

James Cook sources

Source 1

Cook's first journey

James Cook was given command of the ship *Endeavour* in 1768. He was ordered to take a group of scientists to Tahiti to observe the movement of the planet Venus, and then to look for a continent that was rumoured to exist in the South Pacific Ocean. The expedition left Plymouth in August 1768, sailed to Brazil and around Cape Horn, and reached Tahiti in April 1769. After the Venus observations, Cook sailed south but didn't find land. He then sailed to New Zealand, which he circumnavigated and mapped. Next, he headed west to New Holland and landed at Botany Bay in April 1770. The *Endeavour* then sailed up the east coast but nearly sank when it struck the Great Barrier Reef. It was eventually repaired and sailed on to Batavia, where many of the crew caught malaria or dysentery and a third of them died. It was July 1771 before Cook and the surviving crew arrived back in England.

Reference: <http://www.nla.gov.au/selected-library-collections/james-cook-and-his-voyages>

Source 2

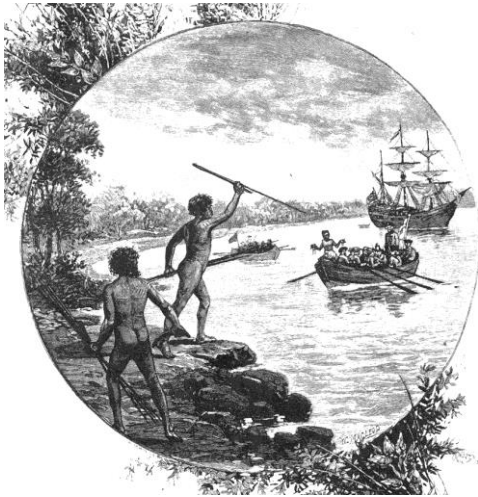
Cook takes possession of New South Wales



(Possession Island, off Cape York) "I am confident [this eastern coast of New Holland] was never seen or visited by European before us and... I now once more hoisted English colours [flag] and in the Name of his Majesty King George the Third took possession of the whole Eastern Coast... by the name of New South Wales together with all the Bays, Harbours, Rivers, and Islands..."

Calvert, Samuel (1828-1913, engraver) Captain Cook taking possession of the Australian Continent on behalf of the British Crown, A.D. 1770, State Library of Victoria, published in The Illustrated Melbourne post 1865, from a painting by J. A. Gilfillan (1793-1864), <http://handle.slv.vic.gov.au/10381/295510>

Source: Cook's Journal: Daily Entries



Source 3

Aboriginal people opposing the arrival of James Cook in 1770

An engraving from "Australia: the first hundred years", by Andrew Garran, 1886

Source 4

Cook's journal, 29 April 1770

(Botany Bay, New South Wales) Saw as we came in... several of the natives and a few huts, Men, women and children on the south shore... as we approached the shore they made off except two Men who seemed to oppose our landing... I fired a musket (gun) between the two... altho some of the shot struck the man yet it had no other effect than to make him lay hold of a shield to defend himself. After this we landed which we had no sooner done than they throw'd two darts (spears) at us.

Note: The word 'natives' is no longer used to refer to Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

Source: Cook's Journal: Daily Entries, <http://southseas.nla.gov.au/journals/cook/17700429.html>



Source 5

Commemorative coin

This coin was made to celebrate the 200 years since Cook reached New Zealand. It shows the Endeavour anchored in a harbour, a rowing boat with crew and Maori people observing the situation.

