

COUNTY LONGFORD & THE R.M.S. TITANIC 1912 - 2012



SCHOOLS EDUCATION PACK

This pack is compiled and sponsored by Longford Local Authorities, with support from the Heritage Council, to commemorate the centenary of the sinking of the Titanic, which took place on the 15th April 1912.



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ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

**Brief overview of the ship and
its sinking**

Vital statistics

The R.M.S. TITANIC

Overview

- The *RMS Titanic* was an ocean liner belonging to the White Star Line.
- The ship was built for the transatlantic passenger and mail service running between Southampton, England and New York and was registered in Liverpool.
- Constructed at the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast, Titanic was, on her maiden voyage, the largest and most luxurious vessel afloat.
- The ship along with her two sister ships, the *Olympic* and *Britannic*, was designed to compete with the Cunard Line's ocean liners the *Luisitania* (torpedoed off Ireland in 1915) and the *Mauretania* (scrapped in 1935).

Construction

- Construction began on the Titanic in March 1909 and she was launched from Belfast on the 31st May 1911 for completion and testing in Liverpool. From Liverpool she travelled to Southampton, on the south coast of England to begin her maiden voyage.
- The ship was constructed from iron, with large sheets of wrought-iron held together using huge iron rivets (bolts hammered into place at both ends. It is thought that a fault in the quality of the iron used in its construction was one of the factors which lead to the Titanic sinking).
- There were 20 lifeboats of various sizes and capacities on board, more than legally necessary for the numbers of passengers and crew at that time. It was thought that a larger number of watertight bulkheads lessened the chance that a ship would sink.
- The Titanic was licensed to carry over 3500 passengers and crew.

Sinking

- On April 10th 1912 the *Titanic* sailed from Southampton with over 2,200 passengers and crew. At 11.40pm on the night of the 14th April, the *Titanic* collided with an iceberg, which was unusually far south in the Atlantic. The ship sank causing the deaths of over 1500 people died. It was a very still, moonless night which meant that the exact location of the iceberg could not be seen by the crew until it was too late. The survivors were picked up by the RMS *Carpathia*, a ship of the rival Cunard line.
- The principal cause of the sinking was the cutting open of a large gash in the port (left) side of the ship after colliding with an iceberg, fatally damaging six of the bulkheads. There is some evidence that the failure of the rivets in this area made the opening bigger, letting in more water than the ship could cope with. Ironically, the Titanic would not have suffered the same damage, if she had hit the iceberg head-on, as the watertight compartments would not have been so damaged.

STATISTICS

The source is the Encyclopaedia Titanica, the most authoritative source online. Note the discrepancy between the total tally of those on board with Jim Henderson's database. This affects the statistics only by a few percent either way.

The People

- **324** [1st class passengers](#), **201** survived. (62% survival rate)
- **277** [2nd class passengers](#), **118** survived. (43% survival rate)
- **708** [3rd class passengers](#), **181** survived. (26% survival rate)
- **885** [crew members](#), **212** survived. (24% survival rate)
- **13** [postmen/musicians](#), none survived. (0% survival rate)

Grand total: **2,207** on board, **712** survived. (32% of all souls on board survived)

The Ship

- Length: 882 feet 9 inches
- Beam: 92 feet
- Gross tonnage: 46,328 tons
- Propulsion: Three propellers
- Engines: Two triple-expansion reciprocating steam engines
- Turbines: One low-pressure Parsons turbine
- Boilers: 25 double-ended and 4 single-ended Scotch-type boilers
- Furnaces: 159 coal-burning furnaces
- Top speed : 23 knots.

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LIST OF LONGFORD PASSENGERS

Names, addresses, ages & survival

Longford passengers on the *Titanic*

There were fourteen passengers from Longford on board the *Titanic*.

The passengers lost were:

- David Charters, Garvagh, Ballinalee, aged 21
- James Farrell, Clonee, Killoe, aged 25
- John Kiernan, Fostra, Aughnacliffe, aged 25
- Philip Kiernan (John's brother), aged 22
- Denis Lennon, Curracreehan, Carrickedmond, aged 20

The passengers saved were:

- Ellen Corr, Corglass, Moyne, died in New York in 1980.
- Katie Gilnagh, Rhyne, Killoe, died in New York in 1971.
- Thomas McCormack, Glenmore, Aughnacliffe, died in New Jersey in 1975. He was a cousin of the Kiernan brothers who died.
- Agnes McCoy, Carrickathane, Ballinalee, died in New York in 1957.
- Alice McCoy (sister of Agnes), died in New York in 1959.
- Bernard McCoy (brother of Agnes and Alice), died in New York in 1945.
- Katie Mullen, Rhyne, Killoe, died in New York in 1970.
- Margaret Murphy, Fostra, Aughnacliffe, died in New York in 1957.
- Kate Murphy (Margaret's sister), died in New York in 1968.

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PASSENGER & CREW DEMOGRAPHICS

**Breakdown of passengers by class,
nationality and embarkation point.**

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE TITANIC PASSENGERS & CREW – Jim Henderson Lists

Information received from <http://www.ithaca.edu/staff/jhenderson/titanic.html> (some inaccuracies in original calculations – correct percentages posted here.) Total souls on board according to this source = 2214. Please note that different sources may have slightly different numbers for the total numbers on board prior to her sinking and in relation to those lost. Although the number of survivors is well documented, there can be discrepancies between different sources due to factors such as defining the class of servants or ages of children.

Women	Children	Men	Total
Total Adult Female Passengers	Total Child Passengers	Total Adult Male Passengers	Total Passengers
Total: 416 Died: 112 Survived: 304 Percentage Survived: 73.08%	Total: 112 Died: 56 Survived: 56 Percentage Survived: 50%	Total: 768 Died: 638 Survived: 130 Percentage Survived: 16.93%	Total: 1296 Died: 806 Survived: 490 Percentage Survived: 37.81%
Total Female Staff	Total Child Crew Members	Total Male Staff and Crew	Total Crew and Staff
Total: 22 Died: 2 Survived: 20 Percentage Survived: 90.9%	None. (Although some were in their teens.)	Total: 896 Died: 701 Survived: 195 Percentage Survived: 21.76%	Total: 918 Died: 703 Survived: 215 Percentage Survived: 23.42%
Total Women	Total Children	Total Men	Total On Board
Total: 438 Died: 114 Survived: 324 Percentage Survived: 73.97%	Total: 112 Died: 56 Survived: 56 Percentage Survived: 50%	Total: 1664 Died: 1339 Survived: 325 Percentage Survived: 19.53%	Total: 2214 Died: 1509 Survived: 705 Percentage Survived: 31.84%

BREAKDOWN BY GENDER AND CLASS

Women	Children	Men	Total
First Class Women (Servants totaled separately) Total: 117 (24) Died: 4 (0) Survived: 113 (24) Percentage Survived: 96.58% (100%)	First Class Children Total: 7 Died: 1 Survived: 6 Percentage Survived: 85.71%	First Class Men (Servants totaled separately) Total: 159 (12) Died: 104 (10) Survived: 55 (2) Percentage Survived: 34.59% (16.67%)	First Class Total (including servants) Total: 319 Died: 119 Survived: 200 Percentage Survived: 62.70%
Second Class Women (Servants totaled separately) Total: 91 (1) Died: 13 (0) Survived: 78 (1) Percentage Survived: 85.71% (100%)	Second Class Children Total: 25 Died: 0 Survived: 25 Percentage Survived: 100%	Second Class Men (Servants totaled separately) Total: 148 (4) Died: 135 (4) Survived: 13 Percentage Survived: 8.78% (0%)	Second Class Total (including servants) Total: 269 Died: 152 Survived: 117 Percentage Survived: 43.49%
Third Class (Steerage) Women Total: 179 Died: 91 Survived: 88 Percentage Survived: 49.16%	Third Class (Steerage) Children Total: 80 Died: 55 Survived: 25 Percentage Survived: 31.25%	Third Class (Steerage) Men Total: 440 Died: 381 Survived: 59 Percentage Survived: 13.40%	Third Class (Steerage) Total Total: 699 Died: 527 Survived: 172 Percentage Survived: 24.61%

It should be noted that crew on the starboard side enforced a "Women and children first" policy, while those on the port side enforced a "Women and children ONLY" policy.

Breakdown of steerage (3rd Class) passengers by embarkation point

<p>3rd Class British Women boarding in Southampton</p> <p>TOTAL: 30 Died: 16 Survived: 14 Percentage Survived: 46.67%</p>	<p>Third Class British Children boarding in Southampton</p> <p>TOTAL: 25 Died: 17 Survived: 8 Percentage Survived: 32%</p>	<p>Third Class British Men boarding in Southampton</p> <p>TOTAL: 125 Died: 110 Survived: 15 Percentage Survived: 12%</p>	<p>Third Class Total British boarding in Southampton</p> <p>TOTAL 180 Died: 143 Survived: 37 Percentage Survived: 20.05%</p>
<p>3rd Class Non-British Women boarding in Southampton</p> <p>TOTAL: 68 Died: 41 Survived: 27 Percentage Survived: 39.71%</p>	<p>3rd Class Non-British Children boarding in Southampton</p> <p>TOTAL: 38 Died: 29 Survived: 9 Percentage Survived: 23.68%</p>	<p>Third Class Non-British Men boarding in Southampton</p> <p>TOTAL: 204 Died: 174 Survived: 30 Percentage Survived: 14.71%</p>	<p>Third Class Total Non-British boarding in Southampton</p> <p>TOTAL: 310 Died: 244 Survived: 66 Percentage Survived: 21.29%</p>
<p>Third Class Women boarding in Cherbourg</p> <p>TOTAL: 28 Died: 11 Survived: 17 Percentage Survived: 60.71%</p>	<p>Third Class Children boarding in Cherbourg</p> <p>TOTAL: 11 Died: 4 Survived: 7 Percentage Survived: 63.64%</p>	<p>Third Class Men boarding in Cherbourg</p> <p>TOTAL: 60 Died: 51 Survived: 9 Percentage Survived: 15%</p>	<p>Third Class Total boarding in Cherbourg</p> <p>TOTAL: 99 Died: 66 Survived: 33 Percentage Survived: 33.33%</p>
<p>Third Class Women boarding in Queenstown, Ireland</p> <p>TOTAL: 53 Died: 23 Survived: 30 Percentage Survived: 56.60%</p>	<p>Third Class Children boarding in Queenstown, Ireland</p> <p>TOTAL: 6 Died: 5 Survived: 1 Percentage Survived: 16.67%</p>	<p>Third Class Men boarding in Queenstown, Ireland</p> <p>TOTAL: 51 Died: 46 Survived: 5 Percentage Survived: 9.8%</p>	<p>Third Class Total boarding in Queenstown, Ireland</p> <p>TOTAL: 110 Died: 74 Survived: 36 Percentage Survived: 32.73%</p>

Note that the "Non-British" includes passengers from countries such as South Africa and Australia and may have been counted as "British" as they were dominions in 1912, but are not counted as such in this source.

