

Fernão de Magalhães e a Primeira Globalização

Rui Manuel Loureiro

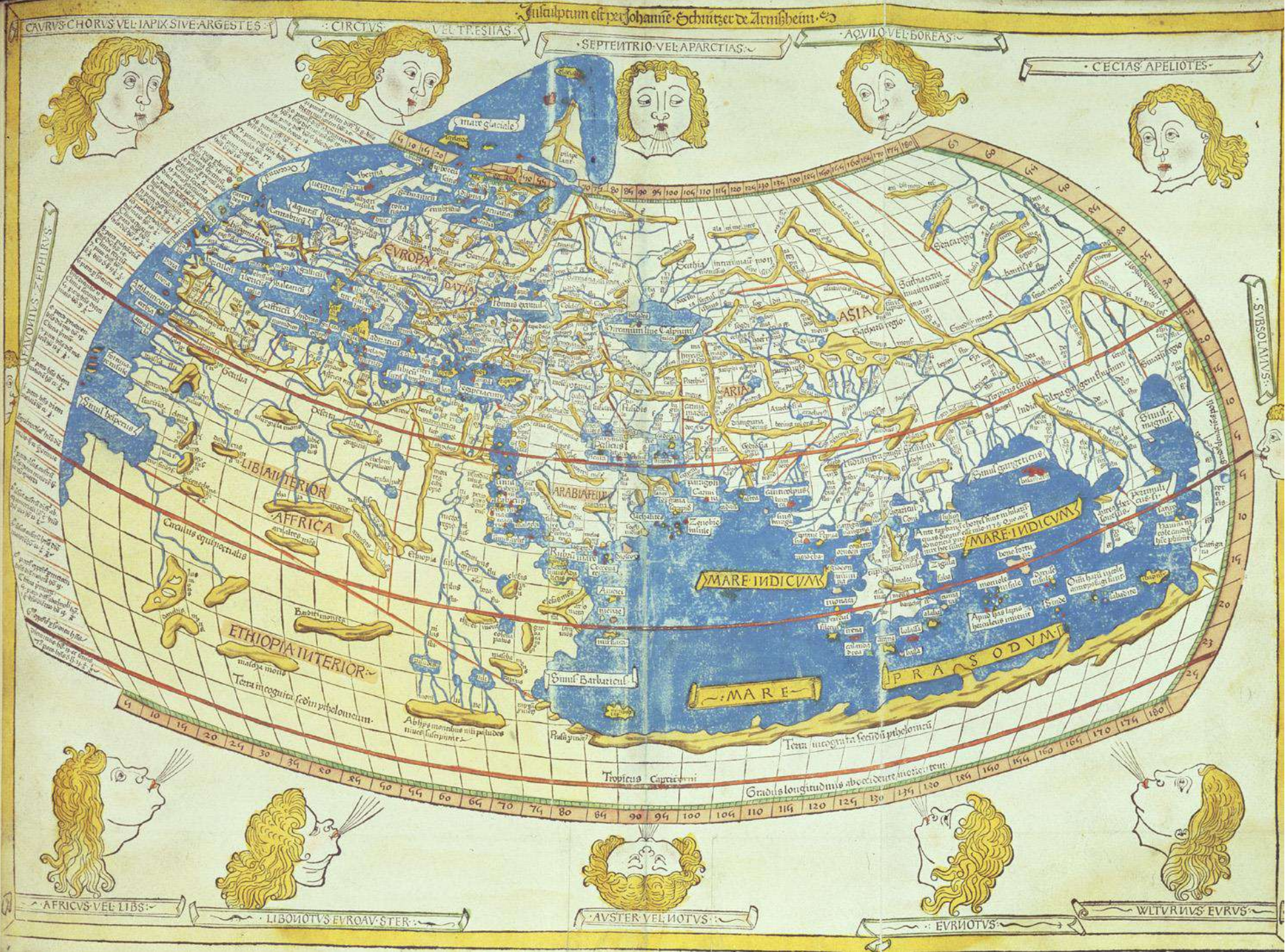
Um projecto



Co-financiado por



In latitudine est per Johannē Schützer de Arnshem. 1527



Ptolomeu

Fra Mauro
c.1450



