


☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

Continue

Capitulaciones de santa fe texto

The agreements contained in the Capitulations of Santa Fe are contained in a unique and unique text, signed on April 17, 1492 in the newly founded city of the same name, in Vega de Granada. The home document, which is a record copy of Secretary Juan de Colom, is preserved in the Crown of Aragon (Barcelona), a 3569 record booklet, folio 135v-136v, in part of the Diversorum sig secretillii series section of the Royal Chancellery. However, there are other copies of the notary located in the General Assembly of India (Seville), Patronage section, 295. The copy given to Christopher Columbus is lost. The Chapters of Santa Fe remained unpublished until 1825, when Martín Fernández de Navarrete handed them over to the printing press. The text is a response to the administrative and commercial criterion, consistent with the purpose of the intended journey, which was nothing more than the search for a way to the Far East through the West. The type of expedition that was capitulated to Santa Fe had reason to be in the context of European time, which demanded alternatives to trade with the East, because traditional routes were canceled after the seizure of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. The heading of the document concluded intensive negotiations, long waits and tedious discussions about an idea that was supposed to be impossible from the very beginning, chimerical. The scientific basis, manifestly wrong, on which the Colombian idea was based was of little importance. He was a triumph of Columbus's perseverance and blind faith in a unique undertaking that would change the sign of humanity. In Santa Fe, political, religious and economic expectations were imposed that such a project must become a matter for the state. Castile's Crown defended one of the boldest companies imaginable and found itself at the forefront of Europe in a dispute over colonial spaces. In this way, the Chapter of Santa Fe opened the gates of the Atlantic, and finally the New World. The internal structure of the document is very simple. In principle, it consists in disclosing Columbus's claims, which are followed by the crown's consent. The content is organized around the preamble and the five clauses ending with plaza a sus Altezas, Johan de Coloma. The preamble contains a controversial phrase that led to the thesis being confronted about its ultimate meaning and meaning: what it discovered in the Ocean Sea. The contradiction of talking about land already discovered during the planned trip was settled by some contemporaries, in the belief that it was a snob error, a brutal original text and expression by the fact that it is necessary to discover. This was done by the chronicler Alonso de Santa Cruz and, by logic, the Bartolomé de las Casas again repeated the slippage. Even at the end of the 19th century, some authors still despise the expressive discovered that it can be clearly read in the text. Sitting this proof of what it means to use a verbal form in the past. According to Juan Manzano, this is obvious evidence of America's initial discovery, a thesis that also reinforces the testimony of the so-called unknown pilot. For its part, for Rumeu de Armas, the controversial wording makes sense in the fact that the preamble was drawn up after Columbus's return in 1493, in the context of a policy of concealment followed by the Castilian crown in sincere competition with the Portuguese. These clauses draw attention to the excessive benefits of high dignity and economic benefits requested and ultimately granted. In the first two Christopher Columbus receives the titles of Admiral of the Sea of Océan, viceroy and governor of the islands and land, which can be found. The title of Admiral enjoyed great prestige and superiorance in the crown of Castile years ago. Columbus took the title of Alfonso Enríquez (1464-1490) as a reference and explicitly asked for the performance, for a lifetime and hereditary figure, of the same functions as this one. Among them, the highest headquarters of all navies, civil and military jurisdiction at sea and in ports, fleet organization and significant economic benefits. The titles of viceroy and governor have further increased their powers in the areas of government, administration and justice. In this case, the reference should be placed in the Sicilian virreinal model of the crown of Aragonia. The third clause states that Columbus should receive a tenth of the profits of the territory of its jurisdiction. The union of its genera (pearls, precious stones, gold, silver, species, etc.) pays for the idea that the purpose of the expedition was eastern markets. Although the text does not mention these territories, it is clear that they have been implicitly regarded as a likely destination. The fourth clause empowers you to understand for all the reasons for trading goods from the islands and the land you have discovered. In practice, he took full jurisdiction to settle commercial court cases, to the detriment of the royal justice system. Clause five states that he could receive one-eighth of the benefits provided by the navy, provided that he participated in expenses with another. In general, capitulated in Santa Fe Colón aspired to comparable to high nobility in rank and dignity. The reasons why the monarchs agreed to grant