



Shackleton and Scott



Comparing climates		Ernest Shackleton					
1	Britain has a mild climate with cold winters, warm summers, and regular rainfall.	8	He was a British explorer who wanted to be the first person to walk across Antarctica from one side to the other.	9	Shackleton's ship, the Endurance, got stuck in the ice, but Shackleton worked hard to keep his crew safe.	12	The ship Endurance set sail in 1914 as part of Ernest Shackleton's mission to cross Antarctica.
2	The South Pole is the coldest place on Earth, with freezing temperatures all year round.			10	He is remembered for being a strong leader who never gave up.	13	Endurance became trapped in thick ice and was eventually crushed, forcing the crew to survive in extreme conditions.
3	It can snow in both Britain and the South Pole, but snow in the South Pole never melts.			11	The Endurance expedition showed how dangerous polar travel could be and helped improve safety and planning for future explorers.	14	The discovery of the Endurance helps us learn more about history and the bravery of early explorers.
4	The South Pole is much windier and drier than Britain, even though it is covered in ice.						

Robert Scott			
5	Captain Robert Scott was a British explorer who wanted to be the first to reach the South Pole.	6	Scott and his team reached the South Pole in 1912, but another team got there before them.
		7	Scott is remembered for being brave, determined, and for exploring places that no one had been before.

The race to the South Pole			
15	The race to the South Pole was between British explorer Robert Scott and Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen	16	Amundsen reached the South Pole first in 1911, and Scott arrived shortly after in 1912.
17	The ship was discovered by a team of scientists and explorers using special underwater cameras.		
18	The 1900s was a time of great change, with inventions like trains and ships making travel faster.	19	Ernest Shackleton's ship, the Endurance, sank in the Antarctic in 1915 during a dangerous expedition.
20	Endurance was found more than 100 years later, in 2022, at the bottom of the Weddell Sea.		