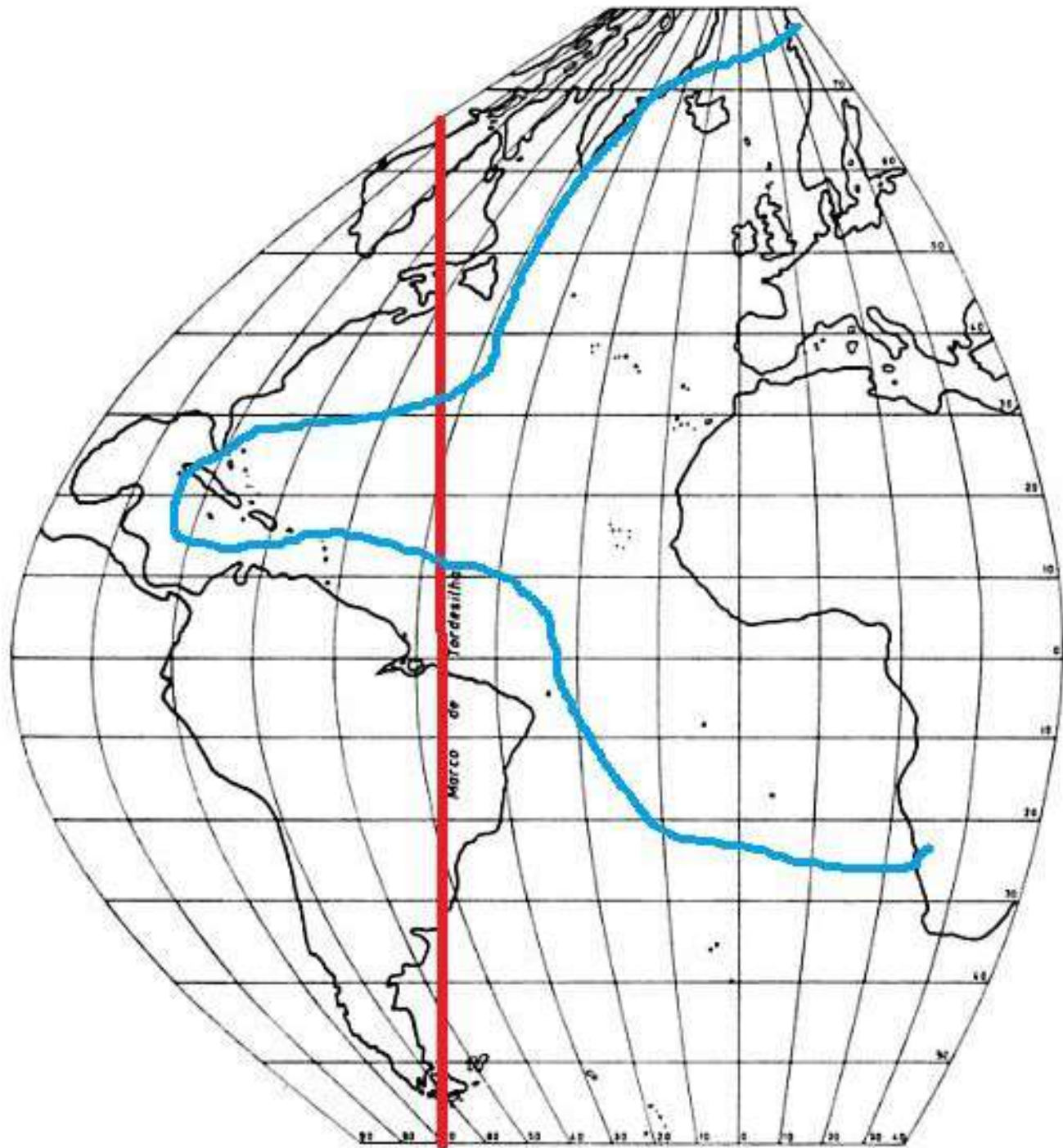
Henricus Martellus 1489

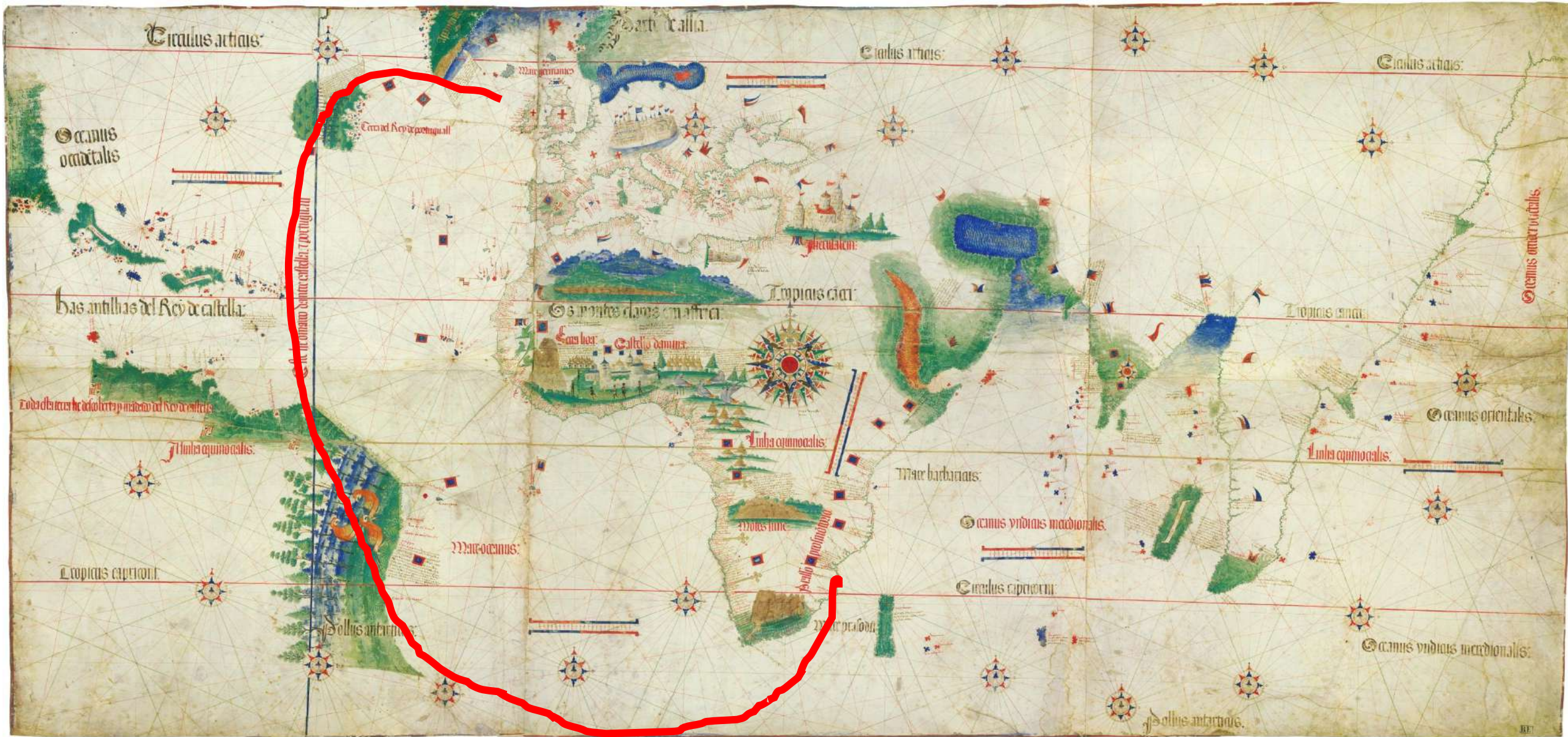


Cristóvão Colombo



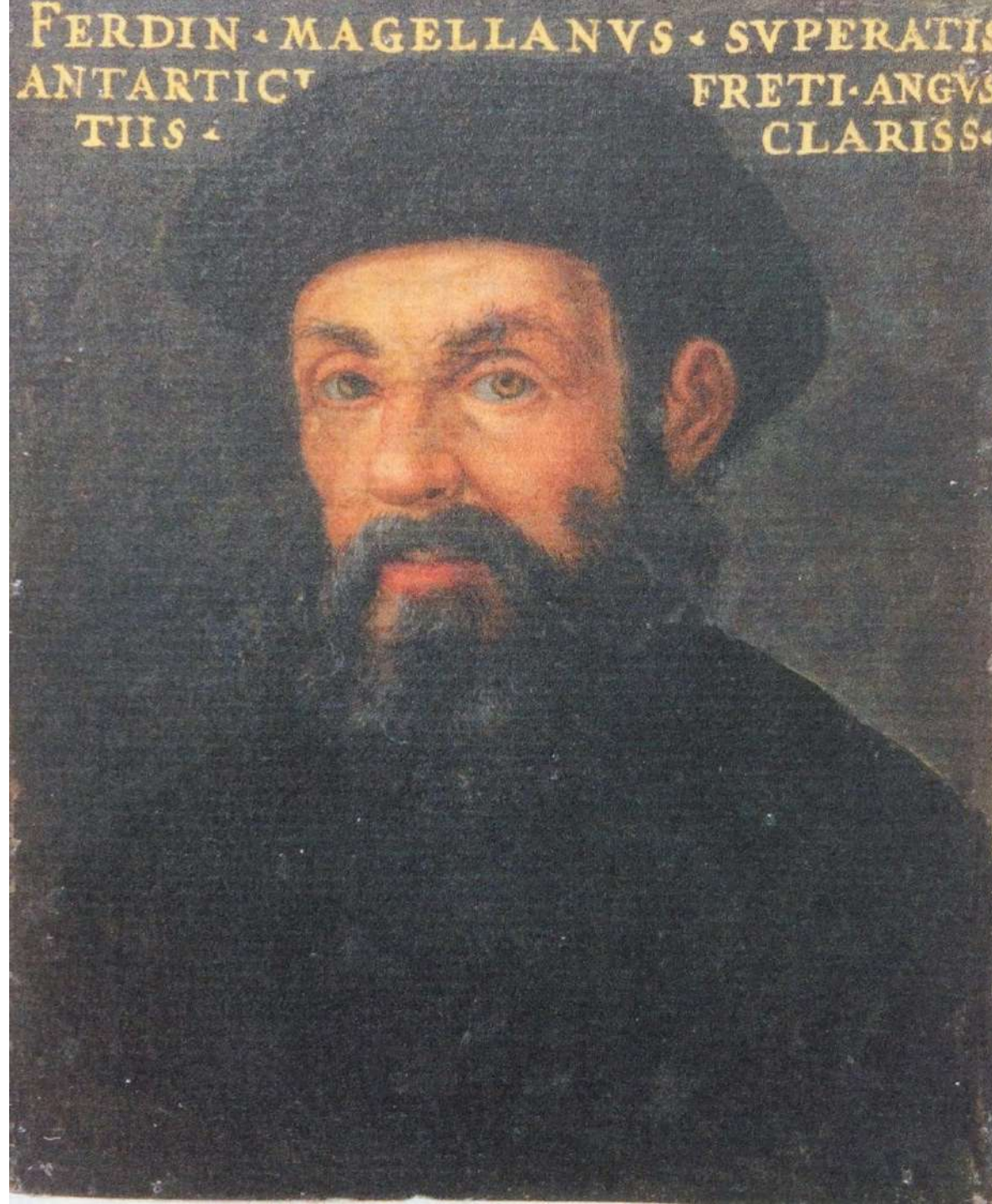
Tordesilhas, 1494



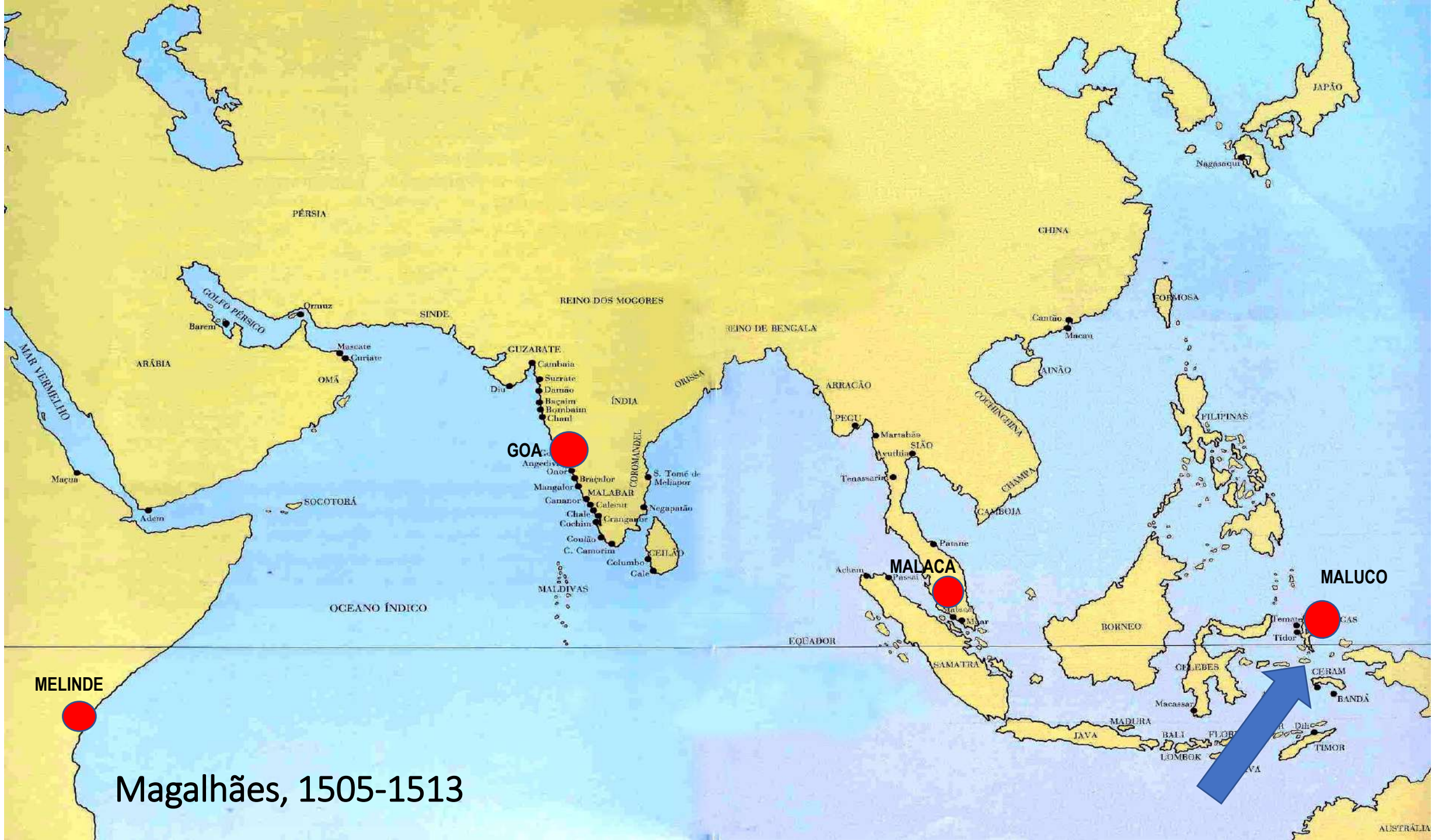


Cantino, 1502

FERDIN · MAGELLANVS · SVPERATIS
ANTARTICVS · Freti · ANGVVS
TIIS · CLARISS ·



Fernão de Magalhães



MELINDE

Magalhães, 1505-1513

GOA

MALACA

MALUCO



Magalhães, 1514-1517



Cristóbal de Haro

Copia der Newen Zeytung
auff Brasillg Landt.



