniola. On this voyage disaster again struck. The ships could not make the distance and had to be beached on the coast of Jamaica. By June Columbus and his crews were castaways. In the meantime, the admiral displayed his acumen once again by correctly predicting an eclipse of the Moon from his astronomical tables, thus frightening the local peoples into providing food; but rescuers did not arrive until June, and Columbus and his men did not reach Hispaniola until August 13 of that year. Columbus always maintained that he had found the true Indies and Cathay in the face of mounting evidence that he had not. Columbus had been remote from his companions and intending colonists, and he had been a poor judge of the ambitions, and perhaps the failings, of those who sailed with him. This combination proved damaging to almost all of his hopes. Nonetheless, it would be wrong to suppose that Columbus spent his final two years wholly in illness, poverty, and oblivion. His son Diego was well established at court, and the admiral himself lived in Sevilla in some style. He felt himself ill-used and shortchanged nonetheless, and these years were marred, for both him and King Ferdinand, by his constant pressing for redress. Columbus followed the court from Segovia to Salamanca and Valladolid, attempting to gain an audience. He knew that his life was nearing its end, and in August he began to amend his will. He died on May 20, 1498. First he was laid in the Franciscan friary in Valladolid, then taken to the family mausoleum established at the Carthusian monastery of Las Cuevas in Sevilla. After Spain ceded Hispaniola to France, the remains were moved to Havana, Cuba, in 1795 and returned to Sevilla in 1878. In 1986, however, workers at the cathedral in Santo Domingo claimed to have found another set of bones that were marked as those of Columbus. The techniques of skeletal paleopathology and paleodemography were applied with some success to determine the fates of the native populations. Written sources The majority of the surviving primary sources about Columbus are not private diaries or missives; instead, they were intended to be read by other people. There is, then, an element of manipulation about them—a fact that must be borne fully in mind for their proper understanding. Foremost among these sources are the journals written by Columbus himself for his sovereigns—one for the first voyage, now lost though partly reconstructed; one for the second, almost wholly gone; and one for the third, which, like the first, is accessible through reconstructions made by using later quotations. Each of the journals may be supplemented by letters and reports to and from the sovereigns and their trusted officials and friends, provisioning decrees from the sovereigns, and, in the case of the second voyage, letters and reports of letters from fellow voyagers especially Michele da Cuneo, Diego Alvarez Chanca, and Guillermo Coma. A more recent discovery is a

copybook that purportedly contains five narrative letters and two personal ones from Columbus, all previously unknown, as well as additional copies of two known letters—all claimed as authentic. The whole shows that the admiral was adept in Latin, Castilian, and Italian, if not expert in all three. He annotated primarily in Latin and Spanish, very rarely in Italian. A striking manifestation of his sensibilities is the *Book of Prophecies*, a collection of pronouncements largely taken from the Bible and seeming to bear directly on his role in the western voyages; the book was probably compiled by Columbus and his friend the Carthusian friar Gaspar Gorricio between September and March, with additions until circa 1492. Educated Europeans had known that the Earth was spherical in shape since at least the early 7th century, when the popular *Etymologies* of St. Isidore of Sevilla were produced in Spain. First, his estimate of the sea distance to be crossed to Cathay was wildly inaccurate. He seems to have argued that this archipelago might be near the Azores. Columbus also read the seer Salathiel-Ezra in the books of Esdras, from the Apocrypha especially 2 Esdras 6: The mistake was further compounded by his idiosyncratic view of the length of a degree of geographic latitude. Given that a nautical mile measures 6,046 feet, 1,832 metres, this degree amounts to approximately 37 miles. Columbus, however, used the Italian mile of 4,373 feet, 1,332 metres. Measuring the Earth, Classical and Arabic. The first journal suggests that Columbus may have been aware of his inaccuracy, for he consistently concealed from his sailors the great number of miles they had covered, lest they become fearful for the journey back. Such manipulations may be interpreted as evidence of bravery and the need to inspire confidence rather than of simple dishonesty or error. The Columbus quincentenary of 1992 rekindled the intensity of this early questioning and redirected its aims, often with insightful results. The pendulum may, however, have swung too far. Columbus has been blamed for events far beyond his own reach or knowledge, and too little attention has been paid to the historical circumstances that conditioned him. His obsessions with lineage and imperialism, his zealous religious beliefs, his enslaving of indigenous peoples, and his execution of colonial subjects come from a world remote from that of modern democratic ideas, but it was the world to which he belonged. The forces of European expansion, with their slaving and search for gold, had been unleashed before him and were quite beyond his control; he simply decided to be in their vanguard.

Chapter 2 : S T R A V A G A N Z A: THE LIFE OF THE ADMIRAL CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS BY HIS S

The Life of the Admiral Christopher Columbus which the Venetian gondolas carry; this gave complete protection against the rain and waves. Under this awning were the children.