BerlinGeorge. Medallion of the Royal Numismatic Society of New Zealand, 1969 <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:>

Monuments_and_memorials_to_James_Cook#/media/File:1969_James_Cook_NZ_Bicentennial_Silver_Medal_by_James_Berry._Reverse.jpg CC BY-SA 3.0 creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/

Source 6

Map of Cook's first journey (1769–71)

Map of Captain James Cook's first journey

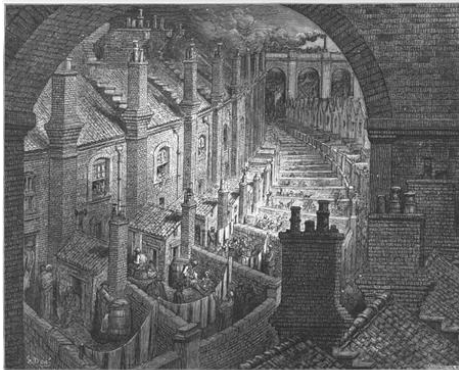
Based on: Lingg, C., *Karte Cook Seereise* https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Karte_Cook_Seereise_nr1.png
CC BY-SA 2.0 creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/de/



First Fleet sources

Source 7

Living in England in the 1700s



Dore, Gustave 1872, Over London- by rail from London: A Pilgrimage
http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Dore_London.jpg

Industrial growth (1770 to 1850) changed the way people lived and worked in Britain as more machines were introduced. Many people moved from country farms to get factory jobs. Cities like London and Manchester in England became overcrowded.



Cooke, Edward William, (1829) *Prison-ship in Portsmouth Harbour, convicts going aboard*, National Library of Australia
<http://nla.gov.au/nla.obj-135934086>

Source 8

Prison hulk on the Thames River

There were not enough jobs in the crowded industrial cities. Many people who could not find work became criminals to survive. England's prisons became so full that the government used old ships (hulks) as floating jails. The conditions on the hulks were cramped and dirty. Portholes (windows on the ships) were

blocked off on one side to stop people escaping, so very little fresh air passed through the ship. Many convicts spent time on the hulks before being transported to Australia.

Reference: Royal Museums Greenwich, Portcities London, Two convict hulks moored at the quayside steps

Source 9

Watkin Tench extract

'...After a passage [journey] of exactly thirty-six weeks from Portsmouth [England], we happily effected [achieved] our arduous [difficult] undertaking [mission].... Of two hundred and twelve marines we lost only one; and of seven hundred and seventy-five convicts, put on board in England, but twenty-four perished [died] in our route.'

Tench, W., *A Narrative of the Expedition to Botany Bay, London: Dorsett, 1789*. Chapter VII.

Source 10

Convict life



National Library of Australia

nla.pic-an24747399-v

In the first two years, convicts lived in tents, caves and other rough shelters. Governor Phillip made the male convicts build roads, buildings, bridges and create and run farms. The convicts wouldn't work and the marines refused to make them follow orders. Few convicts had useful skills. The tools that were brought to the colony were not strong enough for building. The axes were made blunt by the

tough Australian trees. Female convicts were sent to work as servants in the homes of officers and other government officials. Like the male convicts, females wore the same clothes in which they arrived from England.

Image: Backhouse, E., *A chain gang: convicts going to work near Sidney [ie Sydney]*, New South Wales, <http://nla.gov.au/nla.pic-an24747399>

Text Reference: State Library of New South Wales, Discover Collections, The convict system, http://www.sl.nsw.gov.au/discover_collections/history_nation/justice/convict/convict.html

Source 11

Farming in Sydney Cove

Letter from Rev. Richard Johnson: "the Country is poor & barren & rocky & requires a great deal of labour to clear it of trees, roots, & to cultivate it, & after all, the corn that has been sown looks very poor & unpromising.

William Bradley journal: "...the sheep nearly all dead, the bull & cows missing, either killed by the Natives or run wild in the woods. Hogs which appear to thrive the best will be lost for want of food, before grain can be grown for their support."

John Hunter journal: "There has been several attempts by the gentlemen who have little farms in Sydney Cove to raise grain for feeding a few pigs, goats & poultry... but it no sooner formed than the rats destroyed the whole of their prospect.

Source: *Sydney Cove Journals and Letters, Transcriptions from original manuscripts held in the Mitchell Library*, NSW DET 2008; p. 4 & 3 Licenced under NEALS. http://www2.sl.nsw.gov.au/archive/discover_collections/history_nation/terra_australis/education/sydney_cove/ff_sc_transcript_extracts.pdf