

For Unknown continent in
south

Prehistory of Antarctic Expeditions

- It was thought that there would be the unknown south continent in the ancient Greece.
- The human might arrive the Antarctic Peninsula in addition to discovery of Strait of Magellan in the Age of Geographical Discovery.
- Many sailors died by scurvy at the long-term voyage. It turned out that vitamin C was effective, and it overcame it.

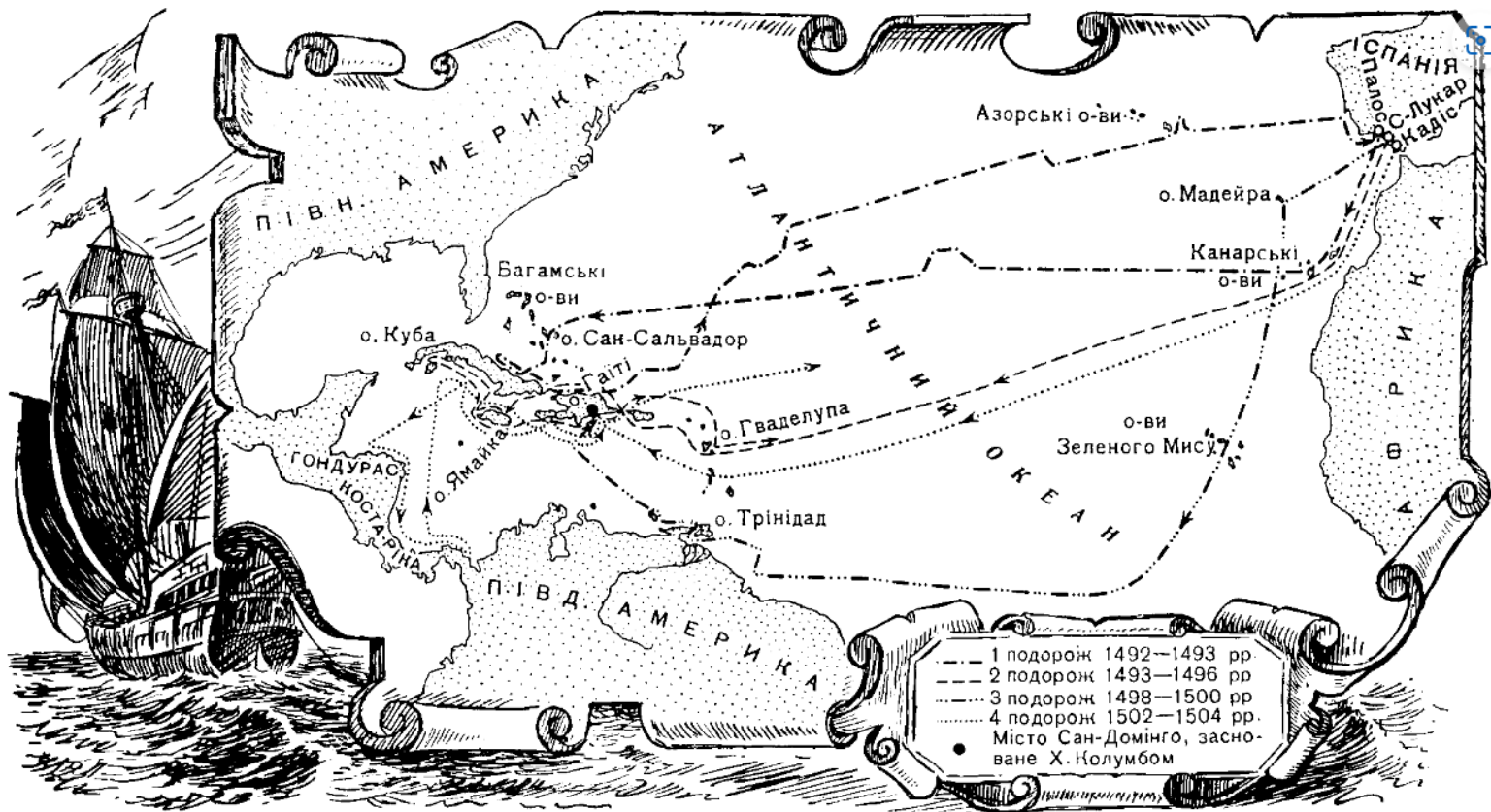
1. Unknown south continent



Aristotle (BC384–BC322) thought that there would be the unknown continent (terra Australia) in Southern Hemisphere for balancing against continents of Northern Hemisphere.

A world figure of Ptolemy (83–168). Africa spreads out south and becomes the unknown southern continent.

