



Ferdinand Magellan Activity Bundle
Integrated Reading and
CRITICAL THOUGHT
Activities

For Grades 5-8

9 INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES
Perfect for Interactive Notebooks
Perfect for Morning Work or Assessments

MR. NUSSBAUM
LEARNING + FUN

ANSWERS

Name	Answers
Ferdinand Magellan RC	B, C, B, D, D, D, A
Scurvy RC	C, C, A, D, B, D, B

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Sequencing the Life of Ferdinand Magellan

Name: _____

Instructions: Read the narrative on Ferdinand Magellan. Then, sequence the events from earliest to latest.

Early Life

Ferdinand Magellan was born in Sabrosa, Portugal, in 1480 into a noble family. After serving as a court page for two years, his adventurous spirit led him to a career as an explorer. In 1506, Magellan went to the Spice Islands (Indonesia) to participate in several military and exploratory expeditions. In 1510, he was promoted to the rank of captain. In 1512, he was stationed in Morocco and made preliminary plans to find a western shortcut to the Spice Islands. Unfortunately, Portugal's king, Emmanuel, refused to finance his journey, and in 1517, Magellan renounced his Portuguese citizenship. He promptly offered his services to King Charles I of Spain. Charles I agreed to finance Magellan's trip in the hopes of becoming the king of the richest nation in the world.

Circumnavigation

On September 20, 1519, Magellan and 237 crew members set sail on five ships from Sanlucar de Barrameda in the hopes of finding a shortcut to the Spice Islands. After three long months of sailing the Atlantic, Magellan and his crew anchored near Rio de Janeiro in the present-day South American nation of Brazil. After trading with local natives, Magellan and his men quickly set sail again, ever worried about the threat of Portuguese ships. As the expedition continued, the weather got worse, and several crew members were executed for trying to take over the ship. Others were starving or suffering from frostbite. As the ships neared the southern tip of South America, one ship smashed into the beach and lost all supplies. Nevertheless, in October of 1520, Magellan and his crew crossed the treacherous straits at the tip of South America, which became known as the Straits of Magellan.

Trouble in the Pacific Ocean

As the expedition passed through the straits, they entered the vast Pacific Ocean. Things got worse before they got better. The crew suffered from extreme hunger and was forced to survive by eating rats, sawdust, leather, and even maggots. At least 20 men died from disease, particularly scurvy (caused by a lack of vitamin C) and starvation. On March 6, the ships finally reached land—the Pacific island of Guam. Nevertheless, the crew members were able to collect clean water and food, despite being on the alert for attacks by the natives. Soon, the crew sailed to the Philippine Islands, where they converted natives to Christianity. During an attempt to convert the native chief, Mactan, to Christianity, Magellan was wounded by an arrow that was driven through his foot by a native warrior. Mactan, who had become upset with

Magellan's insistence that he convert, ordered his warriors to attack. They killed Magellan on April 27, 1521. Most of Magellan's crew escaped and set sail.

Return to Spain

With the loss of their leader, Juan Sebastian del Cano took control of the ship and sailed for Spain. Only two ships and 47 men remained. Portuguese forces captured one of the ships, leaving the Victoria as the only ship left. Severe storms and Portuguese attacks battered the Victoria. As Portuguese forces bore down on the expedition near the Cape Verde Islands, del Cano was forced to continue toward Spain without supplies or rest. Finally, on September 8, 1522, the Victoria made it back to Spain with only 18 men surviving, hence completing the first circumnavigation of the world.

Event	From Earliest to Latest
Magellan renounces his Portuguese citizenship and offers service to Spain.	
Magellan and his crew reach the Philippines.	
August 10, 1522.	
18 of Magellan's men make it back to Spain, completing the world's first circumnavigation.	
Magellan is killed by native warriors.	
Ferdinand Magellan was promoted to captain.	1
Many men on Magellan's ships begin starving and contracting scurvy.	
Magellan and his ships cross from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean in his voyage to find a western shortcut to the Indies.	

