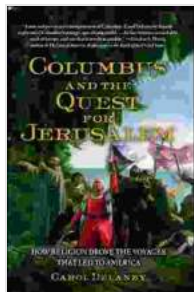


Columbus and the Quest for Jerusalem: The True Story of the Explorer's Last Voyage

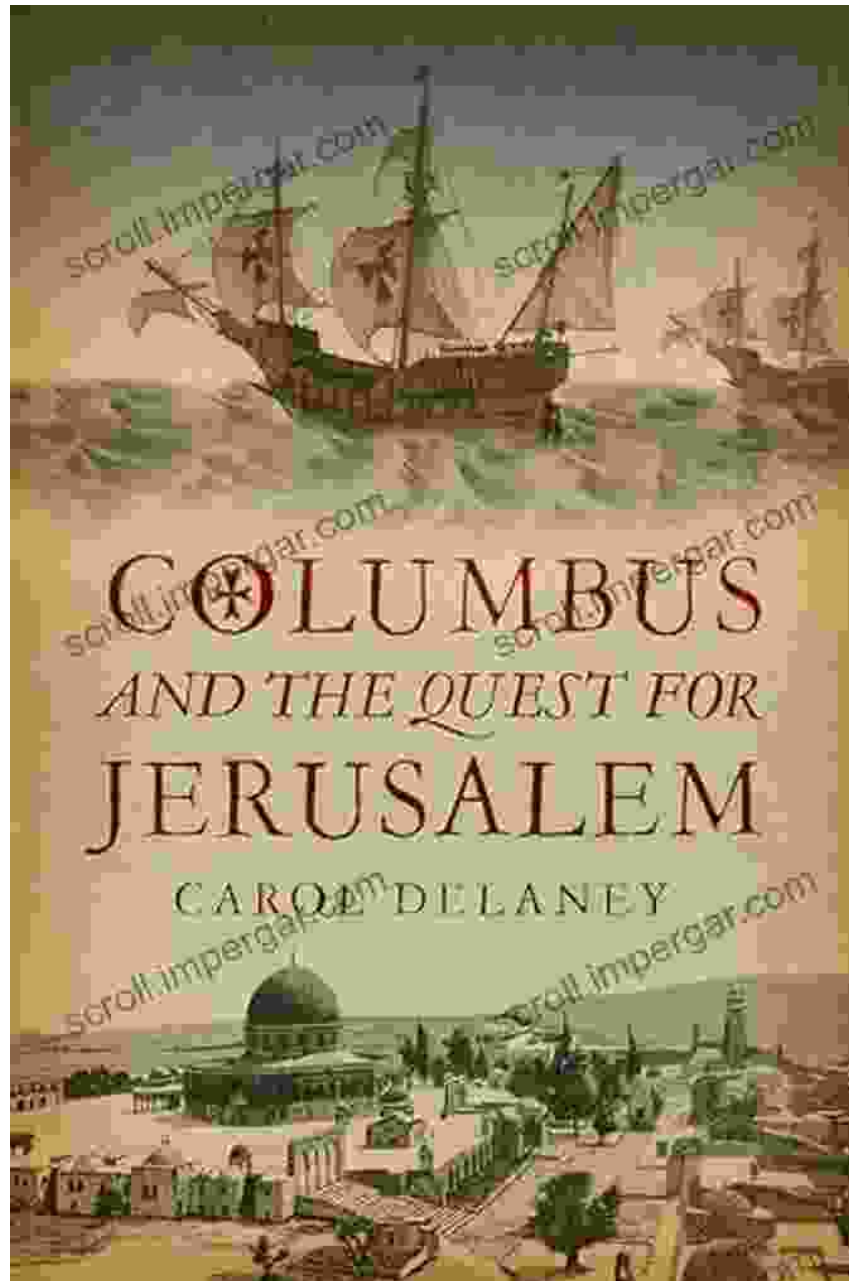


Columbus and the Quest for Jerusalem: How Religion Drove the Voyages that Led to America by Carol Delaney

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 2854 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 338 pages





In 1502, Christopher Columbus embarked on his fourth and final voyage to the New World. This voyage was different from the others, however, as Columbus was not primarily interested in finding gold or other riches. Instead, he was on a quest for the Holy Land and the city of Jerusalem. Columbus was a devout Christian and he believed that the Holy Land was the birthplace of Christianity and the holiest place on Earth. He also

believed that Jerusalem was the site of the Second Coming of Christ. Columbus was determined to find Jerusalem and to build a new Christian empire there.

Columbus's quest for Jerusalem was a long and difficult one. He sailed through dangerous storms and hostile waters, and he faced many hardships along the way. But Columbus never gave up on his dream. He finally reached Jerusalem in 1503, and he spent the rest of his life there, working to build a new Christian empire.

Columbus's quest for Jerusalem is a fascinating story that sheds light on the explorer's religious beliefs and his motivations for his voyages to the New World. It is also a story that highlights the importance of faith and perseverance in the face of adversity.

The Evidence for Columbus's Quest for Jerusalem

There is a great deal of evidence to support the claim that Columbus was on a quest for Jerusalem on his fourth and final voyage. This evidence comes from a variety of sources, including Columbus's own writings, the accounts of his contemporaries, and the archaeological record.

In his own writings, Columbus frequently expressed his desire to find Jerusalem. In a letter to the Spanish monarchs, he wrote, "I have come to seek the gold and spices and precious stones of Jerusalem." He also wrote that he believed that Jerusalem was the site of the Garden of Eden and that he wanted to find the Tree of Life there.

Columbus's contemporaries also recorded his desire to find Jerusalem. In a letter to Pope Julius II, the Spanish ambassador to Rome wrote that Columbus had told him that he was "going to Jerusalem to find the Holy

Sepulchre." Another contemporary, the historian Bartolomé de las Casas, wrote that Columbus believed that Jerusalem was the "navel of the earth" and that he wanted to find it "in Free Download to worship there."

The Archaeological Evidence

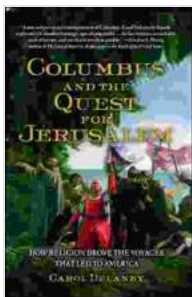
The archaeological record also supports the claim that Columbus was on a quest for Jerusalem. In 1534, a group of Spanish explorers led by Hernando de Soto found a cross carved into a tree on the banks of the Mississippi River. The cross was inscribed with the words "In hoc signo vinces" ("By this sign you will conquer"), which was the motto of the Spanish conquistadors. De Soto and his men believed that the cross was a sign that Columbus had been there before them and that he had left it as a marker for other explorers to follow.

In 1988, a team of archaeologists led by Dr. James Goodman of the University of California, Berkeley, found a series of stone ruins on the island of Hispaniola. The ruins were located in a remote area of the island, and they included a church, a hospital, and a cemetery. Dr. Goodman and his team believe that the ruins were built by Columbus and his men during his fourth and final voyage. They believe that Columbus intended to use the ruins as a base for his quest for Jerusalem.

The Legacy of Columbus's Quest for Jerusalem

Columbus's quest for Jerusalem was a failure. He never found the Holy Land, and he died in poverty in Spain in 1506. However, his quest had a profound impact on the history of the world. It helped to inspire the Spanish conquistadors to conquer the New World and to spread Christianity throughout the Americas. It also helped to lay the foundation for the modern state of Israel.

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