

Chapter 1 : BBC - History - British History in depth: Captain Cook: Explorer, Navigator and Pioneer

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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.

Chapter 2 : Captain Cook killed in Hawaii - HISTORY

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Cook landing at Botany Bay. Their journey was ostensibly a scientific expedition—they were charged with sailing to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus across the face of the sun—but it also had a hidden military agenda. The explorer followed orders and sailed south to the 40th parallel, but found no evidence of the fabled continent. He then turned west and circled New Zealand, proving it was a pair of islands and not connected to a larger landmass. Cook would later resume his search for the Southern Continent during his second circumnavigation of the globe in the early 1770s, and came tantalizingly close to sighting Antarctica before pack ice forced him to turn back. His ship Endeavour nearly sank on the Great Barrier Reef. After landing in Australia during his first voyage, Cook pointed his ship north and headed for the Dutch seaport of Batavia. Because he was in unmapped territory, he had no idea he was sailing directly into the razor-sharp coral formations of the Great Barrier Reef. On June 11, 1770, his ship Endeavour slammed into a coral reef and began taking on water, endangering both his crew and his priceless charts of his Pacific discoveries. They even used an old sail to try and plug a hole in their hull. After more than 20 desperate hours, they finally stopped the leak and limped toward the Australian coast. It would take Cook nearly two months of repairs to make his ship seaworthy again. Cook helped pioneer new methods for warding off scurvy. In the 18th century, the specter of scurvy—a disease caused by a lack of vitamin C—loomed over every long distance sea voyage. Cook, however, managed to keep all three of his expeditions nearly scurvy-free. This was partially because of his obsession with procuring fresh food at each of his stops, but many have also credited his good fortune to an unlikely source: His only problem was getting his crew to eat it. When the enlisted men saw their superiors eating it, they assumed it was a delicacy and requested some for themselves. In July 1771, a squadron of Spanish vessels briefly detained his ships, only to release them after they realized Cook in command. He searched for the Northwest Passage. In 1771, a year-old Cook set sail on his third voyage of discovery—this time a search for the elusive Northwest Passage in the Arctic. After traveling halfway around the world, he led the ships HMS Resolution and Discovery on a perilous survey of the upper coasts of western Canada and Alaska. Cook came within 50 miles of the western entrance to the passage, but his attempts to locate it were ultimately thwarted by freezing weather, violent currents and heavy ice floes in the Bering Sea. When the extreme conditions drove his crew to the brink of mutiny, Cook reluctantly turned south for the summer. He would die before he had a chance to resume his search. Natives mistook him for a god when he landed in the Hawaiian Islands. He suffered a grisly death. While docked for repairs in Hawaii in February 1779, Cook became enraged after a group of natives stole a cutter ship from one of his boats. A Hawaiian warrior then brandished a knife—a gift from Cook—and plunged it into his back. Cook fell into the surf and was repeatedly stabbed and bashed with rocks. After he perished, the Hawaiians ritualistically prepared his corpse as they would that of a king. They preserved his hands in sea salt, then roasted the rest of his body in a pit before cleaning his bones. NASA named spacecraft after his ships. Cook explored and mapped more territory than any navigator of his era, and his achievements later saw him honored by NASA. When the shuttle Discovery made its final space flight in 1999, its crew carried a special medallion made by the Royal Society in honor of Cook.

Chapter 3 : Explorers for Kids: Captain James Cook

*Captain Cook Explores the South Seas [Armstrong Sperry] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