Breakdown of survival rates of passengers by embarkation point

PORT	TOTAL 3rd Class BOARDED	PERISHED (%)	SURVIVED (%)
Southampton, Britain	490	387 (78.98%)	103 (21.02%)
Cherbourg, France	99	66 (66.67%)	33 (33.33%)
Cobh (Queenstown), Ireland	110	74 (67.27%)	36 (32.73%)

TICKET PRICES

First class: £30 (berth) - £870 (state suite with promenade)
Second Class: From £12
Third Class: £7: 9 shillings from Southampton/London/Liverpool and £6:10 shillings (adult from Cobh)

Demographics of the Lifeboats* - to be verified

Order launched	Time launched	Number of boat, location	Number aboard / Capacity / Percentage	Class of those aboard	Men, other than crew, aboard?
1st	12:45am	7, FIRST CLASS Deck, Starboard	27/ 65 - 41.54%	only FIRST CLASS and CREW	Over half the occupants were men - several of whom were not even traveling with their wives or families.
2nd	12:55	5, FIRST CLASS Deck, Starboard	40/ 65 - 61.54%	only FIRST CLASS and CREW	yes
3rd, 1st on Port side	12:55	6, FIRST CLASS Deck, Port	25/ 65 - 38.46%	only FIRST CLASS and CREW	The only male passenger allowed on volunteered to serve as a sailor
4th	1:00	3, FIRST CLASS Deck, Starboard	32/ 50 - 64%	only FIRST CLASS and CREW	yes
5th or 6th	1:10	1, OFFICERS Deck, Starboard	12/ 40 - 30%	only FIRST CLASS and CREW	Mostly men
5th or 6th	1:10	8, FIRST CLASS Deck, Port	27/ 65 - 41.54%	only FIRST CLASS and CREW	no
7th	1:20	10, SECOND CLASS Deck, Port	47/ 55 - 85.45%	primarily FIRST CLASS and CREW	no
8th or 9th	1:25	16, SECOND CLASS Deck, Port	42/ 65 - 64.62%	included SECOND, THIRD, and CREW	no
8th or 9th	1:25	14, SECOND CLASS Deck, Port	51/ 65 - 78.46%	included SECOND and CREW	none initially; the only lifeboat to turn back to pick up passengers from the water
10th or 11th	1:30	9, SECOND CLASS Deck, Starboard,	48/ 56 - 85.71%	included FIRST, SECOND and CREW	Unknown, but probably very few
10th or 11th	1:30	12, SECOND CLASS Deck, Port	32/ 65 - 49.23%	included SECOND and CREW	None initially, but picked up passengers from the water on way away from Titanic.

12th	1:35	11, SECOND CLASS Deck, Starboard	56/ 70+ - 80%	FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, and CREW	Included men from FIRST CLASS, even though it was not launched from FIRST CLASS Deck.
13th or 14th	1:40	13, SECOND CLASS Deck, Starboard	54/ 64 – 84.38%	FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, and CREW	yes
13th or 14th	1:40	15, SECOND CLASS Deck, Starboard	57/ 65 – 87.69%	FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, and CREW	yes
15th	1:45	2, OFFICERS Deck, Port	20/ 40 – 50%	included FIRST, THIRD, and CREW	yes
16th	1:50 (had special delays)	4, FIRST CLASS DECK, Port	34/ 65 – 52.31%	Primarily FIRST and CREW	None initially, but picked up male passengers on way away from Titanic; only lifeboat from First Class Deck to pick up passengers in the water.
17th	1:50	C, OFFICERS Deck, Starboard	32-39/ 49 – 65.31-79.59%	included FIRST, THIRD, and CREW	yes, including J. Bruce Ismay, White Star director
18th	2:05	D, OFFICERS Deck,Port	17/ 49 – 34.69%	included FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, and CREW	Yes; picked up passengers, mostly men, out of water on way away from Titanic
Not launched; floated off partially submerged	2:20	A, on the Roof of the Officers Quarters, Starboard	Only 12 to 14 reached the Carpathian alive	Any who could climb aboard or hold on	All men, except for one woman
Not launched; floated off upturned	2:20	B, on the Roof of the Officers Quarters, Port	probably 25 to 30	any who could climb aboard or hold on	All men, primarily sailing crew and stokers

DEMOGRAPHICS OF PASSENGERS BY NATIONALITY AND CLASS

Nationality	FIRST CLASS				SECOND CLASS				THIRD CLASS				Total
	Total	Survived	Died	Percent Survived	Total	Survived	Died	Percent Survived	Total	Survived	Died	Percent Survived	Total
American	212	141	71	67%	51	24	27	47%	43	12	21	28%	306
Australian	0				1	0	1	0%	1	1	0	100%	2
Austro-Hungarian	1	0	1	0%	4	1	3	25%	44	7	37	16%	49
Belgian	1	1	0	100%	1	0	1	0%	22	5	17	23%	24
British	45	20	25	44%	164	68	96	41%	118	18	100	15%	327
Bulgarian	0				0				33	0	33	0%	33
Canadian	27	13	14	48%	2	1	1	50%	5	0	5	0%	34
Chinese	0				0				8	6	2	75%	8
Danish	0				3	0	3	0%	7	1	6	14%	10
Dutch	1	0	1	0%	0				0				1
Finn	0				4	2	2	50%	55	17	38	31%	59
French	12	11	1	92%	14	7	7	50%	5	0	5	0%	31
German	3	3	0	100%	3	0	3	0%	4	1	3	25%	10
Greek	0				0				4	0	4	0%	4
Italian	2	1	1	50%	4	2	2	50%	4	1	3	25%	10
Irish	3	0	3	0%	4	1	3	25%	113	41	72	36%	120
Japanese	0				1	1	0	100%	0				1
Mexican	1	0	1	0%	0				0				1
Norwegian	0				1	0	1	0%	25	8	17	32%	26
Portugese	0				1	0	1	0%	3	0	3	0%	4
Russian	0				9	3	6	33%	18	6	12	33%	27
South African	0				4	2	2	50%	1	0	1	0%	5
Spanish	3	2	1	67%	4	4	0	100%	0				7
Swede	3	2	1	67%	6	2	4	33%	104	23	81	22%	113
Swiss	6	6	0	100%	1	1	0	100%	4	0	4	0%	11
Syrian	0				2	1	1	50%	79	31	48	39%	81
Turk	1	1	0	100%	0				8	2	6	25%	9
Uruguayan	3	0	3	0%	0				0				3
	FIRST CLASS				SECOND CLASS				THIRD CLASS				Total
	Total	Survived	Died	Percent Survived	Total	Survived	Died	Percent Survived	Total	Survived	Died	Percent Survived	Total
Grand Total	324	201	123	62%	283	120	163	42%	708	180	518	25%	1315

Breakdown of Officers and Crew by Employment Category

Women	Men	Total
<p>Total Female Sailing Crew</p> <p>None.</p>	<p>Total Male Sailing Crew (Officers totaled in brackets separately)</p> <p>Total: 53 (8) Died: 15 (4) Survived: 38 (4) Percentage Survived: 71.7% (50%)</p>	<p>Total Sailing Crew</p> <p>Total: 61 Died: 19 Survived: 42 Percentage Survived: 68.85%</p>
<p>Total Female White Star Crew</p> <p>Total: 20 Died: 2 Survived: 18 Percentage Survived: 90%</p>	<p>Total Male Non-Sailing White Star Crew</p> <p>Total: 746 Died: 595 Survived: 151 Percentage Survived: 20.24%</p>	<p>Total Non-Sailing White Star Crew</p> <p>Total: 766 Died: 597 Survived: 169 Percentage Survived: 22.06%</p>
<p>Total Female Staff, non-White Star Employees</p> <p>Total: 2 Died: 0 Survived: 2 Percentage Survived: 100%</p>	<p>Total Male Staff, non-White Star Employees</p> <p>Total: 89 Died: 87 Survived: 2 Percentage Survived: 2.25%</p>	<p>Total Staff, non-White Star Employees</p> <p>Total: 91 Died: 87 Survived: 4 Percentage Survived: 4.4%</p>
<p>Total Female Staff and Crew</p> <p>Total: 22 Died: 2 Survived: 20 Percentage Survived: 90.9%</p>	<p>Total Male Staff and Crew</p> <p>Total: 896 Died: 701 Survived: 193 Percentage Survived: 21.54%</p>	<p>Total Staff and Crew</p> <p>Total: 918 Died: 703 Survived: 215 Percentage Survived: 23.42%</p>

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**RESEARCHING YOUR
TITANIC PROJECT**

Primary Sources

Secondary Sources

Other Tips

Doing research for your *Titanic* project

Before you begin your writing, it is a good idea to do some **research** into the *Titanic* to find out facts about the ship and its passengers and crew.

Research involves:

- Finding **sources** of information and evidence.
- Going through each one and taking note of the information you need.
- Deciding how you will use the information in your work.

There are two types of source a researcher can use: primary and secondary.

Primary sources come from the past and include archives (letters, diaries, photographs and many other documents), newspapers, the stories told by people (which can be called 'oral history'), objects and buildings.

Secondary sources include books and articles written by historians and other researchers. They are based on the information and evidence found in primary sources.

Primary sources for your *Titanic* project include information from people who heard stories about passengers who sailed on the ship and newspaper accounts from *The Longford Leader*. Secondary sources include the many books there are about the ship (some are listed on other pages in this pack).

A very good place to begin your research is your local library where there are many good sources you can use.

When you have finished your research, you can write your project, read over it and then **edit** or change some of it, if you think you can improve it.

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INFORMATION SOURCES

Local history books

Other books

Useful Websites

Online Teachers' Resources

Sources of information on the *Titanic*

There are many books to choose from if you want to read about the *Titanic* and its passengers. Some of the books written about places in County Longford have interesting information on the local people who were on the ship.
The books below are available from Longford County Library:

Local history books

Killoe: history of a County Longford parish by Fr Owen Devaney (1981)

Cill Eó: the church of the yew edited by Kathleen Morgan (2000)

From the well of St Patrick: Dromard parish, Co. Longford by James MacNerney (2000)

Other books

Titanic by Arthur McKeown (1996)

Survivors: the night the Titanic sank by Dorling Kindersley (2001)

The wreck of the Titanic edited by Marshall Everett (1999)

Every man for himself by Beryl Bainbridge (1997)

The discovery of the Titanic by Robert Ballard (1987)

Lost voices from the Titanic: the definitive oral history by Nick Barratt (2010)

Titanic: 9 hours to hell, the survivors' story by W.B. Bartlett (2010)

The Titanic: the story of the 'unsinkable' ship by Sarah Blackmore (2005)

Survivors: a true-life Titanic story by Elisabeth Bouillon (1999)

Father Browne's Titanic album edited by Fr E.E. O'Donnell (2011)

Titanic by Anna Claybourne and Katie Daynes (2006)

The sinking of the Titanic: the mystery solved by L.M. Collins (2004)

Raise the Titanic! by Clive Cussler (1998)

Titanic: the disaster that shocked the world! by Mark Dubowski (c.1998)

Voyage on the great Titanic: the diary of Margaret Anne Brady 1912 by Ellen Emerson-White (2001)

We built the Titanic by Anton Gill (2010)

Samson's Titanic journey by Lauren Graham (2004)

Titanic: voyage from Drumshee by Cora Harrison (2003)

Titanic voices: memories from the fateful voyage by Donald Hyslop, Alastair Forsyth and Sheila Jemima (1997)

Titanic survivor: the memoirs of Violet Jessop edited by John Maxtone-Graham (1998)

Story of the Titanic by Eric Kentley (2001)

Titanic: the unfolding story by Carol King (2011)

A night to remember by Walter Lord (1978)

Titanic by Rupert Matthews (2011)

Titanic tragedy by Vincent McDonnell (2007)

Titanic and the making of James Cameron by Paula Parisi (1999)

The Titanic 1912: the loss of an unsinkable liner by Victoria Parker (2006)

Spirit of the Titanic by Nicola Pierce (2011)

The Titanic and the mystery ship by Ellen Regan (1999)

The Titanic: the extraordinary story of the 'unsinkable' ship by Geoff Tibballs (1997)

And the band played on by Christopher Ward (2011)

The story of the 'Titanic' as told by its survivors by Jack Winocour (1960)

Useful Titanic & History websites

- magma.nationalgeographic.com/ngexplorer/0411/articles/mainarticle.html
 - National Geographic children's page
- www.encyclopedia-titanica.org
 - Contains a vast amount of information about all aspects of the ship and its passengers.
- www.the-titanic.com/Home.aspx
 - The official website of the *Titanic* and its Belfast connection
- www.titanic1.org
 - The Titanic Historical Society
- www.iths.ie
 - The Irish Titanic Historical Society
- www.census.nationalarchives.ie
 - A searchable database for the 1901 and 1911 census forms for the households of Longford passengers. The site also features links to PDF scans of the original census return forms detailing the inhabitants and their houses.
- www.titanic-titanic.com
 - Website includes resources and quizzes for children
- www.titanic-titanic.com/titanic_wreck_location.shtml
 - Website detailing the coordinates of Titanic sections based on Dr. Ballard's discovery.
- GOOGLE EARTH – in Google earth select the Ocean – Shipwrecks and the 3D Buildings options and type in the following coordinates: **49° 56' 49"W, 41° 43' 32"N**.
 - This will bring you to an overview of the fore and aft sections of the ship, which is rendered in 3D modelling. Please note that the funnels etc. are further away and detailed coordinates are found in the "titanic-titanic.com" website.

www.titanicinquiry.org/

A website detailing the depositions by survivors to the British and US inquiries into the disaster. This includes accounts by Bruce Ismay, Director of the White Star Line and others.

Some Online Teachers' Resources

www.scoilnet.ie/themepage_rmstitanic.shtm

Various resources for teachers and students on the Titanic

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/lesson33.htm>

UK National Archives information and education projects

www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/british_history/titanic_ticket/teachers_resources.shtml

BBC schools' resource with video and activities surrounding the launch in 1911

www.theteachersguide.com/Titanic.html

US online teachers resource with lesson plans, printout and whiteboard resources.

www.ultimatetitanic.com

Website outlining aspects of the ship, its design, passengers and crew along with teaching aids.

www.pbs.org/lostliners/titanic.html and www.pbs.org/lostliners/t_artifact.html -

US public service broadcaster online resource to tie in with their Lost Liners series. Includes overview of disaster and suggested lesson plans.

**COUNTY LONGFORD &
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EPHEMERA

Advertising posters

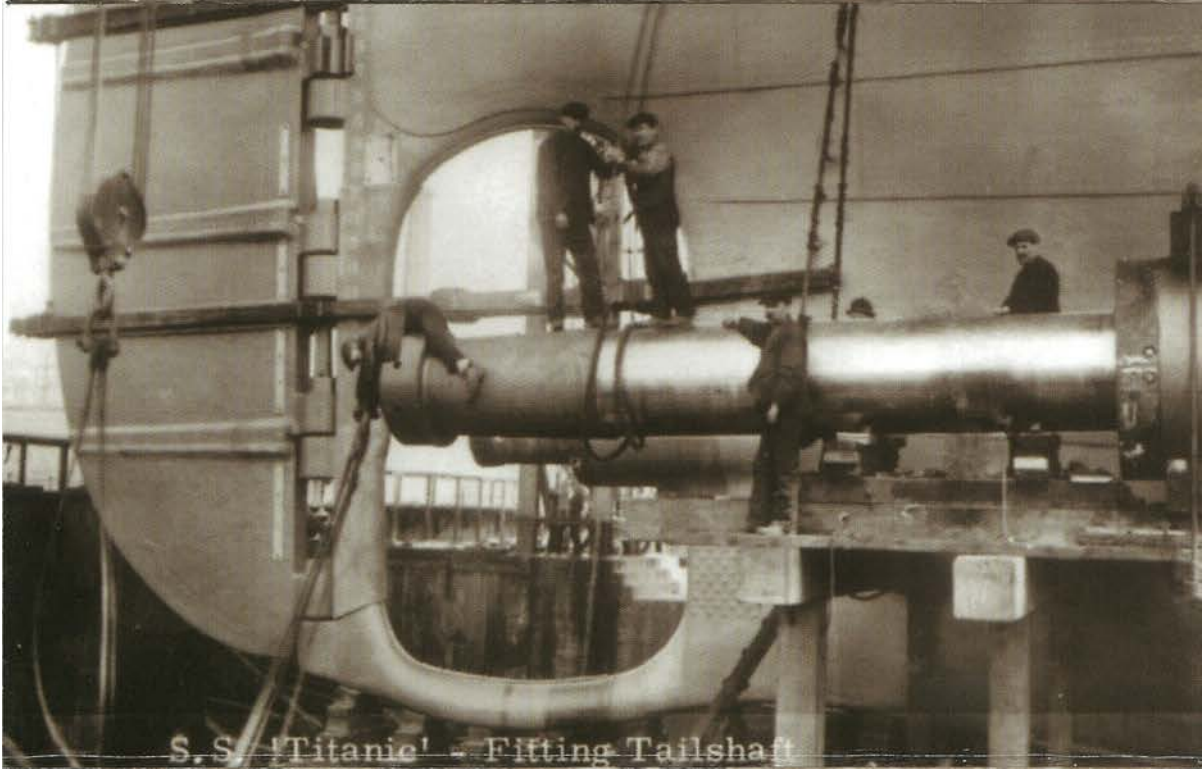
Advertising postcards

**Copy of the SOS received by the
“Birma”**

“Nearer My God To Thee” lyrics



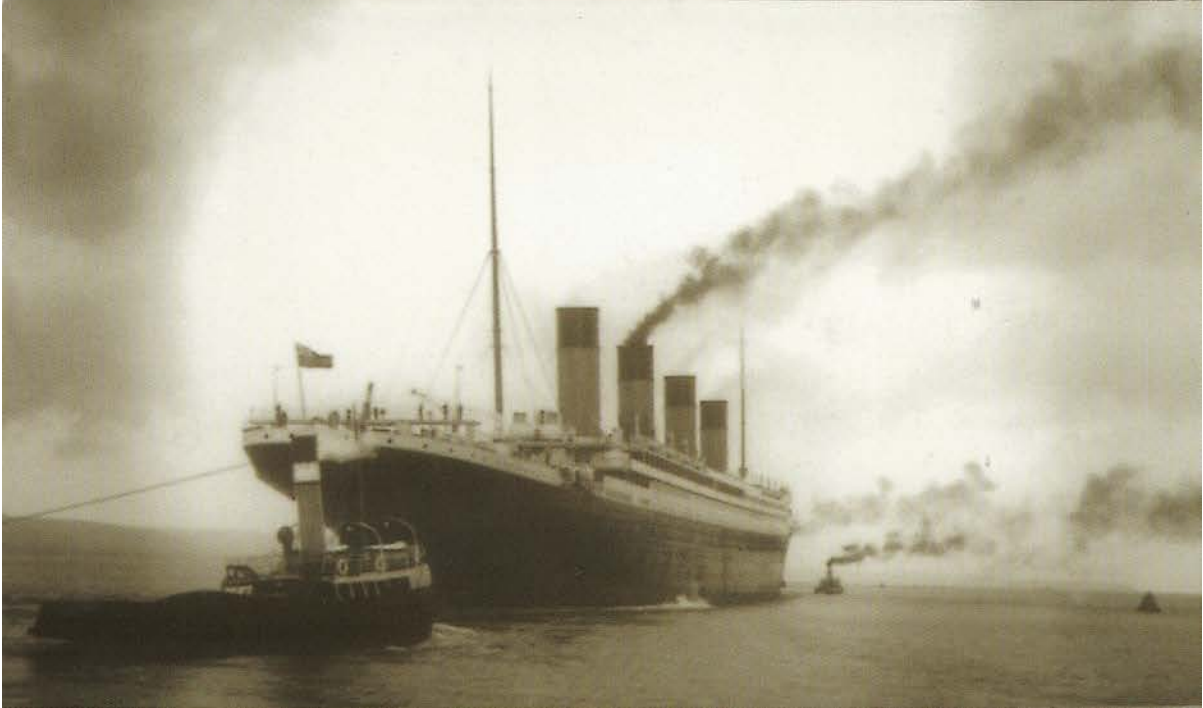
s.s. 'OLYMPIC' entering dock with s.s. 'TITANIC' alongside.



