

# DOWNLOAD PDF PIZARRO, ORELLANA, AND THE EXPLORATION OF THE AMAZON

## Chapter 1 : Francisco De Orellana | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

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Francisco de Orellana Spanish pronunciation: He completed the first known navigation of the entire length of the Amazon River, which initially was named "Rio de Orellana. Orellana died during a second expedition on the Amazon. Background Born in Trujillo various birth dates, ranging from to , are still quoted by biographers , Orellana was a close friend, and possibly a relative of Francisco Pizarro , the Trujillo-born conquistador of Peru his cousin , according to some historians. He traveled to the New World probably in He was granted land at Puerto Viejo, on the coast of Ecuador. In Quito, Gonzalo Pizarro collected a force of Spaniards and natives, while Orellana, as second in command, was sent back to Guayaquil to gather troops and horses. Pizarro left Quito in February just before Orellana arrived with his 23 men and horses. Orellana hurried after the main expedition, eventually making contact with them in March. However, by the time the expedition had left the mountains, natives and Spanish had either died or deserted. On reaching the River Coca a tributary of the Napo , a brigantine , the San Pedro, was constructed to ferry the sick and supplies. When they arrived at the confluence with the Napo River , his men threatened to mutiny if they did not continue. On 26 December he agreed to be elected chief of the new expedition and to conquer new lands in name of the king. Orellana with the Dominican Gaspar de Carvajal who chronicled the expedition and 50 men set off downstream to find food. Unable to return against the current, Orellana waited for Pizarro, finally sending back three men with a message, and started construction of a second brigantine, the Victoria. Pizarro had in the meantime returned to Quito by a more northerly route, by then with only 80 men left alive. After leaving the village on the Napo, Orellana continued downstream to the Amazon. The 49 men began to build a bigger ship for river navigation. During their navigation on Napo River they were threatened constantly by the Omaguas. There they entered the territory of the Pira-tapuya. The women of the tribe fought alongside the men, as was the custom among the tribe. A skirmish with these South American warrior women[1] allegedly took place on 24 June while Orellana was approaching the Trombetus River, in the neighborhood of the Ilha Tupinambarama at the junction with the River Madeira. While coasting towards Guiana the brigs were separated until reunited at Nueva Cadiz on Cubagua island off the coast of Venezuela. The Victoria, carrying Orellana and Carvajal, passed south around Trinidad and was trapped in the Gulf of Paria for seven days, finally reaching Cubagua on 11 September Route of first voyage interactive map Second voyage and its preparation From Cubagua, Orellana decided to return to Spain to obtain from the Crown the governorship over the discovered lands, which he named New Andalusia. After a difficult navigation, he touched first the shores of Portugal. The king received him in a friendly way and made him an offer to go back to the Amazon under a Portuguese flag. According to the Treaty of Tordesillas , the majority of the Amazon River should belong to Spain, but the mouth should be ruled by Portugal. Orellana refused the Portuguese offer and went to Valladolid. After nine months of negotiations, Charles I appointed him governor of New Andalusia[2] on February 18, The charter established that he should explore and settle the Amazonian lands with less than men and horses, and found two cities, one in the mouth and another in the interior of the basin. It permitted him to explore and settle Nueva Andalusia, with no fewer than infantrymen, horsemen and the material to construct two river-going ships. On his arrival at the Amazon, he was to build two towns, one just inside the mouth of the river. The commission was accepted on 18 February , but preparations for the voyage were frustrated by unpaid debts, Portuguese spies and internal wranglings. On reaching Sanlucar he was detained again, the authorities having discovered a shortfall in his complement of men and horses, and the fact that large numbers of his crew were not Spanish. On 11 May Orellana in hiding on one of his own vessels surreptitiously sailed out of Sanlucar with four ships and disappeared from view. He sailed first for the Canary Islands , where he spent three months trying to re-supply his ships, then another two months at the Cape Verde Islands. By then one ship had

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been lost, 98 men had died of sickness and 50 had deserted. A further ship was lost in mid-Atlantic, carrying with it 77 crew, 11 horses and a boat to be used on the Amazon. Orellana arrived at the Brazilian coast shortly before Christmas and proceeded leagues into the Amazon Delta. A river-going vessel was constructed, but 57 men died from hunger and the remaining seagoing vessel was driven ashore. The marooned men found refuge among friendly indigenous people on an island in the delta, while Orellana and a boat delegation set off to find food and locate the principal arm of the Amazon. On returning to the shipwreck camp, they found it deserted, the men having constructed a second boat and set out to find Orellana. The second boat eventually gave up the search and made its way along the coast to the island of Margarita near the Venezuela coast. Orellana and his boat crew set out again to locate the principal channel, and were subsequently attacked by natives. The second boat crew, on arriving at Margarita, found 25 of their companions, including Ana de Ayala, who had arrived there on a ship of the original fleet. The total of 44 survivors out of an estimated were eventually rescued by a Spanish ship. Many of them settled in Central America, Peru and Chile, while Ana de Ayala befriended another survivor, Juan de Penalosa, whom she lived with for the rest of her days in Panama. She was last heard of in 1541. When Orellana went down the river in search of gold, descending from the Andes in 1541, the river was still called Rio Grande, Mar Dulce or Rio de Canela Cinnamon, because cinnamon trees were once thought to be located there. The story of the fierce ambush launched by the Icamiabas that nearly destroyed the Spanish expedition was narrated to the king, Charles I, who, inspired by the Greek legend of the Amazons, named the river the Amazon. He and his party sailed along the Atlantic coast until reaching Cubagua Island, near the coast of Venezuela. The BBC documentary *Unnatural Histories* presents evidence that Orellana, rather than exaggerating his claims as previously thought, was correct in his observations that an advanced civilization was flourishing along the Amazon in the 15th century. It is believed that the civilization was later devastated by the spread of diseases from Europe, such as smallpox.

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## Chapter 2 : Amazon River - Wikipedia

*Pizarro, Orellana, and the Exploration of the Amazon has 1 rating and 0 reviews. -- Fascinating tales of the journeys of adventurers and explorers-- Deta.*

