

Chapter 1 : Sylvia Earle - Famous Ocean Explorers on Sea and Sky

A society willing to mount explorations reaps the benefits of discovery. Throughout history, while many such expeditions had conquest or riches in mind, a different sort of voyage emerged around the time of the Renaissance – travel with the stated objective of geographic or scientific discovery.

In fact, many expeditions deliberately set out to acquire new scientific knowledge. Yet it should also be remembered that from the earliest times, exploration was regarded as a key element in economic development, directly tied up with naval and military operations and trade. Whether on land or sea, early expeditions were usually sponsored by governments eager for territorial expansion or by private trading companies, such as the Dutch East India Company, which traded in spices, commercial goods, curiosities and medicinal substances. Any scientific or medical information brought back was highly valued. Copyright Wellcome Library, London. Creative Commons Attribution 4. These were often explicitly colonising enterprises, particularly involving the annexation of various regions in South America, India, Australasia and the Pacific Ocean. Historians now acknowledge that these expeditions mostly appropriated local objects and information in order to enhance Western knowledge. There was little appreciation of indigenous culture, except as the source of romantic exoticism and things to be taken away for museums. In North America, President Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark across the continent to collect information about the interior, then almost completely unknown to east coast inhabitants. Britain, the continental European states, the United States, and Russia all sought to expand their influence. African exploration was an important and fascinating part of this enterprise, although usually confined to coastal regions before the end of the nineteenth century. As the age of empire escalated, Africa became the focus of European countries seeking valuable trading possibilities and territory. Geographical societies naturally wished to advance knowledge and make discoveries. Botanical gardens and horticultural societies might pay for individual plant collectors to join a pre-existing expedition. A wealthy individual like Sir Joseph Banks President of the Royal Society, might even ask an employee to travel to Australia to collect privately for him. Scene on the Nile, by Carl Werner. Alexander von Humboldt travelled extensively in South and Central America, returning to Europe in 1804. The botanist Joseph Hooker explored inland India as far as Tibet during the late 19th century. Towards the end of the nineteenth century, as big science emerged and international scientific consolidation took place, large-scale scientific research expeditions were mounted, such as the deep sea work of the Challenger , under Charles Wyville Thomson, and the South Pole explorations of the Discovery and Terra Nova , under Captain Robert Falcon Scott. This type of expedition was expensive, highly organised and often took place on a co-operative international basis. Tropical orchid *Catasetum trifidum*. Science was fast becoming an internationalised pursuit. Significant metropolitan centres like Berlin, London or Paris became crucial for processing the results of exploration. The old imperial idea of "centre and periphery," the centre being the place where information was converted into scientific "facts," suited scholars in developed countries very well and contributed materially to the specialisation of their disciplines. In short, a wide variety of intellectual, financial, and bureaucratic structures should always be taken into account when analysing the knowledge produced by nineteenth-century expeditions. Much of the historical meaning of nineteenth-century travelling comes from this context of production. Cultures of Exploration and Empire. French Geographic Science from Cassini to Humboldt. University of Chicago Press. Kuklick, Henrika, and Robert E. Science in the Field. Putting Science in Its Place: Geographies of Scientific Knowledge. European Encounters with the New World. Mapping Men and Empire: A Geography of Adventure. Photography and the Visualisation of the British Empire. Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Chapter 2 : 18th- and 19th-Century European Expeditions | Livingstone Online

Top 10 Famous Expeditions Explorers throughout history have gone on expeditions to places that nobody has ever been in search of new territories and discoveries. Some explorers spent years of their lives exploring new territories and returning to report their findings.

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 Australia 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 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 1791, 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 1791. 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 1860, 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, 1860, he left Tokyo in a small 200-meter 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 1791. Malaspina and fellow explorer Jose de Bustamante y Guerra sailed from Cadiz in 1791 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 3 : 4 different types of expedition by Charlie Sear on Prezi

Edmund Hillary was born in Auckland, New Zealand on July 20, He studied mathematics and science at the University of Auckland. He then became a beekeeper with his brother Rex, climbing several peaks during his spare time.

