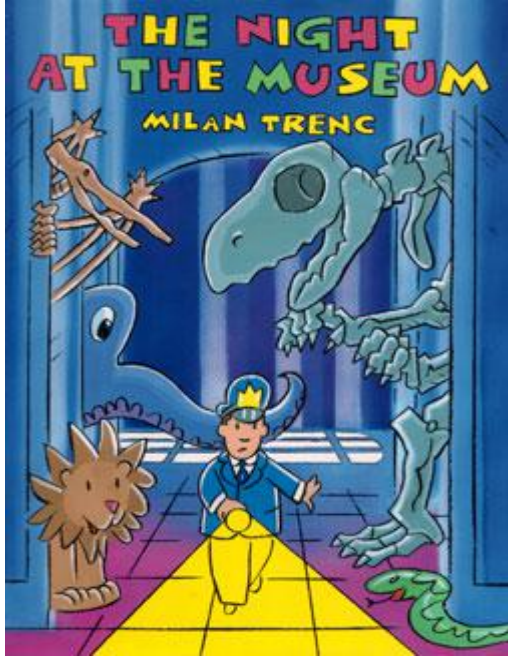


website implementation content

1. photographed images of all the story pages



2. Text-based references to the story and author

The inspiration of the website content comes from the wonderful night of the Museum of Picture and Fiction, which tells us about Hector, a night watchman at the Museum of Natural History in New York. On his first night at work, he woke up to find that all the dinosaur bones had disappeared. He couldn't find anything around the museum, Central Park and the next astronomical museum. Ultimately, Hector found that dinosaurs became alive every night. After interesting and moved things happening, he decided to keep the outside world away from the inside dinosaurs instead of keeping the museum away from the outside world(Milan, 1993).

3. Text-based references to the educational content

(1) The Age of Discovery, or the Age of Exploration (approximately from the beginning of the 15th century until the end of the 18th century), is an informal and loosely defined term for the period in European history in which extensive overseas exploration emerged as a powerful factor in European culture and which was the beginning of globalization. It also marks the rise of the period of widespread adoption in Europe of colonialism and mercantilism as national policies. Many lands previously unknown to Europeans were discovered by them during this period, though

most were already inhabited. From the perspective of many non-Europeans, the Age of Discovery marked the arrival of invaders from previously unknown continents.

Global exploration started with the Portuguese discoveries of the Atlantic archipelagos of Madeira and the Azores in 1419 and 1427, the coast of Africa after 1434 and the sea route to India in 1498; and from the Crown of Castile (Spain), the trans-Atlantic voyages of Christopher Columbus to the Americas between 1492 and 1502 and the first circumnavigation of the globe in 1519–1522. These discoveries led to numerous naval expeditions across the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans, and land expeditions in the Americas, Asia, Africa and Australia that continued into the late 19th century, and ended with the exploration of the polar regions in the 20th century.

European overseas exploration led to the rise of global trade and the European colonial empires, with the contact between the Old World (Europe, Asia and Africa) and the New World (the Americas and Australia) producing the Columbian Exchange, a wide transfer of plants, animals, food, human populations (including slaves), communicable diseases and culture between the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. This represented one of the most significant global events concerning ecology, agriculture and culture in history. The Age of Discovery and later European exploration allowed the global mapping of the world, resulting in a new worldview and distant civilizations coming into contact, but also led to the propagation of diseases that decimated populations not previously in contact with Eurasia and Africa and to the enslavement, exploitation, military conquest and economic dominance by Europe and its colonies over native populations. It also allowed for the expansion of Christianity throughout the world: with the spread of missionary activity, it eventually became the world's largest religion.

(2) Most people in Europe in the 15th century believed that the earth was flat and that the ocean ended in an abyss. Magellan was a believer in the theory of earth circle. In 1517, he proposed to Portugal a plan to sail around the world, but it was not supported. In order to gain more wealth, the King of Spain is trying to develop overseas. Thus, the King of Spain supported Magellan in his navigational expeditions and equipped Magellan with a fleet of expeditions. At this point, Magellan's voyage around the world began.

On 20.09.1519, the Magellan expedition fleet left Spain. On November 19, the expedition fleet made use of the northeast monsoon and equatorial currents to move southward along the west coast of Africa. Then he crossed the Atlantic Ocean and sailed for four months to the coast of South America and Brazil. Meanwhile, when they passed through a quiet bay, Magellan named it as Port San Julian .

On October 21, 1520, the expedition fleet sailed south along the coast of South America and found a strait leading to the Pacific Ocean. In memory of Magellan, later generations called this Strait Magellan Strait. In 1521, the Magellan fleet crossed the Pacific Ocean and arrived at Humunu Island in the Philippine Islands. Magellan wanted to conquer the island and make it a Spanish colony. But he was killed by local residents during the fighting. After Magellan's death, his men continued Magellan's unfinished voyage.

The Victoria sailboat crossed the Indian Ocean, the Cape of Good Hope, the Cape Verde Islands, and returned to Spain on September 6, 1522. It took 1082 days to complete the first human round-the-world voyage. Magellan route is 60 440 kilometers long. Magellan's fleet succeeded in sailing around the world at a tremendous cost, proving that the earth is spherical and that the oceans of all parts of the world are united. For this reason, people call Magellan the first person to embrace the earth.