



The White Star Line



Timeline: April 1912

10 th April 1912 12.00pm	14 th April 1912 11.40pm	12.30am	2.05am	2.10am	2.17am	2.19am	2.24am	4:10am	8:50am
The Titanic set sail from Southampton	Titanic hits iceberg	Lifeboats were lowered into the water	The last life boat left the ship but loads of people were still on board	Ship's lights went out	Titanic broke in two	Bow began to sink	The Titanic reached the bottom of the ocean	The Carpathia picked up the first life boat that came from the Titanic.	The Carpathia picked up 712 survivors from the life boats and left the area

The Titanic's passengers were split into 3 classes.

- 1st class** was only for the very rich and these passengers got the best cabins, the best entertainment facilities and even 7 course meals!
- 2nd class** passengers slept in cabins of 4, had their own library and ate 3 course meals.
- 3rd class** passengers were mostly poor Europeans moving to America for a new life. They slept in cabins of up to 10 people and all 700 of them shared 2 toilets

BOOKS TO READ WITH THIS TOPIC



The Titanic had 3537 passengers and 900 crew members. The ship only had 20 life boats with a capacity of 1178 people. During the disaster some life boats left the ship less than half full.



The Captain of Titanic was by Edward Smith, born in Hanley, Stoke-on-trent. Before Titanic's voyage, he lived in Southampton, not far from the common.



The Titanic was built in Belfast, Northern Ireland by the White Star Line. Many people called it the 'unsinkable ship'.

It started its maiden voyage in Southampton and stopped at Cherbourg, France and Cobh in Ireland before starting its journey across the Atlantic Ocean to New York.

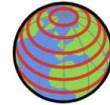
The ship was 269 metres long and weighed 46,328 tonnes. It was the world's largest passenger liner at the time



The **bow** is the front of the ship.

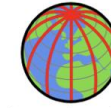


The **hull** is the whole bottom part of the ship.



latitude

The **latitude** is like imaginary circles around the Earth, from side to side, to help us find where places are located, measuring how far north or south they are from the Equator.



longitude

Lines of **longitude** run from the top of the Earth to the bottom and divide up the Earth a bit like the segments of an orange.



iceberg

An **iceberg** is a large bit of ice floating in the ocean. **Icebergs** can be up to 200m tall but most of the ice is hidden underwater! They are usually made of fresh water, rather than salt water like in the sea.



The **stern** is the back part of the ship.



Objects can be **streamlined**, which means they cause less resistance so they can move (through the air or water) easier.



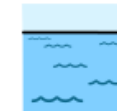
capacity

The **capacity** of something is how much it can hold.



passenger

A **passenger** is someone who is travelling somewhere on a boat, ship, plane, train or in a car or helicopter.



sea

A **sea** is a large area of water that is smaller than an ocean. There are lots of different seas on Earth.



Morse code

Morse code is a language that people use to communicate with each other through telegraph, radio, satellite or with a light.



buoyancy

Buoyancy Is the upward push (upthrust) a fluid (liquid or gas) gives to an object in it, making the object feel lighter or float.



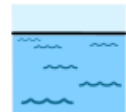
telegraph

A **telegraph** is a system where a person taps out a message using a code (like Morse code), which is sent through would to another person who reads the message.



1st class 2nd class 3rd class

The **class system** on the Titanic was a rigid social structure that divided passengers into **First, Second, and Third Class** based on their wealth, social standing, and purpose of travel.



ocean

An **ocean** is larger and deeper than a sea. There are 5 oceans on Earth: Atlantic, Pacific, Antarctic, Southern and Indian.