

WAGOLL - What A Good One Looks Like

What are the key features of a Non-Chronological Report?

Sub-headings to introduce sections/ paragraphs

Title/ Heading

Captain James Cook

Introduction

Overview	
<p>Captain James Cook (1728-1779) was an English explorer and navigator. He is famous for being the first European to travel to and map lots of different places.</p> <p>He was the first to map many islands and coastlines in the Pacific Ocean, including New Zealand.</p> <p>He was also the first British person to reach the east coast of Australia, the Hawaiian Islands and Newfoundland.</p> <p>He crossed the Antarctic Circle and also found new islands and landscapes in North America.</p> <p>During his lifetime, he sailed around the world twice. He conducted lots of experiments on his journeys and wrote books about what he found.</p>	<p>A portrait of James Cook from 1775.</p> 

Answers to Important Questions and Key Vocabulary		
<p>What made Cook such an important historical figure?</p>		<p>-At the time of his death, Cook had charted thousands of miles of coastline across the world. He discovered and mapped new lands, and solved the mysteries of the South Pacific (he proved that there was no giant continent there). -He did all of this whilst only losing a few men to scurvy (which was extremely common at the time) by making his men eat their fruit and vegetables. He really was ahead of his time!</p>
<p>What is Cartography?</p>		<p>-Cartography is the study and practice of making maps. In the past, maps were drawn by hand. In Cook's era, the magnetic compass and telescope allowed maps to be more detailed than ever before.</p>
<p>Why did people believe there was another giant continent?</p>		<p>-The Great Southern Continent, also known as Terra Australis, was a continent that most people believed must exist back in the Middle Ages. -People believed that the land on the southern hemisphere must match the land on the northern hemisphere (we now know it does not, there is more land in the northern hemisphere). They therefore proposed a major continent in the South Pacific.</p>
<p>How did Captain Cook die?</p>		<p>-On his 3rd Voyage, Cook had attempted to continue his mapping of North America, but Revolution's foremost broke, so they needed to return to Hawaii. -Whilst they were treated like Gods by the Hawaiians at first, tensions rose, and Cook was angered by thefts. He attempted to take the Hawaiian King prisoner, and was killed by the villagers.</p>
		<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">ExplorerPacificAntarctic CircleNew ZealandVoyageDiscoveryLeaderCaptainNavyNavigatorCartographyRevolutionTerra Australis

Key Vocabulary or Glossary

Main body of writing split into paragraphs

Times in His Life	
<p>Early Life</p> <p>-James Cook was born on 7th November 1728. He spent his early life in North Yorkshire.</p> <p>-As a teenager, he became fascinated with the sea, and learnt how to make maps (cartography).</p> <p>-He moved to Whitby, to find jobs on coal ships there.</p>	<p>Early Career</p> <p>-In the Seven Years War, Cook served in the Royal Navy.</p> <p>-He showed talent in cartography.</p> <p>-He was chosen to map Newfoundland and caught the attention of the Royal Society.</p>
<p>First Voyage (1769-71)</p> <p>-In 1769, The Royal Society hired Cook to go to the Pacific Ocean to track the planet Venus in its path across the Sun. However, he didn't have the instruments to do this accurately.</p> <p>-With the help of a Tahitian named Tupia, he began to explore the southern Pacific. They explored a number of islands in the area, and were the 2nd Europeans to New Zealand.</p> <p>-After discovering the Great Barrier Reef and the east Australian Coast, the crew went to New Guinea for repairs. Many ended up dying of scurvy and malaria.</p>	
<p>Second and Third Voyages (1771-75 and 1776-79)</p> <p>-On his 2nd voyage, Cook was sent to look for a large continent in the South Pacific. He became the first European to cross the Antarctic Circle, in 1773. He almost spotted Antarctica, but turned back.</p> <p>-On both the 2nd and 3rd voyages, Cook captained HMS Resolution. On the 3rd voyage, in 1776, he became the 1st European to visit the Hawaiian Islands. He named them the Sandwich Islands. He then mapped the coast from California right the way north to the Bering Strait.</p>	

Top 10 Facts!	
1. Cook had four sons (Hugh, George, Nathaniel and Joseph) and one daughter (Elizabeth).	6. Even Britain's enemies (including the USA, Spain and France) respected Cook.
2. He had three sisters and two brothers.	7. Cook was one of the first Europeans to visit Easter Island, an extremely isolated island in the southern Pacific.
3. Cook was 26 when he joined the Navy - far older than most recruits.	8. When Cook first landed in Hawaii, the native islanders at first mistook him for a God.
4. The Great Southern Continent (Terra Australis) that Cook was sent to look for turned out not to exist!	9. In the fight that killed Cook, four other European marines were also killed.
5. His ship, Endeavour, nearly sank after crashing into the Great Barrier Reef.	10. NASA have named spacecraft after Cook's ships, e.g. Discovery and Endeavour.

Facts & Figures

Third person

Captain James Cook Timeline									
1728: Cook is born in Worton in Yorkshire.	1746: He is accepted as a sea apprentice by John Walker.	1753: Cook volunteers to join the Royal Navy.	1757: He is promoted to the rank of master on the Solbay.	1763-66: Surveys the coast of Newfoundland.	1769: Sails around New Zealand.	1770: Lands in Botany Bay, Australia. Encounters Aborigines.	1772: Cook is promoted to Commander.	1773: First navigator to cross Antarctic Circle.	1774: Charts many Pacific Islands.
1779: Is killed in Hawaii after a disagreement with the natives.									

Past tense (because it is historical)