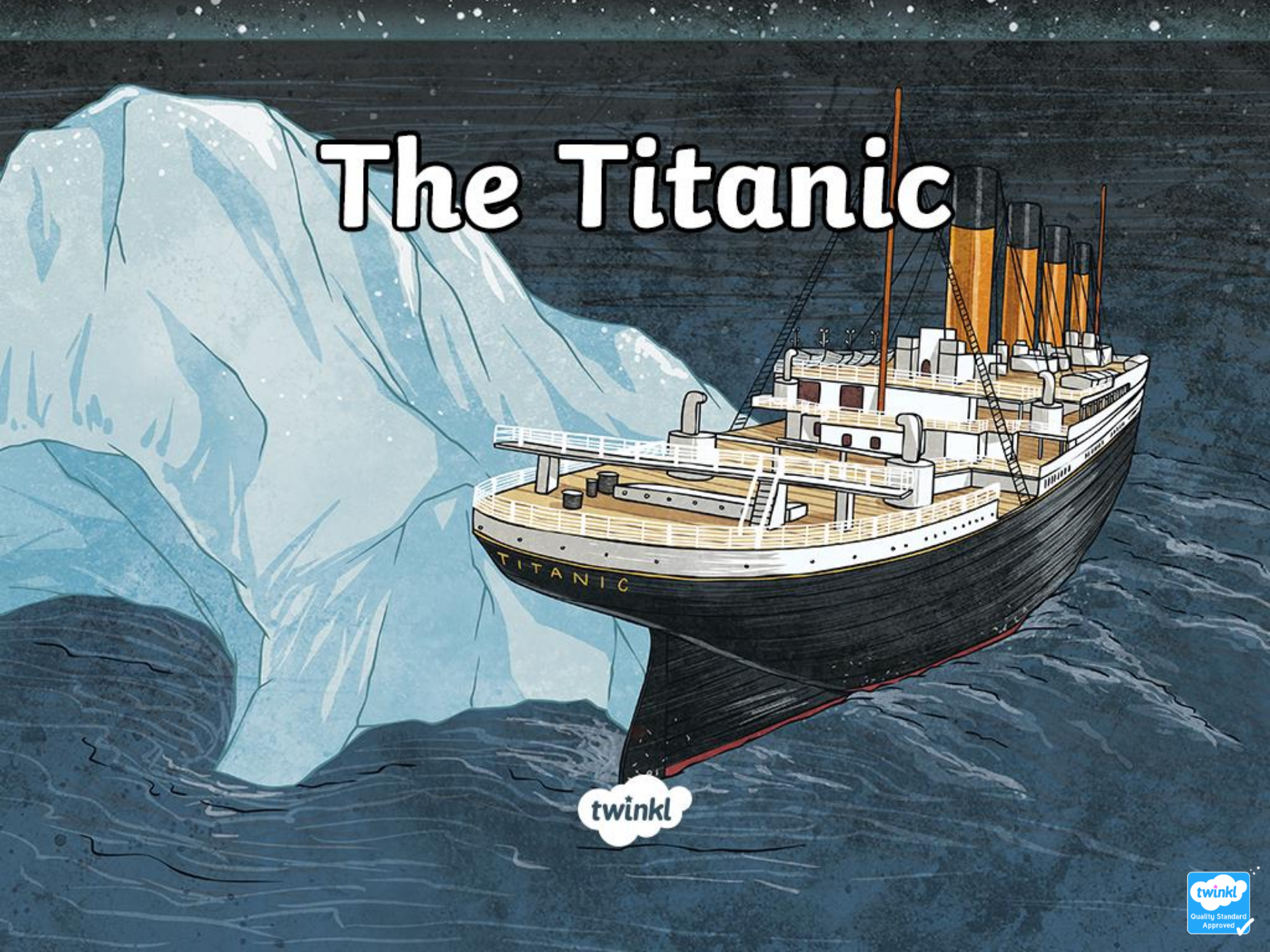