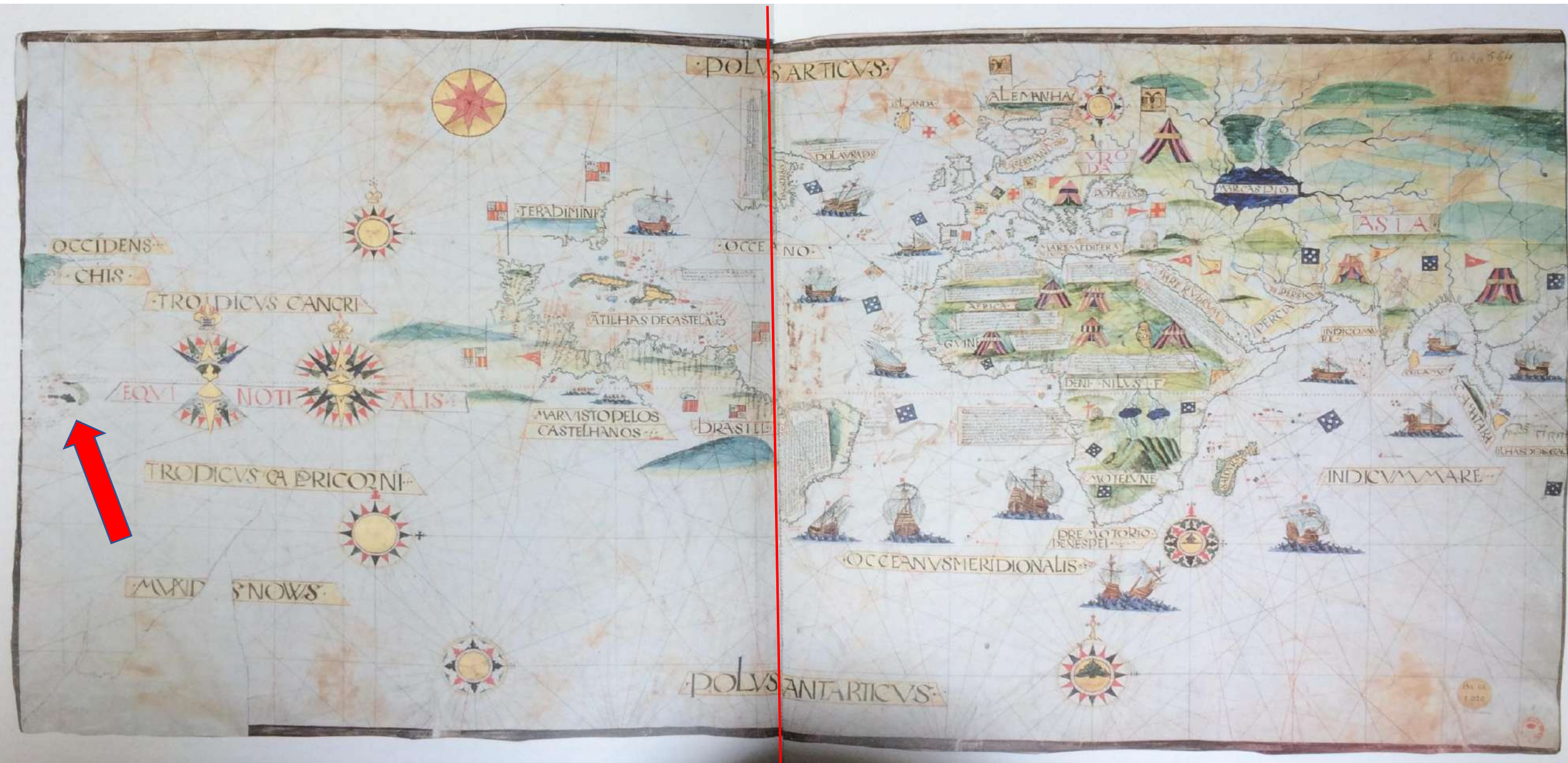
Augsburg, 1515



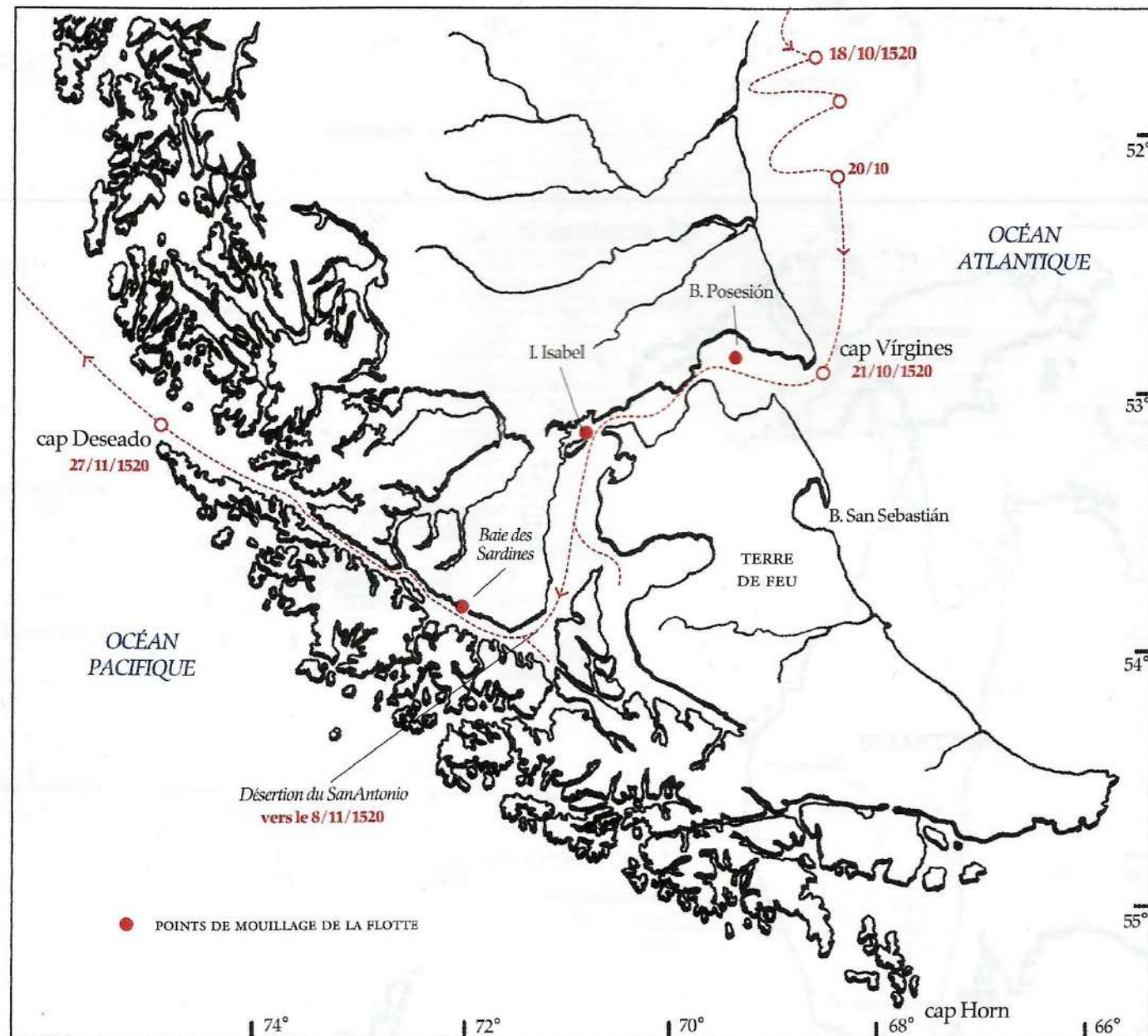
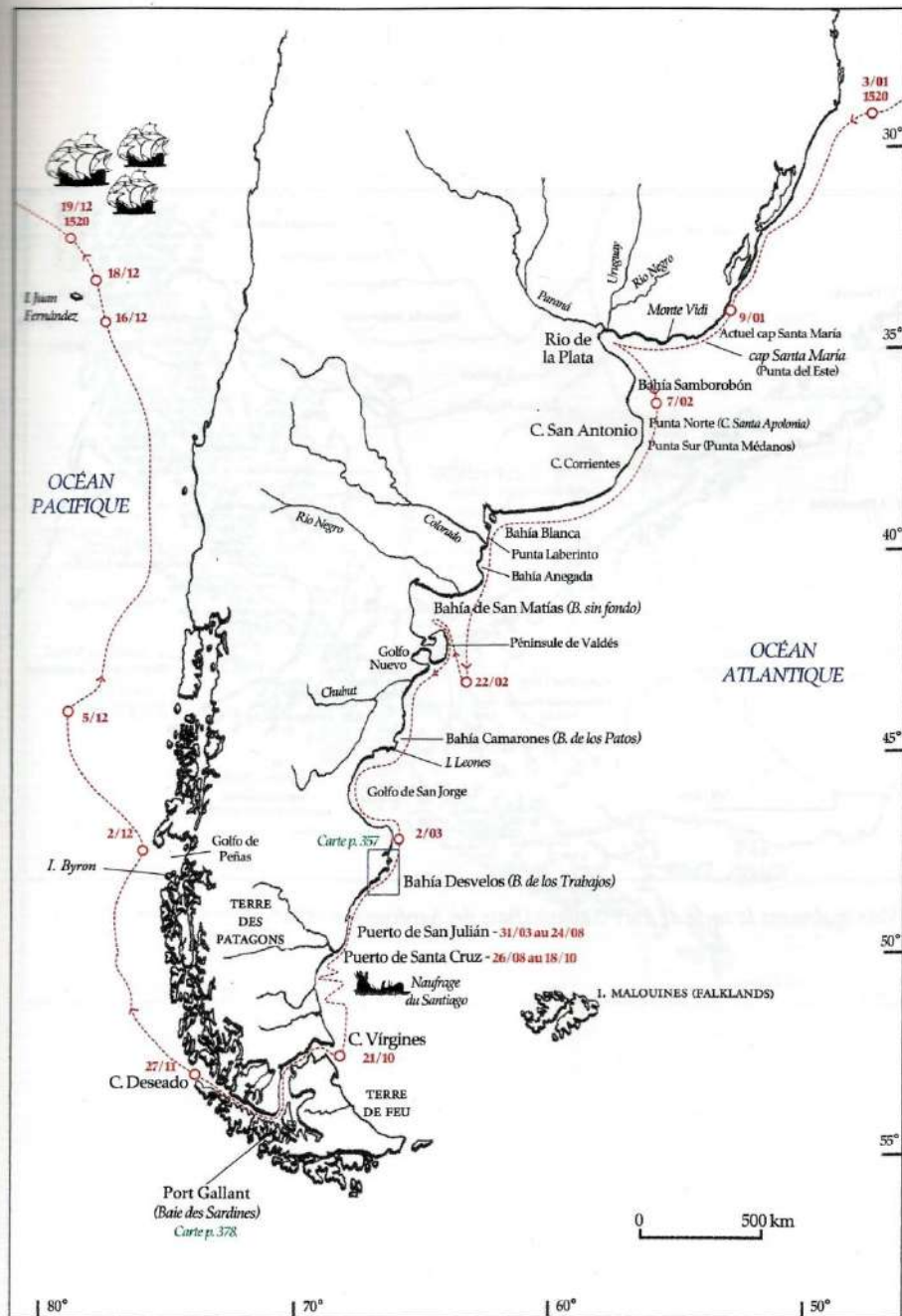
D. Manuel I

