

Tribhuvan University

**Colonial Enterprise in James Cook's *The Journals***

A Thesis Submitted to the Department of English, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus, Tribhuvan University, in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in English

by

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## DECLARATON

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled, “Colonial Enterprise in James Cook’s *The Journal*” is my own original work carried out as a Master’s student at the department of English at Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus expect to the extent that assistance from others in the thesis design and conception or in presentation style, and linguistic expression are  
duly acknowledged.

All sources used for this thesis paper have been fully and properly cited. It contains no materials which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other Degree at Tribhuvan University or any other educational institution, except where due acknowledgement is made in the thesis.

.....  
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**Letter of Approval**

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “Colonial Enterprise in James Cook’s *The Journal*” submitted to the department of the English, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences Ratna Rajy Laxmi Campus by Saraswati Dhanuk has been approved by the undersigned members of the research committee:

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## Abstract

James Cook's *The Journals* exhibit the attempt and enterprise of colonization through exploration. It shows the negative stereotypical thinking towards non-Europeans. In the text, Cook claims Europeans as the superior beings to the non-Europeans. Cook points out native peoples and their cultures as barbaric/uncivilized and superstitious so as to, justify that these people need Europeans for their developments and civilization. While doing so, he participates in colonial enterprise of the Europeans.

This study has selected just first voyage of Captain James Cook from his book *The Journals*. For the analysis of the text, this research draws the concept and ideas of Orientalism and Postcolonialism conceptualized by scholars such as Edward Said, Leela Gandhi and John Mcleod.

This thesis has been divided into five headings. The first is introduction which introduces the hypothesis, text, purpose of the study and key concept. The second is Reviews on *The Journals* which introduces the reviews of different philosophers on the Cook's work. Like as this third one introduces the meaning and definitions of Colonialism, Postcolonialism and Orientalism by various philosophers. Continuously fourth is Cook's Misinterpretation of Non- Europeans which includes the examples from Cook's book about the negative portraying towards Non- Europeans. As well as last one introduces conclusion of the research work.

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**Introduction: Colonial Enterprise and Cook's *The Journals***

This research is an attempt to explore the relationship between the Europeans and non-Europeans as presented in *The Journals* of Captain James Cook, a British explorer. It shows how Cook got involved in colonial enterprise of the Europeans upon non-Europeans. I have brought different theorists, such as Edward Said, Leela Gandhi, and John McLeod to analyze the text from postcolonial perspective. Bringing literary reviews from different critics, this study claims that Cook got involved in colonial mission of Britain by reflecting his orientalist mentality towards the non-European lands, peoples and cultures.

This research shows how Cook navigates towards southern oceans on the purpose of discovering land. From renaissance period, the European nations were in search of the market to sell their productions and also of raw materials like coca, rubber, gold, iron and so on. They travelled to different parts of the world for this purpose, which ultimately led to the European colonialization upon those lands. Their exploration project turned into colonial enterprise. They wanted to possess more and more new lands so as to use their valuable materials. While exploring such lands, they took control of the peoples and the lands both. They took the native peoples as barbaric, uncivilized and irrational. So the Europeans had to support them for their development. This was their colonial enterprise which began from the sixteenth century and lasted until twentieth. Captain James Cook was one of the British explorers of the eighteenth century who took part in colonial enterprise.

In his writing, Cook shows the vast difference between Europeans and non-Europeans regarding cultures, religions, norms and values. He creates a binary between Europeans and non-Europeans. He has shown Western superiority upon the Non-West. He takes non-Westerners as barbaric, uncivilized and docile. This is

his colonial mentality and he is taking part in colonial enterprise.

James Cook was a great navigator. He was born on 27 October 1728 in Marton, Yorkshire England. Cook was the son of an agricultural laborer. He grew up in a farm with a simple life style attending the rural school. As a teenager Cook eventually joined the British navy in 1775. Cook discovered and charted New Zealand and Australia's Great Barrier Reef on his ship. His voyages provided the first accurate map of the Pacific oceans. James Cook is famous for his voyages in Pacific Oceans and his accurate mapping as well as for his application of scientific method of exploration. Beside explorer, navigator Cook is the author of numerous studies on the literature of voyages. He has written widely on Shakespeare and the literature of his time. He died on 14 February 1779, in Hawaii, after being forced to turn back during his attempt to find a passage around the north coast of America from the Pacific.