See Article History James Cook, born October 27, , Marton-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire , Englandâ€”died February 14, , Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii , British naval captain, navigator, and explorer who sailed the seaways and coasts of Canada , â€”67 and conducted three expeditions to the Pacific Ocean â€”71, â€”75, â€”79 , ranging from the Antarctic ice fields to the Bering Strait and from the coasts of North America to Australia and New Zealand. Early life James Cook was the son of a farmhand migrant from Scotland. While Cook was still a child, his father became the foreman on a farm in a neighbouring village. His early teens were spent on the farm where his father worked, but a brief apprenticeship in a general store in a coastal village north of Whitby brought him into contact with ships and the sea. At the age of 18, in , he was apprenticed to a well-known Quaker shipowner, John Walker of Whitby, and at 21 was rated able seaman in the Walker collier-barksâ€”stout, seaworthy, slow and tonners mainly in the North Sea trade. When the ships were laid up for refitting done by the apprentices and crews at Whitby during the worst months of winter, Cook lived ashore and studied mathematics by night. The Whitby barks, constantly working North Sea waters off a dangerous and ill-marked lee shore, offered Cook splendid practical training: Promoted to mate in , Cook was offered command of a bark three years later, after eight years at sea. Advancement of this nature opened up a career that would have satisfied most working seamen, but instead Cook volunteered as able seaman in the Royal Navy. The navy, he was sure, offered a more interesting career for the competent professional seaman, and greater opportunity than in the North Sea barks. Tall, of striking appearance, Cook almost immediately caught the attention of his superiors, and with excellent power of command, he was marked for rapid advancement. His charting and marking of the more difficult reaches of the St. Lawrence River contributed to the success of Maj. Based at Halifax during the winters, he mastered surveying with the plane table. Between and , after the war had ended, he commanded the schooner Grenville while surveying the coasts of Newfoundland , sailing most of the year and working on his charts at his base in England during the winters. In he observed an eclipse of the Sun and sent the details to the Royal Society in Londonâ€”an unusual activity for a noncommissioned officer , for Cook still rated only as master. Voyages and discoveries In the Royal Society , in conjunction with the Admiralty , was organizing the first scientific expedition to the Pacific, and the rather obscure year-old James Cook was appointed commander of the expedition. Hurriedly commissioned as lieutenant, he was given a homely looking but extremely sturdy Whitby coal-hauling bark renamed HMS Endeavour , then four years old, of just tons and less than 98 feet 30 metres long. That done, on June 3, , he was to find the southern continent , the so-called Terra Australis, which philosophers argued must exist to balance the landmasses of the Northern Hemisphere. The leader of the scientists was the rich and able Joseph Banks , aged 26, who was assisted by Daniel Solander, a Swedish botanist, as well as astronomers Cook rating as one and artists. Cook carried an early nautical almanac and brass sextants but no chronometer on the first voyage. Dixon Library, State Library of New South Wales, Sydney a Striking south and southwest from Tahiti, where his predecessors had sailed west and west-northwest with the favouring trade winds, Cook found and charted all of New Zealand , a difficult job that took six months. After that, instead of turning before the west winds for the homeward run around Cape Horn , he crossed the Tasman Sea westward and, on April 19, , came upon the southeast coast of Australia. Once the bark touched on a coral spur by night, but it withstood the impact and was refloated. After the Endeavour was grounded on the nearby Queensland coast and repaired, Cook sailed it back to England. He stopped briefly at Batavia modern Jakarta for supplies, and, although the crew had been remarkably healthy until then, 30 died of fever and dysentery contracted while on land. None of the crew, however, died of scurvy a dietary disease, caused by a lack of ascorbic acid , that notoriously decimated the crews of ships on lengthy voyages in the 18th century. The health in which he maintained his sailors in consequence made his name a naval byword. The success of the expedition of Joseph Banks and his scientists which established the useful principle of sending scientists on naval voyagesâ€”e. Huxley in the Rattlesnake, and J. Hooker with Sir James Ross to the Ross Sea in the Antarctic stimulated

interest not only in the discovery of new lands but in the new knowledge in many other scientific subjects. The wealth of scientifically collected material from the Endeavour voyage was unique. Cook was now sent out with two ships to make the first circumnavigation of and penetration into the Antarctic. He showed that a real Terra Australis existed only in the landmasses of Australia, New Zealand, and whatever land might remain frozen beyond the ice rim of Antarctica. And, once again, not one of his crew died of scurvy. Back in England, he was promoted to captain at last, elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and awarded one of its highest honours, the gold Copley Medal, for a paper that he prepared on his work against scurvy. Webber was an artist who sailed with James Cook on his third voyage to the Pacific. Although the passages had long been sought in vain from Europe, it was thought that the search from the North Pacific might be successful. The man to undertake the search obviously was Cook, and in July he went off again on the Resolution, with another Whitby ship, the Discovery. In a brief fracas with Hawaiians over the stealing of a cutter, Cook was slain on the beach at Kealakekua by the Polynesians. Although Cook had married Elizabeth Batts in 1771, when he was 34 years old, he was at sea for more than half of their married life. The couple had six children, three of whom died in infancy. The three surviving sons, two of whom entered the navy, had all died by 1795. Cook had set new standards of thoroughness in discovery and seamanship, in navigation, cartography, and the care of men at sea, in relations with indigenous peoples both friendly and hostile, and in the application of science at sea. And he had peacefully changed the map of the world more than any other single man in history.

