



TEACHERS TEXTS

1st SCENE

THE BATTLE OF ALJUBARROTA

14th August 1385 – Campo de São Jorge (Saint George's Field)

7 000 Portuguese against 30 000 Castilians

The battle of Aljubarrota, won by the Portuguese with the help of English archers, ends a period of political and economic instability, opening the way for a new dynasty, for a Treaty, still valid today, and for a marriage. It marks the beginning of a New Era.

THE ROYAL WEDDING

Across Europe, the fourteenth century is a period of famines, wars, plagues, revolutions. In Portugal is no different and, from 1383 an unstable political situation leads to several battles between Portugal and Castile. The last one, on 14th August 1385, Aljubarrota, is won by the Portuguese with the help of English archers. One year after a treaty is signed between Portugal and England, being the oldest treaty of friendship between two nations in the world - the Treaty of Windsor. To honor this treaty is celebrated the wedding of the new king of Portugal, **D. João I (John I)** to the English Princess **Filipa de Lencastre (Philippa of Lancaster)**, granddaughter of the king of England, daughter of the almighty Duke of Lancaster, John of Gaunt. This marriage is celebrated by the Bishop of Oporto, at the city's Cathedral, on 2nd February 1387. A political marriage that marks the beginning of a new and prosperous era.

FILIPA DE LENCASTRE (PHILIPPA OF LANCASTER)

Born in Lincolnshire (England) in 1360 and died in Lisbon (Portugal) in 1415. Daughter of John of Gaunt and Blanche of Lancaster. Queen of Portugal by marriage with John I. From this marriage were born eight descendants, the first two children died, the other six become the "illustrious Generation".

KING JOÃO I (JOHN I)

Born in Lisbon (Portugal) in 1357 and died in Lisbon (Portugal) in 1433. Was the 10th king of Portugal, first of the Avis dynasty, surnamed "The Good Memory". Illegitimate son of King Pedro I, proclaimed king following the crisis of 1383–85. He signs the Portuguese-English Alliance by marrying with Philippa of Lancaster. In 1415 he conquers Ceuta, initiating the Portuguese Expansion.

2nd SCENE

THE BEGINNING OF THE PORTUGUESE DISCOVERIES

The sons of D. João I (John I) and Philippa of Lancaster, known as the Illustrious Generation, occupy a prominent place in the history of Portugal. The most known is **Prince Henry**, also called "The Navigator". He is born in Oporto, in 1394 and dies 66 years later in Sagres. Duke of Viseu, Governor of the Order of Christ, among other titles, Prince Henry is also Lord of Lagos, city where he was several times and from where he prepares expeditions to the, then unknown, Atlantic Ocean. From the bay of Lagos, depart boats and caravels sailing the seas, discovering new lands, new routes, new products, developing the trade and new navigation techniques, starting a true globalization. Prince Henry is the man who is at the origin of a time that will change the History of Mankind.

PRINCE HENRY

Born in Oporto (Portugal) in 1394 and died in Sagres (Portugal) in 1460. Son of João I (John I) and Filipa de Lencastre (Philippa of Lancaster), 1st Duke of Viseu, surnamed "The Navigator". He took part in the conquest of Ceuta in 1415. Since 1420 becomes Governor of the Order of Christ. It is the most important figure of the beginning of the Age of the Discoveries. His navigators discovered the Atlantic islands and the African coast until Sierra Leone.

THE REASONS THAT LED TO THE PORTUGUESE DISCOVERIES

Once signed the peace treaties with Castile, in the reign of King João I (John I), Portugal faces new challenges. There is a desire to increase the territory, but the rest of the Iberian Peninsula, with the exception of Granada, is occupied by Christian kingdoms with which Portugal has good relations. Our geographical situation impels us to the sea. We are the first Europeans to start the discovery of new lands, because we have a stable political situation. But also because we have a bourgeoisie which aims to trade with new markets, that wants to compete with the Italian Republics. We have nobility who wants war, young knights who want to win titles and lands in battle, not only in tournaments. We have a church that longs for the crusade, bringing Christ to the unfaithful. And we have enough nautical knowledge for such enterprise.

