





## Steps to Success

Lockdown	
Date	<u>Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> February</u>
Subject/s	<u>English</u>
Learning Objective 	To answer questions about a text

		SA 	TA 
Success Criteria 	I can skim and scan for key words		
	I can use quotations to support my answer		
	I can use the amount of marks for a question to know how to structure my answer		
Support	Independent      Adult Support (    )      Group Work		

Retrieve 

Read Page 15 – 26

**R:**

Interpret 

Where did Shackleton like to work? [1 mark]

Choice 

What was Shackleton worried about on page 25? [1 mark]

**I:**

What do you think “insubordination” means? [1 mark]

- a. Didn't want to do it
- b. Didn't know how to sail
- c. Didn't listen to Shackleton

**C:**

Why has the author chosen to include the pictures of the globe? [1 mark]

Why did the author use the words “resembled something close to a giant jigsaw puzzle”?  
What does this tell us about the journey ahead? [2 marks]

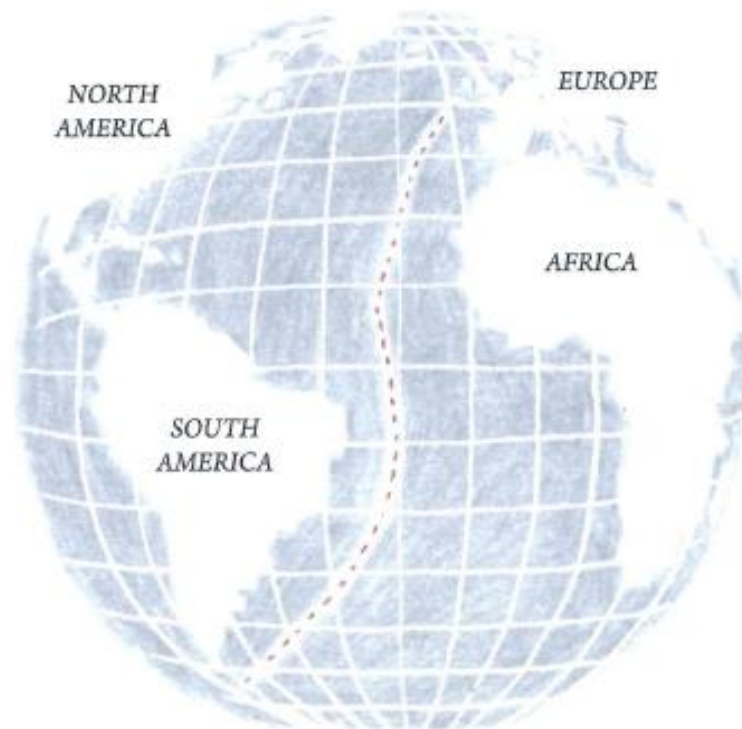
Do you think Shackleton would have been likely to give up? [3 marks]

Why have pronouns been used on page 24? [2 marks]

# FROM ENGLAND TO SOUTH GEORGIA



The journey from Plymouth to Buenos Aires was fairly uneventful. However, a few crew members were dropped due to drunkenness and insubordination. Luckily, the experienced Canadian seaman William Bakewell joined the crew, as did a plucky 19-year-old stowaway, Percy Blackborrow.

