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Captain Cook is generally acknowledged as the first great European scientific explorer. His voyage of exploration to the Pacific in HM bark Endeavour, commencing in 1768, lasted almost three years, recorded thousands of miles of uncharted lands and seas - including New Zealand, the east coast of Australia and many Pacific islands - and tested all Cook's skills as a navigator, seaman and leader. His voyages were among the first to take civilian scientists, notably Sir Joseph Banks, and they revealed to European eyes the mysterious and exotic lands, peoples, flora and fauna of the Pacific, never before seen. But while Cook understandably dominates the story of 18th-century Pacific exploration, the achievements of those who followed him on many voyages of science and exploration into the Pacific have been neglected and deprived of the greater attention they deserve. Correcting this imbalance, Pacific Exploration explores the European voyages that continued Cook's work not only of charting but also starting to exploit and control the Pacific. These voyages, by William Bligh, George Vancouver, Matthew Flinders, Malaspina, Lapérouse and Arthur Phillip, span a period that saw Britain becoming the world's leading maritime power, a situation well in place by the time that Charles Darwin's voyage in Fitzroy's Beagle laid the basis of even greater understanding of the development of life on earth. Recounting and illustrating these achievements and legacies using fascinating text and beautiful illustrations and artworks from the period, this book explores topics of scientific discovery, engagement with indigenous peoples, the use of shipboard artists and scientists, the growing professionalism of the hydrographic service, the vessels used and the colonial, commercial and imperial contexts of the voyages. This volume contains studies of scientific and cultural discoveries made on Cook's 1768-7 voyage to the South Sea in Endeavour, and issues emerging from this and successive Pacific voyages. Relates the history of deep sea research, explaining how the development of submersibles, particularly the Alvin, has led to many fascinating discoveries. Biography of the Portuguese prince

and monk who sponsored expeditions along the west coast of Africa during the late middle ages. This is a visual record of some of the most significant and beautiful discoveries in the history of natural science explorations. The photographs and artwork span three centuries and document advances and watersheds in the field of natural science. The stories behind these images - of explorers, naturalists, artists and photographers - entwine in a study of human achievement and natural wonder. Captain James Cook's first two voyages of exploration, in 1768-71 and 1772-75, had drawn the modern map of the South Pacific Ocean and had opened the door on the discovery of Antarctica. These expeditions were the subject of Volumes I and II of Dr J.C. Beaglehole's edition of Cook's Journals. The third voyage, on which Cook sailed in 1776, was directed to the Northern Hemisphere. Its objective was the discovery of 'a Northern Passage by sea from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean' - the North-west Passage, sought since the 16th century, which would have transformed the pattern of world trade. The search was to take Cook into high latitudes where, as in the Antarctic, his skill in ice navigation was tested. Sailing north from Tahiti in 1778, Cook made the first recorded discovery of the Hawaiian Islands. On March 7 he sighted the Oregon coast in 44° N. The remarkable voyage which he made northward along the Canadian and Alaskan coasts and through Bering Strait to his farthest north in 70° nearly disproved the existence of a navigable passage towards the Atlantic and produced charts of impressive accuracy. Returning to Hawaii to refit, Cook met his death in a clash with the natives as tragic as it seems unnecessary. Dr Beaglehole discusses, with sympathy and insight, the tensions which led Cook, by then a tired man, into miscalculations alien to his own nature and habits. The volume and vitality of the records, both textual and graphic, for this voyage surpass those even for Cook's second voyage. The surgeons William Anderson and David Samwell, both admirable observers, left journals which are also here printed in full for the first time. The documentation is completed, as in the previous volumes, by appendixes of documents and correspondence and by reproductions of original drawings and paintings mainly by John Webber, the artist of the expedition. In Dr Beaglehole's words, 'no one can study attentively the records of Cook's third, and last, v Voyages of Discovery is a mesmerising visual record of the ten most significant natural historic expeditions. Among the many stories of adventure and great scientific endeavour are: Sir Hans Sloane's journey to Jamaica in 1687; James Cook's perilous Pacific crossings; and Darwin's historic voyage aboard HMS Beagle. Hand picked from the vast library of the Natural History Museum, London, the illustrations and artwork contained form a rare collection, most of which are exclusively presented in this stunning book. This definitive edition of Columbus's account of the voyage presents the most accurate printed version of his journal available to date. Unfortunately both Columbus's original manuscript, presented to Ferdinand and Isabella along with other evidence of his discoveries, and a single complete