
GLAVA 2

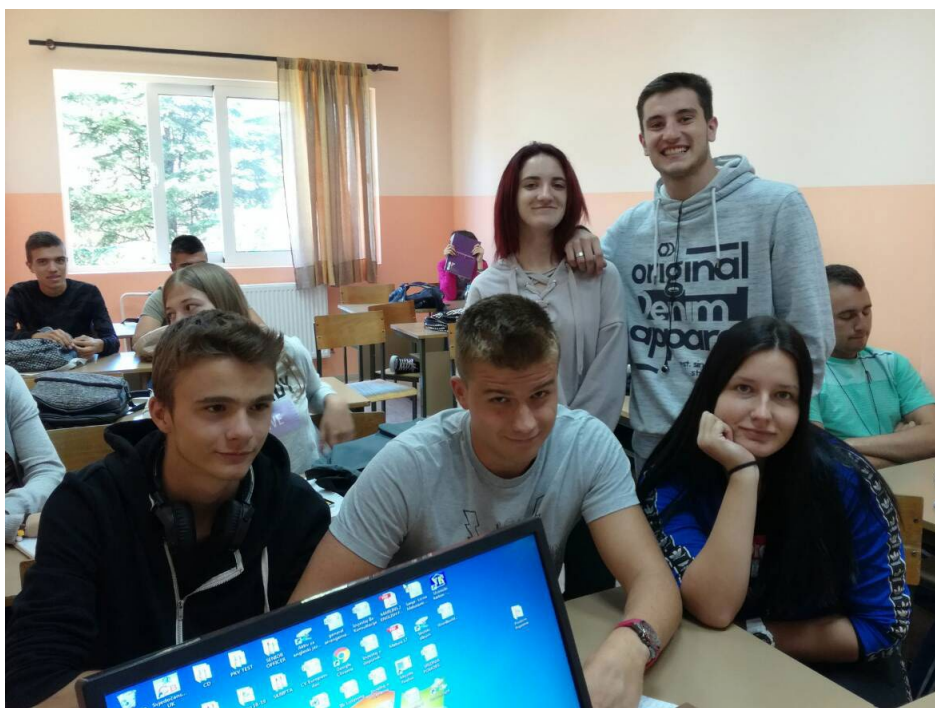
Nastava

2.1 Evropski dan jezika

Obilježili smo Evropski dan jezika i ovog septembra mjeseca...u nastavku možete ispratiti kako je obilježavanje Evropskog dana jezika izgledalo na časovima profesorica Sanje Avramović i Maje Mršulje.

2.1.1 Kod profesorice Avramović...

Budući da se Evropski dan jezika obilježava 26. septembra, profesorica Sanja Avramović ponudila je svoje učenike da osmisle radionicu kojom bi skrenuli pažnju na značaj govorenja više jezika, na bogatstvo i prednosti koje pojedinac ima kada zna i koristi nekoliko jezika.



Slika 1. Naše poliglote i učenica koja ih je intervjuisala

Prijedlog koji se dopao većini učenika bio je radionica na temu: „Višejezička učionica“. Radionica je održana u okviru redovnog časa, a „gosti“ časa bili su učenici iz različitih odjeljenja kojima crnogorski jezik nije maternji. Intervjue sa gostima – učenicima vodila je Željka Drinčić, takođe učenica naše Škole, iz odjeljenja IV1. Između ostalog, razgovarali su o tome kako su se snašli u stranoj zemlji, koliko im je vremena trebalo da nauče naš jezik, šta im se sviđa u našoj kulturi, po čemu smo slični, u čemu se razlikujemo...

U nastavku možete pročitati djelove intervjua...

Danilo John Clements - speaks English and Montenegrin (class 3a, Marine Engineering department)

Born in England, lived there until the age of 6. Started attending primary school in Kotor, couldn't say a word of Montenegrin. It took him three months to start speaking to his classmates.

What does he like about Montenegro? – Girls! He says that girls in Montenegro are much prettier than girls in Britain and that's why he's happy to speak our language, even though he finds our grammar difficult.

He also likes food and beaches of Montenegro but still doesn't like our coffee.

Sergey Gorbатов - speaks Russian, Serbian and English (class IVb, Nautical dept.)

Born in Russia, finished primary school there. Arrived in Montenegro at the age of 16 when he started attending Maritime school. It took him two months to learn Serbian language. He also speaks English very well.

He likes our climate, the sea, beaches, food (šopska salata), he used to like tea alot, but likes coffee now, just like a real Montenegrin. He has a lot of friends here and talks to them in Montenegrin but he mostly thinks in Russian.

Predrag Brajević - Speaks Serbian, Russian and English (class IV-1, Logistics dept.)

Born in Russia, lived there until the age of 6. Started primary school in Montenegro. He could speak Serbian but started to forget Russian. He started learning English at school. However, he has a lot of opportunities to speak Russian in Budva so he hasn't forgotten his Russian after all.



Artemii Soloviov- speaks Russian,Ukrainian,Serbian and English (class IIb, Nautical dept.)

Born in Ukraine but speaks and thinks in Russian. Arrived in Montenegro as a teenager and it took him about six months to learn our language.

Artemii likes the climate, the beaches, diving; he also likes girls and food. He has a lot of friends here and speaks Montenegrin all the time.



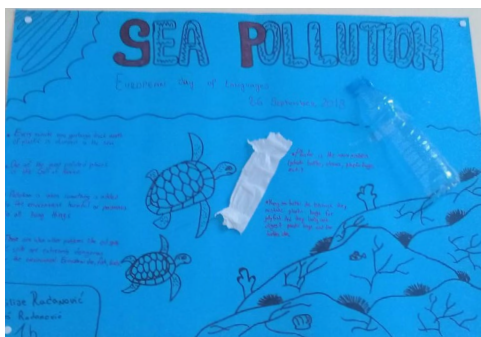
Interviewed by : Željka Drinčić, IV-1 Logistics dept.

2.1.2 Kod profesorice Mršulje...

Profesorica Maja Mršulja ponudila je svoje učenike da osmisle plakate i urade Power Point prezentacije na zadate teme i na taj način obilježe Evropski dan jezika. Od tema koje su predložene na nacionalnom nivou, profesorica je, u dogovoru sa učenicima, odabrala sljedeće: Obrazovanje za mir, Obrazovanje za održivi razvoj i Eko-škole.

Učenici 1.b odjeljenja, Miloš i Vasilije Radanović, uradili su plakat na temu „Sea pollution“ i istakli značaj zaštite mora od zagađenja. Učenici istog odjeljenja, Danilo Vuković i Milorad Popović, napravili su plakat na temu „Eco schools“ i predstavili odjeljenju ideju i značaj eko škola.

Učenici odjeljenja IIIa, Petar Kapetanović i Ivo Čavor, uradili su plakat na temu „Obrazovanje za mir“ i kao budući pomorci istakli značaj tolerancije i poštovanje prema drugima i svijetu u kojem živimo, kao i poštovanje različitosti. Učenica istog odjeljenja, Željana Nikić, uradila je PPT prezentaciju na temu „Obrazovanje za održivi razvoj“, u kojoj se osvrnula na problem zagađenja mora različitim vrstama otpada.



Slika 2. Učenici Miloš Radanović(desno) i Vasilije Radanović (lijevo) sa svojim plakatom na temu zagađenja mora



Slika 3. Učenci Milorad Popović (lijevo) i Vuković Danilo (desno) sa svojim plakatom na temu Eko škola



Day at sea

pollution of the sea



- Due in part to the public attention paid to marine debris, an international agreement (MARPOL, or The International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution by Garbage from Ships) was reached by many of the world's governments to prohibit or limit the quantity of garbage that can be discharged at sea or in waterways that lead to the sea. In some areas like the Gulf of Mexico, there is a total ban on discharging plastics into the sea. All vessels must carry signs informing crews of the laws and must provide containers for different types of materials that will be offloaded at the next port of call rather than dumped into the sea.

- Marine debris isn't an ocean problem—it's a people problem. That means people are the solution.
- Waste and Garbage generated onboard ships which contribute to marine pollution comprise of chiefly plastics, cleaning material and rags, paper products, food waste, remains of paints, solvents and chemicals.



- In order to reduce the waste, seafarers should take an active part in efficient ship operations and in reducing garbage production on ships.
- Wastes such as plastic, metals, glass, batteries, medical wastes, oily rags, sludge, waste oils, etc. those which cannot be disposed off at sea should be incinerated or given away to shore reception facilities.
- Newer techniques which separate glass from mercury and metal should be allowed onboard.

- Tackling the problem of plastic in the ocean begins on land. Reduction in plastics use, especially of single-use disposable products, and the collection and recycling of plastics in developing countries can help to reduce the amount of plastic waste that enters the ocean.



HOW LONG UNTIL IT'S GONE?

Estimated decomposition rates of common marine debris items



Surprising Facts About Ocean Pollution

1. Plastic is the most common element that is found in the ocean. It is harmful for the environment as it does not get break down easily and is often considered as food by marine animals.
2. The biggest source of pollution in the ocean is directly from land based sources, such as oil, dirt, septic tanks, farms, ranches, motor vehicles, among larger sources. Thousands of tons of waste and trash are dumped into the ocean on a daily basis.
3. Over one million seabirds are killed by ocean pollution each year.