Peace did not become him. Francisco Pizarro was born out of wedlock and denied all gentlemanly advantages. Yet he managed to conquer much of South America and destroy the Inca Empire. His bravery and commitment are undeniable; his ruthlessness and cruelty affect a continent today. For years, his courage was celebrated in history books. But then again, maybe those in the 21st century are as naively single-minded in their search for virtue as the 16th century Spaniard was in his search for gold. This performance will not try to remake Pizarro into a hero, but it will try to put flesh and blood on someone who is remembered mostly for his shedding of flesh and blood. The meeting and eventual battle between the Inca Atahualpa and the Spanish Conquistador in November in Cajamarca Peru is not just about the boundary between hero and villain. The time and the battle invite exploration of the boundaries between civilized and uncivilized, Christian and pagan, and the question of who decides the physical boundaries between nations. Looking across the centuries, one can see that these boundaries are constantly in flux. It was considered a religious mandate to change the physical boundaries of both nations in order to save souls. Today, people appreciate the achievement of the Incas and despise the greed of the Spaniards. Many prefer to believe the Inca Atahualpa was a great martyr and Pizarro the great exploiter. Of course there is some truth in this interpretation. But, current boundaries between good and bad, hero and villain, civilized and uncivilized are as limiting and short-sighted as the old. These new boundaries encourage simplifying the past rather than trying to understand why the two cultures had such a violent encounter. Society seems as trapped in this moment of time as Atahualpa and Pizarro were trapped in theirs. The two men had more in common than either would care to believe. Both men used good manners to disguise ambition, believed it was their destiny to rule the world, and trusted military might as the means to this end. Boundaries enabled both to see the other as an enemy. Boundaries define who and where one is. Yet they also limit appreciation of the other and what could be. The Spanish ideal of chivalry included hospitality. The Inca used a work tax to overcome national disasters and to sponsor lavish religious ceremonies. Despite what conventional boundaries implied, war was not inevitable. It remains a five hundred year history lesson that peace and compassion may be worth dying for, just not worth killing for. Pizarro, Orellana, and the Exploration of the Amazon. Chelsea House Publishing, Busto, Jose Antonio del. Librerias Studium Editores, In Spanish, this book has some of the best details I ever found about the Spanish culture in Cieza de Leon, Pedro. The Discovery and Conquest of Peru. Duke University Press, The original was published in Guaman Poma de Ayala, Felipe. Nueva Cronica y Buen Gobierno. Its Inca-descendent author hoped that an accurate description of the Incas and the Conquest would change Spanish policies. It is the closest document to a primary source ever found. The drawings alone make it a great anthropological tool. The Conquest of the Incas. Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich, This book is probably the first serious English study of the Conquest and is still a classic. This book is especially good for 5th and 6th grade. Everyday Life of the Incas. The perfect example of how our values today help us redefine the past "again. History of the Conquest of Peru. Originally published in There are two ways of reading this classic. Seven Myths of the Spanish Conquest. Oxford University Press, This book focuses more on Mexico, but the insights also relate to Pizarro and Columbus. It provides a fresh view of an old subject. The Secret of the Incas. This book will give you insight into the Inca religion and how the Incas saw themselves connected to the stars. La Ilusion del Poder. Institute of Peruvian Studies, Fields, and an Argonaut named J. Hank was recently in a Hollywood film which featured Thomas Edison, wrote an original play for the city of Defiance about a teen abducted by the Shawnee in , and performed as Prosecutor Richard Crowley in Susan B. This is his second time to be part of the High Plains Chautauqua. It was not so obvious then. Hate the Spaniards if you want, but they had courage. He did and offered to do it again before they executed him. In Spain, much of it was used to finance

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war. The few quotations we do have were written by acquaintances many years later. That means that each is a bit suspect when it comes to accuracy. You may return to the poverty of Panama or cross this line and come with me through infinite dangers but eventual wealth. Pizarro challenged his men to disobey this order, cross a line in the sand, and remain on the island. Pizarro had drawn a cross on the floor with his own blood and asked for last rites. By , the Inca empire stretches 3, miles north to south. Scholars debate dates from Legend says he herded pigs as a boy. To gain his freedom, Atahualpa pays the largest ransom in history: On the way, the new Inca mysteriously dies. In many ways, Cuzco proves to be a gold city. Carlos I of Spain divides Peru into two large land masses: Nueva Castilla and Toledo. Almagro leads an expedition into Toledo in search of another gold city. His group is called The Men of Chile. Manco retreats to the jungle and establishes a new, smaller empire. These rules foment rebellion. The blood letting has just begun.

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## Chapter 3 : Francisco de Orellana | Spanish explorer and soldier | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*Describes the journey through the Amazon Basin made by Orellana and Pizarro in the early sixteenth century. Also discusses the Inca and the conquest of South America by the Spanish.*