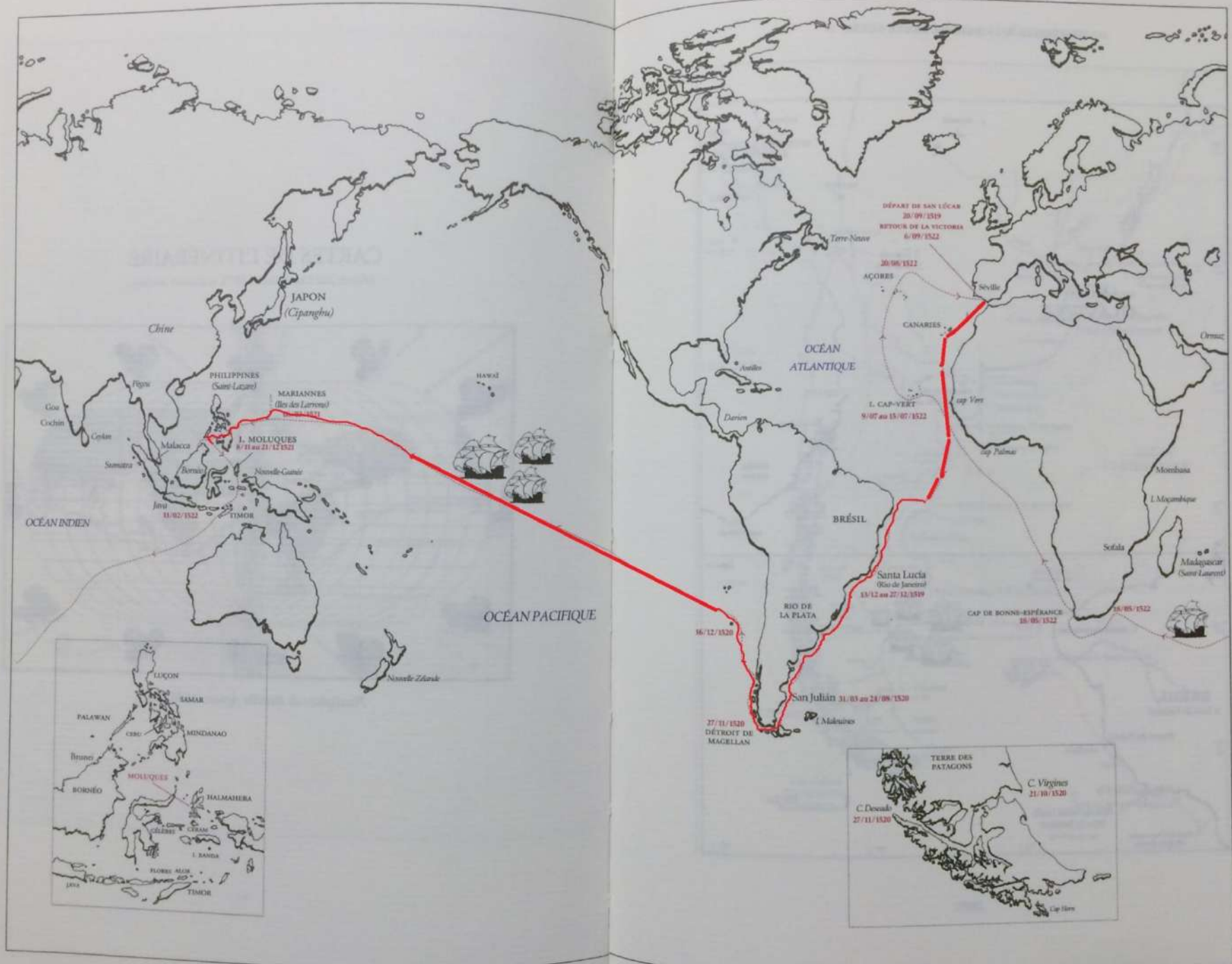


D. Carlos I

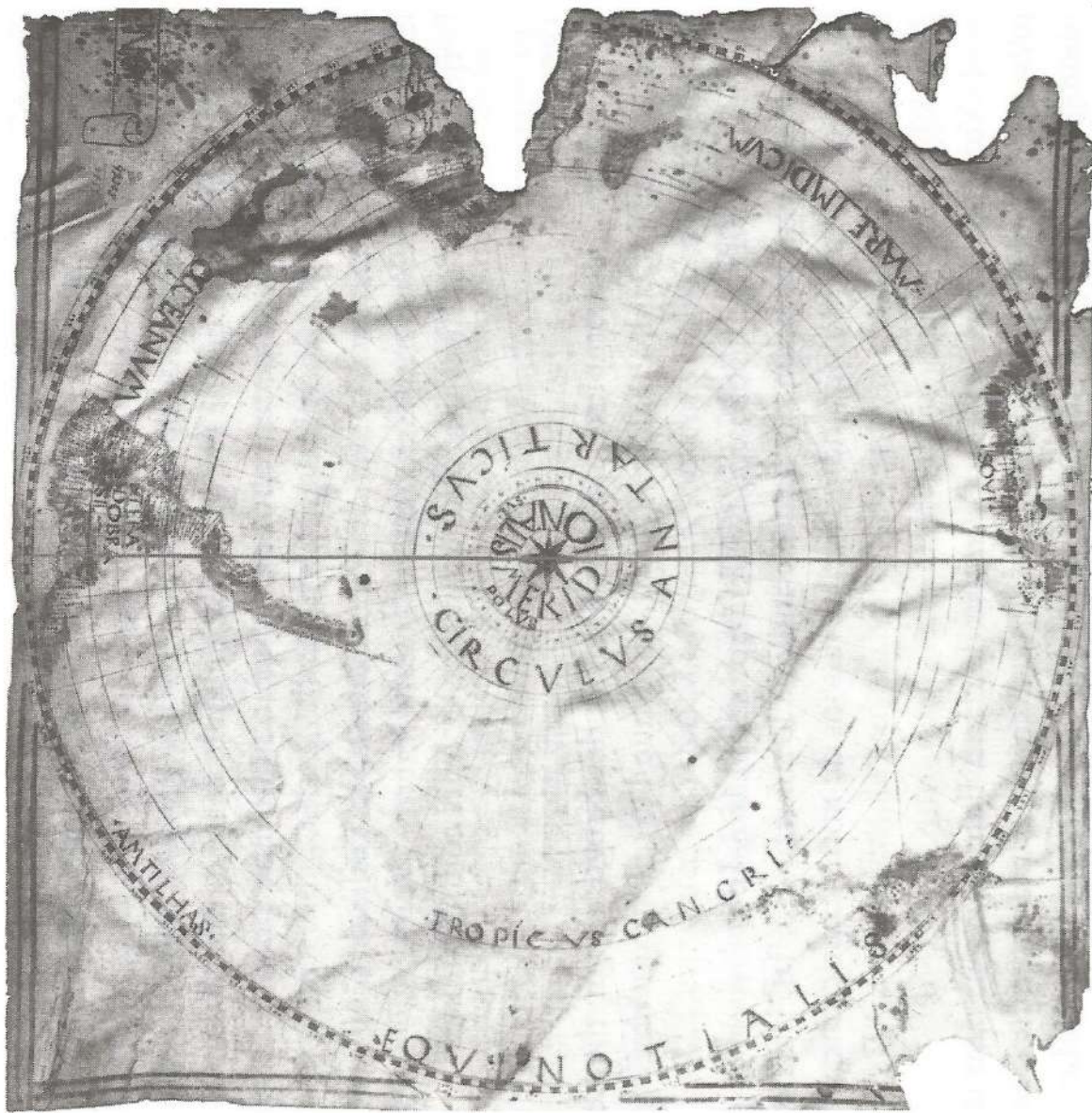


Pedro Reinel, 1519