SAGRES - THE END OF THE WORLD

Greeks, Romans and Arabs believed that in the cliffs of Sagres was the end of the known world. When Prince Henry decides to build an area to support navigation at the edge of Cape of Sagres, this includes a main house, smaller houses, a church, a cemetery (it is a Christian duty to bury the corps washed ashore), a protection wall and a port to help the navigation. In fact, two ports, one on each side of cape of Sagres, being used the one which offers better conditions. Due to the geographical situation, Sagres becomes the ideal place to better understand, winds, tides, currents and stars and these elements are used in the planning of new expeditions. Was there a school? Hardly, at least in the way we define it today. Probably a meeting place for people interested in the expeditions of the 15th century. Its location helps to create the myth of the end of the ancient world, the beginning of the modern world. Iconic place in the history becomes closer to eternity for being the site of the death of one of the greatest of our country, Prince Henry, entitled: *The Navigator*.

3rd SCENE

THE BLACK SLAVES

Throughout the history of mankind, whether for political, economic or religious issues, the strongest dominated the weak. Slaves were common, also in Europe of the 15th century. Since 1444, on a regular basis, the Portuguese brought from the coast of Black Africa, men, women and children who were used as slaves. Lagos was the first European port where the first group of slaves arrived. Initially, seen as an "exotic product" and only accessible to the richest ones, quickly become desired. Unlike other slaves of the time, black people were used in the toughest works, were easily Christianized and the color of their skin, different from most of the population, made it easy to identify and find them in case of escape. This trade quickly spreads trough other European countries and also trough the new discovered zones. Portugal, the first country in modern Europe to regularly bring black slaves, becomes in the 18th century, during the reign of king José (Joseph), the first country to take action against slavery.

THE PIRACY

Pirates and Buccaneers are a danger, mostly, along the coast of the Mediterranean. The navigators of the 15th century are accustomed to this unexpected company, the boats that crossed the most common routes, loaded of various products, are a target for these men. Pirates steal everything they can, for their own benefit, becoming some of them legends, known for their accomplishments and for their behaviors. In addition to the Pirates, the seas are also plagued by buccaneers, which hijack boats loaded with products, but a share of the loot is to be handed to a protector. Buccaneers are common in this times, Prince Henry protected some of these men who sailed through the Portuguese waters, being paid to attack enemy ships.

PIRATE

It is a marginal sailing the seas in search of power and wealth, pillaging and plundering ships and cities.

LIFE ON BOARD

Life on board is hard. The men work on cleaning, maintenance and repair of the vessel, also pray and play cards and dices, although games are prohibited. Food is rationed. All get their daily ration of water, wine, biscuits, dried meat or fish, some vegetables and fruits, which could withstand only the first few days of the voyage. They receive also olive oil, cheese, honey, dried fruits, among others. There's also living animals, chickens, oxen, pigs, goats, among others, that provided some fresh meat. There is no cook on board, each one cooks for himself, in the hold of the ship, if there is enough firewood for it. To sleep, each one looks for a place on the deck to spend the night. Only the captain has his own place. The hygiene is minimal. The daily needs are made over board. Several utensils are shared. The diseases are constant and kill large part of the crews. Fevers, dysentery and scurvy are among the most frequent. The dangers are too many: from myths about monsters, mermaids and waterfalls, to the real currents, winds and storms, pirates and buccaneers.

4th SCENE

THE CONQUEST OF CEUTA

An expedition of more than 200 boats leaves the Portuguese coast and sails to the north of Africa. In August 1415 approaches the city of Ceuta, an important trade center, which controls the entry and exit of the Mediterranean and is home to many pirates that ravage the Portuguese coast. Within a few hours the city is taken. A military conquest, that allows the young princes, sons of D. João I (Jonh I), to be made knights. However, with the Portuguese conquest, military and Christian, many Moors, mainly traders, leave the city. The commercial route changes, benefiting other areas of the north of Africa, only years later, with the conquest of other cities, the awaited trade is more accessible to the Portuguese. Ceuta symbolizes the beginning of the Era of the Portuguese Discoveries.