Answers

Event	From Earliest to Latest
Magellan renounces his Portuguese citizenship and offers service to Spain.	2
Magellan and his crew reach the Philippines	5
August 10, 1522	7
18 of Magellan's men make it back to Spain, completing the world's first circumnavigation.	8
Magellan is killed by native warriors.	6
Ferdinand Magellan was promoted to captain.	1
Many men on Magellan's ships begin starving and contracting scurvy	4
Magellan and his ships cross from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean in his voyage to find a western shortcut to the Indies.	3

Ferdinand Magellan: Main Idea and Supporting Detail Sentences

Name: _____

Below are three headings at the beginnings of paragraphs. Below the chart are the associated supporting detail sentences. Which sentences would appear under which heading? Use the numbers before the sentences so you don't have to write the entire sentence. Order matters!

The Voyage Begins	Trouble in the Pacific	Return Trip

1. As the expedition passed through the straits, it entered the vast Pacific Ocean.
2. Only two of Magellan's original ships and 47 men remained; they still had thousands of miles to sail before reaching Spain.
3. On September 20, 1519, Magellan and 237 crew members set sail on five ships from Sanlucar de Barrameda in the hopes of finding a shortcut to the Spice Islands.
4. On March 6, the ships finally reached land—the Pacific island of Guam.
5. Things got worse before they got better: the crew suffered from extreme hunger and was forced to survive by eating rats, sawdust, leather, and even maggots while floating endlessly in the Pacific Ocean.
6. Finally, on September 8, 1522, the Victoria made it back to Spain with only 18 men surviving, hence completing the first circumnavigation of the world.
7. After the death of Magellan, Juan Sebastian del Cano took control of the ship and endeavored to return home to Spain.
8. After three long months of sailing the Atlantic, Magellan and his crew anchored near Rio de Janeiro in the present-day South American nation of Brazil.
9. In October of 1520, Magellan and his crew crossed the treacherous straits at the tip of South America, which became known as the Straits of Magellan.

The Voyage Begins	Trouble in the Pacific	Return Trip
3. 8. 9.	1. 5. 4.	7. 2. 6.

The Voyage Begins

On September 20, 1519, Magellan and 237 crew members set sail on five ships from Sanlucar de Barrameda in the hopes of finding a shortcut to the Spice Islands. After three long months of sailing the Atlantic, Magellan and his crew anchored near Rio de Janeiro in the present-day South American nation of Brazil. In October of 1520, Magellan and his crew crossed the treacherous straits at the tip of South America, which became known as the Straits of Magellan.

Trouble in the Pacific

As the expedition passed through the straits, it entered the vast Pacific Ocean. Things got worse before they got better: the crew suffered from extreme hunger and was forced to survive by eating rats, sawdust, leather, and even maggots while floating endlessly in the Pacific Ocean. On March 6, the ships finally reached land—the Pacific island of Guam.

Return Trip

After the death of Magellan, Juan Sebastian del Cano took control of the ship and endeavored to return home to Spain. Only two of Magellan's original ships and 47 men remained; they still had thousands of miles to sail before reaching Spain. Finally, on September 8, 1522, the Victoria made it back to Spain with only 18 men surviving, hence completing the first circumnavigation of the world.

Ferdinand Magellan Printable Reading Comprehension

Name _____

Early Life

Ferdinand Magellan was born in Sabrosa, Portugal, in 1480 into a noble family. After serving as a court page for two years, his adventurous spirit led him to a career as an explorer. In 1506, Magellan went to the Spice Islands (Indonesia) to participate in several military and exploratory expeditions. In 1510, he was promoted to the rank of captain. In 1512, he was stationed in Morocco and made preliminary plans to find a western shortcut to the Spice Islands. Unfortunately, Portugal's king, Emmanuel, refused to finance his journey, and in 1517, Magellan renounced his Portuguese citizenship. He promptly offered his services to King Charles I of Spain. Charles I agreed to finance Magellan's trip in the hopes of becoming the king of the richest nation in the world.

