



## The Mead Infant and Nursery School – History

### Ernest Shackleton Knowledge Organiser – Year 2



#### What should I already know?

- That Antarctica is a continent, surrounded by the Southern Ocean.

#### What will I know by the end of Year 2?

- That the South **Pole** is in Antarctica, which is the coldest place on Earth.
- Ernest Henry Shackleton was an **explorer** who is famous for ensuring that his whole crew **survived** after his ship got stuck in the ice around Antarctica.
- He was born on 15<sup>th</sup> February 1874 in the time of Queen Victoria.
- He became a sailor when he was 16.
- He wanted to be the first person to reach the South Pole and went to Antarctica twice before being beaten to the Pole by Scott and Amundsen.
- He decided he wanted to be the first person to cross the continent of Antarctica by land instead.
- The ship he sailed to Antarctica in was called the Endurance.
- In January 1915 the Endurance became trapped in the ice.
- After 10 months the Endurance sank but the crew had already left the ship to live on the floating ice.
- In April 1916 they set off in 3 small lifeboats, saved from the Endurance, and reached Elephant Island.
- Shackleton left on a boat to get help for his men, with 5 other volunteers. They spent 16 days crossing 1,300 km of dangerous ocean to reach the island of South Georgia, then trekked across the island to reach a whaling station to get help.
- The rest of the crew were rescued in August 1916.

**Key Questions**  
**Who was he?**  
**When was he alive?**  
**What is he famous for?**



Source: bbc.co.uk



Source: en.m.wikipedia.org

#### Key Vocabulary

explorer	A person who travels to places where no one else has been in order to find out what is there.
ocean	A large expanse of sea.
pole	The northernmost or southernmost points on the Earth, around which the Earth spins.
research	Collecting data, information and facts.
survive	To keep on living.

#### Historical Enquiry

Identify different ways in which the past is represented (evidence sources) and begin to compare the reliability of different sources.  
*Primary sources such as eye witness accounts are more reliable than secondary sources (something written by someone who was not there themselves). Photographs are more reliable than paintings because paintings can include things from the imagination and may not include everything that is really there.*  
Use a wide range of evidence to ask and answer questions about people and events in the past.

