

Steps to Success

Lockdown	
Date	Friday 5 th February
Subject/s	<u>English</u>
Learning Objective	I can create a story map of events



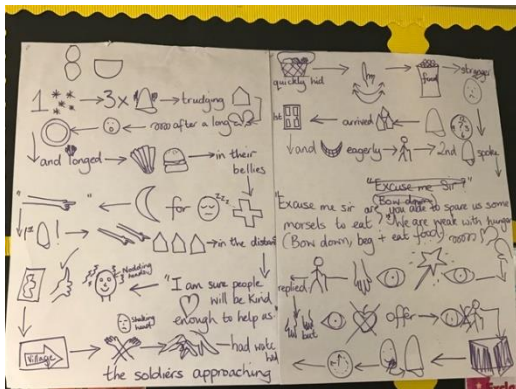
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Success Criteria 	I can identify the key parts		
	I can use pictures and key words to structure my story map		
	I can use the story map to retell the story to a friend		
Support	Independent Adult Support () Group Work		

Read to the end of the text and create a story map of the key events.

Use pictures and key words, rather than summarising using notes.

e.g.



SAILING TO ELEPHANT ISLAND

Given their current position and condition, Shackleton now decided to make a dash for Elephant Island, 100 miles away. Worsley navigated well under the harsh conditions, using only a pocket **compass**. After over 108 hours of toil, the men were exhausted, frozen like statues, their hands crooked around their oars. **Frostbite** was now affecting the whole crew. But the sight of dry land was electrifying. Soon they would be the first men ever to set foot on Elephant Island.

After 16 long months, the crew had found solid ground. Dehydrated and hungry, each man ate and drank until he was full. But their troubles were not over yet, as the coastline was exposed to the elements, and a cruel blizzard set in for days ...

PREPARING THE JAMES CAIRD



The condition of the crew was now deteriorating further; they had been surviving on scanty means for over 16 months. Since no ships pass Elephant and, Shackleton decided they must sail South Georgia to seek help – a journey over 800 miles.



He discussed his plans with Wild and Worsley, and decided he would take one boat with a small crew, leaving Wild behind to look after the rest of the men. McNeish the carpenter strengthened and refurbished the James Caird ahead of the voyage.



This would be an extremely hazardous journey. The ocean south of Cape Horn was perhaps the most treacherous in the world, known for its deadly gales.



McNeish, McCarthy, Vincent, Worsley and Crean were chosen to accompany Shackleton on his epic journey to South Georgia.



Enough provisions for six months were taken:



As the little boat moved away, the group on the beach gave three big cheers, and watched as their friends disappeared over the horizon.

