

DOWNLOAD PDF ALEXANDER MACKENZIE AND THE EXPLORERS OF CANADA (WORLD EXPLORERS)

Chapter 1 : Sir Alexander Mackenzie (Explorer) | The Canadian Encyclopedia

It is the story of Canada's most famous explorer, Alexander Mackenzie, who in became the first person to cross the continent of North America north of Mexico.

He was the first to travel overland to the Pacific Coast. Alexander Mackenzie was born near Stornoway on Lewis Island. Upon the death of his mother, his father took him to New York in 1773. During the American Revolution his father fought as a loyalist, and he sent Alexander to safety in Montreal. A brief period of schooling was followed by his entry as a clerk into the trading firm of Gregory and McLeod. He remained there for 5 years and in 1781 went to Detroit as a trader for the company. The next year Mackenzie was offered a partnership in the XY Company if he would go to the Saskatchewan River to join the competition with the North West Company in the fur trade. Two years of sharp hostility, which included at least two killings, led to a merger of the two companies. He took his cousin Roderick with him to oversee the trade, which left him free to indulge his ambition to explore. In the summer of 1789 he set out, hoping to discover a passage westward by way of a river, described to him by the Indians, which flowed out of Great Slave Lake. After 3 weeks exploring the north shore of the lake, they found the outlet. Unknown to Mackenzie, of course, it was one of the great rivers of the continent and led to the Arctic Ocean. He embarked optimistically on this river to which he would give his name, as its original course was westward. He became more and more gloomy, however, as the direction of the river swung to the north. He persevered in his search, visiting previously unknown Indian tribes little beyond a Stone Age culture. They reached the sea in early July but realized it only by the movement of the tides. Mackenzie established a post on Whale Island, north of the delta of his river, to mark the limit of his journey. The arduous return brought the party back to Lake Athabasca by mid-September. They had traveled almost 3,000 miles in a little over 3 months, along the Mackenzie River to the sea and back. The feat brought little satisfaction to Mackenzie or his employers because of the lack of trading possibilities in the north and his own disappointment in not finding a westward route through the mountains. Mackenzie spent the next 3 years in company affairs. In 1791 he went to Montreal. He spent the next winter in London studying, especially longitude calculation, and collecting instruments. He had not abandoned his hope of reaching the Pacific. By the fall of 1791, he was once again in the west, where he met cousin Roderick and planned his second, and greatest, expedition. Land Route to the Pacific Mackenzie set out in October and wintered up the Peace River in order to have an early start in the spring in his assault on the Rockies. Fur trading during the winter discharged his duty to the company, and on May 9, 1792, with six voyageurs, he began his quest for the Pacific again. By the end of the month they reached the forks of the Peace, deep in the mountains. They followed the south fork Parsnip River to its source and, on June 17, crossed over to the turbulent Fraser. After a difficult week descending this river they abandoned the attempt, retraced their route, and struck overland on July 4. Eighteen days later they reached the Pacific near the mouth of the Bella Coola River. A simple inscription was painted on a rock face: Mackenzie retired from the company in 1793 and published his *Voyages* in 1793 in England. He reentered the fur trade, first in competition with his old company and then again as a member of it. But his interest was waning. He was knighted in 1791. In 1792 he was elected as a member of the Lower Canada Assembly. Three years later he returned to Scotland. He married in 1792 and died on his estate on March 12, 1807. Older but still useful are M. Woolacott, *Mackenzie and His Voyageurs: Additional Sources* Hing, Robert J. Anchor Watch Press, 1974; Mackenzie, Alexander, Sir, *First man West*: Greenwood Press, 1974; Ye Galleon Press, 1974.

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Chapter 2 : Sir Alexander Mackenzie | calendrierdelascience.com

Get this from a library! Alexander Mackenzie and the explorers of Canada. [Georgia Xydes] -- Examines the explorations of Sir Alexander Mackenzie in Canada.

Global Treasure Hunt - Magellan This activity requires a globe or detailed world map one showing country names, latitude and longitude. When you are done, unscramble the circled letters to find the hidden treasure word. Or go to the answers. Or go to a pdf of the questions and answers. He left in he was a teenager at the time with his father Nicolo Polo and uncle Maffeo Polo ; they spent about 24 years traveling. He sailed to the Americas in , and traveled to Peru, Guatemala, and Mexico. De Niza reported that he and Estevanico saw the extraordinarily rich "Seven Golden Cities of Cibola," but they were later found to be simple Zuni Indian pueblos. Estevanico was killed by Zuni Indians during this expedition. De Niza survived and eventually was in charge of his Franciscan order He sailed to Quebec in and in started a Chippewa mission at Chequamegon Bay at the western end of Lake Superior. They travelled almost to the mouth of the Arkansas, and then stopped because they were warned of hostile indians and Spanish explorers. Marquette died of dysentery on his way to the Kaskaskian indians, to whom he had planned on preaching. Mawson was a member of the British Antarctic Expedition which was led by Ernest Shackleton. On a three-man sledge trip, Mawson, A. Mackay, and Edgeworth David traveled to the magnetic South Pole. Mawson also went on the scientific Australasian Antarctic Expedition During this expedition, Mawson went on an ill-fated trip in which only Mawson survived, walking miles km alone, hauling his geological specimens on a sled. His book "The Home of the Blizzard," is an account of this journey. Early in his career, in , Mawson identified and named the radioactive mineral Davidite named for T. McAuliffe was killed, along with her six fellow astronauts Francis R. McNair, and Gregory B. McAuliffe was born on September 2, , in Boston, Massachusetts. She taught at Concord High School in Concord, New Hampshire, before being chosen for the Space Shuttle mission she was chosen from over 11, applicants. McAuliffe was married and had two children. Minuit was sent to the area by the Dutch West India Company. He founded New Amsterdam on the southern tip of Manhattan. Minuit died in a hurricane in the West Indies while on a trading mission in Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell October 5, was an explorer, surveyor and author who led four surveying expeditions into southeastern Australia. Mitchell was born in Craighend, Scotland. In Sydney, Mitchell was the deputy surveyor general serving under John Oxley. He was knighted in The first monkey in sub-orbital space was a squirrel monkey called Gordo. Gordo did well in the flight, but drowned in the Atlantic Ocean when the flotation device on the nose cone failed and it sank. Able was a 7 pound 3. They were both successfully retrieved after a mile sub-orbital flight that took 16 minutes.

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Chapter 3 : Formats and Editions of Alexander Mackenzie and the explorers of Canada [calendrierdelascie

The Alexander Mackenzie rose (Explorer Series), developed in by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, was named in his honour. [21] The Mackenzie River is named for him, as is the municipality of Mackenzie, British Columbia, and the Mackenzie Mountains, a mountain range in northern Canada.