Cook's *The Journals* shows how Cook navigates towards southern Pacific Oceans to explore new land. This journal is written in a form of diary. Cook has written about his endeavor and the description of new found land in his own writing. This book records the historic meeting between two worlds as Europe's great navigator made the first contact with the peoples of Pacific. The book tells the story of three voyages. It displays the skill and courage with which he faced the continuous dangers of uncharted seas and endeavored to form relationship with peoples he encountered. Cook set sail on the first of three voyages to the South Seas. In three extraordinary expeditions, Cook charted the entire coast of New Zealand and eastern Australia and made detailed description of Tahiti, Tonga and many islands previously unknown to Europeans. Cook's *The Journals* displays the skill and courage with which he faced the Continuous dangers of uncharted seas and endeavored to form relationship with thePeople he encountered.



After Edward Said published *Orientalism* in 1978, various scholars started to look into how the Western writers represented the non-Western peoples especially the orientals and their cultures for the benefit of colonial enterprise.

The term 'Orient' is the geographical term that indicates the east. However, when the same term used by westerners it turn out to be political one because they observe non westerners peoples with biasness. Westerners suppose that they are civilized, educated, cultured, enlightened and politically aware in contrast to non-western people. Western people use knowledge as well as power to hegemonise non Western peoples. West creates binary opposition between West and non-West.

According to Edward Said, Orientalism is the integral part of Europeans to hegemonise and interiorize non- European. They create binary opposition like educated/ uneducated, rational/emotional, civilized/uncivilized with themselves and non- Europeans. He questions the claim that the orient was biologically inferior to the European and thus required domination. In this regard, Said writes, "The 'orient' is an integral part of European material civilization and culture. Orientalism expresses and represents that part culturally and even ideologically as a mode of discourse with supporting institutions, vocabulary, scholarship, imagery, doctrines, even colonial bureaucracies and colonial styles"(2).

Said argued that the orient existed to be studied and that studying was done by westerners who believed themselves to be superior to the others. This was their misconception. The Westerners took the orientals as inferiors basically from the renaissance period. During that period many peoples of different nations were fond of exploration. Through the exploration they used to discover various places and started misrepresenting there peoples in accordance to dominate them. Said in his own view expresses:

In a quiet way, Orientalism depends for its strategy on this flexible positional superiority, which puts the westerners in a whole series of possible relationship with the orient with ever losing him the relative upper hand. And why should it have been otherwise, especially during the period of extraordinary European ascendancy only from the late renaissance to the scholars, the missionary. The trader or the soldier was in or through about the orient because he could be there or could think about it with very little resistance on the Orientals part. (7)

Said brought the very concept to show how peoples are portraying non west peoples in order to reflect them self superior and reach into a top most position.

### **Reviews on Cook's *The Journals***

From the Age of Discovery, the Europeans had a tendency of exploration and rule. Explorers went to different parts for that purpose and they recorded their experiences there. Their records which are also known as their travel writing helped to forward colonial mission. They wrote as per suitability of the imagination of their peoples. That is to say they wrote creating a binary relationship between themselves and rest of world in the form of civilized/uncivilized, scientific/superstitious, rational/barbaric and also many others in which they put themselves in the better positions.

Various intellectuals have put their views about how Cook's writing is reflecting the orientalist tendency. For example, According to Tim Youngs, "Cook's representation of the noble savage reveals some of the tensions in his thought. He states that from What I have said of the natives of New-Holland (Australia) they may appear to some to be the most wretched people upon Earth, but in reality they are far more happier than we Europeans" (51). This comment reflects that how Cook tries to

represent the natives as like animals by saying them as the most wretched people on the Earth but in inner since he represents himself civilized and he wants to inferiorize East,

In the words of Australian historian Richard White, “Cook’s writing is not as real as he is presenting it. He must be writing haphazardly about the native people to make European as cultured and civilized. In his own words: Cook’s plain man’s writing was not considered fit for publication: such was the vogue for travel writing that his and Joseph Bank’s Journals were” (qtd. in Youngs 50). White in his writing is arguing that Cook is writing haphazardly about non Europeans to reflect them as uncivilized and also he is portaging them in a negative way without knowing the factual matters and collecting authentic evidences.

According to Herman R. Friis, “But Cook was more than a great navigator” he was a unique type of explorer whose observations of landscapes as recorded in his logs, letters, and notes are as remarkable as they are interesting” (306). Here Friis reflects that Cook was a great navigator. Cook did more than any other navigator to add to our knowledge of the pacific and southern oceans. From the writing of Cook we can able to understand about very interesting things.

In the words of Dr. Price he emphasizes that: “Cook was more than a fearless navigator and explorer; he also demonstrated the need for” (qtd. in Friis 307). Price concludes that Cook was a brave young navigator. He gave an enormous amount of time and labor mostly at the sea but also ashore.

Though various critics have talked about his exploration, none has analyzed how Cook has represented the non-Western peoples and their cultures. So, in this Study, I have attempted to analyze his colonial mentality that added to colonial enterprise of the Westerners upon the non-West.