Background[ edit ] Born in Trujillo various birth dates, ranging from to , are still quoted by biographers , Orellana was a close friend, and possibly a relative of Francisco Pizarro , the Trujillo-born conquistador of Peru his cousin , according to some historians. He traveled to the New World probably in He was granted land at Puerto Viejo, on the coast of Ecuador. In Quito, Gonzalo Pizarro collected a force of Spaniards and natives, while Orellana, as second in command, was sent back to Guayaquil to gather troops and horses. Pizarro left Quito in February just before Orellana arrived with his 23 men and horses. Orellana hurried after the main expedition, eventually making contact with them in March. However, by the time the expedition had left the mountains, natives and Spanish had either died or deserted. On reaching the River Coca a tributary of the Napo , a brigantine , the San Pedro, was constructed to ferry the sick and supplies. When they arrived at the confluence with the Napo River , his men threatened to mutiny if they did not continue. On 26 December he agreed to be elected chief of the new expedition and to conquer new lands in name of the king. Orellana with the Dominican Gaspar de Carvajal who chronicled the expedition and 50 men set off downstream to find food. Unable to return against the current, Orellana waited for Pizarro, finally sending back three men with a message, and started construction of a second brigantine, the Victoria. Pizarro had in the meantime returned to Quito by a more northerly route, by then with only 80 men left alive. After leaving the village on the Napo, Orellana continued downstream to the Amazon. The 49 men began to build a bigger ship for river navigation. During their navigation on Napo River they were threatened constantly by the Omaguas. There they entered the territory of the Pira-tapuya. The women of the tribe fought alongside the men, as was the custom among the tribe. While coasting towards Guiana the brigs were separated until reunited at Nueva Cadiz on Cubagua island off the coast of Venezuela. The Victoria, carrying Orellana and Carvajal, passed south around Trinidad and was trapped in the Gulf of Paria for seven days, finally reaching Cubagua on 11 September Route of first voyage interactive map Second voyage and its preparation[ edit ] From Cubagua, Orellana decided to return to Spain to obtain from the Crown the governorship over the discovered lands, which he named New Andalusia. After a difficult navigation, he touched first the shores of Portugal. The king received him in a friendly way and made him an offer to go back to the Amazon under a Portuguese flag. According to the Treaty of Tordesillas , the majority of the Amazon River should belong to Spain, but the mouth should be ruled by Portugal. Orellana refused the Portuguese offer and went to Valladolid. After nine months of negotiations, Charles I appointed him governor of New Andalusia [2] on February 18, The charter established that he should explore and settle the Amazonian lands with less than men and horses, and found two cities, one in the mouth and another in the interior of the basin. It permitted him to explore and settle Nueva Andalusia, with no fewer than infantrymen, horsemen and the material to construct two river-going ships. On his arrival at the Amazon, he was to build two towns, one just inside the mouth of the river. The commission was accepted on 18 February , but preparations for the voyage were frustrated by unpaid debts, Portuguese spies and internal wranglings. On reaching Sanlucar he was detained again, the authorities having discovered a shortfall in his complement of men and horses, and the fact that large numbers of his crew were not Spanish. On 11 May Orellana in hiding on one of his own vessels surreptitiously sailed out of Sanlucar with four ships and disappeared from view. He sailed first for the Canary Islands , where he spent three months trying to re-supply his ships, then another two months at the Cape Verde Islands. By then one ship had been lost, 98 men had died of sickness and 50 had deserted. A further ship was lost in mid-Atlantic, carrying with it 77 crew, 11 horses and a boat to be used on the Amazon. Orellana arrived at the Brazilian coast shortly before Christmas and proceeded leagues into the Amazon Delta. A river-going vessel was constructed, but 57 men died from hunger and the remaining seagoing vessel was driven ashore. The marooned men found refuge among friendly

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indigenous people on an island in the delta, while Orellana and a boat delegation set off to find food and locate the principal arm of the Amazon. On returning to the shipwreck camp, they found it deserted, the men having constructed a second boat and set out to find Orellana. The second boat eventually gave up the search and made its way along the coast to the island of Margarita near the Venezuela coast. Orellana and his boat crew set out again to locate the principal channel, and were subsequently attacked by natives. The second boat crew, on arriving at Margarita, found 25 of their companions, including Ana de Ayala, who had arrived there on a ship of the original fleet. The total of 44 survivors out of an estimated were eventually rescued by a Spanish ship. Many of them settled in Central America, Peru and Chile, while Ana de Ayala befriended another survivor, Juan de Penalosa, whom she lived with for the rest of her days in Panama. She was last heard of in 1541. When Orellana went down the river in search of gold, descending from the Andes in 1541, the river was still called Rio Grande, Mar Dulce or Rio de Canela Cinnamon, because cinnamon trees were once thought to be located there. The story of the fierce ambush launched by the Icamiabas that nearly destroyed the Spanish expedition was narrated to the king, Charles I, who, inspired by the Greek legend of the Amazons, named the river the Amazon. He and his party sailed along the Atlantic coast until reaching Cubagua Island, near the coast of Venezuela. The BBC documentary *Unnatural Histories* presents evidence that Orellana, rather than exaggerating his claims as previously thought, was correct in his observations that an advanced civilization was flourishing along the Amazon in the 15th century. It is believed that the civilization was later devastated by the spread of diseases from Europe, such as smallpox.