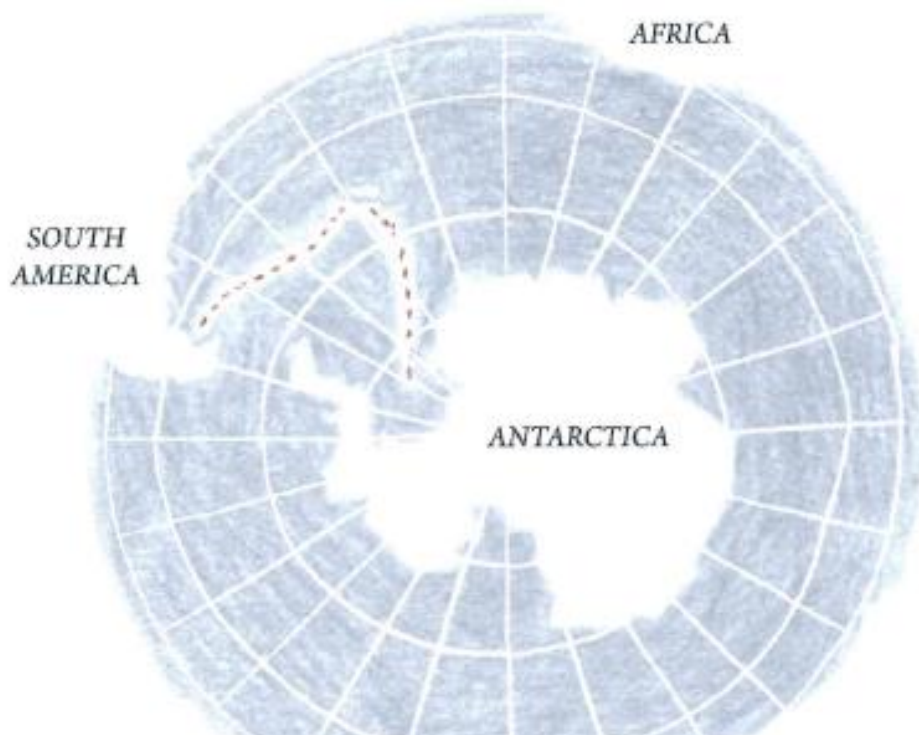


The crew then spent a month making final preparations at Grytviken whaling station, the southernmost outpost of the British Empire.





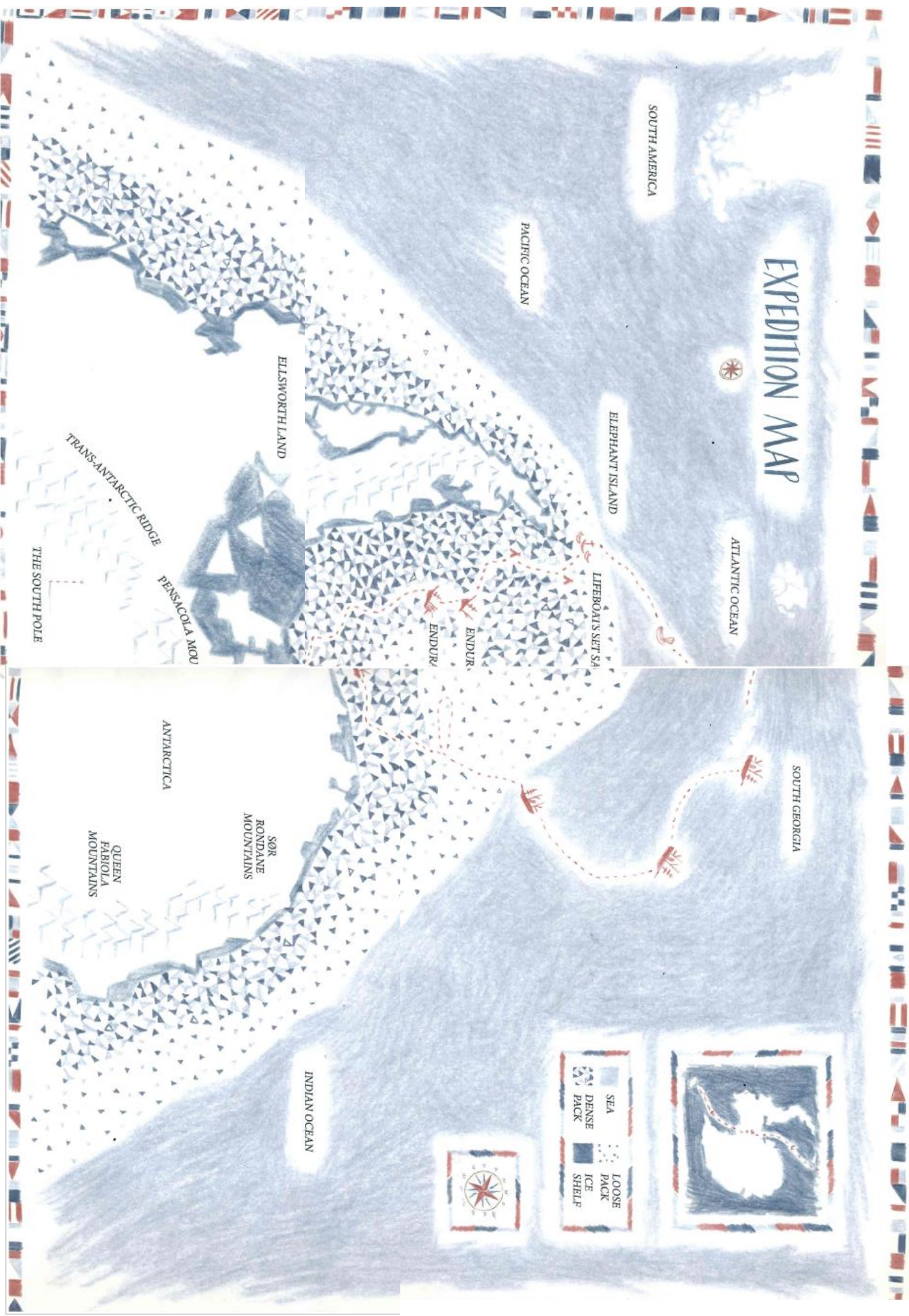
Ready at last, the ship left South Georgia on 5 December 1914 and headed for the South Sandwich Islands.