S.S. 'Titanic' - Fitting Tailshaft



**TITANIC
DISASTER
GREAT LOSS
OF LIFE**
EVENING NEWS



UK and Irish advertisement of the maiden voyage of the Titanic from Southampton and Cobh (Queenstown) via Cherbourg.

US return advertisements showed the prices for onward tickets to European cities such as Copenhagen. The potential popularity of the ship with Scandinavians was evidenced by the large numbers of the steerage class passengers who were Swedish and Danish etc.

WHITE STAR LINE
ROYAL & UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS

FIRST SAILING OF THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE WHITE STAR FLEET
The Queen of the Ocean
TITANIC

LENGTH 882½ FT. OVER 45,000 TONS BEAM 92½ FT.
TRIPLE-SCREWS

This, the Latest, Largest and Finest Steamer Afloat, will sail from
WHITE STAR LINE, PIER 10, SOUTHAMPTON

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH



en route to NEW YORK

Reservations of Berths may be made direct with this Office or through any of our accredited Agents

THIRD CLASS RATES ARE:

From SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, LIVERPOOL	} £7: 9 _s : 0 _d
From QUEENSTOWN	} £6: 10 _s : 0 _d

Replica

Music & lyrics to "Nearer My God to Thee", the hymn that the musicians on board the *Titanic* played as she sank to maintain the spirits of the passengers. No professional musician on the crew of the *Titanic* survived.

3^{me} strophe

Prends, ô mon cœur, les ailes de la foi,
Vole au-dessus des monts et des vallées,
Chante, au travers des plaines étoilées :
Plus près de toi, mon Dieu, plus près de toi !

4^{me} strophe

Quand tu viendras, ô mon céleste Roi,
Me recueillir dans ta pure lumière,
Que je redise à mon heure dernière :
Plus près de toi, mon Dieu, plus près de toi !

Paroles et Musique Anglaises :

NEARER MY GOD TO THEE !

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system shows the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The second system includes a 'rall.' marking. The third system includes 'cresc.' and 'dim.' markings, and ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee ;
E'en though it be a cross
That raiseth me ;
Still all my song shall be
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee.

Though, like the wanderer,
The sun goes down,
Darkness comes over me,
My rest a stone ;
Yet in my dream I'd be
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee.

There let my way appear
Steps unto Heav'n,
All that Thou sendest me
In mercy givest,
Angels to beckon me
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee.

Thee, with my waking thoughts
Bright with Thy praise,
Out of my stony griefs
Beth-el I'll raise,
So by my woes to be
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
Nearer to Thee.

Detail of the Radio Telegram distress message received by the *S.S. Birma*, showing the *Titanic's* known coordinates at that time.

M16307 /

The Russian East Asiatic S.S. Co. Radio-Telegram- 526

S.S. "Birma".

Words.	Origin.Station.	Time handed in.	Via.	Remarks.
bg to S.	Titanic	11 H.45M. April 14/15 1912.		distress call Ligs Loud.

Sgd - Sos. from M. G. Y.

We have struck iceberg sinking fast come to our assistance.

Position Lat. 41.46 n. Lon. 50.14. w.

M.G.Y.

Reproduced by permission of The National Archives

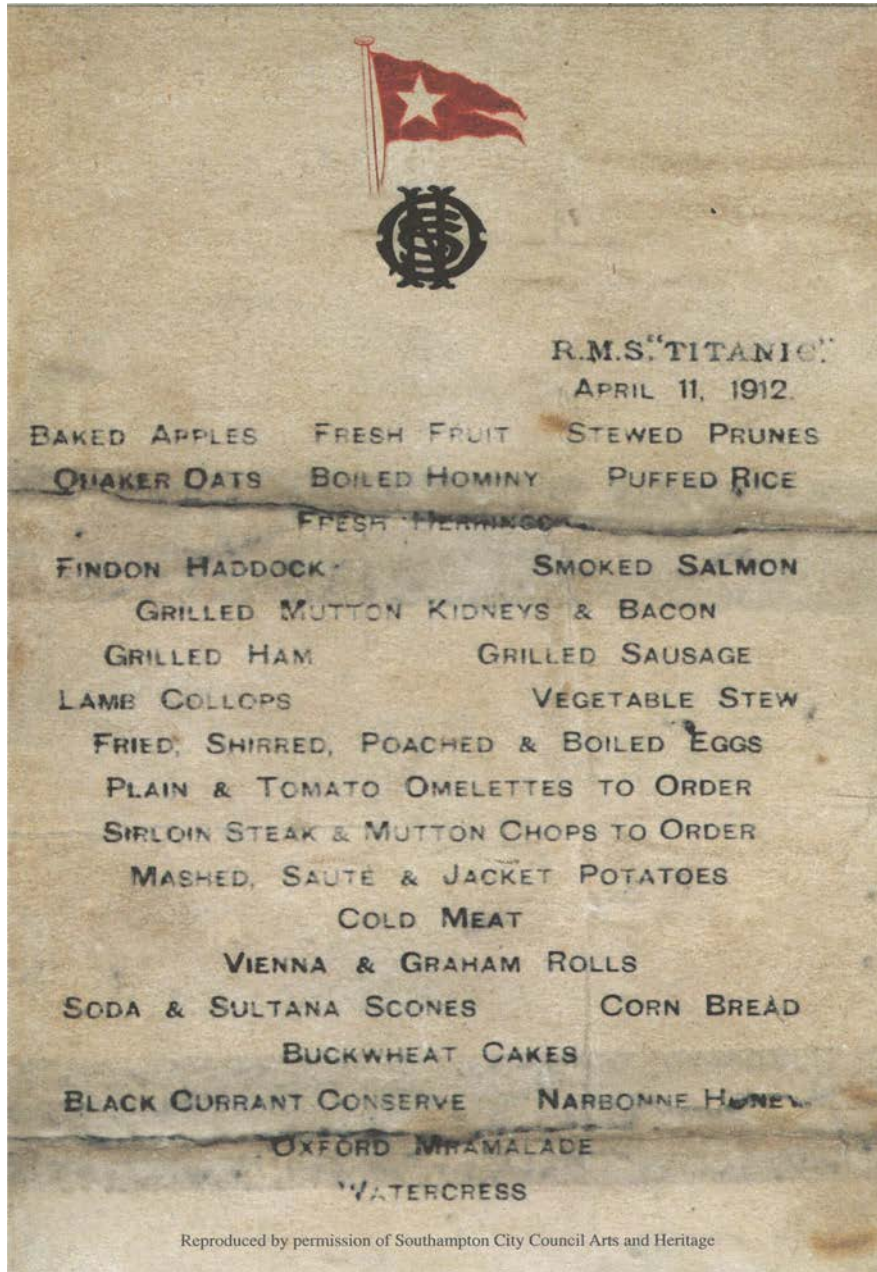


Two examples of advertising of the Titanic and her sister ship, the Olympic on the Southampton (via Cherbourg & Cobh) to New York route.