Circumnavigation

On September 20, 1519, Magellan and 237 crew members set sail on five ships from Sanlucar de Barrameda in the hopes of finding a shortcut to the Spice Islands. After three long months of sailing the Atlantic, Magellan and his crew anchored near Rio de Janeiro in the present-day South American nation of Brazil. After trading with local natives, Magellan and his men quickly set sail again, ever worried about the threat of Portuguese ships. As the expedition continued, the weather got worse, and several crew members were executed for trying to take over the ship. Others were starving or suffering from frostbite. As the ships neared the southern tip of South America, one ship smashed into the beach and lost all supplies. Nevertheless, in October of 1520, Magellan and his crew crossed the treacherous straits at the tip of South America, which became known as the Straits of Magellan.

Trouble in the Pacific Ocean

As the expedition passed through the straits, they entered the vast Pacific Ocean. Things got worse before they got better. The crew suffered from extreme hunger and was forced to survive by eating rats, sawdust, leather, and even maggots. At least 20 men died from disease, particularly scurvy (caused by a lack of vitamin C) and starvation. On March 6, the ships finally reached land—the Pacific island of Guam. The crew members were able to collect clean water and food, despite being on the alert for attacks by the natives. Soon, the crew sailed to the Philippine Islands, where they converted natives to Christianity. During an attempt to convert the native chief, Mactan, to Christianity, Magellan was wounded by an arrow that was driven through his foot by a native warrior. Mactan, who had become upset with Magellan's insistence that he convert, ordered his warriors to attack. They killed Magellan on April 27, 1521. Most of Magellan's crew escaped and set sail.

Return to Spain

With the loss of their leader, Juan Sebastian del Cano took control of the ship and sailed for Spain. Only two ships and 47 men remained. Portuguese forces captured one of the ships, leaving the Victoria as the only ship left. As Portuguese forces bore down on the expedition near the Cape Verde Islands, del Cano was forced to continue toward Spain without supplies or rest. Finally, on September 8, 1522, the Victoria made it back to Spain with only 18 men surviving, hence completing the first circumnavigation of the world.

- 1. Why did Magellan sail for the king and queen of Spain?**
 - A. Because they offered to pay more than the king and queen of Portugal
 - B. Because Spain, rather than Portugal, agreed to pay for his expedition
 - C. Because Magellan renounced his Portuguese citizenship
 - D. Because the King of Spain wanted to become the richest man in the world

- 2. What was the purpose of Magellan's journey that resulted in the first circumnavigation?**
 - A. To sail to the Philippines
 - B. To sail around the world
 - C. To find a shortcut to the Spice Islands
 - D. To sail into the Pacific Ocean

- 3. What was NOT an obstacle Magellan faced on his expedition?**
 - A. Scurvy
 - B. Weather
 - C. Starvation
 - D. Pirates

- 4. What happened last?**
 - A. September 20, 1519
 - B. Magellan crossed the Straits of Magellan
 - C. Magellan and crew anchored near Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
 - D. Crew members were executed for trying to take over the ship

- 5. What would be the question if the answer is "scurvy?"**
 - A. Why did some natives agree to be converted?
 - B. What happened to the crew on March 6, 1521?
 - C. Why did Mactan attack Ferdinand Magellan?
 - D. What is the effect of a prolonged lack of vitamins c?

- 6. Which is true about Ferdinand Magellan?**
 - A. Magellan was wounded in Guam trying to convert natives to Christianity
 - B. Magellan's expedition failed to cross the Pacific Ocean
 - C. He completed the circumnavigation of the world
 - D. He died before circumnavigating the world

- 7. Juan Sebastian Del Cano...**
 - A. successfully completed the circumnavigation under desperate conditions.
 - B. successfully completed the circumnavigation under peaceful conditions.
 - C. was captured trying to complete the circumnavigation.
 - D. successfully completed the circumnavigation with most of his original supplies.

Scurvy Reading Comprehension

Name _____

Scurvy is a horrible disease that results from an acute lack of Vitamin-C over time. Vitamin-C is most commonly found in fruits and vegetables. During the Age of Exploration, sailors on long ocean voyages often contracted Scurvy, as food supplies quickly spoiled, reducing diets to salted beef (though in many cases fresh meat has enough Vitamin-C to prevent or cure scurvy), dried grains, or in desperate situations, anything that could be eaten. Sailors during this time believed scurvy was caused by a wide range of potential culprits including putrid air rising from swamps. The idea that the disease was caused by a lack of Vitamin-C was not confirmed until 1932. According to some estimates, scurvy accounted for the deaths of over two million soldiers during the Age of Exploration.

