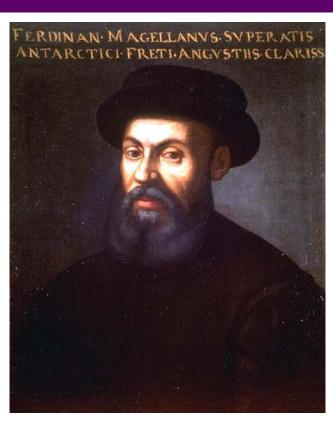


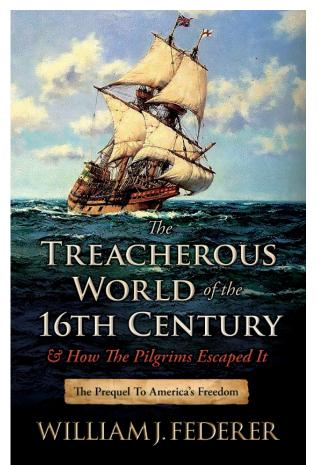
American Minute with Bill Federer Explorers circumnavigate Earth: Magellan & Drake to Space Shuttle

In 1519, the Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan set out on the first voyage to circumnavigate the world.

Sailing for **Spain**, **Magellan** began his search for a route to the East Indies by traveling down the coast of South America.



Read as PDF ...



The Treacherous World of the 16th Century and How the Pilgrims Escaped It:
The Prequel to America's Freedom

Magellan's fleet reached Cape Virgenes and concluded that they had found a passage because the waters were brine and deep.

Four ships went through the 373-mile long passage



which Magellan called "Estrecho de Todos los Santos" or "Canal of All Saints," as the date was November 1st, "All Saints' Day."

It came to be called the "Strait of Magellan."

On the other side of the strait,

Magellan saw the sea very still and peaceful, so he gave it the Portuguese name

"Mar Pacifico"

"Mar Pacifico"
meaning "Peaceful Sea."



The Pacific was first seen by a European six years earlier in 1513, when Spanish explorer Vasco Núñez de Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama, though he called it "Mar



del Sur," meaning "Southern Sea."

Magellan sailed for weeks without sighting land. His food supplies dwindled and rotted, and men began to perish from scurvy, malnourishment, and dehydration.

They sighted a small uninhabited island, restocked

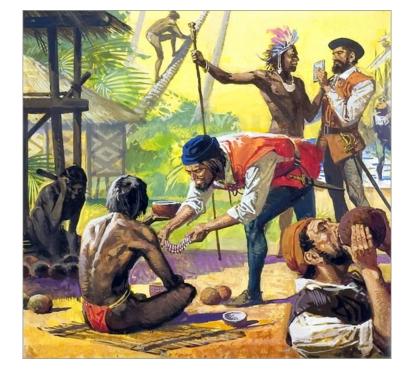
Prima ego velivolis ambivi cursibus Orbem,
Magellane novo te duce ducta freto.
Ambivi, meritogi vocor VICTORIA: sunt mi
Vela, alæ; precium, gloria; pugna, mare

supplies, and set sail again on January 28, 1521.



They reached the Marianas, Guam, and then the Philippine Islands, which were later named for King Philip II of Spain.

Magellan communicated with native tribes through his Malay interpreter, Enrique.



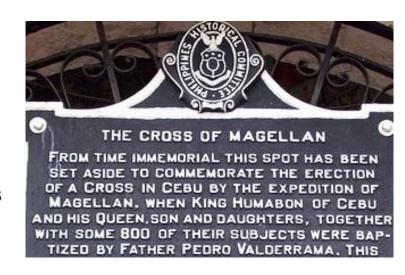


They traded gifts with Rajah (King) Siaiu of Mazaua who guided them to the Island of Cebu.

The story was that on the Island of Cebu, Magellan met Rajah

Humabon, who had an ill grandson.

Magellan (or one of his men) was able to cure or help this young boy, and in gratitude Chief Humabon and his queen Hara Amihan were baptized as



Christians, along with 800 of followers.



Afterwards, Rajah Humabon and his ally Datu Zula entangled Magellan in a conflict with a neighboring chieftain, Datu Lapu-Lapu of the Island of Mactan.

Magellan had hoped to convert Datu Lapu-Lapu to Christianity, but the chief was dismissive.

On the morning of April 27, 1521, **Datu Lapu-Lapu** with around 1,500 of his troops confronted the Spaniards on the beach.





Magellan's crew continued to sail

Magellan was hit by a bamboo spear, surrounded and then killed.

the ship, Victoria, and finally made it back to Spain in September of 1522.