## **Analyzing Postcolonialism**

Postcolonialism is a theory that analyses how the colonizer West represents the Orient, and how the Orient resist in response. It analyzes political, cultural, textual, historical effects of European colonization on the non-European societies and their resistance for independence from colonial and neocolonial control. According to Bill Ashcroft, Griffiths Gareth and Helen Tiffin, Postcolonialism is "concerned to examine the process and effects of, and reactions to European colonialism from the sixteenth century up to and including the neo-colonialism of the present day" (188). Postcolonialism is a tool that analyzes political, linguistic and cultural effects of, and reaction to, European colonialism since the sixteenth century and of the neo-colonialism of the United States upon the world societies in the present day.

The term colonialism refers to the establishment of a colony in others territory by capturing their property with the political power from other territory in order to dominate and establish their supremacy. Colonization is often discussed as the history of imperial expansion and colonization which was generally initiated during the age of exploration. It is usually discussed as a European domination of American, African and Asian land. In literary analysis, colonialism refers to literature and criticism dealing with the periods of colonization. This can be from the perspective of the colonized or the colonizers. According to Denis Judd:

Colonialism was first and for most part of the commercial venture of the western nations that developed from the last seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries (although others date its origins to the European's 'voyage to the discovery in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, such as Christopher Columbus). The seizing of foreign land for government and settlement was in part motivated by the desire to create and control

markets abroad western goods, as well as s at the lowest possible cost.

(qtd. in Mcleod 7)

For Judd, colonization was only one medium to increase the commercial expansion and economy of a country. European wants to spread their material goods and commodity in order to bear economic growth of their countries. With the help of colonization European controlled the marketing system and the governmental policy of other place.

Postcolonialism highlights upon negative impacts of colonization. European colonization was pre-planned deliberated and thoughtful mission. European colonizes are no more different than Hitler in term of doing genocide. According to Chris Tiffin and Alan Lawson, “Colonialism (like its counterpart, racism), then, is an operation of discourse and as an operation of it interpellates colonial subjects by incorporating them in a system of representation” (3). European colonization had exercised barbaric, forceful and subjective practice in the colonized countries. Colonizers had dominated colonized from several angles such as economic, physical colonization, mental and social, forced labor, increscent in taxation. Colonization had given birth to several colonial problems like alienation, hybridity and mimicry, arrogant and self-centered that did rape, mistrust colonized and so on.

Postcolonialism began with the book *Orientalism* by Edward Said in 1978. It is the history which appeared at the end of colonialism or after math of western colonialism. Postcolonialism is an analysis that explains and responds to the cultural legacy of colonialism and imperialism. Postcolonialism questions and reinvents the manner in which a culture is being viewed. It speaks about the human consequences of external control and economic exploitation of native people and their lands.

Postcolonialism refers to the time after the colonial period. It addresses question about

identity, hybridity, gender sex, race, species, language, knowledge, multi-culturalism, and cosmopolitanism, among many other.

Postcolonialism has an ultimate goal. postcolonial theory is combating the residual effects of colonialism on cultures. Postcolonialism began when colonialism is over. But colonialism is still ruling psyche of the people of independent countries like India, Africa, Canada and other countries. It provides them the theme of neocolonialism resistance, sub version, recognitions, alienation, landscape and national identity, feminist and political theme. According to M.H Abrams:

The rejection of the ‘ master narrative’ of western imperialism- in which the colonial ‘ other’ is not only subordinated and marginalized, but in effect deleted as a cultural agency and its replacement by a counter narrative in which the colonial culture fight their way back into a world history written by Europeans. In the influential book *The Empire Writes Back: Theory and practice in Post Colonial Literatures* (2d ed.2002) term the hybridization of colonial language and cultures . . . Eurocentric version of colonial history. (307)

In this regard postcolonialism speaks about the human consequences of external control and economic exploitation of native people and their lands. Postcolonialism concerns itself with the study of the colonization which began as early as the Renaissance.

Postcolonialism helps to break all the boundaries that were built by the European empire. Many more support can be used to collapse such types of ruling through the help of the post colonial wrings. According to John McLeod: "Postcolonialism, as we have seen in a part involves the challenges to colonial ways of knowing, ‘writing back’ in opposition to such views. But colonial way of knowing

still circulates and has agency in the present: unfortunately, they have not magically disappeared as the Empire has declined” (32). Postcolonialism is a period of time after colonialism. It includes a vast array of writers and subjects. In fact the very different geographical, historical, social, religious and economic concerns of the different ex-colonies dictate a wide variety in the nature and subject of most post colonial writing. Postcolonial as a literary genre and an academic construct may have meanings that are completely separate from a historical moment or time period.