MEANWHILE ON ELEPHANT ISLAND



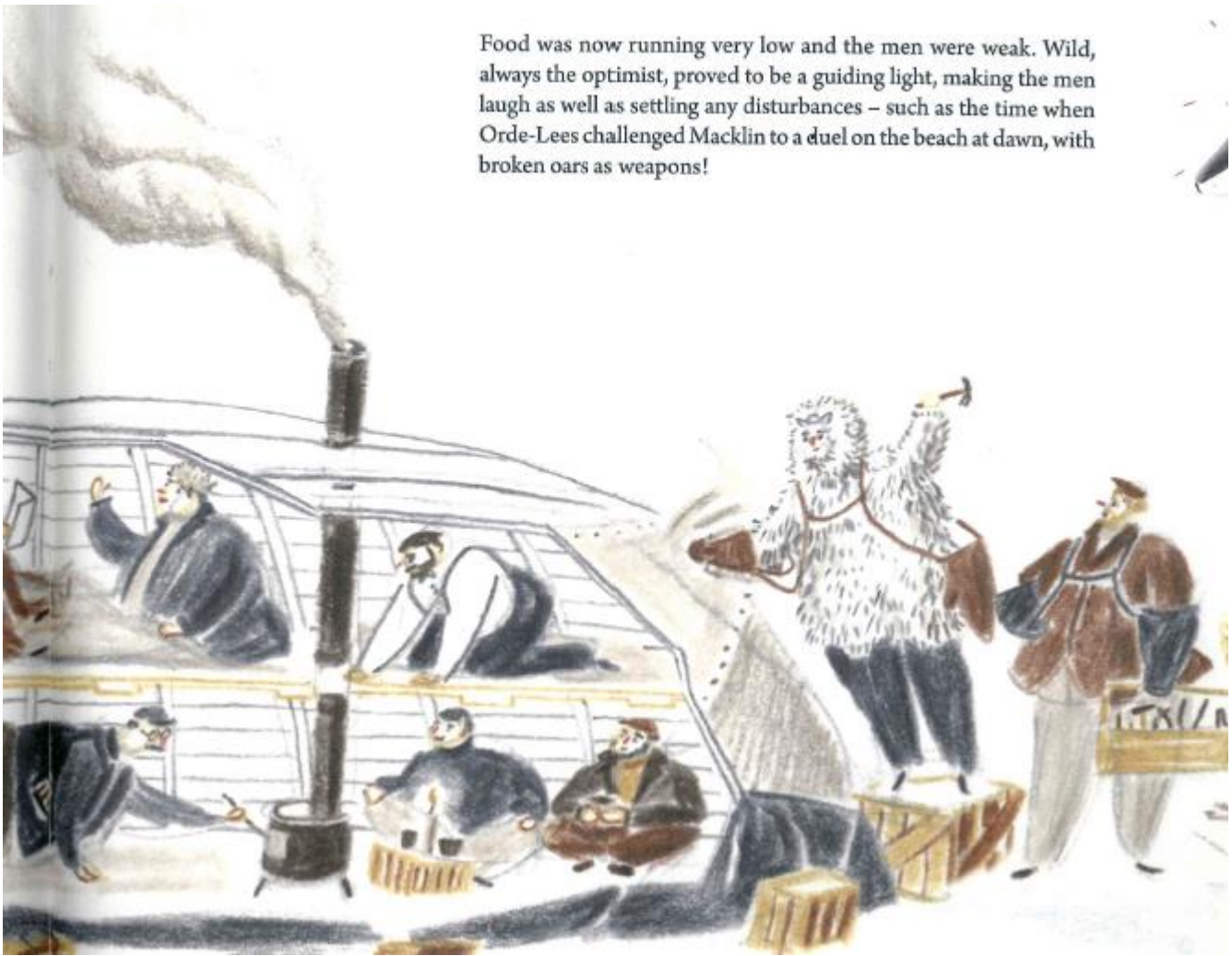
Bad weather had settled in, and 30-foot waves crashed down onto the beach, threatening to wash away the camp.



To combat the violent weather, Marston (the artist) had the ingenious idea to turn the boats upside down and convert them into shelters, allowing his oil paints to be used as glue so that canvas sheets could be fixed to the boats for extra waterproofing.

Little adjustments were gradually made to the camp to make life more bearable – they added chimneys in the roofs, raised the shelters higher and carved a gutter in the ground to avoid getting wet.

Food was now running very low and the men were weak. Wild, always the optimist, proved to be a guiding light, making the men laugh as well as settling any disturbances – such as the time when Orde-Lees challenged Macklin to a duel on the beach at dawn, with broken oars as weapons!

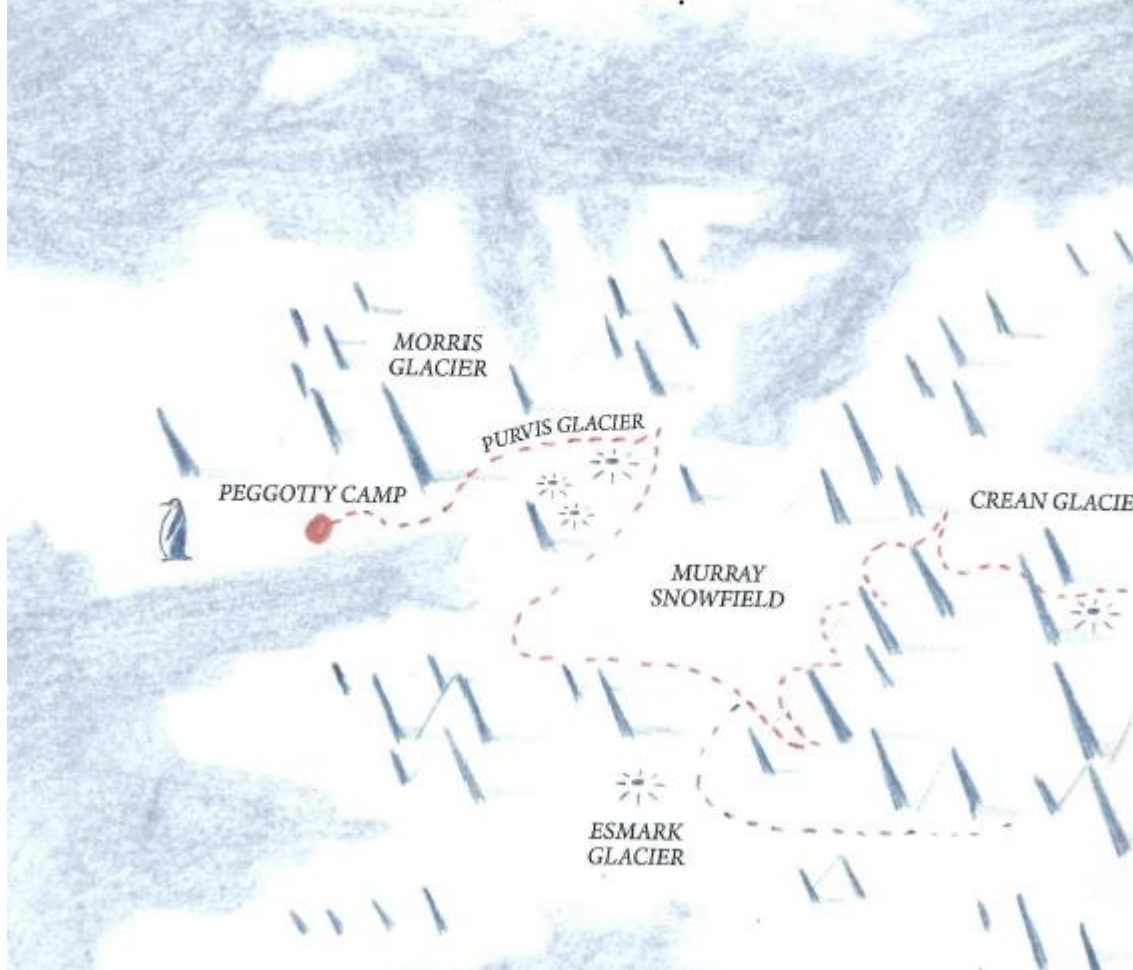


Wild knew that if the men sat about doing nothing they would start to deteriorate further, so he kept them busy with various jobs, giving them each a purpose and responsibility.