The Philippine Islands went on to become the most Christian nation in Asia, with 93%

FERDINAND MAGELLAN'S DEATH

ON THIS SPOT FERDINAND MAGELLAN DIED ON APRIL 27, 1521, WOUNDED IN AN ENCOUNTER WITH THE SOLDIERS OF LAPULAPU, CHIEF OF MACTAN ISLAND. DNE OF MAGELLAN'S SHIPS, THE VICTORIA, UNDER THE COMMAND OF JUAN SEBASTIAN ELCAND, SAILED FROM CEBU DN MAY 1, 1521, AND ANCHORED AT SAN LUCAR DE BARRAMEDA DN SEPTEMBER 6, 1522, THUS COMPLETING THE FIRST EIRCUMNAVIGATION OF THE EARTH.

of its population of 93.3 million being Christian.

The second expedition to circumnavigate the globe was in 1577 led by **Sir Francis Drake**.

Francis Drake was born around 1540 amidst religious upheaval in England.

During the Prayer
Book Rebellion,
1549, his poor farmer
father, Edward
Drake, fled with his
family to the coast
where they lived on
an old laid-up ship.



Edward Drake
was ordained as a
Protestant
minister and
preached to
sailors in the
King's Navy,



afterwards becoming a vicar of Upchurch on the Medway.

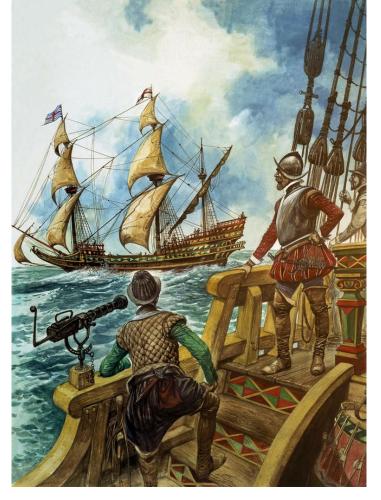
Profoundly influenced, Francis Drake would later have religious services on his ship twice a day.

Around the age of 12, **Francis Drake** was apprenticed to a ship transporting merchandise from France.

The ship's master, having no children, eventually bequeathed the ship to Francis, which began his prosperous sailing career.



During the reign of **Queen Elizabeth I, Francis Drake** sailed numerous times to the **Caribbean** for trade.



He also raided
Spanish ships
and settlements,
resulting in King
Philip II of Spain
calling him a
pirate, El Draque,
and offering the
equivalent of six
million dollars for
his life.





In 1577, almost 60 years after Magellan, Francis Drake began the second voyage to circumnavigate the world.

Drake sailed down

the coast of South America and, before reaching **Tierra del Fuego**, passed through the **Strait of Magellan** in September of 1578.

THE VVORLD Encompassed

By Sir FRANCIS DRAKE,

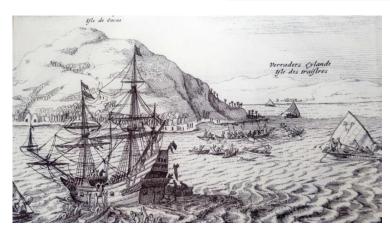
Being his next voyage to that to Nombre de Dior formerly imprinted,

Carefully collected our of the notes of Maffer Francis Flatener Prescher in this justice physical, and divers others has followers in the face, a

Odered new or leiter publiques iew, both for the honour of the offer, been personally for the fliring up of home in family to home about the contrary and standing which makes by defending manages.



Printed for Nicholas Bovana and are to be fold at his thop at the Royall Exchange, 1628.



His ship was then blown south where he saw from a distance **Drake Passage**, which was not actually traversed till **Willem Shouten's**

1616 Dutch expedition - the first expedition to pass **Cape Horn.**

Francis Drake
sailed through
violent storms and
raided the Pacific
Spanish coast of
America as far north
as California.





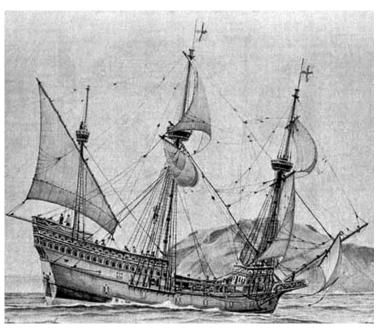
At Mocha Island, hostile Mapuche attacked Drake, seriously injuring him with an arrow.

In 1579, **Drake** anchored north of **San Francisco** at **"Drake's Bay."**

In the name of the Holy Trinity, he claimed California for the English Crown, calling it Nova Albion,

which is Latin for "New Britain."





Turning west,
Drake sailed to
the Moluccas
Spice Islands of
Indonesia where
his ship, Golden
Hind, almost sank
on a reef.

Drake made it across the Indian Ocean, around Cape of Good Hope and up the coast of Africa back to England in 1580, where he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth I.



In 1588, **Sir Francis Drake**helped repel the



Spanish Armada from invading England.