But Fernando preferred a more settled life and returned to Spain a few months later. Library[edit] Allegory of the Transience of Life ca. In the collection of the British Museum. This print by the anonymous fifteenth century engraver Master I. Fernando travelled extensively around Europe to gather books, eventually amassing a personal library of over 15, volumes. The impressively large library was unique in several ways. First, Fernando personally noted each and every book that he or his associates acquired by listing the date of purchase, the location and how much was paid. Fernando had his associates prepare summaries of each book in his collection, and devised a hieroglyphic blueprint of his library. As a result, the library acquired a sizeable number currently 1, titles of incunabula , or books printed between the years Third, he employed full-time librarians who, as the scholar Klaus Wagner noted, were required to live on the premise to ensure that their top priority would be the library itself. What remains of these volumes contains much valuable information on Columbus, his interests, and his explorations. Provisions were made in his will to ensure that the library would be maintained after his death, specifically that the collection would not be sold and that more books would be purchased. During this time of disputed ownership, the size of the library was reduced to about 7, titles. This gradually was reduced to fewer than books, around a quarter of the initial library. Today it is accessible for consultation by scholars, students and bibliophiles alike. This manuscript catalogue was published by Mark P. McDonald in see References. We do not know the whereabouts of the print collection, which was probably sold at an early time. Cristoforo Colombo, suo padre: According to Note 1, on page , these two "were corsairs not related to each other or to Christopher Columbus, one being Guillame de Casenove, nicknamed Colombo, Admiral of France in the reign of Louis XI". But he changed it in order to make it conform to the language of the country in which he came to reside and raise a new estate. The publication of *Historie* has been used by historians as providing indirect evidence about the Genoese origin of the Discoverer. Luis was always strapped for money and sold the manuscript to Baliano de Fornari, "a wealthy and public-spirited Genoese physician". On page xv, Keen wrote: In the depth of winter the aged Fornari set out for Venice, the publishing center of Italy, to supervise the translation and publication of the book. On page xxiv, the 25 April dedication by Giuseppe Moleto states:

Chapter 3 : The Life of the Admiral Christopher Columbus: by his son Ferdinand by Benjamin Keen

The Life of the Admiral Christopher Columbus has 5 ratings and 1 review. Mandy said: This book was actually written by his son. Very old, highly accurate.

Read more about Leif Eriksson. Trade was soon established between Europe and the Americas. Plants native to the Americas such as potatoes, tomatoes, and tobacco were imported to Europe. This trade route also paved the way for the slave trade between Europe, Africa, and the Americas. Explorers and settlers brought with them diseases that had a devastating effect on Native American populations. Many native peoples perished or were driven from their homes by colonizers. Read more about the Columbian exchange and food crops that were transported from the Americas to Europe. Numerous books about Columbus appeared in the s, and the insights of archaeologists and anthropologists began to complement those of sailors and historians. This effort gave rise to considerable debate. There was also a major shift in approach and interpretation; the older pro-European understanding gave way to one shaped from the perspective of the inhabitants of the Americas themselves. The more recent perspective, however, has concentrated on the destructive side of the European conquest, emphasizing, for example, the disastrous impact of the slave trade and the ravages of imported disease on the indigenous peoples of the Caribbean region and the American continents. The sense of triumph has diminished accordingly, and the view of Columbus as hero has now been replaced, for many, by one of a man deeply flawed. Political activists of all kinds have intervened in the debate, further hindering the reconciliation of these disparate views. Columbus was the eldest son of Domenico Colombo, a Genoese wool worker and merchant, and Susanna Fontanarossa, his wife. His career as a seaman began effectively in the Portuguese merchant marine. After surviving a shipwreck off Cape Saint Vincent at the southwestern point of Portugal in , he based himself in Lisbon , together with his brother Bartholomew. Both were employed as chart makers, but Columbus was principally a seagoing entrepreneur. In he sailed to Iceland and Ireland with the merchant marine, and in he was buying sugar in Madeira as an agent for the Genoese firm of Centurioni. In he met and married Felipa Perestrello e Moniz, a member of an impoverished noble Portuguese family. Their son, Diego , was born in Some conspiracy theorists have alleged that Columbus made a secret pact with the monarch, but there is no evidence of this. After at least two rejections, he at last obtained royal support in January A direct assault eastward could prove difficult, because the Ottoman Empire and other Islamic states in the region had been gaining strength at a pace that was threatening the Christian monarchies themselves. The Islamic powers had effectively closed the land routes to the East and made the sea route south from the Red Sea extremely hard to access. Library of Congress, Washington, D. LC-DIG-pga In the letter that prefaces his journal of the first voyage, the admiral vividly evokes his own hopes and binds them all together with the conquest of the infidel, the victory of Christianity, and the westward route to discovery and Christian alliance: Columbus, ChristopherChristopher Columbus second from right planning his expedition to the New World. Thus a great number of interests were involved in this adventure, which was, in essence, the attempt to find a route to the rich land of Cathay China , to India , and to the fabled gold and spice islands of the East by sailing westward over what was presumed to be open sea. Columbus himself clearly hoped to rise from his humble beginnings in this way, to accumulate riches for his family, and to join the ranks of the nobility of Spain. In a similar manner, but at a more exalted level, the Catholic Monarchs hoped that such an enterprise would gain them greater status among the monarchies of Europe, especially against their main rival, Portugal. Then, in alliance with the papacy in this case, with the Borgia pope Alexander VI [â€™] , they might hope to take the lead in the Christian war against the infidel. At a more elevated level still, Franciscan brethren were preparing for the eventual end of the world, as they believed was prophesied in the Revelation to John. According to that eschatological vision, Christendom would recapture Jerusalem and install a Christian emperor in the Holy Land as a precondition for the coming and defeat of Antichrist , the Christian conversion of the whole human race , and the Last Judgment. The emperor of Cathayâ€™whom Europeans referred to as the Great Khan of the Golden Horde â€™was himself held to be interested in Christianity, and Columbus carefully carried a letter of friendship addressed to him by the Spanish monarchs. It would never do to allow the Portuguese to find the