Sailors with scurvy would first experience weeks of malaise or fatigue. As the disease worsened, bone and joint pain intensified and sailors would develop sores that failed to heal. In later stages, gums would swell, teeth would fall out, and mental changes such as agitation and confusion would manifest. In its final stages, scurvy would result in the swelling of various parts of the body, convulsions, and organ failure. Even in its later stages, the effects of scurvy could be reversed if Vitamin-C was introduced.

1. During the Age of Exploration...

- A. sailors knew the cause of scurvy.
- B. sailors believed scurvy was caused by a lack of Vitamin-c.
- C. sailors believed scurvy was caused by air over swamps.
- D. sailors believed scurvy was caused by spoiled meat.

2. The cause of scurvy was discovered...

- A. during the Age of Exploration.
- B. before the Age of Exploration.
- C. after the Age of Exploration.
- D. in desperate situations.

3. Which of the following diets could result in scurvy?

- A. Spoiled or salted meat over an entire month
- B. Spoiled and fresh meat over an entire month
- C. Fresh meat and grains over an entire month
- D. Vegetables and spoiled meat over an entire month

4. Which was NOT a symptom of scurvy?

- A. Sores throughout the body
- B. Joint pain
- C. Confusion
- D. Sneezing and coughing

5. In its final stages, scurvy...

- A. cannot be reversed.
- B. can be reversed with Vitamin-c.
- C. can be reversed with medicine.
- D. can be reversed without Vitamin-c.

6. What does “intensified” mean in the following sentence?

As the disease worsened, bone and joint pain intensified and sailors would develop sores that failed to heal.

- A. magnified
- B. clarified
- C. erupted
- D. became worse

7. Which of the following is accurate?

- A. The first paragraph tells about the history of scurvy and the second paragraph tells about the ways people could get scurvy
- B. The first paragraph tells about why sailors got scurvy and the second paragraph tells about signs of scurvy
- C. The first paragraph tells why sailors got scurvy and the second paragraph explains how scurvy is diagnosed today
- D. The first paragraph tells about how sailors spread scurvy and the second paragraph tells about signs of scurvy

The Sick Ship

During long oceans voyages across the oceans and unfamiliar lands, sailors and explorers could contract a variety of different diseases, each of which could be equally terrible and deadly (and each of which can still be contracted today). Below are explanations of each. On the next page, play the role of a ship doctor by identifying the ailment that each sailor has contracted.

Scurvy	Scurvy is a condition caused by a lack of Vitamin-C over time. Sailors during the Age of Exploration, with inadequate and contaminated food supplies, were particularly vulnerable. Scurvy results in the formation of painful sores, bleeding from the gums, and eventually, organ failure. It can easily be reversed with Vitamin-C, although during the Age of Exploration, it was thought scurvy was contracted through contaminated air of swamps and marshes. Scurvy is thought to have killed over two million sailors in the Age of Exploration.
Yellow Fever	This deadly virus is caused by infected mosquitoes. It shuts down the kidneys and liver and makes the skin yellow from jaundice. It results in a high fever and is often fatal.
Dysentery	This is a virus that spreads in unsanitary conditions (such as those found on crowded ships). It attacks the intestines and results in severe, bloody diarrhea. Some people who get dysentery die of dehydration.
Cholera	This virus is similar to dysentery and spreads in unsanitary conditions. People get cholera from contaminated food or water (often when human waste comes in contact with food or water). Those who contract cholera get diarrhea, vomiting, and high fevers. It can be fatal from dehydration.
Malaria	Malaria is caused by infected mosquitoes and is contagious. It can result in high fever, brain damage, coma, and death. Like scurvy, malaria was thought to be caused by contaminated air in swamps and marshes. Today, it remains one of the deadliest diseases in the world, particularly in poor, tropical regions of the world.
Typhoid	Typhoid is another disease that is spread in unsanitary conditions. Like cholera and dysentery, it results in severe fevers, diarrhea, or internal bleeding. Typhoid can also cause a rash on the chest.
Beriberi	Beriberi is a rare disease caused from a lack of vitamin B1 (thiamin). It was more common on ships during the Age of Exploration where diets were inadequate. People with beriberi have shortness of breath, increased heart rate, confusion, difficulty walking, insomnia, and swelling in the lower legs. It can occur simultaneously with scurvy.
Pellagra	Pellagra was a common disease of sailors during the Age of Exploration. It is caused by a lack of niacin in the diet. Symptoms of pellagra included inflamed skin, diarrhea, dementia, and sores in the mouth. Left untreated, pellagra can be fatal.