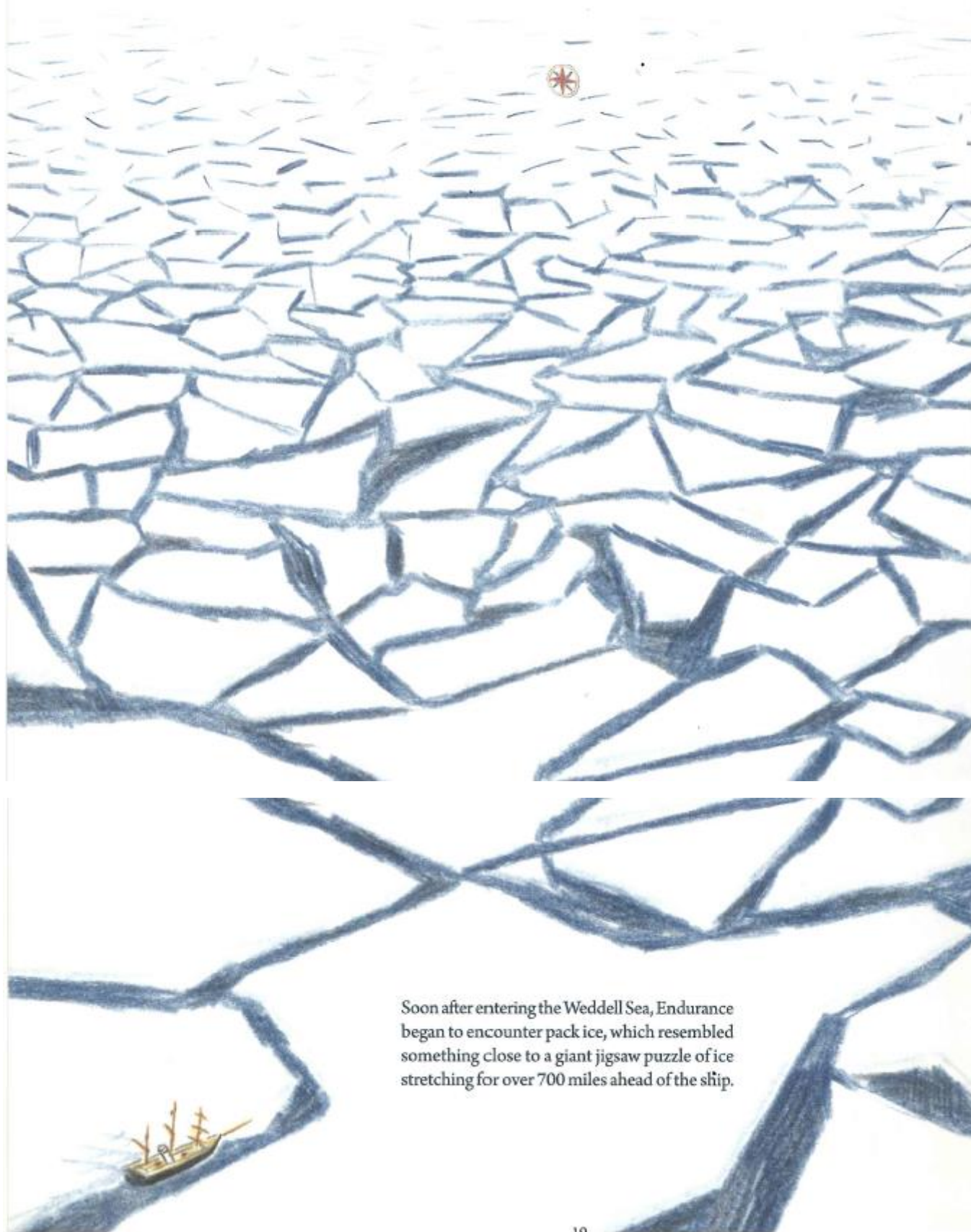
In Shackleton's words, "The long days of preparation were over and the adventure lay ahead."