sea route first. Page 1 of 3.

Chapter 4 : Christopher Columbus - Wikipedia

In "The Four Voyages of Christopher Columbus", edited and translated by J. M. Cohen, Penguin Books USA,, excerpts chapters 27 to Digitized, adapted and illustrated to be posted by Leopoldo Costa.

His mother was Susanna Fontanarossa. Bartolomeo worked in a cartography workshop in Lisbon for at least part of his adulthood. In one of his writings, he says he went to sea at the age of 14. In 1470, the Columbus family moved to Savona, where Domenico took over a tavern. Some modern historians have argued that he was not from Genoa but, instead, from the Aragon region of Spain [12] or from Portugal. Later, he allegedly made a trip to Chios, an Aegean island then ruled by Genoa. He docked in Bristol, England [17] and Galway, Ireland. In 1477, he was possibly in Iceland. Columbus based himself in Lisbon from 1477 to 1480. Between 1477 and 1480, Columbus traded along the coasts of West Africa, reaching the Portuguese trading post of Elmina at the Guinea coast in present-day Ghana. He returned to Portugal to settle her estate and take his son Diego with him. Columbus recognized the boy as his offspring. Columbus entrusted his older, legitimate son Diego to take care of Beatriz and pay the pension set aside for her following his death, but Diego was negligent in his duties. According to historian Edmund Morgan, Columbus was not a scholarly man. Yet he studied these books, made hundreds of marginal notations in them and came out with ideas about the world that were characteristically simple and strong and sometimes wrong. For example, part of the argument that he submitted to the Spanish Catholic Monarchs when he sought their support for his proposed expedition to reach the Indies by sailing west was based on his reading of the Second Book of Esdras Ezra: Towards the end of his life, he produced a Book of Prophecies in which his career as an explorer is interpreted in the light of Christian eschatology and of apocalypticism. With the fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, the land route to Asia became much more difficult and dangerous. Portuguese navigators tried to find a sea way to Asia. Afonso rejected his proposal. Christian writers whose works clearly reflect the conviction that the Earth is spherical include Saint Bede the Venerable in his Reckoning of Time, written around AD 700 Alexandria and Syene modern-day Aswan. He also believed that Japan which he called "Cipangu", following Marco Polo was much larger, farther to the east from China "Cathay", and closer to the equator than it is, and that there were inhabited islands even farther to the east than Japan, including the mythical Antillia, which he thought might lie not much farther to the west than the Azores. In this, he was influenced by the ideas of Florentine astronomer, Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli, who corresponded with Columbus in 1481 and who also defended the feasibility of a westward route to Asia. The true figure is now known to be vastly larger: Most European navigators reasonably concluded that a westward voyage from Europe to Asia was unfeasible. The Catholic Monarchs, however, having completed an expensive war in the Iberian Peninsula, were eager to obtain a competitive edge over other European countries in the quest for trade with the Indies. The precise first land sighting and landing point was San Salvador Island. Instead, Columbus returned home by following the curving trade winds northeastward to the middle latitudes of the North Atlantic, where he was able to catch the "westerlies" that blow eastward to the coast of Western Europe. There, in turn, the winds curve southward towards the Iberian Peninsula. The corresponding technique for efficient travel in the Atlantic appears to have been exploited first by the Portuguese, who referred to it as the Volta do mar "turn of the sea". By sailing directly due west from the Canary Islands during hurricane season, skirting the so-called horse latitudes of the mid-Atlantic, Columbus risked either being becalmed or running into a tropical cyclone, both of which, by chance, he avoided. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. October Learn how and when to remove this template message Columbus offers his services to the King of Portugal; Chodowiecki, 17th c. Columbus also requested he be made "Great Admiral of the Ocean", appointed governor of any and all lands he discovered, and given one-tenth of all revenue from those lands. That meeting also proved unsuccessful, in part because not long afterwards Bartolomeu Dias returned to Portugal with news of his successful rounding of the southern tip of Africa near the Cape of Good Hope. Columbus before the Queen, as imagined [37] by Emanuel Gottlieb Leutze, Columbus traveled from Portugal to both Genoa and Venice, but he received encouragement from neither. He had also dispatched his