copy have been lost for centuries. The primary surviving record of the voyage-part quotation, part summary of the complete copy-is a transcription made by Bartolome de las Casas in the 1530s. This new edition of the Las Casas manuscript presents its entire contents-including notes, insertions, and canceled text-more accurately, completely, and graphically than any other Spanish text published so far. In addition, the new translation, which strives for readability and accuracy, appears on pages facing the Spanish, encouraging on-the-spot comparisons of the translation with the original. Study of the work is further facilitated by extensive notes, documenting differences between the editors' transcription and translation and those of other transcribers and translators and summarizing current research and debates on unanswered current research and debates on unanswered questions concerning the voyage. In addition to being the only edition in which Spanish and English are presented side by side, this edition includes the only concordance ever prepared for the Diario. Awaited by scholars, this new edition will help reduce the guesswork that has long plagued the study of Columbus's voyage. It may shed light on a number of issues related to Columbus's navigational methods and the identity of his landing places, issues whose resolution depend, at least in part, on an accurate transcription of the Diario. Containing day-by-day accounts of the voyage and the first sighting of land, of the first encounters with the native populations and the first appraisals of his islands explored, and of a suspenseful return voyage to Spain, the Diario provides a fascinating and

useful account to historians, geographers, anthropologists, sailors, students, and anyone else interested in the discovery-or in a very good sea story. Oliver Dunn received the PH.D. degree from Cornell University. He is Professor Emeritus in Purdue University and a longtime student of Spanish and early history of Spanish America. James E. Kelley, Jr., received the M.A. degree from American University. A mathematician and computer and management consultant by vocation, for the past twenty years he has studied the history of European cartography and navigation in late-medieval times. Both are members of the Society for the History of Discoveries and have written extensively on the history of navigation and on Columbus's first voyage. Although they remain unconvinced of its conclusions, both were consultants to the National Geographic Society's 1986 effort to establish Samana Cay as the site of Columbus's first landing. A summary of nine hundred years of maritime exploration around northern and north-eastern Eurasia, published in 1819. In *Voyages of Exploration* you can find out what drove people to endure the hardships and dangers of life aboard ship, learn about the ships they sailed in, the peoples they met and the treasure and knowledge they brought back with them. Describes the voyages of exploration made by Christopher Columbus and the "new world" he found, as well as the discoveries of Balboa and Magellan. "The voyages of Captain Cook marked the end of early European voyages in the Pacific and launched a new era of scientific exploration and commercial and colonial exploitation. Introducing six of Cook's immediate successors in the 'Great South Sea', this book draws together accounts of their voyages with illustrations from a wide range of international sources."--BOOK JACKET. Describes the expeditions embarked upon by sailors and speculators to navigate the Northwest Passage during the Age of Reason in the eighteenth century. Guide to teaching the age of exploration through games, songs, creative dramatics, crafts, writing projects, and group discussions. A fascinating narrative history of the great voyages of discovery, and is the only book of its kind to span the crucial period 1400-1600 in one readable book. Between 1768 and 1779, Captain James Cook of the British Royal Navy made three voyages of exploration for purposes of scientific research. On each voyage he kept a log of scenes and adventures. Cook's reputation rose steadily with each voyage largely because Europeans were fascinated with the romance of discovery as well as reports of sexual licence in Tahiti and other Polynesian islands. Saluting an era of adventure and knowledge seeking, fifteen original essays consider the motivations of European explorers of the Pacific, the science and technology of 18th-century exploration, and the significance of Spanish, French, and British voyages. Among the topics discussed are the quest by enlightenment scientists for new species of plant and animal life, and their fascination with Native cultures; advances in shipbuilding, navigation, medicine, and diet that made extended voyages possible; and the lasting significance of the explorers' collections, artworks, and journals. New from National Geographic Learning, a high school world history book with real-world content authenticity, a celebration of diversity with empathy for all cultures and traditions. National Geographic Explorers highlight storytelling while students learning through inquiry. Highly-renowned author, Dr. Kenneth Curtis, leads students through voyages of exploration. World history becomes personal and connects to students' lives. Presented by H.S. Rhee, n.d. Recalls three centuries of natural history exploration, and includes maps and rare drawings, as well as the stories of Captain Cook, Charles Darwin, and other