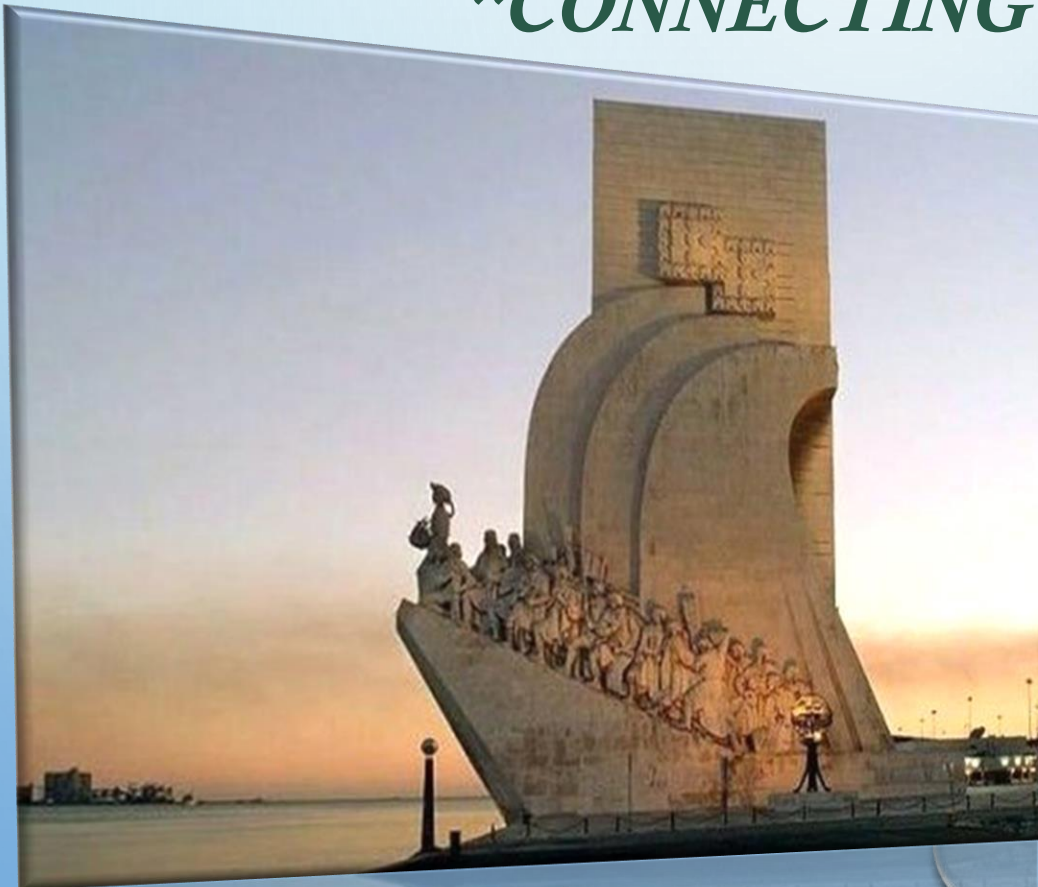




# **“THE PORTUGUESE DISCOVERIES”**

## **“CONNECTING SEAS”**



Monument to the Discoveries – Lisbon (1940)



# *A. Discovering the World*



The “*Cantino planisphere*” - the oldest known Portuguese nautical chart (1502)

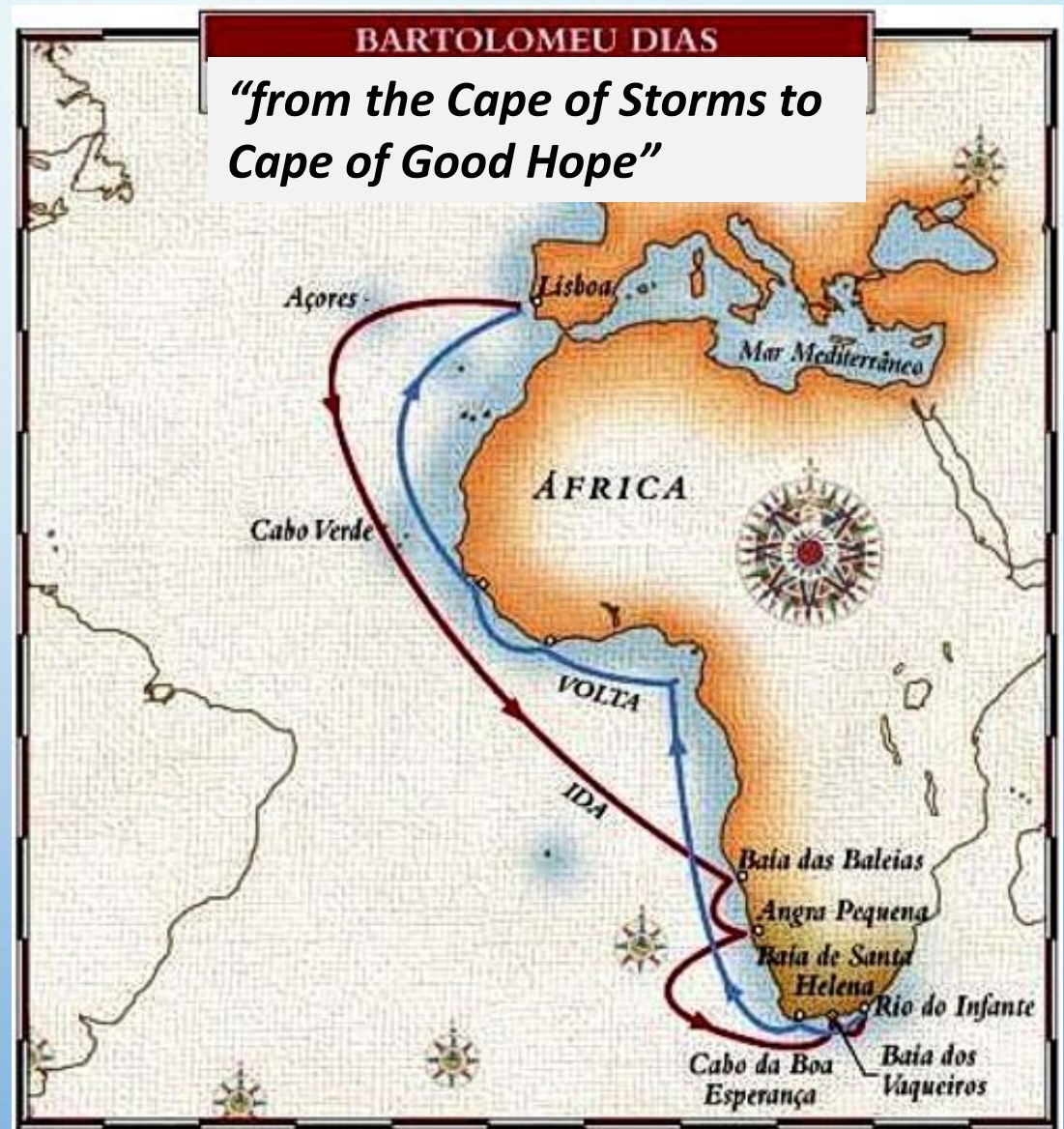
# The conquest of Ceuta (1415)



**Ceuta**, an Islamic city in North Africa, was conquered in 1415 and it is now a Spanish territory

# The passage from the Atlantic to the Indic Ocean:

In 1488, *Bartolomeu Dias*, finally managed to pass the Cape of Good Hope.





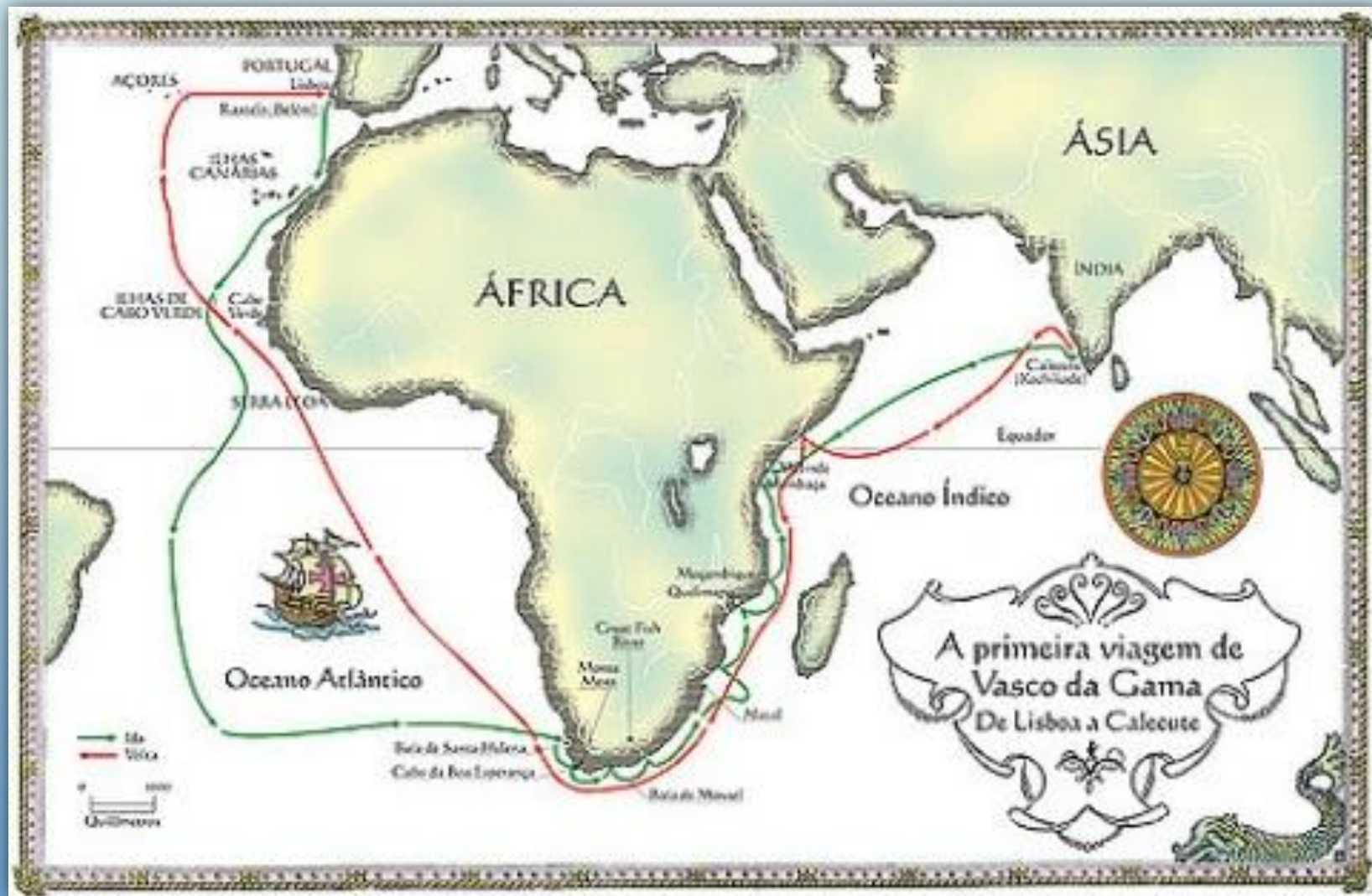
Bartolomeu Dias



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE  
1488



# Ever further: the sea route to India