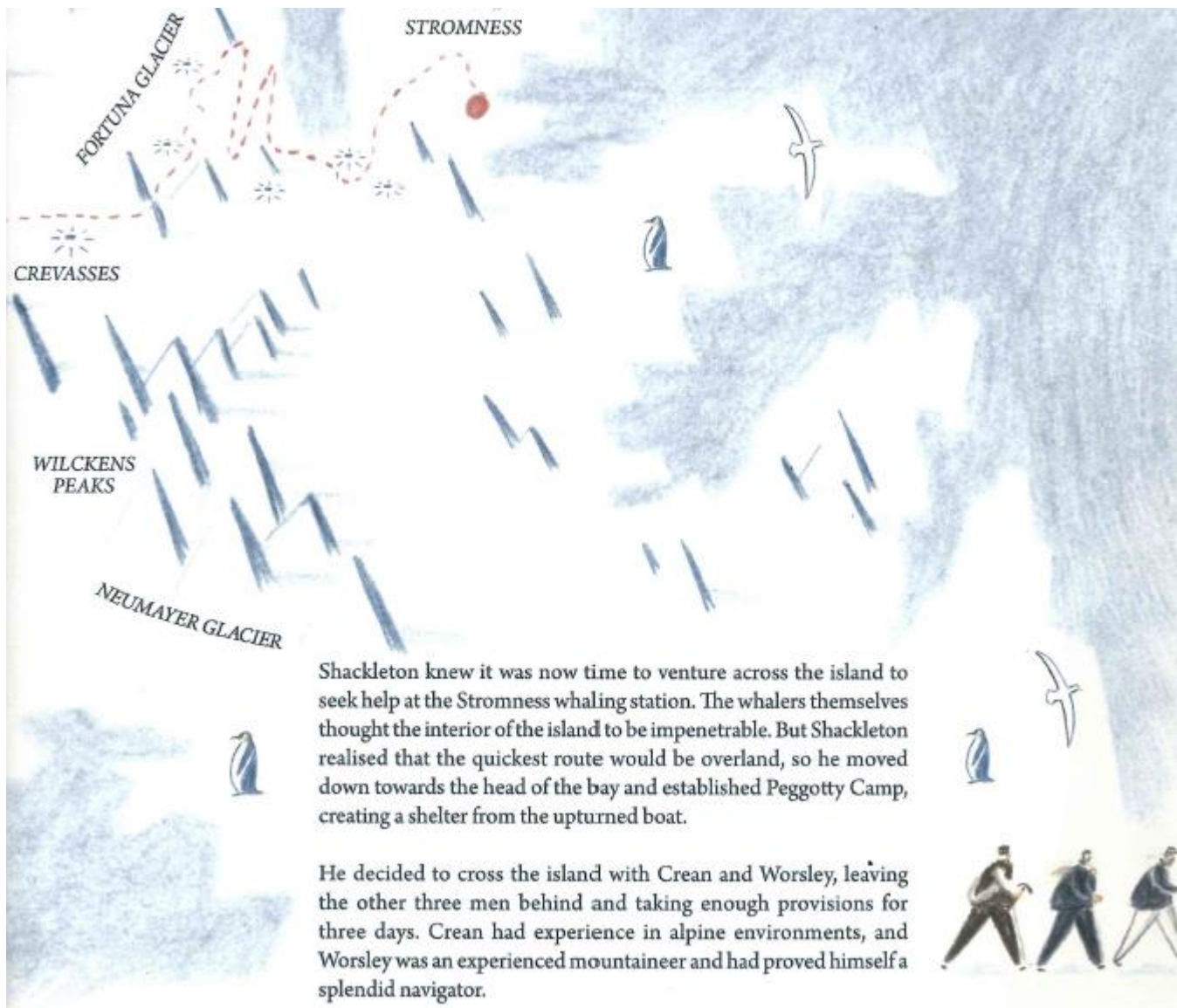
Another calming influence on the party was Hussey's cheerful banjo playing, and the party would look forward to concerts every Saturday. Small treats like these made a huge difference to the men, and were key to keeping them sane while they waited for rescue.



MAP OF SOUTH GEORGIA

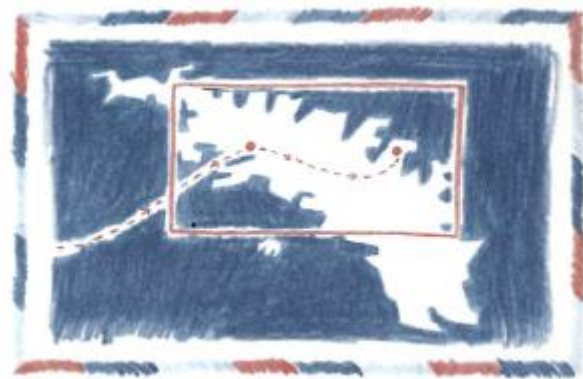


After battling monstrous waves and ferocious winds for ten days straight, Shackleton's party arrived happily at King Haakon Bay, South Georgia. However, their gruelling journey was not over yet. They sailed the little boat along the coast until they found a suitable spot to land. Their first thought being shelter, they took refuge and recuperated in a small cave, guarded by 15-foot-long icicles.



Shackleton knew it was now time to venture across the island to seek help at the Stromness whaling station. The whalers themselves thought the interior of the island to be impenetrable. But Shackleton realised that the quickest route would be overland, so he moved down towards the head of the bay and established Peggotty Camp, creating a shelter from the upturned boat.

He decided to cross the island with Crean and Worsley, leaving the other three men behind and taking enough provisions for three days. Crean had experience in alpine environments, and Worsley was an experienced mountaineer and had proved himself a splendid navigator.



CROSSING SOUTH GEORGIA



On their trek, the three men encountered unknown mountains shrouded in loose rock and ice, fields of thick snow, **gullies**, deep **crevasses** and jigsaw-like **glaciers**. As well as overcoming such obstacles, they had to battle altitude sickness, **dehydration**, immense hunger and exhaustion. They were now reaching their limit.

STROMNESS WHALING STATION



The men had now been moving non-stop for over 36 hours. Then, in the distance, the vague shape of Husvik harbour emerged like a beacon of hope. Upon sighting the harbour, the men shook hands with one another in silence.

