

Titanic work booklet year 9 summer term 2020

This work should take you until 10th July

You can complete it on the powerpoint, on paper, or on your own powerpoint or word document. Please upload the weekly tasks to google classrooms or e-mail it (photograph or document) to your teacher. (bertheuxh@hwbmail.net, guys17@hwbmail.net, HuttonM6@hwbmail.net)

Check each slide - it shows which week that work should be completed.

In the last week we'll set a quiz, outstanding work will receive prizes!

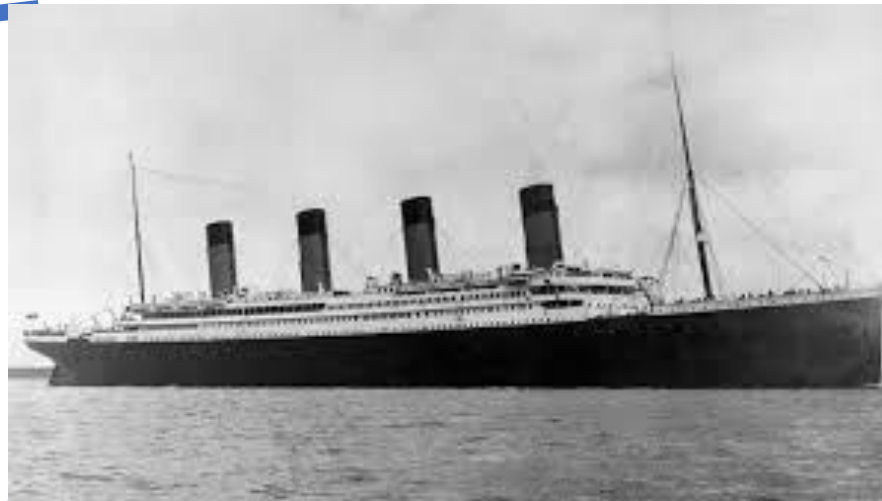
You can at anytime watch the film, it's on you tube, and add comments for the tasks about differences or similarities in the film and the information I have given you - be careful though, the film is not completely historically accurate!

Week 1 - 5th June - Create a fact file about Titanic

don't forget to send it or upload it to google classrooms or email

- Use the 5 w's to create a ppt, word document or handwritten fact file – use the internet, not just the film, it is not completely accurate!

Who –
Who was on board?



When –
When did it set sail?
When did it sink?

Where – Where did it set sail from, where was it going?

Why –
why did it sink?

What – what happened on the night of the sinking?



Week 2 - 12th June - What happened to the Titanic?

Order the events on the next 2 pages chronologically
Read out the story to a family member and upload it to google classroom or email

April 15:12:00 a.m.:

The captain is told the ship can only stay afloat for a couple of hours. He gives order to call for help over the radio.

1908-1909:

Construction of the Titanic begins in Belfast, Ireland.

April 15 12:25 a.m.:

Lifeboats are now loading with women and children first. The Carpathia, southeast of the Titanic by about 58 miles, picks up the distress call and immediately heads full speed to the rescue.

April 15 8:50 a.m.: The Carpathia leaves the area bound for New York. She carries 705 survivors.

April 19 to May 25:

Several ships are sent to the disaster site to recover bodies. A total of 328 bodies are found floating in the area.

1911:

The hull of Titanic is successfully launched.

April 14 11:50 p.m.:

Water has poured in and risen 14 feet in the front part of the ship.

April 15 2:05 a.m.:
The last lifeboat leaves. There are now over 1,500 people left on the ship. The tilt of Titanic's deck grows steeper and steeper. .

April 14: 11:40 p.m.: The lookouts see an iceberg dead ahead. The iceberg strikes the Titanic on the starboard (right) side of her bow.

April 15, 12:45 a.m.: The first lifeboat is safely lowered away. It can carry 65 people, but only leaves with 28. The first distress rocket is fired. Eight rockets are fired the whole night.

April 15 12:05 a.m.: Orders are given to uncover the lifeboats and to get passengers and crew ready on deck. There is only room for half of the estimated 2,227 on board in the lifeboats.

1912 January:
Sixteen wooden lifeboats are fitted on board the Titanic.

April 10, 1912 Noon: The Titanic casts off and begins her maiden voyage.

April 15 4:10 a.m.: The first lifeboat is picked up by the Carpathia.

