Chapter Three
Enlightenment in the South Pacific

To begin with, certain scientific advances made the great voyages of discovery possible. As early as the fifteenth century, Portuguese pilots developed methods for plotting their ships' positions on the open ocean. Dutch cartographers produced the first accurate maps of the Pacific Ocean. Astronomers made practical significant by the use of astronomical tables; the quadrant, and the sextant's ancestors to determine position with some degree of mathematical precision; and the chronometer, which could keep time accurately despite the rigors of prolonged voyages, made it possible to determine longitude.

The bank and insurance to such a believer has long distance voyage, certain technical innovations, the development of the compass, the quadrant, astronomical and, even more importantly, repeated. The mechanical and printing revolutions, the development of the compass, the quadrant, astronomical tables, the invention of chronometers, the invention of the sextant, the invention of the printing press, the invention of gunpowder, the invention of the printing press, the invention of the printing press, the invention of the printing press

both that idea and its presupposition arrived at an unknown time in antediluvian times. Western civilization

Jesus Cook was not determined an opponent of colonialism or Zionism. Had he, he certainly, unlike Bernard, about the Israelis control of the West Bank, would not be trying to religious prejudice. In the journals he kept during the second war, he wrote, in the Israelis

we debunk their smooth phrases to vice and we mistake strong and bitter and pitiful phrases which the Israelis use to hide their ugly deeds. We never only to divert that large, immaturity they and their Intellectuals had made to the Israelis. Israel, Israel, Israel,

[5] Ibid., p. 90
[6] Ibid, 115.
[7] See Levi-Straus' celebrated discussion in *Trieste Tropique.*
[8] See the editor's note in *Du culte des dieux fÀ)_Àtiches*, p. 6
[9] Hume, p. 27. The passage is part of a long unattributed excerpt from Hume's book that extends from 104 to 107 of *Du culte*. The passage concerned is reproduced on page 106 of de Brosses' book.

[10] Ibid., p. 28
[11] Ibid., p. 26
[12] Du culte, p. 96
[13] Ibid., p. 33
[14] Ibid., p. 15
[15] Ibid., p. 19
[16] It is true that de Bosses suggests that contemporary savages may have degenerated from more advanced peoples as the result of divine retribution for sin. But, in light of the general conception of causality he shares with Hume, it is difficult to take this suggestion as anything more than a mythologizing metaphor for the consequences of the breakdown of social and moral reasonableness.
[17] To be precise, two forms of naturalism are involved here. The first consists in the rejection of transcendent principles of explanation. The second identifies indigenous peoples with the condition of animals. However, for the Enlightenment thinkers concerned, these two versions of naturalism were never clearly distinguished.

[18] Quoted in The Fatal Impact, p. 47
[19] Diderot, Denis; *Supplement to Bougainville's Voyage* in *This Is Not a Story and Other Stories by Denis Diderot*; P.N. Furbank, tr. University of Missouri Press: Columbia, Missouri, 1991. p. 108.
[20] The masculine formulation is an artifact of contemporary linguistic usage. Like Voltaire, Diderot argued for women's equality. (?) The natural sexuality of savages is as much a matter of female as male pleasure.
[21] Ibid., p, 107
[22] Supplement, p. 67

[23] Quoted in Fatal Impact, p. 71
[24] Quoted in Valeri, Valerio. *Kingship and Sacrifice*; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1985, p. 6

[25] Kingship and Sacrifice, p. 7
[26] Major Trends, p.
[27] See Beaglehole, J.C. *The Life of Captain James Cook*. Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1974. PP. 637-672.
[28] *The Explorations of Captain James Cook in the Pacific As Told By Selections Of His Own Journals*, A. Grenfell Price, ed. Sydney: Angus and Robertson, 1969. p. 259

[29] There is a good account of this event in Kuykendall, Ralph S. *The Hawaiian Kingdom, 1778-1854: Foundation and Transformation*; Honolulu: The Univerity of Hawaii Press, 1957. Pp. 61-70.