

COLOMBUS' JOURNEYS

TASK

- MAKE GROUPS OF 2-3 PEOPLE
- STUDENTS HAVE TO READ QUIETLY THE DIFFERENT SENTENCES BOTH IN A LARGE PAPER AND IN THE BOXES.
- ASK THE TEACHER FOR THE MEANING OF THOSE WORDS UNKNOWN FOR THEM
- THEY HAVE TO REBUILT COLOMBUS' BIOGRAPHY WITH ALL SENTENCES
- THE SENTENCES IN THE LARGE PAPER ARE NOT IN THE CORRECT WAY. THEY HAVE TO PUT EACH ONE INTO THE CORRECT BOXES IN ORDER TO MAKE COMPREHENSIBLE THE BIOGRAPHY.
- SHARE THE RESULTS OF THE EXERCISE WITH OTHER GROUPS

ONE ORGANIZED COPY FOR THE TEACHERS

ONE IN A WRONG WAY FOR THE STUDENTS

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He was born in Genoa. His father was a middle-class wool weaver and one of his brothers studied cartography in Lisbon.

He took part in an armed convoy sent by Genoa to carry valuable cargos to northern Europe. He arrived in Bristol and Galway but when they decided to bring back home they suffered a shipwreck near Portugal

He stopped to work as a merchant and sailor. During few years he worked reading and studying books about spherical shape of the Earth by Eratostenes, the measures of the circumference of the Earth by Marinus of Tyre or the ship-diary of many sailors who sailed through the Atlantic Sea. He believed it would be possible to sail West to China.

Colombus could present his ideas to Queen Isabella I of Castile and King Ferdinand II of Aragon. They sent him to a committee of experts from the University of Salamanca. The committee answered that Columbus had calculated the distance to Asia too short. The truth was that the Royal Highnesses were really worried about the War against the Muslims in Granada.

Ferdinand and Isabella conquered Granada and then they received Columbus in Cordoba. Thanks to the confessor of the Queen and other noblemen, the kings decided to pay for the trip. He got the money getting a loan from Jewish moneylenders.

Columbus and the kings signed a contract in order to start the project. It was called "Capitulaciones de Santa Fe". The contract said that he would become Admiral of the Ocean Sea and Governor of all the new lands. On the other hand the Spanish Monarchy would own all the lands and their treasures.

Land was first seen on 12 October after a terrible journey by a sailor named Rodrigo de Triana aboard Pinta. Columbus took possession for the Kings of Spain and called the island (in what is now The Bahamas) San Salvador of Guanahani.

Columbus and his men explored the coast of Cuba and Hispaniola. They had a problem when the Santa María sank in a shipwreck. He decided to leave 39 men and founded the settlement of La Navidad in a close island called Haiti. Then, Columbus returned to Spain with two ships.

Columbus left Cadiz to find new territories with 17 ships carrying supplies and 1.200 men to colonize the region. On November, he reached an island that he named Dominica. He discovered the smaller or Lesser Antilles that were called with Christian names (Trinidad, Montserrat, Santa Cruz,...) and continued to Greater Antilles to colonize San Juan (Puerto Rico) and reinforced the Navidad settlement.

Colonized Cuba and landed on the Antilles, Columbus explored the mainland of South America, including the Orinoco River.

A number of returning settlers and sailor joined against Columbus at the Spanish Court of Justice. They accused him for a tyrannical government. He was found guilty of robbery and bad government. He spent six weeks in a jail until the king decided to let him off here to make a new trip.

At about the age of 55, Columbus died of a heart attack in Valladolid. At his death, he was still convinced that his journeys had been along the east coast of Asia.

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<p>1451 He was born in Genoa. His father was a middle-class wool weaver and one of his brothers studied cartography in Lisbon.</p>	<p>1473 Colombus began to work as a business agent for the important Spinola family in Genoa</p>	<p>1476 He took part in an armed convoy sent by Genoa to carry valuable cargos to northern Europe. He arrived in Bristol and Galway but when they decided to bring back home they suffered a shipwreck near Portugal.</p>	<p>1479 He married Filipa Moniz Pellesterio, daughter of a rich nobleman and merchant from Portugal who was the Governor of Azores Islands</p>	<p>1482 He stopped to work as a merchant and sailor. During few years he worked reading and studying books about spherical shape of the Earth by Eratostenes, the measures of the circumference of the Earth by Marinus of Tyre or the ship-diary of many sailors who sailed through the Atlantic Sea. He believed it would be possible to sail West to China.</p>	<p>1485 Filipa died and Columbus showed his ideas and projects to John II, king of Portugal. He rejected the trip.</p>
<p>1486 Colombus could present his ideas to Queen Isabella I of Castile and King Ferdinand II of Aragon. They sent him to a committee of experts from the University of Salamanca. The committee answered that Columbus had calculated the distance to Asia too short. The truth was that the Royal Highnesses were really worried about the War against the Muslims in Granada.</p>	<p>1487 Colombus and his brother tried to propose the trip to Henry VII of England but he wasn't very interested in it.</p>	<p>1492 Ferdinand and Isabella conquered Granada and then they received Columbus in Cordoba. Thanks to the confessor of the Queen and other noblemen, the kings decided to pay for the trip. He got the money getting a loan from Jewish moneylenders.</p>	<p>1492 Columbus and the kings signed a contract in order to start the project. It was called "Capitulaciones de Santa Fe". The contract said that he would become Admiral of the Ocean Sea and Governor of all the new lands. On the other hand the Spanish Monarchy would own all the lands and their treasures.</p>	<p>1492 On the evening of 3 August, Columbus departed from Palos de la Frontera with three ships; a larger carrack called Santa María and two smaller ones called Pinta and Niña.</p>	<p>1492 Land was first seen on 12 October after a terrible journey by a sailor named Rodrigo de Triana aboard Pinta. Columbus took possession for the Kings of Spain and called the island (in what is now The Bahamas) San Salvador of Guanahani.</p>

