



eXpedition inc.

Life is the greatest adventure!



Destination: Deep Blue Sea

Preparation is Key!

Keep one thing in mind as you go with your students on this imaginative journey: one of the essential goals of an expedition is to make marvelous discoveries and to have a good time. It's not only the destination, but the joy in the journey that counts.

For the following lesson you will need to display a globe or world map for students to locate and mark the eXpeditions locations as you study them, track settings from books, and possible destinations, by placing an X on the appropriate location. X marks the spot! This provides an excellent opportunity to practice locating latitudes, longitudes, calculating distances, travel time, etc.

For a more hands on/hands in method of introducing students to the world map & identifying country locations go to:

http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/multimedia/world-political-mapmaker-kit/?ar_a=1

These maps are reusable for projects and expeditions in the future.

Once students have constructed your map, incorporate the map as an active part of your lesson as you discuss the following information to have students identify and locate the different locations, identify what ocean they are located in, mark the appropriate places, etc.

Changing Latitudes

Ask the class: What do explorers do? Which explorers have you heard of?

Explorers go on expeditions. Some have found new species or new places and some have met new people, and many have crossed the ocean. The ocean and humans are inextricably linked. Our history has illustrated that ever since mankind existed they have been fascinated by the ocean, leading many people throughout history to set off on ocean exploration expeditions in everything from a balloon to a deep sea submarine.

The history of the world is filled with explorers and the voyages or expeditions they took. Ask the class: What is an expedition? Discuss as a class or in pairs. The definition is 'a journey with a purpose'.

Can students remember any explorers? (Columbus, Lewis & Clark & Sacajawea, etc.) Have them make a list of every possible person they can think of that made an expedition. What did those explorers



discover? Notable explorers from all over the world including the Greeks, the Egyptians, the Polynesians (Pacific Islanders), the Vikings, Vasco da Gama, Ferdinand Magellan, and Christopher Columbus have explored the depths and the surfaces of the seas.

- Marco Polo, a famous Italian explorer, was only seventeen when he set out for China . . . and forty-one when he came back! He brought back many tales and goods. He left in 1271 (he was a teenager at the time) with his father (Nicolo Polo) and uncle (Maffeo Polo); they spent about 24 years traveling on their expedition.
- Vasco da Gama: In the fifteenth century, the world beyond Europe began to emerge from myth and legend, and it was the Portuguese who led the way with many expeditions across the endless seas and the peak of their achievement was Vasco da Gama's discovery of a sea route to India. Still today, landmarks, coastlines and currents around the world bear Portuguese names.
- Christopher Columbus is one of the most famous explorers. He made four voyages to the New World, yet he died thinking he had reached the Indies.
- The Vikings were the best shipbuilders and sailors of their time. If the direction of land was unknown, Viking sailors would release a raven into the air and follow its course. Leif Ericson and ancient Viking explorers discovered North America, or Vinland as they called, a thousand years ago, long before other explorers.
- Eric the Red (950?-1003 or 1004?) was a Viking explorer who was the first European to sail to Greenland. He sailed from Iceland in 982 and led a group of colonists to Greenland in 985-986. (Where is Greenland?)
- Saint Brendan, also known as Saint Brendon, Brendan the Bold, and Brendan the Voyager (484 or 486-578) was an Irish abbot, monastery founder, and legendary sea voyager. Brendan sailed in the Atlantic Ocean, traveling to the Hebrides (islands off the west coast of Scotland), Scotland, and perhaps to Wales and Brittany (the northwestern coast of France along the English Channel). He may have also sailed to the Canary Islands (off the northwest coast of Africa), the Azores (islands far off the coast of Portugal), and Iceland. The Irish epic poem "Voyage of Brendan" recounts his voyages.
- Hannu was an ancient Egyptian explorer; he made the first recorded exploring expedition. Henu is said to have sailed down the Red Sea to explore the southeastern areas of the Arabian peninsula (called Punt) around 2750 B.C (during Egypt's 2nd dynasty). He sailed to what is now part of eastern Ethiopia and Somalia. He returned to Egypt with treasures, including myrrh (a spice) and precious metals. Hannu wrote of his exploration in stone.

The journeys that these explorers made would be similar to any "extreme adventure" by today's standards. They were challenging, dangerous, and most importantly, many times, had never been done before. This same spirit of adventure is alive and well today in people who take on "extreme" challenges

for a variety of reasons. **What kind of "extreme adventure" would students like to do? Which of the adventures of those explorers your group has discussed would they like to be on? Why?**

Travel on the surface of the ocean through the use of boats dates back to prehistoric times, but only in modern times has extensive underwater exploration become possible. Scientific investigations began with scientists such as James Cook, Charles Darwin, and Edmund Halley. Now ocean exploration is made much easier with the invention and development in better sailing ships and submarine equip with various equipment for deep sea exploration and much more. Unlike the earlier sailors, today's scientists can substantiate their stories of adventure with photographs, videos, and even samples for study.

Do students think everything has been discovered already about the world? Every part explored? Not true! Explain that everyone in the class is going to become part of an expedition.

Our group has been hired by National Geographic to make an expedition to the deepest part of the ocean, the Mariana Trench, in order to try and find a rare glowing jellyfish and a unique large fanged viperfish, both of which scientists believe might hold the cure for many diseases. We have a budget of only \$8 million dollars given to us by a private sponsor and only have a three week window of time to complete our mission!



Have the students think of this as an actual voyage and plan and teach accordingly. Let them know that big expeditions require a lot more planning than a three-day weekend. The legwork and planning we put in now can make our expedition safer, more enjoyable, and more likely to succeed.

First of all, we need to know where we're going! Find a map of our destination from an atlas (online, ex. http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/mapping/outline-map/?ar_a=1 , or in printed form and select the map that shows the area where you want to go.) X marks the spot for your Xpedition!

Make a list of what you know about that area, and what you would need to know to prepare for your adventure. How will your group get there? How long would it take you to travel there? What modes of transportation will you use?

What will you have to take? Whom will you go with? What arrangements will you make to ensure your safety?



Scout the Route

Dig deep for information.

Set the Date

On an expedition calendar circle trip dates, plus the lead-up period. Include start/finish dates for tasks like grocery shopping, packing, and travel.

Highlight deadlines for permit applications, airline or shuttle booking, and holidays that might stop mail from reaching you.

Geographically Speaking

The equator (0°) is the starting point for measuring latitude. Latitude lines run parallel to the equator. Latitude lines above the equator are marked with an N for north, while latitude lines running below the equator are labeled with an S for south. The prime meridian (0°) is the starting point for measuring longitude. Longitude lines to the right of the prime meridian are marked E for east, and those on the left are marked W for west.

Where is the Mariana Trench? (Find it on a map) *What is the latitude and longitude?*

Going the Distance

How far away from us is it in miles?

What might the best route to get there? Where will we go through on the way? What might be some of our stops? **Play a game where you find the longitude and latitude coordinates of different states in the continental US states and countries. Then divide students into groups or pairs with a map for each team and challenge students to find the country that belongs with each coordinate, the team that finds it first gets a point. Will that possibly be one of our stops? Why or why not?**

Cross-reference topos, Google Maps, aerial photos, and elevation profiles to find the best route, resupply points, and sites for the home base of our expedition. What is the latitude and longitude of each stop?

We'll need to consider: What is the fastest route? *There can be a large difference between the best or safest route and the fastest route to get somewhere.*

How are we going to get there?

Create a trip itinerary, with daily mileages, start/stop points, cruxes, etc.

Should we fly (Northern Mariana Islands are served by Saipan Intl Airport (Saipan, Mariana Islands)?) Have students calculate distances, time flying, etc. How much will it cost us to fly there? *Set realistic mileage goals. Big-trip loads are heavy and day-after-day travel exhausting!*



Ex. According to one travel site's Lowest Fare Summary for one person to travel to Saipan it will cost (roundtrip), take (one way), and stop (one the way):

- Delta Air Lines:
 - Starting at \$1959.50
 - Total Travel Time: 28 hrs 45 mins (one way)
 - Connect in: Atlanta, Tokyo (*map it out, which way are we flying? What are the latitude and longitude coordinates of each stop?*)
- Delta Air Lines
 - Starting at \$2991.09
 - Total Travel time: 28 hrs 35 mins (one way)
 - Connect in: Detroit, Seoul (Korea) (*map it out, which way are we flying? What are the latitude and longitude coordinates of each stop?*)
- United:
 - Starting at \$2820.40
 - Total Travel Time: 45 hrs 19 min (one way)
 - Connect in: Washington, Houston, Honolulu, Guam (*map it out, which way are we flying? What are the latitude and longitude coordinates of each stop?*)
- American Airlines:
 - Starting at \$4795.09
 - Total Travel Time: 40 hrs 40 mins (one way)
 - Connect in: Chicago, Tokyo, Seoul (*map it out, which way are we flying? What are the latitude and longitude coordinates of each stop?*)

Will they drive part of it? What route could we possibly take?

Should we take a boat? How long would it take to sail there? Ex. Will you take the slow route via Hawaii, the Marshall and Caroline islands? And stop by Pohnpei and Chuuk in Micronesia? *From Barbers Point, Hawaii, U.S.A., it is 3,303 miles away. If we drove across the country, from San Diego, California, U.S.A., we would have a 5,379 mile boat ride.*

Getting Ready & Staying Safe and Sound

Locate gear shops near resupply points. *We would need to ask the proprietors in advance to hold some fuel for us.*

If you're heading deep into the wilds these days, like we are, it's likely that we should carry both a traditional GPS, to help us find your way, and a satellite messenger device like a SPOT, so our friends and family can track our progress online and we can let them know if we're okay or in need of help. Since our expedition is remote, we'll need to carry an emergency signaling device. We have to buy or rent a PLB, SPOT, or sat phone and know all of our latitude and longitude coordinates. *How much will that cost?* Ex.



SPOT-1

World's First Personal Satellite Tracker (Globalstar Network) **\$150**

SPOT-1B

New Personal Satellite Messenger (Globalstar Network) **\$199**

Iridium 9575

Extreme Satellite Phone (Iridium Network) **\$1,495.99**

DeLorme

inReach Satellite Messenger (Iridium Network) **\$250**

DeLorme

PN-60W 2-way communicator for inReach **\$399.95**

PIEPS

GlobalFinder Satellite Messenger Navigator (Iridium Network) **\$799**



SONIM XP3 SENTINEL **Cell phone \$648.25**



APPLE iPhone Latest edition \$834.14 with approved APP (20 a month or 65 for an annual subscription)

And we need to consider rescue insurance. *Have students research it. How much will that cost? In order to be rescued many companies require your latitude and longitude locations of your expeditions, it's a good thing we'll have them!*

Ex. GEOS SAR is a GEOS Membership Program, which entitles members to benefit from additional search and rescue resources (the cost of which may be up to \$100,000 per year per person and up to \$50,000 per any single incident) should these be required by responders engaged in your rescue and authorized by the GEOS International Emergency Response Coordination Center (IERCC). SOS/911 Alerts from all devices connected to the GEOS service are automatically transmitted to the IERCC, which coordinates each and every rescue. Over the past 24 months, over 3,000 lives have been saved via IERCC operations. The GEOS SAR membership is a prepaid private Search and Rescue membership program and is not an insurance plan, travel insurance policy nor a healthcare plan and, therefore, GEOS will not reimburse members for expenses they incur on their own.