April 12 and 13 1912: The Titanic sails through calm waters.

April 10, 1912 9:30-11:30 a.m.: Passengers arrive in Southampton and board ship.

April 15 2:20 a.m.: The Titanic's broken off stern settles back into the water, becoming more level for a few moments. Slowly it fills with water and again tilts its end high into the air before sinking into the sea. People in the water slowly freeze to death.

Week 3 - 19th June - What was life like on board of the Titanic?

Read the information on the next three pages and fill in the table below, you can also use information from the film - then upload it to google classrooms or email

Add information from the film if you've watched it!

Class	Accommodation	Leisure activities	Meals
First Class			
Third Class			

First Class Passengers...

First class accommodation was located over five decks, where the ship's motion would be felt least. Some 'suites' consisted of a living room, bedroom and dressing room!

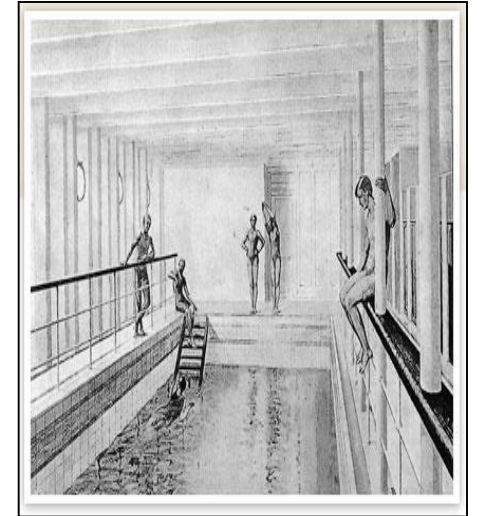
First Class suites were decorated in various period styles and came equipped with many modern electrical appliances, such as telephones, heaters, steward call bells, table fans and electrical blowers to provide fresh air.

It is clear that only the very privileged could afford to travel First Class on Titanic. The cost of a First Class parlour suite was £870, one way. £32,000 in today's currency.

In the evenings First Class passengers could go to the bar and dine with the Captain. They could also play tennis, squash and use the gym.

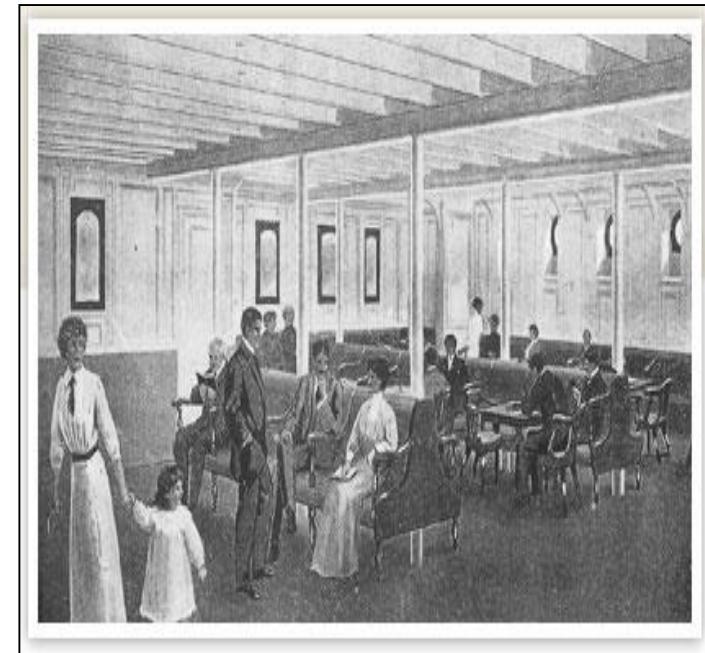
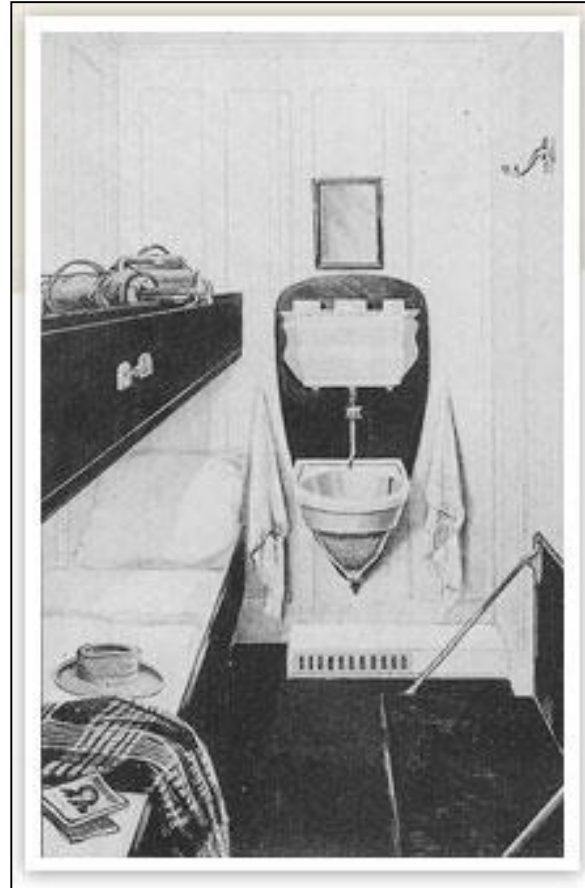
The gymnasium was open for ladies between 9.00am and noon, and for gentlemen between 2.00pm and 6.00pm. Children were allowed in between 1.00pm and 3.00pm.