MOORS

Name by which are known some people of North Africa, who inhabit the areas of Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, and Western Sahara. Largely converted to Islam and took part in the Islamic conquest of the Iberian Peninsula.

5th SCENE

THE CONQUEST OF TANGIER

After the conquest of Ceuta, and having the Discoveries also a nature of crusade, where Christians struggle against Moors of Islamic faith, there is an attempt to conquer other cities in the North of Africa, building a Portuguese presence in Morocco. Still in the time of Prince Henry an attempt is made to conquer Tangier. But only his nephew, **D. Afonso V** will make this pretension real. In 1458, with the presence of Prince Henry he

conquers Alcacer-Ceguer, in 1471 Arzila and in that same year, finally, Tangier. Other cities are conquered and even built up. Some Portuguese families, as well as engineers and architects go to Morocco to build churches and fortresses that even today, centuries later, show that Portuguese presence in the North of Africa. D. Afonso V increases his title and is to be called "King of Portugal and of the Algarves from Behind and Beyond the Sea."

KING AFONSO V

Born in Sintra (Portugal) in 1432 and died in Sintra (Portugal) in 1481. Was 12th king of Portugal, surnamed "The African". Son of King Duarte (Edward) becomes king at the age of six years old. The regency period is occupied by his mother and his uncle Pedro. From 1448 he takes power. Leaving the commerce and navigation of the coast to a private merchant, he focused on the conquest of several cities in the North of Africa.

6th SCENE

PASSING CAPE BOJADOR

Another aspect of the Discoveries is the Atlantic navigation, discovering new territories, either islands or areas further south on the African Continent. In 1418/19 the navigators João Gonçalves Zarco and Tristão Vaz Teixeira recognize the archipelago of Madeira and in 1427 Diogo de Silves reaches the Azores. The Canary Islands are disputed with Castile and we try to get further south, traversing the coast of Africa. The Cape Bojador, in southern Morocco, is regarded by many as the end of the navigable area, where the sea falls like a waterfall among the rocks, and all boats disappear. The area of the Bojador is really hard to sail, with sandbanks and strong winds that change direction quickly, which causes shipwrecks and creates myths and legends. Passing the Bojador is not easy. Several try, but whoever does it is **Gil Eanes**, navigator of Prince Henry's House, born in Lagos. It is at the 13th attempt and to prove his feat he bring some plants from the area of the Bojador, offers them to Prince Henry and they are given the name of roses of Santa Maria.

GIL EANES

Born in Lagos (Portugal) in the 15th, little is known about his biography. Navigator of Prince's House, was squire of Prince Henry. Was the first that made the trip that passed the Cape Bojador in 1434, proving that it was possible to continue the voyages through the Atlantic.

7th SCENE

PASSING CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

After passing the Cape Bojador, the voyages continue to the south. Guinea is conquered, Cape Verde islands are discovered, Sierra Leone is passed and the navigators arrive to

the Coast of Gold, the fortress of Sao Jorge da Mina is built, they arrive to the Zaire river mouth and further south. Products of these regions supply Portugal and the European markets. Gold, chili, sealskins, coconuts, ivory, rare birds, but also black slaves become part of the trade goods. But the desire of the king of Portugal, D. João II (John II), is to get to the source of the trade of the East and for that we must go further south. A new cape marks the end of the passage. Again the legends say that it is not possible to pass through that area, the giant Adamastor controls that passage. Fighting the elements and the beliefs **Bartolomeu Dias** dominates the monster, proving the connection between the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. In 1488 he passes the cape, but the storms are so many and so strong that he calls it Cape of Storms. In return, the king, already dreaming with the trade from the East, gives it the name of Cape of Good Hope. It is the key that opens the path to the richness of the Indies.

BARTOLOMEU DIAS

His place and date of birth are unknown, died at the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa) in 1500. Experienced sailor was the first to pass the Cape of Storms, as he called it, in 1488. He accompanied part of the voyage of Vasco da Gama and Pedro Alvares Cabral also. He died in 1500 off the coast by Cape of Good Hope.

