Let's start by making a prediction about our new text!
Look carefully at the image, what clues can you see?

I do

*What images can you see?

*Who might the people be?

*What connects the people, boats and animals?

*Why might it be circular?

Let's start by making a prediction about our new text!
Look carefully at the image, what clues can you see?

we do

*What images can you see?

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*What connects the people, boats and animals?

*Why might it be circular?

you do

Write your prediction about our new text in your book. Remember to write in full sentences and use the question prompts like we have just done.

*What images can you see?

*Who might the people be?

*What connects the people, boats and animals?

*Why might it be circular?

I believe.....

I think.....

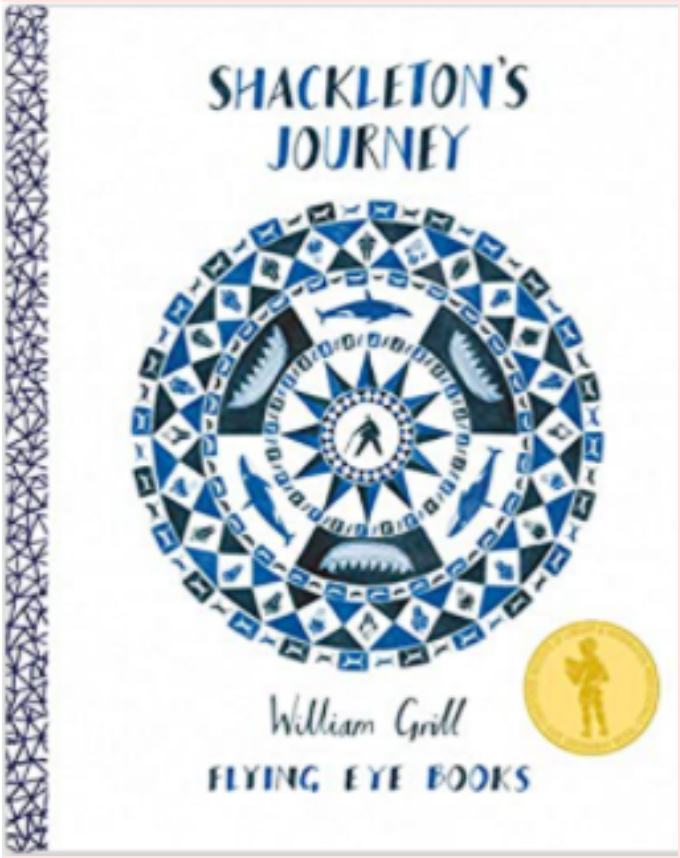
I deduce that.....

....because.....

....since.....

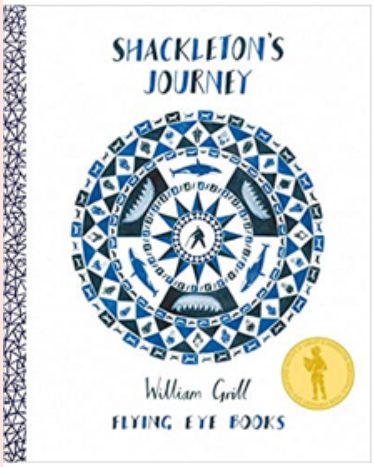
....so...

Our new text is.....



LO: to explain who Ernest Shackleton, and the Heroic Age of Antarctic Expedition, was.

Glue into the first page of your new English book.



In Spring 1, we will be studying the book '**Shackleton's Journey**' by **William Grill** in order to answer the question '**Why did Shackleton's Antarctic Expedition fail?**'

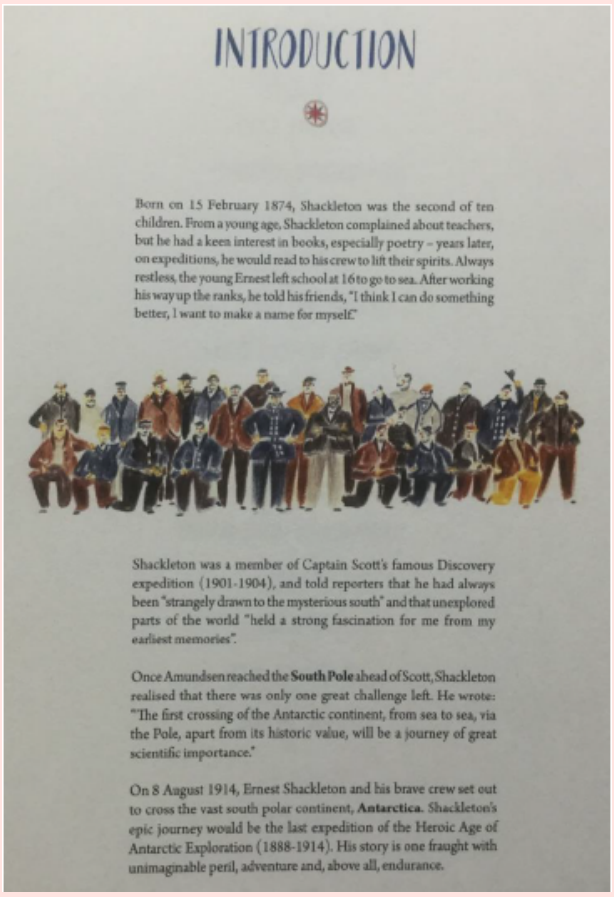
Shackleton's Journey is the epic true story of how Shackleton and his crew managed to survive crossing the frozen heart of Antarctica. This book is a testament to their great courage and endurance.