Getting Our Supplies to the Right Spot:

If we want to mail supplies, our only option is the USPS.

Good news: Saipan is considered "Domestic" -- it's even the same domestic USPS rates and a US zip code, SAIPAN MP 96950

Bad news: If you mail a regular package from your local post office Parcel Post (Parcel Post only travels by surface transportation, meaning truck or boat) to Saipan it could take 2-4 weeks to arrive!

Have students go to postalcalc.usps.com and they can calculate how much it would cost to ship their equipment. Note: You can't ship any package that weighs over 70lbs.

For example: If you want to ship a 70lb box Express mail to Saipan it will cost you \$370.20 and it will (hopefully) be there in four days. If you ship the same box by Priority Mail, it will still (hopefully) be there in four days, but it will only cost you \$134.75. Ship it by Standard Post and it will only cost \$71.84, but it will take at least fifteen days to arrive!

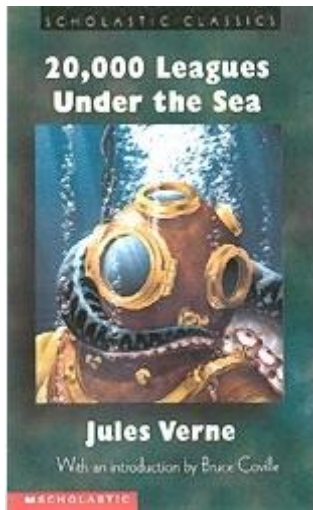
And the Postal Service gives this warning, * The timeliness of service to or from destinations outside the continental US may be affected by the limited availability of transportation. If no ship or plane is headed that way, neither is your package.

Begin Final Countdown

The day before hitting the road, we need to check all of our preparations and critical gear one last time. We can't forget to leave an itinerary with a family member and also the Nat. Geographic since they'll probably be the first to know if we miss our due-back date.

Wait, now how are we going to get down seven miles to the very bottom of the sea and live to tell the tale? And how are we going to go about collecting that fish when we get there and keep it alive? A bucket? A hydraulically operated, robotic arm? Have students list their ideas and suggestions.

Armchair Adventuring!



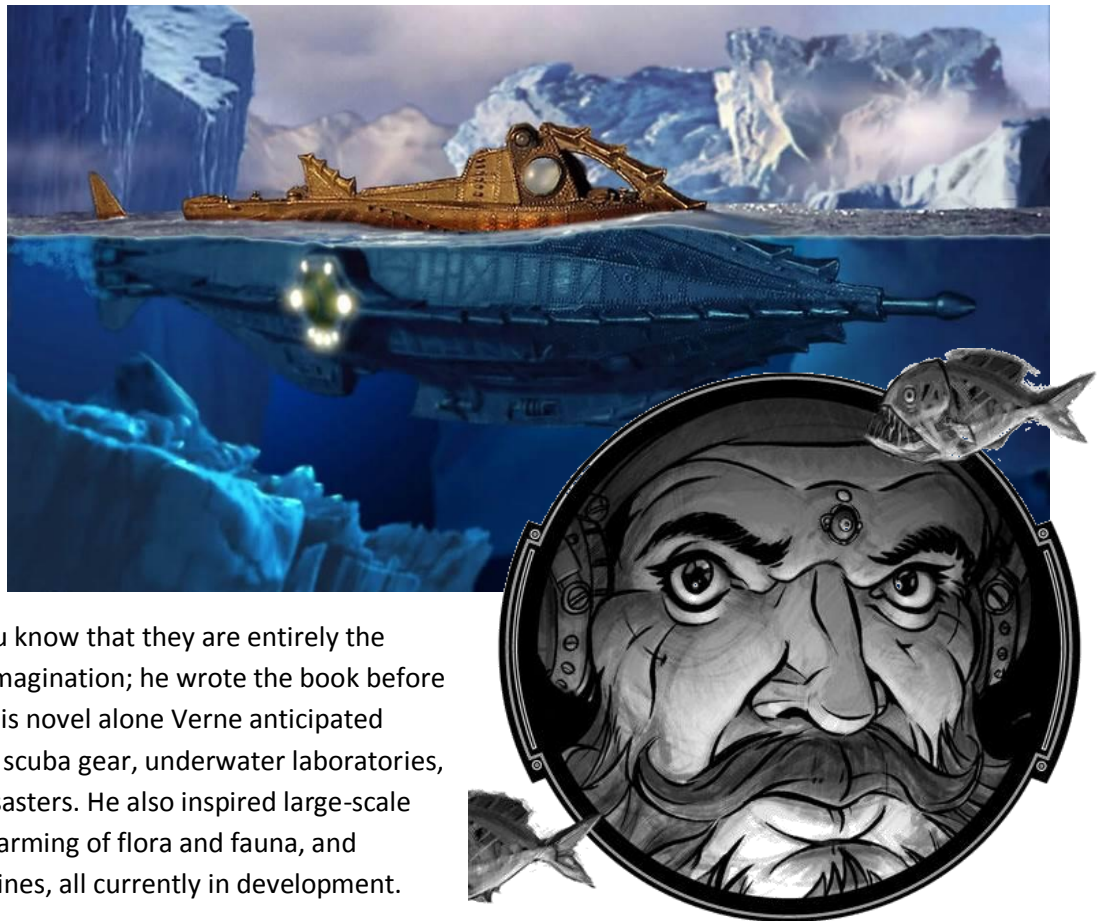
Never a day goes by when we cannot somehow transported to a distant realm by the opening of a book, the contents of which take us on a voyage of discovery, all in the comfort of our own chairs. One such classic adventure is 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea by Jules Verne. The Original Undersea Epic Adventure! A character named Professor Aronnax narrates this sweeping undersea epic, considered by many to be one of the greatest adventures of all time. Aronnax bravely agrees to investigate a mysterious sea monster, only to discover it is actually an enormous high-tech submarine. When he boards the vessel, run by



the mysterious Captain Nemo, he learns the story of the submarine's fantastic voyage from the lost continent of Atlantis to the South Pole. Among, Captain Nemo steers the Nautilus. Nemo is renegade scientist, a man madly inventive in his quest for revenge. A tale of terror, suspense and wonder.

Remarkable descriptions of sunken ships, never-before-seen creatures of the deep, the deep-sea volcanoes, shoals of swirling fish, giant squid and sharks and wonderful inventions

are even better when you know that they are entirely the product of the author's imagination; he wrote the book before submarines existed! In this novel alone Verne anticipated submarine diving planes, scuba gear, underwater laboratories, and marine ecological disasters. He also inspired large-scale underwater mining and farming of flora and fauna, and electricity from thermoclines, all currently in development.

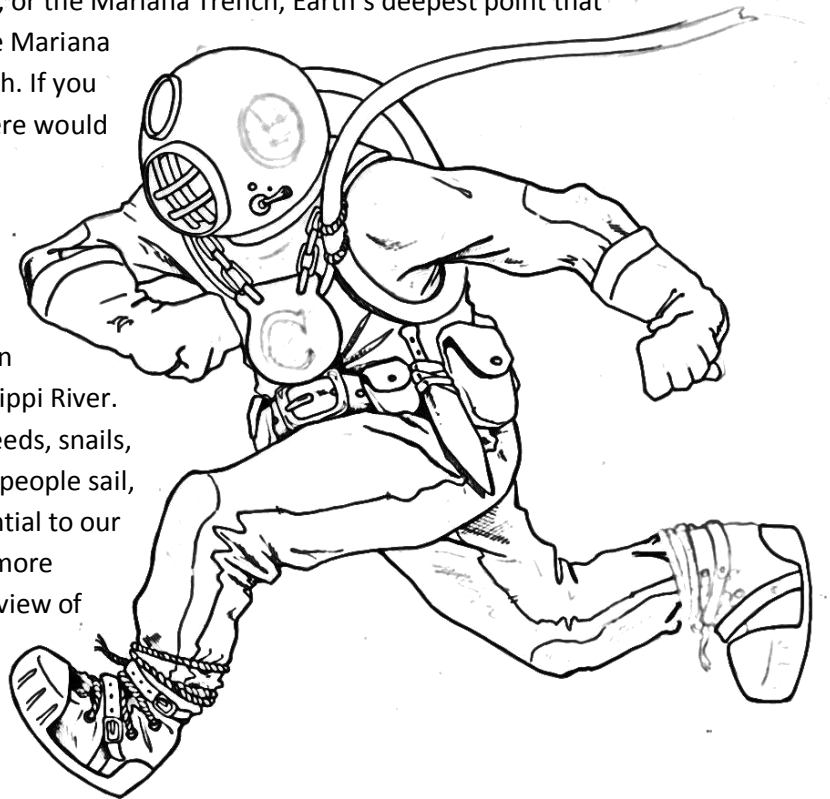


During your expeditionary studies, you may want to read a few short passages or sections from an expedition based book such as *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea*, *Journey to the Center of the Earth*, or other appropriate book each day.

Sunken Treasure? Sunken Nation!

Few of us realize it, but by one definition of what constitutes the US, more of our nation is under water than on land! Some 4.4 million square miles of ocean floor lies within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) over which the USA claims jurisdiction and resources. That's compared to 3.6 million square miles of land. Our list of America's most extraordinary places to explore might include the Great Smoky Mountains, the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone's geysers, the ancient forests of the Pacific Northwest, and Hawaii's volcanoes. Yet equally magnificent places exist beneath the waves: the rich fishing grounds of Georges Bank, a frozen sea that's home to imperiled polar bears, the teeming depths of Monterey Canyon, the Gulf of Alaska's volcanic seamounts, or the Mariana Trench, Earth's deepest point that plunges nearly seven miles straight down! The Mariana Trench is the deepest location on the entire Earth. If you set Mt. Everest down in the Mariana Trench, there would still be over 7,000 feet of water above it.

America's ocean realm is made up of a wide variety of places from icy fjords to tropical coral reefs and deep-sea coral forests, from sunlit shallow areas to lightless depths and ocean currents that move more water than the Mississippi River. These marine ecosystems are habitats for seaweeds, snails, octopuses, fishes and whales, and places where people sail, surf, snorkel, fish, and extract oil. They are essential to our well-being. No other nation governs a larger or more diverse ocean area! The following map is a new view of America's hidden undersea places from our friends at the National Geographic Society. Come on! Grab your tickets and let's explore! Time and tide waits for no one.