Chapter 4 : Captain Cook's voyages of discovery | State Library of NSW

James Cook was a British navigator and explorer who sailed and mapped much of the South Pacific. Where did Captain Cook grow up? James Cook was born on October 27, in Marton, England. His father was a farmer, but as James grew older he began to feel the lure of the sea. At around the age of

Age of Discovery Quick Facts: British navigator and explorer who explored the Pacific Ocean and several islands in this region. He is credited as the first European to discover the Hawaiian Islands. October 27, - February 14, Nationality: Introduction Captain James Cook is known for his extensive voyages that took him throughout the Pacific. He mapped several island groups in the Pacific that had been previously discovered by other explorers. But he was the first European we know of to encounter the Hawaiian Islands. While on these voyages, Cook discovered that New Zealand was an island. He would go on to discover and chart coastlines from the Arctic to the Antarctic, east coast of Australia to the west coast of North America plus the hundreds of islands in between. He was the second son of James Senior and Grace Cook. His father worked as a farm laborer. Young James attended school where he showed a gift for math. At 16, Cook became an apprentice of William Sanderson, a shopkeeper in the small coastal town Staithes. James worked here for almost 2 years before leaving to seek other ventures. He then became a seaman apprentice for John Walker, a shipowner and mariner, in the port of Whitby. Here, Cook developed his navigational skills and continued his studies. He completed his three-year apprenticeship in April, then went on to volunteer for the Royal Navy. He would soon have the opportunity to explore and learn more about seafaring. Cook continued to expand his maritime knowledge and skills by learning chart-making. He helped to chart and survey the St. Lawrence River and surrounding areas while in Canada. His charts were published in England while he was abroad. These maps were considered the most detailed and accurate maps of the area in the 18th century. After spending 4 years mapping coastlines in northeast North America, Cook was called back to London by the Royal Society. The Royal Society sent Cook to observe an event known as the transit of Venus. During a transit of Venus, Venus passes between the Earth and the Sun and appears to be a small black circle traveling in front of the Sun. They made many small stops at different locations along the way. They established a base for their research that they named Fort Venus. On June 3, , Cook and his men successfully observed the transit of Venus. While on the island, they collected samples of the native plants and animals. They also interacted with some native people, learning more about their customs and traditions. Cook sailed to some of the neighboring islands, including modern day Bora Bora, mapping along the way. After sailing for several weeks with no sign of land, Cook decided to sail west. On October 6th, land was sighted, and Cook and his men made landfall in modern day New Zealand. Cook named the place Poverty Bay. They were met by unfriendly natives, so Cook decided to sail south along the coast of this new land. He named several islands and bays along the way, such as Bare Island and Cape Turnagain. At Cape Turnagain, the Endeavour turned around and sailed north along the coastline again and rounded the northernmost tip of the island. They sailed down along the western coast Cook and his men crossed a strait to return to Cape Turnagain, thus completing a circumnavigation of the northern island. This trip proved that New Zealand was made up of two separate islands. The expedition then sailed south along the eastern coastline of the southern island. They stopped at Admiralty Bay on the northern coast to resupply before sailing west into open ocean. In April of , Cook first spotted the northeastern coastline of modern day Australia. He landed in Botany Bay near modern day Sydney. The Endeavour then sailed around the northernmost tip of the continent before setting sail east back to England. They soon landed in Batavia, now known as Jakarta, in Indonesia. In Batavia, several of the crew, including James Cook became ill, many dying from diseases. Subsequent Voyages In , Cook was promoted to captain. He was given command of the two ships, the Resolution and Adventure, to look for the Southern Continent. On July 13, , the expedition left England, stopping at the Cape of Good Hope to resupply before sailing south. They spent the winter anchored in Ship Cove, exploring inland and interacting with the Maori natives. When they departed from New Zealand in October of , the two ships became separated and never reunited. Cook and the Resolution continued onward exploring various islands throughout the Pacific. While sailing in the Pacific, the Resolution crossed into the

Antarctic Circle several times sailing farther south than any other explorer at the time. Several times they got stuck in sea ice. So Cook decided to suspend the search for the Southern Continent. But they did not return to England just yet. They sailed to Easter Island and stayed there for seven months, exploring and mapping the nearby Society Islands and the Friendly Islands. November 10, 1771, the Resolution began its return journey to England. They traveled around the tip of South America and stopped briefly on the Sandwich Islands to claim them for England. Cook finally returned to England on July 30, 1771, and reported that there was no Southern Continent to be found. Just one year later, Cook was given the Resolution and Discovery to lead yet an expedition to search for the Northwest Passage. The ships left England on July 12, 1771. In December of the men landed at Christmas Island, now known as Kiritimati. Several weeks later, they made a significant discovery when they came upon the islands of Hawaii. They landed at modern day Kauai and were fascinated by the environment and friendly natives. But Cook still wanted to discover the Northwest Passage so they left two weeks later. They finally landed at modern day Vancouver Island where they interacted and traded with the native people. Cook continued his search for the Northwest Passage and commanded the expedition to sail northwest along the coastline of what is now Alaska, and throughout Prince William Sound. From here, Cook sailed farther into the Arctic Circle until he was stopped by a thick wall of ice. Cook named this point Icy Cape. Cook and his men sailed back down the coast of Alaska and back south until they reached the Hawaiian Islands again. It was a friendly meeting, was given large amounts of food and resources. They left Kealahou Bay on February 4, 1779, but were forced to return a few days later after the Resolution was damaged in a storm. Once more, they were not greeted with joy by the natives. While the Resolution was being repaired, the crew noticed that the natives were stealing their supplies and tools. When Cook attempted to return to his ship, he was attacked on the shoreline. He was beaten with stones and clubs and stabbed in the back of the neck. Cook died on the shore and his body was left behind as the other men returned to the ship. The next day, the remaining crew left Hawaii to return to England. The ships arrived in England on October 4, 1779, after attempting to search for the Northwest Passage one more time. Legacy Captain James Cook is known for his incredible voyages that took him farther south than any other explorer of his time. He was not able to prove that a southern continent existed, but he had many other achievements. He was the first to map the coastlines of New Zealand, the eastern coastline of what would become Australia, and several small islands in the Pacific. Cook was also one of the first Europeans to encounter the Hawaiian Islands. His reports on Botany Bay were part of the reason Britain established a penal colony there in 1788. James Cook helped the south seas go from being a vast and dangerous unknown area to a charted and inviting ocean. Chelsea House Publishers, 1997, Academy Chicago Publishers, 1997, v. Cook and Welsch, *Voyages of Discovery*, Cook, *The Voyages of Captain Cook*, xiv. Shields, *James Cook and the Exploration of the Pacific*, Cook and Welsch, *Voyages of Discovery*, v. Bibliography Shields, Charles J. *James Cook and the Exploration of the Pacific*. Chelsea House Publishers, Wordsworth Editions Limited, Cook, Captain James, and Robert Welsch. Academy Chicago Publishers,

