

What I should already know:

Significant events in British history and where they are placed on the timeline: Romans; Vikings; Anglo- Saxons; Queen Elizabeth I; Henry VIII; Queen Victoria - Queen Elizabeth II; WW1 and WW2.

Using primary and secondary sources of information

By the end of this unit:

Have a secure knowledge of the chronological events associated with the Titanic’s voyage.
Use the correct historical terms.
Know why the Titanic was a significant part of British history and how it changed future events and safety at sea.
Know how the past is constructed from a range of primary and secondary sources.
Recognise the links between Liverpool and the Titanic

**YEAR 6: History
The Titanic
A Local Study**

<u>Major events</u>	<u>Key Dates</u>
The design of the Titanic was approved	29th July 1908
Building of the Titanic began at Harland and Wolfe Shipyard, Belfast, NI	31st March 1909
The hull of the Titanic was successfully launched	31st May 1911
The Titanic is completed	31st March 1912
The Titanic arrives in Southampton	3rd April 1912
The Titanic begins her maiden voyage	10th April 1912
The Titanic reaches Queenstown, Ireland	11th April 1912
The Titanic hits an iceberg at 11:40pm	14th April 1912
The Titanic sinks at 2:20am	15th April 1912

Vocabulary	
Bow	Forward part of the hull of a ship or boat, the point that is most forward when the vessel is underway
Emigrants	People who leave their country in order to settle permanently in another country
Harland and Wolff	The shipyard in Belfast where the Titanic was built
Iceberg	A large mass of floating ice
Lifeboats	Specially constructed boats used in an emergency
Maiden voyage	The first voyage of a ship
Maritime	A word meaning connected to the sea
Morse code	The messaging system used by the ship’s crew
New York	The city in USA where Titanic was headed
Passenger liner	A ship that is primarily for transporting passengers
Southampton	The city in the UK where Titanic was launched
Titanic	Name of the luxury passenger liner that in 1912 was the largest man-made moveable object everbuilt
Transatlantic	Crossing the Atlantic
Unsinkable	Cannot be sunk
White Star Line	The company that owned the Titanic



Edward Smith (Captain)

Ignored 6 iceberg warnings and did not slow the ship down.
Cancelled a lifeboat drill.
Lost the keys to the binoculars
Allowed lifeboats to be partially filled
Died on the ship.



Bruce Ismay (Owner of White Star Line)

Did not put enough lifeboats on board so they didn’t clutter the first class decks
Made the watertight compartments shorter to make space for luxurious rooms
Persuaded the Captain to go faster to break records
Survived the Titanic by getting on a lifeboat



Thomas Andrews (The Designer)

Wanted 46 lifeboats (enough for all passengers) and watertight compartments up to 8 decks
He helped passengers onto lifeboats, handed out lifejackets and tried to fill lifeboats.
Died on ship

Key facts at the end of this unit:

The Titanic was designed to have watertight compartments in its hull. If up to four of these flooded, the ship would be able to stay afloat as the water would be contained. It led builders and architects to believe it was ‘unsinkable’.

At the time it was built it was the largest moving vessel in the world.

It took two hours and forty minutes for the Titanic to sink completely. Over 1500 people died when it sank on 15th April 1912.

The three different classes of passengers were treated very differently, due to wealth and social status.

As a result of the Titanic sinking laws and regulations around safety at sea were changed. All ships must carry enough lifeboats for everyone on board. (1:15 ratio of passengers to lifeboats) Lifeboats drills and safety inspections became mandatory. Radio communications must be supervised 24 hours a day. They must also have a secondary power source to be able to receive distress signals at any time.

