Tom Crean was born in __________, Co. Kerry in 1877. When he was 15 he joined the____ _____. While serving aboard the __________ in New Zealand, he volunteered for the Discovery expedition to the Antarctic. The expedition was led by Captain __________ __________ __________. The aim of the expedition was to explore any lands that could be reaching and to conduct scientific __________. Tom Crean was part of the support crew and was promoted to Petty Officer, First Class for all his hard work. Captain Scott did not reach the South Pole on this occasion but he did achieve a new record of furthest __________.

Tom Crean was asked to go on Captain Scott’s second expedition called __________ __________ to Antarctica. This time Captain Scott wanted to be the first to reach the South Pole. There was also a Norwegian expedition called __________ led by Roald __________ who wanted to be the first to reach the South Pole. Tom Crean was chosen as part of an eight man team to go to the South Pole. With 250km to go to the South Pole, Captain Scott narrowed his team down to five men and ordered Tom Crean, Lieutenant Evans and Lashly to return to base _______. Captain Scott made it to the South Pole but were beaten to it by Amundsen. They died on the return journey to base camp.

During Tom Crean’s return journey to basecamp, Lieutenant Evans became ill with __________ and had to be hauled in a sledge by Crean and Lashly. With 56km remaining to base camp and Evans close to death, Crean walked the distance on his own without __________ or a compass so he could get help for Lt. Evans. Evans was rescued made a full recovery.
The third and final trip made by Crean to Antarctica was on the expedition in 1914, led by Kildare man, Ernest Shackleton. Shackleton's ambitious aim was to make the first ever crossing of the Antarctic continent.

The Endurance sailed to the Sea in Antarctica and became trapped in ice in January 1915. Despite efforts to free the ship, it was abandoned in October 1915. They remained on the ice for six months until they decided to sail 160km north to the uninhabited Island in three lifeboats.

Shackleton picked Tom Crean and four of his fittest and strongest men to make a 1300km journey across open seas in the lifeboat James Caird to a whaling station on South Island. Worsley, the navigator, took a and a sextant with him on the journey. He used these instruments to stay on course and find South Georgia.

After 17 days Shackleton, Crean and the four other crew members arrived at South Georgia. However, they quickly realised that they were on the side of the island. Shackleton, Tom Crean and Worsley had to cross the island which meant going into uncharted territory and climbing a over 1000m high.

It took Crean, Shackleton and Worsley 36 hours to climb 1000 meters over a glacier to reach the whaling station on the other side of South Georgia.

When Tom Crean retired from the Royal Navy, he returned to his native Annascaul. He opened a pub called . Tom Crean had a glacier, ‘Crean Glacier’ named after him in South Georgia as well as ‘Crean’ in Antarctica.