Sir Francis Drake died aboard the ship, *Defiance*, January 28, 1596,

after a failed attempt to capture San Juan, Puerto Rico.

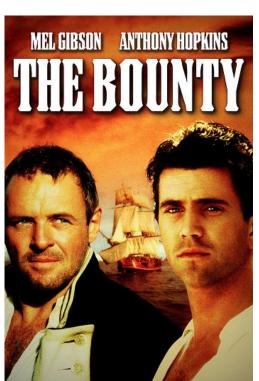
Almost two centuries after Drake, Captain

James Cook sailed the HMS Endeavour

around the globe, 1768–1771, being the first circumnavigation not to lose personnel to scurvy.

Cook was later attacked and **killed** by native inhabitants of Hawaii on February 14, 1779.





Captain William Bligh's HMS Bounty was initially to sail the globe, picking up breadfruit in Tahiti, but delays, weather, and a mutiny on April 28, 1789, prevented it.

When Acting
Lieutenant
Fletcher
Christian
mutinied, Captain
William Bligh and
18 of his crew,
were set adrift in
a small boat.

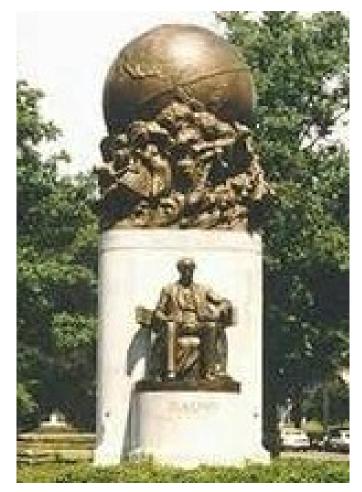


Bligh sailed in the open sea for nearly two months, covering a distance of **3,500 nautical miles,** to arrive in Kupang, Indonesia,

They then to made it to Jakarta, where they found a ship heading back to **Britain**, and arrived there in April of 1790.

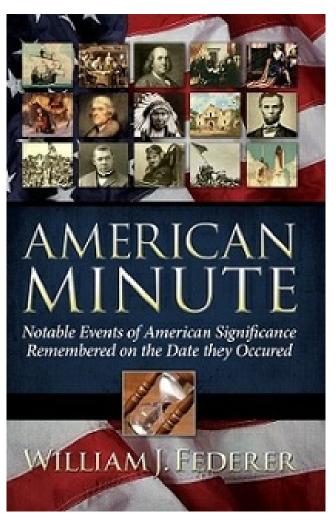
Matthew Fontaine
Maury, the first
superintendent of the
U.S. Naval
Observatory, was
known as the
"Pathfinder of the
Seas" for pioneering
the charting of sea
and wind currents.
He wrote in Physical
Geography of the
Sea, 1855:

"The Bible called the earth 'the round world,' yet for ages it was the most



damnable heresy for Christian men to say that the world is round ...

Finally, sailors circumnavigated the globe, and proved the Bible to be right, and saved Christian men of science from the stake."



American MinuteNotable Events of
American Significance
Remembered on the
Date They Occurred

In 1873, French novelist Jules Verne wrote *Around the World in 80 Days.*





In 1929, the German-built **Graf Zepplin** made the **first round-the-world flight** (Weltrundfahrt) in 21 days.

In 1931, Wiley
Post made the
first fixed wing
flight around the
world in a little
over 8 days.



In 1933, Wiley Post made the first solo-flight around the world in just over 7



days. He discovered the jet stream and pioneered use of the gyroscopic autopilot, radio direction finder, and the pressure suit.

In 1982, Ross
Perot, Jr. and Jay
Coburn, flying the
Spirit of Texas,
completed the first
round-the-world
flight by helicopter.





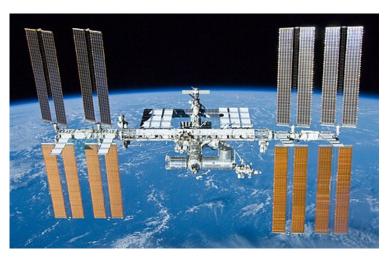
The first person to orbit the earth in space was Russian-Soviet cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin on April 12, 1961, followed by American

astronaut John Glenn, February 20, 1962.

From 1981 to 2011, the **Space Shuttle** program

flew 135 missions which orbited the earth launching satellites, interplanetary probes, the Hubble Space Telescope, as well as performing scientific experiments and building the International Space Station.





The International Space Station, at an altitude of 250 miles above the Earth, travels 17,239 miles per hour and orbits the Earth every 90 minutes.

In 1984, astronauts

Captain Bruce

McCandles and

Brigadier General

Robert Lee

Stewart stepped out of the Space

Shuttle

Challenger and performed the

first un-tethered extravehicular activities using Manned Maneuvering Units, while orbiting a million feet above the earth.