In two epic journeys for the North West Company in and , he traversed the dense northern wilderness to reach the Arctic and Pacific Oceans. The first European to cross North America, he inspired subsequent adventurers and traders, such as the famous Lewis and Clark expedition sponsored by the American military in 1796. Facing economic depression in Scotland, his father moved the family to New York City in 1783. The following year, he became a clerk in the small fur-trading firm of Finlay and Gregory later Gregory, MacLeod and Company. In various positions over the next several years, Mackenzie showed a talent for fur trading and came to enjoy the business. When his company merged with the North West Company in 1792, Mackenzie became a partner in the larger concern and soon embarked on a series of expeditions to open up new trading routes. The North West Company During the winter of 1788, Mackenzie was assigned to the company post on the Athabasca River as the second-in-command to Peter Pond , who had explored the region extensively. Embroiled in a series of controversies, Pond left the company in 1791 and Mackenzie replaced him as its head of operations in the northwest. With the help of his cousin, Roderick Mackenzie, he established Fort Chipewyan on the southern shore of Lake Athabasca. After encountering difficult conditions along the Slave River and Great Slave Lake , including ice , rough terrain, mosquitoes and gnats, they made good time on what would later be called the Mackenzie River. Mackenzie followed the river until it reached the Arctic Ocean, at which point his party turned around and started for home, reaching Fort Chipewyan on 12 September. In just over three months, they had travelled more than 3, miles over 4, km through the Canadian wilderness. This was a tremendous accomplishment. Although the expedition added significantly to geographic knowledge of the northwest, it received little public notice and Mackenzie was left disappointed in that he had not reached the Pacific and had failed to open up new trade routes for his company. They navigated the Fraser River which Mackenzie mistook for the Columbia as far as what would later be called Fort Alexandria in one of several places in British Columbia named in his honour. Advised by the local Carrier or Dakelh to complete the journey overland, Mackenzie travelled back up the Fraser, turned west, and arrived 12 days and km later at the Bella Coola Gorge. On a rock, Mackenzie used a mixture of vermilion and grease to write these memorable words: Perhaps because of that encounter, the Heiltsuk were suspicious of Mackenzie, but he handled the situation well and there was no violence. The group soon headed back to Fort Fork, and safely made the journey home in just one month; in total, they had travelled 2, miles over 3, km to the Pacific and back. Later Career After spending the winter of 1794 at Fort Chipewyan , Mackenzie decided to leave the northwest for good, travelling east to Grand Portage and then to Upper Canada. Although rejected at the time, some of his ideas for the reorganization of the Canadian fur trade were adopted in the nineteenth century. In 1799, he severed ties with the company owing in part to conflict with Simon McTavish and sailed for England. In 1800, Mackenzie published his *Voyages from Montreal to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans* , which garnered him considerable public and literary attention. Mackenzie was knighted in 1800. That same year, he returned to Canada and helped negotiate a merger of the old and new North West Companies. After a short stint in the Lower Canadian Assembly in 1808 , most of which he spent in Britain, he retired to Scotland. In 1809, he married Geddes Mackenzie, who was only fourteen, and together they had a daughter and two sons. In deteriorating health, Mackenzie died in 1807. Legacy Best known for his and journeys to the Arctic and Pacific coasts, Mackenzie was the first European to traverse the continent north of Mexico. Although his ideas for reorganizing the fur trade were rejected at the time, some of them were adopted in the nineteenth century. Several schools in Canada have also been named in his honour. Several editions were published, including a pirated French version and two German editions. Gough, First across the Continent:

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Chapter 4 : MacKenzie: Canada's Greatest Explorer | Scotland is Now

Alexander Mackenzie and the Explorers of Canada has 5 ratings and 1 review. Kim said: This was an interesting book about Alexander MacKenzie, one of the.

As portrayed by Albert Schultz in *Canada: Mackenzie combined ambition, resolve and arrogance and grew bored with life in a North West Company trading post. He was given the job of finding a route to the Pacific coast, then up to Alaska, across to Russia and on to England. For his second voyage he had a compass, a sextant, a chronometer, a telescope and a working knowledge of navigation. Alexander Mackenzie searched for a river route through the Rocky Mountains but eventually followed the advice of local natives and took an overland passage. As portrayed in Canada: It took a month to reach Dean Channel, an arm of the ocean. Tide marks on the rocks proved that it led to the Pacific Ocean. But at his very moment of triumph, Mackenzie faced chaos and near catastrophe. They encountered hostile Bella Coola Indians. The Indians had already had unfortunate dealings with whites arriving in ships, probably the sternly imperial George Vancouver. One of the Indians threatened Mackenzie. His guide begged him to flee. My people were panic-struck, and some of them asked if it was my determination to remain there to be sacrificed. Despite the imminent threat, Mackenzie took the time to fix his location, using his instruments to calculate the position of the sun. He was the first European to cross the continent overland. Alexander Mackenzie from Canada, by land. The 22nd of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. On the contrary, in many instances, language has failed me in the attempt to describe them. I received, however, the reward for my labours, for they were crowned with success. He went on to become a listless, largely absentee parliamentarian, elected to the Assembly in Lower Canada. He found politics static and dull; it was the opposite of exploration. He quickly abandoned his seat and retired to Scotland. At the age of forty-eight, he married a fourteen-year-old named Geddes Mackenzie with whom he had a daughter and two sons.*

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Chapter 5 : Alexander Mackenzie and the Explorers of Canada by Georgia Xydes

Alexander MacKenzie was searching for an ice-free port on the Pacific coast to compete with the powerful Hudson's Bay Company in the East. He explored what is now northern Alberta, northern British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories, and made many contacts with tribes of Native North Americans.