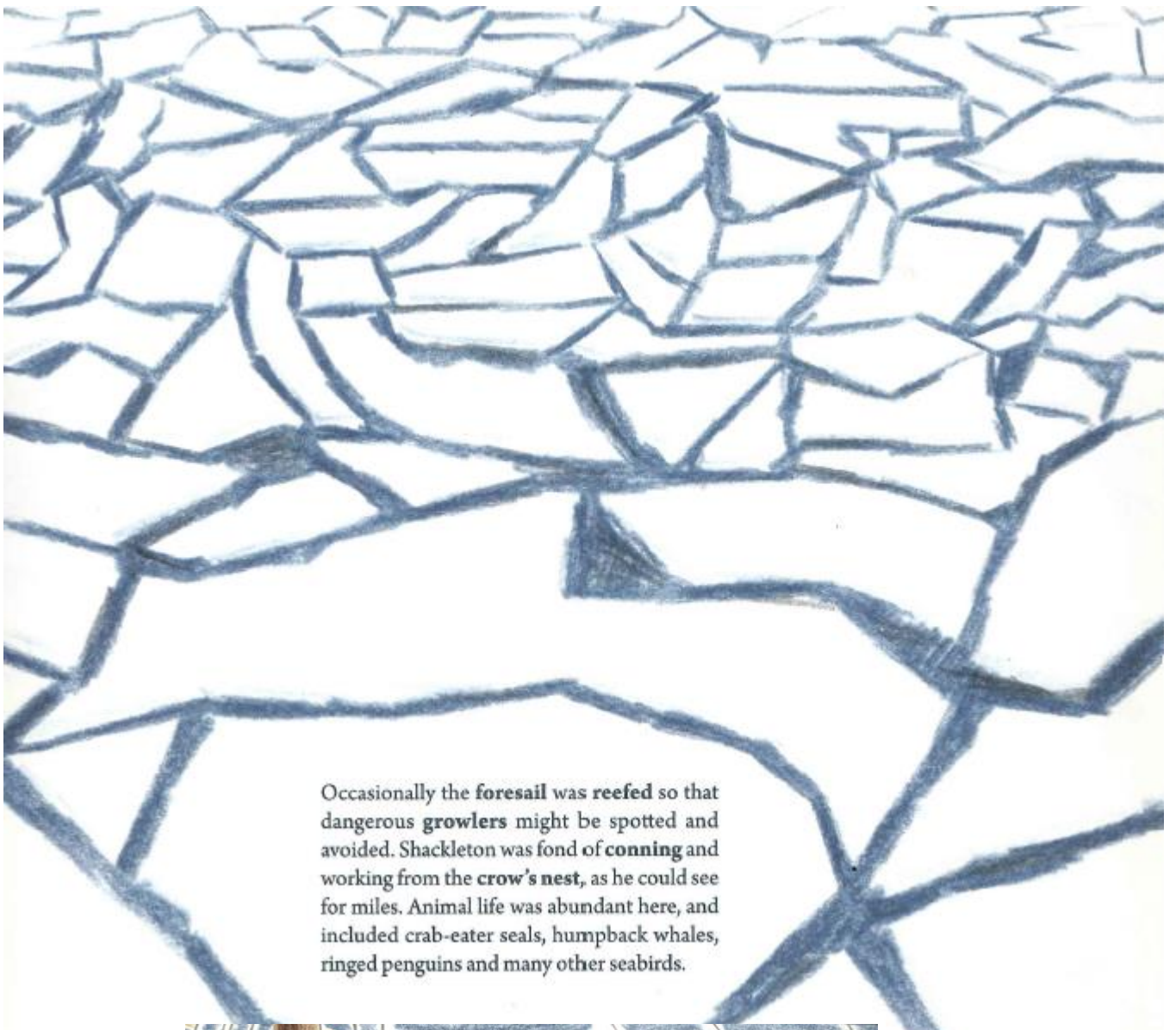
# EXPEDITION MAP



# INTO THE WEDDELL SEA



Soon after entering the Weddell Sea, Endurance began to encounter pack ice, which resembled something close to a giant jigsaw puzzle of ice stretching for over 700 miles ahead of the ship.



Occasionally the **foresail** was **reefed** so that dangerous **growlers** might be spotted and avoided. Shackleton was fond of **conning** and working from the **crow's nest**, as he could see for miles. Animal life was abundant here, and included crab-eater seals, humpback whales, ringed penguins and many other seabirds.



# PACK ICE



Progress was slow and laborious. Of the 700-odd miles of pack ice, the last 250 miles consisted of tough, solid ice up to 3 feet thick, with pieces up to a mile long. The ship would repeatedly ram the ice at half speed to weaken it and carve a V into the ice edge. Then the ship would fire its engines and drive full speed into the ice like a giant wedge. Hurley filmed this process while hanging below the jib boom.

Initial contact with the pack ice was exciting, but it soon became something of a concern as the ice became thicker and tighter. Endurance had to work harder and harder to break through.



# ENDURANCE STUCK



Finally, after battling bravely through over 700 miles of pack ice, Endurance was overcome. As far as the eye could see, she was surrounded.

After waiting ten days, Shackleton ordered the fires to be put out in order to conserve fuel. Before attempting to break free, he waited for conditions to improve. During this time, there was an opportunity to test the motor sled, and the men had time to relax.