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## Chapter 4 : Francisco de Orellana and the Exploration of the Amazon River – Part 1 | Recorded History

*Includes bibliographical references (p. ) and index Describes the journey through the Amazon Basin made by Orellana and Pizarro in the early sixteenth century. Also discusses the Inca and the conquest of South America by the Spanish.*

Francisco de Orellana Francisco de Orellana ca. Francisco de Orellana a relative of the Pizarros, was born in Trujillo, Estremadura. He evidently reached the New World as a teen-age boy and took part in the Pizarro conquest of Peru, where he lost an eye in battle. Orellana next went north and founded Guayaquil in late or early He was now immediately subordinate to his kinsman Gonzalo Pizarro , governor of Quito. Gonzalo had orders from his brother Francisco to seek the reported Cinnamon Forests east of the Andes, and Orellana went as second-in-command of the large expedition in The explorers marched in good order until reaching the Napo River, an Amazon tributary, where food ran low. Orellana either volunteered or was ordered by Pizarro to go farther down the river with a hastily constructed boat and about 60 men to bring back food from a place where friendly Indians reported it to be plentiful. Orellana did obtain food and then, whether by his own decision or compelled by subordinates, decided to follow the main Amazon, now close at hand, to the Atlantic. No one had traversed the river before, but its size convinced the Spaniards that it must emerge at the ocean. The adventurers proceeded to the Amazon mouth and then to the Spanish island of Cubagua, which they reached early in September Gaspar de Carvajal, chaplain of the expedition, describes the women as being very white and tall and doing as much fighting as 10 Indian men. Such formidable strength brought to mind the Amazons of Greek mythology , and the Spaniards gave this name to their land; only afterward was "Amazon" gradually applied to the river. In Spain, Orellana sought and obtained a concession to explore and govern New Andalusia, meaning roughly the land south of the great river. But Orellana died of sickness and fatigue about November , and the fleet went to pieces. Some survivors, including Ana, were rescued later at the island of Margarita. Lee and edited by H. Hoffman Birney, *Brothers of Doom: The Story of the Pizarros of Peru* , declares Orellana a traitor. Walker Chapman, *The Golden Dream* , is more lenient. Prescott, *History of the Conquest of Peru* 2 vols.

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## Chapter 5 : Francisco Pizarro - High Plains Chautauqua

*Grade Both titles indicate wide-ranging coverage of their subjects, but Pizarro delivers better. And of the two, it has a more readable, comprehensible exposition in logical, chronological sequence.*

