

Roald Amundsen the Explorer



Written by Christopher Liman

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Introduction

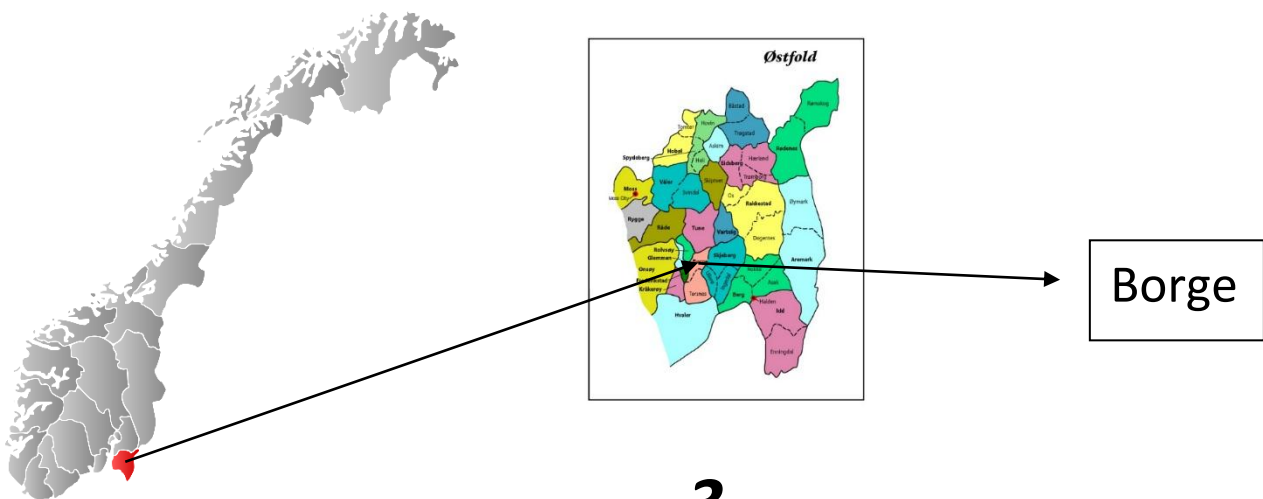
The purpose of writing this book is to tell the readers about explorer's experience in facing the challenges like, bad weather or even compete with other explorer in order to be the first to reach certain destination.

Hopefully, this book would help the readers to remember about the explorers who had died in order to make this world a better place.

Chapter 1

Born to Explore

Roald Amundsen was born on June 16, 1872 in Borge, Norway. He had 3 brothers, a father and a mother. He was born 11 years after one of his brother, Fridtjof Nansen. He had a dream of being an explorer since he was a boy and he wanted to devote his life to polar research. But his mother wanted him to become a doctor. He died on July 18, 1928.



Chapter 2

Northwest Passage Discovery

He learned how to survive the winter in the Arctic, one was that fresh seal meat had vitamin C (discoveries). The other was that using animal skins rather than wool coats to keep warm (new understanding).



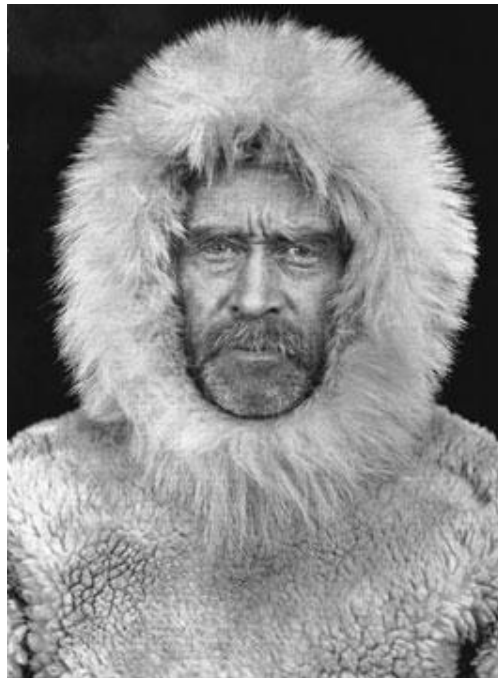
Roald Amundsen purchased a sturdy 45 ton vessel, the “Gjoa,” equipped with sails and 13 horse power engine. In 1903, he led his own expedition aboard his ship with six crew prepared to go through ice-ridden waters along the Northwest Passage. Finally, the “Gjoa” broke through the final stretches of the passageway and was the first to discover the Northwest Passage (discoveres). En route, the men compiled a wealth of scientific data.



Chapter 3

Race to the South Pole

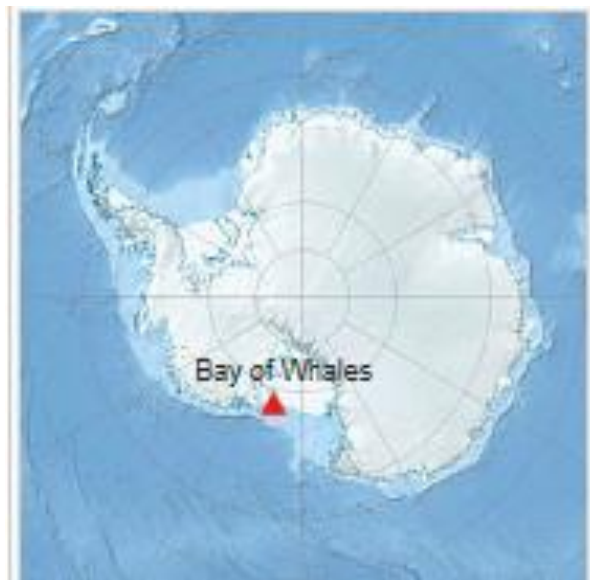
He planned an expedition to reach the North Pole. But when he heard that Robert Peary and Federick Cook had reached the North Pole, he resolved to postpone the North Pole expedition. His main goal now is to reach the South Pole.



On August, he sailed south aboard the “Fram.” He was in a race with Robert Scott to be the first to reach the South Pole. In order to pass the Bering Strait, ships at that time need to go round Cape Horn. Nobody suspected the change of plans. The “Fram” steamed southwards. The vessel stopped at Madeira and Roald informed of the change in plans.



He chose to locate his base camp at the Bay of Whales because it is closer to the South Pole. On January 14, 1911, his ship the “Fram” arrived in the Bay of Whales, Antarctica. They set camp there and prepared for the trip to the South Pole. Roald made sure that the dogs were well fed. A crew, a carpenter, named Olav Bjaaland, redesigned the sleds, he lowered the weight from 195 pounds to 50 pounds.



They set out to reach the South Pole, it involved 5 men, 52 dogs and 4 sleds. First, they travelled quickly, but then they had to pass over mountains and avoid dangerous crevasses. After hard travelling, on December 14, 1911, they reached their destination. Roald planted the Norwegian flag at the South Pole (opportunities).



The task was accomplished, they had crossed over Ross Barrier, and the men had forced their way up the mountain range and gained on a plateau that led to the Pole. Roald chose strong dogs to pull his sleds while Scott relied on ponies and motor sleds which were proved useless.



All 5 men made it safely but only 11 dogs made it back alive to camp. Robert Scott's expedition arrived at the South Pole 35 days after Amundsen's expedition, but they were found frozen to death months later.

Chapter 4

North Pole Tragedy

Roald carried out a daring expedition aboard 2 seaplanes, N24 & N25. The planes crash landed on the ice but the team succeeded in getting one of them airborne again and returned it back to Svalbard.

He joined an expedition with Umberto Nobile aboard the airship Norge. On May, 1926, they flew over to the North Pole (opportunities). Roald, Nobile and Lincoln Ellsworth all dropped their country's flag at the North Pole as they flew over. On the second Artic flight, the "Italia," (sister ship of the Norge) disappeared on an expedition. A search party set off to look for the plane. A second search party found the airship and Nobile alive but the team never returned.

Chapter 5

Effect to Nowadays

The effect of Roald Amundsen's exploration to nowadays is that people now can travel to the Arctic to explore more about the place because Roald Amundsen had discovered the Northwest Passage so people can go to the North Pole anytime they want.

Conclusion

Exploration is important because it can make the world a better place and make people can enjoy their life more because they could travel to more places. People could also make new inventions and new food because exploration has found the materials and ingredients to make them.

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Roald Amundsen the Explorer

Roald Amundsen was an explorer who discovered the Northwest Passage and was the first person to visit the South Pole. He died on a search party when the airship disappeared but he had found the airship and Nobile alive.

“Adventure is just bad planning.”

- Roald Amundsen -