

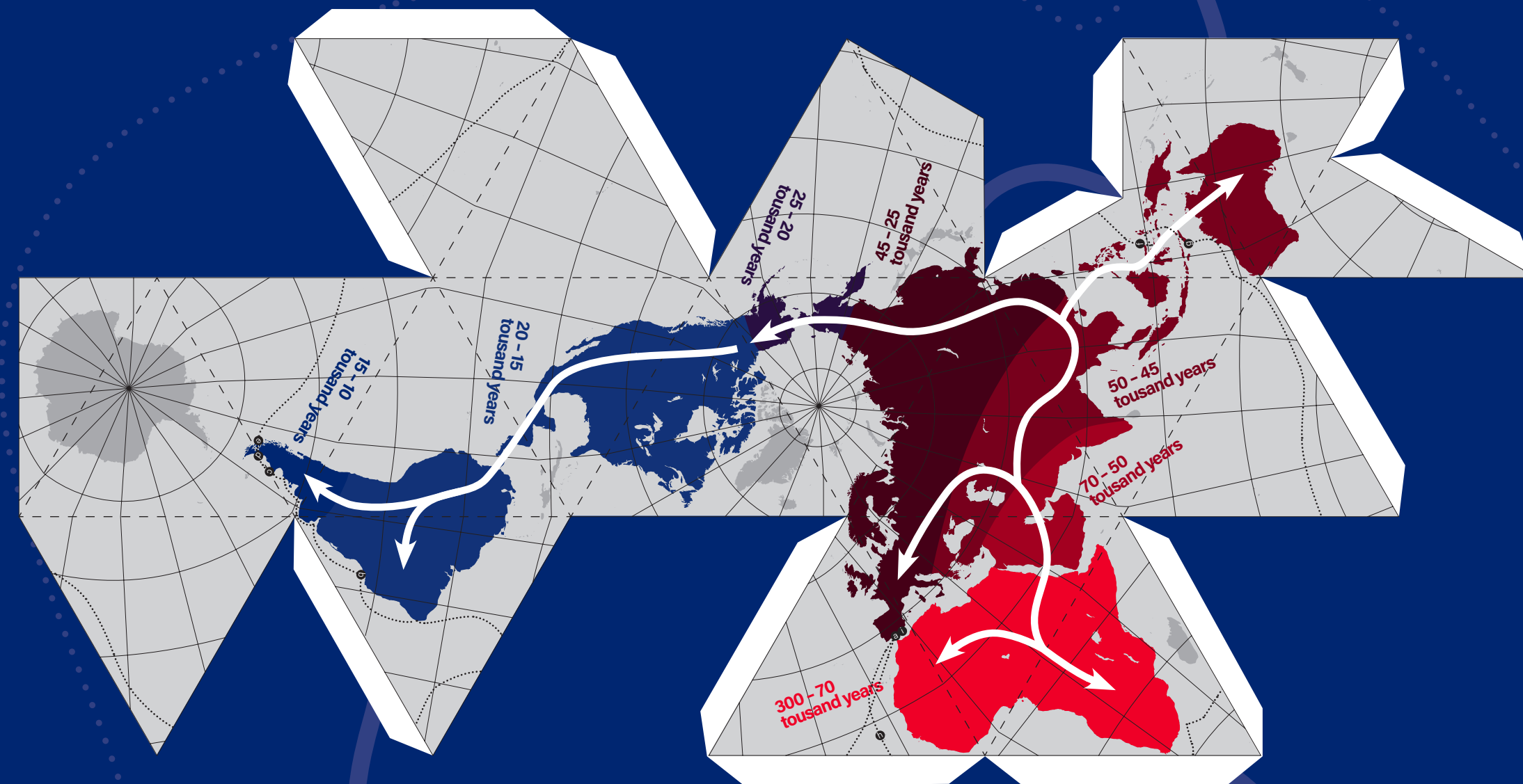
# Two voyages

This map intersects two great voyages of humanity. Between and after these, countless other trips and migrations took place, creating our species's complex genetic heritage. The first major voyage represents the expansion of modern humans (*Homo sapiens*) across the globe. Since their origin in Africa 300 000 – 200 000 years ago, it is only about 70 000 years ago that the successful migration of a small group of modern humans out of Africa occurred, taking advantage of the favourable conditions to expand over the immense landmass. In evolutionary terms, this expansion was quick and was carried out in waves by small groups, who multiplied in the new territories. One of the genetic effects of this expansion process completed by small founding groups was the decrease of populations' genetic diversity the farther they were from the original region.

The second voyage depicted on the map circled the vast "archipelago" of continents, from 1519 to 1522. Fernão de Magalhães and Juan Sebastián Elcano undertook a sea voyage mostly throughout the southern hemisphere. This journey goes in the opposite direction to the human expansion effected for the most part by land and initiated 70 000 years ago. Many of that second voyage's landmarks were, at the time, vital and dynamic commercial points and a meeting ground of different cultures and lineages. After all, many generations of modern humans built, destroyed and rebuilt geographies, cultures and knowledge. This expedition, however, proved that global seafaring travels were possible.