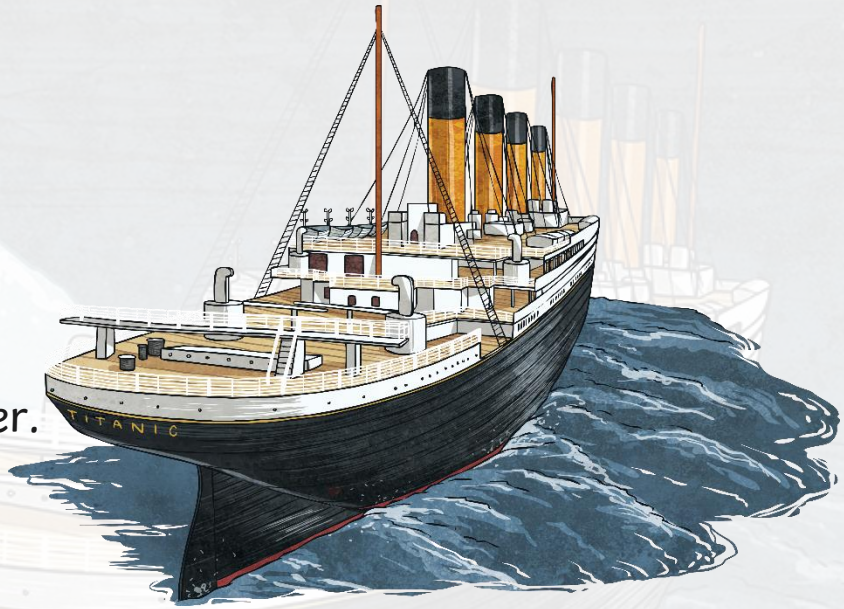
The Titanic