The Amazon was thought to originate from the Apacheta cliff in Arequipa at the Nevado Mismi, marked only by a wooden cross. The most accurate measurement method was direct GPS measurement obtained by kayak descent of each of the rivers from their source points to their confluence performed by Contos. Obtaining these measurements was difficult given the class IV-V nature of each of these rivers, especially in their lower "Abyss" sections. Contos continued downstream to the ocean and finished the first complete descent of the Amazon river from its newly identified source finishing November, a journey repeated by two groups after the news spread. Near the mouth of the Rio Negro to Serpa, nearly opposite the river Madeira, the banks of the Amazon are low, until approaching Manaus, they rise to become rolling hills. These hills are cut down to a kind of terrace which lies between them and the river. A study by Brazilian scientists concluded that the Amazon is actually longer than the Nile. However, other geographers have had access to the same data since, and a consensus has yet to emerge to support the claims of these Brazilian scientists. The length of both the Amazon and the Nile remains open to interpretation and continued debate. It drains from west to east, from Iquitos in Peru, across Brazil to the Atlantic. It gathers its waters from 5 degrees north latitude to 20 degrees south latitude. Its most remote sources are found on the inter-Andean plateau, just a short distance from the Pacific Ocean. The great deltas of the world are all in relatively protected bodies of water, while the Amazon empties directly into the turbulent Atlantic. The Casiquiare is a river distributary of the upper Orinoco, which flows southward into the Rio Negro, which in turn flows into the Amazon. The Casiquiare is the largest river on earth that links two major river systems, a so-called bifurcation. Many branches begin flooding in November and might continue to rise until June. The Madeira River rises and falls two months earlier than most of the rest of the Amazon river. More than half of the water in the Amazon downstream of Manacapuru is below sea level. Smaller ocean vessels of 3, or 9, tonnes 3, or 8, long tons; 3, or 9, short tons and 5. Beyond that, small boats frequently ascend to the Pongo de Manseriche, just above Achaal Point in Peru. The resulting undular tidal bore is called the pororoca, with a leading wave that can be up to 25 feet 7. The proto-Amazon during the Cretaceous flowed west, as part of a proto-Amazon-Congo river system, from the interior of present-day Africa when the continents were connected, forming western Gondwana. Fifteen million years ago, the main tectonic uplift phase of the Andean chain started. This tectonic movement is caused by the subduction of the Nazca Plate underneath the South American Plate. The rise of the Andes and the linkage of the Brazilian and Guyana bedrock shields, [clarification needed] blocked the river and caused the Amazon Basin to become a vast inland sea. Gradually, this inland sea became a massive swampy, freshwater lake and the marine inhabitants adapted to life in freshwater. For example, over 20 species of stingray, most closely related to those found in the Pacific Ocean, can be found today in the freshwaters of the Amazon.

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## Chapter 6 : Francisco de Orellana | Revolvy

*May 8, January 24, Matt Breen Amazon, Amazon River, City of Gold, El Dorado, Francisco de Orellana, Francisco Pizarro, Gonzalo Pizarro, Inca, Incan, Orellana, Peru In part 1 of our latest podcast, Francisco de Orellana and Gonzalo Pizarro head over the Andes in search of El Dorado - the City of Gold.*

He traveled to the Indies when he was seventeen. Gonzalo Pizarro ordered him to explore the Coca River and return when the river ended. When they arrived at the confluence with the Napo River, his men threatened to mutiny if they did not continue. On December 26, he accepted to be elected chief of the new expedition and to conquer new lands in name of the king. The 49 men began to build a bigger ship for riverine navigation. During their navigation on Napo River they were threatened constantly by the Omaguas. The icamiabas Indians dominated the area close to the Amazon river. When Orellana went down the river in search of gold, descending from the Andes in, the river was still called Rio Grande, Mar Dulce or Rio de Canela Cinnamon, because of the great trees of cinnamon located there. The story of the fierce ambush launched by the icamiabas, that nearly destroyed the Spanish expedition, was narrated to the king, Charles I, who, inspired by the Greek legend of the Amazons, named the river the Amazon. He and his party sailed along the Atlantic coast until reaching Cubagua Island, near the coast of Venezuela. Second voyage and its preparation After this exploration, Orellana returned to Spain to obtain from the Crown the governorship over the discovered lands, that he named New Andalusia. After a difficult navigation, he touched first the shores of Portugal. The king received him in a friendly way and made him an offer to go back to the Amazon under a Portuguese flag. According to the Treaty of Tordesillas, the majority of the Amazon River should belong to Spain, but the mouth should be ruled by Portugal. Orellana refused the Portuguese offer and went to Valladolid. After nine months of negotiations, Charles I appointed him governor of New Andalusia on February 18, The charter established that he should explore and settle the Amazonian lands with less than men and horses, and found two cities, one in the mouth and another in the interior of the basin. Orellana married Ana de Ayala, who accompanied him in the voyage. The four vessels of the expedition set sail on May 11, , but only one succeeded in reaching the Amazon mouth just before Christmas. Only 44 of the men survived when they were rescued by another Spanish ship. Orellana was one of the casualties: Places named after Orellana.

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## Chapter 7 : Holdings: Pizarro, Orellana, and the exploration of the Amazon /

*In , conquistador Francisco de Orellana led a group of Spaniards on an impromptu expedition down the Amazon River. Orellana had been a lieutenant on a larger expedition led by Gonzalo Pizarro in search of the legendary city of El Dorado.*

Great rivers deserve great stories, and the Amazon, greatest of all rivers, has many amazing stories to tell. This is a very brief condensation of just a few of them! In fact, the Europeans who first encountered the upper reaches of the Amazon had no idea where the other end of the river might be. Despite the fact that indigenous people had been living in the Amazon for at least 10, years, and possibly for as long as 15, year, the Amazon River itself was "discovered" by a Spanish explorer and conquistador. The company was in search of vast forests of cinnamon, and of course, the elusive El Dorado, fabled city of gold, which the Indians wisely and repeatedly assured the conquistadors really existed. The expedition struggled from Quito on the Pacific slope of modern-day Ecuador over the icy heights of the Andes, then suffered through the continual rain and treacherous slopes of the eastern side of the mountains. Men sickened and died, Indians deserted whenever possible, cattle, pigs, horses and eventually dogs were slaughtered for food. As the company ran out of food, they headed eastward into flatter terrain in search of supplies. Macho rules 1 and 2 were strictly enforced - 1-never turn back; 2-never ask directions. As the last horses and dogs disappeared into the cooking pots, Orellana and Pizarro split the party in two, with Orellana and his small company boarding the brigantine and heading down the Napo River at the end of , with promises to return when they found food. The company also had to build another boat, for which the making of nails took a full 20 days! For several centuries, Orellana was wrongly denounced as a traitor for his apparent abandonment of his fellow conquistadors. The expedition found neither cinnamon nor gold, but rather the greatest river on earth, arriving at the junction of the Napo and the Amazon on 11 February Don Francisco de Orellana, in the modest fashion of his time, promptly named the newly discovered river the "Rio de Orellana", a name that European geographers later abandoned in favor of the sexier Rio Amazonas, named after the mythical tribe of warrior women read and weep, Xena, warrior princess Remember, at this point in time, unexplored parts of the world were also inhabited by men with the heads of animals, men without heads but with eyes and mouths on their chests, and all sorts of fearsome beasts on both land and sea! All you needed to do was look at the illustrations on a map of the world to confirm that such creatures existed. Swept downriver by the current, the expedition arrived at the Atlantic Ocean on 26 August, Rather, he described events on board the ship, described at length how terribly the expedition members suffered, and how they invoked the Holy Virgin. He does note, however, that the Indian population grew ever more numerous as they traveled downriver, and how the Spaniards attacked and burned the villages, and killed any Indians that did not flee. Not surprisingly, news of the friendly newcomers soon preceded the Spaniards by messenger and bush drum, and the Indians became increasingly hostile and did what they could to augment the terrible suffering of the persecuted Spaniards! This second expedition, however, was considerably bloodier - at least when it came to the blood of the conquistadors! Once again, the objective of the voyage was to find the incredible riches and deposits of gold that just had to exist in the region! The "hero" of this expedition was the infamous Lope de Aguirre. Aguirre, before the trip was over, had seized leadership of the expedition, declared himself King of Peru, wrote a nasty and insubordinate letter to the King of Spain, and quickly and gruesomely dispatched any and all who might, or might not be plotting against him. The expedition made its way downriver to the Atlantic, then up the coast to Margarita Island off the coast of Venezuela. Eventually his fellow rebels deserted him, and two of them dispatched him with arquebuses. His head was presented to the local governor, to be permanently displayed in an iron cage. His hands were presented to the men of the two towns primarily responsible for his overthrow. These ended up being thrown in a river and to dogs, respectively, when their odor began to outweigh their souvenir value.. It was a great many years later before another Amazon expedition, and the first one to travel all the way upriver, was to take

