

# Exploration

## *Quests & Themes*



A ten-session collaborative course  
Spring Term 2017

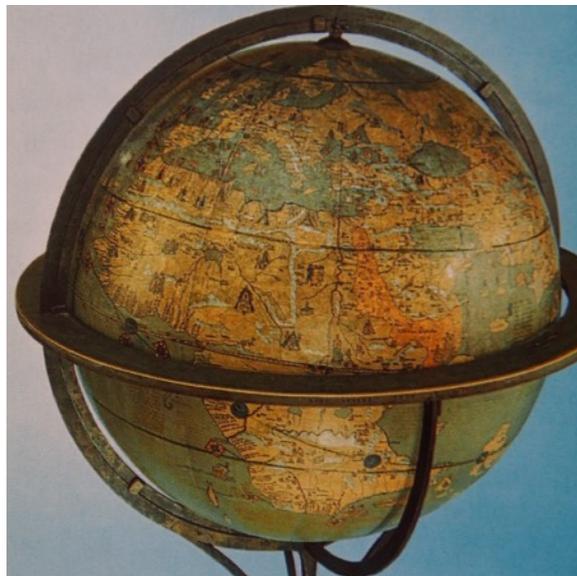
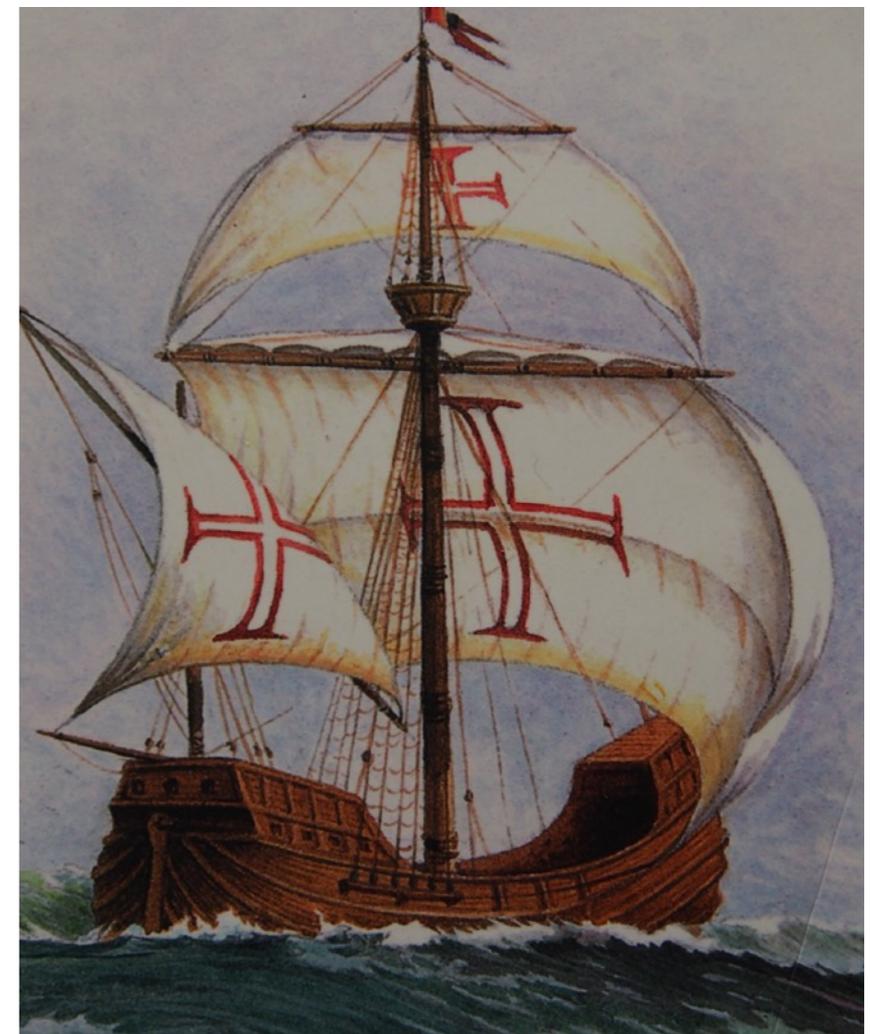
Programme ref: HIS42 on page 35

# Overview

This course will be a combination of talks on epic journeys, such as:

