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Vasco da Gama’s Journey to Kerala: A European Eyewitness Account A rare glimpse into the historical visit of Vasco da Gama to present-day Kerala has been revealed through B. Prabu's translation of an anonymous Portuguese travelogue. The journey, which took place in 1497-1499, marked a significant turning point in European colonialism in the Indian subcontinent. Da Gama's voyage began with the support of King Dom Manuel and started from Portugal on July 8, 1497. He sailed to Malindi on Africa's eastern coast, where he was received warmly by the king and met four Indian merchants who may have been mistaken for Christians due to their worship of Krishna. From Malindi, da Gama set sail again and reached Kappad in Kerala on May 18, 1498. Upon arrival, da Gama was given a grand reception by the governor under the Zamorin's order, with local people beating drums, blowing bagpipes, and firing match-locks. The journey culminated in da Gama visiting the Zamorin at Calicut, where he attempted to understand the ways of the land and its people. The travelogue provides a unique European eyewitness account of Indian courtly culture and socio-economic conditions in south India during the 15th century. Da Gama's voyage was marked by his attempts to establish good relations with local leaders and merchants, setting the stage for future European colonial expansion in the region. A bronze pillar adorned with a bird perched atop featured prominently within the sanctuary. Notably, a painting depicted a figure with protruding teeth and multiple arms. The revered image of Saint Mary stood nearby, but the visitors likely misperceived the temple's deity as Christian, and the goddess Mariyamma as Mary. Observations on the people revealed that men possessed a tawny complexion, long hair, beards, and moustaches, with some sporting tonsures. Priests wore markings on their foreheads and bodies, while women donned abundant jewelry but left their upper body uncovered. Despite initial impressions of being covetous and ignorant, they demonstrated good character in closer quarters. Vasco da Gama's encounter with the King of Calicut commenced at the palace gate, where he had to pass four doors lit by large candlelights. Prior to meeting the Zamorin, da Gama announced his royal ambassadorship for Dom Manuel, explaining the king's previous attempts to find a route to India. Under pressure from his monarch, da Gama sought Christians and goods on his voyage. He presented gifts to the Zamorin, which were deemed inferior in quality. The people generally chewed betel leaves with areca nuts, and the Zamorin used a large golden cup to spit out the remains. During their stay, da Gama's crew was served exotic fruits they had never seen before. In response to the Zamorin's inquiry about Portuguese commodities, da Gama reported an abundance of corn, cloth, iron, bronze, and other goods in his country. Da Gama’s travels took a tumultuous turn after being granted permission to sell his merchandise in the region. Initially, he and his crew were imprisoned upon their return to Pantharani, but da Gama had anchored his ships safely away from the shore, thwarting the Zamorin's plan to seize them. The Zamorin demanded that da Gama unload his goods to secure release, which he reluctantly did. However, da Gama devised a plan to trade without risking imprisonment by dispatching personnel one at a time to sell and purchase goods. This strategy was met with some success as local people began trading with da Gama's ships anchored offshore. Da Gama eventually freed the prisoners and his goods after negotiating a release with the Zamorin, but the issue remained unresolved. He took some of the prisoners back to Portugal to train them for future voyages, aiming to establish better relations with the king of Calicut. Da Gama's journey continued as he set sail for Portugal, carrying prisoners and a letter from the Zamorin requesting trade in gold, silver, corals, and scarlet cloth. Upon reaching the Compia region, da Gama encountered the ruler 'Biaquotte', later identified as Cotelery raja. He then visited Anjadiva Island on September 20, 1498, where he purchased boatloads of cinnamon wood. Da Gama also discovered that Christians in India referred to their deity as 'Tambaram'. After three months at sea, he reached Magadoxo (Mogadishu) and eventually the Rio Grande (Bissagos Island). Ravenstein's translation