On 14 February, Shackleton ordered a good head of steam, and Endurance creaked and groaned as she tried to free herself from the cruel grip of the ice. For over 48 hours, the whole crew attacked the ice furiously with ice-chisels, picks and saws. The little ship eventually moved, although it was soon beset again – 400 yards of heavy ice lay between her and open water.



Exhausted and beaten, all the crew could do now was wait.



# A CHANGE OF PLANS



Shackleton briefed the men on a new course of action: Endurance would now become their winter base. Hoping that spring would bring better fortune, he planned to keep the men busy, training the dogs and preparing for the ice to break up. But how far would they drift before that day came?



Dog **igloos** were built out on the ice, made from wood and snow. Overjoyed to be off the ship, the animals soon settled into 'Dog Town'. McNeish constructed a stove, which became a popular spot for the crew to hang out. At the same time, the inside of the ship was remodelled to improve life on board. The new living quarters, always bustling with activity, were known as the Ritz.





The dogs were divided into teams, and training continued over several months. Pulling sledges and learning to work together, the dogs and the crew quickly became firm friends. Apart from the training, the crew had plenty of things to keep them active. Whenever possible, they would try to catch penguins to increase their food stocks, and the constant build-up of ice on the ship needed to be removed at regular intervals. Stores were also reorganised in case they needed to be removed from the ship quickly.