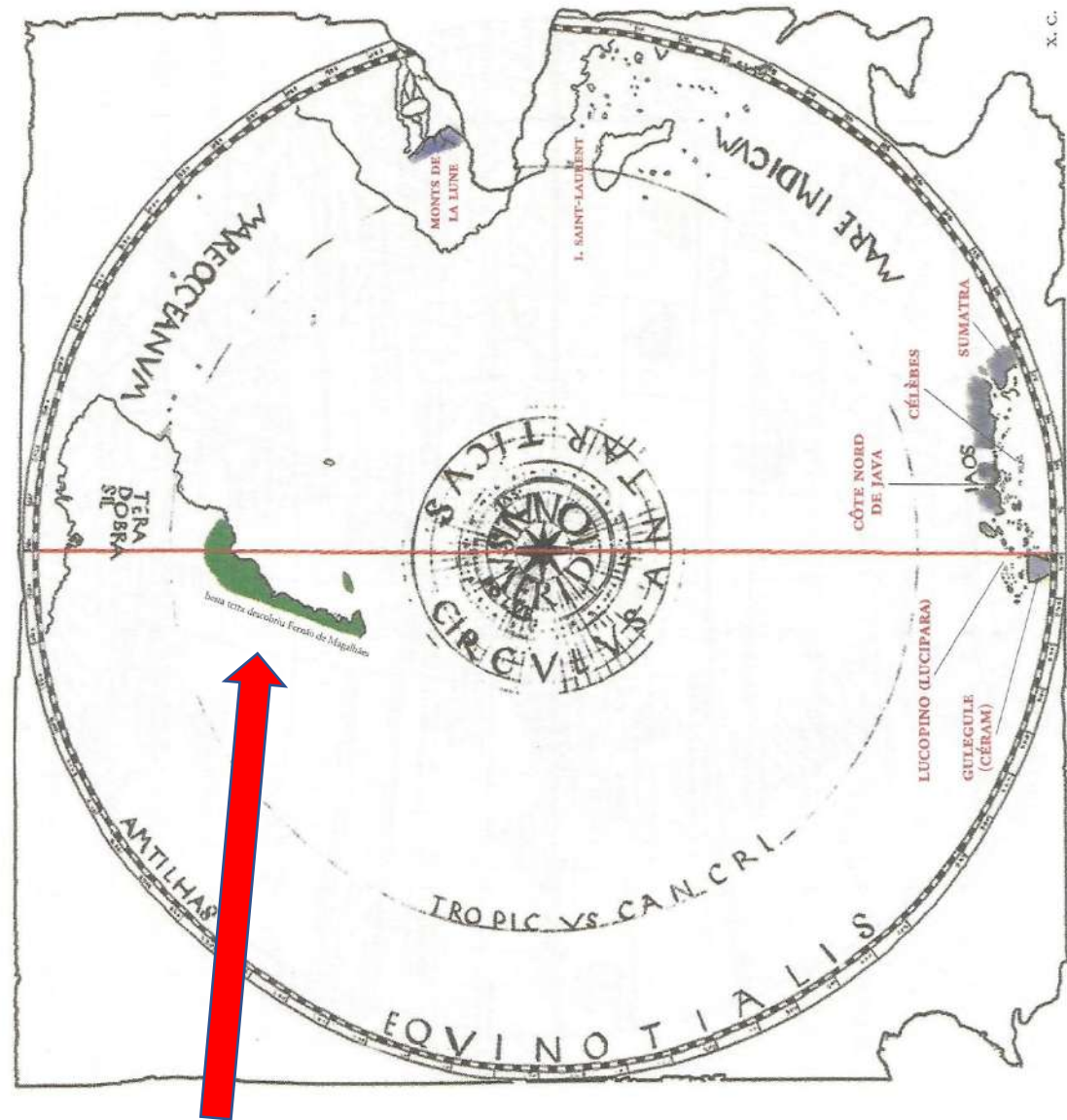




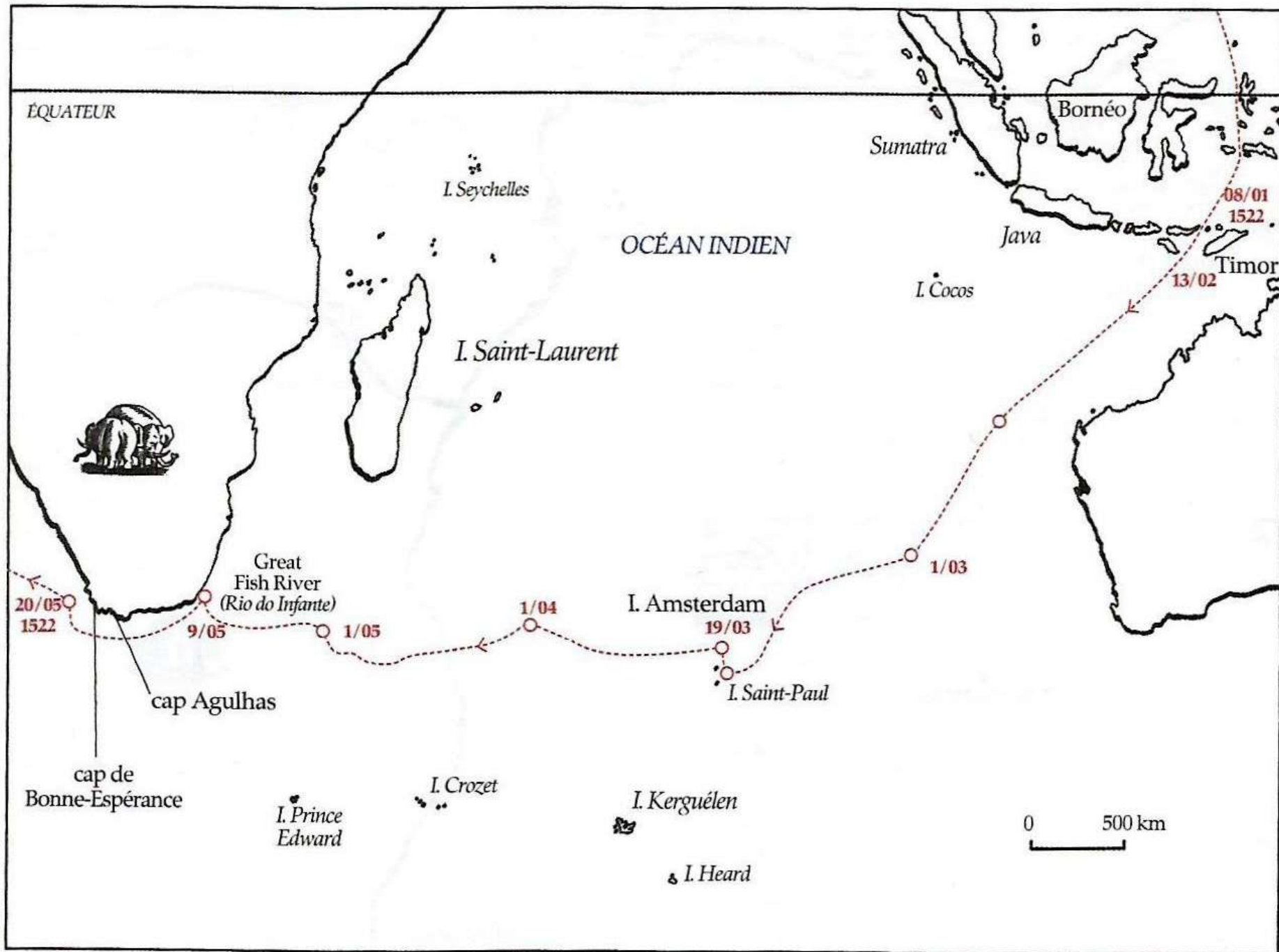
1519-1521



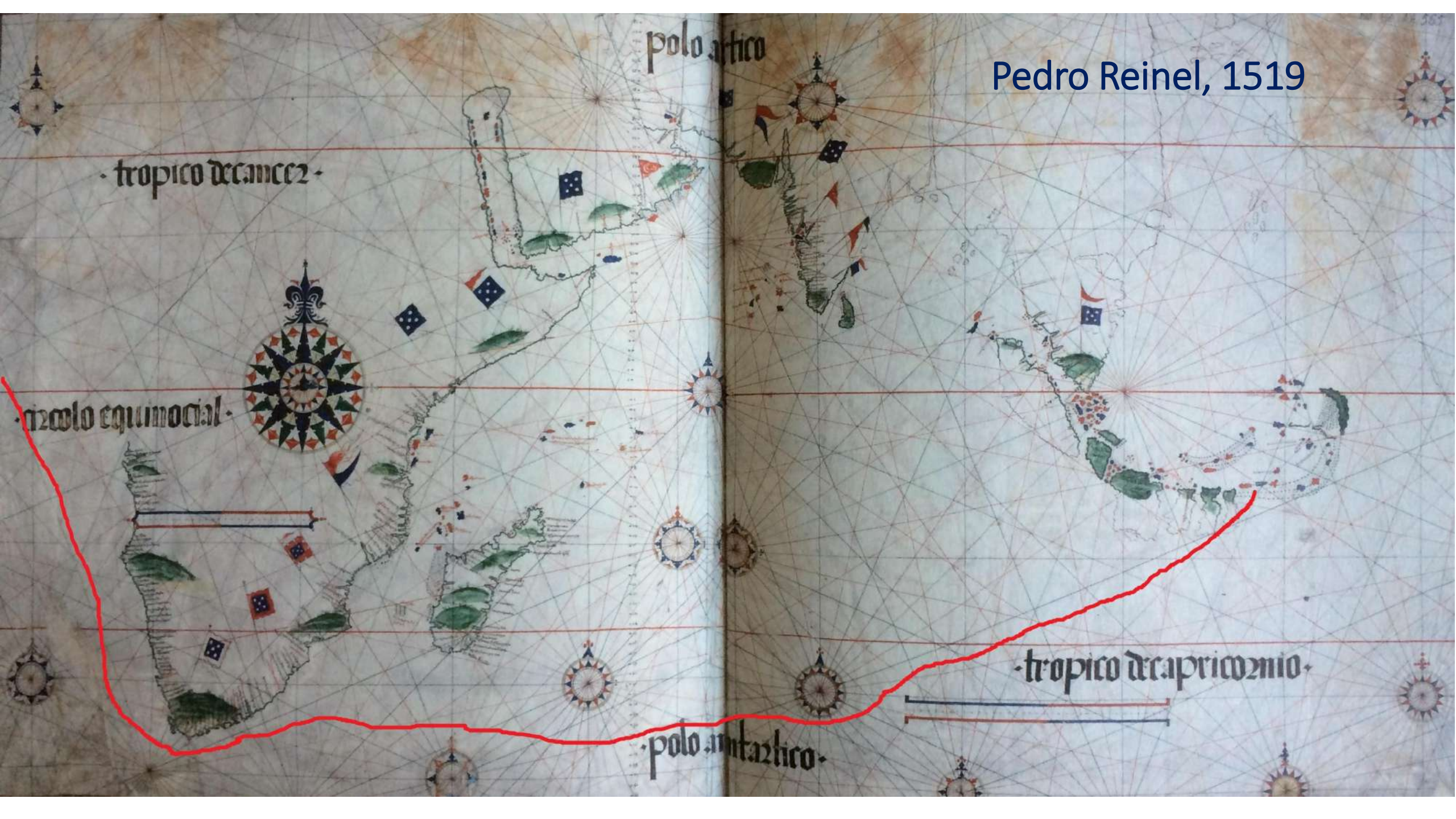
Pedro Reinel, 1521

