

## Chapter 1 : James Cook - Famous Ocean Explorers on Sea and Sky

*Captain James Cook FRS (7 November - 14 February ) was a British explorer, navigator, cartographer, and captain in the Royal Navy. He made detailed maps of Newfoundland prior to making three voyages to the Pacific Ocean, during which he achieved the first recorded European contact with the eastern coastline of Australia and the Hawaiian Islands, and the first recorded.*

Print this page 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 17. 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 1779, 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 Kealahou 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 : Who is Captain Cook? (with pictures)

*James Cook was born on October 27, in Marton, England. At the age of 18 James Cook became an apprentice with a shipping company. His first voyages he worked on ships that carried coal to English ports. In 1769, during the French - Indian war, Cook joined the British navy. In 1770 he was given.*

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 1776, 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 2011, its crew carried a special medallion made by the Royal Society in honor of Cook.

## Chapter 3 : Captain Cook | History lessons | DK Find Out!

*David Cordingly organised several exhibitions at the National Maritime Museum, including Captain James Cook, Navigator and The Mutiny on the Bounty. Perhaps David Cordingly is an English naval historian who is considered one of the leading authorities on pirates.*

Also published as *Tupaia*: Random House, New Zealand. This book is the first biography of Tupaia, who, the author contends, is the greatest known Polynesian 18th century navigator. The son of a Raiatean chief, he was destined for great things, including the best education, and to be a priest. This included developing a complex mental navigational map, with knowledge of steering directions, weather, navigation by stars, and the sea: Tupaia presented an imposing appearance: Druett writes, "If Tupaia became haughty and arrogant later, it was because life made him that way. He then arrived on Tahiti, became the favored lover of, and advisor to, Queen Parea. Druett describes Tupaia as "the Machiavelli of Tahiti: Wallis in , Bougainville in and Captain Cook in . Although the book is a biography of Tupaia, it is also a general narrative of the visitors to Polynesia. Tupaia is not always front and center in the narrative. He is viewed through the journal entries or other accounts by visitors, accounts written later by missionaries and others, or oral Polynesian traditions. The text relates the first meetings of the visitors and the Tahitians, the tentative exchanges, the apprehension, occasional violence, and eventual trading, personal relationships that developed, and the likely inevitable crises that arose when two cultures meet for the first times. The last half of the book deals with post-Tahitian events. Tupaia, although apprehensive in leaving Tahiti, desired to return to Raiatea as well as the opportunity to eventually visit England and perhaps secure assistance in recovering his ancestral lands, however unlikely that might be. The author contends that neither Cook nor Banks who encouraged Tupaia to join the voyage fully thought through the implications of having him on board. When Endeavour departed Tahiti 13 July Tupaia wanted to sail north to visit other Polynesian islands. Cook, however, followed Admiralty instructions to search for the unknown southern continent, and then to proceed to New Zealand. Druett states his ambiguous position in the ship meant that he was essentially alone and friendless. Because Tupaia could converse with the Maori, whenever he was present relationships turned out positive. Tupaia, therefore, was not only a navigator but a skilled diplomat. After departing New Zealand and while encountering the eastern Australian coast, Tupaia developed signs of scurvy. He recovered while Endeavour was careened for repairs, then suffered again from scurvy while sailing to Batavia. A partial recovery occurred but the unhealthy disease-ridden location was dangerous to everyone in Endeavour, including Cook who also fell ill. The author contends that Tupaia died from scurvy, and that Captain Cook and others did not recognize this situation, ignored Tupaia, or deliberately obscured his illness. Her account of the deaths first of Taiata and then of Tupaia are particularly poignant. The author also suggests that Tupaia may have been affected by other diseases contracted at Batavia, but his system was so weakened by scurvy that he could not recover. She provides an extensive bibliography of primary and secondary sources. There are no footnotes. A chapter-by-chapter bibliographical essay at the end of the text identifies source material. Sometimes the text references the journal author cited for a particular matter. It is a difficult task to write a biography about a person who left no personal papers, journal, or other records. Therefore, what is known about Tupaia is based on the writings or memories of others. Tupaia may have been present, he might have suggested, he probably took or advised a particular action. It is understandable why this is necessary in order to write this particular biography but it also at times indicates conclusions based upon reasoned assumptions. Each reader will need to decide if one, two, or three extraordinary men navigated or directed Endeavour. Invalid Email Address You must enter comment. You must enter comment. Enter the code shown above in the box below.

**Chapter 4 : BBC - History - British History in depth: Captain Cook: Explorer, Navigator and Pioneer**

*Captain James Cook Facts & Worksheets Captain James Cook was an English navigator who provided the first accurate map of the Pacific. His voyages filled more of the world's map than any other explorer in history.*

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 Kealahou by the Polynesians. Although Cook had married Elizabeth Batts in 1776, 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 1800. 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 5 : Captain James Cook > Tupaia: Captain Cook's Polynesian Navigator Druett, Joan.**

*Captain Cook killed in Hawaii On February 14, , Captain James Cook, the great English explorer and navigator, is murdered by natives of Hawaii during his third visit to the Pacific island group.*