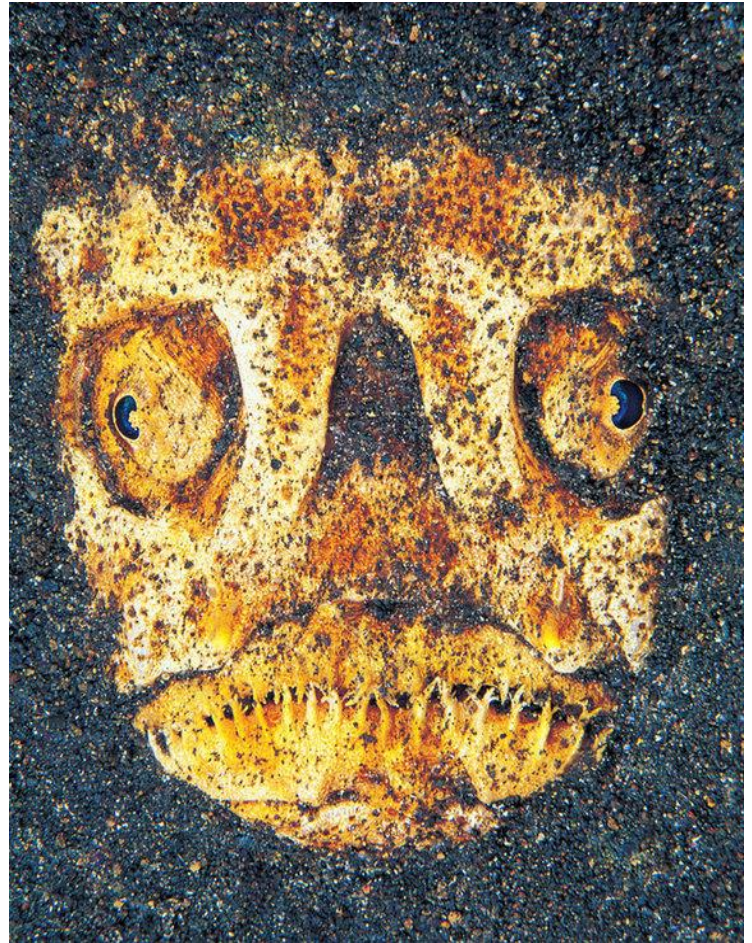




Destination: Deep Blue Sea

So vast and mysterious is the ocean that we are often tempted to view it as indestructible. While the ocean provides great benefits, overfishing, destructive fishing practices, pollution, introduction of non-native species, and global changes in climate can threaten the ocean and the life in it if we aren't careful. Many sharks and other fishes are far less abundant than they once were, but with changes other populations are recovering, but still many others depend on decisions we, citizens and leaders make. Oceanographers (scientists who study the ocean) have stated that out of 97%, only 5% of the ocean as a whole on Earth has been explored! We know less about the deepest points on our planet than we do about the surface of Mars or the Moon. If the ocean was a gallon that would mean that we had only explored 12.8, or a little less than 13 Tablespoons, or $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cup of it. **(Show students!)** Discoveries have just begun.

With over 70% of our planet covered with water, some historians have pondered why it was named "Earth" when in fact the name "Ocean" seems more fitting! Over the years, there have been various descriptors given to our watery surface: the "Seven Seas," conventional ocean divisions, and most recently, the Five Basins. In the end, although we have labels that separate names of different regions, the Earth ultimately has just one big ocean.



This frightening looking fish is charmingly named stargazer, because its eyes and face are actually situated on top of its head. The fish burrows its flat body underneath the sand, hiding itself so that it is still able to peek out. It then hunkers down waiting to strike if prey swims by. Although many stargazers dwell in shallow water, Northern stargazers live in the deep waters off the Atlantic Coast. Where is the Atlantic coast? Have students find it. Will we see any of these strange fish on our expedition? Will they see us?

<http://www.livescience.com/16231-creepy-deep-sea-creatures-gallery.html> All Rights Reserved.



Mapamoscas

A large display map of the oceans and continents and the following questions can also be used to play Mapamoscas a.k.a. a Geography version of Matamoscas, where the students are in two teams, and race to use fly swatters to slap the correct ocean when asked questions like the following, alternate, or additional questions created by the instructor.

Sample Questions:

1. Where is the Southern Ocean?
2. Where is the Indian Ocean?
3. Where is the Mediterranean Sea?
4. Where is the Atlantic Ocean?
5. Where is the Pacific Ocean?
6. Where is the Arctic Ocean?
7. Which ocean became the 5th official ocean in the year 2000? **The Southern Ocean**
8. All seven continents could fit over which ocean, still leaving room for another Asia? **Pacific Ocean**
9. Which ocean is surrounded by the Ring of Fire, a large number of active volcanoes? **Pacific Ocean**
10. The Mariana Trench, the deepest known area of Earth's oceans, having a deepest point of around 11000 metres (36000 feet) is located in what ocean? **Pacific Ocean**
11. Which ocean is the third largest ocean on Earth, covering around 14% of the Earth's surface?
Indian Ocean
12. Which ocean is so deep that in some places more than *100 Statues of Liberty* could be stacked on top of one another and they would still be underwater? **Pacific Ocean**
13. Guide planes and ice-breaking ships have to travel with the trade ships sailing on which ocean?
Arctic Ocean
14. The Mediterranean forms the northern border of which continent? **Africa**
15. Which ocean is bordered by Australia to the east, Asia, to the north, and Africa to the west? **Indian Ocean**
16. Which continent is famous for the Great Barrier Reef? **Australia/Oceania**
17. During winter which ocean is almost completely covered in sea ice? **Arctic Ocean**
18. In 1498 Europeans began sailing around the tip of Africa to reach which ocean? **Indian Ocean**
19. What ocean is the second largest ocean on Earth, covering over 21% of the Earth's surface?
Atlantic Ocean

20. What is perhaps the least known body of water in the world? **Arctic Ocean**
21. Which ocean is the largest ocean, covering around 30% of the Earth's surface? **Pacific Ocean**
22. Which ocean's name refers to Atlas of Greek mythology, who, in myth, holds the world on his shoulders? **Atlantic Ocean**
23. The Bermuda Triangle is located in which ocean? **Atlantic Ocean**
24. Where are there are more artifacts and remnants of history than in all of the world's museums, combined? **The Ocean**
25. Which ocean's name has an original meaning of 'peaceful sea'? **Pacific Ocean**

Image Credit: National Geographic Explorer Mag.

<http://ngexplorer.cengage.com/pathfinder/stuff.html>. All Rights Reserved

Feeling Blue

Oceans (from Ancient Greek Ὠκεανός (Okeanos) are an interconnected mass of saline or saltwater covering 70.78% of the surface of the Earth and are immeasurably important to all life on the planet for many reasons. Because it is the principal component of Earth's water sources, the world ocean is important to all known life, and influences climate and weather patterns.

The total volume is approximately 1.3 billion cubic kilometers (310 million cu mi) with an average depth of 3,682 meters (12,080 ft.). It is the habitat of 230,000 known species, although much of the ocean's depths remain unexplored and it is estimated that over two million marine species exist. Some of the teeny-tiniest creatures, those plankton mentioned earlier, are some of the most vital to human survival. How? One species of plankton, called prochlorococcus, produce almost half the oxygen you breathe!

Ocean exploration is a part of oceanography (study of the seas and oceans) describing more generally the exploration of the ocean's surface. The major divisions of oceanography include:

- Geological Oceanography – This is the study of the ocean floor and features.
- Physical Oceanography – This is concerned with the physical attributes of the ocean water, such as current and temperature.
- Chemical Oceanography – They focus on the chemistry of ocean waters.
- Marine Biology – they study the ocean's oceanic flora and fauna
- Meteorology – is the study of the interaction between the atmosphere



(the air and gases around our planet) and the ocean.

Ocean exploration is also what we call it when humans explore the ocean boundaries and the ocean depths.

Long, long ago sailors began to spin fascinating tales of sea creatures too horrible or too beautiful to resist. Few people actually saw such creatures, yet few doubted their existence -- until recent years. As we learned more about the sea, mythic monsters seemed simply products of overactive imaginations stimulated by long and frightening sea voyages.

Image Credit: The very talented Jonathan Ballard. Copyright 2010.
http://4.bp.blogspot.com/_THn3Zh41yWg/S-xtD-DavII/AAAAAAAAABOg/EQChsaCIIIs/s1600/DeepSeaDiver_02.jpg . All Rights Reserved.

are currently some of the most difficult to enter for American citizens, which we'll have to take into account when we plan our expedition route! **Have students mark each of the following countries on our expedition map as places we might need to avoid on the way. Is there anything we need to change about our route?** (And some might add Turkmenistan (supposedly getting even more difficult), Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Azerbaijan to the list of difficult countries!) *Can you find them on a map?*

China: China's individual visa fee is currently \$140, and they require the applicant to arrive in person at one of six regional consulates across the U.S. to submit the forms and fees. Of course, you can pay someone to represent you, but that bumps the price up even more. In positive news, they have a short turnaround time for processing. Only four days!

Russia: Russia requires a letter of invitation, written in Russian, from either an authorized tourist agency or hotel. On the visa application, you must list all the countries you've visited in the last ten years, your last two places of work, as well as a few other questions you wouldn't normally have to answer on a visa application. Russia is also notorious for not letting small mistakes slide—if you forget to write in block letters, or use a different colored pen, you're out of luck. You'll need at least a week (often longer) for processing time, and be prepared to pay a couple hundred dollars, depending on what type of visa you get, and whether you go directly through the Russian Embassy or use an independent visa processing company.

India: India's visa rules are constantly changing, making it difficult for first-time applicants. There are also a multitude of visa types; tourist, business, research, missionaries, journalist and conference visas are a few of the options. In a quasi-ironic twist, the Indian government outsources their visa operations to Trivisa Outsourcing, a private company. Consular fees range between \$60 and \$150.

Iran: Iran does not currently have diplomatic representation in the United States. If you're looking for a visa, you need to go through the Pakistan Embassy in Washington D.C., which has an Iranian Interests Section. In order to start the visa process, you must have some kind of representation within Iran that petitions Tehran's Foreign Ministry. That's the most difficult step, an often fruitless request. Even after the visa is granted, the traveler can still be detained and imprisoned on "unknown or various charges" when entering or leaving Iran.

North Korea: Like Iran, North Korea does not have diplomatic representation within the U.S., and while the Swedish Embassy helps U.S. travelers with the process, most sources report that a visa is not typically granted to Americans, unless they are coming with an organized delegation. Of the countries on this list, it's probably the most difficult one to visit!

Saudi Arabia: If you have an Israeli stamp in your passport, forget about visiting Saudi Arabia! While there are special visas for religious pilgrimages, or if you're visiting family, only a limited amount of tourist visas are allotted each year. They're given directly to government-approved tour groups. Another point of note; if in transit, a woman needs to be accompanied by a male relative at all times.

Cuba: As an American, the only way to fly to Cuba directly is to apply for a special license, which is only available with just reason; visiting family, educational programs, and religious travel is generally

permitted. The other way, of course, is to leave the U.S. and fly to either Canada, Mexico, the Bahamas or any other country that is close. From there, you can inconspicuously book a ticket to Cuba and back. Officially, the U.S. is allowed to invoke civil penalties and criminal prosecution for traveling that way.

Angola: Even with our company’s support for a business visa (and an in-country client that sponsored the entire process), we might barely get the visa in time. It takes over a month of pestering. For tourists, time is also an issue. It can take up to three months to get a visa! (Or as little as three days, depending on how lucky you’re feeling.) Like the DRC, you must provide proof of yellow fever immunization. You also need two letters of invitation and a copy of a bank statement that demonstrating “proof of sufficient funds (at least \$100 per day).”

Brazil: Like some of the other countries mentioned here, Brazil’s visa process is not very consistent. Different U.S. consulates have their own methods of application, and depending on the season, your visa can take several weeks to arrive. The good news; once you have a tourist visa, it’s good for five years! As long as you aren’t staying in Brazil for more than ninety days at a time, you can enter and exit as much as you’d like in that five year period.

Applying Our Knowledge

Print out enough copies of the passport application pages for students. Have them fill out and “apply” for their eXpedition passport. When they successfully submit their paperwork (though they won’t have to include \$105 dollar fee for a minor passport or the \$110 for the adult, plus \$60 if you want it faster document fees) they may receive a passport.

Have them trim around the passport and fold it on the dotted lines. Then have students use glue to attach the inner pages to the outer cover and either draw a picture or insert a picture of themselves into their passports.



Students can get or design a travel stamp for every area they would have to travel to or through in order to get to the eXpedition destinations and put it in their passports (add additional pages as needed). Sample stamps are included; you can also go to [Shutterstock.com](https://www.shutterstock.com) for a great selection of passport stamp images. Students should keep these passports for future eXpedition, inc. expedition adventures.



APPLICATION FOR A U.S. PASSPORT
Please Print Legibly Using Black Ink Only

OMB APPROVAL NO. 1405-0004
EXPIRATION DATE: 12-31-2013
ESTIMATED BURDEN: 85 MIN

Attention: Read WARNING on page 1 of instructions
Please select the document(s) for which you are applying:
[X] U.S. Passport Book [] U.S. Passport Card [] Both
The U.S. passport card is not valid for international air travel. For more information see page 1 of instructions.
[] 28 Page Book (Standard) [] 52 Page Book (Non-Standard)
Note: The 52 page option is for those who frequently travel abroad during the passport validity period and is recommended for applicants who have previously required the addition of visa pages.

DOTS Code
End. # Exp.

1. Name Last
First Middle

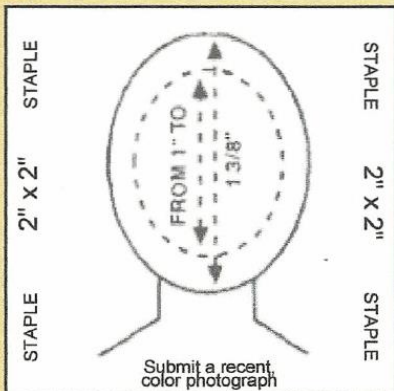
2. Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) 3. Sex M F 4. Place of Birth (City & State if in the U.S., or City & Country as it is presently known.)

5. Social Security Number 6. Email Address (e.g. my_email@domain.com) 7. Primary Contact Phone Number

8. Mailing Address: Line 1: Street/RFD#, P.O. Box, or URB.
Address Line 2: Clearly label Apartment, Company, Suite, Unit, Building, Floor, In Care Of or Attention if applicable. (e.g. In Care Of - Jane Doe, Apt # 100)
City State Zip Code Country, if outside the United States

9. List all other names you have used. (Examples: Birth Name, Maiden, Previous Marriage, Legal Name Change. Attach additional pages if needed)
A. B.

10. Parental Information
Mother/Father/Parent - First & Middle Name Last Name (at Parent's Birth)
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) Place of Birth Sex U.S. Citizen?
Male Yes
Female No
Mother/Father/Parent - First & Middle Name Last Name (at Parent's Birth)
Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy) Place of Birth Sex U.S. Citizen?
Male Yes
Female No



CONTINUE TO PAGE 2

DO NOT SIGN APPLICATION UNTIL REQUESTED TO DO SO BY AUTHORIZED AGENT

I declare under penalty of perjury all of the following: 1) I am a citizen or non-citizen national of the United States and have not, since acquiring U.S. citizenship or nationality, performed any of the acts listed under "Acts or Conditions" on the reverse side of this application (unless explanatory statement is attached); 2) the statements made on the application are true and correct; 3) I have not knowingly and willfully made false statements or included false documents in support of this application; 4) the photograph submitted with this application is a genuine, current photograph of me; and 5) I have read and understood the warning on page one of the instructions to the application form.

x Applicant's Legal Signature - age 16 and older
x Mother/Father/Parent/Legal Guardian's Signature (if identifying minor)
x Mother/Father/Parent/Legal Guardian's Signature (if identifying minor)

[] Acceptance Agent [] (Vice) Consul USA [] Passport Staff Agent
(Seal) Facility Name/Location
Signature of person authorized to accept applications Date

Identifying Documents - Applicant or Mother/Father/Parent on Second Signature Line (if identifying minor)
[] Driver's License Issue Date Exp. Date Place of Issue
[] Passport Name
[] Military ID No
[] Other


Identifying Documents - Applicant or Mother/Father/Parent on Third Signature Line (if identifying minor)
[] Driver's License Issue Date Exp. Date Place of Issue
[] Passport Name
[] Military ID No
[] Other

For Issuing Office Only -> Bk Card Execution EF Postage Other * DS 11 C 12 2010 1 *

SAMPLE ONLY

Name of Applicant (Last, First & Middle)				Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	
11. Height	12. Hair Color	13. Eye Color	14. Occupation (if age 16 or older)	15. Employer or School (if applicable)	
16. Additional Contact Phone Numbers					
		<input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Work	<input type="checkbox"/> Cell		
		<input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Work	<input type="checkbox"/> Cell		
17. Permanent Address - If P.O. Box is listed under Mailing Address <u>or</u> if residence is different from Mailing Address.					
Street/RFD # or URB (No P.O. Box)				Apartment/Unit	
City		State	Zip Code		
18. Emergency Contact - Provide the information of a person not traveling with you to be contacted in the event of an emergency.					
Name		Address: Street/RFD # or P.O. Box		Apartment/Unit	
City	State	Zip Code	Phone Number	Relationship	
19. Travel Plans					
Date of Trip (mm/dd/yyyy)	Duration of Trip	Countries to be Visited			
20. Have you ever been married? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, complete the remaining items in #20.</i>					
Full Name of Current Spouse or Most Recent Spouse		Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)	Place of Birth	U.S. Citizen?	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
Date of Marriage (mm/dd/yyyy)	Have you ever been widowed or divorced?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Date (mm/dd/yyyy)	
21. Have you ever applied for or been issued a U.S. Passport Book? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, complete the remaining items in #21</i>					
Name as printed on your most recent passport book			Most recent passport book number		
Status of your most recent passport book			Date most recent passport book was issued or approximate date you applied (mm/dd/yyyy)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Submitting with application <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen <input type="checkbox"/> Lost <input type="checkbox"/> In my possession (if expired)					
22. Have you ever applied for or been issued a U.S. Passport Card? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <i>If yes, complete the remaining items in #22</i>					
Name as printed on your most recent passport card			Most recent passport card number		
Status of your most recent passport card			Date most recent passport card was issued or approximate date you applied (mm/dd/yyyy)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Submitting with application <input type="checkbox"/> Stolen <input type="checkbox"/> Lost <input type="checkbox"/> In my possession (if expired)					

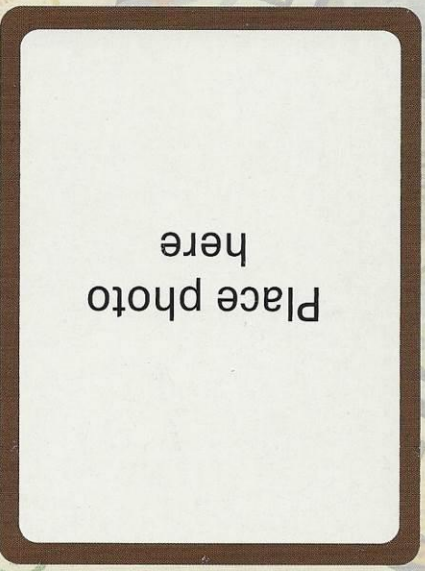
PLEASE DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE

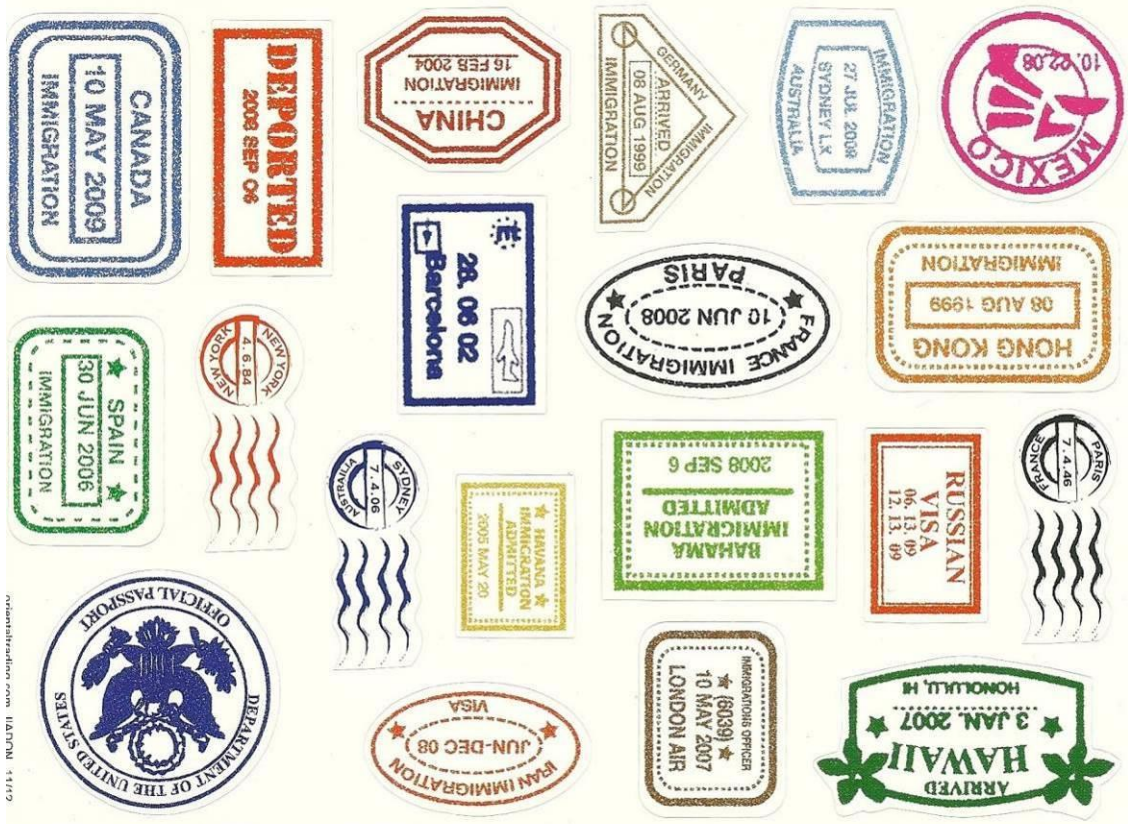
FOR ISSUING OFFICE ONLY					
<input type="checkbox"/> Sole Parent					
Name as it appears on citizenship evidence _____					
<input type="checkbox"/> Birth Certificate	SR	CR	City	Filed:	Issued:
<input type="checkbox"/> Report of Birth	240	545	1350	Filed/City:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Nat. / Citiz. Cert.	Date/Place Acquired:			A#	
<input type="checkbox"/> Passport	C/R	S/R	Per PIERS	#/DOI:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:					
<input type="checkbox"/> Attached:					
<input type="checkbox"/> P/C of ID	<input type="checkbox"/> DS-3053	<input type="checkbox"/> DS-64	<input type="checkbox"/> Bio Quest	<input type="checkbox"/> Citiz W/S	<input type="checkbox"/> DS-10 <input type="checkbox"/> DS-86 <input type="checkbox"/> DS-71 <input type="checkbox"/> DS-60
					
					* DS 11 C 12 2010 2 *

MY PASSPORT



Name: _____
Nationality: _____
Date of birth: _____
Place of birth: _____
Address: _____





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STAPLE

HERE

Expedition: Deep Blue Sea



eXpedition inc.

"Life is the greatest adventure!"



Boarding Pass



18A

Date & Time:

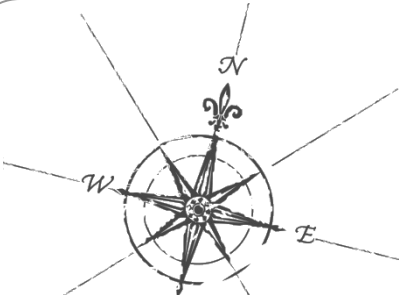
Destination:

Passenger Receipt 1 of 1

STAPLE

HERE

Expedition: Deep Blue Sea



eXpedition inc.

"Life is the greatest adventure!"



Boarding Pass



18A

Date & Time:

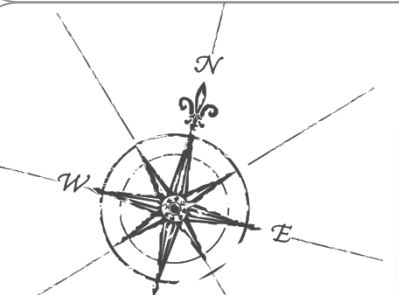
Destination:

Passenger Receipt 1 of 1

STAPLE

HERE

Expedition: Deep Blue Sea



eXpedition inc.

"Life is the greatest adventure!"



Boarding Pass



18A

Date & Time:

Destination:

Passenger Receipt 1 of 1

But...What if we get LOST?!

Being washed ashore on a strange or deserted island is one of the most popular ideas in literature and pop culture. Think about how many well-known stories involve this idea: *Robinson Crusoe*, *Gulliver's Travels*, *The Tempest*, *Lord of the Flies*, *Swiss Family Robinson*, and *The Cay*, not to mention TV and film versions like *Lost*, *Gilligan's Island* and *Castaway*.



Show students a clip from the classic American television show, *Gilligan's Island* where five tourists led by the hapless First Mate Gilligan and the gruff Skipper of a small boat are shipwrecked and marooned on a deserted island.

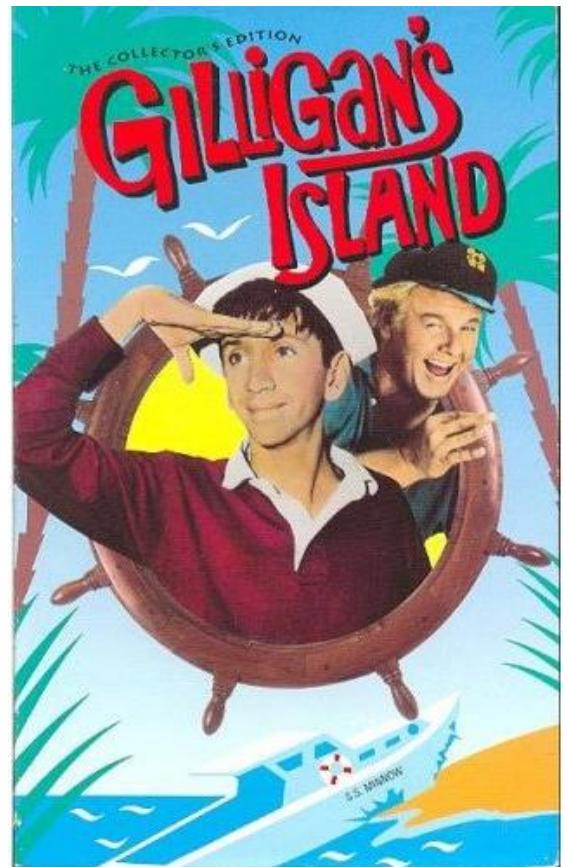
Have them watch for moments that they think are funny. What is it about that moment that made them laugh? How would they feel if they took a three hour boat ride that turned into a stay of many years on a deserted island? A deserted island might be an amazing, beautiful place that you might not want to leave. On the other hand, it could be a dark, dangerous, or lonely place that has you yearning for home. Have consider both options: an island as a dream come true and an island as a nightmare. Which is *Gilligan's Island* for the castaways? Make a list of student suggestions of what might make an island a dream come true on the board and what might make it a night mare.

For each version think about what that place would look like, sound like, smell, and feel like (brainstorm descriptive words and images that appeal to the five senses and those that relate to it being a complete nightmare.)

Now have students look through your two lists and circle the words and phrases that they think are the most interesting, original and vivid — the ones they are most likely to use in a description during the following activity.

Sample Clips:

- Two on a Raft
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ArYhczFUMWM>
- Three To Get Ready (Gilligan finds a magic stone, which will grant three wishes before sundown):
<http://www.thewb.com/shows/gilligans-island/three-to-get-ready/79d54190-22b8-4527-883d-3c38cbcba705>



As always, watch all clips before showing them to your students to judge suitability and what parts you want to show to your students that best fit with the direction of your activities.

Travel Writers: Painting Pictures with Words

I think I'll journey out some day to wondrous lands afar,
Or even chart a journey to a distant blazing star...

Poetry. Poetry and travel. Do they go together? Are they best friends -- or at least good pals? The answer's yes! An important first step of getting kids to write poetry is to *read* poetry. Gather students' ideas about why people write poems or songs and why people read them. Read samples of your favorite travel related poetry and discuss them with students.

There are many excellent resources available, Ex. *A World of Wonders: Geographic Travels in Verse and Rhyme* by J. Patrick Lewis. and *Let's*

***Travel: poems for kids* by Alice L. Bauer or any of the above mentioned author's.**

Example: Packed Bags

If I could pack my suitcase and visit another place,
I wouldn't want to speed along, as though I'm in a race.

If I could pack my suitcase I'd want to take my time,
I like to travel leisurely, without a cruel deadline.

If I could pack my suitcase and climb aboard a submarine,
I wouldn't care how deep it took me, viewing creatures best



unseen.

If I could pack my suitcase and be a stranger in some land,
I think endless days would slip away, like sand falling through my hand.

If I could pack my suitcase and 'round the world endlessly roam,
I'd probably be the happiest when I finally got back home.

Example: Vacation Frustration by Ken Nesbitt

Our family vacationed in Europe.

We flew to the beaches of Spain.

We hopped on a ferry to England.

We traveled through France on a train.

We lugged all our luggage to Denmark.

We dragged all our baggage to Greece,

We hoisted our backpacks and handbags,
our suitcase, our trunk and valise.

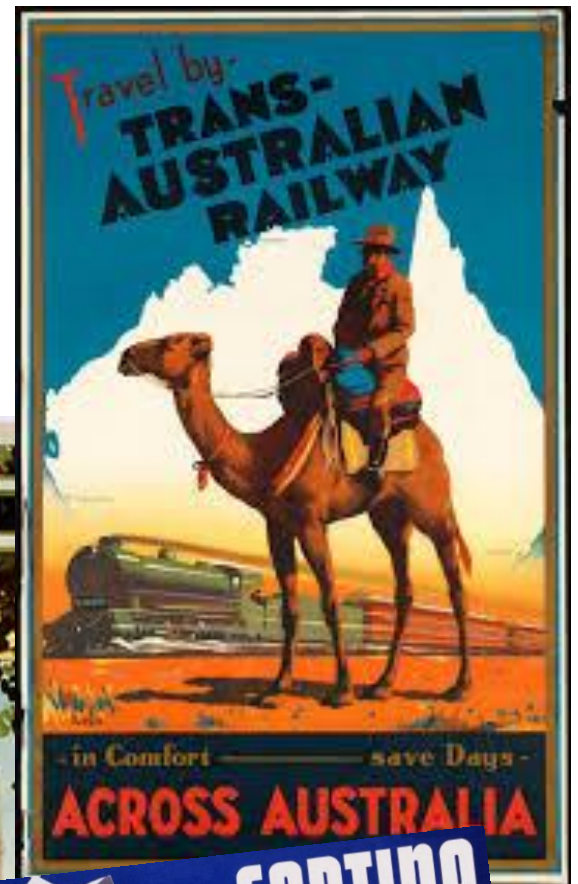
We rambled through dozens of ruins.

We wandered through castles galore.

We must have seen hundreds of statues --
cathedrals and mosques by the score.

We pored over paintings in Paris.

We tramped through museums in Rome,
and all of the while I was thinking
how much I would rather be home.



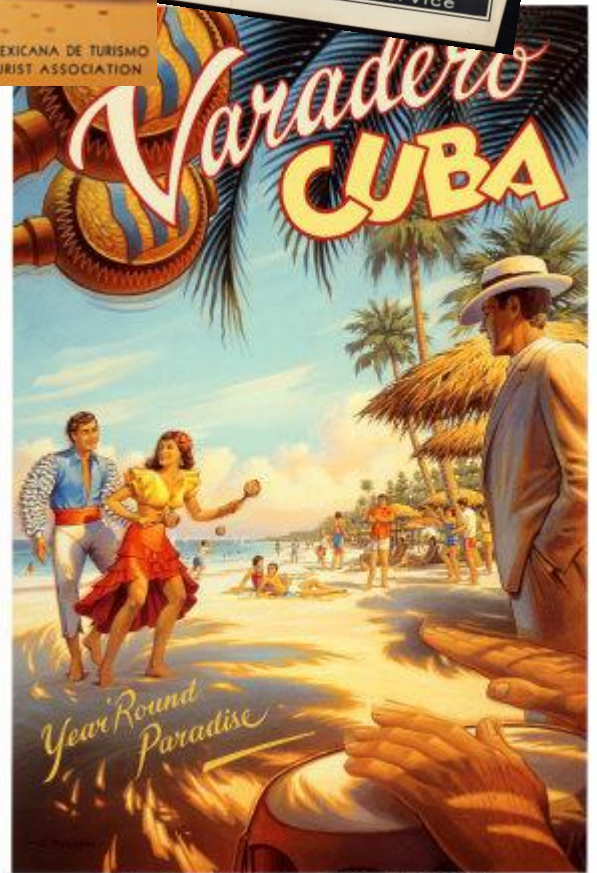
At last we are done with our travels! We've seen every kingdom and nation. But we're so completely exhausted that we need another vacation!

Give time; read a poem at least twice; use open comments to 'help unfold the poem' (such as 'That reminds me of...' 'I wonder if...' and 'Tell me...'); and be honest – if you're not sure of what a line means, say so and ask students what they think. Invite the group to respond. Ask them what they feel the feeling of the poem is. Reread a line that particularly appealed. Read the whole poem again, listening for the rhythm. Model the whole exercise as a process of exploration, an expedition of the mind.

Notice the rhymes used in the poems- explore different kinds of rhyme. (*Have students check the rhyming dictionary -www.rhymer.com - for possibilities for their own poems.*) What is the tone and mood of the poem? Is the title significant to the poem? Ex. In the poem in the image, is the title important? Why or why not? What kinds of terms, phrases, words, and language do the author's use? How do they make you want to go somewhere? How might you get someone to stay away?

Make a list of appropriate places that are on our route. *What latitudes and longitudes are they at? Which have interesting names that are fun to say? .*

Show the travel posters from different places around the world and read through some of the phrases together. Ask them to imagine and discuss and describe what they might see, touch, or taste there.



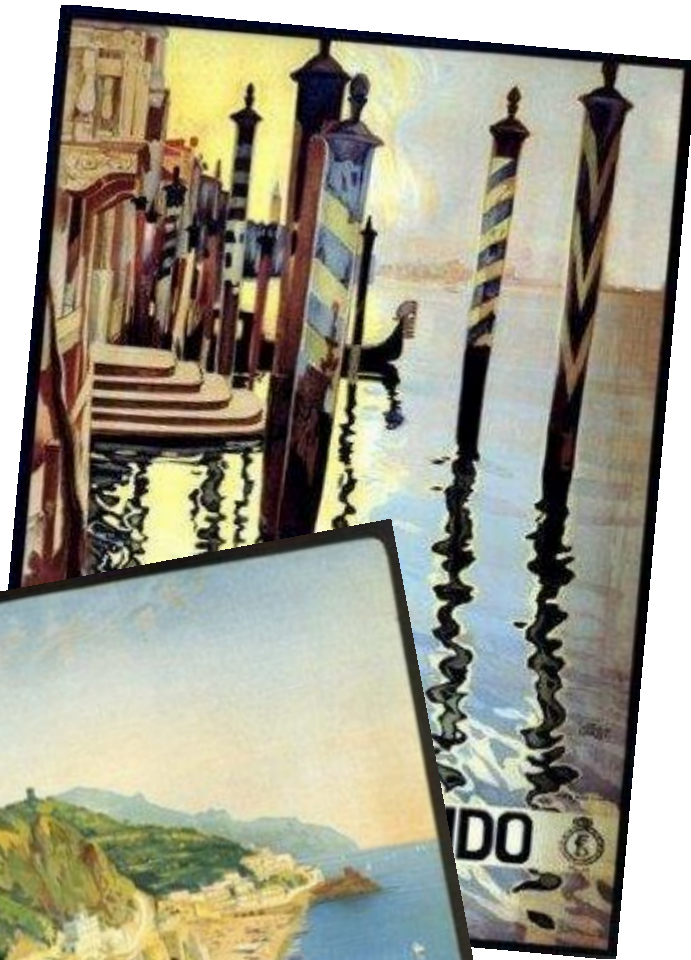
What might those places be like? What kinds of terms, phrases, words, and language do the authors use?

How do they make you feel when you look at these posters? What images, feelings, or words do the posters bring to your mind? Do you want to go somewhere? List students' thoughts on the board and circle several of your favorite phrases, words, language, etc. on the board or in your journals.

Choose one of the posters as a place we are stopping by on route to the Mariana Trench and from the words and phrases, create a group poem, to be based on whichever of the words and expressions they suggested. What is going to be their purpose, ex. there are several purposes for writing, they can be funny, serious, or give advice.

Show additional posters (samples are included but there are many many more available online, simply put the search vintage travel posters into your favorite search engine, or a book, or explore International Poster Gallery's world-leading travel poster collection, consisting of more than 1,000 designs from the 1890's to the present day from every corner of the globe.

<http://www.internationalposter.com/poster-subjects/vintage-travel-posters.aspx>) and encourage students to work together in pairs or small groups to generate and develop their writing, getting the words out as fast as possible and clean them up later and compose poems through collaboration.



their

Have students work to come up with rhymes and ideas that are unusual, funny, memorable, or even a bit odd. Encourage them to talk about them and hear what they sound like before they write them down. With this type of poem, with any poem, you are painting a word-picture and it is okay to include action. Try to be original and include specific details that will make everyone on the expedition want to make a stop at your destination!

One model format that you could have students use (and one you could demonstrate in your group efforts) is the 5-Line.

1. Noun (name of destination)
2. 2 Adjectives
3. 3 Verbs or verb phrases
4. thought about the noun
5. synonym for the noun

Examples:

Half Moon Caye,
Belize

Sunlit, Paradise

Crashing waves,
Rippling sand,
Swaying palms

A hammock calls my
name.

The Blue Hole

Another, with a slight variation on adjective count...

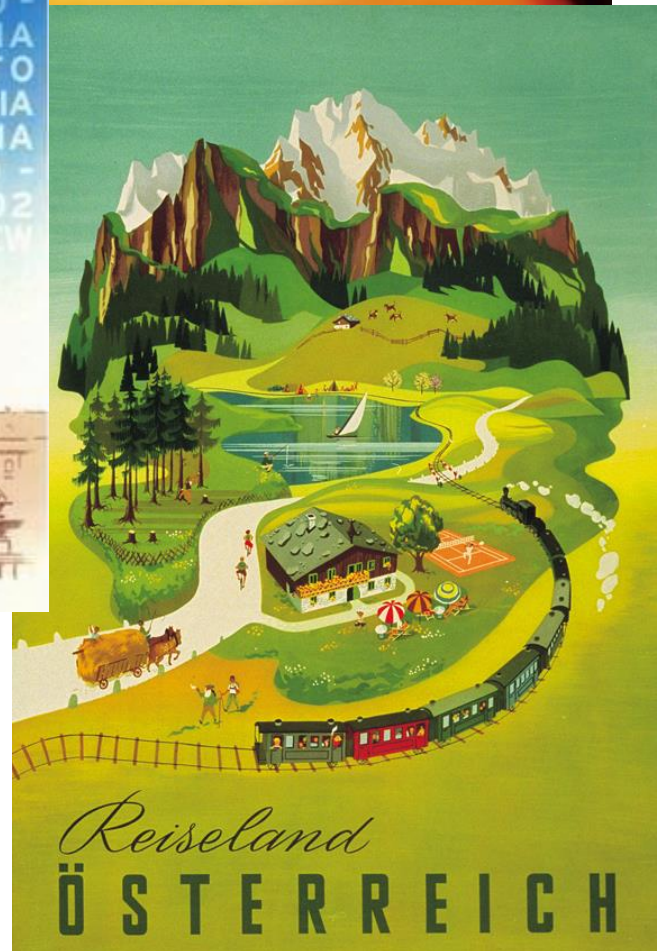
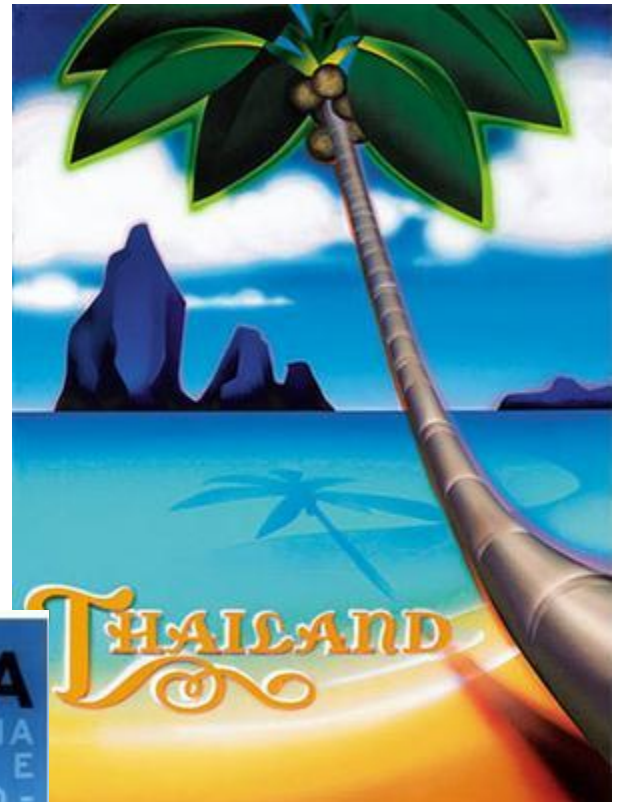
Bermuda Triangle

Imaginary, Real, Dangerous, Laughable?

Exploring, Avoiding, Escaping!

Gilligan's Island with a dramatic twist.

Mystery



And just for fun . . .

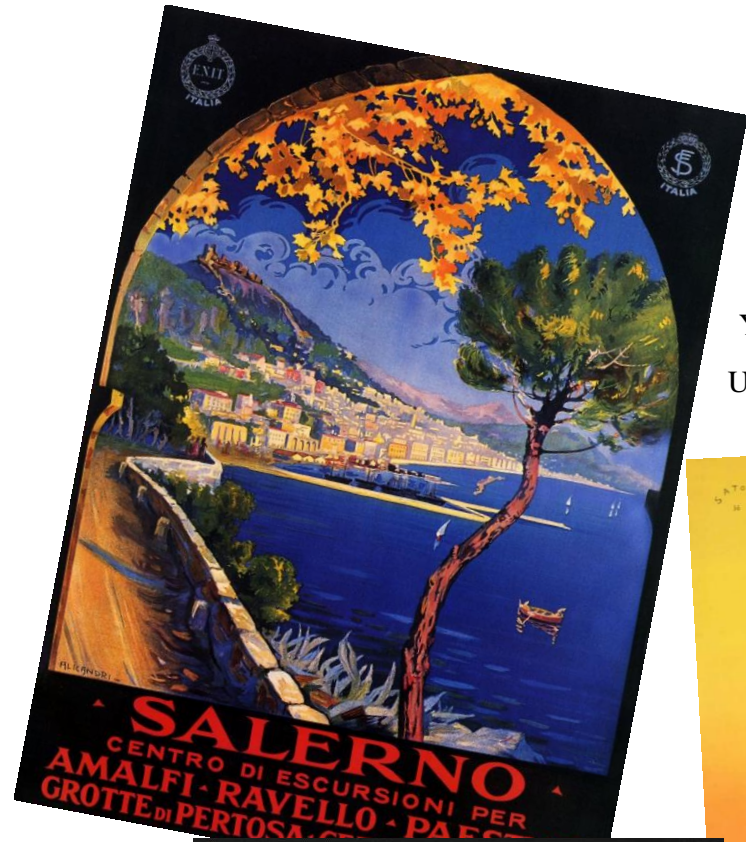
Gilligan's Island

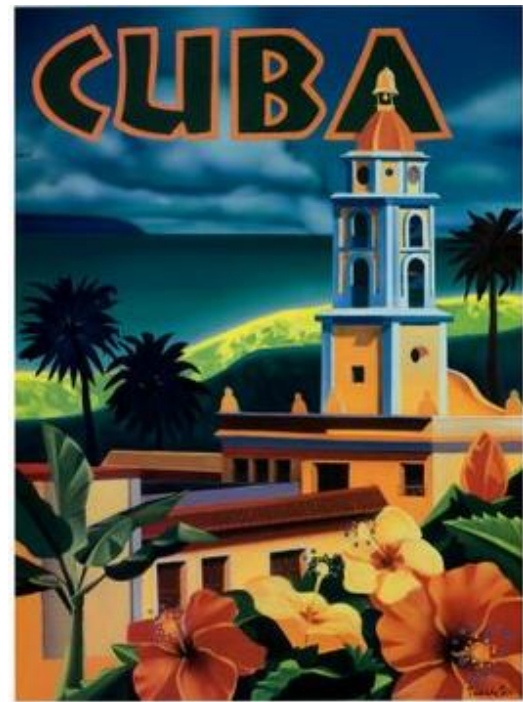
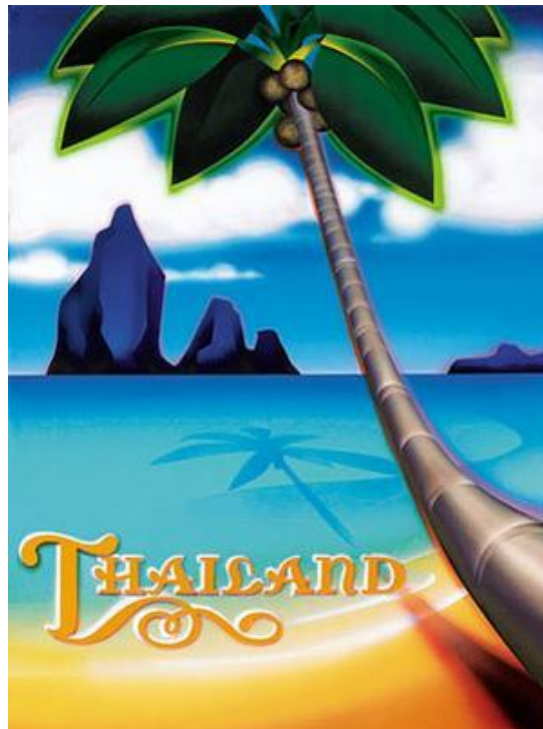
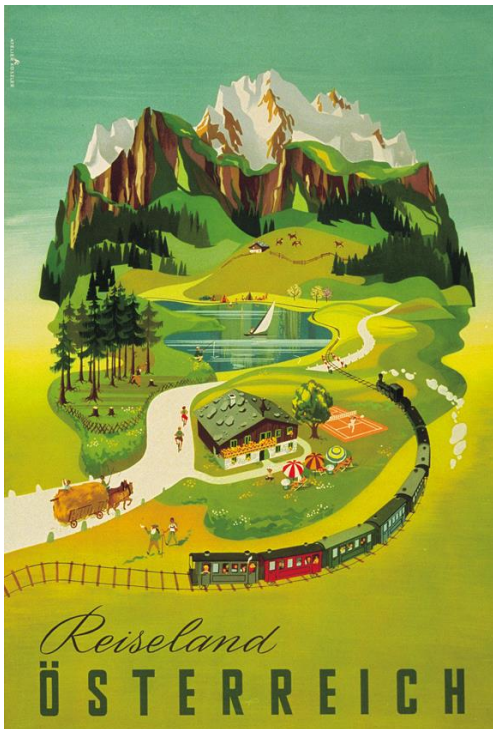
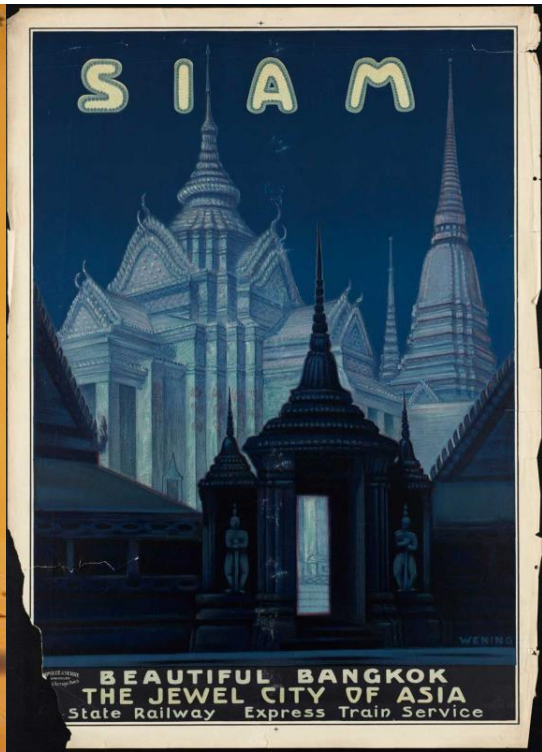
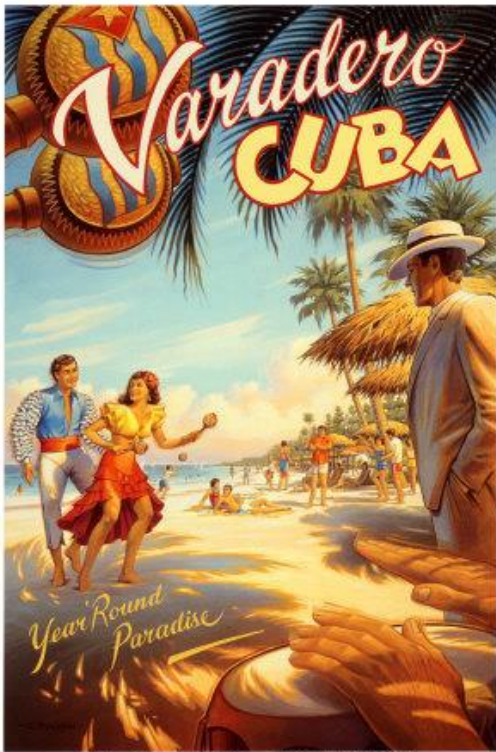
Seven, Stranded, Lost

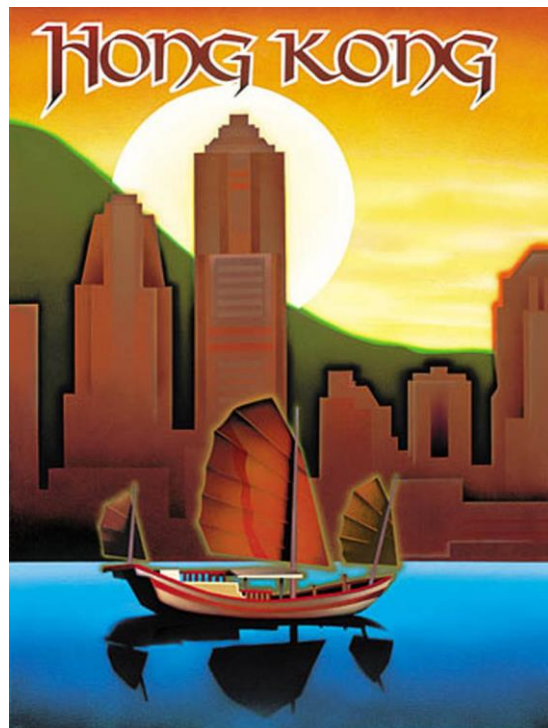
Tossing ship, Making do, Coming Unglued

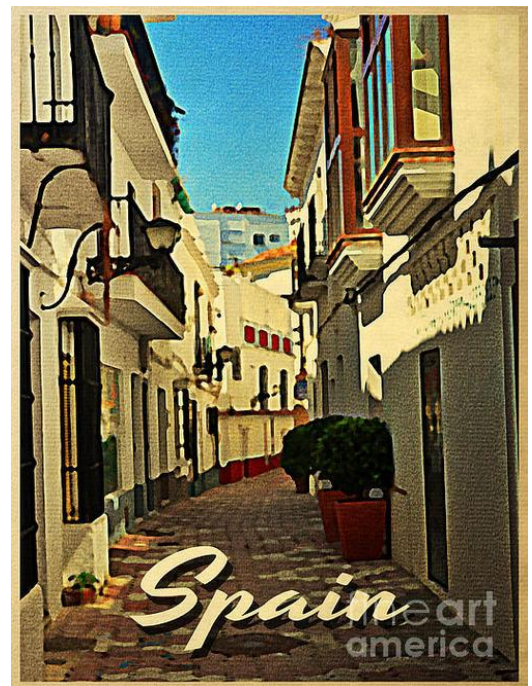
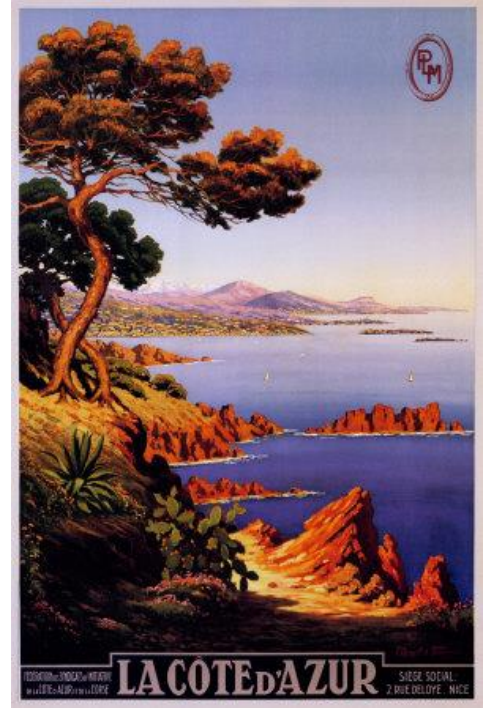
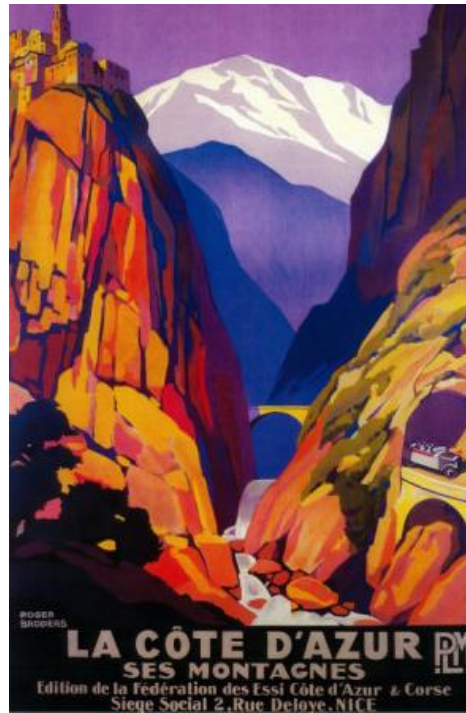
You're sure to get a smile

Uncharted Desert Isle











Packing our Bags

Old suitcases often tell a story of where they have been and a carry-on is carried everywhere!



Have the students think about what they would need to take with them on our expedition. Have them think about what items would be most important to take if

they had just one small suitcase worth of space to bring whatever they need. What would they bring and why? Have them consider where they are travelling to and how long the expedition is going to take. Will the distance and location affect what they choose? Write sample ideas on the board and have

students come up with their own creative lists.

Now that they have their packing list ready it's time to get their bags packed! Have students make a carry-on bag for their expedition, inc. adventures. **(This can be done individually, in small groups, or as a class depending on resources.)**

These suitcases also serve as great places to keep track of their packing list, travel passes, passports, maps, travel tip booklets, and other tools for future expedition, inc. destinations.

Use whatever boxes you have available to get the size you want. Simply make rectangles with rounded corners and hot-glue a gusset all around.

Use small hinges (pack of 4 for just under \$2) for the lids and some sort of hasps (less than \$2) to keep them closed.

Note: if you are going to try this project, it is recommended you do **NOT** hot-glue the hardware on. Try a slower-drying, stronger glue, or use paper fasteners (brads) or something similar to attach them securely for



longer durability.

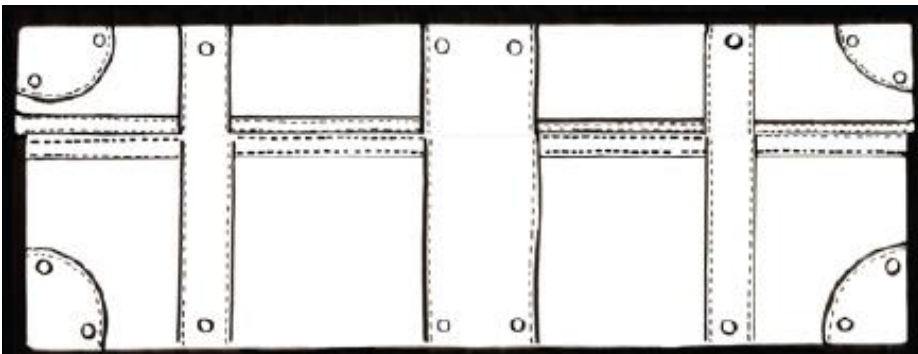
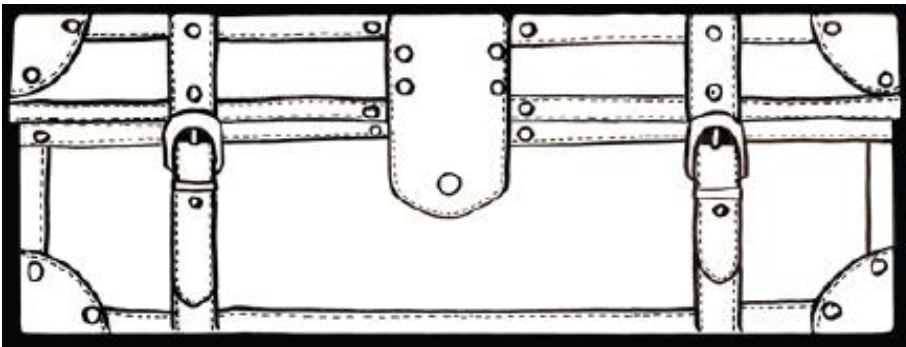
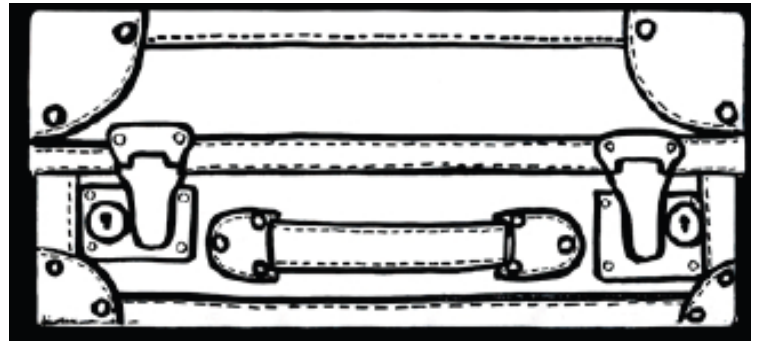
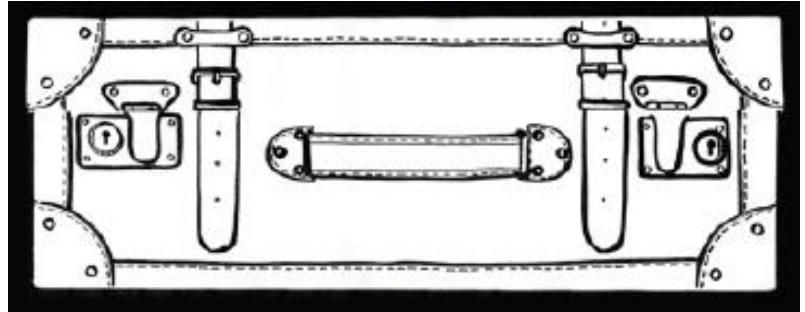
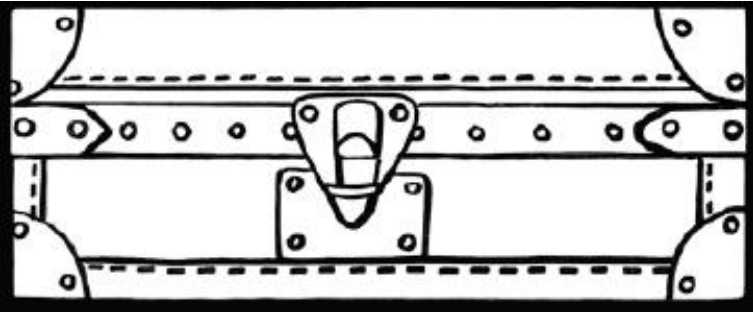
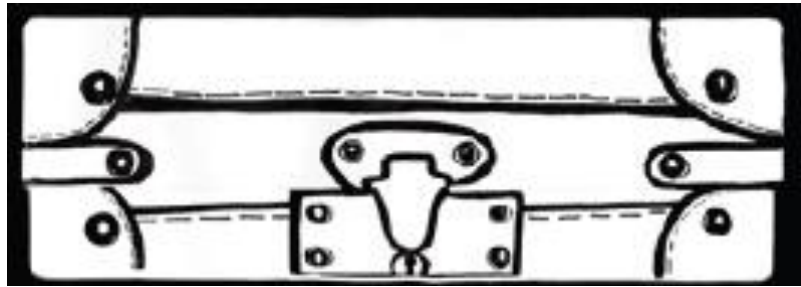
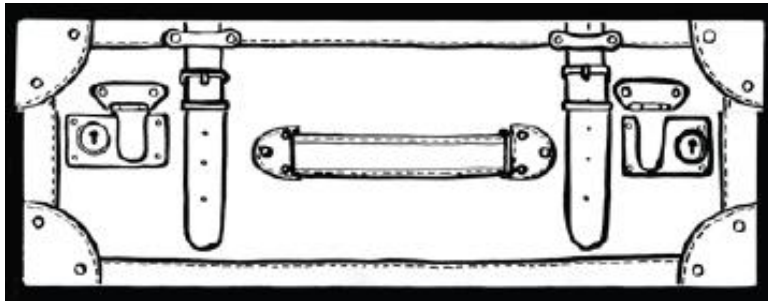
The handle is simply a loop of cardboard that slides in and out for carrying and storage, respectively.

Print out flags or images of different countries, country and city name banners, vintage luggage labels, globes and more. vintage travel stickers, airline tags, etc and use glue to make them adhesive. As you plan your class expedition, add stickers from all the places you go and all the places you pass on your way.

Option: Based on old suitcases (and the included image guide is an excellent reference) have students add the desired "seams" and "hardware" on the boxes so that they look like small suitcases.

Students can sketch out the lines with a pencil and ruler. ***Make sure students measure the distances and make things symmetrical, but don't be afraid of small irregularities, they provide the necessary charm!***





Mini Version: Pack Lightly!

Materials:

- Matchboxes
- Brown paper, ex. shipping paper
- Darker brown cardstock
- A print of some stickers
- Brown/black pencils
- Scissors
- Glue
- A gold marker

Cut 2 pieces of brown paper. One big enough to wrap around the outside of the box with some overhang. One big enough to cover the bottom and sides of the inside of the box.

Cut 6 circles of brown card approx. 12mm diameter. *Just have students trace around the bottom of a marker. They don't have to be exact, as long as they're not too big.*

Cut 3 strips of brown card approx 4mm wide. 2 long enough to wrap around the box. The other shorter for the handle. Cut points on the ends.

Glue the paper to the outside of the box. Trim the overhang closely to the edge of the box. Then push the ends inside the box and glue them securely.

Glue the other piece of paper to the bottom of the inside drawer of the box, then fold the edges up and glue them to the sides. Trim the corners to make them fit neatly.

Cut the 6 circles into pieces. Cut 4 of them in half and 2 of them into quarters.

Use the pencils to darken the edges of the box and to give it some shading. May be done before or after you stick all the bits on.

Fold each semi-circle in half and glue one to each corner of the outside of the box.

Glue the quarter circles to the ends of the inside drawer of



the box.

Wrap the long strips around the box and glue them down with the pointy ends both on the top like straps.

Curl the handle, fold little bits of the ends back the other way and stick to the top like a handle. Trim this shorter as needed once you know how much space you have between the straps. Shade these bits with the pencils as well.

Cut out the stickers you want and stick them onto the sides.

Finally, add some metal details with the gold pen, like buckles and rivets, and put some dots on the bottom as well, as most suitcases have some little round metal/plastic feet.