brother Bartholomew to the court of Henry VII of England to inquire whether the English crown might sponsor his expedition, but also without success. Columbus had sought an audience from the monarchs Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella I of Castile, who had united several kingdoms in the Iberian Peninsula by marrying and were ruling together. On 1 May, permission having been granted, Columbus presented his plans to Queen Isabella, who, in turn, referred it to a committee. After the passing of much time, the savants of Spain, like their counterparts in Portugal, replied that Columbus had grossly underestimated the distance to Asia. They pronounced the idea impractical and advised their Royal Highnesses to pass on the proposed venture. However, to keep Columbus from taking his ideas elsewhere, and perhaps to keep their options open, the Catholic Monarchs gave him an annual allowance of 12, maravedis and, in , furnished him with a letter ordering all cities and towns under their domain to provide him food and lodging at no cost. After continually lobbying at the Spanish court and two years of negotiations, he finally had success in January Isabella turned him down on the advice of her confessor. Columbus was leaving town by mule in despair when Ferdinand intervened. Isabella then sent a royal guard to fetch him, and Ferdinand later claimed credit for being "the principal cause why those islands were discovered". He had the right to nominate three persons, from whom the sovereigns would choose one, for any office in the new lands. He would be entitled to 10 percent of all the revenues from the new lands in perpetuity. Additionally, he would also have the option of buying one-eighth interest in any commercial venture with the new lands and receive one-eighth of the profits. He and his sons, Diego and Fernando, then conducted a lengthy series of court cases against the Castilian crown, known as the pleitos colombinos, alleging that the Crown had illegally reneged on its contractual obligations to Columbus and his heirs. Diego resumed litigation in , which lasted until , and further disputes continued until Voyages of Christopher Columbus The voyages of Christopher Columbus Between and , Columbus completed four round-trip voyages between Spain and the Americas, each voyage being sponsored by the Crown of Castile. On his first voyage, he independently discovered the Americas and magnetic declination. The largest was a carrack Spanish: The other two were smaller caravels. The name of one is lost: Exactly which island in the Bahamas this corresponds to is unresolved. He called the inhabitants of the lands that he visited indios Spanish for "Indians". I believe that people from the mainland come here to take them as slaves. They ought to make good and skilled servants, for they repeat very quickly whatever we say to them. I think they can very easily be made Christians, for they seem to have no religion. If it pleases our Lord, I will take six of them to Your Highnesses when I depart, in order that they may learn our language. Columbus, for his part, continued to the northern coast of Hispaniola, where he landed on 5 December. The wreck was used as a target for cannon fire to impress the native peoples. Columbus left 39 men, including Luis de Torres, the converso interpreter, who spoke Hebrew and Arabic, [citation needed] and founded the settlement of La Navidad at the site of present-day Bord de Mer de Limonade, Haiti.

Chapter 5 : Christopher Columbus | Biography, Voyages, & Facts | calendrierdelascience.com

Columbus is intensely religious, loyal, at times a bore, a peerless admiral and navigator, a so-so and at times poor administrator, courageous, brilliant and at times extremely hardheaded. He made mistakes, took slaves, died under appreciated, yet still completed four of the most important voyages in the history of mankind.

Chapter 6 : Admiral of the Ocean Sea: A Life of Christopher Columbus - Samuel Eliot Morison - Google Bo

The Life of the Admiral Christopher Columbus. Fernando Colón. Rutgers University Press, - America - pages.

Chapter 7 : The History of the Life and Deeds of the Admiral Don Christopher Columbus

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Chapter 8 : The Life of the Admiral Christopher Columbus by His Son Ferdinand by Ferdinand Columbus

The Life of the Admiral Christopher Columbus by his Son Ferdinand. Translated and annotated by Benjamin Keen. Translated and annotated by Benjamin Keen. Folio Society, London.

Chapter 9 : Ferdinand Columbus - Wikipedia

Spanish explorer Christopher Columbus is remembered for his discovery of the 'New World,' and how his legacy of European colonization is a controversial one. Learn more at calendrierdelascience.com