- the discovery of Australia
- the search for El Dorado
- crossing the Sahara
- reaching the Poles

Quest



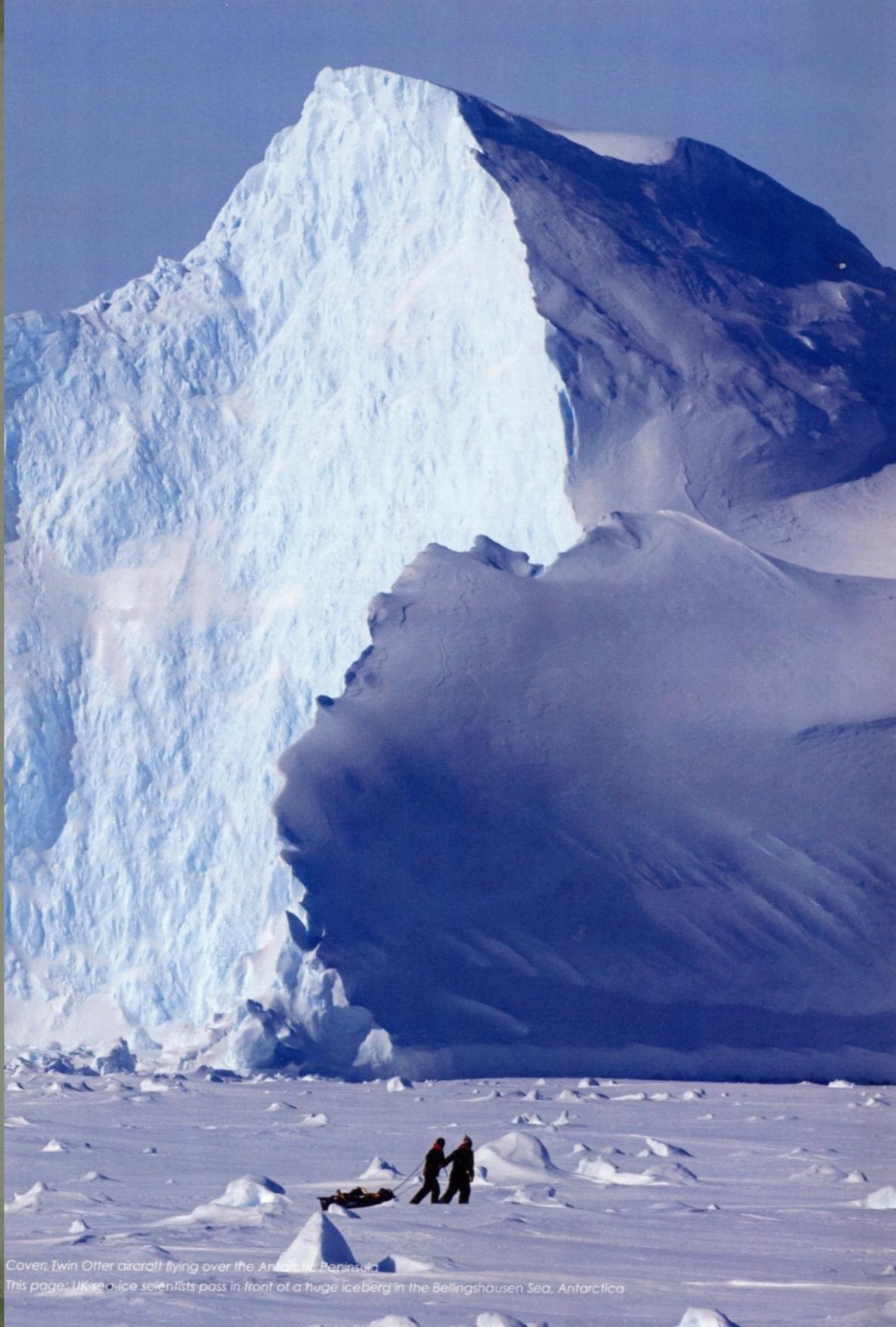
and recurrent themes, such as:

- mapping of new found lands, sea routes
- the role of women
- cultural & biological exchange
- the role of the church

Theme

*The following presentation covers a sample of the sessions that will be offered.*