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Quality Standard Approved

The Titanic

Fun fact: Three million rivets held the Titanic together!



- Titanic was a British passenger liner.
- It was the largest ship of her time.
- It carried over 2000 passengers and crew.
- It was on its first voyage from Southampton, UK to New York City, US.
- It never arrived in the US.
- Titanic sank in the North Atlantic Ocean on April 15th 1912 after hitting an iceberg.
- 1500 people died when Titanic sank making it one of the worst ocean disasters in modern history.

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The Construction of the Titanic

Titanic was built by Harland and Wolff in Belfast. Harland and Wolff were shipbuilders for the White Star Line. No expense was spared in the construction of Titanic; it took 3 years to build and cost $7.5 million.

Watertight Compartments

- Titanic was constructed so that it had 16 watertight compartments.
- These compartments included steel doors that closed in less than 25 seconds if any water seeped in to keep the ship and passengers safe.
- The Titanic was able to stay afloat if any two compartments or the first four compartments were flooded.

The Construction of the Titanic

Boilers

- There were 24 double-ended boilers and 5 single-ended boilers which were held in 6 boiler rooms.
- The boilers were up to 20 feet long.

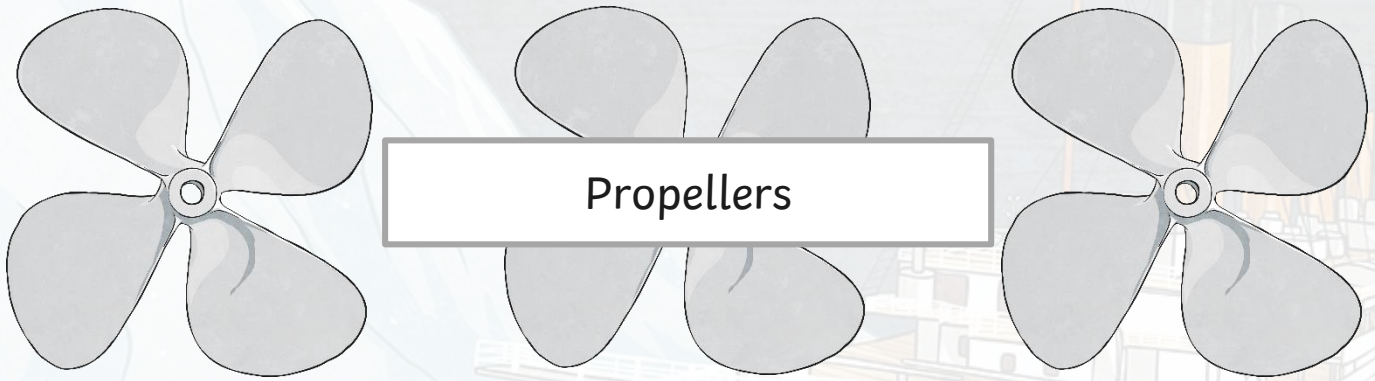


Funnels

- Titanic had 4 funnels.
- Only 3 of these funnels worked; the other was to make the ship look more powerful.

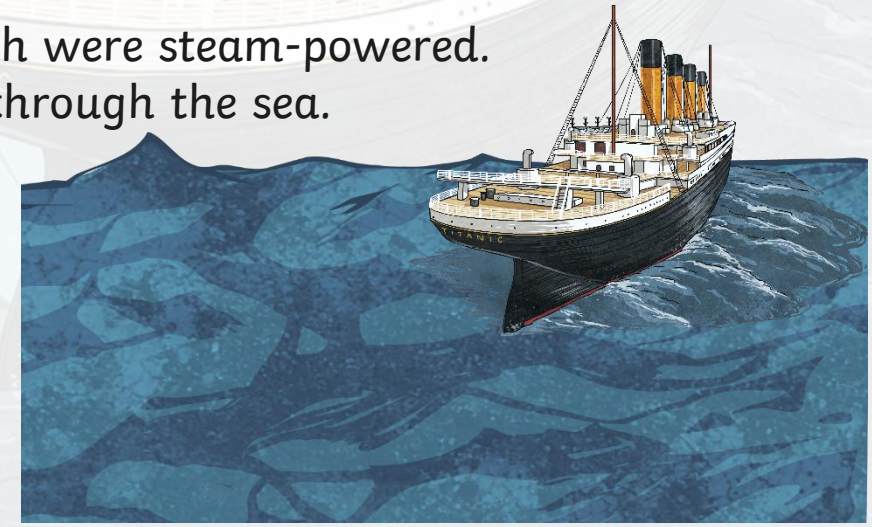
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The Construction of the Titanic



Propellers

- Titanic had three propellers which were steam-powered.
- The propellers powered the ship through the sea.