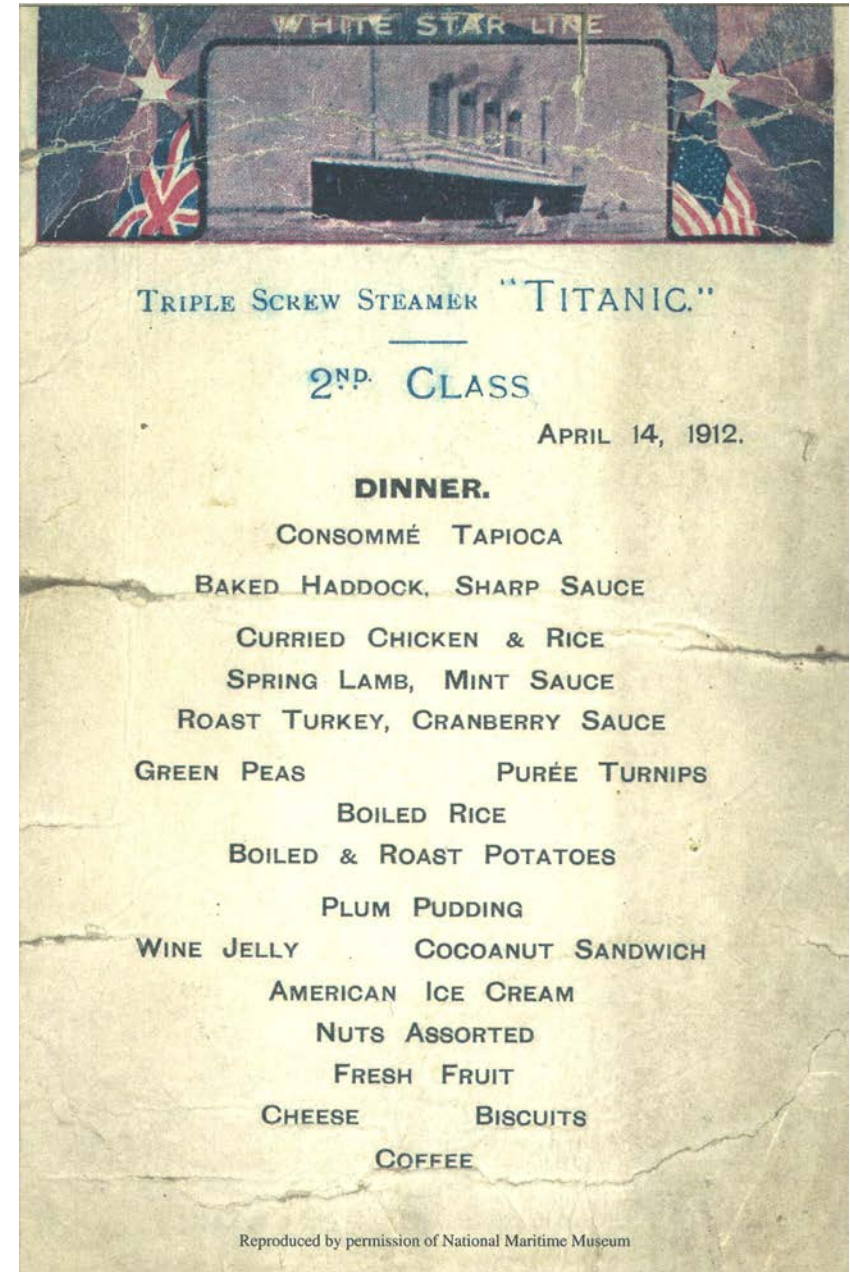
The black and white example on the left was likely aimed at merchants to carry cargo. The ship is shown in comparison to older sailboats to demonstrate her size and modernity. The poster on the right was certainly aimed at prospective passengers.



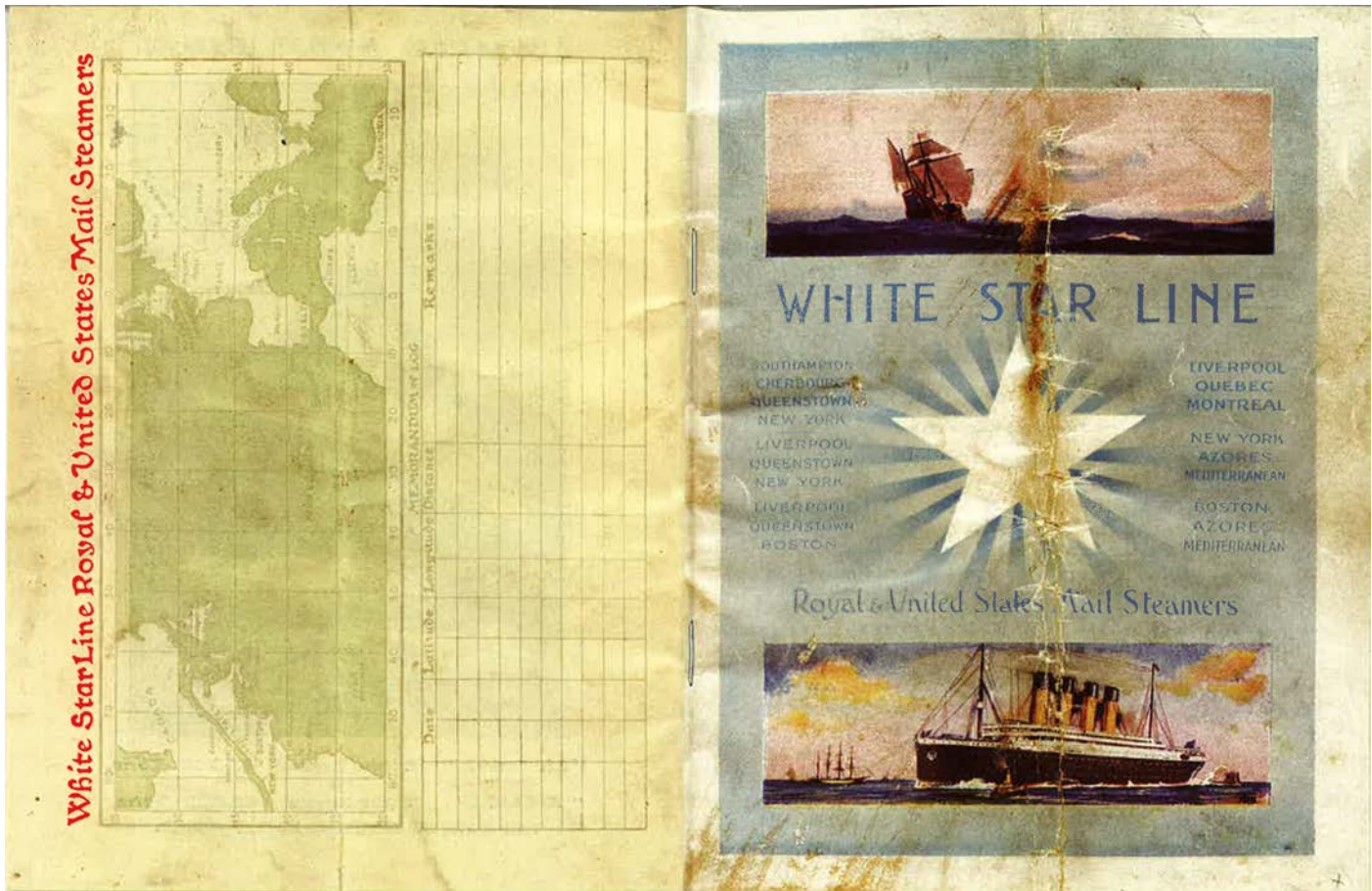
Reproduction of an invitation to view the launch of the "Titanic" in 1911



Sample of First Class breakfast menu



Sample of Second Class dinner menu



White Star Line timetable showing scheduled *Titanic* and other ship sailings from Queenstown to New York in 1912, including the Celtic, which sailed the day after the *Titanic*.

**COUNTY LONGFORD &
THE TITANIC 1912 - 2012**



**ADDITIONAL EDUCATIONAL
RESOURCES**

**(1) National Museums Northern Ireland
– Titanic Education Resource**

**(2) Belfast Titanic Society –
“I Remember”, an education pack for
teachers**



explore/engage/enjoy

Three Survivors - Titanic Education Resource

Teachers' Notes

The lessons centre on photographs, pictures, written information and artefacts from three Titanic passengers. Lady Duff-Gordon was a first class passenger, Elsie Doling, second class and Rosa Abbot, third class. The underlying purpose is to compare the experiences of different classes of passengers by using original information. In part 5 the pupils can use this information in a creative writing activity, reflecting the many fictional representations of Titanic.

The lessons can be taught as a whole class activity, or the class could be divided into three groups and take one survivor/ passenger class each – comparing findings at the end.

The format is as follows

Introduction

Factual information summarizing the life on board ship.

Breakdown of passenger numbers and survivors

Suggested learning intentions and links with appropriate areas of the Northern Ireland Curriculum.

Parts 1, 2 & 3 - Three Survivors

For each of the three passengers – text box of information, photograph and picture of cabin for that class of passenger.

'Under the Spotlight' key question sheet.

Part 4

Activity for pupils to write a factual biography for one of the chosen passengers

Part 5

Activity for pupils to write a fictional story or play for one of the chosen passengers

Part 6

Objects of interest' – 3 objects (one from each passenger class)
Question sheet on objects



explore/engage/enjoy

Three Survivors - Titanic Education Resource

Introduction

Titanic was the largest passenger steamship in the world when she set off on her maiden voyage from Southampton, England to New York City on 10 April 1912. Four days into the crossing, at 23:40 on 14 April 1912, she struck an iceberg and sank at 2:20 the following morning.

Life on board a White Star liner

In 1871 the average voyage across the Atlantic took nine days and the need for fresh food, particularly milk and eggs, meant that ships took cows and chickens to sea. Males and females were segregated below deck. Passengers slept in partly enclosed berths and their meals were served from stoves in each sleeping area. The only recreational space and mixing of the sexes was on a small section of open deck.

By 1911 crossing the Atlantic had been reduced to six days. Olympic and Titanic could carry 1,000 third class passengers and the problem of providing fresh food had been overcome by refrigeration. No longer were the sexes segregated below decks. Passengers slept in cabins and uniformed stewards served meals at table in a dining room. Recreation space included a smoking room, a general room with piano and large sections of open deck with benches.

The greatest improvements for passengers were in First Class. In Olympic and Titanic, White Star provided passengers with a gymnasium, plunge pool, electric lifts, restaurant and cafe, photographer's dark room, barber's shop, Turkish bath, library and orchestra to entertain diners during meals.

Titanic was owned by the White Star Line and constructed at the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast. Of the 2223 people aboard Titanic only 706, less than a third, survived. The majority of deaths were caused by hypothermia in the -2°C water where death could be expected in less than 15 minutes. One of the reasons for the high death rate when the ship sank was that, although complying with the regulations of the time, the ship carried lifeboats for only 1178 people.

Three Survivors - Titanic Education Resource

Breakdown of passenger numbers and survivors

Category	Number aboard	Number of survivors	Percentage survived	Number lost	Percentage lost
First class	329	199	60.5%	130	39.5%
Second class	285	119	41.7%	166	58.3%
Third class	710	174	24.5%	536	75.5%
Crew	991	214	23.8%	685	76.2%
Total	2,223	706	31.8%	1,517	68.2%

Men and members of the 2nd and 3rd class were less likely to survive.

Less than a quarter of third class passengers survived.

Six of the seven children in first class survived.

All of the children in second class survived, whereas less than half were saved in third class.

96% of the women in first class survived.

86% of the women survived in second class and less than half survived in third class.

Overall, only 20% of the men survived, compared to nearly 75% of the women.