Quest



# ANTARCTICA

## THE GREAT SOUTHERN CONTINENT

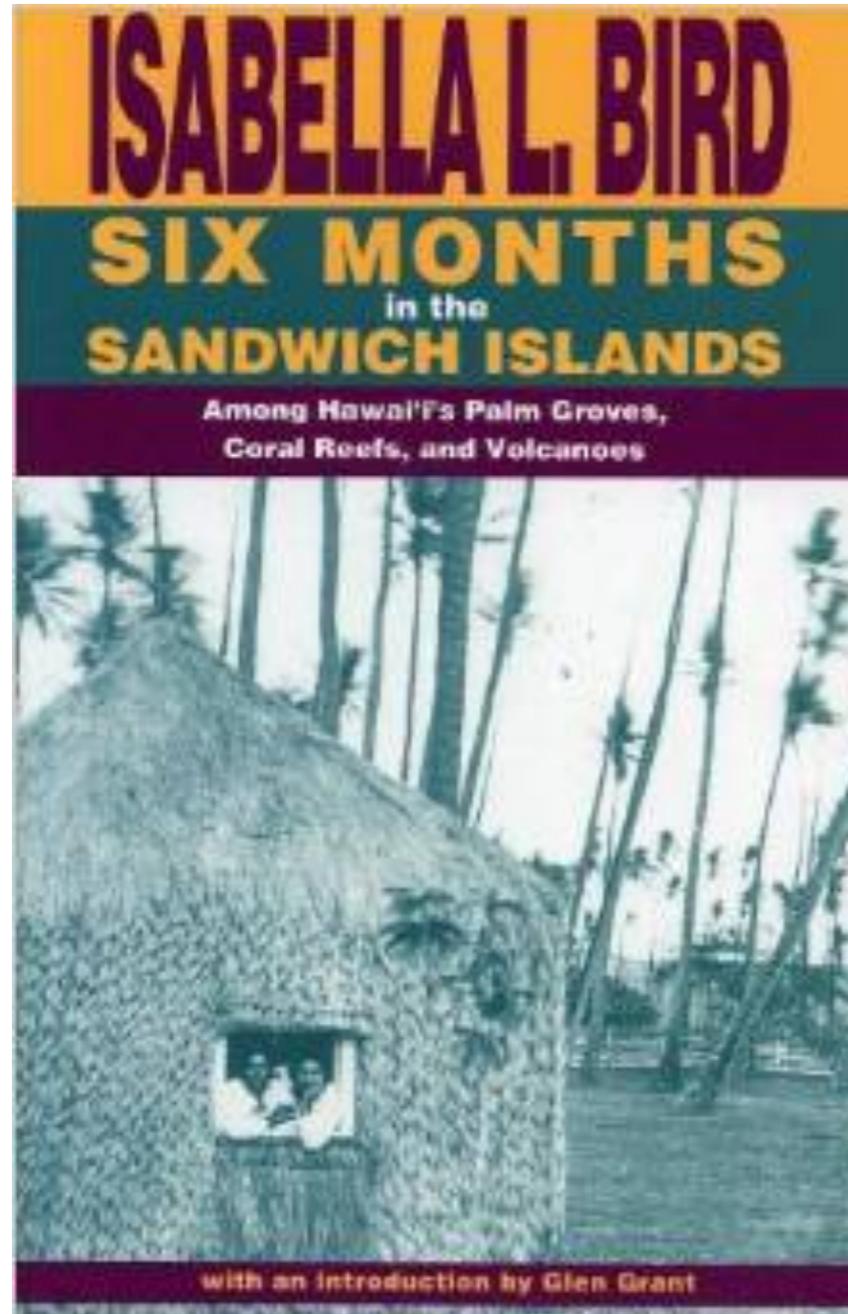
Cover: Twin Otter aircraft flying over the Antarctic Peninsula  
This page: UK sea-ice scientists pass in front of a huge iceberg in the Bellingshausen Sea, Antarctica

# EXPLORATION OF THE GREAT WHITE SOUTH

- *Early voyages (1770 - 1894)*
- *The 'Heroic Age' (1895 - 1915)*
- *Antarctic whaling*
- *Between WW1 and WW2*
- *'Operation Tabarin'*
- *The first crossing of Antarctica*
- *International Geophysical Year*
- *The present day & the Antarctic Treaty*



