

Chapter 1 : James Cook and his voyages | National Library of Australia

The Remarkable Voyages of Captain Cook has 7 ratings and 2 reviews. Kara said: Picked up this book on a whim and was surprised/not surprised to find it w.

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The early years The three major voyages of discovery of Captain James Cook provided his European masters with unprecedented information about the Pacific Ocean, and about those who lived on its islands and shores. His achievements were the more remarkable because of his humble origins in an agricultural labouring family, from Marton, North Yorkshire. Cook first went to sea at the age of He spent ten years working in the coal trade of the east coast of England - with its shoreline of treacherous, shifting shoals, uncharted shallows, and difficult harbours. He gained surveying experience in North American waters during the Seven Years War - as Britain and France fought for supremacy in North America - and spent the first years of peace between and charting the fog-shrouded coastline of Newfoundland. During those years he gained a practical training in mathematics and astronomy, and steadily accumulated the technical skills needed to make an effective explorer. The following years were to show that in addition he possessed those less tangible qualities, of leadership, determination and ambition, which made him the outstanding explorer of the 18th century. The original intention was to organise a scientific voyage to observe the transit of the planet Venus from Tahiti, and this was supplemented by instructions to search for the great southern continent, Terra Australis Incognita, whose location had intrigued and baffled European navigators and projectors since the 16th century. Hence I was enabled to prosecute Discoveries in those Seas so much longer than any other Man ever did or could do. Cook had put more than 5, miles of previously unknown coastline on the map. From there Cook pointed the Endeavour towards the unexplored eastern parts of New Holland the name given by the Dutch to Australia in the 17th century. Cook sailed north along the shores of present-day New South Wales and Queensland, charting as he went. He then sailed through the Torres Strait, so settling the dispute as to whether New Holland and New Guinea were joined. With only one ship Cook had put more than 5, miles of previously unknown coastline on the map. The twin islands of New Zealand, the east coast of Australia and the Torres Strait had at last emerged from the mists of uncertainty. This superb instrument kept accurate time throughout the buffeting it endured on the long voyage, showing that a practical solution to the problem of determining longitude at sea had been found. In his three years away, the newly-promoted Captain Cook disposed of the imagined southern continent, reached closer to the South Pole than any previous navigator, and touched on many lands - Tahiti and New Zealand again, and for the first time Easter Island, the Marquesas Islands, Tonga and the New Hebrides. His contribution was to bring order to confusion, to replace vagueness and uncertainty with a scrupulous accuracy. Top The third Pacific voyage On his return from his second voyage, Cook found that his fame had spread beyond naval circles. Brief thoughts of retirement were replaced by a determination to return to the Pacific. As he approached the north west coast of America in , Cook made the major discovery of the Hawaiian Islands, the northernmost outliers of Polynesia. He spent that summer in hazardous exploration along the American coast from Vancouver Island to the Bering Strait, searching in vain for the wide strait leading to an ice-free Arctic Ocean, as indicated on the speculative maps of the period. Although he found no north west passage, in a single season Cook put the main outline of the coast of north west America on the maps, determined the shape of Alaska well beyond the Bering Strait, and closed the gap between the Spanish coastal probes from the south and those of the Russians from Kamchatka. His death at Kealakekua Bay on 14 February has remained a source of scholarly controversy. Cook continued to conform to the sacred calendar of the islanders by sailing away from Hawaii as makahiki came to an end. However, the Resolution got damaged at sea, so that Cook was forced to return to the bay to repair his ship out of the correct season, thus making himself a violator of sacred customs. Not all accept this interpretation. This was easier said than done, for successive migrations across the Pacific had left societies organised in overlapping layers and groups, and the strained nature of the contact between Europeans and non-Europeans made understanding between them all the more difficult. Cook and his fellow navigators of the period were for the most part humane and moderate commanders. Even so, the Europeans were intruders, emerging by the score from their

towering vessels, appearing and disappearing without warning, violating sacred sites. An inescapable tension hung over the encounters, sometimes dissipated by individual contacts or trade, but often erupting into violence and death. Although the relationship between Polynesians and Europeans was not the one-sided affair of some portrayals, in the longer term the coming of venereal disease, alcohol and firearms brought a depressing train of consequences to the islands. Cook set new standards in the extent and accuracy of his surveys, but to see his voyages simply in terms of geographical knowledge would be to miss their broader significance. The observations of Cook and his colleagues played an important role in natural history, astronomy, oceanography, philology and much else. Above all, the voyages helped to give birth in the next century to the new disciplines of ethnology and anthropology. In practical ways, too, Cook set new standards, especially in terms of health. Specialists have corrected the popular view that Cook discovered the cure for scurvy - rather he applied with unusual thoroughness all suggested remedies.