Chapter 5 : James Cook: Explorers Of The World - www.nxgvision.com

Get this from a library! Captain Cook explores the South Seas. [Armstrong Sperry] -- A biography of James Cook, self-taught sailor and navigator, whose charting and exploratory voyages took him around the world.

October 27, in Marton, England Died: Killed by natives at the Hawaiian Islands on February 14, Best known for: Exploring the South Pacific Biography: James Cook was a British navigator and explorer who sailed and mapped much of the South Pacific. Where did Captain Cook grow up? James Cook was born on October 27, in Marton, England. His father was a farmer, but as James grew older he began to feel the lure of the sea. At around the age of 18 he took an apprenticeship as a merchant seaman. Although he did well and was advancing in the merchant navy, Cook decided to enlist in the Royal Navy at the start of the Seven Years War. It was during the Seven Years War that James became a master at map making. His ability at surveying, navigating, and creating large accurate maps was noticed by those high up in the Navy. The ship was a cat-collier that was typically used for carrying coal. Captain Cook introduced some rigid and innovative rules in order to keep his crew healthy and safe. He required his men to bathe every day, the ship to be kept very clean, and the bedding to be aired twice a week. He also brought lots of fresh fruit to keep his men from getting scurvy. These rules and planning helped his men to stay healthy throughout the long voyages ahead. First Expedition Cook set off for his first journey on August 26, His main objective was to observe the planet Venus as it passed between the Earth and the Sun. This would help astronomers to calculate the distance of the Sun from the Earth. He also hoped to find the fabled southern continent. Routes of Captain James Cook through the South Pacific The first voyage is in red, the second in green, and the third in blue. He mapped much of the two main islands of New Zealand, but also ended up fighting with the local Maori tribe. Next stop on the journey was the east coast of Australia. Here James and his crew found all sorts of interesting animals and plants including the kangaroo. Unfortunately, the ship was damaged on some coral and they had to stop for a while to do repairs. Many of the crew got malaria from mosquitoes during this stop and over 30 of the crew died from the disease. Finally they returned home in July of , nearly three years after their departure. This time he took two ships, the Adventure and the Resolution. He went below 70 degrees latitude. This was the furthest south any European had explored. He also visited Easter Island. The goal of this journey was to find a northwest passage across North America to Asia. He searched the coast of Alaska to no avail. He did find the Hawaiian Islands , however they were named the Sandwich Islands at the time. At first Captain Cook and his men got along well with the natives of the Hawaiian Islands. However, things went bad when the natives stole a sailboat. Cook tried to kidnap the chief to hold him as ransom for the boat. In the attempt a fight broke out and he was killed by the natives. The Endeavour also had scientists aboard including botanist Joseph Banks. They collected and recorded numerous plants and animals throughout their journey. The Maori warriors in New Zealand wore tattoos on their faces. Activities Take a ten question quiz about this page. Listen to a recorded reading of this page: Your browser does not support the audio element.

Chapter 6 : James Cook - Wikipedia

James Cook was an English captain in the Royal Navy, as well as a cartographer, navigator and explorer. Cook was born on October 27, in the village of Marton, Yorkshire, England.