8th SCENE

ARRIVAL IN THE CARIBBEAN (WEST INDIES)

Not only Portugal ventures into the unknown world. Castile, later Spain, becomes the first competitor in this issue of the sea voyages. Several voyages are made, especially by the coast of Africa and the Canary Islands that always have been claimed by the Spaniards and confirmed so by the Pope. With the end of the 15th century and the conquest of the last Muslim kingdom in the Iberian Peninsula, the New Spain begins to dream of other destinations. The navigator **Cristovão Colombo (Christopher Columbus)** is the protagonist of a new era. Married to a Portuguese, inhabitant, for some time, of the island of Porto Santo, develops a project to reach the Indies by sailing west. He presents the idea to the king of Portugal, D. João II (John II), that refuses it, because he already knows how to pass from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. Not having the Portuguese support, he goes to Spain, where he meets the Catholics Kings, Isabel and Fernando, and receives the support for three caravels. The journey is long, full of dangers and does not reach the Indies, but a few islands that will be called Antilles. On return, he stops at the Azores, to repair the boats and returns with his caravel to Lisbon. After meeting with the king of Portugal, he continues to Seville, to meet the Catholic King and Queen and to tell them about the discovery.

CRISTÓVÃO COLOMBO (CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS)

There is no agreement about his nationality, probably it was born in Genova (Italy) in 1451, although some historians defend that would have born in Cuba, Alentejo (Portugal), and died in Valladolid (Spain) in 1506. Navigator and explorer who led the fleet that arrived in 1492 to the American continent. Crossed the Atlantic Ocean in order to reach India, having actually reached the Antilles.

9th SCENE

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CHURCH IN THE DISCOVERIES

The disputes, between Portugal and Castile, on the sovereignty and rights of some territories had several times the intervention of the Pope, a leading figure in medieval / renaissance world. Since the days of Prince Henry disputes over the Canaries Islands were systematic, never accepting the Portuguese Prince the Castilian dominion over the islands, despite the Pope's decision. Other areas of the African commerce were subject to dispute. After the arrival of Columbus to the West Indies, Portugal claims possession of the territories, arguing that they are in Portuguese zone of the world. **Pope Alexandre VI (Alexander VI)** issues 3 bulls, known as *alexandrian*, trying to solve these issues. One of them, the *Bull Inter Coetera* from 1493, divided the world into two parts, with the Meridian 100 leagues west of Cape Verde as a reference. Portugal not agreeing with this division has complained, having the diplomats of the two countries found a solution.

POPE ALEXANDRE VI (ALEXANDER VI)

Born in Xativa (Spain) in 1431 and died in Rome (Italy) in 1503. Was the 214th Pope of the Catholic Church. Rodrigo Borgia was nephew of another Pope (Callistus III), known for his libertine life, father of at least four children. Has studied in Rome, having obtained a university degree in laws in the University of Bologna. His papacy, considered by many as the worst of them all, goes from 1492 to 1503, when he dies of syphilis. Protector of the arts, good diplomat, he writes the Bulls that originate the Treaty of Tordesillas.

10th SCENE

TREATY OF TORDESILLAS

The *Bull Inter Coetera* that Pope Alexandre VI (Alexander VI) proposed, in 1493, aimed to solve the ongoing problems between Portugal and Castile, dividing the world by the meridian one hundred leagues west of Cape Verde. The portuguese diplomats, following the orders of King João II (John II), manage to change the meridian used for further east. The final version, accepted by both monarchs and signed in 1494 in Tordesillas, has used the meridian 370 leagues west of the island of Santo Antão in Cape Verde, as a reference to the lands discovered or to be discovered. The territories to the west of the meridian belonged to Castile, to the east to Portugal. The portuguese insistence on changing the meridian, suggests that there was already knowledge of the territories of South America. Indeed, when years later, Brazil is claimed as a Portuguese discovery, this territory was, mostly, within the portuguese zone of the treaty, but this was not always well understood. The antemeridian zone is difficult to define and new disputes between the two countries lead to other treaties.