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# Human Travel



Magalhães's voyage

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## 300 000 – 70 000 years

*Homo sapiens* will have emerged on the African continent around 300 000 – 200 000 years ago. Other hominid species had emerged in Africa and *Homo erectus* had even spread to other parts of the world. It is not yet clear where the new species originated, but it is certain that it soon spread to different parts of Africa.

## 70 000 – 50 000 years

*Homo sapiens* would have tried to migrate out of Africa several times; however, the genetic diversity of all present-day human populations is consistent with a single migration that occurred 70 000 – 50 000 years ago. A small group migrated from East Africa to the Middle East. This migration would give rise to the spread of modern humans across the globe and their eventual dominance as the only living species of hominids. Along the way, *Homo sapiens* interbred with other hominids, such as Neanderthals and Denisovans.

## 50 000 - 45 000 years

Migrations continued and *Homo sapiens* spread along the coast of Asia, through southwest Asia to Oceania, which were more temperate zones during the glacial period. Most of the current islands of southwest Asia were united in a single continent (called Sunda), due to the low sea level during the glacial period, which entailed short sea routes to reach Australia and New Guinea.

## 45 000 – 20 000 years

Modern humans arrived in Europe from the Middle East. The expansion of humans in Europe was slow due to the cold temperatures of the ice age and lack of resources, leading to the initial concentration of the population in glacial refugia, such as Iberia, the Italian Peninsula and the Balkans. After the Last Glacial Maximum, which occurred 20,000 years ago, populations expanded throughout the European continent. At the same time, modern humans spread to the northernmost regions of Asia.

## 20 000 – 15 000 years

A group of humans reached the American continent via the current Bering Strait, already at the end of the last glacial period. They then quickly spread throughout the American continent. There are no records of any hominid species having arrived on this continent before then.

## 15 000 - 10 000 years

Humans finally reached the southern tip of the South American continent, namely the Patagonian area. This is where it is located the strait Magalhães used as a passageway between the Atlantic and the Pacific in 1520, in the first circumnavigation of the southern hemisphere's ocean continuum.

# Magalhães's voyage

## **a** August 10, 1519 - Seville

Five ships under the command of Fernão de Magalhães left Seville and descended the Guadalquivir River to Sanlúcar de Barrameda. On September 20, Fernão de Magalhães's expedition set sail from Spain in search of an alternative route to the Moluccas that would not violate the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494).

## **b** November 29, 1519 - Santa Luzia Bay

The expedition reaches the coast of present-day Brazil. Between December 13 and 27, they were moored in Santa Luzia Bay, now Rio de Janeiro. During this time, a mutiny against Magalhães's leadership breaks out but ends up failing.

## **c** March 31, 1520 - Port of São Julião

The fleet arrived at the Port of São Julião in Patagonia, where they would spend the winter. A few days before docking in São Julião, there was another attempt at mutiny. Once again, Magalhães managed to hold the lead. Santiago, one of the ships in the fleet, sank in a storm while exploring the Santa Cruz River estuary.

## **d** October 21, 1520 - Cape Virgenes

The fleet found a cape they named Cape Virgenes, the entrance to what is known today as the Strait of Magellan. They sailed through a maze of islands, where they separated from the ship San Antonio, which deserts and returned to Spain.

## **e** November 28, 1520 - Cape Desire

The remaining ships found a passage through the then-called Strait of All Saints, and rounded the Cape Desire, arriving at the ocean that Magalhães would name Pacific.

## **f** March 6, 1521 - Philippines

The fleet sailed across the largest ocean on the planet for 100 days straight without seeing land, suffering through heat, hunger and disease. They finally found land, the Philippines, where they spent 2 months travelling between the islands and establishing contacts. Magalhães and several crew members perished on April 27, while helping friendly natives fight enemy natives. The crew was no longer large enough to operate 3 ships, and the Concepción was set on fire and abandoned.

## **g** November 8, 1521 - Moluccas

At last, the expedition reaches the Moluccas, and they exchange goods for spices on Tidore island. On December 21, the ship Victoria departed for Spain under the command of Juan Sebastián Elcano. The Trinidad remained behind to be repaired, but would eventually be captured by the Portuguese and sank in a storm.

## **h** July 9, 1522 - Cape Verde

After 5 months without going ashore and after the death of several men from hunger, the ship Victoria stopped in Cape Verde for supplies. The Victoria had sailed across the Indian Ocean and around the Cape of Good Hope, never stopping and steering clear from the coast to avoid being captured in Portuguese-controlled areas. The crew was eventually captured by the Portuguese, but Elcano managed to escape aboard the ship Victoria.

## **i** September 8, 1522 - Seville

On September 6, Elcano and the rest of the crew arrived in Sanlúcar de Barrameda, almost 3 years after departure, and on September 8 returned to Seville. Of the original crew of 270 men only 18 returned, accompanied by 3 Moluccan natives. Of the 5 ships in the departed fleet, only one completes the circumnavigation.