4. Toxic metals can destroy the biochemistry, behavior, reproduction, and growth in marine life.
5. People get contaminated easily by eating contaminated seafood that can cause serious health problems, from cancer to damage to immune system.
6. There are 25 trillion pieces of plastic debris in the ocean. Of that, 269,000 tons float on the surface, while some four billion plastic microfibers per square kilometer litter the deep sea.
7. There is an island of garbage twice the size of Texas inside the Pacific Ocean
8. Approximately 4 billion pounds of trash per year enters the ocean.

2.2 Dan planete Zemlje – uloga istraživača, ali i uloge i odgovornosti svih nas

Dan planete Zemlje obilježava se 22. aprila – ispratili smo **časove** engleskog jezika kod prof. Sanje Avramović u **želji** da vidimo kako su na temu **čovjekove** potrebe da istražuje, otkriva i prilagođava sebi prostor u kojem **živi** razmišljali učenici Nikola Božović, Stefan Vukasović, Jovan Bogdanović, Damjan Pavlović, Marko Banović, Matija Gobec i Petar Francesković...

Prezentacije na tematiku istraživača i promjena nastajale su kroz vremenski period od nekoliko mjeseci...a instrukcije su išle sljedećom putanjom: prikažite nam istraživače, one koji su mijenjali svijet svojim otkrićima... neka vam fokus bude na onima koji su putem mora otkrivali nove prostore, nove prirodne ljepote, različite kulture...razmišljajte o tome kako su i koliko nekada pomorci mijenjali svijest onih koji su ostajali na kopnu, koliko su pomorci svojim **širokim** vidicima i brojnim iskustvima u različitim djelovima svijeta svoje krajeve učinili ljepšim, bogatijim...Pomenite kapetana Džejmsa Kuka, Kolumba, Vaska de Gamu, Magelana...pomenite i našeg Iva Visina i Marka Martinovića, razmišljajte možete li i njih prepoznati među onima **čija** imena zaslužuju da budu pominjana...

Željeli smo da na dan kada se slavi Planeta Zemlja skrenemo pažnju da moramo **čuvati** blago koje nam je darovano, da cijenimo sve **što** su nam otkrića približila, da prepoznamo koliko su nam oplemenila **živote** i proširila vidike, da ne traćimo prirodna bogatstva, da se ponašamo odgovorno, da razmišljamo da bi nam svima trebao biti isti zadatak – očuvanje planete Zemlje...da saobraćajem ne zagađujemo, da plastikom ne gušimo, da gajimo povrće u sopstvenim baštama, da sadimo **šume**, da recikliramo...da ispoštujemo one koji su išli u nepoznato i rizikovali svoje **živote** da bi svijet približili i **život** olakšali nama koji smo ostajali na kopnu, na sigurnom...Apelovali smo da se prepozna nesebičnost istraživača te da i sami budimo nesebični, odgovorni prema onima koji dolaze za nama...

U nastavku su prezentacije učenika...



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

(BEFORE 31 OCTOBER 1451 - 20 MAY 1506)



Christopher Columbus was an Italian explorer, navigator, who navigated across the Atlantic Ocean four times.



First voyage



3 August 1492, Columbus departed from **Palos de la Frontera** with three ships.
On the first voyage he discovered the island and gave it the name San Salvador

Modern place names are in black, Columbus's place names are in blue

The ships' names were: Santa Maria, Nina and Pinta.



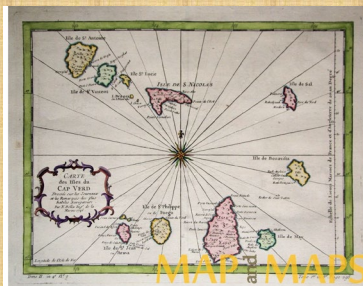
Second voyage

Columbus left the port of **Cádiz** on 24 September 1493, with a fleet of **17 ships**. Columbus sighted a rugged island that he named **Dominica** (Latin for Sunday)



Third voyage

The objective of the third voyage was to verify the existence of a continent that King John II of Portugal suggested was located to the southwest of the Cape Verde Islands.



Fourth Voyage



On 10 May he saw the **Cayman Islands**, naming them "**Las Tortugas**" after the numerous **sea turtles** there. Due to huge ship losses, for one year Columbus and his men remained stranded on **Jamaica**.

Columbus's voyages are considered some of the most important events in world history, resulting in major commercial, economic, and social changes.

The **tomato** was one of the vegetables made global by the Columbian exchange



Spanish is now one of the most widely spoken languages in the world.



Columbus is often credited with rejecting a dominant belief in a flat Earth.

The Great Explorers

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

About

- Italian explorer, navigator and colonist.
- He led first European expeditions to the Caribbean, Central and South America.
- Columbus discovered the viable sailing route to the America.
- Born in Republic of Genoa, spoke a dialect of Ligurian as his first language.
- Lived in Lisbon for several years with wife and Spanish mistress.



Most famous expedition

Discovery

- Columbus left Spain in August 1492 with three ships, and after a stopover in the Canary Islands made landfall in the Americas on 12 October (now celebrated as Columbus Day). His landing place was an island in the Bahamas.



Consequences

- Columbus subsequently visited Cuba and Hispaniola, establishing a colony in what is now Haiti.
- He arrived back in Spain in early 1493, bringing a number of captive natives with him. Word of his discoveries soon spread throughout Europe.

About

- Columbo was a polyglot...he could fluently speak Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, Latin and Castilian.
- He read widely about astronomy, geography, and history
- Columbus was not a scholarly man. Yet he studied these books, made hundreds of marginal notations in them and came out with ideas about the world that were characteristically simple and strong and sometimes wrong.

Background

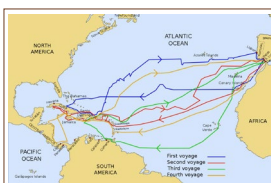
- With the fall of Constantinople to the Ottoman Turks in 1453, the land route to Asia became much more difficult and dangerous. Portuguese navigators tried to find a sea way to Asia.



Under the Mongol Empire's hegemony over Asia, Europeans had long enjoyed a safe land passage, the Silk Road, to the Indies and China, which were sources of valuable goods such as spices and silk.



Voyages



The explorer Christopher Columbus made four trips across the Atlantic Ocean from Spain: in 1492, 1493, 1498 and 1502. He was determined to find a direct water route west from Europe to Asia, but he never did. Instead, he accidentally stumbled upon the Americas.

First Voyage

- On the evening of 3 August 1492, Columbus departed from **Palos de la Frontera** with three ships. The largest was a **carrack**. The other two were smaller **caravels**.
- Columbus first sailed to the **Canary Islands**, which belonged to **Castile**. He restocked provisions and made repairs in Gran Canaria, then departed from San Sebastián de La Gomera on 6 September, for what turned out to be a five-week voyage across the ocean.

at about 2:00 in the morning of 12 October, **Rodrigo de Triana**, spotted land, and immediately alerted the rest of the crew with a shout.

Second Voyage

- Columbus left the port of Cádiz on 24 September 1493, with a fleet of 17 ships carrying 1,200 men and the supplies to establish permanent colonies in the New World. The passengers included priests, farmers, and soldiers, who would be the new colonists
- As in the first voyage, the fleet stopped at the Canary Islands, from which it departed on 13 October, following a more southerly course than on the previous expedition. On 3 November, Columbus sighted a rugged island that he named Dominica.

Legacy

Good

- Spanish is now one of the most widely spoken languages in the world.
- The tomato was one of the crops made global by the Columbian exchange
- Roman Catholicism is the most widely practiced religion in Latin America.

Bad

- Smallpox**, one of the deadliest diseases brought to the New World.
- Large numbers of **slaves** were brought to the New World between 1500 and the mid 19th century.
- Roughly 3,000 metric tons of silver was imported by Spain from the Americas

VASCO DA GAMA



Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer and the first European to reach India by sea. His initial voyage to India (1497–1499) was the first to link Europe and Asia by an ocean route, connecting the Atlantic and the Indian oceans and therefore, the West and the Orient.

EARLY LIFE OF VASCO DA GAMA

- Little is known of Vasco da Gama's early life. The Portuguese historian Teixeira de Aragão suggests that he studied at the inland town of Évora, which is where he may have learned mathematics and navigation. It has been claimed that he studied under Abraham Zacuto, an astrologer and astronomer. Around 1480, da Gama followed his father's steps and joined the Order of Santiago.



- Sign of the Order of Santiago.

SEA ROUTE TO INDIA



- Route to the India by sea

- On 8th July 1497, Vasco da Gama led a fleet of four ships with a crew of 170 men from Lisbon. The distance traveled in the journey around Africa to India and back was greater than around the equator. It is not known for certain how many people were in each ship's crew but approximately 55 returned, and two ships were lost.

JOURNEY TO THE CAPE

- The expedition followed the route pioneered by earlier explorers along the coast of Africa via Tenerife and the Cape Verde Islands. After reaching the coast of present-day Sierra Leone, da Gama took a course south into the open ocean, crossing the Equator and seeking the South Atlantic westerlies that Bartolomeu Dias had discovered in 1487. This course proved successful and on 4th November 1497, the expedition made landfall on the African coast. For over three months the ships had sailed more than 10,000 kilometres of open ocean, by far the longest journey out of sight of land made by that time.

By 16. December, the fleet had passed the Great Fish River – where Dias had turned back. With Christmas pending, da Gama and his crew gave the coast they were passing the name Natal, which carried the connotation of "birth of Christ" in Portuguese.