Set a record for the deepest dive without a tether during her famous underwater walk in the JIM suit. Earle is an American oceanographer, explorer, aquanaut, and author. She was born on August 30, in Gibbstown, New Jersey. She was raised on a small farm near Camden. She loved exploring the woods near her home and was fascinated by the animals and plants she found there. Her parents taught her to respect wild animals and to not be afraid of the unknown. When she was 13 years old, her family moved to Clearwater, Florida. Sylvia became interested in the wildlife of the Florida Gulf coast. She described the experience as "living on the edge of the great unknown every day. She excelled in school and earned a scholarship to Florida State University. As she attended college, she supported herself by working in college laboratories. While working at the college, she learned how to scuba dive and was eager to study marine life. She decided to study botany and believed that understanding plants is the first step to understanding any ecosystem. Her dissertation Phaeophyta of the Eastern Gulf of Mexico earned her a reputation in the scientific community. She has since made it a lifelong project to catalog every species of plant in the Gulf of Mexico. In she left home for six weeks to join an expedition in the Indian Ocean funded by the National Science Foundation. During the remainder of the sixties, she joined a number of scientific expeditions that took her all over the world. Her career took her to Harvard as a research fellow and then to the Cape Haze Marine Laboratory as resident director. In , while four months pregnant, she became the first woman scientist to look out through the porthole of a submarine as she dived feet 30 meters in the submersible Deep Diver. In she applied for the Tektite project, sponsored by the U. The Tektite project allowed teams of scientists to spend weeks at a time in an underwater habitat on the ocean floor off the coast of the Virgin Islands. Unfortunately she was rejected in spite of the fact that she had over 1, research hours underwater. It seems the project did not want men and women living underwater together. But Sylvia was persistent and in the Tektite 2 project was launched with an all female crew led by Dr. Sylvia and four other women spent two weeks 50 feet 15 meters underwater in the habitat studying ocean life and examining the effects of living underwater on the human body. After the women returned to the surface, they were surprised to find that they had become celebrities. They were even given a ticker tape parade and White House reception. Afterwards, Sylvia was in demand as a public speaker. She began to write for National Geographic and to produce books and films. She had discovered the secret to reaching the public through media, just as Jacques Cousteau had. She met underwater photographer Al Giddings and they began to collaborate on a number of projects. In they made their first voyage to follow the sperm whales. The expedition was recorded in the documentary film Gentle Giants of the Pacific. In Sylvia made her famous untethered walk on the sea floor with the JIM suit. Using a pressurized metal suit resembling a space suit, she walked for two and a half hours at a depth of 1, feet meters. Only a communication line connected here to a submersible. She recorded the adventure in her book, Exploring the Deep Frontier. In Sylvia and her husband founded the companies Deep Ocean Engineering and Deep Ocean Technologies to design and build deep-sea submersibles. To date she has led over 70 expeditions, logging more than 6, hours underwater. She has received more than national and international honors and has written more than publications about marine science and technology. She recently led expeditions to Cuba in and Belize and the Galapagos Islands in She continues to be an advocate for ocean conservation and has written proposals to establish a network of marine protected areas she calls "hope spots".

Chapter 4 : Jacques Cousteau - Famous Ocean Explorers on Sea and Sky

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Top 10 Famous Expeditions Explorers throughout history have gone on expeditions to places that nobody has ever been in search of new territories and discoveries. Some explorers spent years of their lives exploring new territories and returning to report their findings. Others went to unfounded territories and vanished, never to be heard from again. Here are ten of the most famous expeditions that the brave and courageous people have went on and how they helped us understand what else is out there.

He is known as the first man to reach the summit of the world famous Mt. Edmund Hillary, who was born in , studied science and math at the University of Auckland in New Zealand. Soon after finishing his studies, Hillary became a beekeeper, working with his brother Rex. During this time, he and Rex also climbed mountain summits to explore different areas. However, before his application was even processed, he withdrew it. At the time he first started to get the urge, however, the mountain was closed through Tibet. The other route, which was in India, only allowed one expedition per year. He had to wait until later in the year when the British made a trip to Mt. The entire expedition had more than porters, five tons of baggage, and 20 Sherpa guides. There were two teams leading the expedition. One was led by a man named Charles Evans and Tenzing Norgay. The latter is the one with whom Hillary was teamed. Hillary and Norgay began their trip up the mountain two days later. They reached the summit of Mt. Hillary is credited with the first to reach the summit because he planted his foot on it first. The duo took some photos and also buried some candies and a small cross on the spot before they regrouped and headed back down the mountain. Hillary also went on to be one of the founding members of the Order of New Zealand.