Orientalism is the Foundation of the field of Postcolonialism, because the thesis proved historically factual, true and accurate for the periods studied. Postcolonial theory studies the power and the continued domination of Westerners towards Easterners during the colonial period. Orientalism provides background for the study of Postcolonial issues. Orientalism deals with the Orient as like this similarly Postcolonialism deal with the study of how the westerners dominate easterners in accordance to various perspectives. So, both the terms Orientalism and Postcolonialism studies about the inferiorizing matters of easterners by the west that's why they are associated terms. Orientalism is a concept first raised by Edward Said in the late 1970s. The term orient refers to the East, the attitude that the Westerners have towards the Easterners. West creates biasness towards the Easterners. They create negative discourse to the East. Orientalism is the negative perspective that is shown by the westerners towards non-west. In this regard Said uses the phrase 'other' to describe the western fascination with the orient. The process of creation of stereotypical images towards non- west, it is a way of seeing that image, emphasized, exaggerates and distorts differences of Arab peoples and cultures as compared to that of Europe and the U.S. It often involves seeing Arab culture as exotic, uncultured, backward, uncivilized and at times dangerous.

In *Orientalism* Said criticises Western perceptions and representations of the Orient or the non-West in. He argues that the West creates imaginary stereotypes of the Orient and the orientals through colonial discourses such as novels, poetry, travel writing etc. These discourses have a sense of West's superiority. He writes:

Orientalism can be discussed and analyzed as the corporate institution for dealing with the Orient . . . as a Western style for dominating, structuring, and having an authority over the Orient. . . . Without examining Orientalism as a discourse one cannot possibly understand the enormously systematic discipline by which European culture was able to manage—and even produce—the Orient politically, sociologically, militarily, ideologically, scientifically, and imaginatively during the post-Enlightenment period. (3)

From the above lines, it is clear that Orientalism is a style of the West to look upon the non-West. Through it the West understood itself and the orient. It helped to west to have power over the non-West politically, sociologically, militarily, ideologically and scientifically. John Mcleod further explains about Said's Orientalism in the following words:

Is a study of how the western colonial powers of Britain and France represented North African and Middle Eastern land in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century's, although Said draws upon other historical monuments too. "The Orient" is the collective noun said uses to refer to these places (although it is also sometimes used by others when discussing far eastern land). Orientalism refers to the sum of the west representations of the orient. In the book later chapters, Said looks at how orientalism still survives today in western media



reports of Eastern, especially Arab lands, despite formal decolonization for many countries. (39)

Orientalism dates from the period of European Enlightenment and colonization of Arab world. Orientalism provides a rationalization for European colonialism based on a self-serving history in which the west constructed the East as extremely different and inferior, and therefore in need of western intervention or rescue. Orientalism is the concept created by westerners confirms the position of their domination and hegemony. Many conflicts were caused by Orientalism because the idea was not fully understood.

Peter Barry believes Said's *Orientalism* started postcolonial criticism. She writes, the concept of *Orientalism* is a way of identifying the East as other and inferior to the West. In his own words:

Hence, another major book, which can be said to inaugurate postcolonial criticism proper, is Edward Said's *Orientalism* (1978) which is a specific expose of the Eurocentric universalism which takes for granted both the superiority of what is European or western, and the inferiority of what is not. Said identifies a European cultural tradition of 'orientalism', which is a particular and long-standing way of identifying the East as 'other' and inferior to the west. (193)

In this regard Peter Barry is arguing that Said's *Orientalism* gives more priority to the European and it inferiorize to the non- Europeans. It is no more than a tool to discriminate to the East. Leela Gandhi also talks about *Orientalism*. She gives her view as, " *Orientalism* is the first book in a trilogy devoted to an exploration of historically imbalanced relationship between the world of Islam, the middle East and the 'orient' on the one hand, and that of European and American imperialism on the

other”(9). In this regard Gandhi speaks that the only one medium to trace the imbalanced relationship between the East and non- East, Eastern culture and western.

In the present study, I have examined how Cook's *Journals* reflects the notions of *Orientalism*, how Cook takes the non-European peoples and their culture and how it is helpful in colonial enterprise.

### **Cook’s Misrepresentation of the Non-Europeans**

Cook in his book *The Journals* is reflecting the oriental gaze. His Misrepresentation towards native peoples directly portrays his Orientalistic mentality. The writing of Cook is fully loaded with the weight of oriental ideology. Along with the issue of representation Cook is generalizing native Australian people. He in his whole text presents native peoples as uncultured and primitive. The text generated the binary opposition between Europeans and non- Europeans and their geography as well. In the whole text Cook claims that natives are coward and they do not have any unity within themselves. A lot of Oriental mentality is vividly seen in the whole text of Cook. He portrays non Europeans as corrupt peoples in various ways. Sometimes, he claims that new found land is exotic and waiting for cultivation and sometimes he claims that native peoples are so primitive. Regularly Cook is advocating for colonization into a new found land. Cook wants to rule over there and form a new governmental rule of European civilization. There are many other various issues of oriental mentality of Cook in his text.

