

## Topic Intent

Pupils will learn about the voyage of the Titanic during the Edwardian period. They will find out about the different classes, their reasons for travel and how the disaster changed the way sea travel evolved. Children will investigate who was to blame as well as if the disaster could have been avoided.



## Key Skills

- I can begin to understand the difference between primary and secondary sources of evidence.
- I can use a range of sources and techniques to collect information about the past.
- I can give reasons why there may be different accounts of history.
- I can distinguish between various sources of information.
- I can begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources.
- I can choose relevant material to present a picture of an aspect of life in a different time-period.
- I can ask a variety of questions to deepen their understanding.
- I can use evidence to answer historical questions.

## Key Dates

<b>29<sup>th</sup> July 1908</b>	Design of Titanic approved.
<b>31<sup>st</sup> March 1909</b>	Building of the Titanic begins on Belfast, Ireland.
<b>31<sup>st</sup> May 1911</b>	The hull of the Titanic is successfully launched.
<b>31<sup>st</sup> March 1923</b>	The Titanic is completed.
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> April 1912</b>	The Titanic arrives in Southampton.
<b>10<sup>th</sup> April 1912</b>	Titanic begins maiden voyage.
<b>14<sup>th</sup> April 1912</b>	The titanic hits an iceberg. In the early hours of the 15 <sup>th</sup> April, the ship sinks in to the Atlantic Ocean.
<b>15<sup>th</sup> April 1912</b>	The Carpathia rescues the survivors from their lifeboats and sails to New York.
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> July 1912</b>	A British enquiry was set up to investigate the sinking of The Titanic

## Key Knowledge

<b>Passengers</b>	1,324 passengers and 884 crew were on board the ship.
<b>Rescue</b>	The Carpathia rescued the survivors from their lifeboats.
<b>Loss</b>	1,514 people drowned or died from hypothermia.

## Key People

<b>Captain Edward J Smith</b>	Captain of the Titanic.
<b>Bruce Ismay</b>	Managing Director of White Star Line
<b>Thomas Andrews</b>	The architect of the Titanic.
<b>Captain Lord</b>	Captain of the SS Calafornian (the nearest ship to the Titanic on the night it sank) who ignored the rescue flares.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Capacity</b>	Role / volume
<b>Carpathia</b>	The ship that rescued the survivors of the Titanic.
<b>collision</b>	Crash into something
<b>compartments</b>	A separate room or enclosed space.
<b>flares</b>	Rockets that are fired into the sky to alert others of an emergency.
<b>funnels</b>	Chimneys that allow smoke to rise in to the sky.
<b>hull</b>	The bottom of a ship.
<b>iceberg</b>	A mass of ice floating in the sea.
<b>Ill-fated</b>	Doomed or unlucky
<b>inevitable</b>	Unavoidable, sure to happen
<b>maiden voyage</b>	The first voyage of a ship.
<b>precautions</b>	Protections / defences
<b>plunged</b>	Dive into deep water.
<b>rivvets</b>	A strong nail or bolt to hold two bits of metal together.
<b>steerage</b>	The workings that control the steering of a ship
<b>Stewards</b>	Person employed to look after passengers on a ship.
<b>Survivor</b>	A person who survives.
<b>testimony</b>	A statement of evidence from an eye witness.
<b>voyage</b>	A journey or expedition
<b>Unsinkable</b>	Unable to sink.
<b>Vessel</b>	container

## For Further Information

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/would-you-have-survived-the-titanic/>

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/zng8jty>