The Titanic Facilities

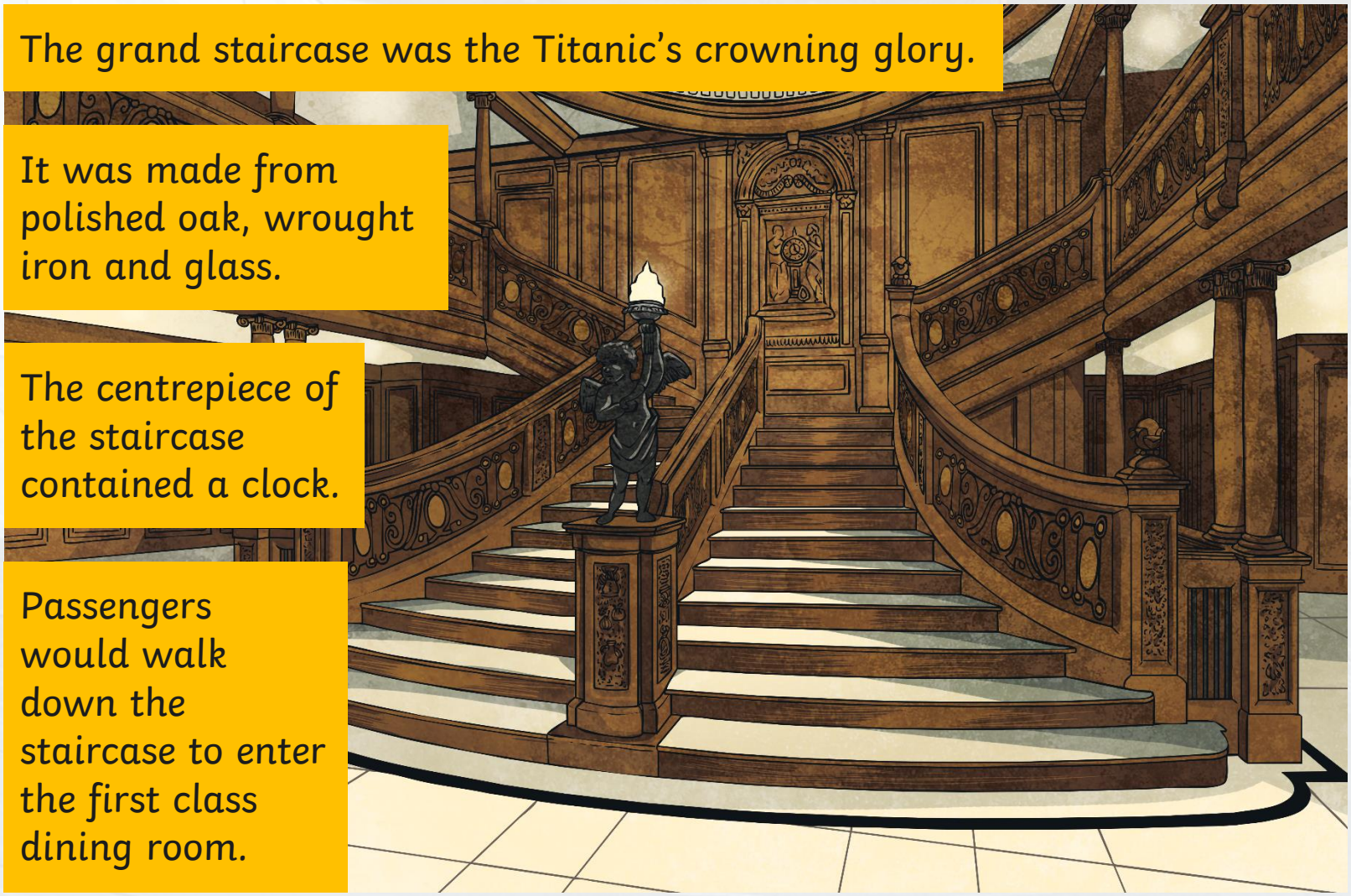
The boat deck was the highest deck on the Titanic. It was called the boat deck as this is where lifeboats were stored. It was a large open space where first and second class passengers could stroll, rest on benches and play games. In addition to the boat deck, there was also the bridge deck.

On the Titanic there were:

- 4 restaurants
- A swimming pool
- 2 libraries
- 2 barber shops
- A gymnasium
- 3 galleys
- A Turkish bath
- A squash court
- Elevators
- Spiral staircases

The Titanic Facilities

The grand staircase was the Titanic's crowning glory.



It was made from polished oak, wrought iron and glass.

The centrepiece of the staircase contained a clock.

Passengers would walk down the staircase to enter the first class dining room.

First Class

Around 325 first class passengers were on board.

Around 202 of first class passengers survived.