Titanic was considered the most luxurious ocean liner ever built at the time and her heated swimming pool was only the second of its kind anywhere on the ocean.



Third Class Passengers...

- There were 84 two-berth cabins for Third Class passengers. However, most cabins had bunk beds for between 4 and 6 people, a small amount of wardrobe space and a sink that delivered fresh water.
- Titanic had only two bath tubs for all the third class passengers - one tub for men, and another for the women.
- Third class passengers were a diverse group of nationalities and ethnic groups.
- Many working class people went on the Titanic to start a new life in America in search of the 'American Dream.'
- Third Class passengers were provided with a 'General Room'. It served as a lounge, a nursery and a recreational area.
- This was a gathering place for all of third class 721 passengers.



Activities on board...

1st Class

- First Class passengers could enjoy the ship's swimming pool, gymnasium, squash racquet court and Turkish baths.
- For less energetic passengers, the ship's orchestra played background music and performed in various public rooms during the day.

3rd Class

- There was not much in the way of formal activities for third class passengers.
- However, Titanic's Poop Deck was a popular place to meet, relax and play deck games.

Meals on board...

Meals were the high point of the day on board Titanic.

1st Class

- **First-class passengers** were served meals of the highest standard - **glorious feasts**, brilliantly prepared and flawlessly served in an atmosphere of elegance and luxury.

3rd Class

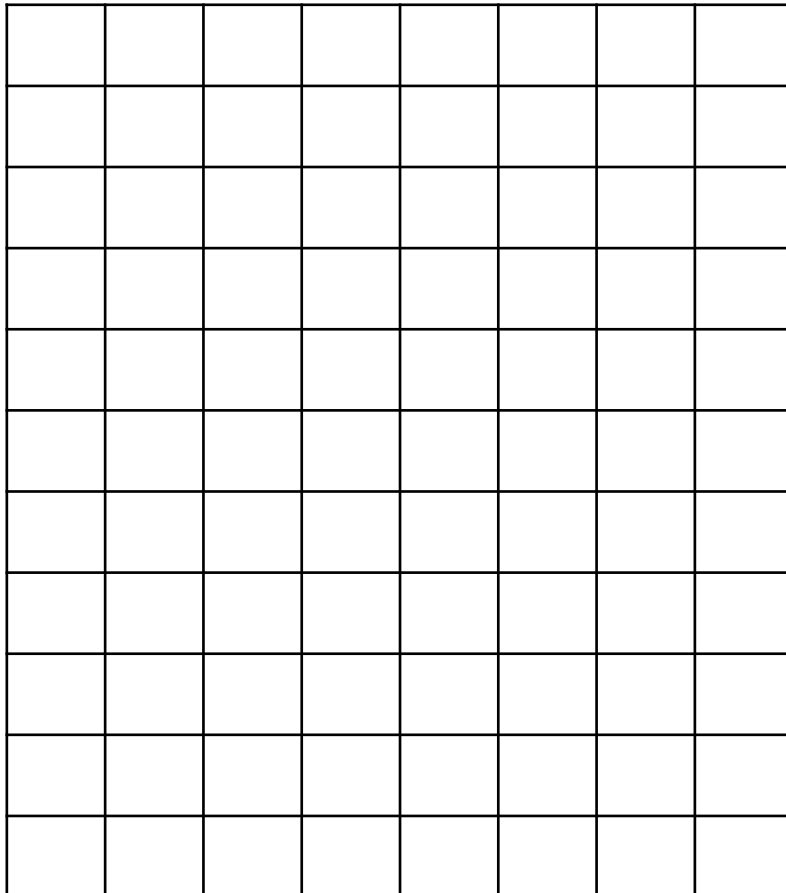
- Passengers travelling in **third class** were offered food that was **simple but plentiful**, with freshly baked bread and fruit available at every meal.