Monument to the Cross of Vasco da Gama at the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE AND MOMBASA

- When da Gama reached the Mozambique it was clear that India could be reached by the sea. Vasco da Gama spent 2nd to 29th March 1498. in the vicinity of the Mozambique Island.
- The Portuguese became the first known Europeans to visit the port of Mombasa from 7th to 13th April 1498, but were met with hostility and soon departed.

MALINDI AND CALICUT



- Vasco da Gama landing at Calicut.

- Vasco da Gama continued north, arriving on 14th April 1498. at the friendlier port of Malindi, whose leaders were having a conflict with those of Mombasa. There the expedition first noted evidence of Indian traders. Da Gama and his crew contracted the services of a pilot who used his knowledge of the monsoon winds to guide the expedition the rest of the way to Calicut. After the Malindi Da Gama headed to the Calicut, when he arrived they wanted to visit the ruler but they found that the items they had to offer as gifts were not suitable. Trading was impossible and Da Gama was obliged to leave.

RETURN

- Vasco da Gama left Calicut on 29th August 1498. Their voyage to India and back nearly took 2 years. Da Gama arrived in Lisbon on 29th August 1499. (according to Barros), or early September (8th or 18th, according to other sources). Despite his melancholic mood, da Gama was given a hero's welcome and showered with honors, including a triumphal procession and public festivities.

- Vasco da Gama won a number of rewards.

He was awarded with:

1. Nobel title of Doom
2. The title Admiral of the Seas of Arabia, Persia, India and all the Orient

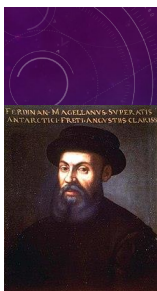
Another royal letter, dated October 1501, gave da Gama the personal right to intervene and exercise a determining role on any future India-bound fleet.

DEATH OF VASCO DA GAMA

- Vasco da Gama died on his third voyage to India. When Da Gama arrived in India in September, three months after his arrival he suddenly died of malaria, in the night of Christmas Eve in 1524.



• Thombstone of Vasco da Gama in Jerónimos Monastery.



FERDINAND MAGELLAN

BACKGROUND

- Ferdinand Magellan was a Portuguese explorer who organised the Spanish expedition to the East Indies from 1519 to 1522, resulting in the first circumnavigation of the Earth, completed by Juan Sebastián Elcano.

Born into a Portuguese noble family in around 1480, Magellan became a skilled sailor and naval officer and was eventually selected by King Charles I of Spain to search for a westward route to the Maluku Islands (the "Spice Islands").



THE EXPEDITION (SHORTENED)

- Commanding a fleet of five vessels, he headed south through the Atlantic Ocean to Patagonia, passing through the Strait of Magellan into a body of water he named the "peaceful sea" (the modern Pacific Ocean).
- Despite a series of storms and mutinies, the expedition reached the Spice Islands in 1521 and returned home via the Indian Ocean to complete the first circuit of the globe.
- Magellan did not complete the entire voyage, as he was killed during the Battle of Mactan in the Philippines in 1521. His gift, the Santo Niño de Cebú image, remains one of his legacies during his arrival.

SANTO NIÑO DE CEBÚ IMAGE

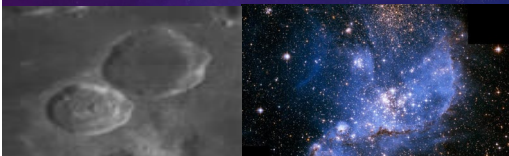


MAGELLANIC PENGUINS

- Magellan had already reached the Malay Archipelago in Southeast Asia on previous voyages traveling east (from 1505 to 1511–1512). By visiting this area again but now travelling west, Magellan achieved a nearly complete personal circumnavigation of the globe for the first time in history.
- The Magellanic penguin is named after him, as he was the first European to note it. Magellan's navigational skills have also been acknowledged in the naming of objects associated with the stars, including the Magellanic Clouds, now known to be two nearby dwarf galaxies; the twin lunar craters of Magellana and Magellana A; and the Martian crater of Magellana.



MAGELLANIC CLOUDS & MAGELHAENS



EXPEDITIONS

- In March 1505 at the age of 25, Magellan enlisted in the fleet of 22 ships sent to host D. Francisco de Almeida as the first viceroy of Portuguese India. Although his name does not appear in the chronicles, it is known that he remained there eight years, in Goa, Cochind and Quilon. He participated in several battles, including the battle of Cannanore in 1506, where he was wounded.
- In 1509 he fought in the battle of Diu.
- He later sailed under Diogo Lopes de Sequeira in the first Portuguese embassy to Malacca, with Francisco Serrão, his friend and possibly cousin.
- In September, after arriving at Malacca, the expedition fell victim to a conspiracy ending in retreat. Magellan had a crucial role, warning Sequeira and saving Francisco Serrão, who had landed.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE BATTLE OF THE DIU



A PORTRAIT OF FRANCISCO SERRAO



- In 1511, under the new governor Afonso de Albuquerque, Magellan and Serrão participated in the conquest of Malacca. After the conquest their ways parted: Magellan was promoted, with a rich plunder and, in the company of a Malay he had indentured and baptized, Enrique of Malacca, he returned to Portugal in 1512.
- Serrão departed in the first expedition sent to find the "Spice Islands" in the Moluccas, where he remained.
- He married a woman from Amboina and became a military advisor to the Sultan of Ternate, Bayan Sirrullah. His letters to Magellan would prove decisive, giving information about the spice-producing territories.

AFONSO DE ALBUQUERQUE



alamy stock photo

- After taking a leave without permission, Magellan fell out of favour. Serving in Morocco, he was wounded, resulting in a permanent limp.
- He was accused of trading illegally with the Moors. The accusations were proved false, but he received no further offers of employment after 15 May 1514.
- Later on in 1515, he got an employment offer as a crew member on a Portuguese ship, but rejected this.
- In 1517 after an argument with King Manuel I, who denied his persistent demands to lead an expedition to reach the spice islands from the east (i.e., while sailing westwards, seeking to avoid the need to sail around the tip of Africa), he left for Spain. In Seville he befriended his countryman Diogo Barbosa and soon married the daughter of Diogo's second wife, Maria Caldera Beatriz Barbosa.
- They had two children: Rodrigo de Magalhães and Carlos de Magalhães, both of whom died at a young age. His wife died in Seville around 1521.

A PAINTING OF MANUEL I OF PORTUGAL



EFFGY OF FERDINAND MAGELLAN IN THE MONUMENT OF DISCOVERIES, LISBON, PORTUGAL

- Meanwhile, Magellan devoted himself to studying the most recent charts, investigating, in partnership with cosmographer Rui Faleiro, a gateway from the Atlantic to the South Pacific and the possibility of the Moluccas being Spanish according to the demarcation of the Treaty of Tordesillas.



VOYAGE OF CIRCUMNAVIGATION - BACKGROUND

- Christopher Columbus's voyages to the West (1492–1503) had the goal of reaching the Indies and to establish direct commercial relations between Spain and the Asian kingdoms.
- The Spanish soon realized that the lands of the Americas were not a part of Asia, but a new continent.
- The 1494 Treaty of Tordesillas reserved for Portugal the eastern routes that went around Africa, and Vasco da Gama and the Portuguese arrived in India in 1498.

PAINTINGS OF VASCO DE GAMA AND CHRISTOPHER COLOMBUS



- Castile (Spain) urgently needed to find a new commercial route to Asia. After the Junta de Toro conference of 1505, the Spanish Crown commissioned expeditions to discover a route to the west.
- Spanish explorer Vasco Núñez de Balboa reached the Pacific Ocean in 1513 after crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and Juan Díaz de Solís died in Río de la Plata in 1516 while exploring South America in the service of Spain.



FUNDING AND PREPARATION

- In October 1517 in Seville, Magellan contacted Juan de Aranda, Factor of the *Casa de Contratación*.
- Following the arrival of his partner Rui Faleiro, and with the support of Aranda, they presented their project to the Spanish king, Charles I, future Holy Roman Emperor Charles V.
- Magellan's project, if successful, would realize Columbus' plan of a spice route by sailing west without damaging relations with the Portuguese. The idea was in tune with the times and had already been discussed after Balboa's discovery of the Pacific. On 22 March 1518 the king named Magellan and Faleiro captains so that they could travel in search of the Spice Islands in July.
- He raised them to the rank of Commander of the Order of Santiago.

THE KING GRANTED THEM:

- Monopoly of the discovered route for a period of ten years.
- Their appointment as governors of the lands and islands found, with 5% of the resulting net gains.
- A fifth of the gains of the travel.
- The right to levy one thousand ducats on upcoming trips, paying only 5% on the remainder.
- Granting of an island for each one, apart from the six richest, from which they would receive a fifteenth.

THE FLEET PROVIDED BY KING CHARLES V INCLUDED FIVE SHIPS:

- The flagship *Trinidad* (110 tons, crew 55), under Magellan's command
- *San Antonio* (120 tons; crew 60) commanded by Juan de Cartagena
- *Concepción* (90 tons, crew 45) commanded by Gaspar de Quesada
- *Santiago* (75 tons, crew 32) commanded by João Serão
- *Victoria* (85 tons, crew 43), named after the church of Santa María de la Victoria de Triana, where Magellan took an oath of allegiance to Charles V, commanded by Luis Mendoza.