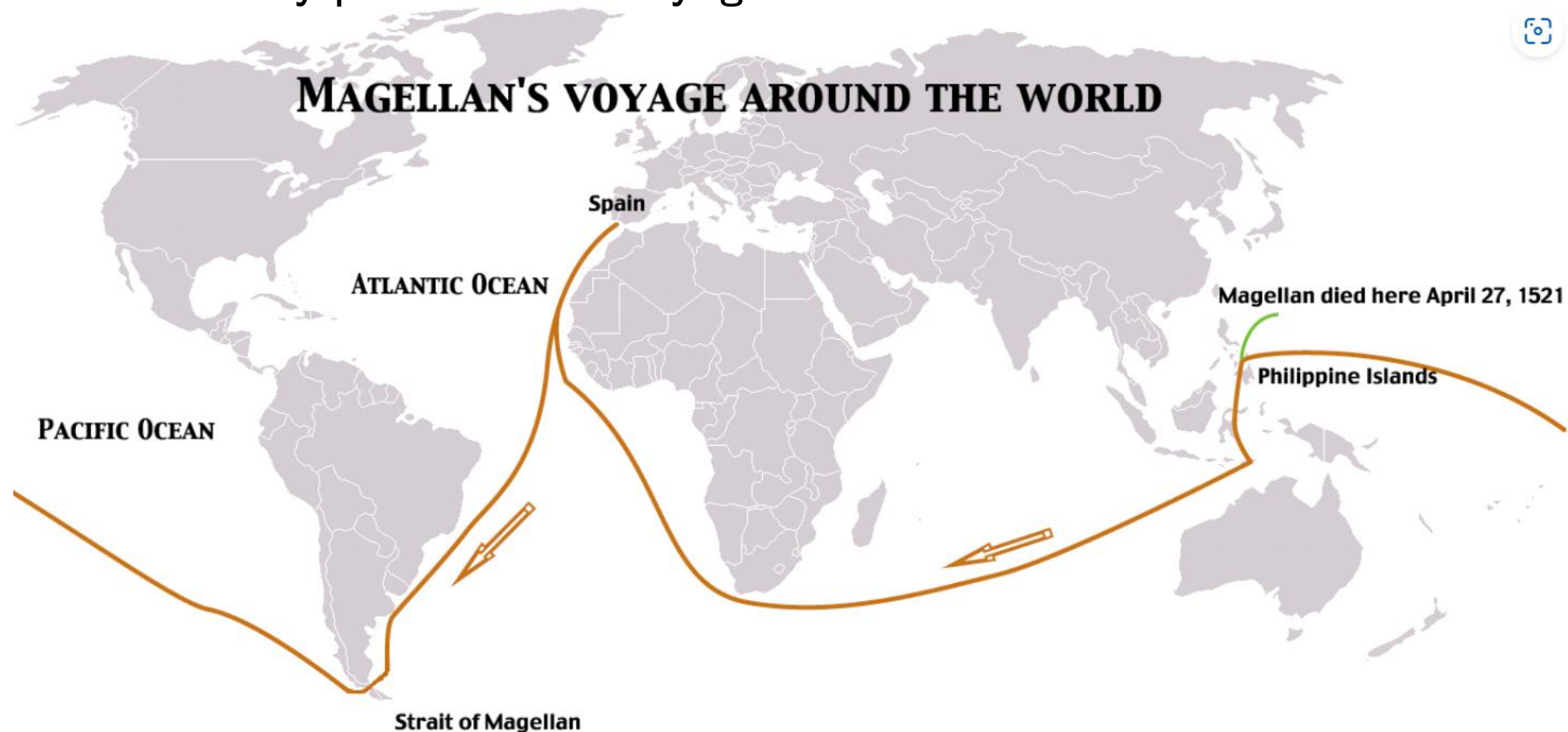
2. The Age of Geographical Discovery



Columbus arrived at the West Indies on sailing, the 72nd day on August 3, 1492, with support of Spain. He arrived at Puerto Rico at a voyage of 1493. He reached South America in 1498 and Honduras and Nicaragua in 1502-1503.

Voyage course of Columbus

Magellan discovers today's Strait of Magellan in 1519 and I appear in the Pacific and reach the Philippines afterwards. I discover today's Strait of Magellan for 519 years and I appear in the Pacific and reach the Philippines afterwards. On April 27, 1521, Magellan is killed by an indigenous people. The party who stayed arrives at the port of Seville in 1522. They performed a voyage around the earth.



Teiwa Fleet in China (Ming)

- Eiraku emperor planned magnificent shipbuilding and voyage.
- Teiwa admiral pushed forward marine trade. He sailed the seven times in 1405–1433.
- He went on voyages in Arabian Peninsula, Africa from Southeast Asia, India, Ceylon.
- They cultivated bean sprouts in a ship and prevented scurvy.



Was the voyage of the Fleet wider?