Share Shares Our understanding of the world would not be where it is today without the brave people who were willing to face the unknown and venture into the deepest, darkest regions of our planet. History is littered with these explorers, but few of them are remembered today for their efforts. He is not on the same level as some of his contemporaries, such as Lewis and Clark. They completed their transcontinental trek in , ensuring their place in the history books. But Alexander MacKenzie had done the same thing more than a decade before them. He could have done it even sooner if his first trip had been successful. He originally set out for the Pacific Ocean in by following the largest river in Canada. MacKenzie hoped that it flowed into the Pacific, but the river actually went north into the Arctic Ocean. Even though the trip was a failure, that river is now named MacKenzie in his honor. His second trip went much better. There, he painted a simple message on a rock face that said: When James Ross was 18, he embarked on his first Arctic expedition with his uncle. It was followed by several more Arctic expeditions to find the Northwest Passage. In , he determined the position of the North Magnetic Pole , which was located at the time on the Boothia Peninsula. After numerous Arctic expeditions, Ross set his sights on the Antarctic. There, he discovered the Ross Sea named in his honor and Victoria Land. This one was to chart the last stretch of unexplored Arctic coastline. Ross refused, and the opportunity went to fellow explorer John Franklin. In , Ross commanded the first expedition in search of Franklin. However, heavy ice delayed his journey and winter caught up to him on Somerset Island. Ross set sail again in the summer and headed for Wellington Channel. But his path was blocked by ice again. As a result, he was forced to return to England. Once peace was declared, Bougainville left the navy in and indulged his passion for exploring. He set out to colonize the Iles Malouines , now known as the Falkland Islands. Even though Bougainville was successful, his new settlement angered Spain due to its location near Spanish trading routes. To maintain the delicate relationship between the two countries, the French government sold the colony to Spain in Undeterred, Bougainville set his sights on a new goalâ€”becoming the first Frenchman to sail around the world. He was also free to take possession of any new land that he came across in the name of France. In , Bougainville left France with two ships and men. He also claimed Tahiti for France, only to learn later that British explorer Samuel Wallis had discovered Tahiti shortly before him. Bougainville completed his journey in March Although rather uneventful, he was responsible for the first French circumnavigation of the globe. More impressively, he only lost seven men. Bougainville published his successful account Voyage autour du monde in For some, there was a belief that the northern landmass must be balanced by land of similar size in the southern hemisphere. This undiscovered land, eventually known as Terra Australis, became a Holy Grail for explorers during the golden age of sailing. After several successful voyages in the Pacific, Queiros convinced the Spanish king and the Pope to support his search for Terra Australis. In , assisted by second-in-command Luis Vaz de Torres, Queiros left with two ships and a launch. He found a chain of islands and settled on the largest one, believing it to be part of the continent. He named it La Austrialia del Espiritu Santo. But he was wrong. The islands actually formed the nation now known as Vanuatu. Unable or unwilling to return, he sailed to South America. Torres, believing that Queiros was lost at sea or killed in a mutiny, assumed leadership of the expedition. Torres set sail for Manila. On his way there, he passed through the Torres Strait named in his honor that separated New Guinea from Australia. From his position, Torres probably saw Cape York Peninsula, the northernmost point of continental Australia, but dismissed it as just another island. Over the following decades, Spanish explorers surveyed the coast of California but never went far inland. For over years, Spain did little more than establish a few Jesuit missions along the Baja California peninsula. Then, in , the suppression of the Jesuits started in the Spanish Empire. The man who led this

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expedition was a dragoon captain named Gaspar de Portola. He and his team were the first Europeans to explore inland California. The Spanish king feared that other European powers would be interested in settling along the Californian coast, so he ordered Portola to keep exploring the territory and build new outposts. From past explorers, Portola knew of several bays in the area. He traveled to them and founded Monterey and San Diego. His expedition traveled north until they reached San Francisco Bay. Realizing his mistake, Portola returned to San Diego in January. His accidental discovery of San Francisco Bay is still marked by a monument that has been designated a historical landmark.