CREW

- The crew of about 270 included men from several nations, including Portugal, Spain, Italy, Germany, Belgium, Greece, England and France.
- Spanish authorities were wary of Magellan, so that they almost prevented him from sailing, switching his mostly Portuguese crew to mostly men of Spain.
- Included about 40 Portuguese, among them Magellan's brother-in-law Duarte Barbosa, João Serão, a relative of Francisco Serão, Estêvão Gomes and Magellan's indentured servant Enrique of Malacca.
- Faleiro, who had planned to accompany the voyage, withdrew prior to boarding.

- Juan Sebastián Elcano, a Spanish merchant ship captain settled at Seville, embarked seeking the king's pardon for previous misdeeds.
- Antonio Pigafetta, a Venetian scholar and traveller, asked to be on the voyage, accepting the title of "supernumerary" and a modest salary.
- He became a strict assistant of Magellan and kept an accurate journal. The only other sailor to report the voyage would be Francisco Albo, who kept a formal logbook.
- Juan de Cartagena was named Inspector General of the expedition, responsible for its financial and trading operations.

DEPARTURE AND CROSSING OF THE ATLANTIC

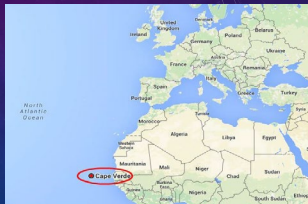
- On 10 August 1519, the five ships under Magellan's command left Seville and descended the Guadalquivir River to reach the Atlantic Ocean at Sanlúcar de Barrameda, at the mouth of the river. There they remained more than five weeks. Finally they set sail on 20 September 1519 and left Spain.



- King Manuel I ordered a Portuguese naval detachment to pursue Magellan, but the explorer evaded them. After stopping at the Canary Islands, Magellan arrived at Cape Verde, where he set course for Cape St. Augustine in Brazil. On 27 November the expedition crossed the equator; on 6 December the crew sighted South America.



CAPE VERDE LOCATION



- On 13 December anchored near present-day Rio de Janeiro. Although in 1500, Pedro Álvares Cabral claimed the eastern most shores of Brazil for Portugal. Portugal did not maintain a permanent settlement there to protect its brazilwood monopoly (the French were able to help themselves to the timber without interference.)
- Magellan's armada arrived without Portuguese notice. There the crew was resupplied, but bad conditions caused them to delay.
- Afterwards, they continued to sail south along South America's east coast, looking for the strait that Magellan believed would lead to the Spice Islands.
- The fleet reached Río de la Plata in early February, 1520.

- For overwintering, Magellan established a temporary settlement called Puerto San Julian on March 30, 1520.
- On Easter (April 1 and 2), a mutiny broke out involving three of the five ship captains. Magellan took quick and decisive action.
- Luis de Mendoza, the captain of *Victoria*, was killed by a party sent by Magellan, and the ship was recovered.
- After *Concepción's* anchor cable had been secretly cut by his forces, the ship drifted towards the well-armed *Trinidad*, and *Concepción's* captain de Quesada and his inner circle surrendered.
- Juan de Cartagena, the head of the mutineers on the *San Antonio*, subsequently gave up.

- Antonio Pigafetta reported that Gaspar Quesada, the captain of *Concepción*, and other mutineers were executed, while Juan de Cartagena, the captain of *San Antonio*, and a priest named Padre Sanchez de la Reina were marooned on the coast.
- Most of the men, including Juan Sebastián Elcano, were needed and forgiven. Reportedly those killed were drawn and quartered and impaled on the coast; years later, their bones were found by Sir Francis Drake.

PASSAGE INTO THE PACIFIC



- The journey resumed. The help of Duarte Barbosa was crucial in facing the riot in Puerto San Julian. Magellan appointed him as captain of the *Victoria*.
- The *Santiago* was sent down the coast on a scouting expedition and was wrecked in a sudden storm.
- All of its crew survived and made it safely to shore. Two of them returned overland to inform Magellan of what had happened, and to bring rescue to their comrades.
- After this experience, Magellan decided to wait for a few weeks more before resuming the voyage with the four remaining ships.

CAPE VIRGENES

- At 52°S latitude on 21 October 1520, the fleet reached Cape Virgenes and concluded they had found the passage, because the waters were brine and deep inland.
- Four ships began a difficult trip through the 373-mile (600 km) long passage that Magellan called the *Estrecho (Canal) de Todos los Santos* ("All Saints' Channel"), because the fleet travelled through it on 1 November or All Saints' Day.
- The strait is now named the Strait of Magellan. He first assigned *Concepción* and *San Antonio* to explore the strait, but the latter, commanded by Gómez, deserted and headed back to Spain on 20 November.
- On 23 November, the three remaining ships entered the South Pacific. Magellan named the waters the *Mar Pacifico* (Pacific Ocean) because of its apparent stillness. Magellan and his crew were the first Europeans to reach Tierra del Fuego just east of the Pacific side of the strait.



RETURN



- The casualties suffered in the Philippines left the expedition with too few men to sail all three of the remaining ships.
- As a result, on 2 May they abandoned and burned *Concepción*. Reduced to *Trinidad* and *Victoria*, the expedition fled westward to Palawan.
- They left that island on 21 June and were guided to Brunei, Borneo, by Moro pilots, who could navigate the shallow seas.
- They anchored off the Brunei breakwater for 35 days, where Pigaletta, an Italian from Vicenza, recorded the magnificence of Rajah Siripada's court (gold, two pearls the size of hens' eggs, porcelain from China, eyeglasses from Europe etc.).
- In addition, Brunei boasted lame elephants and an armament of 62 cannons, more than five times the armament of Magellan's ships.
- Brunei people were not interested in the Spanish cargo of cloves, but these proved more valuable than gold upon the return to Spain.

- The two remaining ships laden with valuable spices, tried to return to Spain by sailing westwards. However, as they left the Spice Islands, the *Trinidad* began to take on water.
- The crew tried to discover and repair the leak, but failed.
- They concluded that *Trinidad* would need to spend considerable time being taken apart, but the small *Victoria* was not large enough to accommodate all the surviving crew.
- As a result, *Victoria* with some of the crew sailed west for Spain. Several weeks later, *Trinidad* departed and tried to return to Spain via the Pacific route.
- This attempt failed. *Trinidad* was captured by the Portuguese and was eventually wrecked in a storm while at anchor under Portuguese control.

- Elcano and the remaining crew of Magellan's voyage arrived in Spain aboard the *Victoria*, almost exactly three years after the fleet of five ships had departed.
- Magellan had not intended to circumnavigate the world, but rather had intended only to find a secure route through which the Spanish ships could navigate to the Spice Islands.
- After Magellan's death, Elcano decided to push westward, thereby completing the first known voyage around the entire Earth.

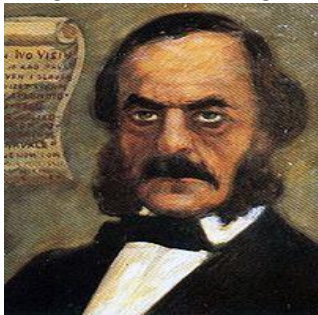
CASUALTIES

- Four crewmen of the original 55 on *Trinidad* finally returned to Spain in 1522; 51 had died in war or from disease. In total, approximately 232 sailors of assorted nationalities died on the expedition around the world with Magellan.

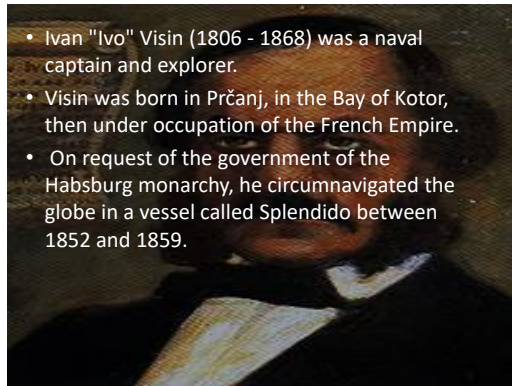
WORD STORE

- Mutinies - an open rebellion against the proper authorities, especially by soldiers or sailors against their officers.
- Circumnavigate - sail or travel all the way around.
- Enlist - enroll or be enrolled in the armed services.
- Baptism - It is an act of obedience symbolizing the believer's faith in a crucified, buried, and risen Saviour, the believer's death to sin, the burial of the old life, and the resurrection to walk in newness of life in Christ Jesus. It is a testimony to the believer's faith in the final resurrection of the dead.
- Limp - walk with difficulty, typically because of a damaged or stiff leg or foot.
- Breakwater - a barrier built out into the sea to protect a coast or harbour from the force of waves.

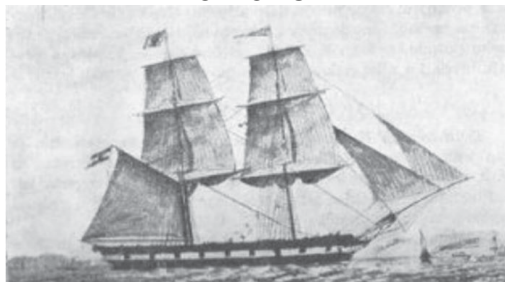
CAPTAIN IVAN VISIN



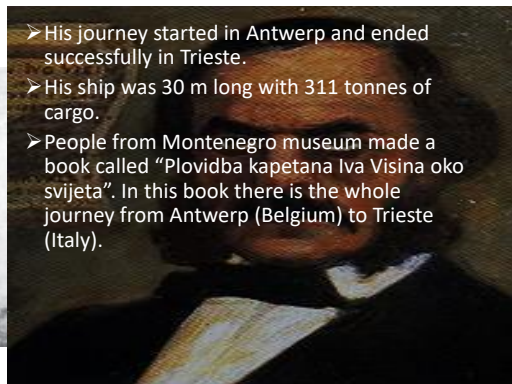
- Ivan "Ivo" Visin (1806 - 1868) was a naval captain and explorer.
- Visin was born in Prčanj, in the Bay of Kotor, then under occupation of the French Empire.
- On request of the government of the Habsburg monarchy, he circumnavigated the globe in a vessel called Splendido between 1852 and 1859.