explorers. Makes use of recent scholarship in such disciplines as history, anthropology, art history, and literary criticism to place Captain James Cook in the broader context of Pacific exploration. While all kids know something about Christopher Columbus, few know the full story of this amazing, resourceful, and tragic man of history. *Christopher Columbus and the Age of Exploration for Kids* takes a comprehensive, nuanced, and inclusive approach to Columbus, placing him in the context of the explorations that came before, during, and after his lifetime and portraying the "Admiral of the Ocean Seas" neither as hero nor heel but as a flawed and complex man whose significance is undeniably monumental. Providing kids, parents, and teachers with a fuller picture of the seafaring life and the dangers and thrills of exploration, the book details all four of Columbus's voyages to the New World, not just his first, and describes the year that Columbus spent stranded on the island of Jamaica without hope of rescue. A full chapter is devoted to painting a more complex portrait of the indigenous peoples of

the New World and another to the consequences of Columbus's voyages—the exchange of diseases, ideas, crops, and populations between the New World and the Old. Engaging crosscurricular activities such as taking nautical measurements, simulating a hurricane, making an ancient globe, and conducting silent trade elucidate both nautical concepts introduced and the times in which Columbus lived. Ronald Reis is the technology department chair at Los Angeles Valley College and the award-winning author of sixteen nonfiction books for young adults on subjects as varied as African Americans and the Civil War and Simón Bolívar. Between 1768 and 1779, Captain James Cook of the British Royal Navy made three voyages of exploration for purposes of scientific research. On each voyage he kept a log of scenes and adventures. Cook's reputation rose steadily with each voyage largely because Europeans were fascinated with the romance of discovery as well as reports of sexual licence in Tahiti and other Polynesian islands. Discovery was built for Captain Scott's first Antarctic expedition of 1901-04 and was launched more than 100 years ago in 1901, at Dundee. She had a long and intriguing career before her final voyage back there in 1986; this book tells the story of that chequered history. Despite a number of expeditions to the Southern Ocean during the nineteenth century, the continent of Antarctica remained mostly a mystery by the turn of the twentieth. To remedy this the Royal Geographical Society proposed a National Antarctic Expedition, and a purpose-built vessel, the Discovery, was designed. Based on a whale ship, she was massively built to withstand ice, and was equipped with a hoisting propeller and rudder. She set sail from Cowes on 6 August and six months later was in the Ross Sea. The southern sledging expedition, of Scott, Shackleton and Wilson, reached within 500 miles of the South Pole. In 1905, a year after her return to Britain, she was purchased by the Hudson's Bay Company and worked as a simple cargo carrier between London and their trading posts in the Canadian Arctic. Later she was sent to rescue Shackleton's men on Elephant Island. In 1925 she became a research ship, and in 1929-31 she was used to survey what became Australian Antarctic territory. Moored on the Thames Embankment, she survived the London blitz before returning to Dundee where she is now on permanent display. These exciting titles draw readers in with true tales of discovery using a documentary approach. Renowned scientists show real-world science at work in the depths of the ocean. This title tells the story of the invention and development of three generations of deep-sea research vehicles. Readers hear from the inventors of these devices and the scientists who have used them. Charts the adventures of great sea explorers. Focuses on the geographical, botanical, and zoological work of the expeditions using original journals and memoirs. Covers the period during which Europe discovered the rest of the world, beginning with the mid-fifteenth century and ending 250 years later when the "Reconnaissance" was all but complete. The author examines the inducements—political, economic, religious—to overseas enterprise at the time, and analyzes the nature and problems of the various European settlements in the new lands. The Age of Discovery began in the early part of the 15th century and carried on through most of the 17th century. It is sometimes also referred to as the Age of Exploration. This was a time when the people of Europe began to travel, discover, and explore more of the world than ever before, mapping and naming the places they found. Voyages to Africa, Asia, the Americas, and the Pacific—and their legacies—are dramatically described here through an authoritative text and compelling images. Aided by developments in shipbuilding, mapping, and astronomy, Europeans took to the oceans between the fifteenth and eighteenth centuries in search of spices, gold, and slaves. Voyages to Africa, Asia, the Americas, and the Pacific—and their legacies—are dramatically described here through an authoritative text and compelling images. The golden age of exploration includes Columbus's first voyage to America in 1492, John Cabot and the Northwest Passage, Magellan's circumnavigation of the globe, and the exploration of the South Pacific. The facsimile documents feature ships' logs, drawings by explorers of the people and places they encountered, and letters home. More than four centuries have passed since Europeans first set eyes on the Pacific, that vast ocean about which earlier generations had theorized and fantasized. They soon ventured forth in search of undiscovered lands, unknown peoples, and imagined riches. Eventually, the Pacific came to reflect the rivalries of Europe, as Spanish explorers were followed by the Dutch, the English, and the French, and then by traders and