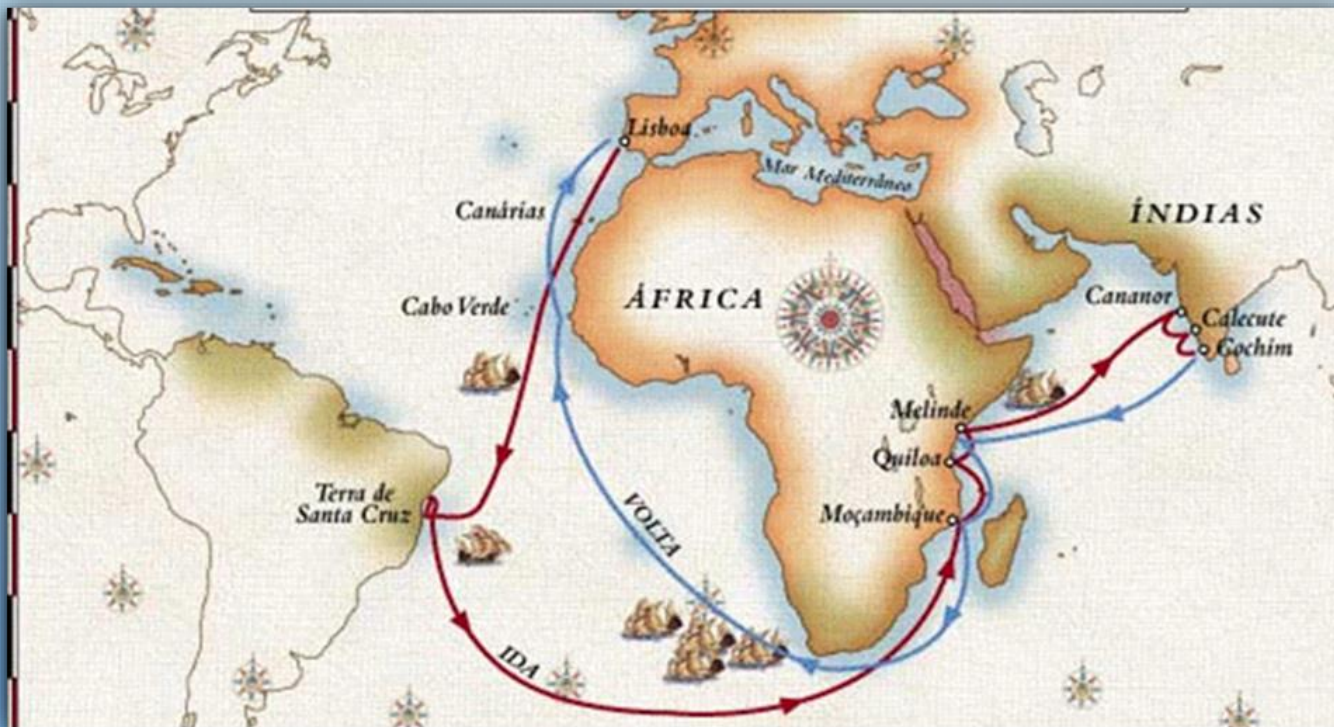


## Vasco da Gama (1469 – 1524)

Portuguese navigator and explorer, 1st Admiral of the Indian Seas: Seas of Arabia, Persia, India and all the Orient

# *Finally, the discovery of Brazil*

Pedro Álvares Cabral arrived in Brazil,  
on the 22nd April, 1500





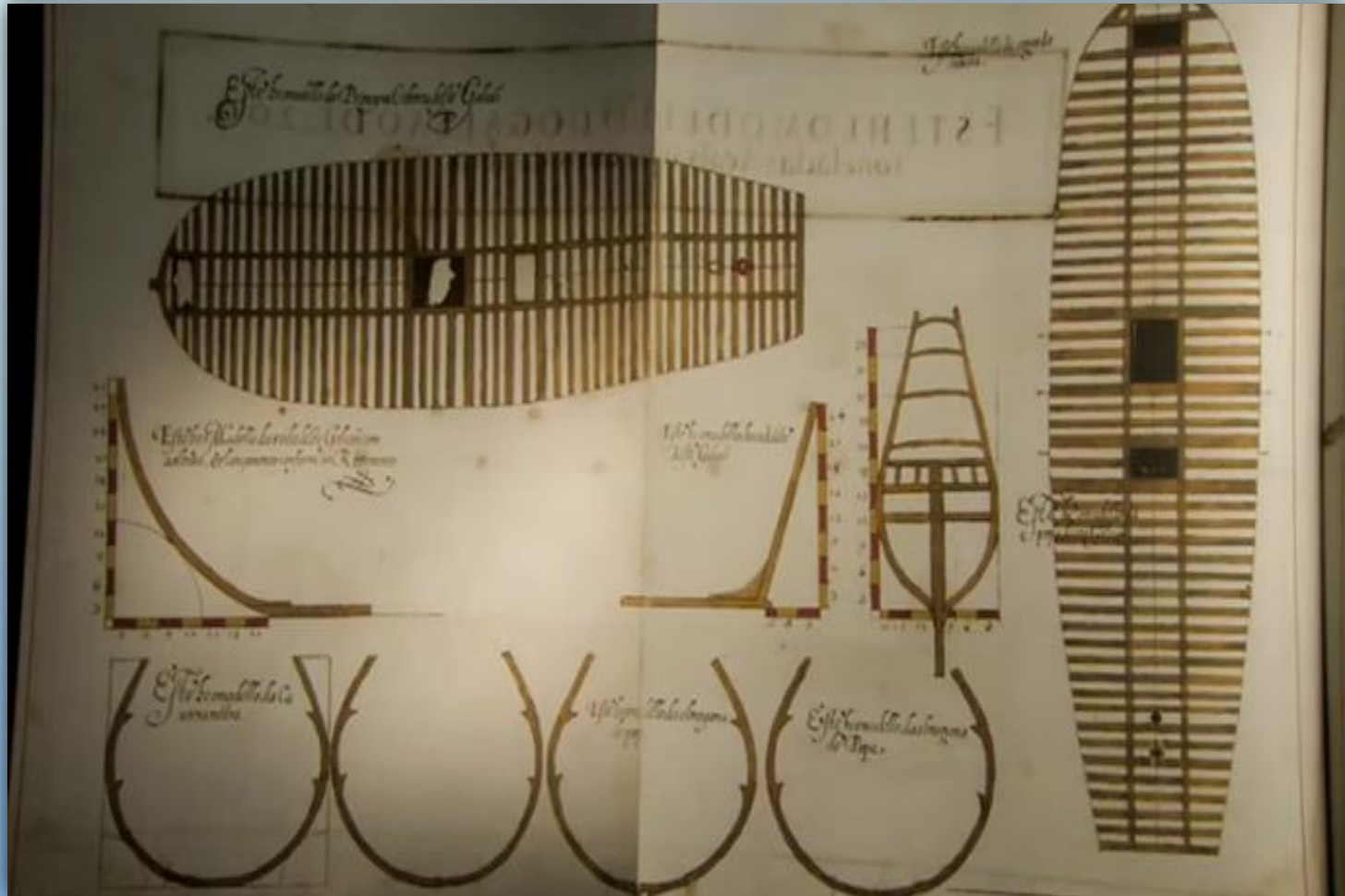
## *B. The Maritime Techniques*



**Caravelas e Naus**  
Um Choque Tecnológico no Século XVI

*“Caravels and Naus”, a technological shock in the 16th century*

# A new technical and scientific knowledge



Shipbuilding innovation

# *The ships of the Discoveries: the Caravel*



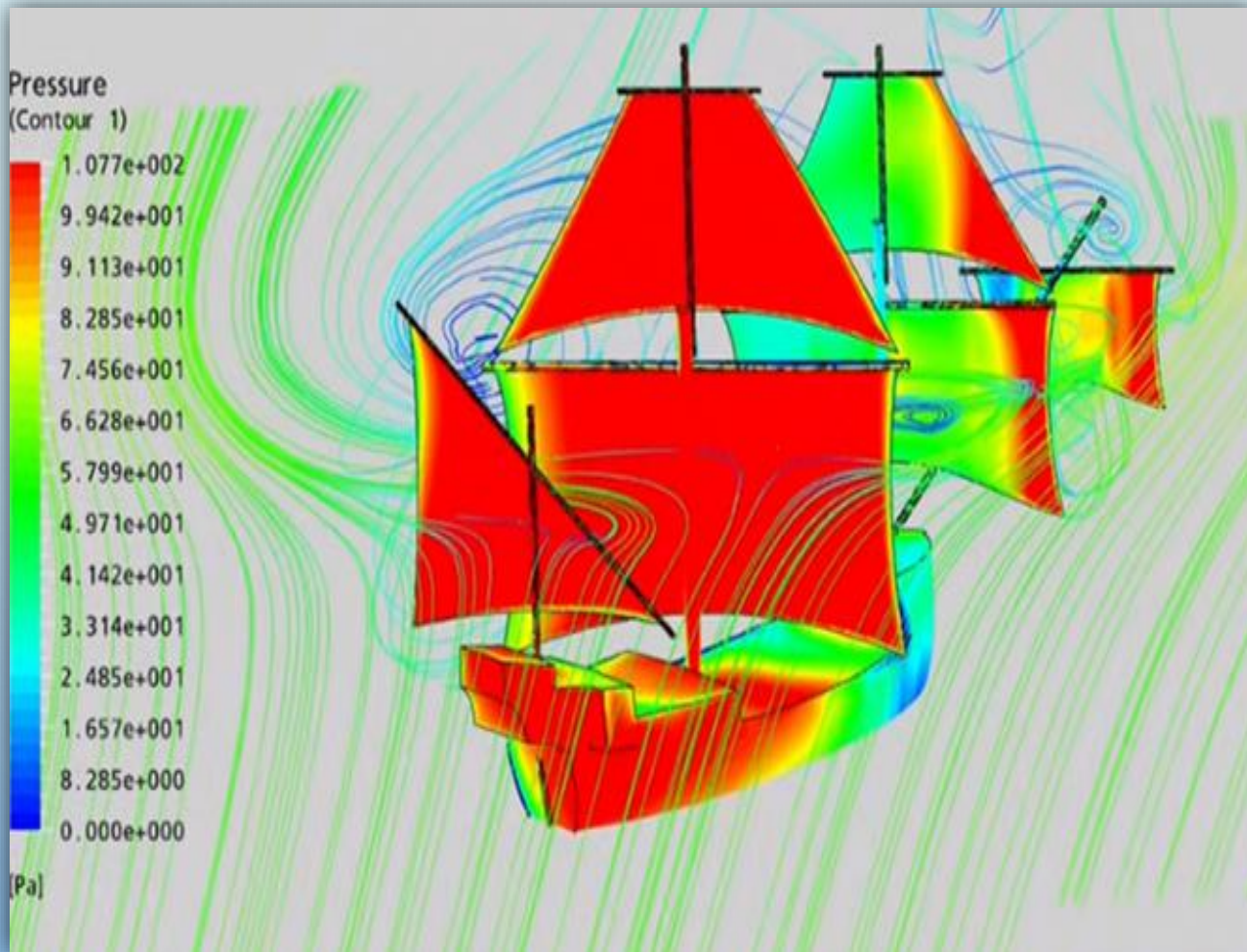
With triangular sails, known as *“Latin Sails”*, allowed it to tack  
(sail in zigzag against the wind)

# *The ships of the Discoveries: the Nau*



A commercial and military vessel with increased speed and cargo capacity

# *The Nau: harness the winds...*



The knowledge of prevailing winds has improved navigation

# *Navigation instruments used...*



The quadrant; the nautical astrolabe  
and the cross-staff

# The compass...



The “*compass*” was probably the most used navigational and orientation instrument during the Discoveries.

# *The quadrant and the nautical astrolabe...*



*the quadrant*

## *The nautical astrolabe*





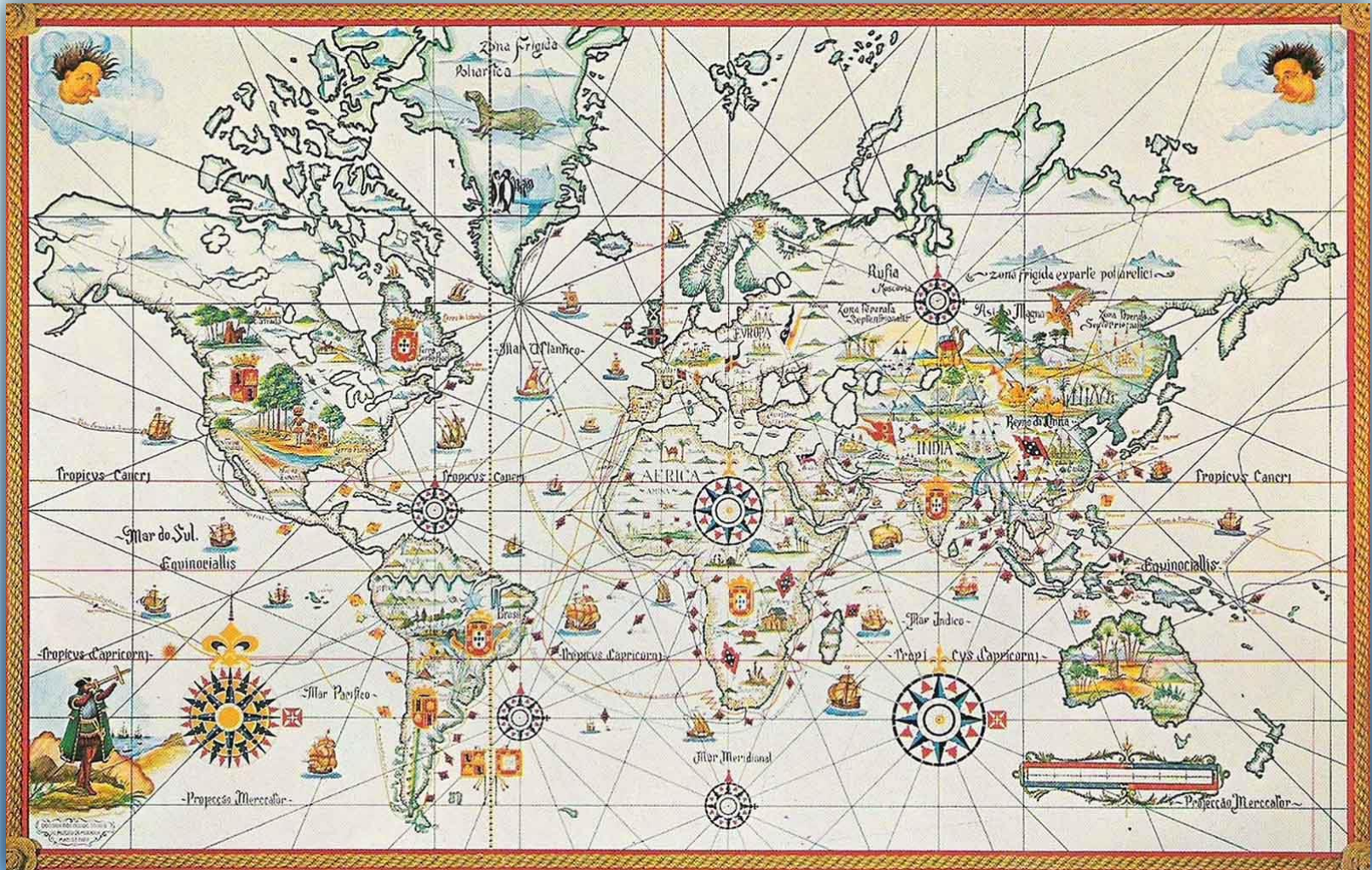
## *C. The contribution of the Portuguese Discoveries to the World*

Broadening of knowledge:

- new peoples; new ideas; new cultures; new religions;
- new animals (zoology); new plants (botany);
- geography; cartography; linguistics; astronomy (the way is opened for the theories of Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo);
- contributions to art and the Renaissance.

# “Giving the World New Worlds”

The beginning of Globalisation



# “Giving the World New Worlds”

The beginning of Globalisation