Christopher Columbus Searches for the New World One of the most famous and controversial expeditions is Christopher Columbus and his search for the new world. In all, he crossed the Atlantic Ocean four times in hopes of finding a direct water route that could be used for trading between Europe and Asia, but he was never successful at it. While he may not have been the first to discover the Americas, his findings helped create an interest in the region for colonization and conquest. Columbus was a major part of the Age of Discovery, which was at its peak during the 15th and 16th centuries. The Portuguese participated in the explorations early in hopes of finding great wealth and fame in exploring new lands. They began sending ships out around In , Christopher Columbus had an idea that was different than what the Portuguese had been doing for decades. He thought if he could sail west across the Atlantic instead of going all the way around the African continent, he could find the New World. When the officials in Portugal would not entertain his idea, he went to Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabella of Castile of Spain, who listened to what he had to say. In addition to fame and fortune, the monarchs and Columbus wanted to spread Catholicism to new areas of the world. Columbus and his crew of three ships – the Nina, the Pinta, and the Santa Maria, set sail on August 3, More than a month later, on October 12, they reached land. Columbus had assumed they landed in Asia, but they had actually landed in the Bahamas. For the next few months, he sailed amongst the different islands in the Caribbean looking for treasures that he had promised to bring back. But he found very little.

Roald Amundsen and the Northwest Passage Roald Amundsen was one of the most well-known explorers who tried to find the Northwest Passage. Many explorers over hundreds of years at least since when Hernan Cortez commissioned a search for it have searched for the Northwest Passage, which is a route that runs through the Arctic Ocean to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Amundsen was the first explorer, however, to navigate this hard to find passage which created faster and more efficient trade. He went on his first expedition in and it lasted until in the Belgian Antarctic. A few years later, in , he was the lead person in a search for the Northwest Passage. When Amundsen began his expedition to search for the Northwest Passage, he had six crewmen with him. They set sail in Gjoa, a ton seal hunting ship made mostly of steel. The trip began in Baffin Bay. After passing through Resolute and then Gjoa Haven, the crew sailed around the southern region of Victoria Island. Along the way, they also sailed near the northern Canadian cost and ended up in Eagle City, Alaska. It was from here that Amundsen sent a message back describing his success in December of The men spent the rest of the winter in Eagle City before sailing off to Nome in While spending

time in Nome, Amundsen and his crew received word that Norway was now independent of Sweden. He would later go on to become the first explorer to fly over the North Pole and the first one to reach the South Pole. Charles Darwin and the Galapagos Islands Charles Darwin, the author of the controversial work *On the Origin of Species*, went on a five-year expedition on the HMS Beagle while researching his theory and looking for evidence to support it. Darwin was born in and he showed a great interest in the field of natural history at a young age. When he was college-aged, he began attending the University of Edinburgh Medical School. Before long, he began studying marine invertebrates at the University of Cambridge. The expedition, which also included captain Robert FitzRoy, began on December 27. For much of the expedition, Darwin was collecting information and pieces of natural history as well as investigating the geology of the area. Darwin took note of the thousands of species that he found during the five-year voyage. When he returned home, he cataloged and organized his findings and collections which became the basis for his work "On the Origin of Species" which spelled out his theory for evolution and the idea of natural selection. This became his defining work and one of the most influential science books in the history of the world. The journey lasted until , just two days short of three full years. However, the *Victoria* is the only ship that returned to Spain with the voyage. Only 18 of the crew members were alive when the journey was completed and Magellan was even killed before reaching home during a brutal battle with natives in the Philippines. One British explorer "Dr. David Livingstone" was set on exploring the continent to learn what it was all about. He began his expedition of the African continent in August of and he expected his task to last for two years. After six years had passed since he left on his expedition, people started wondering what happened to him. He was given the task of leading the expedition to find Livingstone either dead or alive. Stanley set out on his journey from Zanzibar in March of He had a crew of about 2, men as he sailed toward the depths of Africa. The expedition took eight months to reach the shores of the continent, during which time Stanley came down with cerebral malaria, smallpox, and dysentery. They landed at the village of Ujini, the last place that Livingstone was known to be, on October The crew arrived waving the American flag as a crowd gathered to take notice. Stanley spotted a white man sporting a gray beard and approached him. Stanley tried to convince Livingstone to come back to London with him, but Livingstone wanted to continue exploration of the continent. However, he died only 18 months later and his body was returned to England. He is buried in Westminster Abbey. Nobody knew what this region had to offer so someone had to explore it. Even while negotiations with France were still going on, President Thomas Jefferson commissioned William Clark and Meriwether Lewis to explore the expansive territory that, until their exploration of it, had been uncharted. In May of , Lewis and Clark began their journey in St. Their expedition covered about 8, miles of territory over three years. The team of explorers and crew members was called the Corps of Discovery and they traveled along the Ohio River, the Missouri River as well as the Mighty Mississippi. The crossed the Continental Divide and explored many areas during their famous expedition. The Lewis and Clark expedition faced many challenges and obstacles during the three year journey. The waters that they traveled on were dangerous and the bad weather did not help at all. The crew fell ill to hunger, fatigue and injury. Lewis was the scientist of the duo. His main job was to collect evidence about the botanical, geographic, zoological and meteorological nature of the new territory that they were exploring. He kept samples and a detailed journal of various plants and animals that they encountered, too. The expedition even picked up two members from a native tribe "Sacagawea and Touissant Charbonneau. These two new helpers were integral in interpreting during the expedition so the natives and the crew could understand each other. Once they got settled, they built a fort and named it Fort Clatsop. The spent the winter in what is now Oregon. Once the winter was over, the crew decided to head back towards home. But they decided to split up and explore other areas in hopes of finding faster routes. The crew that went with Meriwether Lewis faced many problems on the way back. For one thing, a group of Blackfoot Indians tried to steal from the expedition in the summer of Lewis and Clark rejoined along the way at the Missouri River. They journeyed back to St. Louis as a team.