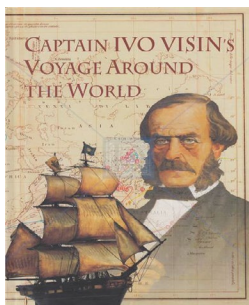
VISIN'S BOAT



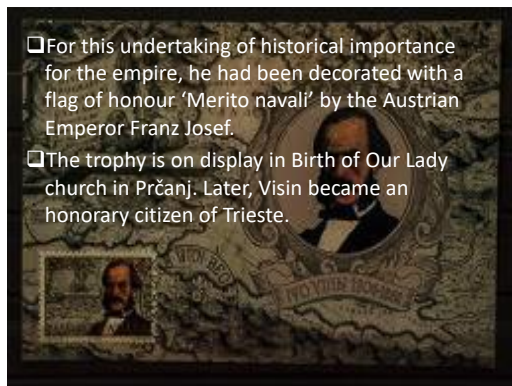
- His journey started in Antwerp and ended successfully in Trieste.
- His ship was 30 m long with 311 tonnes of cargo.
- People from Montenegro museum made a book called "Plovidba kapetana Iva Visina oko svijeta". In this book there is the whole journey from Antwerp (Belgium) to Trieste (Italy).



COVER OF THE BOOK



- ❑ For this undertaking of historical importance for the empire, he had been decorated with a flag of honour 'Merito navali' by the Austrian Emperor Franz Josef.
- ❑ The trophy is on display in Birth of Our Lady church in Prčanj. Later, Visin became an honorary citizen of Trieste.



JAMES COOK



(1728-1779)

Cook's life

- ❑ James Cook was born on november 1728.
- ❑ He was British explorer, navigator, cartographer, and captain in the Royal Navy
- ❑ Cook made 3 voyages to the Pacific ocean
- ❑ He drew first charts of Newfoundland, Australia and New Zeland
- ❑ He was first to dicover east coast of Australia
- ❑ He was kiled on the Hawai island on February 1779.

Early life

- ❑ He was born on 7. November 1728. in Yorkshire
- ❑ Cook was working on a farm
- ❑ He moved to the fishing village when he was 16
- ❑ He met some ship-owners and he was taken as a merchant navy apprentice in their small fleet
- ❑ James wanted to command his own ship one day so he applied to the navy school

- ❑ He was participating in Seven Years War as a mate on navy merchant ship
- ❑ He was famous for his mapping in the war



First voyage(1768–71)

- ❑ On 25 May 1768 Cook was ordered to command scientific voyage to determine distance of the Sun
- ❑ The expedition sailed aboard HMS Endeavour
- ❑ When he finished main task he decided to search the south Pacific
- ❑ Cook discovered eastern coastline of Australia

Second voyage (1772–75)

- ❑ Year after his return he was sent on another scientific expedition
- ❑ Cook commanded HMS Resolution
- ❑ On second voyage he was one of the first to cross Antarctic circle
- ❑ Cook returned to New Zealand and then made his final sweep across the South Atlantic
- ❑ Before returning to England

Third voyage(1776–79)

- ❑ Main goal of this expedition was to locate Northwest passage
- ❑ He explored west coast of North America
- ❑ He also mapped the coast
- ❑ He was getting sick
- ❑ Cook returned to Hawaii
- ❑ They fought a Hawaiian tribe and Cook was killed on 14. February 1779



Done by: Damjan Pavlovic

Marko Martinović

Who was Marko Martinovic ?

Marko Martinovic was a marine trader, mathematician and writer, he was one of the most important figures in the history of Perast.


He was born in 1663 and died in 1716

Marko Martinovic was an outstanding marine trader who intensively sailed on his *fregadun* "Cavalier Vigilante"




Fregadun - type of merchant ship


Venetian flag




Thanks to his maritime experience and skill, in 1697, the Venetian Senate chose him to teach a group of 17 Russian princes and bishops sent by Russian Emperor Peter the Great to Venice.



Peter the Great





In Perast he established one of the first recognized maritime schools in the world.

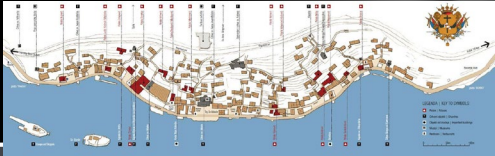


Perast's flag


He taught Russian nautics in Venice how to read and use compass and navigation maps




Marko Marinovic also conducted three practical trips with his fellow Russians. At one of the trips in 1698, they stopped in Perast, where additional classes were held in the small house of Marko Martinovic. It is located in the northern end of Perast.



This meeting of captain Marko Martinovic with the Russian nobles and their stay in Perast in 1698 marks the beginning of maritime activity in our country, as well as the beginning of the connections between Montenegro and Russia



Made by : Matija Gobec
information from : <http://www.perast.com/html/licnosti.html>
<https://en.wikipedia.org>
Pictures form : <https://www.google.com/>



MARCO POLO

WHO WAS MARCO POLO?

- Marco Polo was an Italian merchant, explorer and writer, born in the Republic of Venice in 1254. He traveled from Europe to Asia in 1271–1295, remaining in China for 17 of those years. He is now known as one of the most famous explorers of all time.

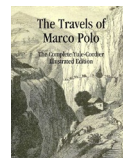


POLO'S TRAVELS

- ▶ Marco was not the first member of family Polo who travelled through Asia. He was inspired by his father and his uncle, Niccolo and Maffeo. They returned to Venice to meet Marco and continue the adventure.
- ▶ Marco Polo was 16 years old when he travelled to Asia for the first time. He gained a lot of new experiences (e.g. He met the great Kublai Khan) and he also wrote a book about his adventures during the travel.

LITERATURE

- ▶ His travels are recorded in "The Travels of Marco Polo", which was written in 1300.
- ▶ This was a book that described to Europeans the wealth and great size of China, its capital Peking, and other Asian cities and countries.



DEATH

- ▶ Marco Polo died at his home in Venice on January 8th, 1324. As he lay dying, friends and fans of his book paid him visits, urging him to admit that his book was fiction. Marco wouldn't relent. "I have not told half of what I saw," he said.

▶ Done by: Marko Banović

2.3 Glumili smo, svirali i pjevali na časovima engleskog jezika



Slika 4. Za klavijaturom, Marko Milenković

U petak, 15. februara 2019.god, na časovima engleskog jezika kod prof. Ž. Radnjić, učenici 1.a nautičkog smjera i 1.a brodomašinskog smjera imali su priliku iskazati lične doživljaje različitih vrsta umjetnosti i podijeliti ih sa drugovima iz odjeljenja.

Cilj ovih časova bio je podsticanje i vrednovanje umjetničkih sposobnosti nadarenih učenika kroz glumu, sviranje i pjevanje.

Naime, kroz obrađeno nastavno gradivo u prethodnom periodu, a koje je vezano za različite vrste umjetnosti i umjetnike, učenici su bili podstaknuti i motivisani da daju lični doprinos širenju umjetnosti.



Slika 5. Luka Brkanović

U odjeljenju 1.a, učenici Filip Petrović, Feđa Đurović i Đorđe Đuričić izveli su poznati monolog iz drame „Hamlet”(čin III, scena I) Vilijama Šekspira, glumili su, naravno, na engleskom jeziku.

Učenik David Radević predstavio je lični doživljaj skulpture Mikelandelovog „Davida”u Power Point prezentaciji, predstavio je i biblijsku priču

o Davidu i Golijatu.

U odjeljenju 1.a učenik Marko Milenković izveo je kompozicije Frederika Šopena i Bele Bartoka, dok je Luka Brkanović na mandolini izveo popularne mediteranske i ruske kompozicije.

Učenici oba odjeljenja uživali su u umjetničkom izražaju drugova i pritom uvidjeli da umjetnost ne poznaje vremenske i prostorne granice. Vjerujemo da su prepoznali univerzalni cilj umjetnosti – oplemenjivanje i bogaćenje ličnosti.

Čini se da su i učenici i profesorica uživali...

Profesorici Živki Radnjić zahvaljujemo na izvještaju i fotografijama.



2.4 Prezentacije učenika na engleskom jeziku

Budući da je našim učenicima engleski jezik jezik na kojem će obavljati glavninu poslova vezanih za zanimanje pomorca, nastojimo da ga učenici usvoje što bolje mogu, da ih oslobodimo, ohrabrimo i pokažemo im kako nema teme o kojoj ne mogu dobro govoriti na engleskom, iako im engleski nije maternji jezik...tako, između ostalog, nastadoše i prezentacije na temu *Ljudskih prava*, ali i one na temu *Opreme za spasavanje*, ali i mnoge druge...

Autori PPT prezentacija na temu *Ljudska prava* su učenici drugog razreda (Matija Gobec, Srđan Čavić, Luka Vuković, Marko Banović i Stefan Vukasović).