History Captain James Cook: At the age of 18 James Cook became an apprentice with a shipping company. His first voyages he worked on ships that carried coal to English ports. In , during the French " Indian war, Cook joined the British navy. In he was given a dangerous wartime mission. He was to enter French territory and survey the St. Lawrence river for the British navy. The charts that he made during this voyage contributed to the capture of the French city of Quebec later in that year. James Cook made three voyages to the Pacific. His first voyage, in , the navy appointed Cook to lead an expedition to Tahiti. On the Endeavour they left in August and reached Tahiti in April of . On the island scientists watched the planet Venus pass between the Earth and the Sun. This was the main goal of this voyage but cook had been given secret orders to find an unknown continent in the south pacific. He was told to find it because geographers believed that it kept the world in balance, however Cook was unable to find it. Cook claimed the entire east coast of Australia for Great Britain. He returned to England in July of . During this voyage, from " , Cook became the first ship captain to prevent an outbreak of scurvy. Cook had heard that scurvy was caused by a lack of fresh vegetables and fruits. In July of Cook set off on his second voyage to the pacific. Cook had left England with the Resolution and the Adventure. During this voyage Cook sailed farther south than any European had ever gone. Cook faced many dangers in the cold Antarctic waters. Jagged mountains and ice as high as 18 meters often blocked the way of the ships. High winds that pushed the icebergs towards the ships increased the danger. Cook circled Antarctica but the ice kept him from sighting land. He arrived back in England in July of and was promoted to a captain. Cook took two ships, the Resolution and the Discovery, to find a possible northern sea route between Europe and Asia. Cook first sailed to New Zealand and some other Pacific Islands. Later that year Cook sailed to the northwest coast of North America. He was the First European to land on Vancouver Island. Cook then continued up the coast and sailed Bering Strait and then entered the Arctic Ocean. Cook tried to investigate the theft of the boat but was stabbed to death in a fight with Islanders on February 14, . The expedition returned to England in October of . James Cook accomplished many things in his lifetime. He had surveyed and charted thousands of kilometers of coast and solved many mysteries of the Pacific Ocean. He opened the northwest American coast trade and colonization. James Cook played a very important part in the formation of Canada. The maps he made of the St. Lawrence river helped the British conquer the French. If he had never gone on these voyages Canada would now be under French rule and we would be living, talking, and acting differently. He opened the northwest American coast to trade which led to the colonization of North America.

### Chapter 6 : 10 Things You May Not Know About Captain James Cook - HISTORY

*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.*

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 , 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 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 7 : Tupaia (navigator) - Wikipedia

*Captain James Cook - Navigator of the Flat Earth (Part 2) A few readings from the book: With Captain James Cook in the Antarctic and Pacific: the private journal of James Burney, second lieutenant.*

British navigator and captain in the Royal Navy. Disproved the existence of the fabled southern continent of Terra Australis. Provided the first accurate map of the Pacific Ocean. He was also a captain in the Royal Navy. He was born on November 7, in the village of Marton in Yorkshire, England. He was one of eight children and his father was a Scottish farm worker. In his family moved to a farm in Great Ayton. He attended the local school for five years and then began to work for his father, who had been promoted to farm manager. When Cook turned 17, he moved to the fishing village of Staithes, where he became an apprentice to a shopkeeper. Some historians believe that this is when he first became interested in the sea as he looked out from the shop window. He worked at the shop for 18 months and then moved to the port town of Whitby to find work with a local coal trader named John Walker. During this time Cook studied algebra, geometry, navigation, and astronomy. These were skills that would be necessary one day if he were to command his own ship. In Walker offered him the command of his own vessel. Instead of accepting this opportunity, he decided to join the Royal Navy. He was eventually promoted to master of the *Pembroke*. In he took the *Pembroke* across the Atlantic Ocean to Canada where he took part in the capture of Quebec. He then transferred to the *Northumberland* and began surveying the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. In he went back to England and married Elizabeth Batts of Shadwell. He soon returned to the Newfoundland survey aboard the *Grenville*. His work produced the first large-scale, accurate maps of the island and were the first hydrographic surveys to use precise triangulation to establish land outlines. The expedition also had a secret motive to search for the fabled southern continent of Terra Australis. Endeavour arrived in Tahiti in April to observe the transit. Cook claimed this new land for Britain and named it New South Whales. In Cook sailed on a second voyage to look for the southern continent. The ships sailed as far as Antarctica, but were forced to turn back by cold weather before they could actually reach the Antarctic coast. They found no trace of the fabled continent. In Cook embarked on a third voyage to find a Northwest passage that was believed to link the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. For this voyage he again commanded the *Resolution*. Cook was unable to find the passage and sailed south to explore the Hawaiian islands. He was the first European to visit the islands. In he returned to Hawaii. Cook was stabbed and killed along with several of his men. His legacy lives on in the valuable contributions he made to navigation. His 12 years of exploring and mapping the Pacific Ocean contributed a great deal to our knowledge of the oceans and opened a whole new world for the British empire.

## Chapter 8 : Captain Cook - th Anniversary | Post PNG

*Synopsis. Born on October 27, , in Marton-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire, England, James Cook was a naval captain, navigator and explorer who, in , discovered and charted New Zealand and the.*

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 9 : BBC - History - Captain James Cook**

*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. Young James early showed signs of an inquiring and able mind, and his father's employer paid for his schooling in the village until he was*

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: