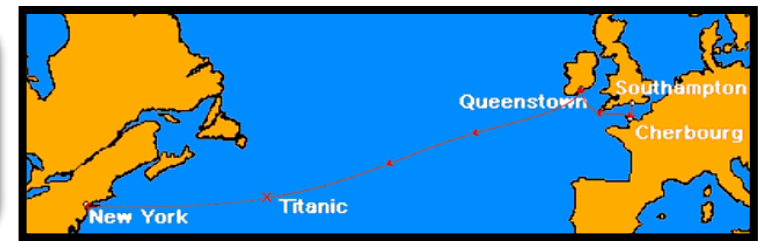


Disaster at Sea

Year 2 – Spring 2



Timeline

1909	10 th April 1912	10 th April 1912	11 th April 1912	14 th April 1912	15 th April 1912	15 th April 1912	18 th April 1912
The Titanic is built in Belfast (N. Ireland)	The Titanic sets off from Southampton.	The Titanic reaches Cherbourg (France) and collects more passengers	The ship reaches Queenstown (Ireland)	The ship hits an iceberg on the starboard side of her bow.	After 4m of water enters the front of the ship, the captain radios for help	The Titanic sinks at 2:20am in the darkness of the Atlantic Ocean.	The Carpathia steamship rescues 705 passengers and returns to New York

Key Vocabulary

collision	one moving object or person striking violently against another
salvage	to rescue from loss at sea
distress signal	a signal from a ship or aircraft that is in danger
charter	when a ship is hired for a voyage
passenger ship	a ship that carries people on the sea
iceberg	a large floating mass of ice from larger ice sheet
lifeboats	small boats kept on a ship for use in emergency
oceanographer	a small window on the outside of a ship or aircraft
maiden voyage	the first trip a ship makes after its launch
life boats	small boats kept on a ship for use in emergency
artefacts	Objects that give us information about life in the past
wreckage	remains of a ship found on land or at the bottom of the sea
unsinkable	the Titanic was called The Unsinkable Ship, meaning it could not sink

General Knowledge

About the Titanic

At the time the Titanic was launched, it was said to be the biggest, the best and the safest ship ever built. However, on 15 April 1912, five days into its very first voyage from Southampton to New York, the Titanic collided with an iceberg and sank. There were over 2200 people on board but only 705 people survived. The wreckage was discovered 74 years later.

The Sinking of the Titanic

The Titanic was on her maiden voyage. During the journey, they received six iceberg warnings. On the night of 14 April 1912. The ship was ordered to turn but a giant iceberg was too big and at 11.40pm the ship struck the iceberg. Just three hours later, it sunk and over 1500 people lost their lives.

Different Classes

Those travelling first class could use the swimming pool, gymnasium, squash racquet court and Turkish baths. Second-class passengers could get involved in deck games and board games like chess and backgammon. Those in the third class quarters were not offered any such luxuries! In the early 1900s, many people left their own country in search of a better life in the U.S.A.

Famous Figures

Thomas Andrews

He was a British businessperson and shipbuilder who was in charge of the plans for building the Titanic. He built the ship for the White Star Line because they wanted to build bigger and better ships than another shipping company, the Cunard Line. When Thomas Andrews built the Titanic, he wanted double the lifeboats that were onboard but was refused. In the end, there ended up being enough for only 1178 people. He died onboard when it sunk in 1912. Some people thought Thomas Andrews was a hero and only thought of others' safety.



King George V

King George V (The Queen's grandad) was King of England in 1914 when the Titanic sank.



DID YOU KNOW?

Penlee Lifeboat Disaster

It happened on the 19th December 1981 – 69 years after the Titanic disaster. It was off the coast of Cornwall, near Mousehole. A RNLI lifeboat called 'Solomn Browne' went to rescue the crew of 'Union Star', after its engines failed at sea. The weather was so ferocious that both boats were lost at sea and 16 people died. Every year the people of Mousehole remember the disaster when they switch on the Christmas lights.