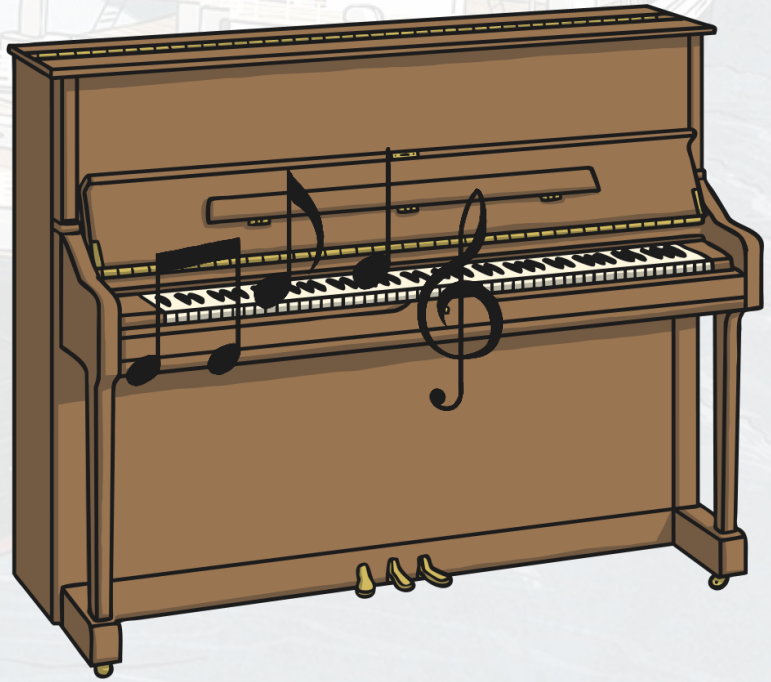
- Titanic's first class passengers were rich and upper class.
- There were 39 private suites on the bridge deck and 9 on the shelter deck. The suites included bathrooms, private toilets and had up to 5 different rooms.
- There were also 350 smaller first class cabins.
- The most expensive first class ticket cost £870 (around £300,000 in today's money).
- All the rooms were lavishly decorated.
- First class passengers had access to all the boat's facilities.
- First class passengers were accompanied by personal staff such as maids, nannies, chauffeurs and cooks.
- First class on Titanic was a whole new level of trans-Atlantic travel.

Second Class

- Second class accommodation was found over 7 decks.
- There was a second class dining room which could seat over 2000 people. The room was very elegant and there was a piano to entertain diners.
- Second class rooms were either two or four berth.
- Second class rooms had shared bathrooms.
- Second class on Titanic was the same as first class standard on any other ship at the time.

Around 285 second class passengers were on board.

Around 118 of second class passengers survived.



Third Class

Around 706 third class passengers were on board.

Around 178 of third class passengers survived.

- Third class travel was much less luxurious than second class, but was still luxurious compared to other ships at the time.

- Third class passengers were called ‘steerage passengers’.
- Many third class passengers were emigrants travelling to the United States from Ireland and Scandinavia. There were 33 nationalities represented in the passenger lists.
- The cheapest third class ticket was £3.
- Third class passengers were not allowed to go to the first and second class areas of the ship. There was a third class general meeting room and a smoking room. The third class dining room could seat 470 passengers in each of 3 sittings.
- Third class passengers slept on bunk beds in crowded cabins of 4 to 6 people. There was 2 baths for the whole of the third class passengers!

The Crew



Around 913 crew were on board.

Around 215 of the crew survived.

- The crew included - the deck crew, engineering department, stewards and galley staff, restaurant staff, musicians and post staff.
- The White Star Line intended that the crew and passengers should not meet at all during the voyage.
- The engine room staff were housed at the front of the ship with 2 spiral staircases which connected their rooms to the boiler and engine rooms.

Why Was It Such a Disaster?

There are many theories as to why so many people died.

Captain Smith's fault

Captain Smith was the ship's captain. This voyage was his last as he was retiring. He ignored seven iceberg warnings from his crew and other ships. If he had slowed Titanic down the disaster may not have happened.

The Shipbuilders' fault

The 3 million iron rivets holding the ship together were analysed after the disaster. The rivets were made of poor iron. When the ship hit the iceberg the impact caused the rivets to break and sections of the ship to come apart. If good quality rivets were used this may not have happened.

Why Was It Such a Disaster?

There are many theories as to why so many people died.

Bruce Ismay's fault

Bruce Ismay was the managing director of the White Star Line. He was aboard the Titanic. White Star Line wanted to show that they could make a six day journey. To meet this schedule, the Titanic couldn't slow down. It is believed Ismay put pressure on Captain Smith to maintain the ship's speed.

Thomas Andrew's fault

Thomas Andrew was the ship's architect. The compartments on the ship did not reach as high as they should have done as the White Star Line wanted maximum capacity for first class passengers. If Andrew's had insisted they should be the correct height, Titanic might not have sunk.

