

Delving into the Antarctic – Key Facts	Vocabulary dozen		
<p><b>3<sup>rd</sup> August, 1914:</b> World War One breaks out.</p> <p><b>8<sup>th</sup> August 1914:</b> Endurance leaves Britain.</p> <p><b>5<sup>th</sup> December, 1914:</b> Endurance leaves South Georgia Island.</p> <p><b>18<sup>th</sup> January, 1915:</b> Endurance enters pack ice and is immovable.</p> <p><b>24<sup>th</sup> February, 1915:</b> Ship’s routine ceased.</p> <p><b>25<sup>th</sup> October, 1915:</b> Ship cracks under the pressure of ice, takes in water and is abandoned by her crew.</p> <p><b>21<sup>st</sup> November, 1915:</b> Ship sinks.</p> <p><b>March 1915:</b> Attempts to move camp failed.</p> <p><b>9<sup>th</sup> April, 1916:</b> Set off on foot.</p> <p><b>18<sup>th</sup> April, 1916:</b> Arrived at Elephant Island.</p> <p><b>24<sup>th</sup> April, 1916:</b> Five leave on lifeboat to seek help.</p> <p><b>9<sup>th</sup> May, 1916:</b> Arrive South Georgia.</p> <p><b>30<sup>th</sup> August, 1916:</b> Crew rescued on fourth attempt.</p>	<p><b>1. Hull:</b> The main body of a ship.</p>	<p><b>5. Blubber:</b> Animal fat, used as both food and fuel.</p>	<p><b>9. Frostbite:</b> An injury caused by exposure to extreme cold.</p>
	<p><b>2. Pack ice:</b> A large area of ice formed when many smaller pieces of ice are pushed together to by the sea or the wind.</p>	<p><b>6. Crevasses:</b> A deep crack in ice.</p>	<p><b>10. Glaciers:</b> A huge mass of ice and snow, often moving very slowly down from a mountain top.</p>
	<p><b>3. Precipice:</b> A cliff with a vertical face.</p>	<p><b>7. Foresail:</b> The sail at the front of a ship.</p>	<p><b>11. Growler:</b> A block of ice large enough to damage a ship, often floating under water.</p>
	<p><b>4. Uncharted:</b> Not shown on any map.</p>	<p><b>8. Terrain:</b> Country, ground or landscape.</p>	<p><b>12. Floe:</b> A sheet of floating ice.</p>
Map of the Continents	Geography Knowledge	Significant Individual...	One Wise Thought...
	<p><b>Continent:</b> The world’s main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia and Antarctica).</p> <p><b>Antarctica:</b> The continent surrounding the South Pole: almost entirely covered by ice sheet.</p> <p><b>Southern Hemisphere:</b> The hemisphere of Earth which is south of the equator.</p> <p><b>Equator:</b> An imaginary line which separates the Northern (top) Hemisphere and the Southern (bottom) Hemisphere.</p> <p><b>Time Zones:</b> Understanding that the time is different in different counties and in different hemispheres.</p> <p><b>Desert locations:</b> Understand that deserts are determined by the amount of precipitation and this includes polar regions.</p>	<p>Ernest Shackleton was an explorer who, in 1914, chartered an expedition to Antarctica. Disaster struck when his ship, Endurance, was crushed by ice. He and his crew drifted on sheets of ice for months until they reached Elephant Island. Shackleton eventually rescued his crew, all of whom survived the ordeal. He later died while setting out on another Arctic expedition.</p>	 <p>“The only true failure would be not to explore at all.”</p> <p><b>Ernest Shackleton</b></p>