**SAMPLE MANUSCRIPT**

*John Cabot* — PhD, Associate Professor, St Petersburg State University, 7–9, Universitetskaya nab., St Petersburg, 199034, Russian Federation; j.cabot@spbu.ru

*Джон Кабот* – PhD, доц., Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет, Российская Федерация, 199034, Санкт-Петербург, Университетская наб., 7–9; j.cabot@spbu.ru

ORCID 0000-0001-6100-9000

+7-900-000-00-00

This research is supported by the Explorers of America Association (EAA) research grant no. M1234567.

Статья написана при поддержке гранта Ассоциации исследователей Америки (EAA) № M1234567.

*J. Cabot*

**Discovery of America Revisited**

This paper examines the most debated issues concerning history of American exploration and discovery. Since the sixteenth century, a number of nations, religious communities claimed their rights to possess American lands. … Basing on the wide range of primary sources, the paper explores the interpretations.

*Keywords:* Columbus, Vespucci, the Vikings, Pizarro, transatlantic communications.

*Дж. Кабот*

**К вопросу об открытии Америки**

В статье рассматриваются наиболее спорные вопросы, касающиеся истории открытия и исследования Америки. С XVI в. несколько государств, конфессиональных и прочих групп заявляли о своих правах на американские земли. … Основываясь на широком круге источников, автор статьи рассматривает те интерпретации.

*Ключевые слова:* Колумб, Веспуччи, викинги, Писарро, трансатлантические связи.

For centuries, various social, religious, and national groups have been disputing with each other over the question: who discovered America[[1]](#footnote-1)? This question seemed so important to contemporaries due to the multiple benefits, which the primacy in discovery could have brought to them[[2]](#footnote-2). First, being first in discovery could have constituted the legal ground for the ownership of American lands[[3]](#footnote-3). Then, the issue of discovery was widely discussed by the rival religious groups in their debates over the right to convert the natives in their own faith[[4]](#footnote-4). Some primary sources may bring a new light to that complex range of interpretations[[5]](#footnote-5)… <…>.

**References**

Bering I. I. Istoriia Beringova proliva. *Geograficheskie otkrytiia v novoe i noveishee vremia*. St Petersburg, Nestor-Istoriia Publ., 2012, рр. 155–172. (In Russian)

Cabot J. Who really discovered America. *The Transatlantic Historical Review*, 2007, vol. 53, issue 2, pp. 142–165.

Cortes F. *History of Mexico*. Vol. I. New York, The Conquistador Press, 2017, 483 p.

Pizarro F. *The rise and fall of the Inca Empire*. Lima, The Lima University Press, 1967, 768 p.

1. *Cabot J.* Who really discovered America? // The Transatlantic Historical Review. 2007. Vol. 53, issue 2. P. 147; *Bering I. I.* Istoriia Beringova proliva // Geograficheskie otkrytiia v Novoe i noveishee vremia. St Petersburg, 2012. P. 171. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. *Cortes F.* History of Mexico. Vol. I. New York, 2017. P. 20. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. *Pizarro F.* The rise and fall of the Inca Empire. Lima, 1967. P. 30. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. *Cortes F.* History of Mexico. Vol. II. New York, 2017. P. 40. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Columbus Christopher to Vespucci Amerigo. British Library (BL). American collection. Box 1. Folder 1, 1500. January 17. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)