# Isabella Bird and other amazing early women explorers



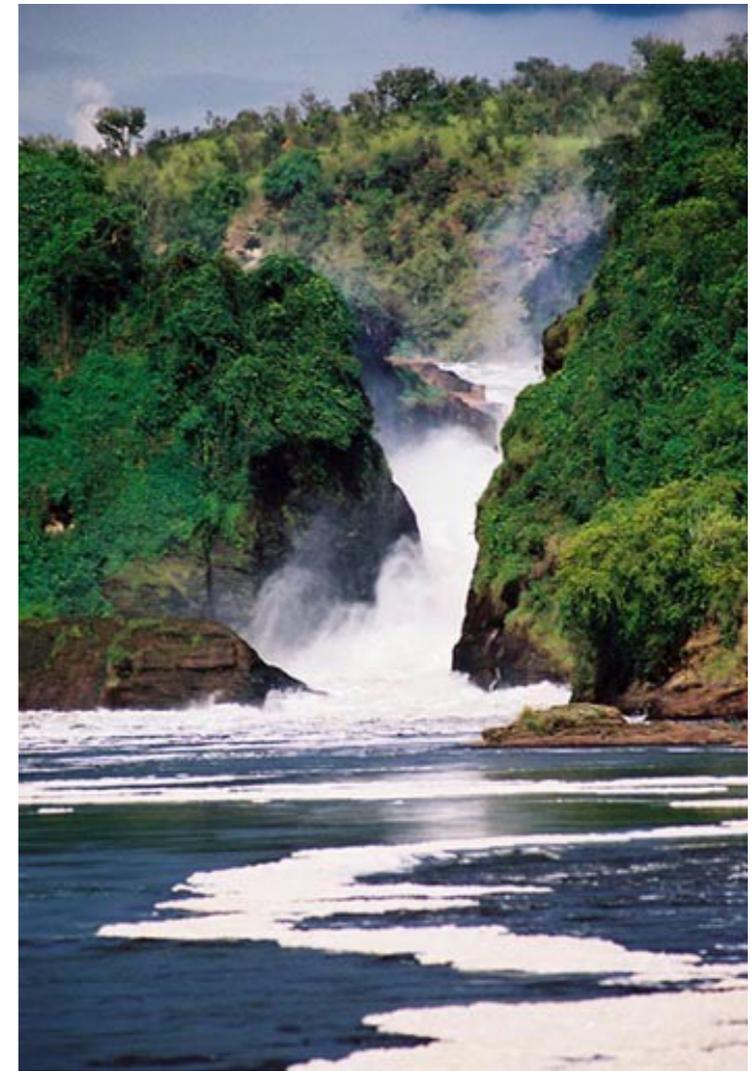
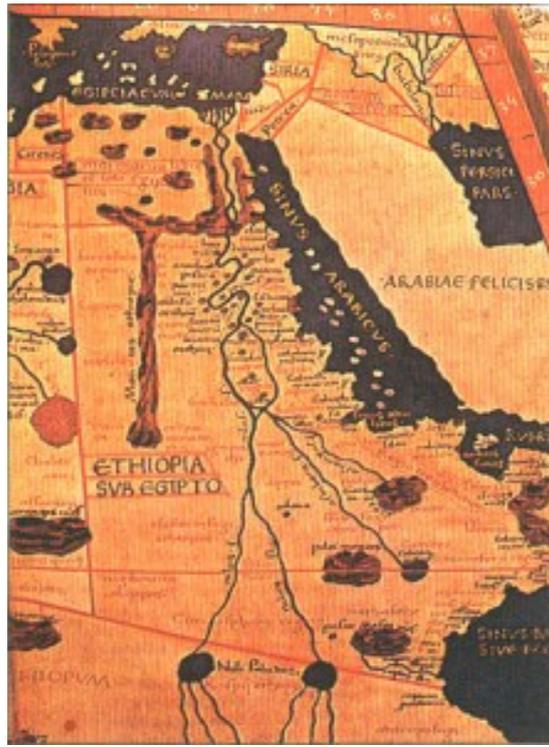
Isabella Bird in her Hawaiian Riding Dress

Against all the odds, they travelled, explored,  
photographed and wrote

Extract from a poem in Punch, 1893:

