

Manila galleon.

Dutton - PSL Research Spotlight Article: NOAA Physical Sciences Laboratory



Description: -

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Spain -- Colonies.
Spain -- Commerce
Philippines -- Commerce -- Spain
Latin America -- Commerce -- Spain
Merchant marine -- Spain -- HistoryManila galleon.

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SysNet research paper series -- no. 2 (2000)

Dutton paperback -- D35Manila galleon.

Notes: Bibliography: p. 419-448.

This edition was published in 1959



Filesize: 48.54 MB

Tags: #The #Manila #Galleon #and #globalization

The Manila Galleon and globalization

Other crew were made up of deportees and criminals from Spain and the colonies. Magellan began the Spanish presence in the Philippines on that voyage and introduced Christianity there with the first Catholic baptism and church. From Gaetano's account, the Hawaiian islands were not known to have any valuable resources, so the Spanish would not have made an effort to settle them.

HISTORY CORNER: Days of the Manila Galleon

At port, goods were unloaded by dockworkers, and food was often supplied locally. Captains of these galleons kept detailed logs of the ships' journeys, recording information on wind, ocean currents and weather. The Chamoru language may have lots of loan words—as many modern languages do—but these same Spanish loan words are still subject to the pronunciation and the same grammatical rules applied to indigenous words in spoken Chamoru.

Manila Galleon Trade, 1565 to 1815

The balanghai, measuring 15 meters long and three to four meters wide and large enough for 60 to 90 people, were made without blueprints, using a technique still used today by boat makers of Sibutu Island in Tawi-tawi. The trip west depended critically on the circulation over the western Pacific, and was key in determining the total length of the journey. For the first time, scientists turned to the sailing records from Manila galleons to learn about past climate.

MANILA GALLEON TRADE

Thus, Japanese lacquer desks, Chinese wall hangings and Chinese porcelain were imitated and reproduced in Mexico. Susan Bacon, Winter 2004
From 1565 to 1815, some of the largest ships of the era cruised the oceans between the Philippine capital of Manila and Acapulco, Mexico.

The Manila Galleon and globalization

The Manila trade was becoming so lucrative that Seville merchants petitioned king Philip II of Spain to protect the monopoly of the Casa de Contratación based in Seville. The trip took 6 months and they would make one trip a year. Eight others were built in Mexico.

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