Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources


This historical *Scientific American* magazine cover image from 1922 portrays Shackleton’s crew and their struggles as the ship is stranded on the ice. The drawing showcases tragedy and frustration, which helps my documentary’s emphasis on the tragedy and triumph theme. It will give the audience a true sense of the difficulties faced by Shackleton and his crew.


In this photograph taken by Farnol, Shackleton is seen as a studious lieutenant. This side of Shackleton is often not captured, as in most images he is either appearing as a daring explorer rather than a serious captain. In my documentary I used this photograph to show the audience the duality of Shackleton’s character.

“Map of Route - Shackleton and Wordie .” *National Library of Scotland*,


Provided by the National Library of Scotland, the primary images of Shackleton planning out and mapping his journey along with the official copy of his route advances insight on the more personal hardships of the *Endurance*. Seeing all the hard work behind the voyage stirs the viewers emotions as they watch my documentary and realize how devastating the tragedy was for the crew.


Wrote by Ernest Shackleton himself, this non-fiction autobiography allows readers to get on a personal level with the explorer and witness the overall viewpoint of Shackleton himself. He gives details on all the moments from Trans-Antarctic Expedition and his time after the journey. I used this book in many aspects of my project, whether it was in choosing pictures or music tone to match the expression of the way he told his story.

Published by the New York Times in 1910, this newspaper column announced The Endurance trip to the western hemisphere. This primary source allows me to comprehend the significance of the trip, and include specific details on the triumph and tragedy in the documentary based on the way the media predicted the trip to go.


Published by the Washington Times in 1910, this newspaper article from the time of Ernest Shackleton introduces Shackleton’s journey from a year before the journey, illustrating the American public reaction to the adventurous risk of such an expedition. This piece will be shown in my documentary where I tell of what happened before the Trans-Antarctic Expedition.


Examined by the Attorney General, this interview between the captain of the Titanic and Ernest Shackleton was conducted over the telegraph and is a very crucial part of my project. This conversation took place before The Endurance trip, making this conversation about ice very ironic. Overall, it was a very interesting piece to include in my video right before I begin to tell the introduction of the expedition.

Secondary Sources


http://www.ernestshackleton.net/#about

This online resource of climate and meteorology officiated by the government of the United Kingdom provides excellent statistics on the weather in which Ernest Shackleton and his crew experienced. I use the statistics the website had in my documentary when I explain how harsh of conditions the crew was in while stranded on ice.
The online article by the geographic team and editors of Britannica depicts the lifestyle and atmosphere of South Georgia Island, where Ernest Shackleton first came to harbour his ship before reaching the Weddell Sea. I used the data to grow my expertise on the island, because I knew I would use it in the portion of the film where I describe key events and places participating in the story.


Anne Dudley is an English composer who shares similar heritage with Ernest Shackleton, and who creates classical music for many nominated English-Irish films. This track is played as part of my audio background music along with the rest of Dudley’s work in the album.


Shackleton’s early life is portrayed as the reason for his steely determination in this informational article wrote by professors of ABC Clio. The text enabled me to build my knowledge on the background of Shackleton, which proved itself useful in the first portion of my documentary where I describe his childhood and early life.


Including hundreds of photographs taken by Frank Hurley, the photographer who ventured with Shackleton, this book captures every event of *The Endurance* expedition. These images enabled me with mostly all the pictures in my documentary, because of the great quality and high pixel resolution.

Jeffery, Professor Keith. “History - British History in Depth: Ireland and World War One.” *BBC,*
Wrote by Professor Keith Jeffery, an astounding historian of Cambridge, this essay highlights the efforts of Ireland and England in World War One, which is Shackleton’s home country. The details given by the professor show what was going on globally while Shackleton was away on his expedition. I used this information in my project during the portion where I explain the events that are surrounding *The Endurance* voyage.


An author and business historian from Harvard University, Koehn writes on Ernest Shackleton’s character and how it was crucial to the survival of the whole crew. The points she makes are used to support my argument on why the Trans-Antarctic Expedition was triumphant and not tragic. This argument is made clear through my project.


Dr. Edward Madigan of University of London did thorough research in his publication. His content provided me with an in-depth look at Antarctic explorers prior to Shackleton and those who followed, allowing me to see the overall impact that Shackleton had on sea exploration. The information on his long term impact is used in my documentary when I focus on his many legacies.


In this heavily praised book published in 2003, Ernest Shackleton’s accomplishments and failures along with other members of the heroic age of great antarctic explorers are fully examined and analyzed in depth. I used this information to build up my knowledge of the triumphs and tragedies surrounding Shackleton’s life, and this gained knowledge was used to my benefit by developing my argument in my film.

Morell and Capparell give great insight on Shackleton and his leadership tactics, which are to take credit for the rescue of the crew on Elephant Island. I used quotes from this book to back up my argument on how Shackleton was a hero and an influence to all who met him. The quotes are used in the audio part of my project.


This non-fiction biography by George Plimpton has hundreds of photographs and historical illustrations of Ernest Shackleton. This book provided content on the physical toll *Endurance* journey had on the crew, while also having great quotes by Shackleton from his perspective of the expedition. These images and quotes were a great benefit to me in the process of putting together my documentary, because they provided great content for the video.


Jonathan Shackleton, cousin of Ernest Shackleton, created a website including a list of primary resources, incredible photographs, and a family history of the Shackletons. The site connected me to Jonathan, who I utilized for an interview to get a personal viewpoint to include in my documentary.


Ernest Shackleton’s appearances in various newspaper articles such as *The Washington Times* and *The New York Times* and interviews are all found on this website of old archives administered by the Library of Congress. The linked articles and columns provide me with high quality, primary sources which I use often in my project through images and voiceovers.