

Tom Crean – Antarctic Explorer

Mount	Robert Falcon Scott	compass	South Pole Inn
Terra Nova	Fram	Amundsen	camp
Royal Navy	Weddell	Endurance	coast-to-coast
Annascaul	food	Elephant	Georgia
glacier	Ringarooma	experiments	scurvy
			wrong

Tom Crean was born in _____, Co. Kerry in 1877. When he was 16 he joined the _____. While serving aboard the _____ in New Zealand, he was recruited to 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 reached 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 aboard a ship 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 over 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. Scott and four other men 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 and made a full recovery.

The third and final trip made by Crean to Antarctica was on board the ship _____ in 1914, led by Irishman, 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 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 'Crean Glacier' and 'Lake Crean' named after him in South Georgia as well as '_____ Crean' in Antarctica.