Cook is raising the issue of oriental ideology. Here he is saying that the native peoples are so primitive and barbaric that they even do not know about clothing. They roam here and there nakedly. Cook is trying to hegemonize the native people in order to establish a colonial rule. The following lines reflect the colonial mentality of Cook:

They are something above the Middle size of a dark copper color with long black hair. They paint their bodies in streaks mostly red and black, their clothing consists wholly of a Guanaco's skin or that of a seal in the same form as it came from the Animals back, the women wear a piece of skin over their private parts but men observe no such decency. Their Huts are made of small sticks and covered with branches of trees, long grass and such in such a manner that they are neither proof against wind, Hail, rain, or snow, a sufficient proof that these must be very hard race .(27)

Cook in the above lines is reflecting native people as uncivilized, rustic barbaric, savage. He is comparing native with animals. According to him native people do not have any manners, they even do not know about clothing. They are primitive. Cook is representing native in a negative way. From such saying Cook's views are focusing that he wants to make them civilized, cultured in order to colonize them. Cook in given lines is further arguing that native peoples are almost the naked. Only few women cover their bodies with leaves and barks.

Cook wants to attack upon the natives physically and mentally. We can easily read the ruin and negative attitude of Cook towards the non Europeans. Cook seems to be waiting for a good opportunity to attack the peoples. Cook wants to be a main leader in the middle of naive natives. He wants to rule over the land. His negative mentality towards natives shows us his Oriental ideology. The following lines show how Cook's mentality is reflecting his Oriental view:

They would not taste any strong Liquor; neither did they seem fond of our provisions. We could not discover that they had any head or chief, form of government, neither have they had any useful or necessary

utenticals except it to be a Bagg or Basket to gather their muscles into:  
 in word they are perhaps as miserable set of people as are this day  
 upon Earth. (27)

The above lines show the negative mentality of Cook. He is advocating for the colonization by saying that there is lack of governmental authorities to make rules and regulations in new found land. He is manipulating the psychology of people or physically dominates to govern over them. He is using knowledge as well as power to hegemonize native peoples. He reflects native people as primitive. According to Cook native people even don't have any useful materials that are required in their daily life. In the above lines Cook is somehow directly advocating for colonialism. Further Cook states native's geography is vast without government and rustic due to lack of urbanization.

Time again and again Cook shows the people of new found land in a bad way. He writes haphazardly about the natives without knowing the facts. Cook shows the native peoples in a negative way by underestimating their norms, values and customs. He wants to make his own religion Christianity in a topmost level. In the name of religion Cook is trying to colonize the new found land. Following view of Cook reflects this mentality:

People not only believe in supreme beings but on a future state also, and that it must be meant either as an offering to some Deitie, or for the use of the dead in the world, but this , for whatever provisions were put there it remaind untill it consum'd away of it. It is most likely that we shall see more of this before we leave the Island, but if it is a religious ceremony we may not be able to understand it, for the

masteries of most religions are very dark and not easily understand ever by those who profess them. (47)

Cook in the given lines is dominating the culture and religious ceremony of native peoples. He claims that the religions that they follow are superstitious. He either really unable to understand the ceremony or he is neglecting by knowing it. Cook is creating negative discourse about native's religions. He wants to make superior to Europeans and their Christianity. And also he wants to spread Christianity indirectly to hegemonise their geography according to the cultural medium. Further Cook considers them peoples with 'lost souls' that is derivated from spirituality. According to Cook native peoples do not have uniformed culture and civilization. Cook is reflecting that natives ones do not have any moral ethics as well because they openly wrong things in accordance to cultural values. They are waiting for the rescue of Jesus Christ. They need to be enlightened through the Bible. Cook here is misrepresenting native peoples and their culture and wants to establish imperial ideology.

Cook rarely uses positive views towards natives. He portrays the peoples as primitive. He wants to utilize the natural resources and minerals that are found in new found land by defecting peoples there. From the minerals Cook wants to invent new arms and ammonites. Cook wants to capture the land because he shows that the land is full of mines that can be very useful for Europeans in order to make their nation prosperous. In this regard Cook says, "Since the natives have seen the forge at work they have frequently brought pieces of Iron to be made into one short of Tools or other. Which hath generally been done whenever it did not hinder our own work being willing to oblige them in everything in my power" (51). Cook is writing for colonial mission because he often shows native peoples and their geography in a rustic and exotic way. In above lines, Cook is presenting native people as like the

stupid ones. He argues that there is vast possibility of iron but they cannot develop weapons. He presents that it is easy to conquer them because they are timid and coward. Cook feels that he is the superior among all of the natives and he also reflects natives as they are almost the nomadic without proper settlement. They can be easily defeated by his Europeans friends.