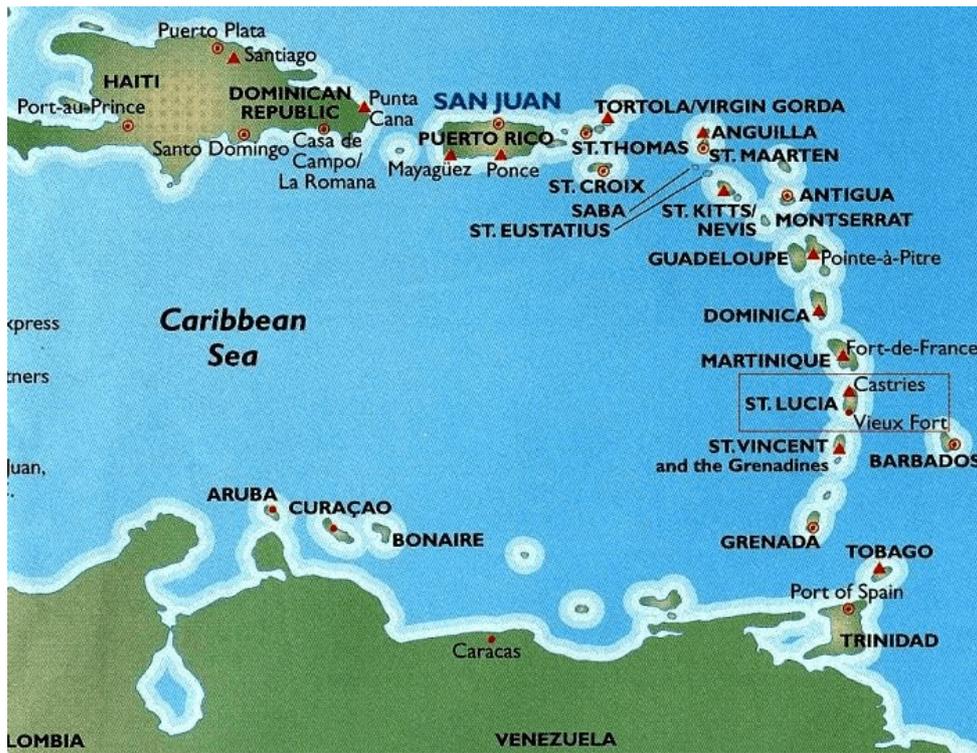
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<p>1492 Columbus and his men explored the coast of Cuba and Hispaniola. They had a problem when the Santa María sank in a shipwreck. He decided to leave 39 men and founded the settlement of La Navidad in a close island called Haiti. Then, Columbus returned to Spain with two ships.</p>	<p>1493 Following the Gulf Stream, Columbus reached first, Portugal and then Spain. His discovery rapidly spread all over Europe.</p>	<p>1493 Columbus left Cadiz to find new territories with 17 ships carrying supplies and 1.200 men to colonize the region. On November, he reached an island that he named Dominica. He discovered the smaller or Lesser Antilles that were called with Christian names (Trinidad, Montserrat, Santa Cruz,...) and continued to Greater Antilles to colonize San Juan (Puerto Rico) and reinforced the Navidad settlement.</p>	<p>1494 Columbus arrived in Cuba and decided to create there the most important Spanish settlement in those regions. Then, he returned to Spain.</p>	<p>1498 Columbus left Sanlucar with six ships for his third trip to the New World.</p>	<p>1498 Colonized Cuba and landed on the Antilles, Columbus explored the mainland of South America, including the Orinoco River.</p>
<p>1498 Back to Hispaniola, Columbus found that many of the Spanish settlers were unhappy with his government.</p>	<p>1499 The Queen appointed Francisco de Bobadilla to remove Columbus from the governor's seat. Bobadilla arrested Columbus and sent him to prison</p>	<p>1500 A number of returning settlers and sailor joined against Columbus at the Spanish Court of Justice. They accused him for a tyrannical government. He was found guilty of robbery and bad government. He spent six weeks in a jail until the king decided to let him off here to make a new trip.</p>	<p>1502 Columbus made a fourth voyage in search of the Strait of Malacca and the Indian Ocean. He left Cadiz and sailed to central America, arriving to the coast of Honduras and Panama.</p>	<p>1503 Returning from mainland, his ship sank (shipwreck) and stayed on Jamaica waiting for some help from Cuba. One year later he was saved by Ovando and went back to Spain.</p>	<p>1506 At about the age of 55, Columbus died of a heart attack in Valladolid. At his death, he was still convinced that his journeys had been along the east coast of Asia.</p>

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LESSER AND GREATER ANTILLES



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BLINGUAL SECTION