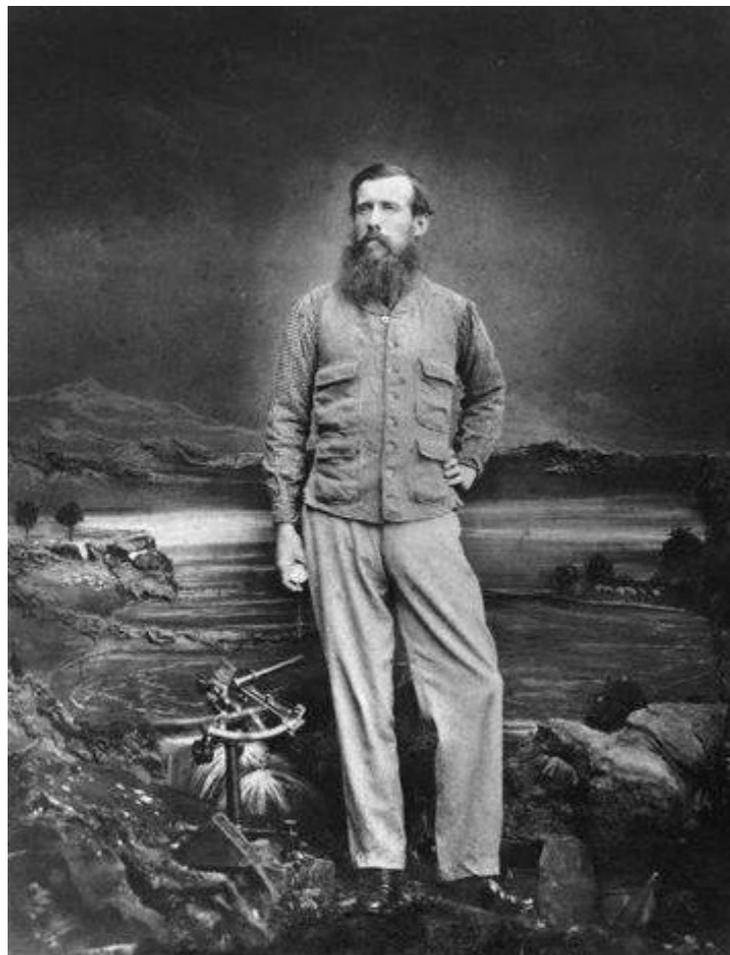
***A lady an explorer? A traveller in skirts?  
The notion's just a trifle too seraphic:  
Let them stay and mind the babies,  
or hem our ragged shirts;  
But they mustn't, can't and shan't be geographic.***

Quest



# The Source of The Nile

Peter Woodsford



# Synopsis

- The Nile in Antiquity
- The Blue Nile
- The Race for the White Nile
  - From the North
    - The Bakers
  - From the South
    - Burton and Speke
- The Mountains of the Moon



# Biological exchange

Explorers brought back a huge range of new plants & animals from their travels, some of which went on to transform the diet & lifestyle of their recipients

The movement of people also lead to interbreeding and the emergence of mixed races, which had previous been much less common

There were also some less welcome biological transfers, namely diseases

Today crops & livestock are spread globally, regardless of their place of origin, to wherever the environmental & cultural conditions suit them.

However, there was a time when they were confined to specific geographic areas.

The table on the next slide shows some of the important early movements between continents.

# Exports from ...

Imports to ...

	Europe	Asia	Africa	Americas
Europe		Spices Horses		Potatoes Tobacco Syphillis
Asia			Slaves	
Africa		Rice		Maize
Americas	Horses Smallpox Measles	Sugarcane Wheat	Slaves	



*eg. Asia exports Spices to Europe  
Europe imports Spices from Asia*

# Discovery of Australia

Human habitation of the Australian continent is estimated to have begun between 42,000 and 48,000 years ago.

The first known landing in Australia by Europeans was by the Dutch navigator Willem Janszoon in 1606. He called the island 'New Holland'.

Abel Tasman made voyages in 1642 and 1644 in the service of the Dutch East India Company. He was the first known European explorer to reach the islands of Van Diemen's Land (now Tasmania) and New Zealand.

James Cook charted the East coast of Australia during his first voyage to the South Seas in 1770, and named it 'New South Wales'.