REIGN OF KING JOÃO II (JOHN II)

King João II (John II), since young age used to accompany his father, King Afonso V, was the king who started a new phase of the Portuguese Discoveries. Being a strong ruler, he organized the kingdom and prepared the long Atlantic voyages, which would always get further south, seeking a connection with the Indian, the passage to the richness of the Indies, negotiating the several richness of the African coast, including gold. He also sent emissaries by land in the search of information and leaves the name of Portugal on those places by placing “padrões” - stone columns with the Portuguese coat of arms and the cross of Christ. He did not authorize the voyage of Colombo (Columbus) to the West, for reasons still not fully explained. His boats passed the cape to which he gave the name of *Good Hope*, prepared the voyage to India, but he did not lived it. Due to his personality and toughness, due the way how he ruled and opposed to the wishes of Castile, Isabel, the Catholic, called him "El Hombre" (the Man). In Portugal he was known as the "Perfect Prince".

KING JOÃO II (JOHN II)

Born in Lisbon (Portugal) in 1455 and died in Alvor (Portugal) in 1495. Was the 13th king of Portugal. He was armed knight on the conquest of Asilah. Has succeeded his father after he had abdicated in 1477, but only ascended to the throne after his dead, in 1481. Even Prince he took over the voyages by the African coast and after becoming king concentrates in itself the power. In his reign is signed the Treaty of Tordesillas and are prepared the great voyages. He is often considered the best King of Portugal.

11th SCENE

ARRIVAL IN INDIA

After passing the south of Africa, the objective is India, the major trade center of several desired products in Europe - gold, ivory, silks and brocades, but mainly spices. An armada leaves Lisbon to sail to the East, commanded by **Vasco da Gama**, arriving in Calicut (India) in May 1498, almost a year after the departure. The voyage also served as recognition of the East African coast. Upon arriving, Vasco da Gama, on behalf of the king of Portugal, D. Manuel I, meets the most important local representative. The **Zamorim**, title of the governor of the region, receives the gifts sent from Portugal. In many areas of India, but also in the Persian Gulf and in the Red Sea the Portuguese presence grows, beginning the long-awaited trade route linking, by sea, Europe and Asia. It is a faster route, which brings more wealth to Portugal and which will be called "Route of the Cape", by connecting the two continents through the most southern cape of Africa.

VASCO DA GAMA

Born in Sines (Portugal) in 1460 and died in Cochin (India) in 1524. Navigator experienced in navigation near the Portuguese coast, who discovered the sea route to India (1497-98), he made three voyages to Asia. He received many honours as reward for his voyages.

ZAMORIN

Samutiri Manavikraman Raja was a title used by the rulers of the State of Calicut (today located in Kerala area), from the 14th to the 18th centuries. It was the Zamorin who received Vasco da Gama when the Portuguese fleet arrived to India.

THE PORTUGUESE EMPIRE ON THE EAST

During the first hundred years of maritime expansion, Portugal built an empire spanning four continents. This empire, consists of a set of ports and trading posts, in territories of allied kings (or dominated), and whose main objective is the control of commercial routes.

Until this period, the Portuguese crown does not develop a territorial conquest policy, especially controlling the interior of the walled spaces. **Afonso de Albuquerque** propose to King Manuel I (D. Manuel I), the formation of a Portuguese empire in the East, focusing on achievement of strategic cities like Oman and Ormuz.

After his nomination as governor of India at the end of 1508 (an office he held from 1509 to 1515), he conquers Goa (made capital of the Portuguese Empire in India) and Malacca, the last one latter being one of the most strategic locations in the world due to profit trade, especially the spices. Later, sends from Malaca a fleet that explores the Moluccas, and eventually discovers Timor. Around the same time, Portugal extends its trade relations with China and Japan.