Week 4 - 26th June - Which class of passenger suffered the most?

Create a bar graph of the casualties for men, women and children using the statistics on the next page and answer the questions - then upload them to google classrooms or e-mail.

Titanic Casualties

% of Men
rescued



1 st class	2 nd class	3 rd class
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Class of passenger

- Y axis = 10 squares
- X axis = 9 squares

- Y axis goes up in 10s
- Label - "% of men rescued"

- X axis each section is 3 squares:
 - 1st class
 - 2nd class
 - 3rd class
- Label - "Class of passenger"

Week 4 - 22nd June: Using the bar charts and the data answer the following questions in full sentences:

Titanic Casualties

First Class			
	On board	Rescued	% Rescued
Men	173	58	34
Women	144	139	97
Children	5	5	100
TOTAL	322	202	63

Second Class			
	On board	Rescued	% Rescued
Men	160	13	8
Women	93	78	84
Children	24	24	100
TOTAL	277	115	42

Third Class			
	On board	Rescued	% Rescued
Men	454	55	12
Women	179	98	55
Children	76	23	30
TOTAL	709	176	25

Total passengers & crew			
	On board	Rescued	% Rescued
Men	1662	315	19
Women	439	338	77
Children	105	51	49
TOTAL	2206	704	32

1. Which class of passengers suffered the most?
2. Which type of person suffered the most?
3. Do you think the order for women and children to get on the lifeboats first was followed? Explain your answer
4. What does the film show about how the passengers were treated?

Week 5 - 3rd July - Who was to blame for the huge loss of life?

Use the information in the following slides to take notes on who was to blame - then upload them to google classrooms or e-mail in.
Who does the film say is to blame?

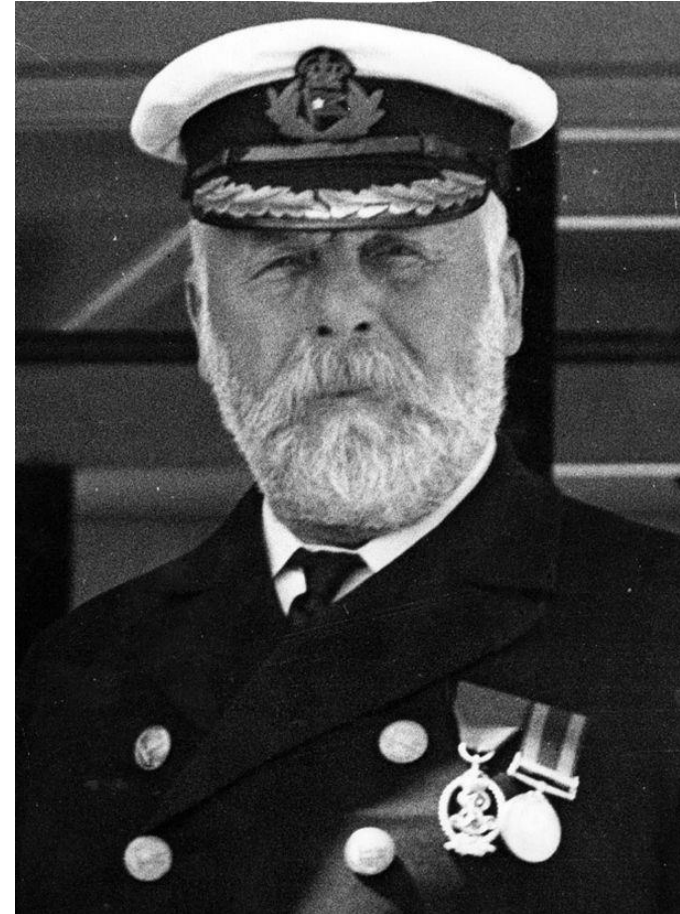
Key figures	Notes	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="264 534 601 579">• Captain Smith<li data-bbox="264 688 586 733">• Ship builders<li data-bbox="264 842 657 888">• Thomas Andrews<li data-bbox="264 996 575 1042">• Captain Lord<li data-bbox="264 1150 570 1196">• Bruce Ismay		

Evidence A



Was it Captain Smith's fault?