Three Survivors

Three of the women who survived were Lady Duff-Gordon (Lucy Christiana), Elsie Doling and Rosa Abbot. They were different ages, different social classes and had different reasons for travelling on Titanic but they all lived through the night of 14th April 1912.



explore/engage/enjoy

Three Survivors - Titanic Education Resource

Suggested Learning Intentions

World Around Us

Children will

- * Use historical objects to find out about more about the past (Change over Time)
- * Recognise that local/global events in the past have helped shape who we are and how we live today (Interdependence)
- * Learn how advances in technology have changed the way we travel (Movement & Energy)

Personal Development and Mutual Understanding

Children will

- * Know about aspects of their cultural heritage
- * Understand that the consequences of different decisions have different effects on our lives

Thinking Skills and Personal Capabilities

Children will

- * Compare and contrast how things have changed over time
- * Make links between cause and effect
- * Use a variety of strategies when working with others to make a presentation
- * Listen actively and share opinions

Cross- Curricular Skills - Communication / Using ICT

Children will

- * Express thoughts and feelings of a character
- * Make relevant contributions to discussion
- * Write a factual report
- * Write a fictional play or story
- * Research, select and edit information from a range of digital sources

Three Survivors - Titanic Education Resource

Titanic - Three Survivors Part 1



Survivor 1 Lady Duff- Gordon
(Lucy Christiana)
First Class Passenger

Lady Lucy Christiana Duff-Gordon was 48 when she travelled in First Class on board Titanic with her husband Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon and her secretary Miss Laura Francatelli. Born Lucy Sutherland, she was first married, at age 18, to James Stuart Wallace by whom she had a child. They were divorced in 1888 and she was left virtually penniless. She supported herself by establishing a dressmaking business in London. Her business was a success and by 1900 the firm had become one of the great fashion houses of London. In 1900 she married Sir Cosmo Duff-Gordon and they were travelling to New York on business when they boarded Titanic at Cherbourg. Lady Duff-Gordon and her husband and secretary were rescued in lifeboat 1.



Titanic Under the Spotlight

Look at the picture of a typical White Star Line First Class Cabin

- * Describe the furniture in the cabin.
- * How would you know this is a First Class Cabin?
- * Why do you think First Class passengers had more than one room to themselves?

Look at the picture of Lady Duff-Gordon and read the text box.

- * Was Lady Duff-Gordon always wealthy? Do you think this would affect the decisions she made after her divorce?
- * Look at the clothes Lady Duff-Gordon is wearing in the photograph. What do they tell you about her?
- * How do you think Lady Duff-Gordon might have felt when she boarded Titanic in Cherbourg?
- * It is April 19th 1912, you are Lady Duff-Gordon and have just sat down to write a letter to your family in London recording the events of April 14th and 15th. What will you say in the letter?

Three Survivors - Titanic Education Resource

Titanic - Three Survivors

Part 2



Survivor 2 Elsie Doling
Second Class Passenger

Elsie Doling from Southampton was 18 years old when she was a Second Class passenger on board Titanic. She travelled with her sister-in-law Ada Doling on the journey to New York to visit Ada's mother. They were pictured walking on the Promenade Deck when Titanic called to Queenstown. Both survived the sinking and tried to send a Marconigram to Southampton saying 'Ada Elsie safe'. The heavy workload of the Marconi operators meant that it was not transmitted. Elsie Doling died in 1972.



Titanic Under the Spotlight

Look at the picture of a typical White Star Line Second Class Cabin

- * Describe the furniture in the cabin.
- * How would you know this is not a First Class Cabin?
- * Now research how the Second Class passengers might have spent their time on board Titanic?
- * Do you think Second Class passengers were rich or poor?

Look at the picture of Elsie Doling and read the text box.

The writing on the front of the photograph says, 'A survivor from the ill-fated SS 'Titanic' April 15/12'

- * Elsie Doling was pictured on the Promenade Deck early on the voyage. What do you think she would have felt about the journey ahead?
- * A marconigram was a wireless message which could be sent across the Atlantic. Why do you think the message was so short? How would Elsie's relatives know she was safe when the message was never transmitted?
- * What age was Elsie when she died?
- * In 1912 Titanic docked in Queenstown. This name has now been changed. Find out what it is called today and locate it on Google earth, a map or atlas.

Three Survivors - Titanic Education Resource

Titanic - Three Survivors



Survivor 3 Rosa Abbot
Third Class Passenger

Part 3

Rosa Abbott, who had separated from her husband in America, moved back to England with her children in August 1911 to be with her mother. However she soon decided they should return to America. On 10th April 1912 Rosa Abbott and her two boys embarked on Titanic from Southampton as third class passengers. When Titanic was sinking, all three were swept off the deck into the water. Rosa eventually managed to be rescued in Collapsible Lifeboat 'A' but both her sons were lost.

Rosa Abbott was the only female passenger to have been rescued from the water. She required medical attention on board Carpathia due to the effects the cold water had on her legs. She was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital upon arrival in New York. Rosa Abbott returned to England with her second husband in 1928.



Titanic Under the Spotlight

Look at the picture of a typical White Star Line Third Class Cabin

- * Describe the furniture in the cabin.
- * How would you know this is not a First or Second Class Cabin?
- * Research how the Third Class passengers might have spent their time on board Titanic?
- * Do you think Third Class passengers were rich or poor?

The writing on the front of the photograph says, 'Yours truly Rosa Abbott Dec 2nd 1912.' On the reverse, she has inscribed in ink, 'To dear Mrs. Lessman, in remembrance of the S.S. Titanic. April 15th 1912 Rosa Abbott, Survivor.' Mrs. George Lessman was a passenger on board the Carpathia when Rosa Abbott was brought on board the rescue ship.

- * Why do you think Rosa Abbot sent this picture to Mrs Lessman?
- * What do you think Rosa Abbot would have remembered most about the night Titanic sank?
- * Find out the temperature of the sea the night of the collision?
- * How many collapsible lifeboats were on board Titanic? How many people could have been saved if all the lifeboats had been filled?

Titanic - Three Survivors

Part 4

Biography

Focus on one of the three survivors of the sinking of Titanic. Review what you already know about them. Find out any further information from websites, such as www.encyclopedia-titanica.org

Write a biography of the life of this survivor. Try to include the following factual details, if possible

- * Name
- * Home address
- * Date of Birth
- * Age in 1912
- * Price of ticket & passenger class
- * Names of travelling companions (did they all survive?)
- * Details of rescue
- * Final destination
- * Life after Titanic

Alternatively, research a survivor of your own choice, e.g. Violet Jessop, 2nd Officer Commander Charles Lightoller or Bruce Ismay.

Fiction

There are many stories and films based on the Titanic story. Use all the information you have gathered about your Titanic survivor to make up a fictional story or play about their experiences. You may also want to include other characters from your research e.g. fellow survivors from the same lifeboat.

Remember to

- * Plan out your story/ play first - you may wish to use a story board
- * Decide who is the main character and how many other characters will be involved
- * Decide where your story will start and finish. You could pick one key event to focus on, rather than every event
- * Consider whether appropriate music can be added to the story
- * Read out your story or act out your play to the rest of the class

Objects of Interest

The following objects would have been used on Titanic



A Silver Serving Dish



A Wooden Chair



An Enamel Jug

Titanic - Three Survivors

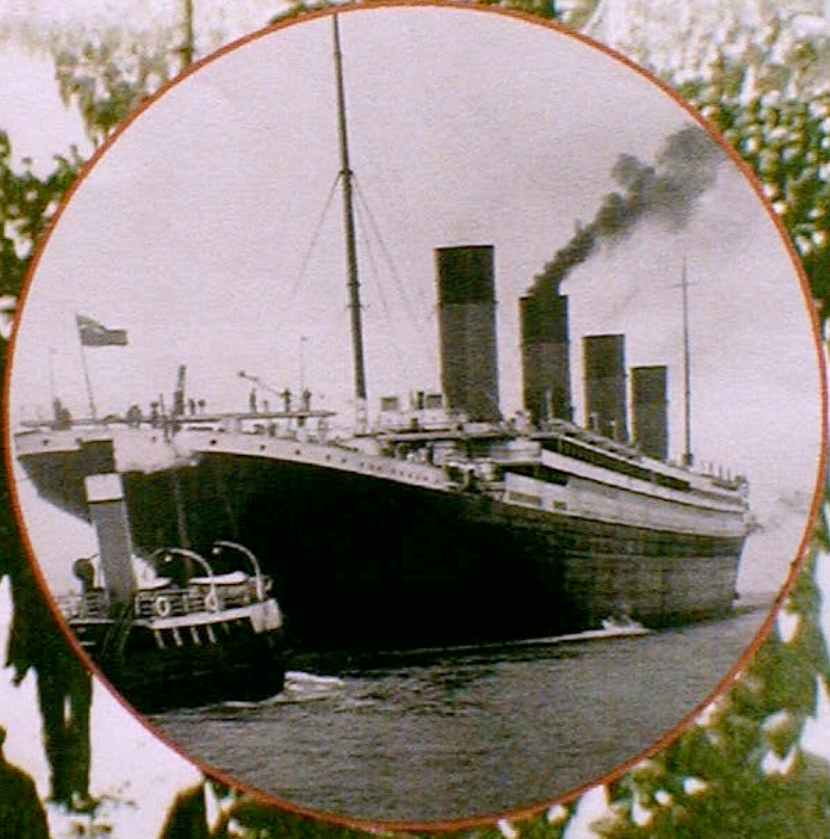
Objects of Interest

Examine the picture of each object and discuss the following questions

- * What is the function of this object?
- * Is it made from an expensive material?
- * Is it well decorated?
- * Would it have been expensive to make?
- * Is there anything you can see which would link this object to Titanic or the White Star Line Shipping Company?
- * Is the object damaged or worn? If not, why not?
- * How might this object have been used?
- * Who might have used it?
- * Where might it have been used on Titanic?
- * Do you think many of these objects were made? If not, why not?
- * Why do you think so many items were made specifically for the White Star Line Shipping Company?