Diagnose the patients.

Patient 1:

Our first patient is having severe diarrhea and cannot hold down any food or water. We are afraid that he is becoming more and more dehydrated. We noticed that he is developing a rash on his chest.

Doctor's Diagnosis _____

Patient 2:

This patient came to us with a high fever after we sailed across the equator. It was probably the vapors that rise from the swampy water we passed through! We need to help him because he is danger of falling into a coma.

Doctor's Diagnosis _____

Patient 3:

This patient came to us near death. He has a very high fever. I noticed before he closed his eyes (possibly for good) that his eyes were discolored and his skin was yellow.

Doctor's Diagnosis _____

Patients 4, 5, 6, and 7

These patients all seem to have the same symptoms. They are developing sores all over their bodies and they are bleeding from the gums. Their teeth are falling out. We need to avoid the swamp waters! Too many of our sailors are falling to this terrible condition!

Doctor's Diagnosis _____

Answers:

Patient 1 - Typhoid

Patient 2 - Malaria

Patient 3 - Yellow Fever

Patient 4 - Scurvy

Fact or Fiction?

Name: _____

Below is a passage on Ferdinand Magellan. On the following page is a chart with ten statements. Indicate whether each statement is fact or fiction.

Early Life

Ferdinand Magellan was born in Sabrosa, Portugal, in 1480 into a noble family. After serving as a court page for two years, his adventurous spirit led him to a career as an explorer. In 1506, Magellan went to the Spice Islands (Indonesia) to participate in several military and exploratory expeditions. In 1510, he was promoted to the rank of captain. In 1512, he was stationed in Morocco and made preliminary plans to find a western shortcut to the Spice Islands. Unfortunately, Portugal's king, Emmanuel, refused to finance his journey, and in 1517, Magellan renounced his Portuguese citizenship. He promptly offered his services to King Charles I of Spain. Charles I agreed to finance Magellan's trip in the hopes of becoming the king of the richest nation in the world.

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Trouble in the Pacific Ocean

As the expedition passed through the straits, they entered the vast Pacific Ocean, which Magellan named. Things got worse before they got better. The crew suffered from extreme hunger and was forced to survive by eating rats, sawdust, leather, and even maggots. At least 20 men died from disease, particularly scurvy (caused by a lack of vitamin C) and starvation. On March 6, the ships finally reached land—the Pacific island of Guam. Nevertheless, the crew members were able to collect clean water and food, despite being on the alert for attacks by the natives. Soon, the crew sailed to the Philippine Islands, where they converted natives to Christianity. During an attempt to convert the native chief, Mactan, to Christianity, Magellan was wounded by an arrow that was driven through his foot by a native warrior. Mactan, who had become upset with Magellan's insistence that he convert, ordered his warriors to attack. They killed Magellan on April 27, 1521. Most of Magellan's crew escaped and set sail.

Return to Spain

With the loss of their leader, Juan Sebastian del Cano took control of the ship and sailed for Spain. Only two ships and 47 men remained. Portuguese forces captured one of the ships, leaving the Victoria as the only ship left. Severe storms and Portuguese attacks battered the Victoria. As Portuguese forces bore down on the expedition near the Cape Verde Islands, del Cano was forced to continue toward Spain without supplies or rest. Finally, on September 8, 1522, the Victoria made it back to Spain with only 18 men surviving, hence completing the first circumnavigation of the world.