Cook is a navigator and explorer by his profession and though that he carries imperial ideology and participates in colonialism. Cook compares his religion with the native's religion. He negates native religions in order to spread Christianity. In this regard, Cook speaks " But if it is a religious ceremony we may not be able to understand it, for the misteries of the most religious are very dark and not easily understand even by those who profess them"(47). Cook is writing haphazardly about the native people to make European as cultured and civilized. He wants to dominate native peoples and their culture by writing such shameless things. Cook must be thinking that he can easily colonize them by reflecting as the peoples without manners and heart. Doing sex is a private matter of all the peoples as we all know it. But Cook is giving the native ones the name of animals because only animals do not recognize good and bad. He is giving negativity towards their rule and regulations. I think he has full of Oriental mentality because he always the time is misrepresenting them by writing about their civilization in a bad way. In this regard Cook narrates, "This day closed with an odd scene at the Gate of the Fort where a young fellow above 6 feet high lay with a little Girl about 10 or 12 years of age publicly before several of our people and number of the natives. What makes me mention this, is because, it appeared'd to be done more from customs than Lewdness" (52).

Cooks mentality is not so good towards the new found land. Through the exploration tendency he wants to capture the land and wants to stamp the hallmark of

European supremacy over there. In this context, he reports “One man in the boat had on him a black skin something like a bear skin which I was desirous of having that I might be a better Judge” (76). Above line of Cook reflects that native people are docile. They have not any sense of perception and they do not have any sense of utility over any materials. Here Cook is trying to prove that he will be a good Judge to hegemonise their power. He wants to rule over them and capture their land by manipulating them. He is not only saying that he will be a better Judge but by the means of him he is representing whole Europeans. Being a better Judge as he mentioned in the line reflects his imperial ideology. He wants to become a government to rule over the naive native peoples. Cook feels superior among them by reflecting them as animals.

Australia and New Zealand have vast possibility of cultivation. By seeing that he wants to possess the land and govern the European rule. He is saying that new found land is full of its natural beauty. The land is uncultivated, exotic, virgin and there is vast possibility of iron. It is waiting for cultivation so it is duty of Europeans to cultivate the land. He is directly advocating for colonialism over there. In this regard Cook narrates:

The country abounds with a great number of plants and the woods with as great variety of very beautiful Birds, many of them unknown to us.

The soil both of the hills and vallies is light and sandy and very proper for producing all kinds of roots but we saw only sweet potatoes and yams among them, these they plant in little round hill, and have plantations of them containing several Acers neatly laid out. (82)

These lines clearly reflect about the geography of new found land. Cook here is misrepresenting native geography and peoples. He is saying that there can be

cultivated various types of plants but also the land possesses only a few of the sweet potatoes and yams. People over there do not know how to use the land so, Europeans must capture the land to cultivate it with various food items. He is inviting for colonial mission since many times. He is saying that new found land is waiting for cultivation. His view towards the geography directly shows that Cook has the colonial ideology in his mind to capture the land, the land which is full of greenery, fertility, and with vast exotic scenario. However the productive power of land is wasted because new found land could not be cultivated, many other valuable things are valueless on the hands of native peoples. So, Cook is manipulating the Europeans to come and capture the land. Native land is full of valuable materials and it is uncultivated, terranullish, exotic, barren and waiting for cultivation.

The peoples of new found land are so barbaric that they even do not know about various minor things. They are varying indigenous that they live in a small number and do not have any certain rules and regulations. Cook is looking them as the most frightening species over the world. Cook never has seen this type of people in his life. The people are the subjects of trifles. Cook has a mentality that the peoples are so naïve and he can easily defeat them because they do not know how to use the weapons except some spears and arrows. In this regard Cook narrates, “Neither the inhabitants of this place or any other where we have been know the use of Iron, or set the least value upon it, preferring the most trifling thing we could give them to a nail or any sort of Iron tools”(92). These lines represent the view towards native peoples. Cook here says that native peoples are so primitive because even they do not know about the use of Iron that it is found here and there in a large amount. There is large possibility of Iron but they are deprived from the Iron tools. Cook here wants to capture the land to extend the empire of British government. He wants to colonize the



native people by utilizing the minerals that are available in their land. Saying that natives do not have any shorts of Iron tools means that Cook wants to say natives can be easily defeated by Europeans because native peoples do not know the use of any weapons.