Why Was It Such a Disaster?

There are many theories as to why so many people died.

Captain Lord's fault

Captain Lord was the Captain of another ship named Californian. Californian's radio was turned off at around 11.15. Sometime after the crew saw rockets being fired into the sky from the Titanic. Captain Lord was informed but he concluded that the Titanic was having a party. The Californian did not help. If the Californian had turned on the radio the distress message would have been heard and the Californian would have reached the Titanic in time to save the passengers.

Titanic Captain

managing director

Californian Captain

shipbuilders

ship architect

Whose fault do you think it was?

Enquiries Into the Disaster

American Enquiry

The American inquiry concluded that Captain Smith should have slowed down the speed of the boat in icy weather.

British Enquiry

The British inquiry concluded that keeping up speed in icy weather was common practice.

Both inquiries agreed that Captain Stanley Lord of the Californian was at fault. If he had gone to Titanic's assistance when the first rocket was fired, everyone would have been saved.

Both inquiries made recommendations:

- All ships should carry enough lifeboats for all passengers.
- Ship radios should be manned 24 hours a day.
- Regular lifeboat drills should be held.
- Speed should be reduced in icy or foggy conditions.

Lifeboats

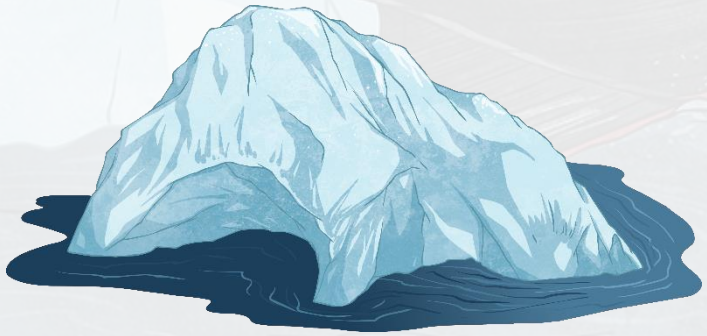
This is one of the major factors of the disaster which meant that lives were needlessly lost.

- There were not enough lifeboats on board to hold all the passengers and crew. When the lifeboats were launched , they were not full.
- There were 20 lifeboats, enough for 1178 people, but there were over 2000 people on the boat.
- Originally 32 lifeboats were supposed to be on Titanic, but it was reduced to 20 as the deck was felt to be too cluttered.
- Titanic also carried 3500 lifebelts and 48 life rings, but these were useless in the icy water.
- Most people did not drown but froze to death.
- Lots of people thought that the call to the lifeboats was a drill so stayed inside rather than going up to the freezing deck.



RMS Carpathia

- The first few messages of help from the Titanic were missed by the Carpathia operator as he was on the bridge at the time.
- By chance, the operator sent a message to the Titanic to let them know about upcoming traffic.
- In response, the operator heard Titanic's distress message.
- Two hours after the Titanic had sunk, Carpathia managed to make its way through the icy water, where they managed to rescue 705 people from the lifeboats.
- The crew were awarded medals for their rescue mission.



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The Wreckage

The wreckage of Titanic still lays on the ocean floor.

- The wreck was discovered in 1985 by a French and American expedition.
- It was discovered that Titanic had actually split in half. The front and back of the ship were found nearly 2000 feet apart.
- Since then, there have been more dives and many artefacts from Titanic have been found.
- The Titanic's wreck is slowly deteriorating and is home to many sea creatures.
- The wreck is too deteriorated to raise from the ocean floor so continues to rust.

Questions

1. How long did the Titanic take to build?

Answer

2. Who owned the Titanic?

Answer

3. Where was the Titanic travelling from?

Answer

4. Where was the Titanic travelling to?

Answer

5. Who was the captain of the Titanic?

Answer

6. Who was the captain of Californian?

Answer

7. What was the problem with the lifeboats?

Answer

8. Where is the Titanic now?

Answer


TITANIC