Učenici trećeg razreda (Željana Nikić, Filip Fildeak, Vasilije Mijajlović, Savo Ogurlić, Slobodan Risančić i Todor Raičević) napravili su prezentacije na temu *Opreme za spasavanje*.

Učenicima kao i profesoricama Sanji Avramović i Maji Mršulji zahvaljujemo što su prezentacije podijelili sa nama.

Mahatma Gandhi



- Mahatma Gandhi was an Indian activist who was the leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule. Employing nonviolent civil disobedience, Gandhi led India to independence and inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. The honoring Mahatma (Gandhi) "high-souled", "venerable" – applied to him first in 1914 in South Africa – is now used worldwide. In India, he is also called Bapu (Gujarati: endearment for father, papa) and Gandhi ji, and known as the Father of the Nation.

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Growing up

- Born and raised in a Hindu merchant caste family in coastal Gujarat, India, and trained in law at the Inner Temple, London. Gandhi first employed nonviolent civil disobedience as an expatriate lawyer in South Africa, in the resident Indian community's struggle for civil rights. After his return to India in 1915, he set about organising peasants, farmers, and urban labourers to protest against excessive land-tax and discrimination. Assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for various social causes and for achieving swaraj or self-rule.



Activities

- Gandhi led Indians in challenging the British-imposed salt tax with the 400 km (250 mi) Dandi Salt March in 1930, and later in calling for the British to Quit India in 1942. He was imprisoned for many years, upon many occasions, in both South Africa and India. He lived modestly in a self-sufficient residential community and wore the traditional Indian ghagra and shawl, woven with yarn hand-spun on a charkha. He ate simple vegetarian food, and also undertook long fasts as a means of both self-purification and political protest.



Ideals

- Gandhi's vision of an independent India based on religious pluralism, however, was challenged in the early 1940s by a new Muslim nationalism which was demanding a separate Muslim homeland carved out of India. Eventually, in August 1947, Britain granted independence, but the British Indian Empire was partitioned into two dominions, a Hindu-majority India and Muslim-majority Pakistan. As many displaced Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs made their way to their new lands, religious violence broke out, especially in the Punjab and Bengal. Eschewing the official celebration of independence in Delhi, Gandhi visited the affected areas, attempting to provide solace. In the months following, he undertook several fasts into death to stop religious violence. The last of these, undertaken on 12 January 1948 when he was 78, also had the indirect goal of pressuring India to pay out some cash assets owed to Pakistan. Some Indians thought Gandhi was too accommodating. Among them was Jawahar Gandhi, a Hindu nationalist, who assassinated Gandhi on 30 January 1948 by firing three bullets into his chest. Captured along with many of his co-conspirators and collaborators, Godse and his co-conspirator Narayan Godse were tried, convicted and executed while many of their other accomplices were given prison sentences.



International day of nonviolence

- Gandhi's birthday, 2 October, is commemorated in India as Gandhi Jayanti, a national holiday, and worldwide as the International Day of Nonviolence.



MARTIN LUTHER KING JR

Martin Luther King Jr

Martin Luther King Jr. (January 15, 1929 – April 4, 1968) was an American Baptist minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movement from 1954 until his death in 1968. Born in Atlanta, King is best known for advancing civil rights through **nonviolence** and civil disobedience, tactics his Christian beliefs and the **nonviolent** activism of **Mahatma Gandhi** helped inspire.



Nonviolence - the use of peaceful means, not force, to bring about political or social change

Mohandas Gandhi was an Indian activist who was the leader of the Indian independence movement against British rule.



King led the 1955 **Montgomery bus boycott** and in 1957 became the first president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). With the SCLC, he led an unsuccessful 1962 struggle against segregation in Albany, Georgia, and helped organize the nonviolent 1963 protests in Birmingham, Alabama. He also helped organize the 1963 March on Washington, where he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech.



Segregation - the action or state of setting some or something apart from others.



Rosa Parks



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6dKimoybmEo>

On October 14, 1964, King won the Nobel Peace Prize for combating racial inequality through nonviolent resistance

In 1968, King was planning a national occupation of Washington, D.C., to be called the Poor People's Campaign, when he was assassinated on April 4 in Memphis. His death was followed by riots in many U.S. cities. **Allegations** that James Earl Ray, the man convicted and imprisoned of killing King. He was sentenced to 99 years in prison for King's murder. Ray served 29 years of his sentence and died in 1998 while in prison

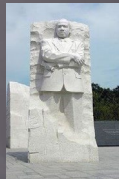
The King assassination riots, also known as the Holy Week Uprising



Allegation - a claim that someone has done something illegal or wrong, typically one made without proof.

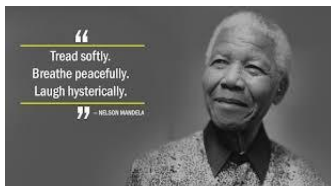
Luther King Jr. Day

King was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Congressional Gold Medal. Martin Luther King Jr. Day was established as a holiday in numerous cities and states beginning in 1971. Hundreds of streets in the U.S. have been renamed in his honor, and a county in Washington State was also rededicated for him. The Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., was dedicated in 2011



Done by : Matija Gobec
 Informatinos from : Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
 Video from youtube : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6dKimoybmEo>
 Music : Hippiie Sabotage - Mirror (Benjamin Clementine Flip)

Nelson Mandela



When and where was Nelson Mandela born?

When did Nelson Mandela die?

- Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, also known as Madiba, was born on July 18, 1918, in Mvezo, South Africa; the name Nelson was later added by one of his teachers. His father, the chief of the Madiba clan of the Xhosa-speaking Tembu people, died when Nelson was still young, and he was raised by Jongintaba, the regent of the Tembu. Although Nelson had a claim to the chieftainship, he renounced it in order to become a lawyer.



What is Nelson Mandela known for?

- Nelson Mandela is known for several things, but perhaps he is best known for successfully leading the resistance to South Africa's policy of apartheid in the 20th century, during which he was infamously incarcerated at Robben Island Prison (1964–82). He won the Nobel Prize for Peace in 1993, along with South Africa's president at the time, F.W. de Klerk, for having led the transition from apartheid to a multiracial democracy. Mandela is also known for being the first black president of South Africa, serving from 1994 to 1999.



To whom was Nelson Mandela married?

- Nelson Mandela had three wives: Evelyn Ntoko Mase (1944–58); Winnie Madikizela-Mandela (1958–96), who was also a noteworthy anti-apartheid champion; and Graça Machel (1998–2013), who was the widow of Samora Machel, former president of Mozambique (1975–86), and was Mandela's wife at the time of his death in 2013.



What publications did Nelson Mandela write?

- Nelson Mandela's writings included *I Am Prepared to Die* (1964; rev. ed. 1986); *No Easy Walk to Freedom* (1965; updated ed. 2002); *The Struggle Is My Life* (1978; rev. ed. 1990); *In His Own Words* (2003); and *Long Walk to Freedom* (1994), which chronicles his early life and years in prison. *Dare Not Linger: The Presidential Years* (2017), released posthumously, is the unfinished draft of his second volume of memoirs; it was completed by Mandla Langa.



Nelson Mandela Day

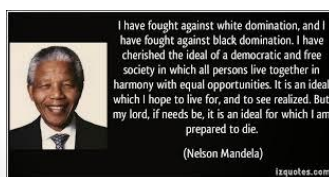
- Mandela Day, observed on Mandela's birthday, was created to honour his legacy by promoting community service around the world. It was first observed on July 18, 2009, and was sponsored primarily by the Nelson Mandela Foundation and the 46664 initiative (the foundation's HIV/AIDS global awareness and prevention campaign); later that year the United Nations declared that the day would be observed annually as Nelson Mandela International Day.



Some of Nelson's quotes



- Nelson Mandela died on December 5, 2013, in Johannesburg. He was 95 years old. After his death was announced, his life was remembered and celebrated in South Africa as well as around the world. Numerous memorial services were held, including one by the South African government on December 10. He was laid to rest at Qunu, in South Africa's Eastern Cape province, on December 15.





Women's Rights

Feminism:

/femenizem/
noun.

The advocacy of women's rights on the grounds of political, social, and economic equality to men.



General description of women's rights

- Women's rights are the fundamental human rights that were enshrined by the United Nations for every human being on the planet nearly 70 years ago. These rights include the right to live free from violence, slavery, and discrimination; to be educated; to own property; to vote; and to earn a fair and equal wage. These rights are equal as men's rights.

A short list of women's issues

- Child Marriage.
 - Domestic Violence.
 - Domestic Workers.
 - Gender Equality.
 - Labor Rights in the Garment Industry.
 - Reproductive Rights and Abortion.
 - Sexual Violence and Rape.
 - Women and Armed Conflict.
- And many more.

Most common violations of female's rights

• 1. Workplace Inequalities Around the World...Including the United States

For most Americans, it isn't a secret that women still face extreme disadvantages in the workplace.

• 2. Skewed Gender Ratios

In some countries, where population control laws were put into a much stricter affect, gender ratio disparities are skyrocketing.

• 3. Violence

According to a statement made by U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon in 2008, one in every three women is likely to be "beaten, coerced into sex or otherwise abused in her lifetime."