All that separated the men from their sanctuary was a huge snow slope that seemed to end in a **precipice**. It was either this route or a five-mile walk to get around the drop. Without too much thought, they went for it, crashing and sliding down together. Their clothes shredded, and stripped of all their belongings, they had arrived.

The manager of the station, Mr Sorlle, came out to see what the fuss was about, but did not recognise the exhausted, broken men in front of him until one of them explained, "My name is Shackleton." Then Sorlle immediately reached out to the men and took them inside.

Sorlle was a most gracious host, and saw to it that the men had plenty of food, drink and hot water to bathe. A boat was sent to King Haakon Bay to pick up the three men who had been left behind. Once they had recovered, the men all sat together and discussed immediate plans to rescue their friends on Elephant Island. To save them, Shackleton would need a vessel strong enough to break through the pack ice, with enough fuel to return to land. Luckily, the Chilean government lent Shackleton a steam-powered ship called the Yelcho.

RESCUE



Finally, on 30 August 1916, help arrived for the men on Elephant Island after three failed attempts to reach the island due to heavy ice. The moment that the rescuers spotted the camp, the men on the island rushed to the shore, frantically waving and calling in joy. Shackleton shouted, "Are you all well?" and Wild answered, "We are all well, Boss," followed by the cheers of the whole crew. Shackleton had arrived just in time, as the men were weak and frail. By a miracle, Wild had kept hope alive.

DEPARTURE

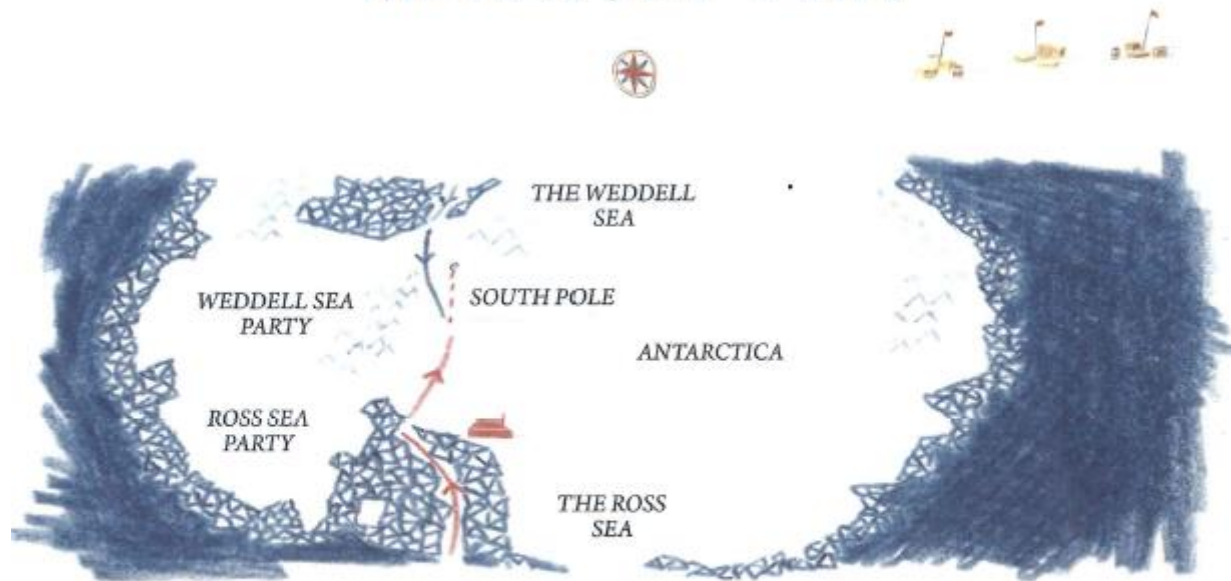


Worried about being trapped by the ice, Shackleton had his men hastily rushed aboard, fired the little steamer's engines and headed north for South America. The men all agreed that they would honour and remember 30 August for the rest of their lives.

Exhausted and glad to be alive, the crew steamed away on the Yelcho while Wild recalled stories of their life waiting on the island. The men would later receive a hero's welcome in Punta Arenas, Chile, where 30,000 people filled the streets warmly awaiting their return.

Against all the odds, Shackleton had ended his expedition without losing a single member of Endurance's crew.