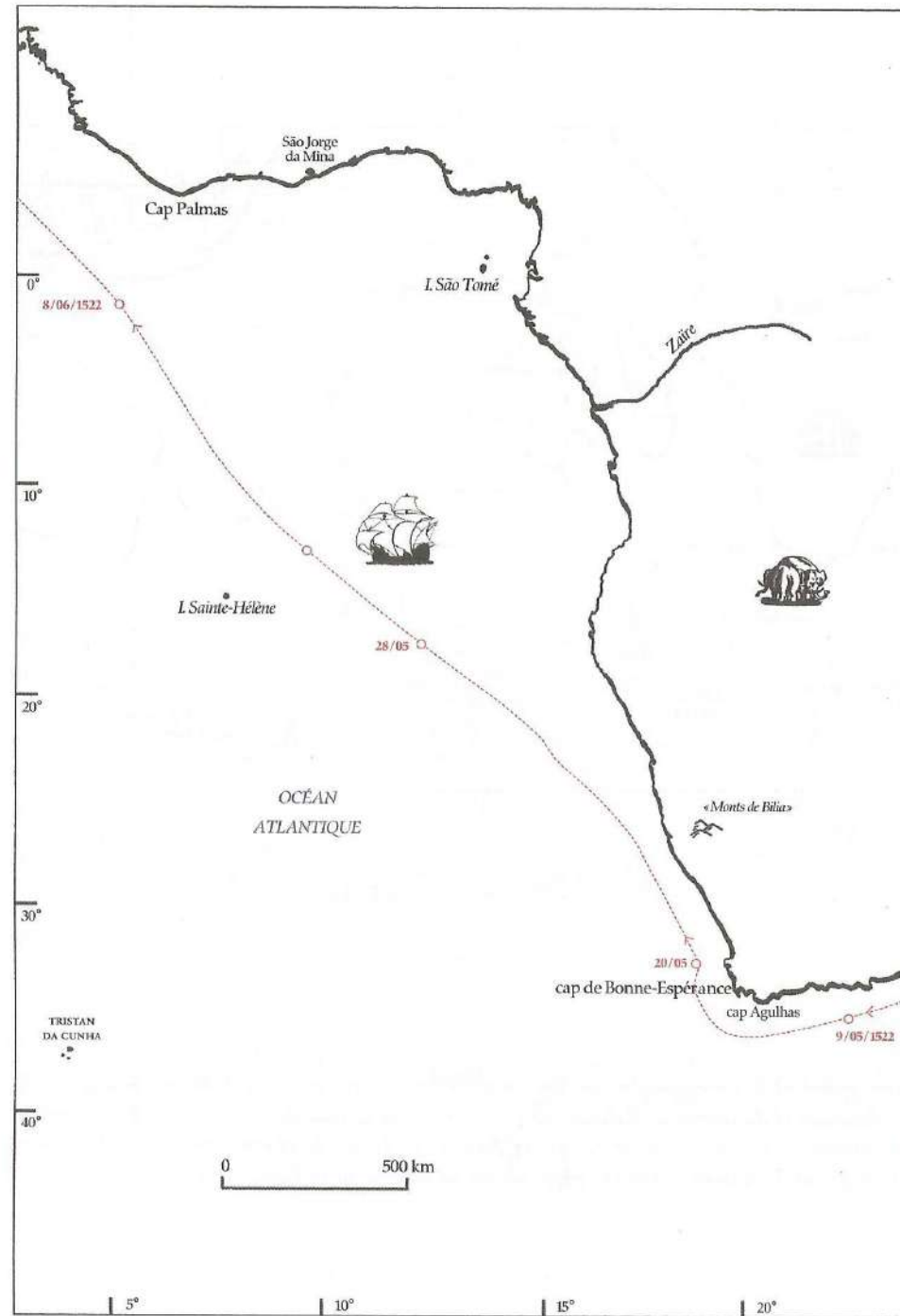


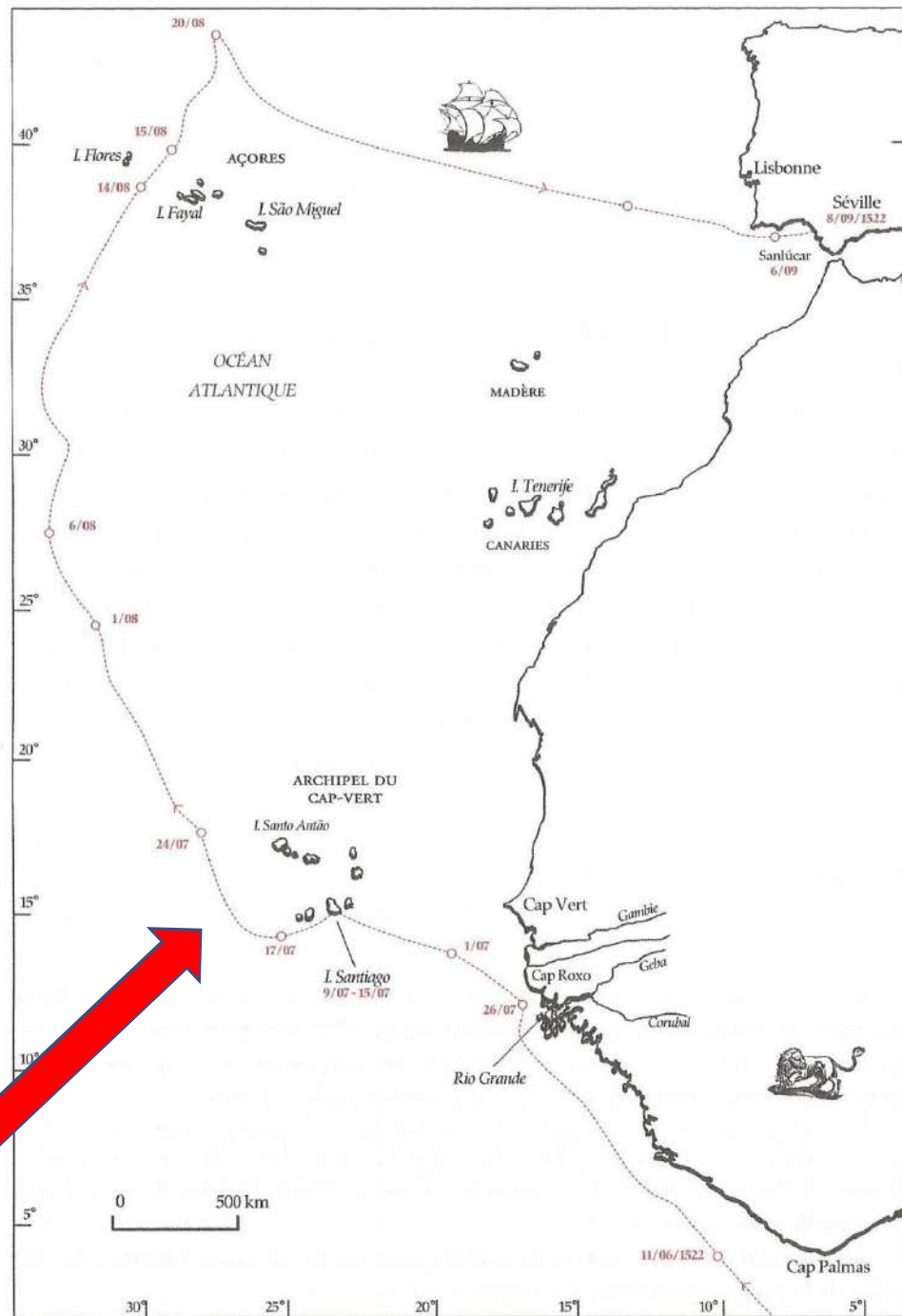
“Hesta terra descubrio Fernão de Magalhães”