"I felt strangely drawn to the mysterious south. I vowed to myself that same day I would go to the region of ice and snow, and go on and on 'til I came to one of the poles of the Earth, the end of the axis on which this great round ball turns."

Ernest Shackleton

Read 'Introduction' (pg1).

I do



INTRODUCTION

Born on 15 February 1874, Shackleton was the second of ten children. From a young age, Shackleton complained about teachers, but he had a keen interest in books, especially poetry – years later, on expeditions, he would read to his crew to lift their spirits. Always restless, the young Ernest left school at 16 to go to sea. After working his way up the ranks, he told his friends, "I think I can do something better, I want to make a name for myself."

Shackleton was a member of Captain Scott's famous Discovery expedition (1901-1904), and told reporters that he had always been "strangely drawn to the mysterious south" and that unexplored parts of the world "held a strong fascination for me from my earliest memories".

Once Amundsen reached the **South Pole** ahead of Scott, Shackleton realised that there was only one great challenge left. He wrote: "The first crossing of the Antarctic continent, from sea to sea, via the Pole, apart from its historic value, will be a journey of great scientific importance."

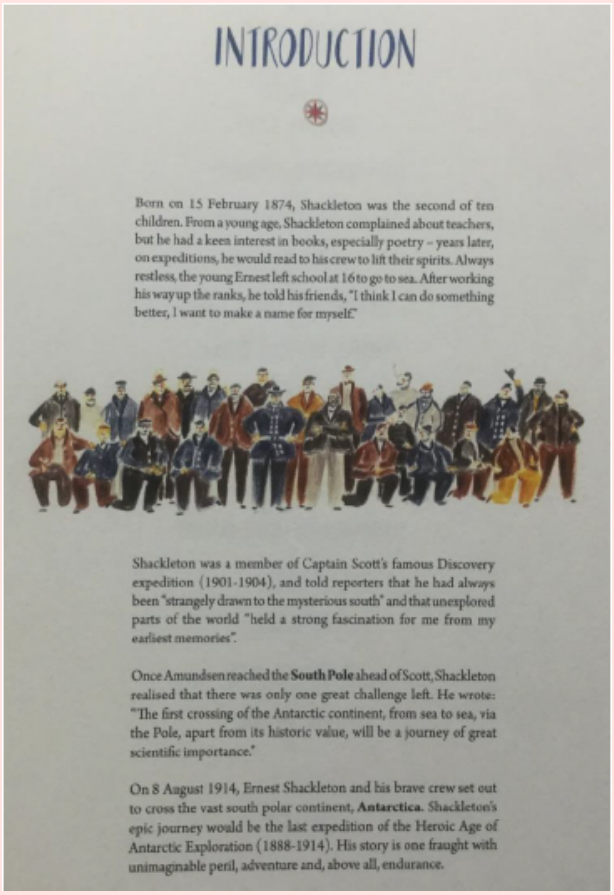
On 8 August 1914, Ernest Shackleton and his brave crew set out to cross the vast south polar continent, **Antarctica**. Shackleton's epic journey would be the last expedition of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration (1888-1914). His story is one fraught with unimaginable peril, adventure and, above all, endurance.

*What does 'always restless' tell us about Shackleton's personality?

*What was Shackleton fascinated by?