	FACT	FICTION
Ferdinand Magellan was one of 18 sailors to return to Spain, thus completing the world's first circumnavigation.		
The goal of Magellan's journey was to circumnavigate the world.		
Magellan and his crew passed from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean via the southern tip of South America.		
Magellan and his crew were constantly on the lookout for Spanish ships that might attack them.		
As Magellan's crew entered the vast Atlantic Ocean, many suffered from the effects of starvation and scurvy.		
Following the death of Magellan, Juan Sebastian del Cano took control of the expedition.		
Magellan was killed by native warriors in what is now the Philippines.		
Portuguese ships would eventually capture the Victoria and all of its crew members.		
Ferdinand Magellan named the Pacific Ocean.		
18 sailors from Magellan's expedition returned to Spain in 1522, thus completing the world's first circumnavigation.		

Answers:

	FACT	FICTION
Ferdinand Magellan was one of 18 sailors to return to Spain, thus completing the world's first circumnavigation.		X
The goal of Magellan's journey was to circumnavigate the world.		X
Magellan and his crew passed from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean via the southern tip of South America.	X	
Magellan and his crew were constantly on the lookout for Spanish ships that might attack them.		X
As Magellan's crew entered the vast Atlantic Ocean, many suffered from the effects of starvation and scurvy.		X
Following the death of Magellan, Juan Sebastian del Cano took control of the expedition.	X	
Magellan was killed by native warriors in what is now the Philippines.	X	
Portuguese ships would eventually capture the Victoria and all of its crew members.		X
Ferdinand Magellan named the Pacific Ocean.	X	
18 sailors from Magellan's expedition returned to Spain in 1522, thus completing the world's first circumnavigation.	X	

**Virtual History Teacher
Ferdinand Magellan Test**

Name: _____

Instructions: You are playing the role of a history teacher who is grading the test below. See the questions and your “student’s” answers. Grade the quality of the answers on a scale of 1-4, “1” being a poor answer and “4” being a great answer. For each answer you grade, use your knowledge of Ferdinand Magellan, or, reference the mrnussbaum.com online biography, to add the missing pieces.

Question 1: What was the problem between Magellan and the nation of Portugal?	Score:
Student Answer: They didn't like each other.	
Your Response:	

Question 2: What was so difficult about Magellan's journey?	Score:
Student Answer: He had to travel so far.	
Your Response:	

Question 3: Do you think Ferdinand Magellan should get credit for being the first to circumnavigate the world? Why or why not?	Score:
Student Answer: No. He died.	
Your Response:	

Answers:

Question 1: What was the problem between Magellan and the nation of Portugal?	Score:
Student Answer: They didn't like each other.	
<p>Your Response: Ferdinand Magellan had appealed to the King of Portugal to finance his expedition to the Spice Islands, but the King refused. Consequently, Magellan renounced his Portuguese citizenship and offered his services to Spain. In the eyes of Portugal, this was a betrayal, and threat of attack by Portuguese warships during his voyage was great. On the return trip, Portuguese ships captured one of Magellan's remaining ships and forced the other to return to Spain without rest or supplies.</p>	

Question 2: What was so difficult about Magellan's journey?	Score:
Student Answer: He had to travel so far.	
<p>Your Response: Magellan's trip was long, arduous and full of peril. The crew encountered bad weather, terrible storms, shipwrecks, were forced to eat rats among other terrible things, and suffered from starvation, and the dreaded scurvy. In addition, they were attacked by hostile natives, and eventually, by Portuguese warships. Only 18 of the original sailors made it back to Spain alive.</p>	

Question 3: Do you think Ferdinand Magellan should get credit for being the first to circumnavigate the world? Why or why not?	Score:
Student Answer: No. He died.	
<p>Your Response: Answers vary here. Although Magellan is given credit for making the first circumnavigation, he was killed in the Philippines, about 2/3 of the way around the world. Members of his expedition, in deed, successfully completed the circumnavigation, and because of this, Magellan is often given credit.</p>	