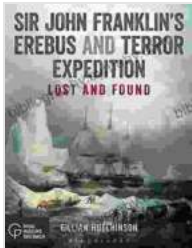


Sir John Franklin's Erebus and Terror Expedition: A Tragic Tale of Arctic Exploration



Sir John Franklin's Erebus and Terror Expedition: Lost and Found by Gillian Hutchinson

★★★★☆ 4.5 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 107287 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
X-Ray : Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 114 pages



In 1845, Sir John Franklin set out on an ambitious expedition to find a Northwest Passage through the Arctic. The Erebus and Terror, two Royal Navy ships, were specially equipped for the journey. They carried a crew of 129 men, as well as a library of books, a printing press, and a collection of scientific instruments.

The expedition became trapped in ice in September 1846, and the ships were abandoned in April 1848. Franklin and his crew made a desperate attempt to reach safety on foot, but they all died along the way. The ships and their remains were finally discovered in 2014 and 2016, and they are now being studied by scientists.

The Fate of the Expedition

The exact fate of Franklin and his crew is still unknown. However, scientists have found evidence that they suffered from lead poisoning, malnutrition, and scurvy. They also believe that the crew may have resorted to cannibalism in Free Download to survive.

The discovery of the Erebus and Terror has shed new light on this tragic story. Scientists are now able to study the ships and their remains in Free Download to learn more about the fate of the crew.

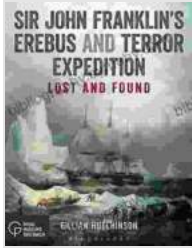
The Legacy of the Expedition

Sir John Franklin's Erebus and Terror Expedition is one of the most famous and tragic stories in Arctic exploration. The expedition's failure to find a Northwest Passage was a major setback for British exploration, but it also inspired a new wave of scientific research in the Arctic.

The discovery of the Erebus and Terror has renewed interest in Franklin's expedition and its legacy. The ships and their remains are now a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and they are being studied by scientists from around the world.

Sir John Franklin's Erebus and Terror Expedition is a story of tragedy and heroism. The expedition's failure to find a Northwest Passage was a setback for British exploration, but it also inspired a new wave of scientific research in the Arctic.

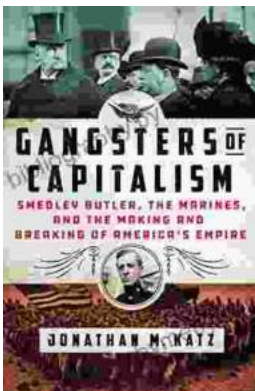
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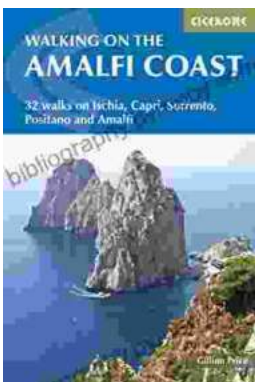
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