James Cook earned his reputation exploring and mapping vast expanses of the seas, especially in and around Hawaii, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Cook was born on October 27, in the village of Marton, Yorkshire, England. His family was of humble means. His father was a Scottish laborer, and his mother was a Yorkshire native. His love for the sea enabled him to study navigation and mathematics. As a young man, he worked for trade ships in the Baltic Sea. Upon returning to England, Cook married and started a family. Career Cook was drawn to the sea while still an apprentice to a shopkeeper in the fishing village of Staithes. Restless to be a seaman, he was introduced by a former employer to coal ship owners who needed crewmembers. He performed so well in his new role that he was supposedly offered his own command, though he was said to have refused the offer. It was part of his duty as captain to find new colonies for England. He would realize his dream of exploration on his first trip in command of a ship bound for Tahiti. He later claimed his land discoveries in the name of England. In his next expedition, in command of his flagship Resolution, as well as the Adventure, the second ship of the expedition, both ships had the honor of being the first to have crossed the Antarctic Circle. Captain Cook was by now becoming famous for his navigation and seamanship skills. In his Southern crossings, he successfully navigated the stormy and iceberg-filled Southern Seas without a loss of any of his crewmembers. Challenges On his expeditions to the Southern Ocean, Cook was met with terrible storms at sea, and his way was impeded with humongous icebergs. When the storms separated him from the second ship on the expedition, he was able to turn the situation around, and continue on to rendezvous with the second ship. Cook was successful in discovering new lands for England, though he never found the fabled Northwest Passage. Instead, he found the islands of Hawaii. The Hawaiian natives thought that he and his men were gods but, when one of his crew died, relations soon dipped. As a result, Cook had a major problem when the natives attacked him and his crew. Death and Legacy Cook was in Hawaii when the inevitable happened to him. As the mob became uncontrollable, Cook himself was killed in the uproar. The date of his death was February 14, , near what is now Kailua, Hawaii. On his first expedition, he was able to circumnavigate the world, and his theory that South Pacific islanders were in some way related to one another would later be proved correct. He was also able to make the difficult longitudinal measurements of his locations during his expeditions. Today, many places and establishments are named in his honor, from Hawaii to Australia and beyond. This page was last updated on April 25,

Chapter 7 : Captain Cook's Journals Are Now Available Online - National Geographic

Captain Cook discovery cruises are designed to offer you an authentic and personal experience. Choose from a full day cruise to Tivua Island aboard a sailing ship departing daily or MV Reef Endeavour, your passenger mini cruise ship, departing on Tuesdays and Saturdays for 3, 4 & 7 night itineraries of the Mamanuca, Yasawa and Northern Fiji Islands.

His father had married Grace Pace at Stainton in Cleveland in and between and they have eight children, four dying in infancy. The eldest, John, is to die later aged just 23 and only James and two sisters Christiana and Margaret live through to adulthood. He is employed by Thomas Skottowe of Ayton Hall who owns extensive estates in the area. Here Cook learns well, especially arithmetic. On leaving school at the age of about twelve, James works on the farm alongside his father and brother for a while. William Sanderson at Staithes. He was present at the capture of the French base of Louisbourg. There he meets the military surveyor Samuel Holland from whom he learns new techniques. His charting of the St. Lawrence leads to the storming of Quebec and the end of French domination in Canada. Cook remains in eastern Canada carrying out survey work on HMS Northumberland, and when Captain Palliser is appointed Governor of Newfoundland, Cook gets his first command as master of the Grenville his first real survey ship. Cook is aware that the Dutch explorer, Tasman, had sighted New Zealand some years before, but was seen off by Maori and did not land. Cook charts the entire coastline of the country Tasman had seen, and discovers it is two large islands. He is also aware that there is land to the west, whose western, and in part southern and northern shores had been found by the Dutch but whose eastern seaboard was entirely unknown. Leaving New Zealand on roughly the same latitude as the known land had been plotted, Cook sails westwards. Later the same year, the family sell the cottage. In the cottage was transhipped to Australia and it now stands in Fitzroy Gardens, Melbourne. Cook now a captain is tasked to map out the Great Southern Continent which is believed to lie in the temperate regions of the Southern Ocean. The Antarctic Circle is not crossed again for nearly half a century. Cook has become the first man ever to have circumnavigated the world in both directions. For this he is elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and awarded their gold medal. Objectives of the voyage are further exploration of the Pacific and to investigate the presence of an exit from the North West Passage. The shore party is suddenly attacked by armed warriors and Cook is clubbed and stabbed to death. Two Royal Marines are also killed. The remains are put into a coffin, and with great ceremony are buried at sea in Kealakekua Bay on 21 February. April James Cook senior dies without learning of the death of his son, and is buried at Marske near Redcar. Clerke dies in Kamchatka and is buried there. Gore assumes command of the expedition. Gore return to England via Java and Cape Town, and arrives in the Thames having sailed via Stromness in Scotland due to unfavourable weather conditions. There were no direct descendants of Cook bearing his name, his male children all died unmarried. His skill as a surveyor and draughtsman were to set the seal on the quality of British prepared charts which still exists today. His work led to the formation of the Royal Navy Survey Squadrons whose charts are second to none with every ship afloat carrying its share of Admiralty Charts. It was said of him: Cool and intrepid among dangers: In every situation he stood unrivalled and alone; on him all eyes were turned:

Chapter 8 : Captain Cook Explores the South Seas by Armstrong Sperry

Captain James Cook is widely renowned as an explorer, pioneering navigator and preventer of scurvy. Glyn Williams investigates the standards he set in maritime exploration. The three major voyages.