Chapter 5 : List of Antarctic expeditions - Wikipedia

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French naval officer, oceanographer, researcher, scientist, conservationist, filmmaker, and undersea explorer. Internationally famous documentary host and creator of the Undersea World of Jacques Cousteau. Inventor of diving devices and scuba devices such as the Aqua-Lung. Jacques-Yves Cousteau was a French oceanographer, researcher, filmmaker, and undersea explorer. He was arguably the most famous undersea explorer of modern times. He was the younger of two sons and suffered from stomach problems and anemia as a young child. At age 4 he learned to swim. This started him on a lifelong fascination with water. In he entered the French Navy and graduated as a gunnery officer. He had a keen interest in photography, and this gave him an opportunity to shoot film at exotic ports-o-call in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. In Cousteau nearly lost his life in a serious automobile accident. During his rehabilitation, he began swimming in the Mediterranean Sea to strengthen his weak limbs. A friend gave him a pair of swimming goggles, which opened his eyes to the wonders of the sea. In he married Simone Melchior. They had two sons, Jean-Michel and Phillipe, both of whom would eventually join their father in his underwater expeditions. Over the next few years he began his experiments in underwater research. He met a neighbor named Marcel Ichac who shared his passion for exploration. Later that year, Cousteau met a French engineer named Emile Gagnan. The two men experimented with compressed air cylinders and developed the first Aqua-Lung device which allowed divers to stay underwater for long periods of time. Cousteau also invented an underwater camera that could withstand the pressures of deep water. During the war, Cousteau joined the French Resistance movement, spying and documenting troop movements. He was later recognized for his heroic efforts and received several medals, including the Legion of Honor. After the war, he worked with the French Navy to clear underwater mines from shipping lanes. In Cousteau accompanied divers and scientists on an expedition to the Mediterranean Sea to look for the wreck of the Roman ship, Mahdia. It was the first underwater archaeology operation using self-contained diving apparatus. It marked the beginning of underwater archaeology. He leased a former British minesweeper which he converted to an oceanographic research vessel named Calypso. He needed to find a way to fund his research and realized that attracting media attention could help make people aware of what he was doing and why it was so important. In he published a book called *The Silent World*. It was later made into a film that won an award at the Cannes Film Festival. Over the next few years, he made expeditions to the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. This series ran for nine seasons. It captured the imagination of people all over the world and for the first time, brought the wonders of the sea into their living rooms. His books and television series brought him increased public support. In he founded the Cousteau Society to help raise awareness of the ecosystems of the oceans and the dangers posed by mankind. Cousteau continued to explore and research the oceans, and in the s he produced more television specials. He was becoming concerned about how human activity was destroying the oceans, and these new television specials began to take on a more environmental message. His last film was made in It was a documentary about the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska. In Calypso was rammed by a barge and sank in Singapore Harbor. Cousteau tried to raise money to build a new ship, but he died unexpectedly in Paris on June 25, His legacy includes more than television documentaries and 50 books. The Cousteau Society, which he founded, has over , members today. Their goal is to help protect the oceans from the dangers of human activity.