The will of **Afonso de Albuquerque**, is to make Portugal an Asian power, thereby controlling in the sixteenth century, trade routes ranging from the Persian Gulf to China Seas and Japan. Realizing that Portugal does not have enough population to so vast empire, he encourages the creation of a Portuguese-Asian society by marrieing Asian women to sailors and Portuguese soldiers. Mestizos born of these unions end up becoming very influential people, as they have the ability to communicate with different communities.

AFONSO DE ALBUQUERQUE

Born in Alhandra (Portugal) in 1453 and died in Goa (India) in 1515. He is the 2nd governor of Portuguese India. Among the Portuguese heroes in the East, he stands out as one of the biggest military and administrative genius and whose deeds become legendary throughout the world. Of an aristocratic family, he is educated at the court of D. Afonso V. In 1476 accompanies the future King John II (D. João II) in the wars with Castile. Nicknamed the Great, Caesar of the East, the Lion of the Seas, the Terribil and Mars Portuguese, it can be said that he was the creator of the Portuguese Empire in the East. It is the second European, after Alexander the Great to found a city in Asia.

THE RIGN OF KING MANUEL I

King João II (John II) dreamed and prepared it, but did not live the big voyages. It is his brother in law and cousin, **D. Manuel I**, who succeed him on the throne, is the one that lives and profits from these voyages. Duke of Beja, D. Manuel comes to the throne due to the death of the sole heir of King João II (John II) and due to the influence of his sister, the queen. D. Manuel is a reformer, he assigns new charters to various towns and cities, allowing a reorganization of the territory. He is the king who lives the wealth and

ostentation, that the travels and trade with the Orient allow. He build great monuments, sign of its time, as the Jeronimos Monastery or the Belem Tower. In this period the use of elements that represent different artistic styles - Gothic, Renaissance, Arabic, as well as others associated to the travel and navigation, origins a single, representative style of this Age – the Manueline. The king lives at high and wishes others to recognize it, the embassy sent to the Pope Leão X (Leo X) is a moment of exoticism, power and wealth.

KING MANUEL I

Born in Alcochete (Portugal) in 1469 and died in Lisbon (Portugal) in 1521. Was 14th king of Portugal. He succeeds the throne to his cousin and brother in law, João II (*John II*). He continues the policy of the great voyages of discovery, arriving to India, Brazil and to the spices. Great patron of the arts takes the title "King of Portugal and of the Algarves, Behind and Beyond the Sea in Africa, Lord of the Commerce, of the Conquest and of the Navigation of Arabia, Persia and India."

12th SCENE

THE DISCOVERY OF BRAZIL

Vasco da Gama arrives to India, but other expeditions will follow. In 1500, the king, D. Manuel I, sends a man of his trust, a good diplomat, to develop commercial relations with the Zamorim. Pedro Alvares Cabral leads an expedition of 13 vessels that, trying to escape from the winds by the African Coast in the area below the Equator, made a big turn discovering new territories. In April 1500 arrive to a new land, with different people, plants and animals, as stated in the "Letter about the Finding" that scrivener of board, Pero Vaz de Caminha, sent to the king. The land is called Vera Cruz, later Brazil due to the rich redwood, called Brazil. After recognizing the new territory the expedition returns to its original course, India, although one boat returns to Portugal to inform about new the discovery. With the "Route of the Cape" providing more wealth to Portugal, Brazil will only be fully exploited from the late 17th century on. The man who commands the fleet, that found this great territory, has an unhappy ending. The rest of the voyage does not go as planned, there is a great massacre of the Portuguese in India and Cabral does not command another expedition.

PEDRO ALVARES CABRAL

Born in Belmonte (Portugal) in 1467 and died in Santarém (Portugal) in 1520. Was noble, military commander, navigator and explorer Portuguese, whom D. Manuel I entrusted the comand of the second armada sent to India. In 1500 disembarked in the Land of Vera Cruz, later called Brazil, exploring its coastline, and then continue the journey to India.

THE FIRST MASS

26th April 1500, Coroa Vermelha Beach, South of Bahia. Friar Henrique of Coimbra celebrated the first Mass in the new Land of Vera Cruz, as Brazil was initially called. It

was attended by all the captains of the Armada. Some indians assisted to it and at the end of the religious celebration they sang and danced.