such prerogatives to a stranger were discussed by a specialized historiography with proven opinions. Finally, the debate on the legal nature of the document cannot be overlooked. This means that in order to determine whether it is a graceful mercy or a concession of the monarchs to Columbus or, on the contrary, it has a contractual structure. In the first case, the provisions may be repealed by the monarchs where they deem it appropriate. In the other, the signatories concluded rights and obligations that could not be unilaterally broken. The latter position is dominant among the current scientific community and was also considered by Columbus and his heirs, who did not hesitate to sue the crown for non-compliance with the capitulation, which led to so-called Colombian lawsuits. Indeed, in 1495 the real cards limited Colombian exclusivity in the New World and in 1499 the monarchs gave a general license so that every sailor could make discoveries outside the Atlantic. The signing of the Chapter on 17 April 1492 in Santa Fe laid the foundations for navigation, the results of which would include millions of inhabitants of all continents. The impact of the American event, as a result of a piece of legislation formalised in Granada Vega, can be seen from all areas. The meeting of the two geographical regions, ignored among themselves, and the nature of the exchanges that took place made the historical flow of all Mankind an object. The process of understanding new realities was so large and complex that even today it surprises the ability of man of the early 16th century to assimilate such a cluster of novelties and changes. Not without reason the Chapters of Santa Fe have been described as the magna carta of the discovery of America (Ballesteros Beretta); also as a draft birth certificate of the New World (Rumeu de Armas). With the same argument, the place where this act was carried out shows the attribute of the Hispanic cradle. Due to their historical significance, universal, authentic, unique and irreplaceable character, the Santa Fe Chapters were included in the UNESCO World Remembrance Register in 2009, which aims to preserve and disseminate documentary certificates of exceptional value and importance of the World Documentary Heritage. Author: Miguel Molina Martínez Bibliography MANZANO MANZANO, Juan. Columbus and its mystery. Madrid: Spanish cultural editions, 1989. MOLINA MARTINEZ, Miguel: Chapter of Santa Fe. Granada: Granada Provincial Council, 1989. RAMOS PEREZ, Demetrius. Reality de Santa Fe y el carácter que tuvo la expedición colombina. Madrid: Testimonio, 1992. RUMEU DE ARMAS, Antonio. Nueva luz sobre las Capitulaciones de Santa Fe de 1492. Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, 1985. VARELA MARCOS, Jesús y LEÓN GUERRERO, M^{rs} Montserrat. El Itinerario de Cristóbal Colón (1451–1506). Valladolid: Diputación Provincial de Valladolid, 2003. A signed document between Christopher Columbus and the Rulers of Spain Surrender of Juan II Colom, 1st Lord Elda of the Capitulation of Santa Fe between Christopher Columbus and the Catholic monarchs, Queen Isabella I of Castile and King Aragonia Ferdinand II, was signed in Santa Fe, Granada on April 17, 1492. They awarded Columbus the titles of Ocean Sea Admiral, Vice-Governor-General and Honorary Don, as well as a tenth of all the wealth that can be obtained from his intended journey. The document was standard in 14th-century Castile with specific points arranged in chapters (capítulos). The capitulation, although not a formal agreement,[explanation needed], resulted from the negotiations. When Columbus's proposal was initially rejected, Queen Isabella convened another gathering, consisting of sailors, philosophers, astrologers and others, to re-examine the project. Experts found it absurd the distance between Spain and India, which Columbus calculated. The monarchs also became doubtful, but a group of influential courtiers convinced them that they would lose little if the project fails and will gain a lot if successful. Among these advisers were Archbishop Toledo Hernando de Talavera, notary Luis de Santángel and chamberlain Juan Cabrero. Royal Secretary Juan II Coloma was ordered to surrender. The preparation of the agreement took three months, as the monarchs dealt with other matters. The capitulation was closed in the Santa Fe camp, which was built on the outskirts of Granada as a military base during the siege of the city. The original version did not survive. The earliest preserved copy is found in the confirmations issued by the Crown in Barcelona in 1493. The omission of the word Asia prompted some historians to suggest that Columbus never intended to go there, only to explore new lands. In 2009, the capitulation of Santa Fe was entered in the UNESCO World Register. [5] Notes ^ MEMORY OF THE WORLD REGISTER - Santa Fe Capitulation. Ref N° 2006-42[permanent dead link] Discussion on the historical significance of the document, history, translation of the text. ^ a b John Michael Francis, Will Kaufman. Iberia and America, ABC-CLIO, 2005, p. 176 ^ Carla Rahn Phillips. Worlds of Christopher Columbus, Cambridge University Press, 1993, p. 133 ^ Mary L. Eckhart. Columbus Dictionary, Branden Books, 1992, p. 9 Capitulation of Santa Fe. Unesco. 2009. Accessed August 26, 2016. See also the Treaty of Alcáçovas Inter caetera Pleitos colombinos Alice Bache Gould Retrieved from