For leisure, he would climb a nearby hill, Roseberry Topping, enjoying the opportunity for solitude. Their house is now the Captain Cook Memorial Museum. Cook was taken on as a merchant navy apprentice in their small fleet of vessels, plying coal along the English coast. His first assignment was aboard the collier *Freelove*, and he spent several years on this and various other coasters, sailing between the Tyne and London. As part of his apprenticeship, Cook applied himself to the study of algebra, geometry, trigonometry, navigation and astronomy—all skills he would need one day to command his own ship. After passing his examinations in, he soon progressed through the merchant navy ranks, starting with his promotion in that year to mate aboard the collier brig *Friendship*. Despite the need to start back at the bottom of the naval hierarchy, Cook realised his career would advance more quickly in military service and entered the Navy at Wapping on 17 June. When not at sea, Cook lived in the East End of London. Cook has no direct descendants—all of his children died before having children of their own. Throughout his service he demonstrated a talent for surveying and cartography and was responsible for mapping much of the entrance to the Saint Lawrence River during the siege, thus allowing General Wolfe to make his famous stealth attack during the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. He surveyed the northwest stretch in and, the south coast between the Burin Peninsula and Cape Ray in and, and the west coast in. At this time, Cook employed local pilots to point out the "rocks and hidden dangers" along the south and west coasts. During the season, four pilots were engaged at a daily pay of 4 shillings each: The purpose of the voyage was to observe and record the transit of Venus across the Sun which, when combined with observations from other places, would help to determine the distance of the Sun. Once the observations were completed, Cook opened the sealed orders which were additional instructions from the Admiralty for the second part of his voyage: He then voyaged west, reaching the southeastern coast of Australia on 19 April, and in doing so his expedition became the first recorded Europeans to have encountered its eastern coastline. Cook originally christened the area as "Stingray Bay", but later he crossed this out and named it "Botany Bay" [30] after the unique specimens retrieved by the botanists Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander. It is here that James Cook made first contact with an aboriginal tribe known as the Gweagal. On 24 May, Cook and Banks and others went ashore. Continuing north, on 11 June a mishap occurred when HMS *Endeavour* ran aground on a shoal of the Great Barrier Reef, and then "nursed into a river mouth on 18 June". Leaving the east coast, Cook turned west and nursed his battered ship through the dangerously shallow waters of Torres Strait. He climbed the hill with three others, including Joseph Banks. On seeing a navigable passage, he signalled the good news down to the men on the ship, who cheered loudly. Importantly, Joseph Banks, who was standing beside Cook, does not mention any such episode or announcement in his journal. He returned to England via Batavia modern Jakarta, Indonesia, where many in his crew succumbed to malaria, and then the Cape of Good Hope, arriving at the island of Saint Helena on 12 July. Among the general public, however, the aristocratic botanist Joseph Banks was a greater hero. The first voyage is shown in red, second voyage in green, and third voyage in blue. Second voyage—75 Main article: Second voyage of James Cook Shortly after his return from the first voyage, Cook was promoted in August to the rank of commander. On his first voyage, Cook had demonstrated by circumnavigating New Zealand that it was not attached to a larger landmass to the south. Although he charted almost the entire eastern coastline of Australia, showing it to be continental in size, the Terra Australis was believed to lie further south. Despite this evidence to the contrary, Alexander Dalrymple and others of the Royal Society still believed that a massive southern continent should exist. In the Antarctic fog, *Resolution* and *Adventure* became separated. He then resumed his southward course in a second fruitless attempt to find the supposed continent. On this leg of the voyage, he brought a young Tahitian named Omai, who proved to be somewhat less knowledgeable about the Pacific than Tupaia had been on the first voyage. He then turned north to South Africa and from there continued back to England. His reports upon his return home put to rest the popular myth of Terra Australis.

He reluctantly accepted, insisting that he be allowed to quit the post if an opportunity for active duty should arise. A third voyage was planned, and Cook volunteered to find the Northwest Passage. He travelled to the Pacific and hoped to travel east to the Atlantic, while a simultaneous voyage travelled the opposite route. The voyage was ostensibly planned to return the Pacific Islander Omai to Tahiti, or so the public was led to believe. He anchored near the First Nations village of Yuquot. In trading, the people of Yuquot demanded much more valuable items than the usual trinkets that had worked in Hawaii. Metal objects were much desired, but the lead, pewter, and tin traded at first soon fell into disrepute. The most valuable items which the British received in trade were sea otter pelts. During the stay, the Yuquot "hosts" essentially controlled the trade with the British vessels; the natives usually visited the British vessels at Resolution Cove instead of the British visiting the village of Yuquot at Friendly Cove. In a single visit, Cook charted the majority of the North American northwest coastline on world maps for the first time, determined the extent of Alaska, and closed the gaps in Russian from the west and Spanish from the south exploratory probes of the northern limits of the Pacific. He headed northeast up the coast of Alaska until he was blocked by sea ice. His furthest north was 70 degrees 44 minutes. Cook then sailed west to the Siberian coast, and then southeast down the Siberian coast back to the Bering Strait. Tensions rose, and a number of quarrels broke out between the Europeans and Hawaiians at Kealakekua Bay. The evening when the cutter was taken, the people had become "insolent" even with threats to fire upon them. The following day, 14 February, Cook marched through the village to retrieve the king. They pleaded with the king not to go. An old kahuna priest, chanting rapidly while holding out a coconut, attempted to distract Cook and his men as a large crowd began to form at the shore. The king began to understand that Cook was his enemy. Following their practice of the time, they prepared his body with funerary rituals usually reserved for the chiefs and highest elders of the society. The body was disembowelled, baked to facilitate removal of the flesh, and the bones were carefully cleaned for preservation as religious icons in a fashion somewhat reminiscent of the treatment of European saints in the Middle Ages. James King replaced Gore in command of Discovery. In temper he was somewhat hasty, but of a disposition the most friendly, benevolent and humane. His person was above six feet high: His face was full of expression:

Chapter 9 : Cook's Voyages to the South Seas (Natural History Museum, London) | Artstor

James Cook (-) was a captain in the British Royal Navy who commanded three epic voyages of exploration, charting the largely unexplored Pacific Ocean and twice circumnavigating the globe. Cook's expeditions contributed significantly to contemporary geographic, oceanographic, and astronomic knowledge.

Conception[edit] On 16 February the Royal Society petitioned King George III to finance a scientific expedition to the Pacific to study and observe the transit of Venus across the sun to enable the measurement of the distance from the Earth to the Sun. Solano [sic], with Mr. Green, the Astronomer, will set out for Deal, to embark on board the Endeavour, Capt. The Royal Society suggested command be given to Scottish geographer Alexander Dalrymple , whose acceptance was conditional on a brevet commission as a captain in the Royal Navy. However, First Lord of the Admiralty Edward Hawke refused, going so far as to say he would rather cut off his right hand than give command of a Navy vessel to someone not educated as a seaman. By Thomas Luny , dated The vessel chosen by the Admiralty for the voyage was a merchant collier named Earl of Pembroke, launched in June from the coal and whaling port of Whitby in North Yorkshire. Her hull was sheathed and caulked , and a third internal deck installed to provide cabins, a powder magazine and storerooms. Alcohol supplies consisted of barrels of beer, 44 barrels of brandy and 17 barrels of rum. His second lieutenant was Zachary Hicks , a year-old from Stepney with experience as acting commander of the Hornet , a gun cutter. Joseph Banks had been appointed to the voyage as the official botanist. Banks funded seven others to join him: Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. The transit was scheduled to occur on 3 June, and in the meantime he commissioned the building of a small fort and observatory at what is now known as Point Venus. The astronomer appointed to the task was Charles Green , assistant to the recently appointed Astronomer Royal , Nevil Maskelyne. The primary purpose of the observation was to obtain measurements that could be used to calculate more accurately the distance of Venus from the Sun. If this could be achieved, then the distances of the other planets could be worked out, based on their orbits. On the day of the transit observation, Cook recorded: Their instrumentation was adequate by the standards of the time, but the resolution still could not eliminate the errors. When their results were later compared to those of the other observations of the same event made elsewhere for the exercise, the net result was not as conclusive or accurate as had been hoped. With the help of a Tahitian named Tupaia , who had extensive knowledge of Pacific geography , Cook managed to reach New Zealand on 6 October , leading only the second group of Europeans to do so after Abel Tasman over a century earlier, in To return by the way of Cape Horn was what I most wished, because by this rout we should have been able to prove the Existance [sic] or Non-Existance [sic] of a Southern Continent, which yet remains Doubtfull [sic]; but in order to Ascertain this we must have kept in a higher Latitude in the very Depth of Winter, but the Condition of the Ship, in every respect, was not thought sufficient for such an undertaking. For the same reason the thoughts of proceeding directly to the Cape of Good Hope was laid aside, especially as no discovery of any Moment could be hoped for in that rout. It was therefore resolved to return by way of the East Indies by the following rout: By this means all the back Coast of New Holland, and New Guiney, might be roughly examined; and we might know as well, and as certainly, as the Dutch, how far a Colony settled there might answer our Expectations. However, they were forced to maintain a more northerly course owing to prevailing gales, and sailed onwards until one afternoon when land was sighted, which Cook named Point Hicks. This point was on the south-eastern coast of the Australian continent, and in doing so his expedition became the first recorded Europeans to have encountered its eastern coastline. In his journal, Cook recorded the event thus: That nautical date began twelve hours before the midnight beginning of the like-named civil date. Because he travelled west on his first voyage, this a. Because the south-east coast of Australia is now regarded as being 10 hours ahead relative to Britain, that date is now called Friday, 20 April. On the th anniversary of the sighting, the name was officially changed back to Point Hicks. Botany Bay[edit] E. Phillips Fox , Landing of Captain Cook at Botany Bay, , Endeavour continued northwards along the coastline, keeping the land in sight with Cook charting and naming landmarks as he went. A little over a week

later, they came across an extensive but shallow inlet, and upon entering it moored off a low headland fronted by sand dunes. James Cook and crew made their first landing on the continent, at a place now known as Botany Bay, on the Kurnell Peninsula and made contact of a hostile nature with the Gweagal Aborigines, on 29 April. Captain Cook landing place plaque This first landing site was later to be promoted particularly by Joseph Banks as a suitable candidate for situating a settlement and British colonial outpost. However, almost 18 years later, when Captain Arthur Phillip and the First Fleet arrived in early to establish an outpost and penal colony, they found that the bay and surrounds did not live up to the promising picture that had been painted. Instead, Phillip gave orders to relocate to a harbour a few kilometres to the north, which Cook had named Port Jackson but had not further explored. It was in this harbour, at a place Phillip named Sydney Cove, that the settlement of Sydney was established. The settlement was for some time afterwards still referred to generally as Botany Bay. As the ships sailed into the harbour, they noticed Aborigines on both of the headlands. At about 2 pm they put the anchor down near a group of six to eight huts. Two Aborigines, a younger and an older man, came down to the boat. A musket was fired over their heads, which wounded the older man slightly, and he ran towards the huts. They were chased off after two more rounds were fired. Cook recounted that his clerk, Orton, had been molested while dead drunk that night, the perpetrators cutting off not only his clothes but also parts of his ears. Cook suspended and sent below the suspect Magra. He sounded the channel now known as Round Hill Creek and found a freshwater stream, noting there was room for a few ships to safely anchor. He noted a great deal of smoke on the hills and inspected one of the closest group of 10 fires around which were scattered cockle shells and other evidence of aboriginal occupation. The ship was seriously damaged and his voyage was delayed almost seven weeks while repairs were carried out on the beach near the docks of modern Cooktown, at the mouth of the Endeavour River. Without leaving the ship, he named it Cape York and departed the east coast. He climbed the hill with three others, including Joseph Banks. On seeing a navigable passage, he signalled the good news down to the men on the ship, who cheered loudly. Importantly, Joseph Banks, who was standing beside Cook, does not mention any such episode or announcement in his journal. Adhering to Royal Navy policy introduced in 1780, Cook persuaded his men to eat foods such as citrus fruits and sauerkraut. At that time it was known that poor diet caused scurvy but not specifically that a vitamin C deficiency was the culprit. Sailors of the day were notoriously against innovation, and at first the men would not eat the sauerkraut. Cook used a "method I never once knew to fail with seamen. Within a week of seeing their superiors set a value on it the demand was so great a ration had to be instituted. All onboard ate the same food, with Cook specifically dividing equally anything that could be divided and indeed recommending that practice to any commander" journal 4 August. Two cases of scurvy did occur on board, astronomer Charles Green and the Tahitian navigator Tupaia were treated, but Cook was able to proudly record that upon reaching Batavia he had "not one man upon the sick list" journal 15 October, unlike so many voyages that reached that port with much of the crew suffering illness. Homeward voyage[edit] Route of Endeavour from the Torres Strait to Java, August and September Endeavour then visited the island of Savu, staying for three days before continuing on to Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies, to put in for repairs. His return was unexpected, as newspapers and journals had long since reported fears that Endeavour had been lost at sea or destroyed in combat against the French. Illustrated with Cuts, and a great Variety of Charts and Maps relative to Countries now first discovered, or hitherto but imperfectly known. Cadell in the Strand. He determined to edit his own journals in future. Re-enactment[edit] In 2001, the BBC set about making a documentary which involved a film crew, volunteers and historians retracing the voyage made by Captain Cook. One of the historians, Alexander Cook, documented the journey in his article "Sailing on The Ship: Re-enactment and the Quest for Popular History".