THE CHARTER ABOUT THE FINDING OF BRAZIL

This charter was written by Pêro Vaz de Caminha, scrivener of the Armada of Pedro Álvares Cabral. The author describes the details of the voyage, the arrival to the new land, its people, plants and animals, as well as the first Mass, becoming an important document that makes part of the Program of UNESCO “Memory of the World”.

13th SCENE

AROUND THE WORLD

Between 1506 and 1513 **Fernão de Magalhães (Ferdinand Magellan)** takes part in several expeditions to India, than goes to Morocco, where he is accused of trading illegally, which makes that from 1514 on he has difficulties finding employment on board. He devotes himself to the study of the maps of that time, interested himself for the question of the Moluccas, islands in the Indian Ocean disputed between Portugal and Spain, being the Treaty of Tordesillas unable to determine the ownership. In conflict with King Manuel I, he goes to Seville and presents to Carlos V (Charles V) a proposal to verify the location of the Moluccas, defending that they belong to Spain. He sails west, and then south, traverses through the passage that now holds his name, *Strait of Magellan*, travels the ocean that he named *Pacific*, locates the islands. In 1521 he is killed by natives in the Philippines. The return is led by Juan Sebastian Elcano, who in 1522, three years after the departure, arrives to Seville with only one boat. It is the first circumnavigation of the globe, but at the time had little importance and the crew was never paid.

FERNÃO DE MAGALHÃES (FERDINAND MAGELLAN)

Born in Sabrosa (Portugal) in 1480 and died in Cebu (Philippines) in 1521. Portuguese navigator who organized the first voyage of circumnavigation of the globe from 1519 to 1522, in favor of the king of Spain.

14th SCENE

ARRIVAL IN CHINA

To reach India is a goal, but all Asia is a new opportunity for the Portuguese navigators and traders. From the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf, from Malacca to Kingdom of Siam, are several the new lands where the Portuguese arrive. The stories of Marco Polo can now be proven by other Europeans. In 1513 the portuguese arrive in China, starting the contact with people of different customs and faces, not always being easy to understand how the organization of these societies contoled by the **Mandarin**. The Jesuits see in this huge country an opportunity for evangelization, but their presence, sometimes, brings more difficulties for the commerce. In the mid 16th century the Portuguese are

regular presence in China and as a reward for the help in the fight against piracy, China offers to Portugal the island of Macau, which kept Portuguese sovereignty until December 1999.

MANDARIN

Name given to a senior official, civilian or military, is essential because it controls the state administration, of the royal activities ensuring the justice and security of the society.

ARRIVAL IN JAPAN

In his travels, Marco Polo spoke of some islands called Cipango. However, the first Europeans to reach these islands are the Portuguese. In 1543, driven by a storm, three Portuguese arrive on the island of Tanegashima. After these, others followed. Japan lived in a closed system, with little contact with the outside. The news brought by the Portuguese are well received and readily adapted to local life. One of the innovations are firearms, that the Japanese begin to use in its wars. Christianity is introduced, but in the late 16th century with the unification of the country, many Christians are burned and the religion is forbidden. The influences are great for both people. The art namban jin art develops, expression meaning "barbarians from the south", because the exquisite, cult, clean Japanese think the Portuguese are barbarians. The Portuguese controlled the trade with the outside world until the early 17th century, when the Netherlands threatens the monopoly. One of the first Portuguese to reach Japan is the navigator and explorer **Fernão Mendes Pinto**.

FERNÃO MENDES PINTO

Born in Montemor-o-Velho (Portugal) probably in 1510 and died in Almada (Portugal) in 1583. It was one of the first portuguese to reach Japan. Describes his travels through various countries of the East in a book called "Pilgrimage", published 30 years after his death. The richness of detail and the exoticism of the descriptions lead many to doubt its authenticity, today is an important work of the Portuguese Literature.