Captain Smith was due to retire after the Titanic's maiden voyage. Did he want to set a transatlantic speed record on his last ever trip? He ignored at least seven warnings from other nearby ships and the Titanic was travelling at 20 knots per hour - close to top speed - when it struck the iceberg. If the ship had been going slower, could it have turned out of the iceberg's way in time? Perhaps Captain Smith thought an iceberg couldn't sink a modern ship. He once said, "I can't imagine anything causing a modern ship to sink. Shipbuilding has gone beyond that".

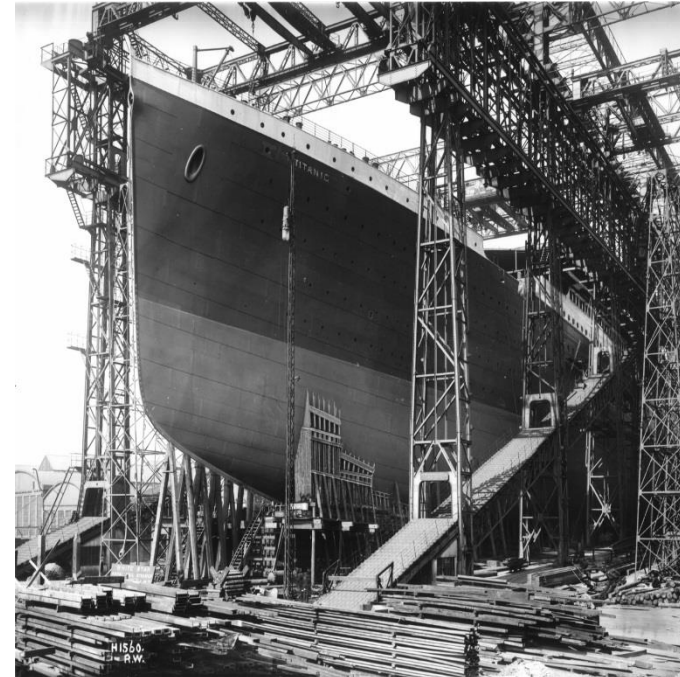


Evidence B



Was it Harland & Wolff's fault?

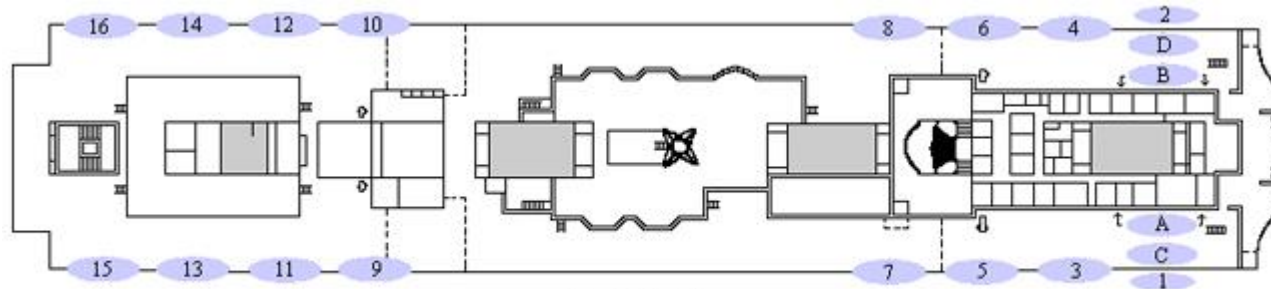
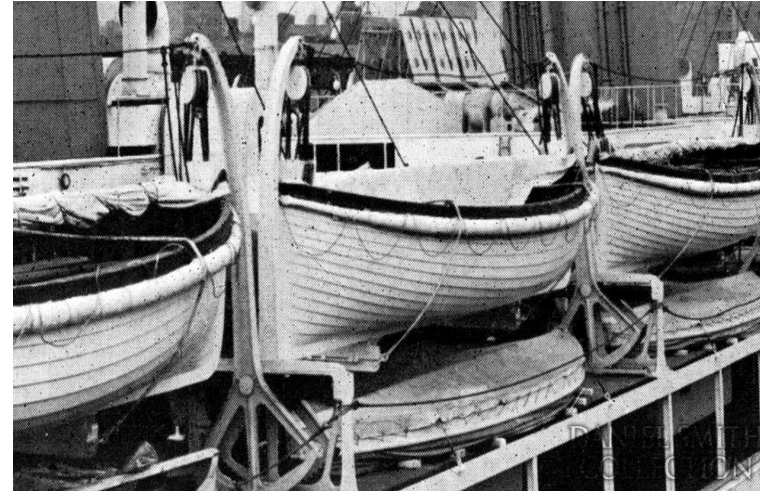
The Titanic was built at the Harland & Wolff shipyard in Belfast, Northern Ireland. About 3million rivets were used to hold the ship together. When the wreck of the Titanic was finally discovered in 1985, some of the rivets were brought to the surface and analysed. The investigations showed that the rivets were made from poor quality iron. When the ship struck the iceberg, the heads of rivets snapped off and sections of the ship were torn wide open. If the rivets had been made of more expensive, higher quality iron, perhaps the hole in the Titanic's side would have been smaller - and maybe the ship wouldn't have sunk at all. Further tests showed that the cheap rivets became brittle in extremely low temperatures - just like on the night of 14 April 1912.