Most common violations of female's rights

• 4. Marriage and Divorce

According to UNICEF, more than one-third of women between the ages of 20 and 24 were married before they turned 18, which is considered below the minimum age for marriage in most countries. Nevertheless, these child brides risk greater chances of giving birth at earlier ages and suffer from risks of complications in childbirth and a greater chance of contracting HIV/AIDS.

• 5. Education

Women currently make up two-thirds of the world's illiterate adults. Whether they are kept from school in order to keep up with household chores or their father deems it time for them to marry, women are consistently being denied their right to education, a right hardly ever denied to their male counterparts.

Famous women fighting for their rights

- Women have been fighting a war for their rights since 1848-1920. That means they have spent about 70 years fighting for equal rights. Many women didn't see the end of this war, but in the end the feminists won. Today, in the 2018, feminists are fighting for positive discrimination towards men, so in my opinion that is not feminism. Here's a short list of TRUE feminists who have greatly contributed to TRUE equal rights.

Wilhelmina Drucker (1847-1925)

- Was a politician, a prolific writer and a peace activist, who fought for the vote and equal rights through political and feminist organisations she founded. In 1917-1919 her goal of women's suffrage was reached.



Lucretia Mott

- Lucretia Mott was a U.S. Quaker, abolitionist, women's rights activist, and social reformer. She had formed the idea of reforming the position of women in society when she was amongst the women excluded from the World Anti-Slavery Convention in 1840.



Lucy Stone

- Lucy Stone was a prominent U.S. orator, abolitionist, and suffragist, and a vocal advocate and organizer promoting rights for women. In 1847, Stone became the first woman from Massachusetts to earn a college degree.



IN CONCLUSION

Feminism is a range of political movements, ideologies, and social movements that share a common goal: to define, establish, and achieve political, economic, personal, and social equality of sexes. First wave feminism succeeded in winning women their rights, and the women's day was decided to be the 8th of March. Nowadays feminism became a real issue since men, mostly in the USA, UK, and Canada are being assaulted by so called "feminists", who are fighting for "equal rights" which have been won almost a hundred years ago. Respect women.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

- **Women's rights** are the rights and entitlements claimed for women and girls worldwide, and formed the basis for the women's rights movement in the nineteenth century and feminist movement during the 20th century. In some countries, these rights are institutionalized or supported by law, local custom, and behavior, whereas in others they are ignored and suppressed. They differ from broader notions of human rights through claims of an inherent historical and traditional bias against the exercise of rights by women and girls, in favor of men and boys.



What are women's human rights?

- Women's rights are the fundamental human rights that were enshrined by the United Nations for every human being on the planet nearly 70 years ago. These rights include the right to live free from violence, slavery and discrimination, to be educated, to own property, to vote and to earn a fair and equal wage.
- As the now-famous saying goes, "women's rights are human rights." That is to say, women are entitled to all of these rights. Yet almost everywhere around the world, women and girls are still denied them, often simply because of their gender.

Gender equality

- Gender equality is at the very heart of human rights and United Nations values. A fundamental principle of the United Nations Charter adopted by world leaders in 1945 is "equal rights of men and women", and protecting and promoting women's human rights is the responsibility of all States.



Fight for justice

- **Malala Yousafzai**
In 2012 at the age of 15, Malala Yousafzai, was shot in the head by the Taliban in Pakistan. The assassination attempt was a response to her stand for the right of girls to gain an education after the Taliban had banned them from attending school. She is now one of the world's most iconic female change agents and in 2014 became the youngest ever Nobel Peace Prize laureate. Yousafzai leads pioneering change in attitudes towards women, children, inequality and education in Asian countries.



- **Germaine Greer**
Australian academic and journalist, Germaine Greer, was one of the most influential feminists of the 20th century. Her 1970 book 'The Female Eunuch' was an international bestseller which created a new wave of feminism. A controversial figure, Greer's work focuses on women's liberation rather than inequality with men. She argues that it is best to celebrate gender differences in a positive fashion. She holds an emeritus professorship at the University of Warwick and continues to inspire the feminist movement with her books and speeches.



Today's situation

- Today women have equal rights as men, but there are still many cases of various types of discrimination against women. Women don't have to suffer violence, on the contrary they should report any type of violation of their own rights. So, don't be afraid to face injustice!

rights



"YOU SHOULD NEVER LET YOUR FEARS PREVENT YOU FROM DOING WHAT YOU KNOW IS RIGHT."

- FOR MORE INFORMATION, CLICK ON THE LINK BELOW:
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Women's_rights

• WORKED BY: MARKO BANOVIĆ

FIRE - FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Nikić Željana IIIa

- Fire fighting equipment is equipment designed to extinguish fires or protect the user from fire.
- Every ship is provided with fire pumps, fire mains, hydrants and hoses.
- Fire fighting equipment includes not only fire hoses and fire extinguishers but also fire-resistant protective clothing, fire-resistant gloves, respirators, and communication equipment.
- Sanitary, ballast, bilge or general service pumps may be accepted as fire pumps, provided that they are not normally used for pumping oil.
- Fire safety is the set of practices intended to reduce the destruction caused by fire.



~Fire pump~

- A fire pump is a part of a fire sprinkler system's water supply and powered by electric, diesel or steam.
- The pump provides water flow at a higher pressure to the sprinkler system risers and hose standpipes.
- A fire pump is tested and listed for its use specifically for fire service by a third-party testing and listing agency.
- Fire pumps function either by an electric motor or a diesel engine, or, occasionally a steam turbine.
- The fire pump starts when the pressure in the fire sprinkler system drops below a threshold.



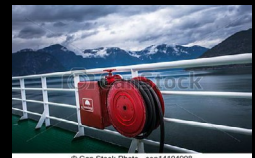
~Fire hydrant~

- A fire hydrant is a connection point where we can tap into a water supply.
- The pipes and hydrants are so placed that the fire hoses may be easily coupled to them.
- In ships where deck cargo may be carried, the position of hydrants should be such that they are always readily accessible.
- The user attaches a hose to the fire hydrant, then opens a valve on the hydrant to provide a powerful flow of water.



~Fire hose~

- A fire hose is a high-pressure hose that carries water or other fire retardant to a fire to extinguish it.
- Hoses are generally 20 to 30 meters in length and around 10cm in diameter.
- Each hose should be provided with a nozzle and the necessary couplings and nozzles are capable of delivering a jet spray or fog of water.
- The usual working pressure of a firehose can vary between 8 and 20 bar.



~Fire-resistant protective clothing~

- Flame-Retardant single use protective suits designed to protect against particles contamination and chemicals.

1. Helmet

Sailors, wear a helmet to protect their heads from fire and from any falling things like debris. The helmet is made of Kevlar which is a very hard plastic. Helmets are equipped with a face shield.

2. Gloves

They are thick gloves made of fire resistant material that protect the hands of the sailors from heat and from sharp objects like broken glass.



3. Jacket and trousers

They are made up of NOMEX which is strong, light and easy to wear. The clothes are fire proof. They are called turnouts.



4. Boots are made of rubber material. These boots have a steel toe covering to protect the toes of the seaman, the shank in the sole is very thick and made of steel to protect the seaman if he step on sharp objects such as nails. The boots have rubber handles at the top in order to help the seaman pull the boots on very quickly.



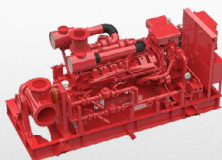
Fire-Fighting Equipment onboard the ship



Equipment

- Every ship is equipped with:
 - fire pumps,
 - fire mains,
 - fire hydrants,
 - fire hoses,
 - fire extinguishers.
- Cargo ships that have 1000 tons of gross tonnage have at least 2 fire pumps that are independently driven.

- A fire pump is a part of a fire sprinkler system's water supply and powered by electric, diesel or steam.
- The pump intake is either connected to the public underground water supply piping, or a static water source.
- The pump provides water flow at a higher pressure to the sprinkler system risers and hose standpipes.
- Sanitary, ballast, bilge and/or general service pumps can be used as fire pumps only if they are not used for pumping oil.



Fire pumps

- Fire hydrants are used for accessing water which is used for extinguishing the fire with the fire hose.
- They are placed so they can be easily accessed in case of an emergency.



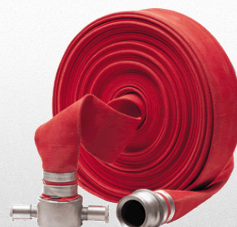
Fire hydrant

- A fire extinguisher is an active fire protection device used to extinguish or control small fires, often in emergency situations.
- There are two main types of fire extinguishers: stored-pressure and cartridge-operated.
- On the ship, there should be also a reasonable amount of portable fire extinguishers



Fire extinguisher

- A fire hose is a high-pressure hose that carries water or other fire retardant (such as foam) to a fire to extinguish it.
- It attaches to a fire hydrant.
- Most modern hoses use a synthetic fiber like polyester or nylon filament that provide additional strength and better resistance to abrasion.



Fire hose



Filip Fildeak IIIa

FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Vasilije Mijaljević



Without doubt, one of the main causes of accidents onboard ships is fire. This is because of the presence of high temperature, excess quantity of flammable oil and other combustible materials. A ship is approved to sail in international waters only if it is constructed as per Fire Safety System code and carries required Fire Fighting Appliances approved by the concerned authority.

A ship is fitted with various types of fire retardant and fire fighting equipments so as to fight any kind of fire and extinguish it as soon as possible before it turns into a major catastrophic situation. In this presentation I bring to you a list of important fire fighting equipments and measures present on board.