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place. His account also includes the first reference to a water connection between the Amazon and the Orinoco River, another major South American river system. Alonzo de Rojas, who also wrote an account of the expedition though he seems not to have been a member, wrote "The discoverers of the Amazon maintain that its campos fields seem to be paradises, its islands gardens, and that, if art would support the fertility of the soil, these parts would be well treated paradises and gardens The river abounds in fishes, the mountains are extremely rich in game, the air is over-abundant in birds, the trees are full of fruits, the fields give very rich crops, and the earth is full of mines". A fascinating sideline to these accounts is the fact that the Indian population along the Amazon was apparently very large at the time of the first European exploration. Other introduced diseases like malaria and yellow fever also took their toll. One writer Antonio Vieira, estimated that in the 37 years between and , more than two million Indians living on the lower Amazon were killed. What the Amazonian population was at the time of the first exploration will never be known, but increasing evidence indicates that the population of the Americas was quite large, and probably over 50 million, several million of which lived in the Amazon region. There is also ample evidence from archeological and soil analysis and the distributions of various plant species especially useful palms to indicate that large and relatively permanent and sophisticated settlements were common in many parts of the Amazon, and that the Indians had long-lasting effects on the natural environment. There is some evidence that humans may have been in the Amazon region for as long as 50, years as opposed to the 12, to 20, years often accepted as the length of human colonization of the Americas , and one author maintains that "There are no virgin forests today, nor were there in " Denevan, - cited in Henderson, The missionaries were actually the first Europeans to penetrate the depths of the Amazon away from the main river systems. Their best known accomplishment other than prodigious collections of specimens and extensive notes on landscapes and natural history in Amazonia was to prove the existence of a water connection, the famous Canal or Rio Cassiquiare, between the Amazon and Orinoco river systems. Unfortunately, after passing though the Cassiquiare and reaching the Rio Negro in Portuguese Brazil, Von Humboldt was forced to return immediately to Venezuela on suspicion of being a Spanish spy! After Von Humboldt and Bonpland, came a number of scientific explorers and adventurers. Von Spix and Von Martius made huge botanical and zoological collections in the Brazilian Amazon in Another notable scientific explorer was the Englishman Henry William Bates, who spent 11 years in the interior of Amazonia, and who amassed the single largest collection of insects ever made by one individual in the region. For his first four years in the Amazon, Bates traveled with Alfred Russell Wallace, co-discoverer of the theory of natural selection, although Charles Darwin published the theory first. When Wallace returned to Britain, however, his ship caught fire, and though he escaped with his own skin, all his collections and notes went both up in smoke and down into the depths. Following Bates, far too many scientific explorers contributed to the increased knowledge of Amazonia to detail here, and much basic work is still being conducted at the present time. The surface of the Amazon has been scratched, so to speak, but a great deal of polishing is still required before we can claim to have a reflection of the true image of Amazonian natural history. Over the same period of time, the human and political history of the Amazon has undergone many fascinating changes. An excellent and fascinating book about the early history and exploration of the Amazon is *Explorers of the Amazon*, by Anthony Smith A review of the book can be found in the Recommended Reading section. Limnology and landscape ecology of a mighty tropical river and its basin Harald Sioli, editor, , Dr.

### Chapter 8 : Pizarro, Orellana, and the Exploration of the Amazon by Brendon Bernhard

*A Brief History of Amazon Exploration By Devon Graham; Project Amazonas, Inc. Great rivers deserve great stories, and the Amazon, greatest of all rivers, has many amazing stories to tell.*

### Chapter 9 : Francisco de Orellana : Wikis (The Full Wiki)

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*Francisco de Orellana (Spanish pronunciation: [fɾanˈθisko ðe oˈɾeˈɫaˈna]; - November ) was a Spanish explorer and blog.quintoapp.com completed the first known navigation of the entire length of the Amazon River, which initially was named "Rio de Orellana."*