Chapter 6 : List of Arctic expeditions - Wikipedia

NY: Random House, () Illustrated by Lee Ames. 3rd Printing. pages, cloth. Accounts of the discovery of the tomb of Tut-Ank-Amen, conquest of Mt. McKinley, the Canadian Arctic Expedition, the expedition to Komodo Island & the Beebe-Barton Bathysphere.

Throughout history, while many such expeditions had conquest or riches in mind, a different sort of voyage emerged around the time of the Renaissance – travel with the stated objective of geographic or scientific discovery. Our ventures into space aside, here are 10 famous terrestrial expeditions that provided insight into the physical and natural world. That changed with an expedition led by Spaniard Hernando De Soto, a three-year journey that began in near present-day Bradenton, Florida. Though primarily interested in discovering gold, De Soto surveyed and explored a large portion of what is now the Southeastern United States and became the first European to cross the Mississippi River. Although De Soto and more than half of the almost men who began the journey died en route, survivors returned to Europe with journals that provided vast knowledge about the geography and Native American culture of the mysterious continent. Born in Morocco in 1254, Ibn Battuta became the most travelled man of his time, traversing what are now Africa, the Middle East, Europe and Asia while making the pilgrimage to Mecca three times. His journeys were not scientific expeditions per se, but his meticulous journals from his 30 years of travel provided a fascinating look into the geography and everyday life of the 14th century world, including the scourge of the Bubonic plague. He covered more than 75,000 miles of the Arab world, far surpassing the travel mileage of the better-known explorer Marco Polo. In 1801, an expedition led by Robert Burke and William Wills set off from Melbourne, Australia, in a bid to make the first crossing of interior Australia. The expedition was well equipped for its time, and even imported camels to help traverse the harsh interior. In addition to geographical survey work, the team was spurred on by recent gold discoveries on the continent. The expedition successfully completed the 2,000-mile journey northward to the Gulf of Carpentaria, but all but one man died on the return trip due to starvation and harsh conditions. It has been suggested that Burke and Wills perished from a vitamin deficiency resulting in Beriberi. But this landmark voyage also made several scientific and geographical discoveries en route, which were detailed in the journals of Antonio Pigafetta who accompanied him. Magellan documented several new species and languages as well as the satellite galaxies of our Milky Way, known as the Magellanic Clouds, which are visible only in the Southern Hemisphere. Pigafetta was one of only 18 men who successfully completed the trip out of the that set sail; Magellan himself was killed in the Philippines. Only one of the five vessels that set sail, the Victoria, completed the three-year voyage. Remarkably, campsites used by the Lewis and Clark expedition have been traced today by the presence of mercury used in laxatives in that era found in latrines used by the party. For more on this epic journey, National Geographic offers a fascinating interactive page. Aboard was one Charles Darwin, a young geologist who seized the opportunity to see the world. His five-year journey as a naturalist to South America and the Galapagos gave him key insight into forming his theory of evolution, which he later incorporated into his landmark *On the Origin of Species*. Speke, circa 1843, National Portrait Gallery, London. The expedition was the first to spot Lake Tanganyika, in 1848, and Burton also kept detailed logs of the various cultures they encountered. Burton and Speke later became involved in a lengthy and very public quarrel over the true source of the Nile, and Speke died in a hunting accident under controversial circumstances in 1844. His exploits during his year journey provided a rare glimpse into the world of the Mongols in the 13th century, as well as influencing several cartographers of the day. Ironically, Polo was not greeted as a hero upon his return, but was instead imprisoned, as his native Venice and Genoa were at war. Cook searched for the Northwest Passage, made meticulous records of the peoples of Australia, Alaska, Hawaii, Tahiti and numerous other locales, and initiated peaceful contact with many island cultures for the first time. A first-rate sailor and geographer, Cook surveyed and completed some of the most meticulous maps of the day. Cook also observed a transit of the planet Venus across the face of the Sun in from what became known as Point Venus, Tahiti, a crucial measurement to gauge the solar parallax and the scale of the solar system.

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Chapter 8 : Titanic Survey Expedition

2 Alessandro Malaspina's Scientific Expedition Photo credit: Fernando Brambila During the Age of Enlightenment, Italian-born Spanish officer Alessandro Malaspina went to the Spanish government with an ambitious proposalâ€”a scientific expedition to explore and chart most of Spain's Asian and American possessions.

Chapter 9 : Christian Constanda - calendrierdelascience.com

This list of Antarctic expeditions is a chronological list of expeditions involving calendrierdelascience.comgh the existence of a southern continent had been hypothesized as early as the writings of Ptolemy in the 1st century AD, the South Pole was not reached until