An original letter from a first class passenger (Adolphe Saalfeld) on board Titanic recently fetched £55,000 at auction. Discuss why objects from Titanic are worth so much today and whether or not a museum should spend money on such objects.

I Remember...



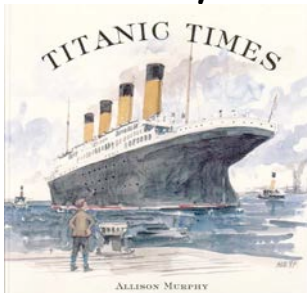
Titanic

Name _____

Class _____

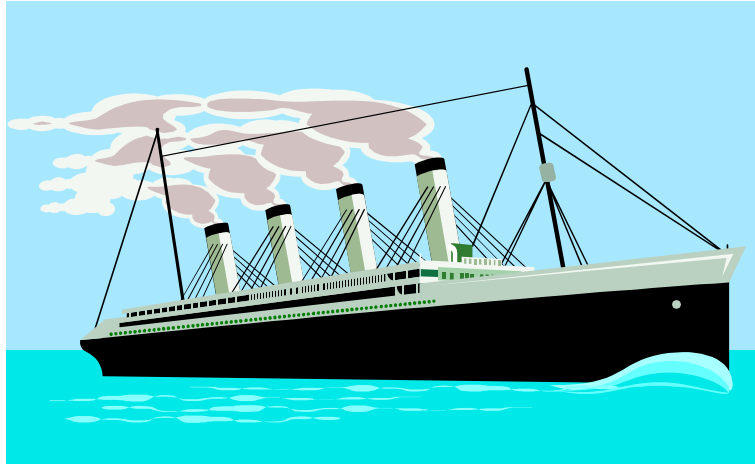


1. Cover - I remember Titanic
2. Titanic 1
3. Titanic -Made in Belfast - In the beginning.
4. A Titanic to colour
5. The creation of a Belfast legend
6. The construction of Titanic
7. Titanic Timeline
8. A Titanic Comprehension
9. 1st class breakfast
10. 1st class lunch
11. 2nd and 3rd class
12. Be a Titanic researcher
13. Titanic Maths
14. Write a Titanic poem
15. Titanic blank
16. Titanic quiz
17. Can you remember - the Titanic?



This informative children's book is available from the Belfast Titanic Society's website.

Titanic



She was gigantic, awesome, the pride of the White Star Line and she was built in Belfast by Harland & Wolff.

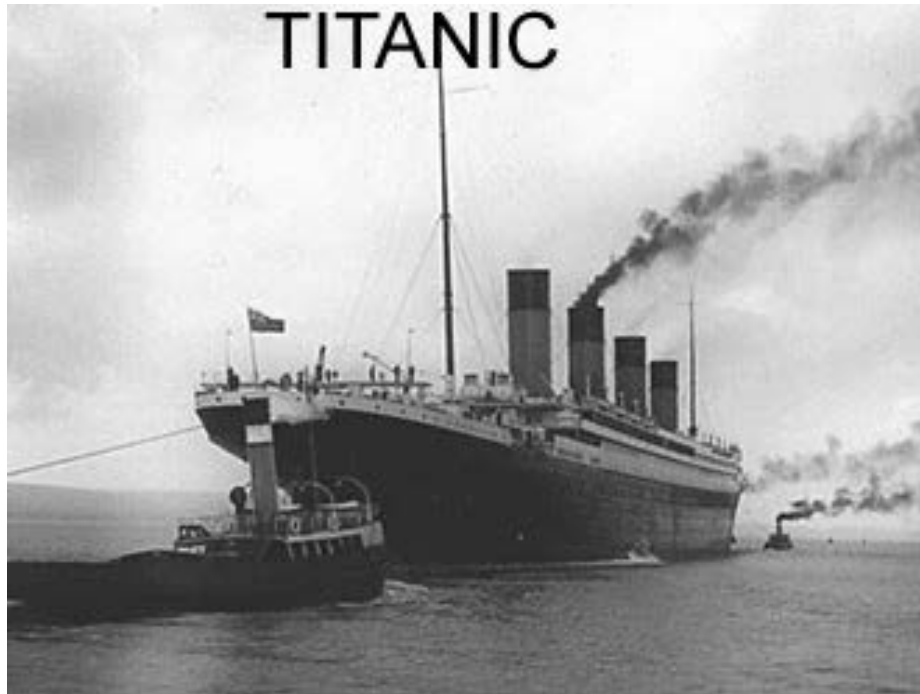
Measuring 882.5 feet in length with a beam of 92.6 feet, the Titanic was the largest ship afloat, weighing almost 50,000 tons.

Two 38-ton wing propellers were accompanied by a centre steam turbine propeller, capable of forcing this great ship through the waters at 24 knots.

Her four massive funnels weighed 60 tons each and were large enough for two railway locomotives to pass through, side by side.

The coalbunker held 6,000 tons of coal to feed her 29 coal-fired boilers. The 100 ton rudder was as high as a large house and her main anchor weighed 15 tons.

Titanic - Made in Belfast
In the beginning



Use these words to complete the blanks.

Harland Wolff Edwardian iron 1906
port Gustav ropeworks linen mills
launched Edward engineering 1906
Olympic Queen's Island 1909 1912
Southampton maiden voyage

1901 was the start of the _____ era and thousands of people had come to live in Belfast which had been made a city. The splendid new City Hall was built and officially opened in _____.

Belfast was the largest _____ in Great Britain and Ireland in terms of customs revenue and was famous for its shipbuilding, _____, tobacco manufacture, _____ and marine _____.

In 1853 boiler-maker Robert Hickson had founded an iron shipbuilding business at _____. Hickson appointed the talented _____ as his general manager in 1854. By 1858 this manager had bought the yard and launched his first ship.

In 1861 Hamburg born draughtsman _____ joined Edward Harland and later became a partner.

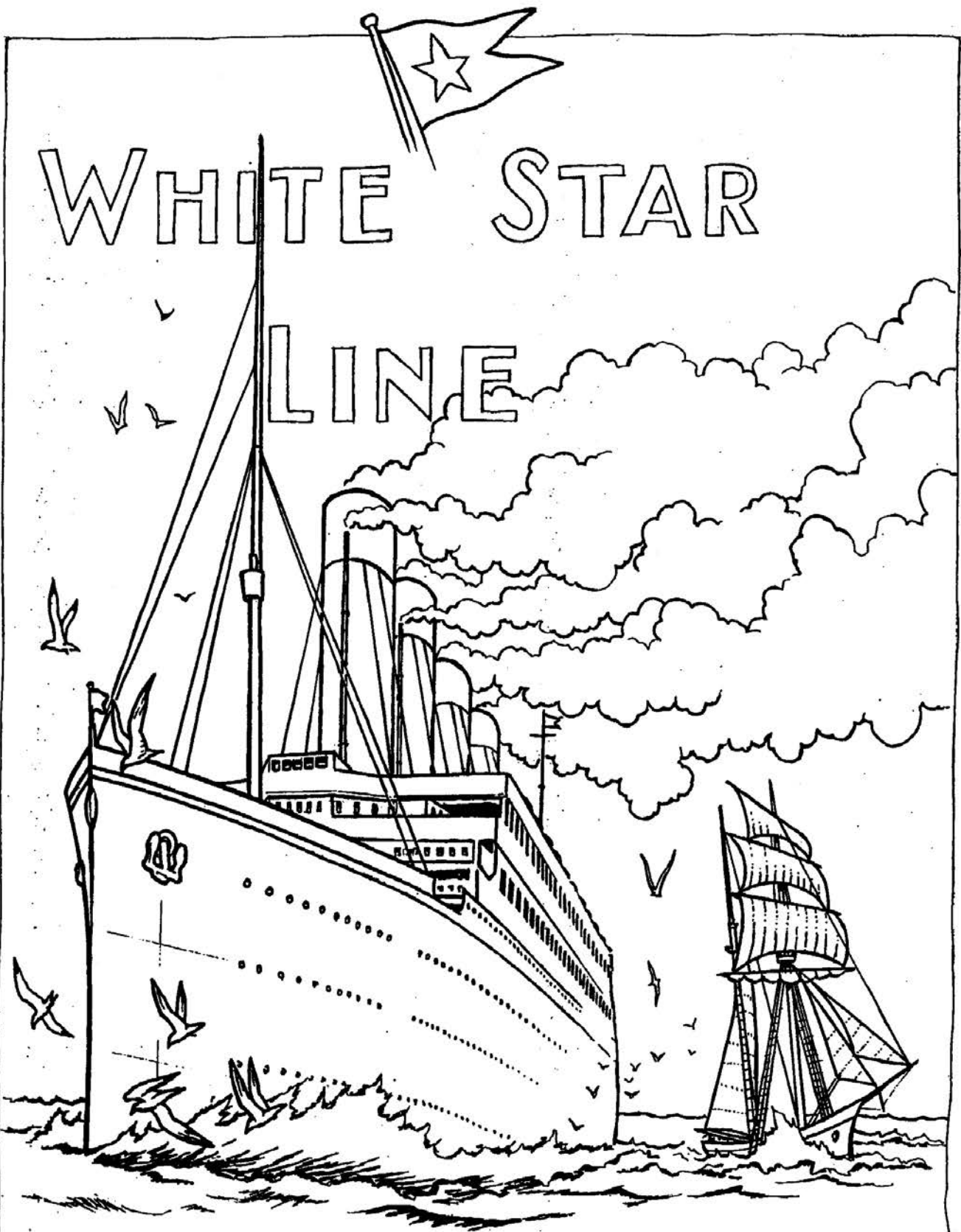
The 'Big Yard' , as it was known, was officially named _____ & _____.

At a dinner party in 1907 Bruce Ismay and William Pirrie decided to build three of the world's ships. They were to be called _____, _____ and Gigantic. The keel for Titanic was laid in _____ and on 31st May, 1911, she was _____ and taken for fitting out. She was completed by April _____ and had her sea trials on April 2nd.