As a representative of European exploration Cook presents himself as the possessor of power. He gives names to different places in order to colonize. He presents that Europeans are the messiah of civilization in contrast to non Europeans. Whenever he visits and finds a beautiful place he names it with the name of His Majesty or with the names of Royal family. In this context he reports, “Before we left this Bay we cut out upon one of the tree near the watering place, the ship Name, date and c4 and after displaying the English colours I took formal possession of the places in the name of His Majesty”(92). In the given line of Cook shows the mentality of imperial ideology. As a representative of European navigator Cook presents himself as the possessor of power. He gives the name of different islands in the name of His Majesty. This is one example of colonization. He generalizes all native peoples and geography in the same parameter observing few and few parts of geography. Cook wants to make European as superior beings by naming the different new found land of southern parts. Cook represents him as a messiah of Jesus Christ so, he has a full of authority in his hand to do whatever he wants in the earth and named the places according to his wish. Naming the places according to his will directly shows that Cook is capturing the land and he wants to blow the Flag of European Empire over there.

Cook reflects that natives are primitive and they even do not have any ships like theirs in this regard Cook presents, “These people declared to us this morning that they never either saw or heard of a ship like ours being upon this cast before: from

this it appears that they have no Tradition among them” (101). Cook in the above line refers that the native peoples are uncivilized and barbaric. They lack proper language to communicate to each other and also lack knowledge to unify. They are such a primitive that they even never saw or heard of a ship. Even Cook is describing that they do not have uniformed culture and civilization. Cook affords to establish the imperial ideology. In the whole text Cook reflects that the native are so primitive so, that they even do not recognize any new materials. Cook is underestimating the tradition, values, norms and values customs of native ones in order to promote colonialism in new found land. James in his whole text focuses only the negative aspects of natives. In this regard, he reports as:

There was not one of us that had the least doubt but what this people were cannibals but the finding this Bone with part of the sinews fresh upon it was so stronger proof than any we had yet met with, and in order to be fully satisfied of the truth of what they had told us, we told one of them that it was not the bone of the man but that of Dog, but he with great fervency took hold of his fore- arm and told us again they had eat the flesh of his own arm with his teeth and make chew of eating. (102)

In the given lines of Cook he is reflecting that the peoples are just like carnivorous animals or much more than the animals because animals also even do not eat their own flesh. Here in the above line of Cook he is reflecting native peoples in a negative way. He is saying that native peoples are carnivals. They eat the flesh of human body. Cook here is misrepresenting to the natives peoples in his writing in order to underestimate the image of the native ones in eyes of European peoples. Eating owns arm is a surprising matter no one wants to eat his/her own flesh. Here the mentality of

the Cook is clearly reflecting the oriental mentality that he is advocating for colonialism. The word cannibalism itself sounds horrible to hear it but Cook is directly saying the peoples are so barbaric and uncivilized, he is infuriating them. Cook from the above view is writing haphazardly about native peoples insult them without knowing the factual matters.

Cook presents native peoples as savage and barbaric. He portrays natives in a rustic ways as, “The strings of beads and ca we had left with the children last night were found laying in the hut this morning probably the natives were afraid to take them away”(124). Cook in his writing is presenting that the native people are savage. He reflects that the native do not have any sense of perception. Even they do not know the things that are useful for them and what are not. Here, Cook is saying that they were afraid from the things that were left by them. According to Cook's view native thought that the things are dangerous for them even to touch so, they left that materials. From his writing Cook is trying to misrepresent the native peoples as well as he is raising the finger on the nurture hood of natives. Like as the old and young natives, their children are also same in accordance to their imagination. They do not want to change themselves and their culture and want to transfer their values from generations to generations.

Cook wants to rule over the new found land and he is seeking many opportunities to capture the land. Cook regards, “This morning a part of us went ashore to some hutts not far from the watering place where some of the natives are daly seen, here we left several articles such as cloth, looking glass, combs, Beeds nails and ca”(125). Cook from the above line wants to tempt the native peoples from different materials. This tendency of Cook refers grab and loot. In this tendency colonizers grab the opportunities to colonize the natives. Cook view is also no, more

different than the colonizers. He wants to manipulate the native peoples by attracting them with the new materials that are totally unknown for them so, that Cook left many articles in order to attract the natives with temptation. This tendency of Cook has an oriental mentality through exploration.

In this way Cook's views in his book reflects the misrepresentation of the native peoples of Australia and New Zealand.

