



British History: Blue Class– Events beyond living memory

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Key Vocabulary

Titianic	The name of the luxury passenger liner that the largest man-made moveable object ever built
White Star Line	The company that owned The Titanic .
Southampton	A city in the UK, where The Titanic was launched
New York	A city in the USA, where The Titanic was heading
iceberg	A floating piece of ice
lookout	A place where you can keep watch
collide	When something hits an object by accident when it is moving
wreckage	Left over parts of something that has been badly damaged or destroyed
cabin	A private room on a ship.
survivors	People who survive who are alive after and event where other people have died
deck	A floor on a ship
First class	Titanic's first class passengers were rich and upper class.
Second class	Second class on Titanic was the same as first class standard on any other ship at the time.
third class	Third class travel was much less luxurious than second class,
crew	The staff on a ship.



Key People

Captain Edward John Smith
 Thomas Andrews
 Molly Brown
 Thomas Astor VI
 Frederik Fleet

Key Places

Southampton
 Belfast
 Queenstown, Ireland
 Liverpool
 Atlantic Ocean
 New York

Key Dates

29th July 1908	The design for the Titanic is approved.
31st March 1909	Building on The Titanic begins in Belfast, Ireland.
31st May 1911	The hull of The Titanic is successfully launched.
31st March 1912	The Titanic is completed.
3rd April 1912	The Titanic arrives in Southampton.
10th April 1912	The Titanic begins her maiden voyage.
11th April 1912	The Titanic reaches Queenstown, Ireland
14th April 1912	The Titanic hits an iceberg. In the early hours of the 15th April 1912 the huge ship sinks into the sea.
15th April 1912	The Carpathia rescued the first lifeboat.
18th April 1912	The Carpathia arrives in New York





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What was The Titanic and why was it so important?

Key Knowledge

Titanic was a British passenger liner. It was the largest ship of her time and 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.

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.

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

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

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.



Key Knowledge

On the Titanic there were: 4 restaurants, a swimming pool, 2 libraries, a gymnasium, a squash court, elevators, spiral staircases, barber shops and 3 galleys.

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. 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. 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.

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. 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!