*REMARKABLE VOYAGES OF CAPTAIN COOK [Blumberg] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. An account of the historic adventures and achievements of the great British explorer and discoverer of Australia, Hawaii.*

His surveys of the St Lawrence River, in the weeks before the capture of Quebec, established his reputation as an outstanding surveyor. In the Admiralty gave him the task of surveying the coast of Newfoundland and southern Labrador. He spent four years on HMS Grenville, recording harbours and headlands, shoals and rocks, and also observed an eclipse of the sun in First voyage In May Cook was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and given command of the bark Endeavour. He was instructed to sail to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus in and also to ascertain whether a continent existed in the southern latitudes of the Pacific Ocean. The expedition, which included a party of scientists and artists led by Joseph Banks, left Plymouth in August and sailed to Brazil and around Cape Horn, reaching Tahiti in April He then headed for New Zealand, which he circumnavigated, establishing that there were two principal islands. He charted the eastern coast, naming prominent landmarks and collecting many botanical specimens at Botany Bay. The expedition nearly ended in disaster when the Endeavour struck the Great Barrier Reef, but it was eventually dislodged and was careened and repaired at Endeavour River. In Batavia and on the last leg of the voyage one-third of the crew died of malaria and dysentery. Cook and the other survivors finally reached England in July The ships explored the Society and Friendly Islands before they again became separated in October The expedition reached England in July They then revisited the Friendly and Society Islands. Clerke took over the command and in the summer of the expedition again tried unsuccessfully to penetrate the pack ice beyond Bering Strait. They reached London in October The manuscripts of Alexander Home were purchased from the Museum Bookstore in London in , while the journal of James Burney was received with the Ferguson Collection in A facsimile copy of the journal of the Resolution in 1775 was presented by Queen Elizabeth II in They had previously been in the possession of Greenwich Hospital. The journal, which is pages in length, was originally a series of paper volumes and loose sheets, but they were bound into a single volume in the late nineteenth century. The current binding of oak and pigskin dates from Two other manuscripts, also acquired in , relate to the first voyage. Of particular importance are the original and additional secret instructions that he received from the Lords of the Admiralty in July The other item MS 3 is a log of the voyage, ending with the arrival in Batavia. The writer is not known, although it may have been Charles Green, the astronomer. In addition, there is a letterbook MS 6 of the Resolution for both the second and third voyages. Documents of the third voyage include an account of the death of Cook MS 8 , probably dictated by Burney, and two manuscripts of Alexander Home MS The earliest manuscript of Cook in the collection is his description of the coast of Nova Scotia, with two maps of Harbour Grace and Carbonere, dating from MS 5. MS 1 Journal of the H. Resolution, MS Family papers Microfilms Many records relating to the voyages of Cook have been microfilmed at the National Archives formerly the Public Record Office in London and other archives and libraries in Britain. They include the official log of HMS Endeavour and the private journals kept by Cook on his second and third voyages. James Cook to the Admiralty, 1779 Adm.

Chapter 3 : Top shelves for The Remarkable Voyages of Captain Cook

Blumberg (The Incredible Journey of Lewis and Clark) might well have written for TV's old See It Now or You Are There. The triumphs and tribulations of several lengthy journeys are rendered in such.

Product was added to your cart Captain Cook: He was the first to map Newfoundland, Canada prior to making three voyages to the Pacific Ocean during which he achieved the first European contact with the eastern coastline of Australia and the Hawaiian Islands as well as the first recorded circumnavigation of New Zealand Aotearoa. In the first expedition Cook sailed from England in 1769, rounded Cape Horn and continued westward across the Pacific to arrive at Tahiti on 13 April. Cook later mapped the complete New Zealand coastline, making only some minor errors. He then sailed west, reaching the south-eastern coast of the Australian continent on 19 April, and in doing so his expedition became the first recorded Europeans to have encountered its eastern coastline. On 23 April he made his first recorded direct observation of indigenous Australians noting in his journal: His remarkable navigational skills and Pacific geographical knowledge were to be utilised by Lt. In December, Tupaia died of dysentery, contracted while Endeavour was berthed for repairs in Batavia. Shortly after his return to England, Cook was promoted to the rank of Commander. Then once again he was commissioned by the Royal Society, to search for the mythical Terra Australis. On his first voyage, Cook had demonstrated by circumnavigating New Zealand that it was not attached to a larger landmass to the south; and although by charting almost the entire eastern coastline of Australia he had shown it to be continental in size, the Terra Australis being sought was supposed to lie further to the south. Cook almost encountered the mainland of Antarctica, but turned back north towards Tahiti to resupply his ship. He then resumed his southward course in a second fruitless attempt to find the supposed continent. On this leg of the voyage he brought with him a young Tahitian named Omai, who proved to be somewhat less knowledgeable about the Pacific than Tupaia had been on the first voyage. His reports upon his return home put to rest the popular myth of Terra Australis. His ideas were later expanded by Ptolemy 1st century AD, who believed that the Indian Ocean was enclosed on the south by land, and that the lands of the Northern Hemisphere should be balanced by land in the south—Atlantis. Ostensibly the voyage was planned to return Omai to Tahiti; this is what the general public believed, as he had become a favourite curiosity in London. Principally the purpose of the voyage was an attempt to discover the famed Northwest Passage. After returning Omai, Cook travelled north and in 1778 became the first European to visit the Hawaiian Islands. His clockwise route around the island of Hawaii Island before making landfall resembled the processions that took place in a clockwise direction around the island during the Lono festivals. However, shortly after leaving Hawaii Island, the foremast of the Resolution broke in bad weather and the ships returned to Kealahou Bay for repairs. In any case, tensions rose and a number of quarrels broke out between the Europeans and Hawaiians. It is quite probable that the Hawaiians had not stolen the boat, but had simply borrowed it. This is a common thing even today in Hawaii. As Cook turned his back to help launch the boats, he was struck on the head by the villagers and then stabbed to death as he fell on his face in the surf. Hawaiian tradition says that he was killed by a chief named Kalanimanokahoowaha. The Hawaiians dragged his body away. Four of the Marines with Cook were also killed and two wounded in the confrontation, not to mention a number of Hawaiians!