THE ROSS SEA PARTY



While Shackleton and his crew were approaching Antarctica from the Weddell Sea, the support team for the Endurance mission were undertaking an equally perilous journey. Although the details of the Ross Sea Party have historically been less documented, their task was no less ambitious and physically challenging.



The Ross Sea party formed the second part of the Endurance mission to cross Antarctica on foot. While Shackleton and his crew approached Antarctica from the Weddell Sea, the Ross Sea Party (captained by Aeneas Mackintosh) would be approaching from the other side to support Shackleton's march overland.

Shackleton's plan was for the crew of the Aurora to leave stores of food at regular intervals from the Ross Sea coast to a calculated distance inland. At a good walking pace, Shackleton and his men would just be able to make it to the first of the **depots** set up by the Ross Sea Party.



Arriving in the Ross Sea in early 1914, Captain Mackintosh and the crew of the Aurora quickly set about their task, loading supplies onto dog sledges and striking inland. But conditions were against them – heavy snowfalls and terrible weather meant that progress was slow and difficult.





Then, after months of hardship on the ice, disaster struck: in May 1915, the Aurora was swept away during a storm and found herself trapped in the pack ice, unable to return. As the damaged ship slowly drifted towards New Zealand, the ten men who were left behind were now the only humans on the whole continent.



But conditions were taking their toll – with dogs, supplies and energy running low, the stranded men suffered from **scurvy**, frostbite and exhaustion.



These brave souls had no way of knowing that the Endurance was also stranded in the ice on the other side of Antarctica, and that Shackleton and his explorers had never even begun their long march overland. Sticking to the original plan, the Aurora team battled to complete their mission over the next year, laying down the depots as instructed for Shackleton and his crew.

Despite their heroic group effort, Mackintosh and Hayward were lost on the sea ice, while Spencer-Smith, the chaplain, eventually died from scurvy.



Following Shackleton's epic journey to save the crew of the Endurance, he then rushed to New Zealand to oversee efforts to reach the remaining members of the Ross Sea Party. Finally, in January 1917, rescue arrived.

The expedition to cross Antarctica had failed, but the majority of both crews had survived through an extraordinary combination of bravery, strength of character and endurance.



HOME AT LAST



In memory of all the brave men and dogs who ventured south on Shackleton's journey.

"I chose life over death for myself and my friends ...
I believe it is in our nature to explore, to reach out into the
unknown. The only true failure would be to not explore at all."

– Ernest Shackleton

GLOSSARY



ANTARCTICA

The most southerly continent on Earth, covered in snow and ice.

BLIZZARD

A heavy snowstorm.

BLUBBER

Animal fat, used as both food and fuel.

CAPSIZE

When a boat is overturned in water.

COMPASS

A magnetic instrument showing north, used in navigation.

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.

CROW'S NEST

A platform at the top of a ship's mast.

DEHYDRATION

The loss of water from the body, especially from illness or physical exertion.

DEPOT

A place where supplies are stored.

FLOE

A sheet of floating ice.

FORESAIL

The sail at the front of a ship.

FROSTBITE

An injury caused by exposure to extreme cold.

GALE

A very strong wind.

GLACIER

A huge mass of ice and snow, often moving very slowly down from a mountain top.



WINTER MONTHS

Due to the tilt of the Earth's axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience the seasons at different times. In the Southern Hemisphere, Midwinter's Day takes place in June.

GROWLER

A block of ice large enough to damage a ship, often floating underwater.

GULLY

A small valley caused by rain and running water.

HULL

The main body of a ship.

HUMMOCK

Where forces of nature and weather have heaved ice into a mound.

IGLOO

A dome-shaped hut made from hard snow.

JIB BOOM

A wooden extension at the front of a ship.

KENNEL

A shelter for dogs.

PRECIPICE

A cliff with a vertical face.

PRESSURE RIDGE

A hump formed in floating ice by crushing pressure.

RATIONS

Fixed daily amounts of food.

REEFING A SAIL

Reducing the size of a sail.

SCURVY

A disease caused by lack of vitamin C.

SEA LEOPARD

A large and ferocious type of seal, sometimes called a leopard seal.

SLEDGE

A vehicle, sometimes pulled by dogs, used for transport over ice and snow.

PACK ICE

A large area of ice formed when many smaller pieces of ice are pushed together by the sea or the wind.

SOUTH POLE

The most southerly point on Earth.