NOAA George Vancouver was an 18th-century English navigator who undertook one of the longest, most difficult surveys in history. Primarily, it charted the Pacific Coast of North America. Initially, Vancouver was assigned as second-in-command to Captain Henry Roberts. However, in , word reached London of the Nootka Sound incident—an event in which Spain had seized British trade ships that were supposedly trespassing in Spanish waters. The expedition was postponed as England prepared to go to war. After Spain relented and paid restitution to England, the expedition was on again. By this time, however, Roberts had been assigned to the West Indies. So Vancouver was put in charge. The Vancouver Expedition set off in . Vancouver entered the North American mainland through the Strait of Juan de Fuca near the city that now shares his name. Vancouver was to survey the coast all the way to Cook Inlet in Alaska. There came a point when these nations started craving not only practical knowledge but also theoretical knowledge. Under the auspices of King Frederik V, a team of six set off from Copenhagen in January and headed for Alexandria. The initial goal was to learn the Arabic language so as to better translate the Old Testament. Originally, just one man was supposed to travel to Yemen and purchase manuscripts, but interest in the expedition kept growing. Eventually, the team included a philologist, a natural scientist, a cartographer, a physician, an artist, and an orderly. The Danish Arabia Expedition gained infamy after just one member made it back to Denmark alive. Carsten Niebuhr, the cartographer, returned to Copenhagen in November. He credited his survival to his ability to adapt to his circumstances. He also went to the ruins of ancient cities like Persepolis and Babylon and made copies of the cuneiform inscriptions. These copies were later instrumental in the founding of Assyriology, the study of ancient Mesopotamia. Historically, all of his maps, charts, and town plans constituted one of the greatest single contributions to the cartography of the Middle East. In , Japan organized the first non-European expedition to the continent. The expedition was led by Nobu Shirase, a Japanese army lieutenant. His plans were viewed with skepticism by the Japanese public, and Shirase found it difficult to obtain the support that he needed. On December 1, , he left Tokyo in a small meter ft vessel in front of a modest, uninterested crowd. He was forced to turn back and head to Australia for ship repairs while he raised more funds from Japan. In Sydney, the Japanese expedition received a hostile welcome because people thought they might be spies. He vouched for the Japanese explorers and shared his considerable knowledge. When Shirase left, he gifted David with a 17th-century sword that had been made by a master swordsmith. It had been previously discovered and named by Robert Scott, but nobody had set foot on it before Nobu. The western coast is called Shirase Coast in his honor. Malaspina was an experienced explorer who had circumnavigated the world in . Malaspina and fellow explorer Jose de Bustamante y Guerra sailed from Cadiz in in two corvettes. The expedition initially crossed the Atlantic Ocean and touched down in Montevideo. He started from Chile and ended in Mexico. Charles IV gave the explorer new orders to chart the recently discovered Northeast Passage. So Malaspina changed course and went north to Alaska. The expedition lasted five years and gathered a treasure trove of information due to the astronomers, cartographers, and naturalists on board. However, most of that information remained hidden for centuries.

Chapter 6 : Explorers and adventurers - Scots and Canada

Sir Alexander Mackenzie was one of the greatest explorers in history. He opened up vast tracts of the Canadian wilderness for trade and settlement. He mapped the Mackenzie River all the way to the Arctic Ocean and was the first man to travel right across Canada and return.

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Chapter 7 : Sir Alexander Mackenzie | Scottish explorer | calendrierdelascience.com

One of the great explorers of Canadian history, Mackenzie's legacy includes the mighty Mackenzie River, as well as several places in British Columbia, including Fort Alexandria (now a National Historic Site), the town of Mackenzie, and Sir Alexander Mackenzie Provincial Park. Several schools in Canada have also been named in his honour.

Chapter 8 : Explorers | belowbc

One of Canada's most historically significant explorers, the Scottish born Sir Alexander Mackenzie, reached the Pacific Ocean (and the end of his groundbreaking trip across the country) on July 20, although he himself commemorated it two days later, on the 22nd.

Chapter 9 : Alexander Mackenzie - From Canada, by Land

Alexander Mackenzie was born on Lewis, the largest of the Hebrides Islands that sit off Scotland's west coast. Mackenzie came to the American colonies in the 1770s with his family. His brothers joined the King's Royal Regiment of New York to fight against the American Revolutionary armies, but young Alexander was sent to live with aunts in.