Chapter 4 : calendrierdelascience.com | The Remarkable Voyages of Captain Cook

The Remarkable Voyages of Captain Cook by Rhoda Blumberg To help put the right book in each reader's hands, consider the following comprehensive text complexity analyses within your instructional plans.

James Cook The English explorer, navigator, and cartographer James Cook is famous for his voyages in the Pacific Ocean and his accurate mapping of it, as well as for his application of scientific methods to exploration. James Cook was born in Yorkshire on Oct. At the age of 18 he found employment with a shipowner in his native village of Whitby and made several voyages to the Baltic Sea. When the Anglo-French war broke out in , he enlisted in the Royal Navy and saw service on the Eagle as an able-bodied seaman. In he also received command of a ship and took it to Canada, where he joined the operations in the St. He performed well enough so that the senior officer of the British fleet put him in command of the flagship. After the war ended in , Cook was given a schooner, Grenville, and was charged with surveying the coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador, and Nova Scotia. For 4 years he sailed up and down these coasts, and when the task was done his findings were of such importance and usefulness that the government had them published. First Voyage Upon his return to England in , Cook found the British Admiralty planning to send a ship to the Pacific Ocean to observe the transit of Venus and also to explore new lands in that area. Cook was picked to command the vessel, and on Aug. On June 3 the transit of Venus was observed, and on July 13 he left the place. Arriving at New Zealand on October 7, Cook set about at once to make an accurate chart of the waters of the two islands; it took him 6 months. He then sailed along the east coast of Australia, which he named New South Wales and for which he claimed possession in the name of the king. In recognition of his achievementsâ€”circumnavigating the globe, charting new waters, and discovering new landâ€”he was promoted from lieutenant to commander. Second Voyage One year later Cook stood ready for a second voyage, this time to verify the report of the existence of a great southern continent. On July 13, , he left Plymouth in the Resolution and, accompanied by another vessel, Adventure, sailed southward along the African coast and around the Cape of Good Hope , crossing the Antarctic Circle in January Finding no great southern continent, he pointed his ship toward New Zealand. Thus Cook completed his second Pacific voyage, once again having made a significant contribution by his mapping and charting and his explorations and discoveries. To those accomplishments Cook added one in nautical medicine, for he had proved that a crew, if properly fed, could make a long voyage without ill effects. He lost only 1 man to disease out of a crew of This feat won him the Copley Gold Medal of the Royal Society and election as a fellow of that distinguished scientific and philosophic association. Advanced to captain in August , he was now given command of a new expedition to the northern Pacific to search for a passage around North America to the Atlantic Ocean. Once again the great seaman sailed in the Resolution, with another vessel, Discovery, leaving Plymouth on July 12, He continued northward along the coast to the Bering Sea and through the Bering Strait to the Arctic , but no northern passage could be found. He turned southward to Hawaii for much-needed repairs, fresh supplies, and sunshine in preparation for a return to northern Pacific waters. But, as fate would have it, Cook did not live to continue the voyage. Where he fell, an obelisk later would be erected but, as one of his biographers noted, his true monument was the map of the Pacific Ocean. A Study of the Great Discoverer Cameron, The Golden Haze: With Captain Cook in the South Pacific More general works are J. Beaglehole, The Exploration of the Pacific ; 3d ed. The Epic Voyages of Discovery, B. An Account of the Invasion of the South Pacific,

Chapter 5 : BBC - History - British History in depth: Captain Cook: Explorer, Navigator and Pioneer

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adventures and achievements of the great British explorer and discoverer of Australia, Hawaii, and other Pacific Ocean lands and peoples.

Chapter 7 : Formats and Editions of The remarkable voyages of Captain Cook [calendrierdelascience.com]

The author of several notable works of nonfiction (Commodore Perry in the Land of the Shogun, Newbery Honor,) introduces a famous explorer, detailing his three voyages, placing his discoveries in their 18th-century setting, and noting their significance.

Chapter 8 : Captain Cook: Would Have Never Found Hawaii Without Tahitian Navigators - Hidden Inca To

An account of the historic adventures and achievements of the great British explorer and discoverer of Australia, Hawaii, and other Pacific Ocean lands and peop.

Chapter 9 : Whitby flies the flag for its seafaring hero James Cook | Culture | The Guardian

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