Pedro Reinel, 1519







Escala em Cabo Verde





 Ligne de démarcation
 des possessions
 selon les revendications
 espagnoles
 (1522-1529)

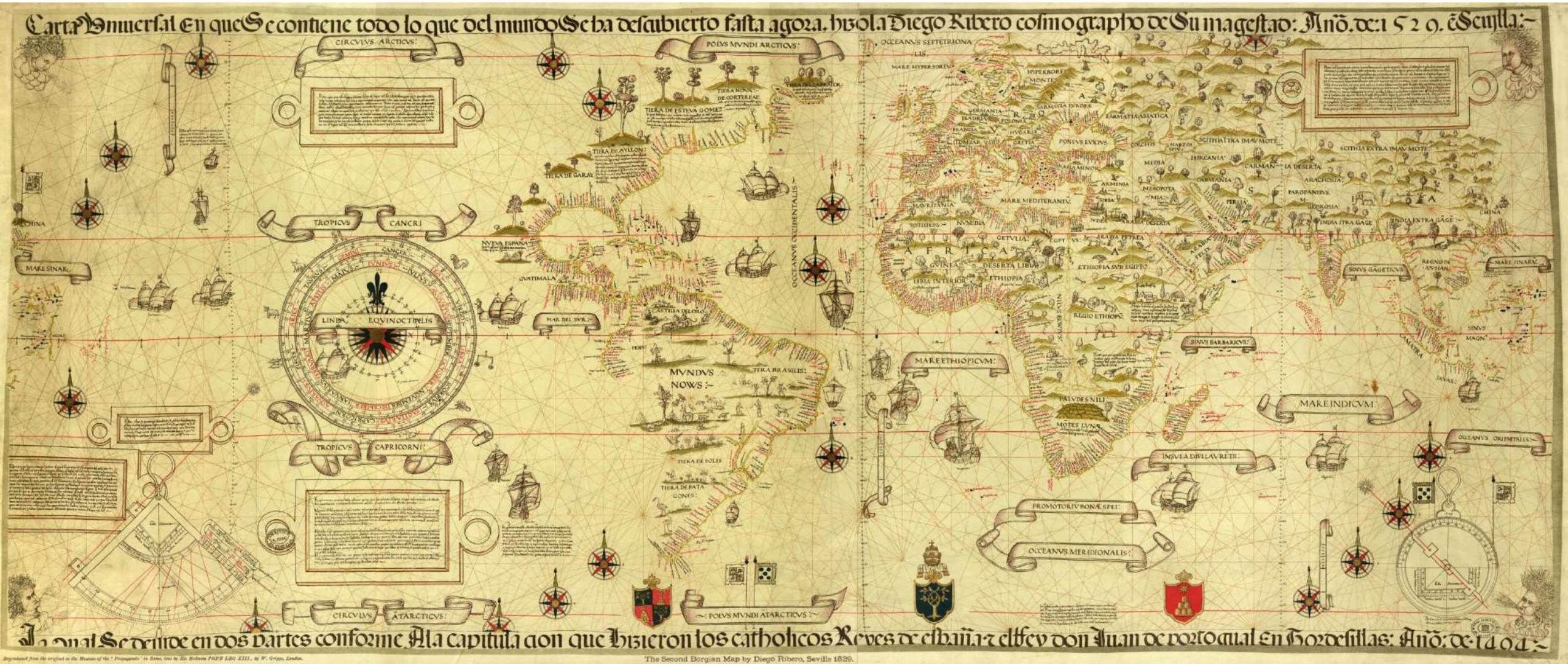
Position de
 l'antiméridien
 selon Magellan,
 qui, en 1519,
 situait les
 Moluques
 entre 2° 30'
 et 4° à l'est
 (voir p. 65-66)

Position de
 l'antiméridien
 de Tordesillas.



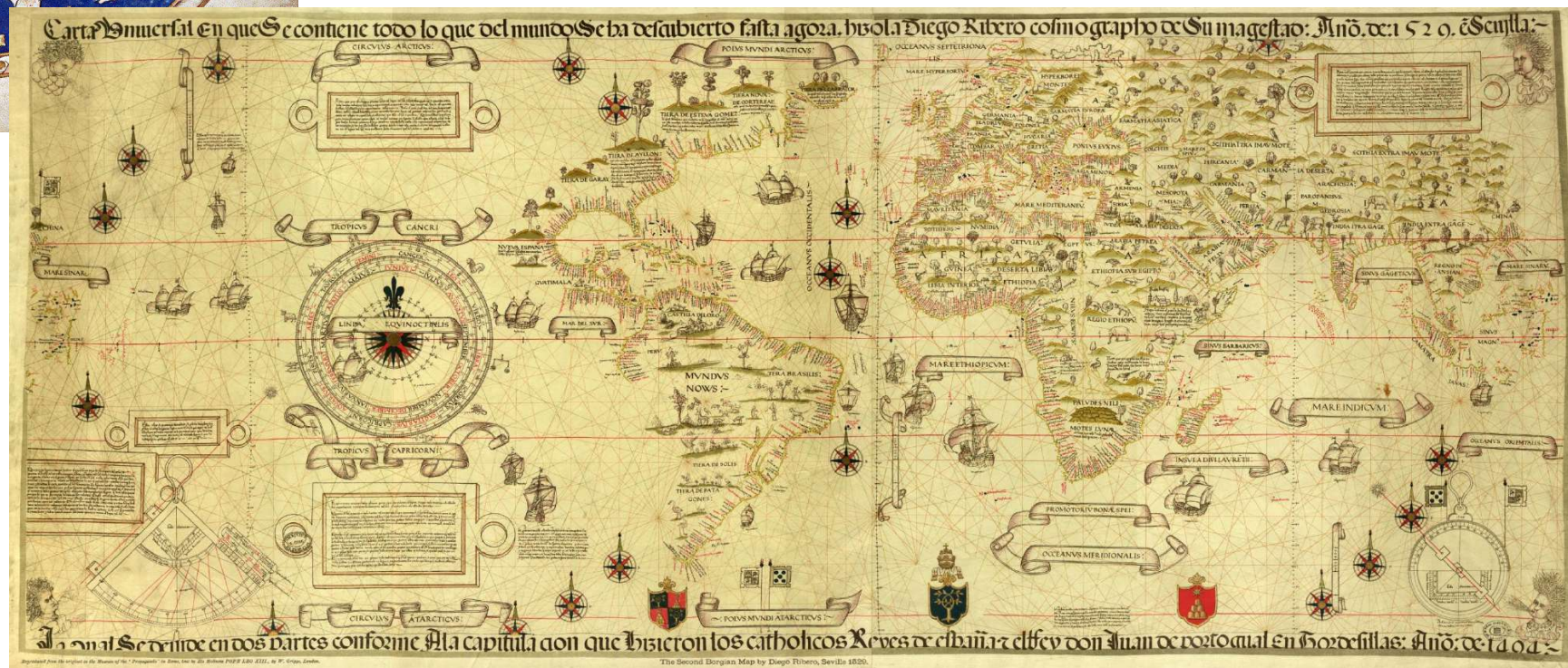
 Ligne de partage
 après le traité de
 Saragosse (1529)

 PORTUGAL
 ESPAGNE



Diogo Ribeiro, 1529

Carta universal en que se contiene todo lo que del mundo se ha descubierto fasta agora la qual se divide en dos partes conforme a la capitulacion que hizieron los catholicos Reyes de España y el Rey Don Juan de Portugal en la villa de Tordesillas: Año: de 1494 / hizola Diego Ribero cosmographo de su magestad, ano de 1529, ã Sevilla



The Second Dongan Map by Diego Fibero, Sevilla 1520.