The sixth voyage

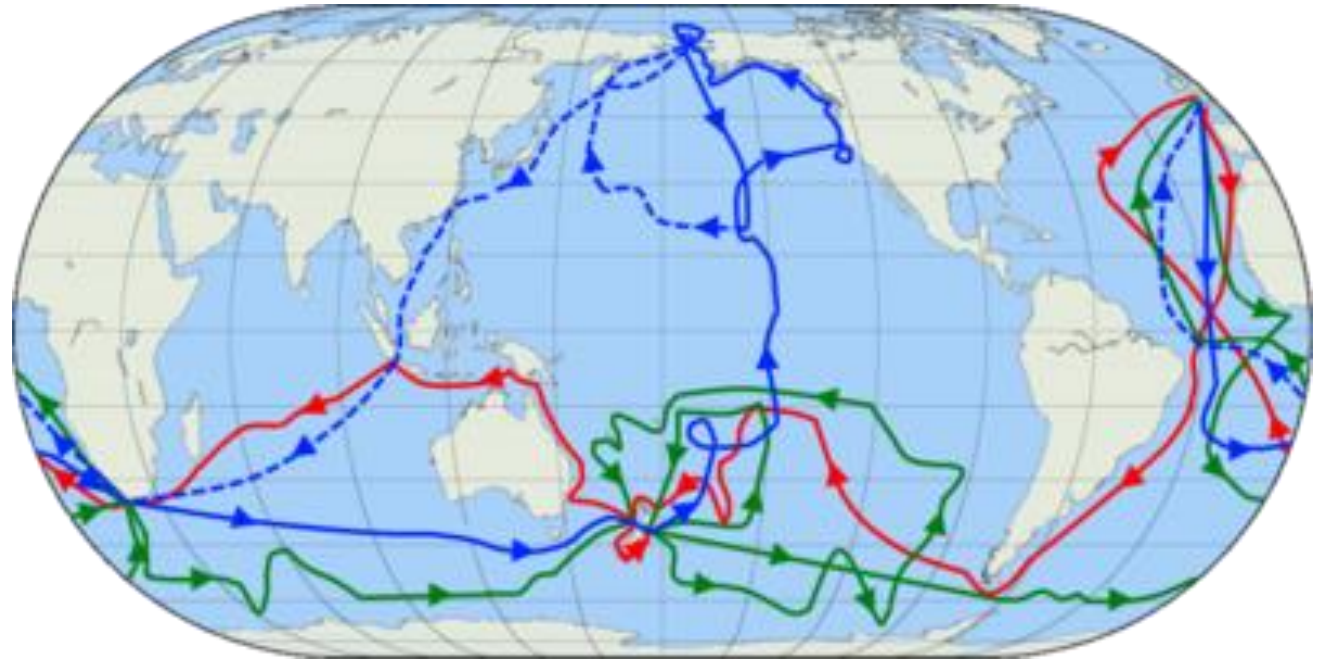
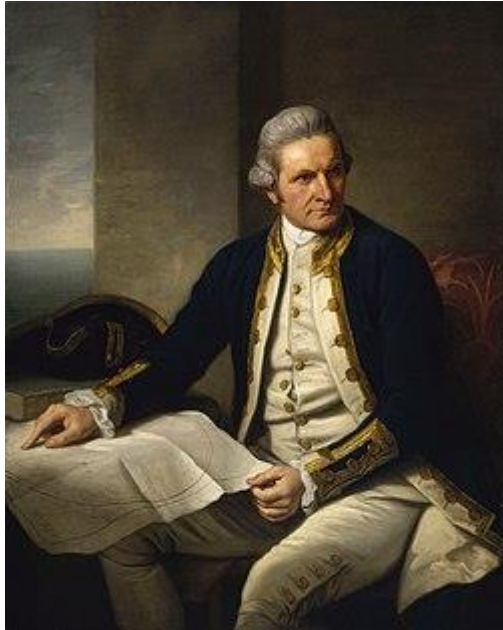
- Four fleets went for a voyage to send the mission of each country to the native land in 1421.
- One fleet returned home. The remainder three fleets continued going on a voyage more.
- They went southward while stopping at the African east bank and went around Cape of Good Hope.

South Shetland Island



- They went north in the Atlantic and reached the Caribbean Sea afterwards.
- After this, one fleet arrived at North America, and two fleets went south in South America.
- They went the Antarctic Peninsula tip through Strait of Magellan and arrived at the South Shetland Island.
- I advance to the east and reach the Australian west coast afterwards via Kerguelen Islands.
- On October 22, 1423, they returned to China.
- ✘ If it is fact, this greatly establishes history anew.

Cook's Voyage



James Cook

The first voyage is red, the second sails green, and the third voyage blue. The blue dotted line is Cook post mortem voyage root.

The first voyage

In 1768, the Royal Society and the navy dispatched a joint investigating group in the South Pacific.

The size of Endeavour was 30m × 9m. Ninety four people got on it. They observed the sun disk passage of the Venus on June 3, 1769. They came back to the U.K. in June 1771. There was not the dead person by the scurvy.

The second voyage



On July 13, 1772, they departed from Plymouth.

Cook conducted the Resolution and 90 people got on this ship.

Furuno conducted the Adventure and 69 people got on this ship.

They passed Antarctic Circle on January 17, 1773.

Both ships got separated on the way and met again in New Zealand. After departure from the Tahiti, they separated again.

The Adventure leaked out and decided returning. This returned UK on July 14 in 1774.

The Resolution reached 71 degrees 10'S, 106 degrees 54' W in the end of January. This returned UK on July 30 in 1775.



This is Ice breaker Sirase in Japanese Antarctica Expedition.