

Key Concept Questions
What was the Titanic and why was it significant?
What was the Titanic's route?
How did the 'unsinkable' ship sink?
What was it like on the Titanic?
What was life like on board for different social classes?
Where did the Titanic sink?
Why did so many people die and how were those who survived rescued?
How can we find out about the Titanic?
How did the Titanic disaster influence sea travel today?
Why is the RNLI important?

Titanic
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Geography/History
Year C



Key Vocabulary	
Titanic	A word derived from a character in Greek mythology meaning gigantic
Maiden voyage	The first journey of a ship
Transatlantic	Crossing the Atlantic Ocean
Iceberg	A large floating mass of ice
Vessel	A large boat or ship
Collision	When two objects bump into each other
Social class	A group of people with similar levels of wealth, influence, and status
Hull	The main body of the ship
Bow	The front of the ship
Evidence	A collection of facts or information that suggests whether something is true or false
Luxury	Something adding to pleasure or comfort but not absolutely necessary
Wreckage	What's left behind after a destructive accident or disaster

Key Knowledge
R.M.S Titanic was built by the White Star Line and was the world's largest and most luxurious passenger liner at the time. J. Bruce Ismay owned White Star Line and therefore was the owner of the Titanic
Construction of the Titanic started on 31st March 1909 at the Harland and Wolff Shipyard in Belfast. It took over 3 years to build. It measured 882 feet (269 metres) long and weighed 52,310 tons. In 1911 Titanic was declared practically unsinkable and a marvel of British engineering.
The maiden voyage began on 10th April 1912 with 2,240 passengers and crew on board the ship. It sailed from Southampton, heading for New York City. E.J Smith was the Captain of the ship on its maiden voyage.
Titanic's full title was RMS Titanic as it was a Royal Mail ship carrying nearly 3500 sacks of mail including all sorts of letters and packages.
The Titanic's engines were powered by pressurised steam from burning coal. The ship burnt approximately 825 tons per day.
It had ten decks, three engines and its furnaces burnt through over 600 tonnes of coal. 175 'firemen' shovelled the coal by hand and worked in shifts 24 hours a day. Although Titanic had four funnels, only three were functional - the fourth one was just for show
Life on board the Titanic was very different depending on which class you travelled. There were three social classes onboard the ship. First class - accommodation for very rich people who were given preferential treatment and luxury. Second class - accommodation for those with enough money to pay for comfort. Third class - The cheapest accommodation for those with little money.
A first-class ticket (£300, 000 in today's money) cost more than a crew member could earn in 18 years.
On 14th April 1912, the Titanic collided with an iceberg whist in the Atlantic Ocean.
Titanic had a great deal of luxurious accommodation, more than another other ship, this added to the weight and made her sink faster. There were 16 water-tight compartments in the bulkhead which were designed to close and prevent any sinking. The compartment doors weren't tall enough, water overflowed and flooded the ship even faster!
On 15th April 1912, the Titanic sank off the coast of Newfoundland in the North Atlantic. 1503 passengers and crew died and 705 people survived. Out of the 900 crew members on board the Titanic, a mere 214 of them survived. The ice-flows made the water very cold. The weather was good, leaving a clear sky, meaning that water temperatures dropped below freezing. Anyone in the water longer than 30 minutes was very likely to freeze to death.
The ship had 20 lifeboats. While the Titanic carried over 2200 people, there were only enough lifeboats for around 1200 of them.
Whilst the standard practice was to save women and children first, J. Bruce Ismay is reported to have jumped into the last lifeboat, just twenty minutes before the Titanic sank. This was perceived as an act of cowardice at the time, as there were believed to be many women and children still on board, awaiting their death.
The Carpathia (another large vessel sailing nearby in the Atlantic) rescued the people from their lifeboats. Another ship that was closer, The Californian, saw the distress flares sent up from the Titanic in the early hours of the 15th of April. However, after consulting with the ship's captain, it was decided that nothing would be done.
The remains of the Titanic wreck sit on the seabed of the Atlantic Ocean, over 2 miles beneath the surface. So far about 600 artefacts have been recovered.
Ships are now required to provide enough lifeboats for all passengers, have 24-hour radio watches and have stricter safety regulations.
The Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI) is the largest charity that saves lives at sea around the coasts of the United Kingdom.

History and Geography Skills
Use dates and terms related to the period studied and the passing of time. Place events from period studied on a timeline.
Find out about everyday lives of people in the period being studied and compare with our lives today.
Use a range of sources to find out about a period. Distinguish between different sources- compare different versions of the same story.
Use the library and internet for research. Begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources and ask a variety of questions.
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate th
Name and locate countries, capitals and seas of UK (recap)
Use the compass points N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, W, NW to direct and locate using a compass.
Identify the position of the equator, N/S hemisphere, tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.

Key figures
Captain Smith – Ship's captain
Bruce Ismay – Managing Director of the White Star Line
Thomas Andrew – Ship's Architect

Facilities:

A spiral staircase	4 restaurants	A swimming pool
2 barber shops	2 libraries	3 galleries
Gymnasium	Squash court	Elevators