

Year 5 Shackleton's Expedition

We will think deeply about:

- How we know about the polar regions.
- Who some of the key polar explorers were.
- Know the difference between the Arctic and the Antarctic
- What challenges people face living in extreme environments like Antarctica

Key vocabulary:

Equator – An equator is an imaginary line around the middle of a planet. It is halfway between the North Pole and the South Pole, at 0 degrees latitude.

The equator divides the planet into a **Northern Hemisphere** and a **Southern Hemisphere**.

Pack ice – a mass of ice floating in the sea.

Capsize – When a boat is overturned in water.

Conning – Directing the steering of a ship.

Crevasse – A deep crack in ice.

Cross-Bracing – A system of wooden beams which adds strength to a structure.

Precipice – A cliff with a vertical face.

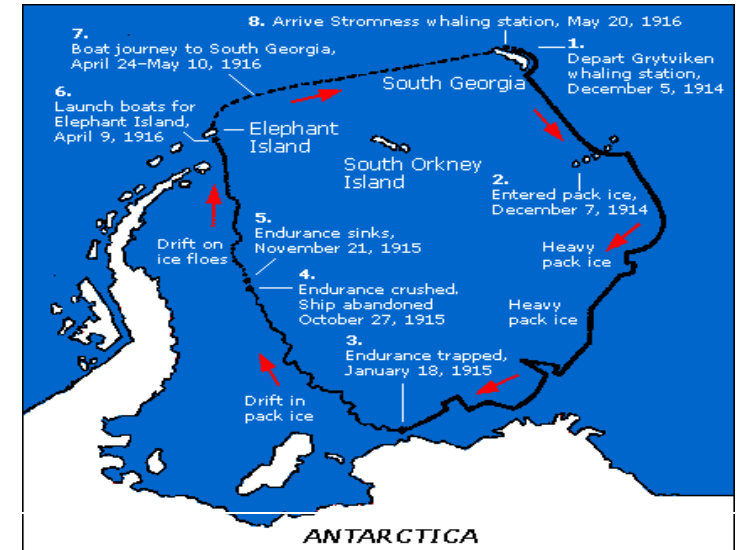
Rations – Fixed daily amounts of food.

Pressure ridge – A hump formed in floating ice by crushing pressure.

Key Knowledge:

Map of Shackleton's journey

Sir Ernest Henry **Shackleton** was an explorer who in 1901 joined an expedition to the **Antarctic**. He was sent home early due to bad health. Devoted to creating a legacy, he led the **Trans-Antarctic Expedition** in 1914. Disaster struck when his ship, the **Endurance**, was crushed by ice.



Things to do at home to further your learning:

- Research and make a fact file of polar animals.
- Plan your own expedition to the poles. What equipment would you need to bring?
- Design a poster showing the similarities and differences between the North and South Pole.

