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

**Ferdinand Magellan**

**Instructions:** **PART ONE:** pick ANY TEN words below and find them in the word search. **PART TWO:** take the ten terms you chose and explain in your own words how those terms are significant in understanding the historical impact of Ferdinand Magellan. Use the reading guide to help you.



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  | |  |  | | --- | --- | | Atlantic Concepción Elcano Exploration Indonesia Lapu-Lapu Magellan Pacific | Philippines Portugal San Antonio Santiago Scurvy Spice Islands Strait | |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **PART TWO:** take the ten terms you chose and explain in your own words how those terms are significant in understanding the historical impact of Ferdinand Magellan.   |  | | --- | | 1. | | 2. | | 3. | | 4. | | 5. | | 6. | | 7. | | 8. | | 9. | | 10. | |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**Ferdinand Magellan Reading Guide**

Ferdinand Magellan was a Portuguese explorer who lived during the early 1500s, a time known as the Age of Exploration. Even though he was born in Portugal, he sailed for Spain because the Portuguese king didn’t support his plan to reach Asia by sailing west. In 1519, Magellan led a fleet of five ships—*Trinidad* (his flagship), *San Antonio*, *Concepción*, *Victoria*, and *Santiago*. His goal was to find a western sea route to the Spice Islands, which are now part of Indonesia. This meant he would have to circumnavigate the entire planet, starting at one point, going around the whole Earth, and ending back at the same point. These islands were important because they had valuable spices like cloves and nutmeg, which were worth a lot of money in Europe.

Magellan and his crew faced many hardships during their journey. After crossing the Atlantic Ocean, they sailed along the coast of South America searching for a passage to the Pacific Ocean. They finally found it—what we now call the Strait of Magellan, at the southern tip of the continent of South America. It was a dangerous and narrow path, and during this part of the trip, the ship *Santiago* was lost in a storm, and *San Antonio* turned back to Spain without permission. Despite this, Magellan and the remaining ships made it through and became the first Europeans to reach the Pacific Ocean from the Atlantic. It took them over three months to cross the vast Pacific, during which many sailors died from hunger and scurvy, a disease caused by lack of vitamin C.

In 1521, the fleet reached the Philippines, where Magellan tried to convert the local people to Christianity. At first, he was successful, but he became involved in a local conflict on the island of Mactan. Magellan was killed in battle by a local chief named Lapu-Lapu, who resisted Spanish control. After Magellan’s death, leadership of the expedition passed to Juan Sebastián Elcano. The remaining crew decided not to continue on to the Spice Islands with all the ships, but instead took one ship, the *Victoria*, to complete the journey. They loaded it with spices and sailed back to Spain by going around Africa, avoiding Portuguese-controlled waters as much as possible.

In 1522, nearly three years after they had left, the *Victoria* arrived back in Spain with only 18 survivors out of the original 270 crew members. Although Magellan did not live to see the end of the journey, his expedition was the first to circumnavigate, or sail all the way around, the Earth. It gave Europeans a better understanding of the size of the Earth and inspired more exploration. Magellan's voyage changed world history by helping to connect different parts of the globe through trade, travel, and new ideas.