

Christopher columbuss 1493 expedition

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One was during 1493 and the other was during 1503. The earliest letter was towards Luis de Santangel regarding the first journey on February 15, 1493, at sea. The next letter was written to Ferdinand and Isabella with regards to the fourth voyage on July 7, 1503, in Jamaica.

In 1493 Christopher Columbus settled on the Island of Spain. His approach in his letter happens to be very cheerful and proud. He found tiny hamlets wherein the people did not want to converse to him. He kept hunting for cities and towns, but he found nothing. He sent away two men out to distinguish if they could find any cities or towns, but they also found nothing.

Columbus docking within India's turf depicts a propagandist image of American Indians receiving their defeaters, one that is very much in need of deconstructive reading. Foregrounded happens to be bashful but welcoming versions of the dignified savage, bearing stylish specimens of gifts declaring towards an astounding amount of aboriginal metallurgy. Columbus swaggers forwarded to conceal the staff of invasion, the unpleasant expression on his face approaching filthiness as he appraises the insufficiently dressed natives. But an even more informing narrative takes place on the margins, where one glimpses quite a few miniature native bodies inside the throes of what appears like panic. Beleaguered by this incursion of loud and conspicuous machinery, they run in circles, pleading the heavens for freedom.

People were talking badly about Christopher Columbus. A few believe that happened since the discovery brought numerous greedy people to acquire the goods. The people went from being left unaided to being pitiable.

Nobody actually cared about him anymore and he was a nobody inside his own mind. He declared that Espanola is an awesome sight. When he first

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docked there were small huts and nobody desired to be bothered. At first, he was cheerful and felt like he was on top of the world. The location appears to very fertile land and he thought it was marvelous.

Conclusion:

Christopher Columbus's 1493 expedition across the Atlantic influenced the world forever. His venture was far-fetched; the first man to arrive at what he considered was Asia from the east. An accomplishment that seemed unattainable, but he reached it with a great victory for himself along with his country of Spain. For this reason, he believed that he was the chosen one because of his discoveries. Columbus had similar desires as many voyagers both before and after him. He desired for gold. He craved for land. He aspired for power. The entire objective for his first voyage to what he thought was India, which happens to be Central America, was to achieve land for Spain.