1. FIRE RETARDANT BULKHEAD

Different Class of bulkhead such Class-A, Class-B and Class-C are used on board ship for construction of bulkhead in areas like accommodation, machinery space, pump room etc. The main applications of such bulkhead are to contain or restrict the spread of fire in sensitive areas.



1. FIRE DOORS

Fire doors are fitted in fire retardant bulkhead to provide access from the same. They are self closing type doors with no hold back arrangement.

3. FIRE DAMPERS

Dampers are provided in the ventilation system of cargo holds, engine room, accommodation etc., in order to block out excessive oxygen supply to the fire. For this, it is necessary that open and shut position clearly marked for fire dampers.



4. FIRE PUMPS

As per regulation, a ship must have main fire pump and an emergency power pump of approved type and capacity. The location of the emergency fire pump must be outside the space where main fire pump is located.

5. FIRE MAIN PIPING AND VALVES



The Fire Main piping which is connected to the main and emergency fire pump must be of approved type and capacity. Isolation and relief valves must be provided in the line to avoid over pressure of the same.



6. FIRE HOSE AND NOZZLES

Fire hoses with length of at least 10 meters are used in ships. Number and diameter of the hoses are determined by the classification society. Nozzle of diameters 12 m, 16 m and 19 m used on ship are of dual purpose types- Jet and spray mode.



7. FIRE HYDRANTS

Fire hoses are connected to fire hydrants from which the water supply is controlled. They are made up of heat retardant material to get least affected from the sub zero temperatures and also to ensure that hoses can be easily coupled with them.



8. PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Portable fire extinguishers of CO₂, Foam and Dry Chemical Powder are provided in accommodation, deck and machinery spaces carried along with number of spares as given by the regulation.

9. FIXED FIRE EXTINGUISHING SYSTEM



CO₂, Foam and water are used in this type of system, which is installed at different locations on the ship and is remotely controlled from outside the space to be protected.



10. INERT GAS SYSTEM

The inert gas system is provided in the oil tankers of 20000 dwt and above and those which are fitted with Crude oil washing. The IG system is to protect Cargo space from any fire hazards.



11. FIRE DETECTORS AND ALARMS

Fire detection and alarm systems are installed in Cargo area, accommodation, deck areas, and machinery spaces along with alarm system to notify any outbreak of fire or smoke at the earliest.



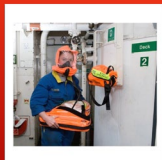
12. REMOTE SHUT AND STOP SYSTEM

The remote station shutdown is provided to all fuel lines from fuel oil and diesel oil tanks in the machinery space and which is done by quick closing valves. Remote stop system is also provided to stop the machineries like fuel pumps, purifier, ventilation fans, boiler etc. in the event of fire in the engine room or before discharging fixed fire fighting system in the E/R.



13. EEBD

EEBD (Emergency Escape Breathing Device) is used to escape from a room on fire or filled with smoke. The location and spares of the same must be as per the requirements given in FSS code



14. FIRE FIGHTER'S OUTFIT

Fire fighter's outfit is used to fight a fire on the ship made up of fire retardant material of approved type. For a cargo ship at least 2 outfits and for passenger ship at least 4 outfits must be present onboard.



15. INTERNATIONAL SHORE CONNECTION (ISC)

ISC is used to connect shore water to the ship system to fight fire when the ship fire pump system is not operational and is on port, lay off or dry dock. The size and dimensions are standard for all the ship and at least one coupling with gasket must be present onboard.



16. MEANS OF ESCAPE

Escape routes and passages must be provided at different location of the ship along with ladders and supports leading to a safe location. The size and location are designed as per the regulation.



Safety equipment

Lifebuoys



A lifebuoy is usually a ring-shaped personal safety device, used to protect a person from drowning at sea. Made of rubber, the personal flotation device is brightly coloured and available in different sizes for different age groups.

Lifejackets



Life jackets are an important personal life-saving device that has been used by seafarers since ages. The design of lifejackets has developed over the years, with the current design being polyester stuffed with foam cubes. Life jackets fit the wearer snugly and prevent him/her from drowning when inflated, based on the principle of buoyancy.



Immersion suits



-An immersion suit is a body covering suit that is worn specifically for the purpose of remaining afloat and surviving during emergencies in high seas. This suit is therefore also known as a survival suit or a rescue suit. In today's times, an immersion suit is one of the most important necessities on ships and oil rigs, considering the protection needed from the hazards of water.

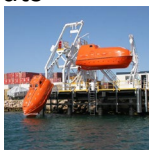
-Immersion suits are generally made of neoprene, a type of rubber that is completely waterproof and has an ability to withstand extreme temperatures of water and fire. The immersion suit fits the person's body without exposing any part to the water. It also has a protective hood to cover the head and comes along with protective gloves.

Liferafts



Life rafts are one of the primary life-saving devices that are mandatory on ships. There are generally expected to be enough life rafts to carry 120% of the ship's population. These are used in case the ship capsizes in an accident, or for short journeys away from ships. Life rafts are generally self-inflatable and can be easily launched in case of an emergency.

Lifeboats



-Lifeboat is one of the most important life-saving equipments onboard a ship, which is used at the time of extreme emergencies for abandoning a ship. Lifeboat is a smaller rigid vessel, secured onboard into davits so that it can be launched over the side of the ship with least time and mechanical assistance possible for an early escape of the crew from the ship.

-A lifeboat must carry all the equipments described under SOLAS and LSA codes, which are passed for the survival at sea. This includes rations, fresh water, first aid, compass, distress signalling equipments like rocket etc. A ship must carry one rescue boat for the rescuing purpose, along with other lifeboats. One of the lifeboats can be designated as a rescue boat, if more than two or more lifeboats are present onboard a ship.

Rescue boats

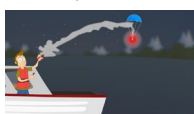


-A davit-launched, motor-propelled light boat provided to perform man-overboard retrieval and raft marshalling duties. The boat may be of either rigid or inflated construction or a combination of both. Usually, it is a semi-rigid structure with the inflated chambers of an upper sponson and an outboard engine. Safe launch and recovery is still the major problem facing the use of rescue boats and little or no onboard training is carried out other than in calm conditions.

-When stowed on board, the rescue boat is secured in the dock by a locking system. When required, the dock with the boat is launched by conventional davits or crane. When the dock is floating, the boat locks are released and the boat leaves the dock under its own power. For retrieval, the boat enters the dock, is secured into position, and the two are hoisted back on board.

Visual signals

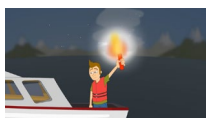
Rocket parachute flares



Smoke signal



Hand flares



Savo Ogurlić
Slobo Risančić

SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Life-saving Appliances



Personal Life-saving appliances

Lifebuoys

- Constructed of inherently buoyant material, able to withstand a drop in the water without impairing its operating capability.
- Have self-igniting lights which cannot be extinguished by water
- Have self-activating smoke signals



Lifejackets

- ▶ Allow a person to jump from a height of at least 4.5 m into the water
- ▶ Must have sufficient buoyancy and stability to lift the mouth of an exhausted or unconscious person not less than 120mm clear of the water
- ▶ Must not reduce by more than 5% after 24h submersion in fresh water.
- ▶ Should be fitted with a whistle.



Immersion suits

- ▶ Reduces the body heat-loss in cold water
- ▶ Made of waterproof materials, also fitted with a whistle



Thermal protective aids

- ▶ A bag or a suit made of waterproof material with low thermal conductivity.
- ▶ Functions throughout air temperature range -30°C to +20°C.



Visual signals

Rocket parachute flares

- ▶ Contained in water-resistant casing.
- ▶ When fired reach an altitude of not less than 300m.
- ▶ Ejects a parachute flare which burns a bright red flare for not less than 40s.



Hand flares

- ▶ Contained in water-resistant casings.
- ▶ Burns with a bright red colour with a burning period of not less than 1 min.
- ▶ Continues to burn after having been immersed for a period of 10s under 100m of water.



Buoyant smoke signal

- ▶ Emits a smoke of a highly visible colour for a period of not less than 3 min in calm water.
- ▶ Continues to emit smoke when submerged in water for a period of 10s under 100m of water.



Survival crafts

- ▶ A craft capable of sustaining the lives of persons in distress. Could be- liferafts and lifeboats.



Liferafts

- ▶ Every liferaft is so constructed as to be capable of withstanding exposure for 30 days afloat in all sea conditions.
- ▶ No raft can be approved which has a carrying capacity of less than six persons. The total mass of the liferaft, its container and equipment should not be more than 185 kg.
- ▶ Two kinds of rafts- inflatable and rigid.
- ▶ Inflatables should be inflated with a non-toxic gas.
- ▶ Inflation should be completed within a period of 1 min at an ambient temperature of between 18°C and 20°C, and within a period of 3 min at an ambient temperature of -30°C.



Lifeboats

- ▶ All lifeboats should be of sufficient strength to be safely lowered into the water when fully loaded.
- ▶ No lifeboat should be approved to accommodate more than 150 persons.
- ▶ Have a boarding ladder that can be used on either side of the lifeboat.
- ▶ Are powered by a compression ignition engine.



Rescue boats

- ▶ A boat designed to rescue persons in distress and to marshal survival craft.
- ▶ May be either of rigid or inflated construction or a combination of both.
- ▶ Are capable of carrying at least 5 seated persons and a person lying down.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR
PATIENCE



By Todor Raičević