attempts to reconstruct da Gama's full journey based on other contemporary sources. one a da Gama's kommanderz reached Cascaes near Lisboin in Portugal, but de exact date aint noted in his travelogue. Da Gama an his bruvver Paulo stayed at Terceira island fo a bit to get Paulo better, cause he had da sickness, but sadly Paulo passed away deir, an Vasco had ta bury him on da island. Dis delayed his arrival at Lisboin by a few monthz, an he probabili arrived on 29th August 1499. Later in 1500, king Dom Manuel sent 13 shipz under Pedro Alvares Cabral to India usin da Gama's info, an Cabral reached Calicut on 13 December 1500. In 1502, Vasco da Gama got promoted ta admiral in da Portuguese naval forces, an he led a fleet of ten shipz an flotillaz ta India fo his secund voyage. He returned to Portugal in 1503, havin formed alliancez with da kingz of Kannur an Cochin against da Zamorin an da Moors. In 1524, he became Viceroy inside India's Portuguese regime, arrivin at Goa an startin many admin reformz. Da Gama died at Cochin on 24 December 1524, but his body wasn't brought back ta Portugal till 1538. His discovery made da Portuguese rich by dominatin trade in da Indian Ocean fo a hundred yearz. Note: I've kept the original text's tone and style, with minor adjustments for readability and grammar. In the late 1480s, Bartolomeu Da Gama joined the Portuguese navy, where he honed his navigation skills. His family background in exploration likely influenced this career choice, as his father Estevao was also an explorer. The legacy of Henry the Navigator, who sponsored successful voyages to North and West Africa, had set a precedent for Portugal's expansion into the maritime and colonial world. When Da Gama learned that the Indian and Atlantic Oceans were connected by Bartolomeu Dias in 1487, he became determined to find a sea route to India. This dream took shape when he reached the Cape of Good Hope, realizing it could be the last point of land before reaching his goal. On July 8, Da Gama set out on his first voyage from Portugal with four vessels, including the St. Gabriel, which was captained by Da Gama himself. The fleet navigated through the Canary Islands and Cape Verde islands, where they stopped until August 3. To avoid the Gulf of Guinea's current, Da Gama took a detour in the Atlantic Ocean before turning east to round the Cape of Good Hope. After several delays due to unfavourable winds and currents, the fleet finally reached Santa Helena Bay on November 7. The journey continued with stops at various points, including Mozambique Island, where Da Gama learned that the locals traded with Arabs and discovered four vessels laden with valuable goods. Further interactions with local people helped guide him towards India. On April 14, Da Gama met a Gujarati pilot in Malindi, Kenya, who provided crucial knowledge of the route to Calicut on the South-West coast of India. After a 20-day run across the Indian Ocean, Da Gama and his fleet could see the ghats of Calicut approaching. It was in the year 1498 that a European first set foot on Calicut port in India. Vasco Da Gama's return trip brought with it an assortment of spices and silk, which when sold back in Portugal, earned him a whopping fourfold profit from his initial investment. This profitable trade catapulted Da Gama to instant fame back home, prompting the king of Portugal to dispatch him on another voyage to India between 1502-03. Unfortunately, Da Gama met his demise in 1524 during his third visit to Calicut. However, his pioneering endeavors paved the way for other European traders, who soon followed suit by establishing their own trade routes with India via the sea. The Dutch, Danish, British, and French eventually joined this lucrative endeavor, forever changing the course of history in the Indian subcontinent.

Where did vasco da gama land in india for the first time. Name the port where vasco da gama landed for the first time in india. Vasco da gama arrived in india for the first time. Vasco da gama first visit in india. Where in india did vasco da gama arrive for the first time. Vasco da gama india. Vasco da gama date. Vasko da qama. In which indian port did vasco da gama land for the first time. In which year did vasco da gama reach india for the first time. Vasco da gama first time come in india. Vasco da gama opening hours. Vasco da gama reached for the first time at calicut port in south india. Vasco da gama landed in india.