NAMBAN ART

The Japanese called the Portuguese, the first Europeans who arrived in Japan, "namban jin" - barbarians from the south. A new type of art has developed, showing the contrasts between East and West, where the Portuguese and their customs were caricatured. The most representative forms of this art are richly decorated folding screens.

15th SCENE

THE BEGINNING OF THE END

In Lagos, king João I (John I) begins the Age of the Discoveries, when he leaves in 1415 for the conquest of Ceuta. In this city, his son, Prince Henry, has the main port for

the voyages and trade in the Atlantic. Is also from Lagos, that the king departs, who's to disappear in Africa, ending the golden age of Portugal.

King Sebastião (Sebastian) is desired before his birth. His father dies before his birth and his grandfather dies also, a few years later. King Sebastião (Sebastian) was still a child when becomes king and his grandmother was regent queen in his name. The young king dreams of an Empire in Africa, like Afonso V. When he takes the power, the dream becomes stronger. At the age of 24 he leaves with an army to the north of Africa, but on the battlefield the Arabs are stronger and the Portuguese army is annihilated. Many dies, others are imprisoned, and most of the Portuguese nobility disappears. No one knows of the king and because there are no direct heirs, the throne is at risk, such as the Empire. Two years later, the country is unified with Spain for a period of 60 years. Sad about the situation, homesick of its independence, the Portuguese believe that the king is alive and will return to liberate them. The legend is born: the king Sebastião (Sebastian) will return, in a foggy morning to give Portugal Hope.

KING SEBASTIÃO (SEBASTIAN)

Born in Lisbon (Portugal) in 1554 and died in Alcácer-Quibir (Morocco) in 1578. Was the 16th king of Portugal, named "the desired", grandson of King João III (Jonh III). Inherits the throne with only 3 years old. When assuming governance shows great religious and military fervor. In 1578, organizes a military expedition to the north of Africa, where most of the Portuguese nobility disappears, the king disappears and two years later the country lost its independence.

16th SCENE

LUÍS VAZ DE CAMÕES

The great epics always have someone to tell them. In the 16th century lives in Portugal a writer and poet who appears as the first representative of the Portuguese language, the man who sang to the world the achievements of his countrymen. **Luís Vaz de Camões** is a noble of lower nobility, who studies in Coimbra, attends the Royal Palace in Lisbon and due to love, goes as a military to Ceuta. Here, is wounded in combat and loses an eye. He returns to Lisbon continuing the bohemian life. Shortly after he enlisted and sails to India. Stays in the East nearly 20 years, living in Goa and, in Macau where, legend says he write most of his masterpiece - "Os Lusíadas". He returns to Portugal, through Mozambique. When he finally finishes his masterpiece, presents it to the king Sebastião (Sebastian). The king orders it to be published and gives the poet a small pension, not always paid regularly, Camões lived in big difficulties in the last days of his life. When the King disappears in the north of Africa, Camões realizes the political implications of a throne without an heir to the mercy of the Spanish domain. Shortly after Camões falls ill with the plague, dying on 10th June 1580, "I die with the homeland" is said to have been one of his last sentences. The day of his death today is the day that celebrates Portugal, the Poet and the Portuguese Communities living around the world, as a National Holiday.

Born in Lisbon (Portugal) in 1524 and died in Lisbon (Portugal) in 1580. Great portuguese poet of the 16th who described the epic voyages of the Portuguese Discoveries.

THE PORTUGUESE LANGUAGE

The will of King Afonso II, in 1214 is considered the first document in Portuguese language. In Portuguese language its biggest influence is Latin. Other influences can be found, of languages and dialects spoken before or after the Roman presence in the Iberian Peninsula. The second major influence is Arabic. About 1200 words of Arabic origin continue to be part of the current Portuguese. With the Portuguese Discoveries language has spread across the world, had new influences and influenced other regions. Even today there are dialects in Asia and Africa originated from Portuguese. Several Japanese words have their origin in the Portuguese language. The first commercial trade between Japan and the Netherlands was written in Portuguese. It is one of the most used languages in the world, spoken by over 240 million people. It is the official language of eight countries. Apart from Portugal, is spoken in Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, East Timor, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe.