



# TITANIC

19

12

**Learning Objective:**  
To understand why the Titanic was  
significant.



NEXT

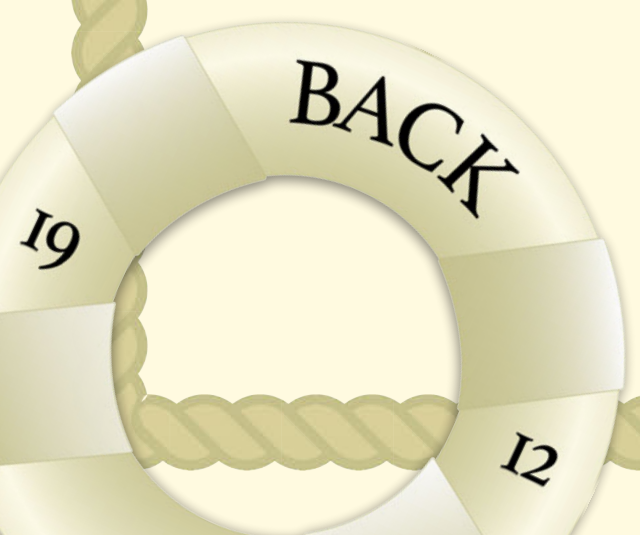
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19

Think, pair, share your ideas about this inquiry question:

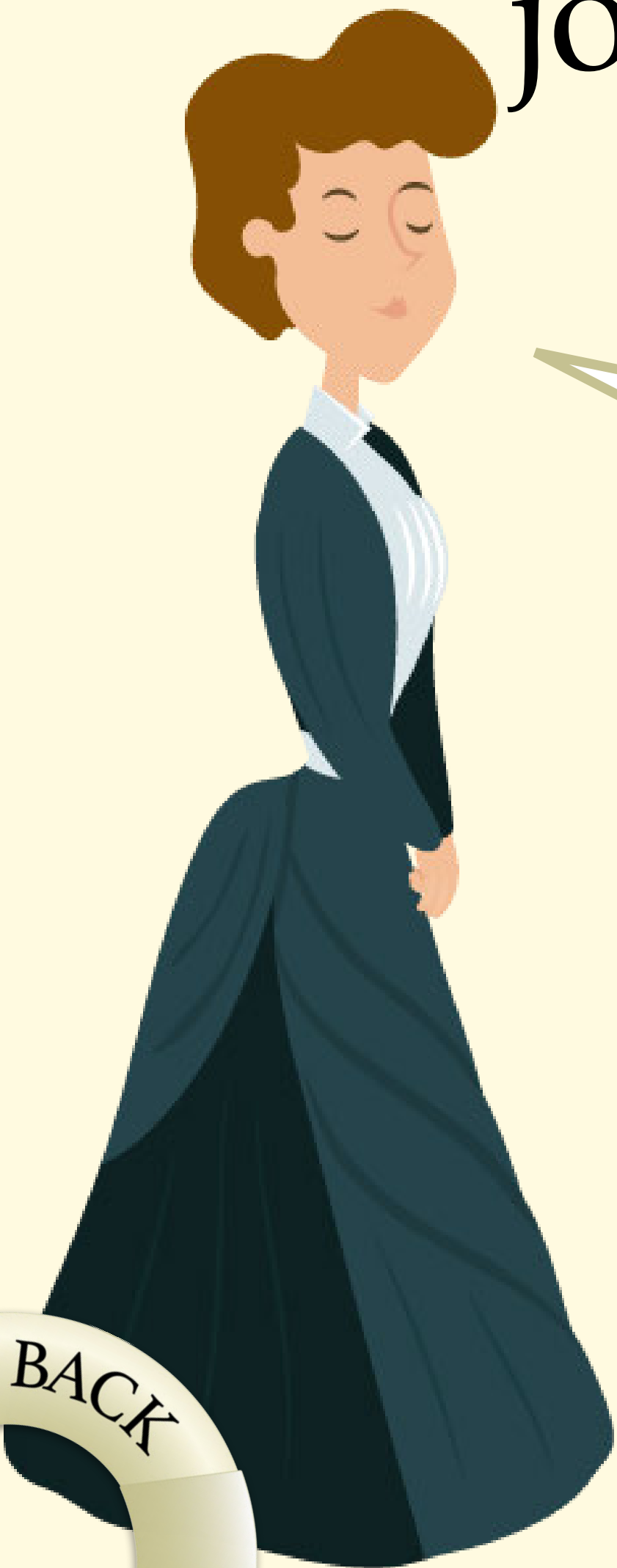


Why was the Titanic so significant?





What do you already know about the Titanic, its journey and the people on board?



Write down any information you know under the subheadings around the classroom.



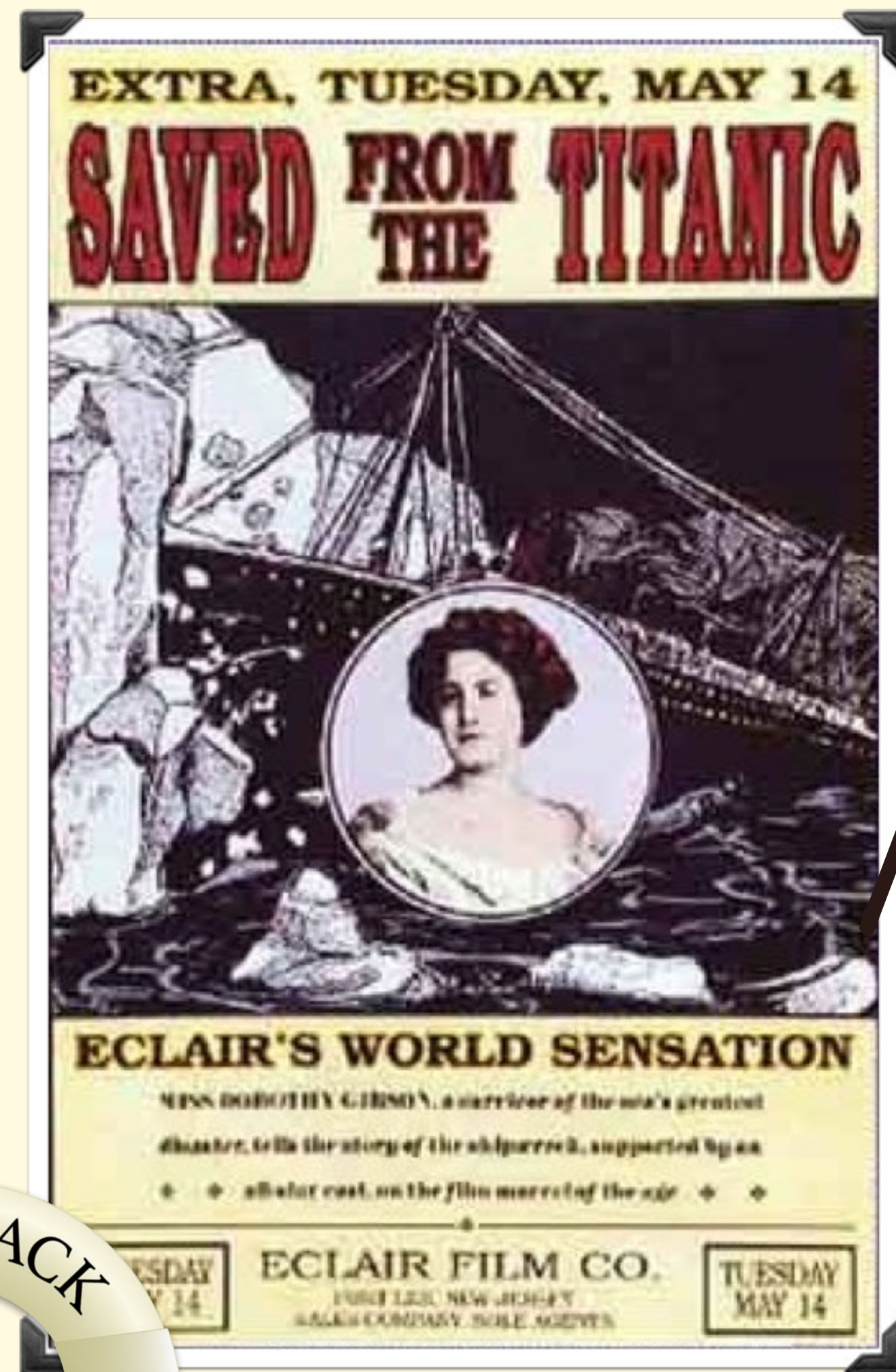
Let's have a look at what you wrote down.

People	Places	Facts	Other info.





Since the Titanic's maiden voyage over 100 years ago in 1912, there have been several books and films written about it and the night it sank.

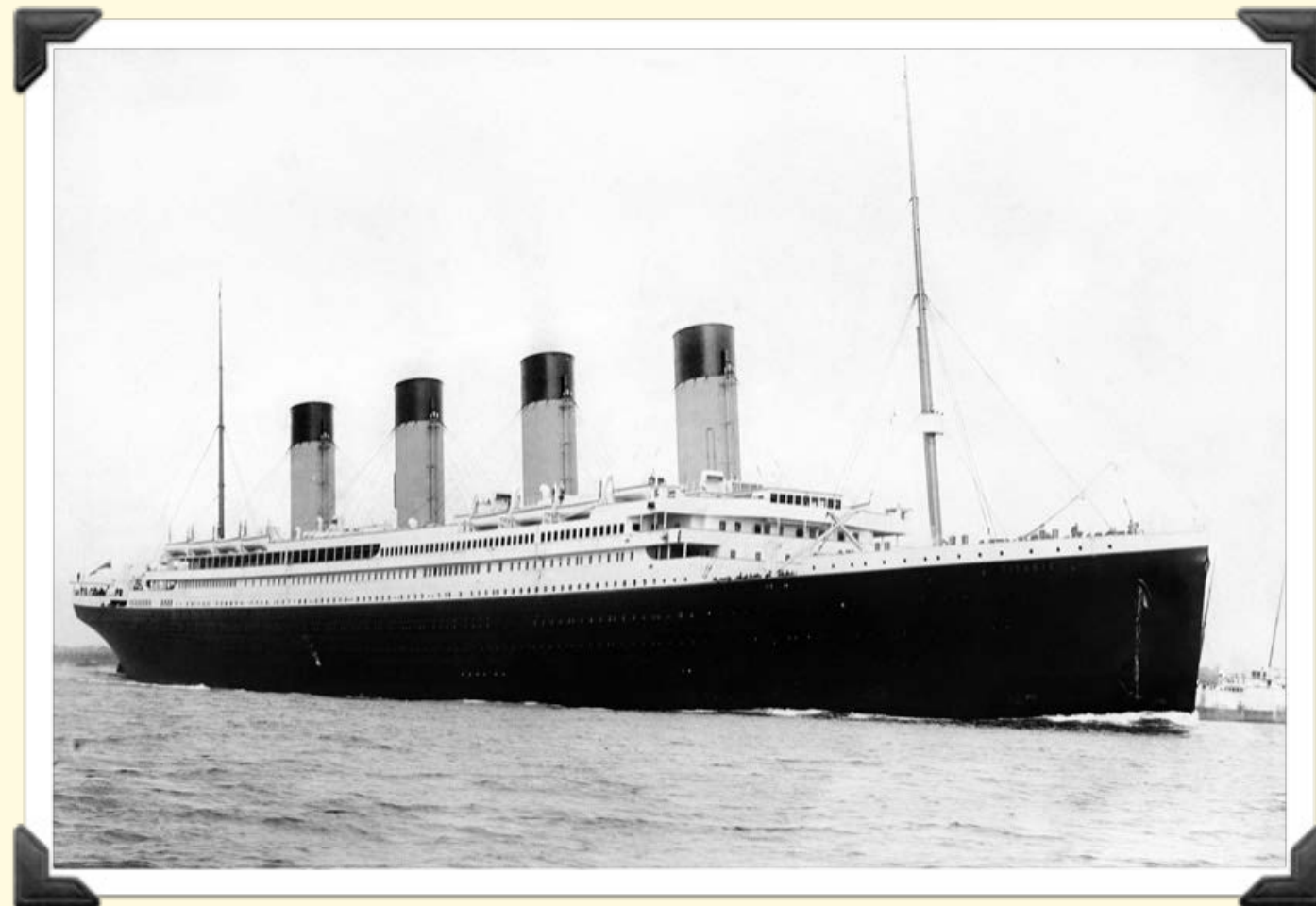
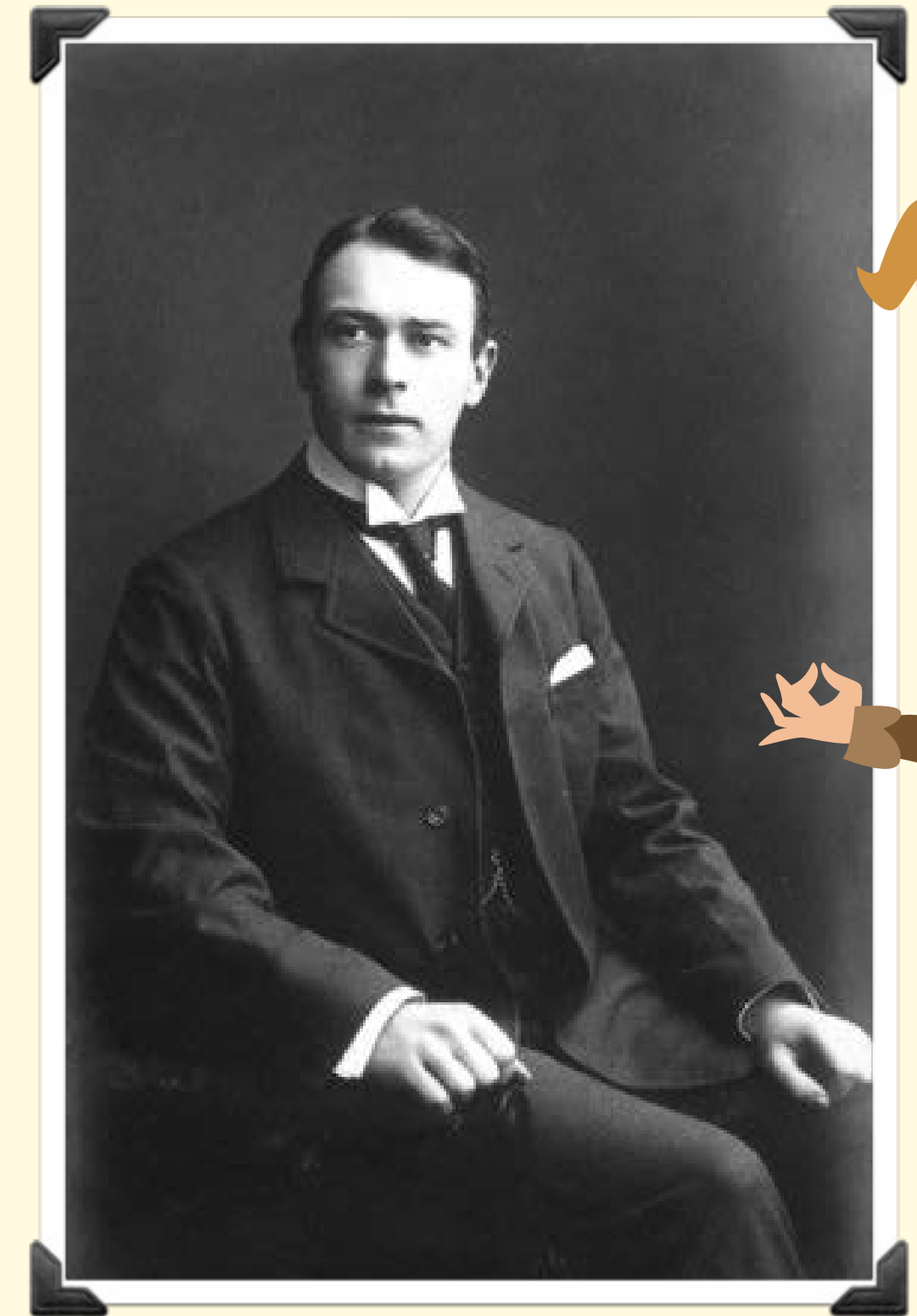


These are based on the true story of the Titanic, but include some fictional events and characters. Be careful not to mix these up with real facts!

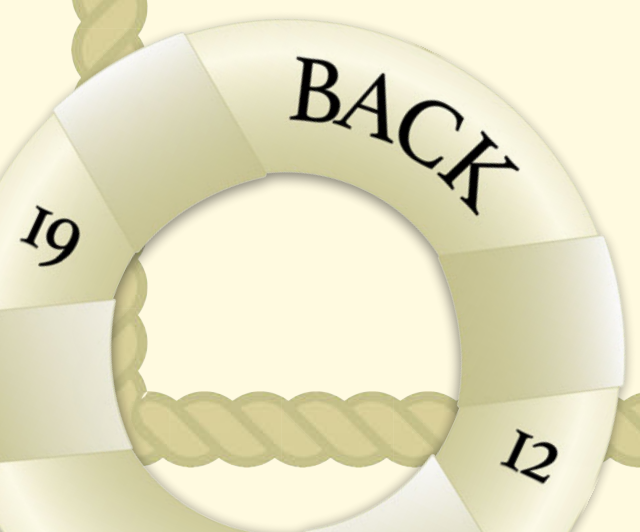




The Titanic was built from 1909 to 1912 by the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast, Ireland. She cost £1.5 million (£111.5 million in 2018) to build. She was launched on the 31st May 1911 without her engines, funnels or superstructure built. It wasn't until 2<sup>nd</sup> April 1912 that she began her sea trials.



This is Thomas Andrews. He was the architect in charge of designing and building the Titanic.





The ship had been designed to have watertight compartments in its hull. If up to four of these compartments flooded, the ship would be able to stay afloat as the water could be contained. This led to the builders and architect describing the ship as ‘practically unsinkable’.

She had three huge propellers which were powered by massive coal engines. 600 tons of coal had to be shovelled into the engines 24-hours-a-day to keep them running. Can you spot the person next to the propellers at the back of the ship?







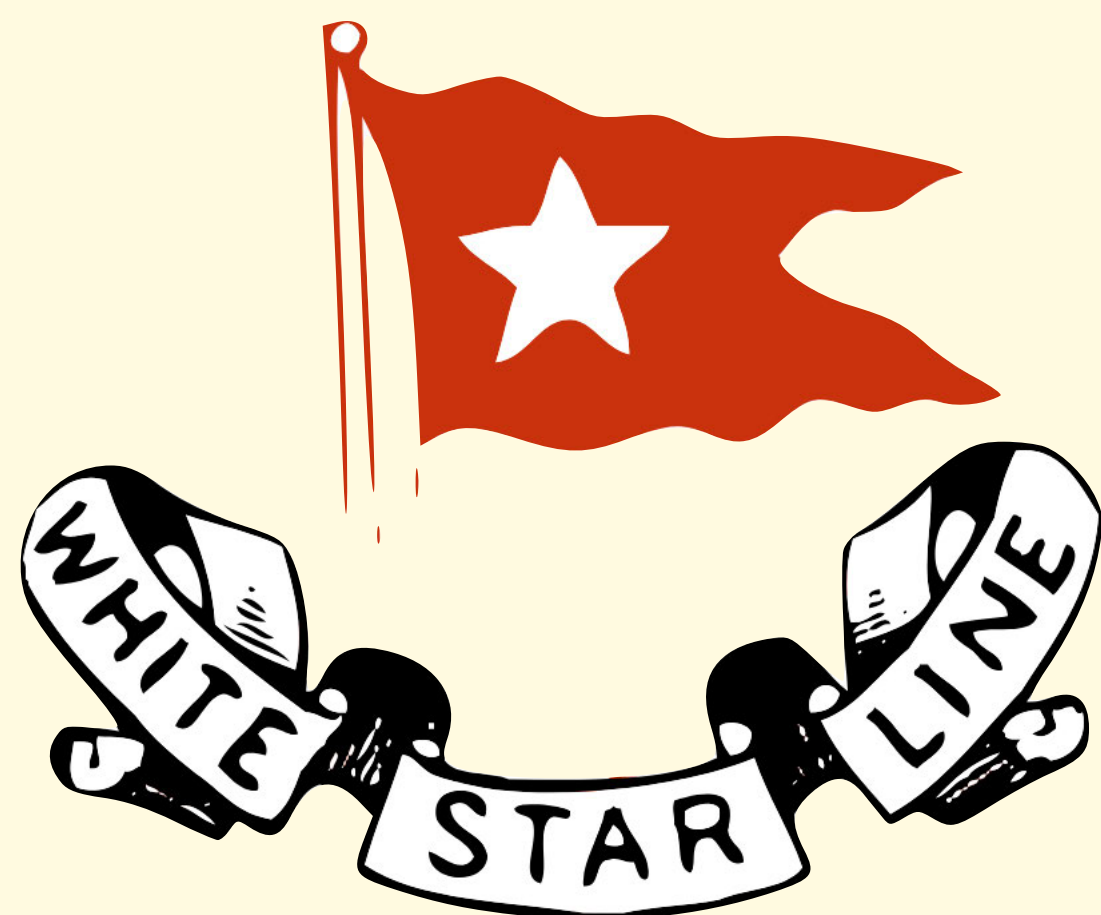
At the time when she was built, the Titanic was the largest moving vessel **in the world!**

She was 270m long and around 30m wide.

That's longer than the Houses of Parliament in London!







The ship belonged to the British shipping company White Star Line. At the time the Titanic was built, the company was run by J. Bruce Ismay.



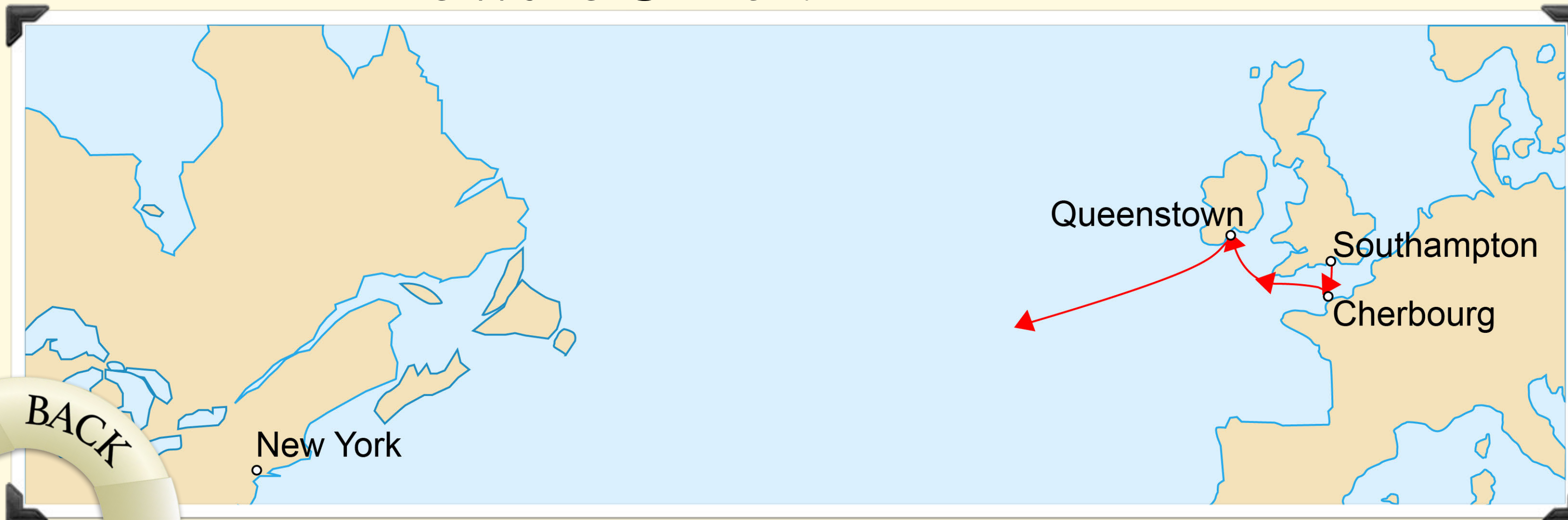
The Titanic was one of three Olympic-class liners owned by the company. These ships were built to have unparalleled luxury and huge passenger capacity in the journey across the Atlantic.





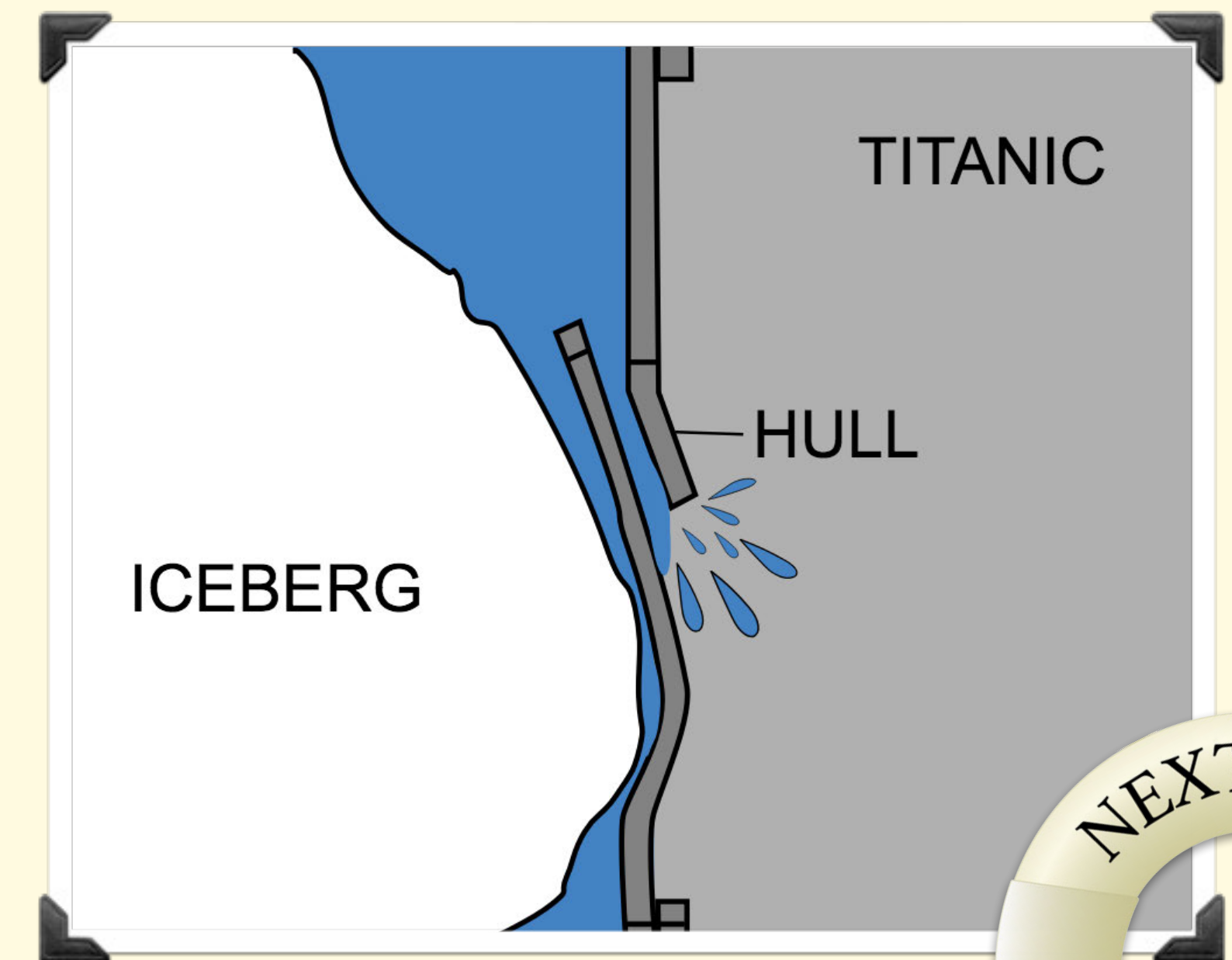
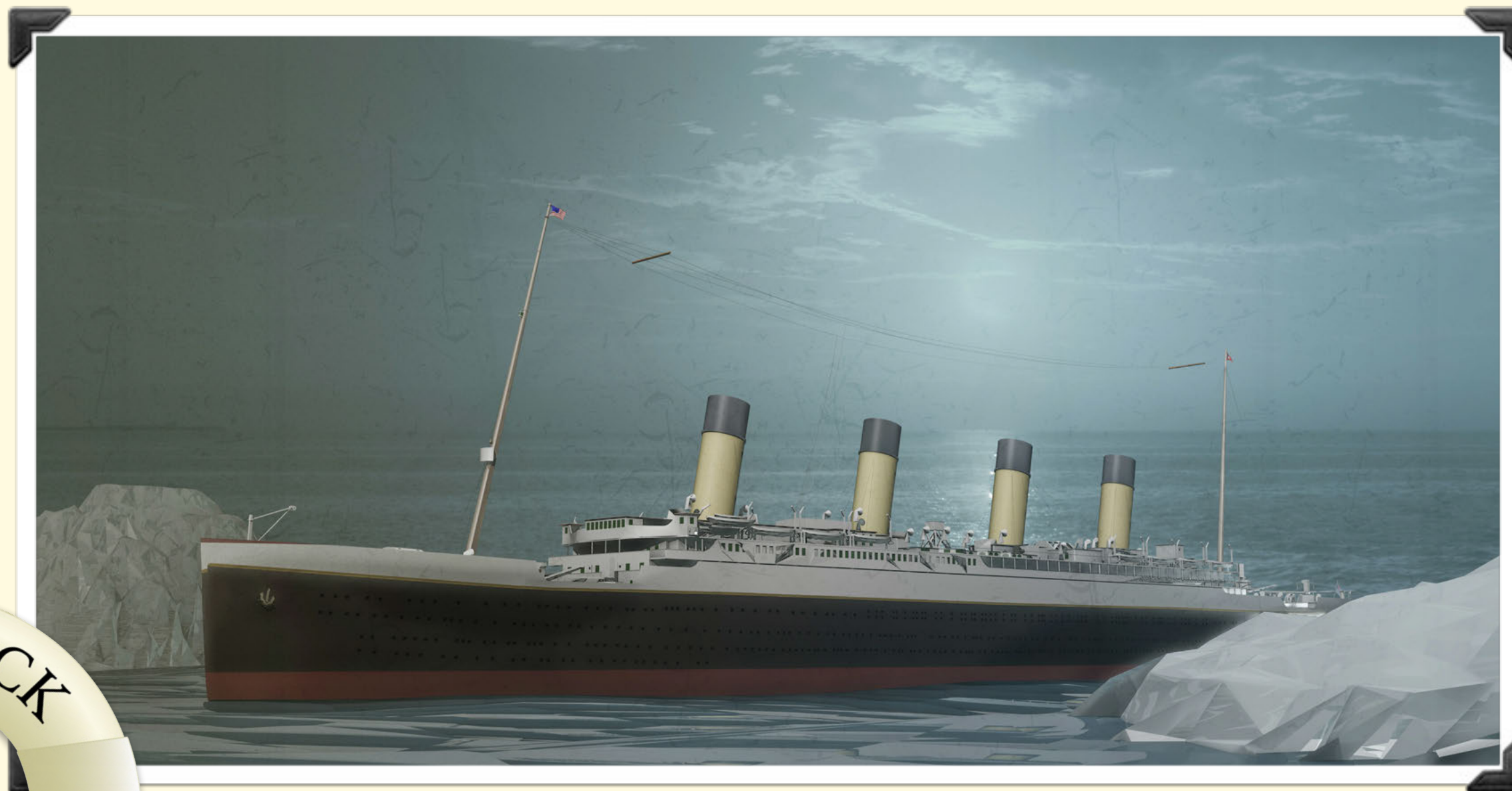
The Titanic set sail from Southampton on 10th April 1912, first making the journey to Cherbourg, France and then across to Queenstown (now known as Cobh), Ireland. From there, she began her journey across the Atlantic Ocean to New York city. She was captained by Captain Edward Smith.

Including crew members, there were 2,224 people on board. The passengers were split into first (325), second (285) and third class (706). There were even twelve dogs on board!





On 14th April, the Titanic was travelling through the icy waters of the Northern Atlantic. The water was calm and there was no moon, making it difficult to spot any obstacles. At 11:40 pm the Titanic struck an iceberg along her starboard (righthand) side, denting the hull enough to create holes below the waterline. Sea water began to gush into the interior of the ship's bow.





An hour later, after inspecting the damage, the captain found that six of the watertight compartments had flooded and more were filling up. He gave the order for passengers to wear their lifejackets and get onto the lifeboats, stating 'women and children first'.



A replica of the wireless communications room on the Titanic.

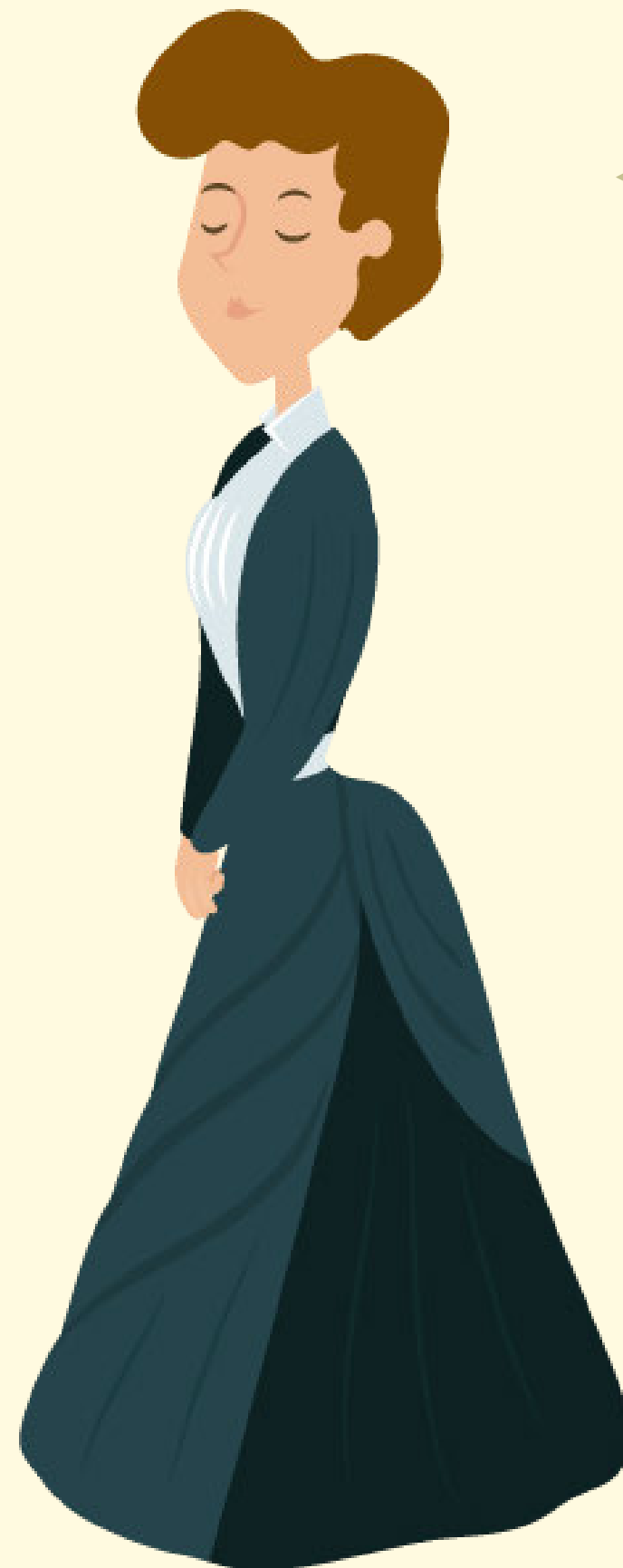
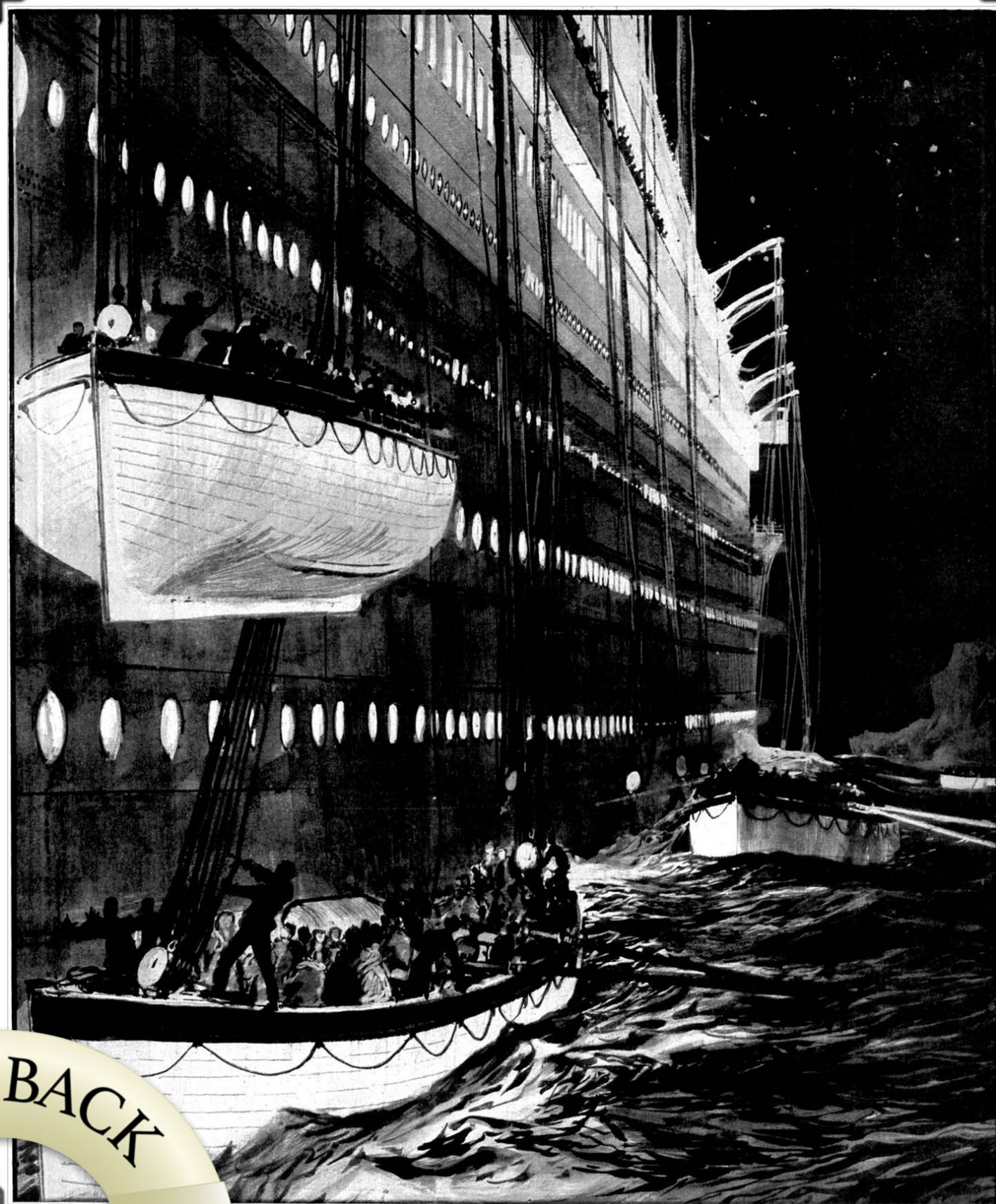


The wireless operator Jack Phillips sent out distress signals to nearby ships in morse code saying 'CQD' and later 'SOS' messages.





At 2:10 am, the Titanic's bow began to slip beneath the surface of the water. Passengers were escaping on lifeboats but many steerage passengers (third class) were trapped on the lower decks of the ship.

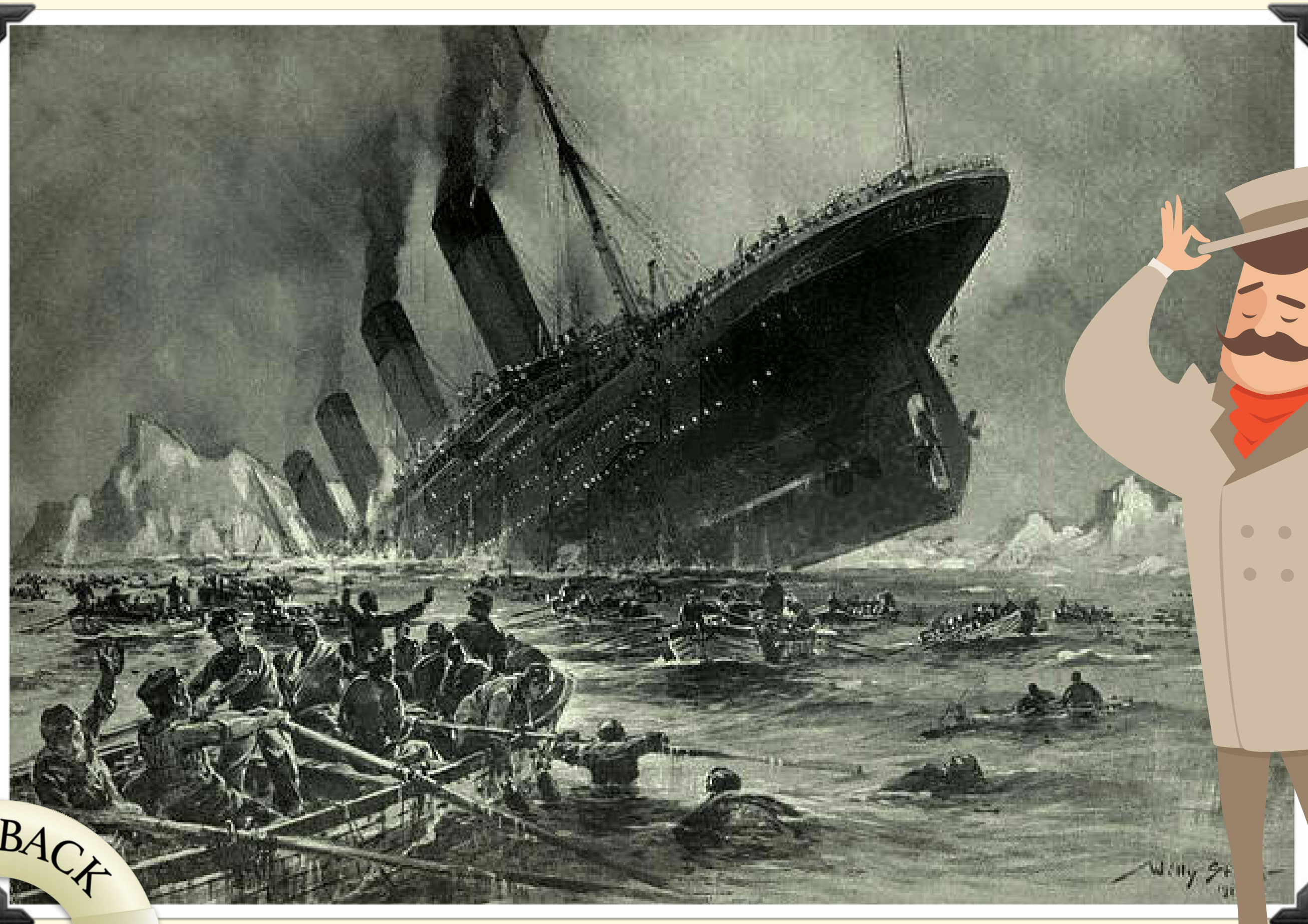


Whilst she carried more than the legal amount of lifeboats for a ship, the Titanic did not have enough to save all the passengers on board. Some passengers still believed that the ship was unsinkable and thought they were safer on the ship than in the lifeboats. According to survivors' stories, some boats were launched only half full.





As the bow sank, the stern of the ship was lifted out of the water and into the air until the weight became too much.



The ship broke into two pieces, cracking from the hull and pushing the upper decks together with many people still on board.

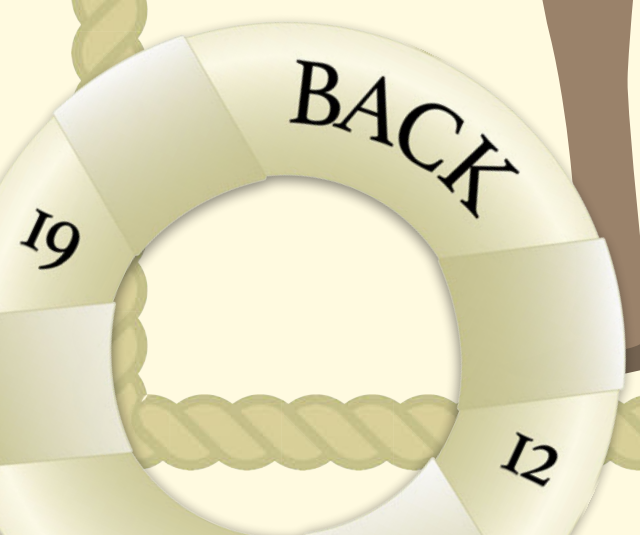


It took two hours and forty minutes for the Titanic to sink completely, leaving people stranded in the icy waters of the Atlantic.

Some lifeboats turned back to attempt to rescue others, but the cold waters proved fatal for many. Over 1,500 people died when the Titanic sank on April 15th 1912.

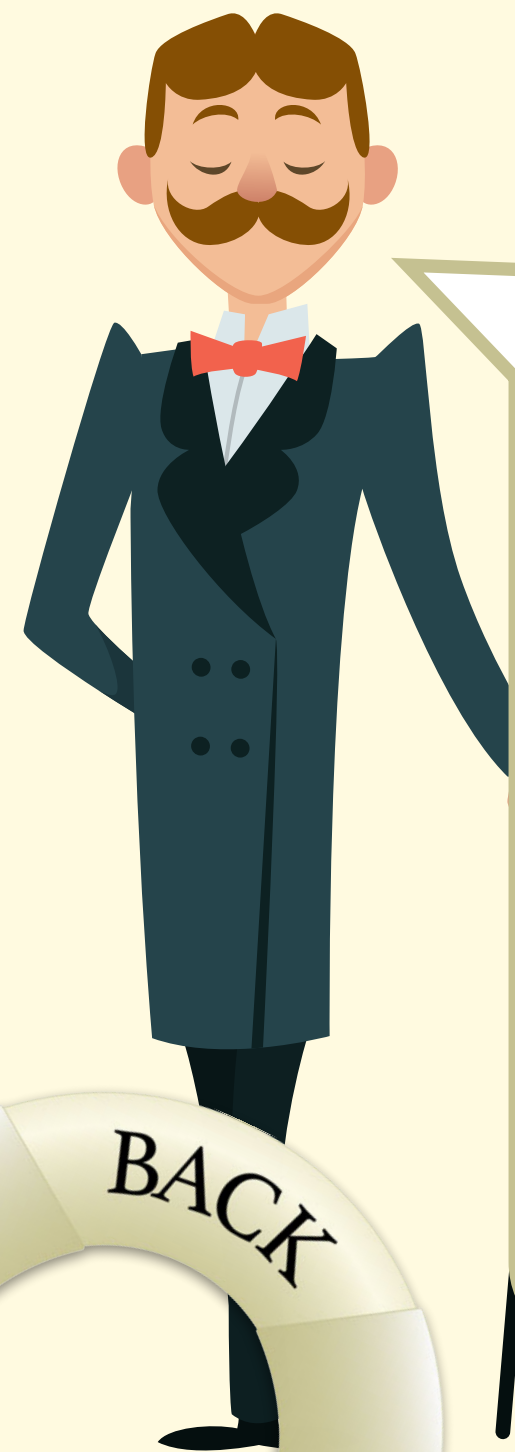


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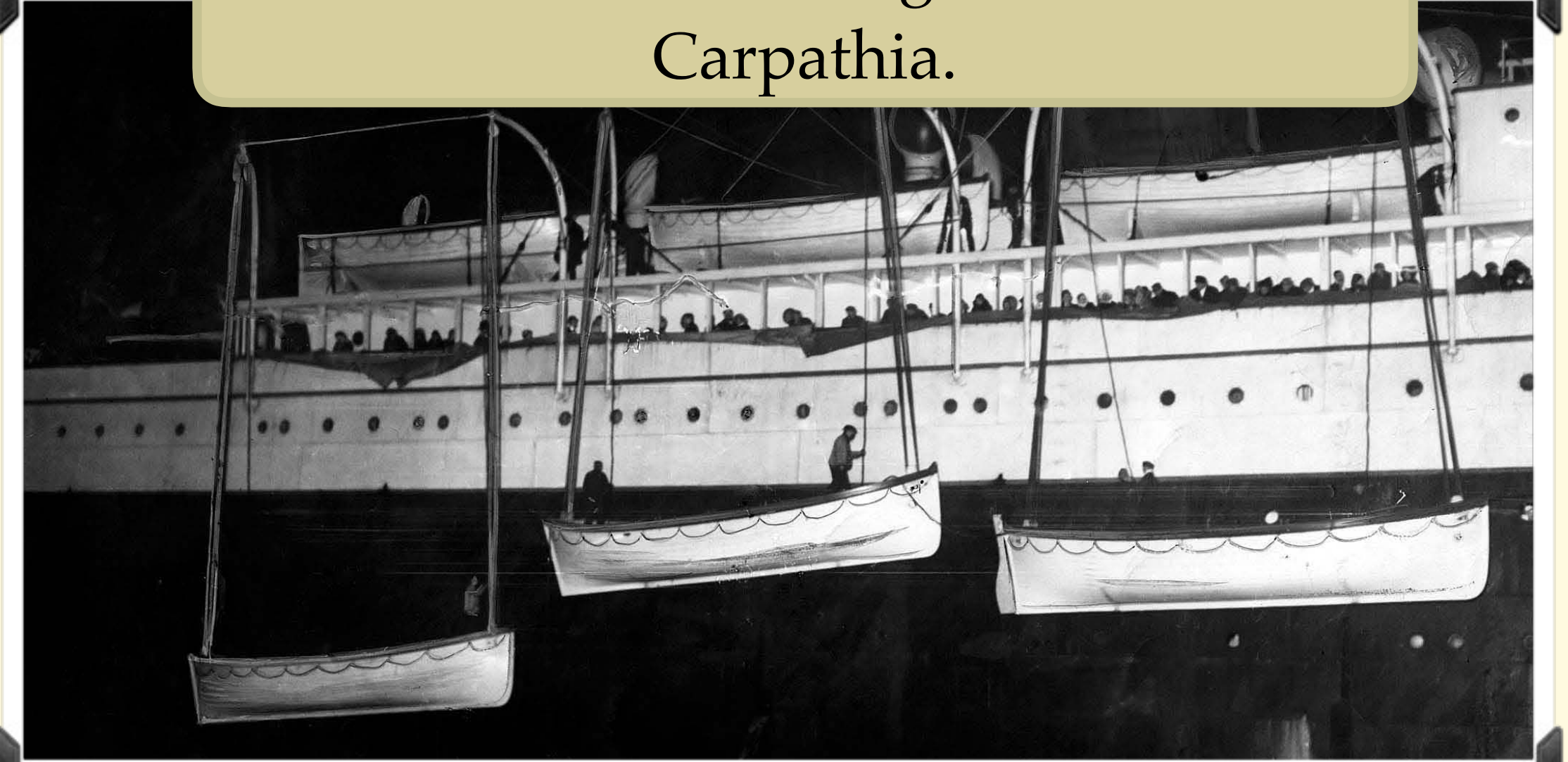


The HMS Carpathia had received the Titanic's distress signals and had responded immediately. Unfortunately she was too far away to make it in time to rescue more people.

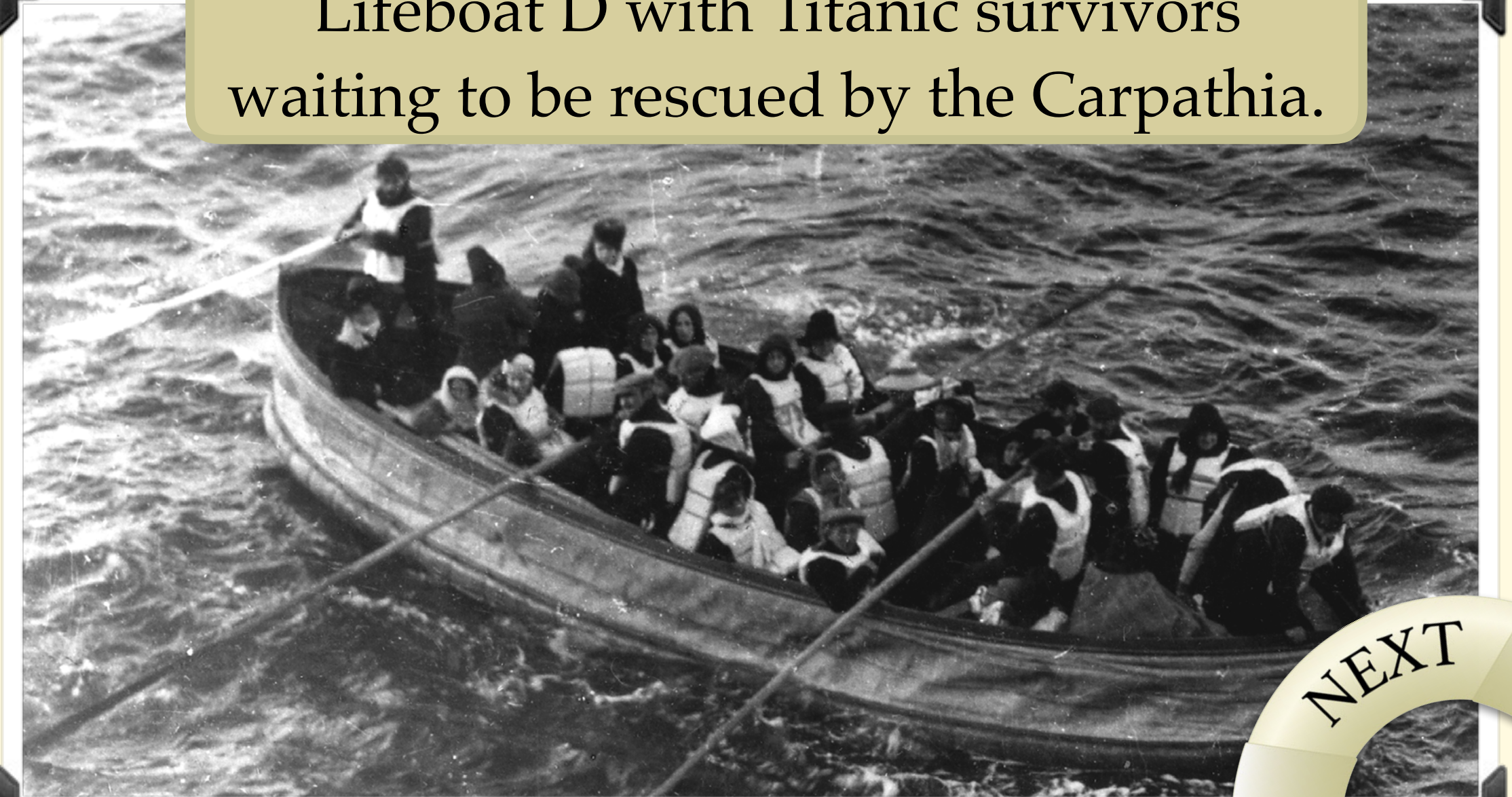


The Carpathia's crew pulled the Titanic's lifeboats and survivors on board. There were only around 710 Titanic survivors.

Titanic's lifeboats being lifted onto the Carpathia.



Lifeboat D with Titanic survivors waiting to be rescued by the Carpathia.

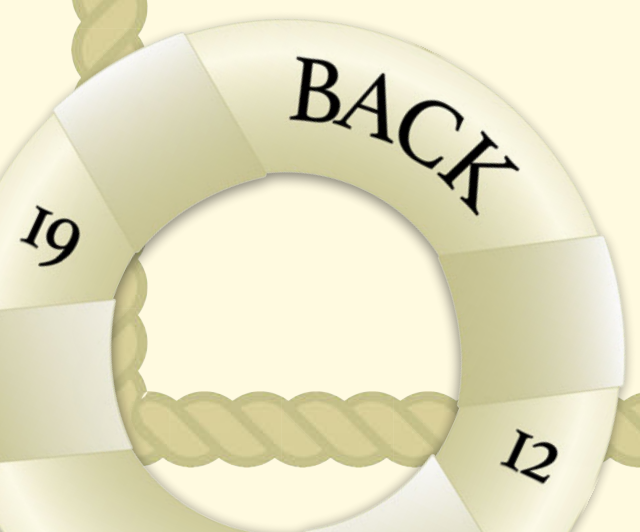




Think, pair, share...




What  
answer would  
you give to the  
inquiry question:  
Why was the Titanic  
so significant?





## Think, pair, share...



Can you come up with your own inquiry questions about the Titanic? Add them to the subheadings that you used earlier in the lesson.

- What interests you?
- What confuses you?
- What information is missing?
- What does this information make you wonder?
- What else do you want or need to know?