Evidence C



The original plan for the Titanic had more lifeboats than the completed ship eventually had!



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Boat Deck

Evidence D



Was it Thomas Andrews' fault?

Thomas Andrews was the naval architect who designed the Titanic. The ship was thought to be unsinkable by many because of the 16 watertight compartments in the hull that Andrews had designed. However, the compartments didn't reach as high as they should have done. Andrews had reduced their height to make more space for first-class cabins. If just two of the watertight compartments had reached all the way to the top, there is a chance that the Titanic wouldn't have sunk.



Evidence E



Was it Stanley Lord's fault?

Stanley Lord was the captain of the ship called the Californian, which was only 30km away from the Titanic when it struck the iceberg. Despite being aware of icebergs in the area, Lord allowed his radio operator to go to bed around 11.15pm. At around midnight, members of the Californian's crew saw rockets being fired into the sky on the horizon. They woke Captain Lord and told him, but he decided not to sail towards the fireworks - he assumed it was just another ship having a cocktail party! Should Lord have made the Californian race towards the scene? Should he at least have insisted that the radio be turned on so they could have heard the Titanic's SOS signals? How many more people would have survived if the Californian had been there to pull them from the icy waters?



Evidence F



Was it Bruce Ismay's fault?

Bruce Ismay was the man in charge of the White Star Line - the owners of the Titanic. He was also one of the first-class passengers on board the ship and managed to secure a place on one of the lifeboats before it went down. Ismay was eager to prove the Titanic was not only the biggest and most luxurious ocean liner, but also the fastest. Did he put pressure on Captain Smith to maintain top speed despite sailing through icebergs? Was he hoping that the Titanic would make a record crossing? One witness claimed she heard Ismay and Smith arguing on the evening of 13 April - was it over the ship's speed? Also, was Ismay responsible for more deaths than there should have been? The original design for the Titanic equipped it with 32 lifeboats - enough for everybody on board. The finished ship had only 20 - enough for just 1178 of the 2206 people on board. The White Star Line decided to remove some of the lifeboats to make room for more first-class cabins.



Week 6 - 10th July - Who was to blame for the huge loss of life?

Use the information in your table to prioritise what you think was the most important reason for the huge loss of life and then complete the written task. Who was to blame for the huge loss of life during the Titanic disaster - Give as much detail as you can from the evidence. Do some additional research if you can! Add information from the film if you want, but make sure you explain what your source is.

There has been a lot of research into the reasons for the huge loss of life during the Titanic disaster. People have suggested it was due to insufficient life boats on board, poor quality building materials and the speed the boat was travelling at.

There were insufficient life boats on board due to ...

The boats was travelling at top speed due to ...

Some suggest the quality of the...

In my opinion the most important ...