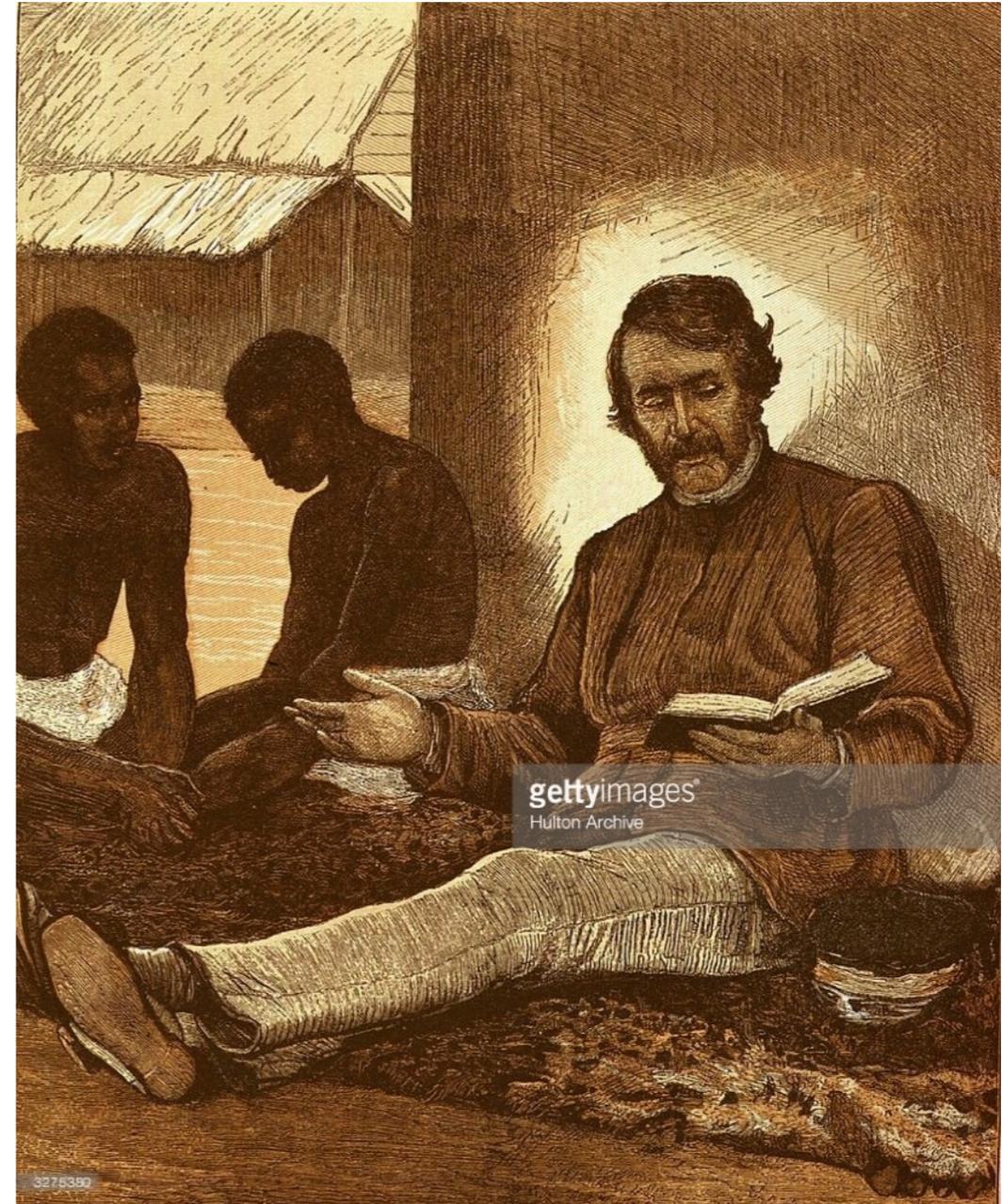
Matthew Flinders circumnavigated the continent in 1803 and urged that it be called 'Australia'.



Theme

# The Role of the Church

- The salvation of souls
- Bringing enlightenment
- Establishing the rights of local peoples



- Martyrdom

We would welcome additional contributors.

Perhaps there any field of exploration (or an exploring hero) you would like to deliver a talk on?

if so, please contact Tim Ewbank at  
["tim.ewbank@btinternet.com"](mailto:tim.ewbank@btinternet.com)