colonizers. Now, for the first time, collected in a single, convenient reference volume, readers will be able to find details of the lives and achievements of those who took part in this great era of exploration. This biographical dictionary includes the major figures of the voyages of exploration, as well as missionaries, traders, whalers, naturalists, and others who by accident or design contributed to European discovery in the Pacific between the sixteenth and early twentieth centuries. Scholars and others interested in this era will be able to identify easily and promptly the people they come across in their reading, situate them in their proper context, and gain an idea of their background, travels, and achievements. John Dunmore has scrutinized a wealth of primary and secondary sources to amass the information collected here. Some biographies are lengthy-noted individuals, like Cook, have spawned a massive bibliography — while others reflect the sparsity of the historical record. Who 's Who in Pacific Navigation includes a detailed bibliography, organized by country, to aid those wishing to delve further into any subject. The comprehensive index makes the information in the volume easily accessible. Captain James Cook's first two voyages of exploration, in 1768-71 and 1772-75, had drawn the modern map of the South Pacific Ocean and had opened the door on the discovery of Antarctica. These expeditions were the subject of Volumes I and II of Dr J.C. Beaglehole's edition of Cook's Journals. The third voyage, on which Cook sailed in 1776, was directed to the Northern Hemisphere. Its objective was the discovery of 'a Northern Passage by sea from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean' - the North-west Passage, sought since the 16th century, which would have transformed the pattern of world trade. The search was to take Cook into high latitudes where, as in the Antarctic, his skill in ice navigation was tested. Sailing north from Tahiti in 1778, Cook made the first recorded discovery of the Hawaiian Islands. On March 7 he sighted the Oregon coast in 44° N. The remarkable voyage which he made northward along the Canadian and Alaskan coasts and through Bering Strait to his farthest north in 70° nearly disproved the existence of a navigable passage towards the Atlantic and produced charts of impressive accuracy. Returning to Hawaii to refit, Cook met his death in a clash with the natives as tragic as it seems unnecessary. Dr Beaglehole discusses, with sympathy and insight, the tensions which led Cook, by then a tired man, into miscalculations alien to his own nature and habits. The volume and vitality of the records, both textual and graphic, for this voyage surpass those even for Cook's second voyage. The surgeons William Anderson and David Samwell, both admirable observers, left journals which are also here printed in full for the first time. The documentation is completed, as in the previous volumes, by appendixes of documents and correspondence and by reproductions of original drawings and paintings mainly by John Webber, the artist of the expedition. In Dr Beaglehole's words, 'no one can study attentively the records of Cook's third, and last, v Captain James Cook's first two voyages of exploration, in 1768-71 and 1772-75, had drawn the modern map of the South Pacific Ocean and had opened the door on the discovery of Antarctica. These expeditions were the subject of Volumes I and II of Dr J.C. Beaglehole's edition of Cook's Journals. The third voyage, on which Cook sailed in 1776, was directed to the Northern Hemisphere. Its objective was the discovery of 'a Northern Passage by sea from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean' - the North-west Passage, sought since the 16th century, which would have transformed the pattern of world trade. The search was to take Cook into high latitudes where, as in the Antarctic, his skill in ice navigation was tested. Sailing north from Tahiti in 1778, Cook made the first recorded discovery of the Hawaiian Islands. On March 7 he sighted the Oregon coast in 44° N. The remarkable voyage which he made northward along the Canadian and Alaskan coasts and through Bering Strait to his farthest north in 70° nearly disproved the existence of a navigable passage towards the Atlantic and produced charts of impressive accuracy. Returning to Hawaii to refit, Cook met his death in a clash with the natives as tragic as it seems unnecessary. Dr Beaglehole discusses, with sympathy and insight, the tensions which led Cook, by then a tired man, into miscalculations alien to his own nature and habits. The volume and vitality of the records, both textual and graphic, for this voyage surpass those even for Cook's second voyage. The surgeons William Anderson and David Samwell, both admirable observers, left journals which are also here printed in full for the first time. The documentation is completed, as in the previous volumes, by appendixes of documents and correspondence and by

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