In an interview with *Reasons to Believe*, October 1, 2000, **General Bob Stewart** stated:

"Your first view of the home planet

is breathtaking. Maybe that's how **God** intended it to be viewed ..."

General Stewart continued:

"I had been teaching a Sunday school class here at High View Baptist Church in Woodland Park and the class had decided that they wanted to study Genesis ... The message I hope to get across is that you don't have to give up your intellect to be a Christian ... It gets harder to reach a person for Christ when that person is highly educated and sure of the primacy of science in this world ...

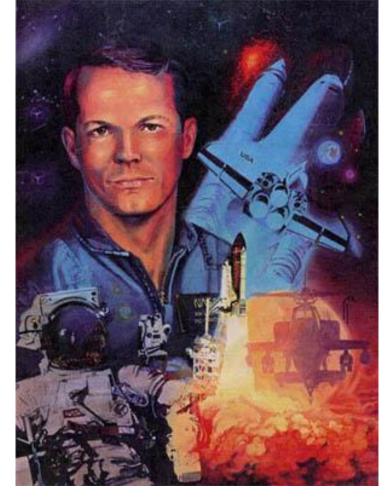


... This universe was brought into existence out of nothingness; that it is especially finetuned for the existence of life on this rare, if not unique planet; and that God did it ..."



General Stewart, who had been a combat helicopter pilot in Vietnam, logged 289 hours in space. He continued:

"I led off with a primer on relativity so my class could



see the historical and logical background of this theory and lose their fear of it.

This was
necessary because
I intended to talk
about the creation
event in terms of
the big bang, and I
wanted my class to
understand that
this was not just
something
physicists thought
up in a vacuum.

I wanted to approach the existence of human beings on this planet from the standpoint of their unique relationship to the Creator and back that up with some modern numerical biology statistics concerning the probabilities of life existing at all from random processes ..."

General Stewart
flew in the Space
Shuttle Atlantis in
1985, and was
scheduled for a
third flight on the
Space Shuttle
Columbia, but it
was canceled due
to the Challenger
disaster.



He concluded his interview:

"I hope to continue to challenge the person who is scientifically oriented with the idea that life would be prohibitively unlikely unless it were created by God ...

In my life I have made a remarkable transition from a person whose faith was in science to the exclusion of religion, to being a person who holds the Scriptures to be truth with science just catching up after 4000 years."



The courage and risks of space travel were realized with the loss the *Space Shuttle Columbia*, which broke apart on re-entry in February 1, 2003, killing the entire crew.

The same fate was experienced by the *Space Shuttle Challenger,* which exploded just 73 seconds after lift-off on January 28, 1986.



The *Challenger's* entire seven member crew was killed, including a



high school teacher-the first private citizen to fly aboard the craft.

In his address to the nation, **President Ronald Reagan** stated:

"Today is a day for

mourning ... a national loss ... The members of the *Challenger* crew were pioneers ...

The future doesn't belong to the fainthearted; it belongs to the brave. The *Challenger* crew was pulling us into the future ..."

Reagan continued:

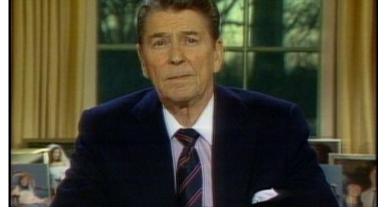
"The crew of the **Space Shuttle Challenger** honored us by the manner in which they lived their lives.



We will never forget them, nor the last time we saw them, this morning, as they prepared for their journey and waved good-bye and 'slipped the surly bonds of earth' to 'touch the face of God.'"

President Reagan added:

"There's a coincidence today.



On this day 390 years ago, the great explorer **Sir Francis Drake** died aboard ship off the coast of Panama.

... In his lifetime the great frontiers were the oceans, and a historian later said, 'He lived by the sea, died on it, and was buried in it.'



Well, today we can say of the *Challenger* crew:

Their dedication was, like Drake's, complete."

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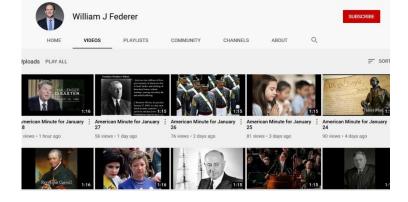
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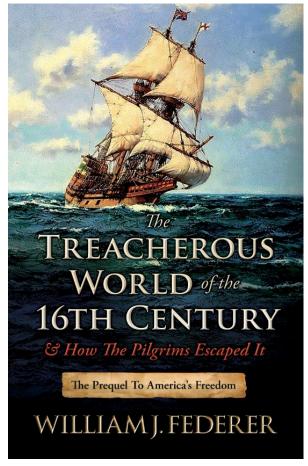
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Today's Bible reading