### **Conclusion: Colonization through Exploration**

James Cook's *The Journals* takes part in colonial enterprise for European Colonialism. He reflects the ideology of European supremacy, rationality and civilization in his writing, which he recorded during his exploration. The history of human exploration and colonization of the pacific place is most important subject in the human history and anthropology. The exploration leads towards the colonization of the island of the eastern Pacific Ocean. This expansion ended with the settlement and colonization of New Zealand.

In his writing, Cook represents native peoples and their geography in order to capture. He is trying to reflect non-Europeans as barbaric, uneducated and naive. Lots of Oriental mentality of Cook is vividly reflected through his writing. His writing reflects the colonial tendency. Cook wants to portray native in a negative way in order to capture them and rule over their geography. Cooks view towards the native people are negative. Regularly he raises issues like lawlessness, barbaric and cannibalism in his text. He feels that he is the superior being among the native peoples and with full confidence he writes that he is an appropriate leader to rule over them.

The mentality of Cook is full of Orientalistic attitude. He seems to colonize the native land and their peoples in accordance to govern the native peoples. His writing helps in colonial enterprise as it shows ways to possessing foreign land and

property and controlling the peoples. Wherever Cook goes he describes the people in a negative way. In the whole text he claims those natives are coward and they do not have unity within them. Again and again he asserts Europeans can easily conquer the natives. Cook generalizes all natives and their geography in a same parameter observing few of them regularly. This policy of homogenization is another strategy of colonial mission. Cook presents himself a powerful person. He presents native land as barren, uncultivated, exotic and virgin. It has vast possibility of cultivations but, their peoples do not know the value of land. Cook represents native peoples as “pagans” who do not worship Christ. Their animism culture and natural religion are presented as ‘Barbaric’, ‘Primitive’ and ‘uncivilized’.

Cook's *Journals* generated the binary oppositions between Europeans and non-Europeans geography as well. Cook regularly is presenting native geography of Australia and New Zealand as the ‘exotic’ land. He is depicting Australian geography as virgin and without any cultivation. He further writes that the native land is fertile, green and arable in which many houses including farms could be constructed. Similarly, he also describes about mountain vegetations and types of fruits. As a whole there is politics behind the description of the new found lands geography. He tells that native land is without government and features of national state as well. Moreover, his political presentation of Australian and New Zealand geography indicates his colonial and imperial ideology.

Cook's text fully shows that he is presenting the natives in a negative way by misrepresenting their culture, religion. The writing is loaded with the weight of oriental ideology along the issue of representation. Cook is generalizing native Australian peoples. He presents native as primitive and uncultured. He writes "the women wear a piece of skin over their privy parts". This statement clearly highlights

upon his misrepresentation of native peoples as a mysterious creature, which have tail and are of carnival nature. His misrepresenting clearly indicates about his 'othering' mentality. He does not want to give any human agencies to native people as well as their land.

The way of Cook reflecting the native peoples and their geography is not correct. All the text of James Cook reflects the Oriental stereotypical gaze towards non Europeans. Cook's inferiorization seems unethical and wrong judgmental towards non- European.

Cook's voyage have become iconic moments in the history of European exploration and expansion into the Pacific. In the Pacific, Captain Cook, the new wave of exploration crossed the Pacific Ocean finding and mapping the locations of many of its Islands, cataloguing the plants and animals they found, and studying the native people, their language, and customs. Only then the explorers realized that there are many place left to rule. The new found land is full of natural beauty and also without any governmental rules and regulations. Later, after finding new land Cook wants to tempt the Europeans to do colonization over there.

Here in the text of my research part also James Cook seems to be as like colonizer more than a navigator; because in the whole text of his work he advocates for colonizing mission. He reflects native people of New Zealand and Australia as the most wretched people on the earth because they do not have any sense of clothing. Showing this type of background for native takes a negative vision. In the whole text Cook only raises the issues but he do not even tries to find out the solution of that problem for the benefit of the native people. Behind this Cook wants to govern a rule of Europeans in new found land. He writes that he named the new place according to the name of Royal family shows the hidden mentality of colonization behind

exploration of James Cook. Cooks uses the concept of White Man's Burden over the new land because he neglects the religion and culture of natives. This attitude of Cook directly seems the tendency of colonization through exploration.

Exploration is one of the medium for colonization. Without exploring any place it is not possible to do colonization. Colonization is only possible after exploration because through exploration explorer find out many new place and they have a temptation towards the land in order to stamp a hallmark of European government.

Overall this text of James Cook creates binary opposition between European and non European. In this regard this text is no more than a Oriental discourse. Cook himself is not colonizer. However he is affording to set a background for colonial mission. This research presents how colonizers misuse their knowledge and power to misrepresent non European people and geography. Cook's *The Journals* is full of Oriental mentality that supports for colonial enterprise.

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