Read 'Introduction' (pg1).

we do



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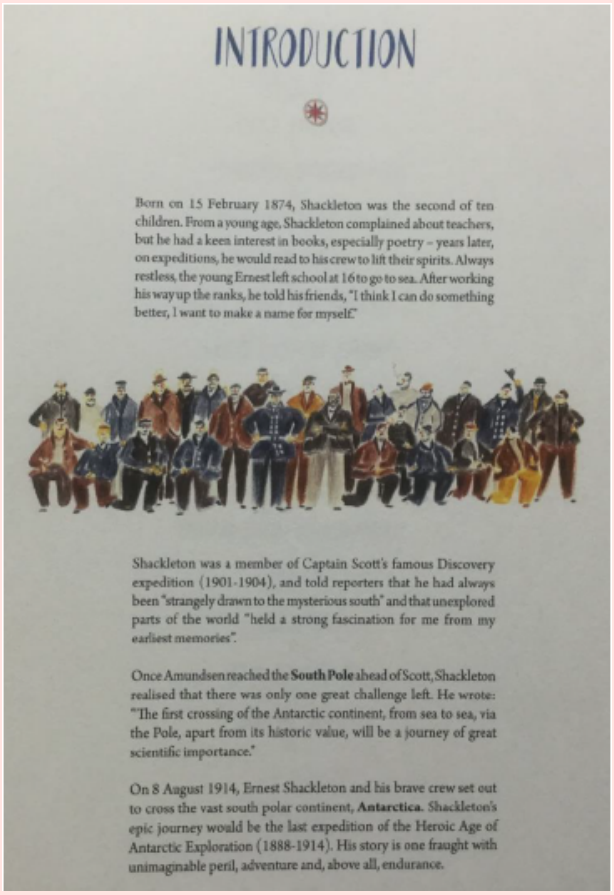
*What was the only great challenge left?

*What inspired Shackleton to take on this challenge?

Read 'Introduction' (pg1).

you do



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*When did Shackleton and his crew set out on their expedition?

*What era would his journey be the last expedition of?

In your English book, write a short explanation of who Ernest Shackleton was.

you do

- What does 'always restless' tell us about Shackleton's personality?
- What was Shackleton fascinated by?
- What was the only great challenge left?
- What inspired Shackleton to take on this challenge?
- When did Shackleton and his crew set out on their expedition?
- What era would his journey be the last expedition of?

Thinking Together:

we do

Had you heard of Ernest Shackleton before this lesson?

Do you know anything about the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration?

From the introduction, do you think Shackleton will be successfully in his expedition?

The Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration (1888-1914)

The Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration is the term used to describe the 25-year period from 1897 to 1922, during which there was an international focus on the scientific and geographical exploration of the South Polar regions.

In total, 16 major expeditions were launched from 8 different countries during this era. Each expedition took place before advances in transport and communication had revolutionised the work of exploration. As a result, they were all feats of endurance with limited resources. The "heroic" label acknowledged the adversities faced by these pioneers, 17 of whom did not survive the experience.

During the course of these expeditions the geographical and magnetic poles were both reached, much of the continent's coastline was discovered and mapped, significant areas of its interior were explored and large amounts of scientific data and specimens were generated.

The Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration (1888-1914)

Here is a list of the 16 major expeditions that took place:

1897–1899	Belgian Antarctic Expedition, led by Adrien de Gerlache (Belgium)
1898–1900	Southern Cross Expedition, led by Carsten Borchgrevink (UK)
1901–1904	Discovery Expedition, led by Robert Falcon Scott (UK)
1901–1903	Gauss Expedition, led by Erich von Drygalski (Germany)
1901–1903	Swedish Antarctic Expedition, led by Otto Nordenskjöld (Sweden)
1902–1904	Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, led by William Speirs Bruce (UK)
1903–1905	Third French Antarctic Expedition, lead by Jean-Baptiste Charcot (France)
1907–1909	Nimrod Expedition, led by Ernest Shackleton (UK)
1908–1910	Fourth French Antarctic Expedition, led by Jean-Baptiste Charcot (France)
1910–1912	Japanese Antarctic Expedition, led by Nobu Shirase (Japan)
1910–1912	Roald Amundsen's South Pole Expedition, led by Roald Amundsen (Norway)
1910–1913	Terra Nova Expedition, led by Robert Falcon Scott (UK)
1911–1913	Second German Antarctic Expedition, led by Wilhelm Filchner (Germany)
1911–1914	Australasian Antarctic Expedition, led by Douglas Mawson (Australia)
1914–1916	Endurance Expedition, led by Ernest Shackleton (UK)
1921–1922	Shackleton-Rowett Expedition, led by Ernest Shackleton (UK)

Watch to find out more about the race to the South Pole which insoired Shackleton's expedition.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hpcZmuz2LGY

I do

The Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration is.....

As the expeditions took place before advances in technology and communications, each expedition was.....

we do

The heroic label was given because.....

These expeditions were significant because.....

In your English book, write a short explanation of 'The Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration'. Use the sentence stems to help.

you do

The Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration is.....

As the expeditions took place before advances in technology and communications, each expedition was.....

The heroic label was given because.....

These expeditions were significant because.....

Read up to page 12.

we do

Thinking Together:

How had Shackleton prepared for the journey?