



## The Mead Infant and Nursery School – History

### Scott of the Antarctic 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.
- Captain Robert Falcon Scott was an **explorer** who is famous for trying to be the first person to reach the South Pole.
- He was born on 6<sup>th</sup> June 1868 in the time of Queen Victoria.
- He joined the Royal **Navy** when he was 13.
- He decided to become an explorer after working for the Royal Geographical Society on a map-making expedition to Antarctica.
- It took him years to raise enough money for the trip to reach the South Pole.
- The ship he sailed to Antarctica in was called the Terra Nova.
- He did a lot of scientific research about the weather in Antarctica during his expedition.
- He set out from Base Camp in October 1911.
- He reached the South Pole on 17<sup>th</sup> January 1912.
- [For information but not to be discussed with children: he died on his return journey to Base Camp, trapped by unusually bad weather and unable to reach his next store of food.]

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



Source: bbc.co.uk

#### Race for the Pole!

Scott was not the only explorer trying to reach the South Pole. A Norwegian, Roald Amundsen, was also trying to be first. Amundsen beat Scott to it by about a month.

The two teams had:

- Different routes (Scott's route was longer)
- Different clothing (Scott's team wore canvas and wool as well as fur; Amundsen's team wore fur clothing based on the clothing of Arctic peoples)
- Different transport (Scott's team took Siberian ponies and motorised sledges, neither of which could cope with the conditions, and ended up walking the last part after sending their dog teams back; Amundsen's team used dog sleds and skis.)
- Different weather (Scott's team faced worse weather conditions, especially on their return journey).

#### Key Vocabulary

explorer	A person who travels to places where no one else has been in order to find out what is there.
navy	A fleet of ships which form part of a country's armed forces.
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.

#### 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.