_____ left the place of her birth, Belfast, on the same day and travelled to _____ from where she would make her _____.

WHITE STAR

LINE



RMS "TITANIC"

The Creation of a Belfast Legend

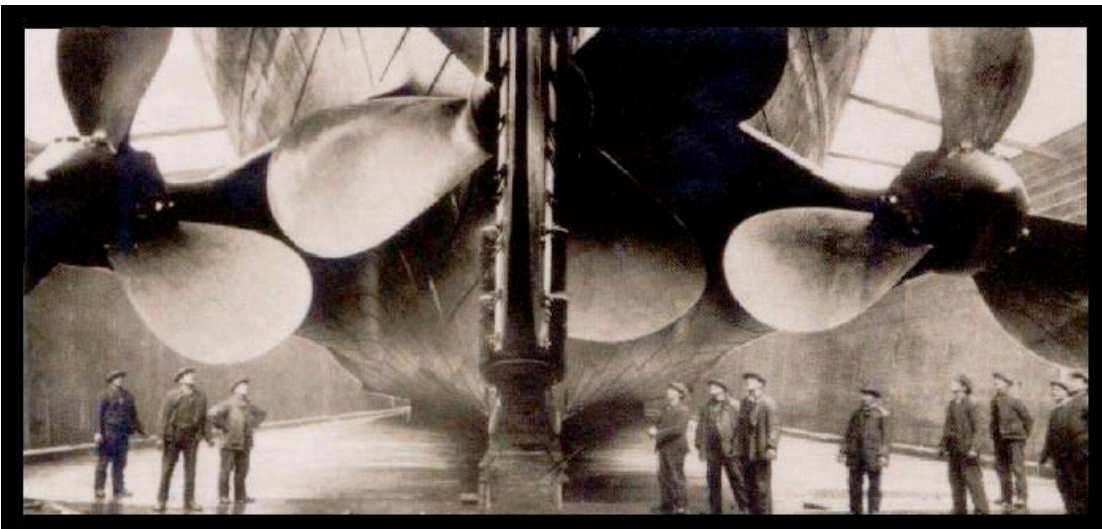


Harland 1907 designer Carlisle	Wolff Olympic Alexander Lord Pirrie	Titanic chief
---	--	------------------

The 'order to proceed' to build three of the largest, most spacious and luxurious liners afloat was placed in _____. Thomas Andrews worked very hard on designs for the first two vessels, numbers 400 and 401, later named _____ and _____.

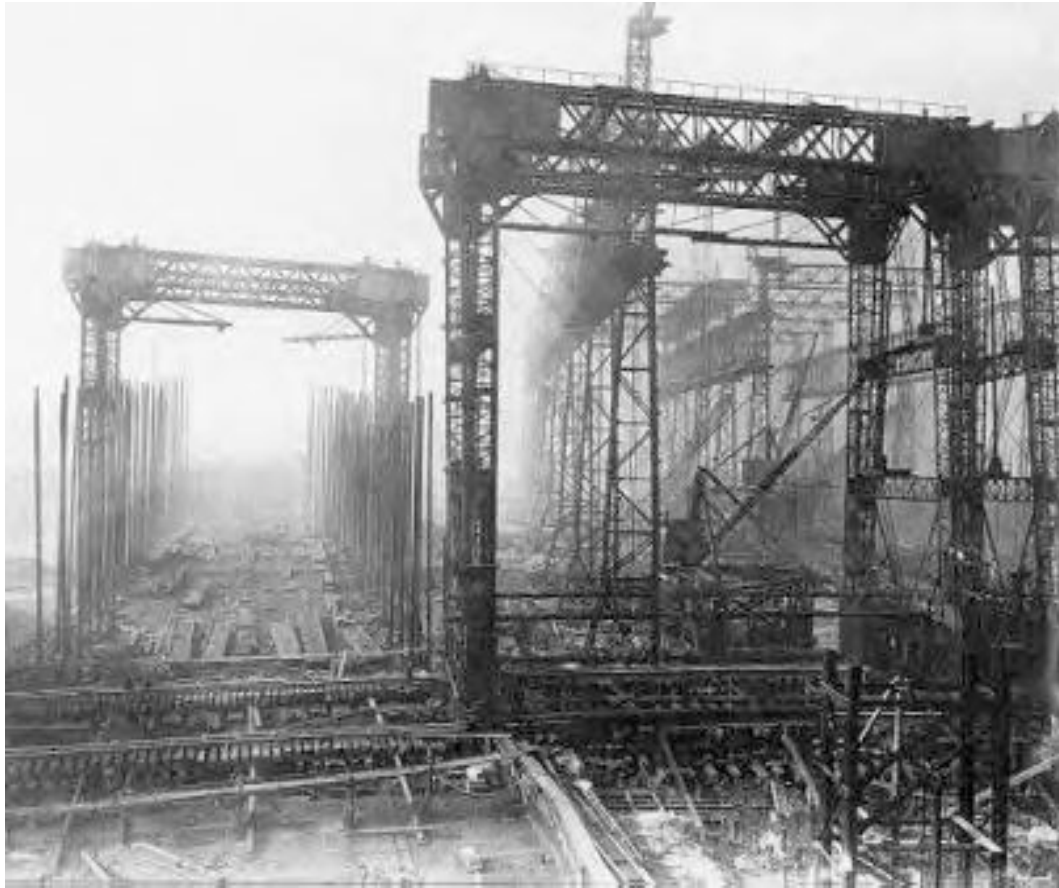
Thomas Andrews was assistant to the managing director _____ who was the brother-in-law of _____.

Work was to start on the first of the ships in _____. In 1910 Thomas Andrews took over as _____ when Carlisle resigned from _____ & _____.



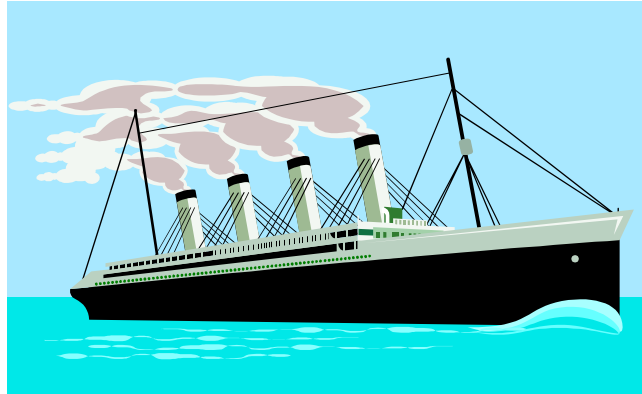
Just look at the size of this propeller!

The Construction of Titanic



Olympic and Titanic are being built in the Arrol Gantry

A Titanic Timeline



1907 _____

1909 _____

31st May 1911 _____

31st May 1911 _____

2nd April 1912 _____

2nd April 1912 _____

10th April 1912 _____

11th April 1912 _____

14th April 1912 _____

15th April 1912 _____

15th April 1912 _____

Insert these events in the correct place in the
Titanic timeline.

Olympic leaves Belfast.

Titanic leaves Southampton and goes to Cherbourg in France to collect passengers.

Titanic sinks at 2.20 a.m.

Titanic undertakes her sea trials in Belfast Lough.

Survivors are rescued by the ship Carpathia.

Titanic hits an iceberg.

Titanic's keel is laid.

Titanic is launched in Belfast and sent to the Thompson Graving dock.

Titanic leaves Queenstown in Ireland.

Titanic sails from Belfast to Southampton.

Lord Pirrie and Bruce Ismay plan to build the world's biggest ships.

A Titanic Comprehension

The shipyard of Harland & Wolff in Belfast, Ireland was the biggest shipyard in the world at the start of the 20th century. It contained the world's biggest dry dock - the Thompson Graving Dock. From this dry dock the Titanic, the biggest ship in the world, was launched 90 years ago on 31st May 1911.

The Titanic was 852.5 feet long and 92.5 feet wide. It weighed 52,310 tons and had a horse power of 55,000. The Titanic contained 59 furnaces and could go at a speed of 21 knots.

On 2nd April 1912, after completing her sea trials, the Titanic left Belfast. She travelled to Southampton in England, Cherbourg in France, and finally Queenstown (Cobh) in Ireland before setting off across the Atlantic for New York in America.

Answer in complete sentences:

1. When was Harland & Wolff the biggest shipyard in the world? _____

2. What was the name of the world's biggest dry dock?

3. When was Titanic launched?

4. How long was Titanic?

5. How wide was Titanic?

6. How many furnaces were in Titanic?

7. When did Titanic leave Belfast, Ireland?

8. How many places did Titanic visit?

1st Class – April 14th 1912

Breakfast

Baked apples – Fruit – Steamed Prunes
Quaker Oats – Broiled Hominy – Puffed Rice
Fresh Herring
Findon Haddock – Smoked Salmon
Grilled Mutton – Kidneys & Bacon
Grilled Ham – Grilled Sausage
Lamb Callops – Vegetable Stew
Fried, Shirred, Poached & Boiled Eggs
Plain & Tomato Omelettes to Order
Sirloin Steak & Mutton Chops to Order
Mashed, Saute & Jacket Potatoes
Cold Meat
Vienna & Graham Rolls
Soda & Sultana Scones – Corn Bread
Buckwheat Cakes
Blackcurrant Preserve – Narbonne Honey
Oxford Marmalade
Watercress

1st Class – April 14th 1912

Lunch

LUNCHEON

Consomme Fermier – Cockie Leekie
Fillets of Brill
Eggs A l'Araeneuil
Chicken a la Maryland
Corned Beef, Vegetables, Dumplings

FROM THE GRILL

Grilled Mutton Chops
Mashed, Fried and Baked Jacket Potatoes
Custard Pudding
Apple Meringue – Pastry

BUFFET

Salmon Mayonnaise – Potted Shrimps
Norwegian Anchovies – Souse Herrings
Plain & Smoked Sardines
Roast Beef
Round of Spiced Beef
Veal & ham Pie
Virginia & Cumberland Ham
Borogna Sausage – Brawn
Galantine of Chicken
Corned Ox Tongue
Lettuce – Beetroot – Tomatoes

CHEESE

Cheshire, Stilton, Gorgonzola, Edam, Camenbert,
Roquefort, St. Ivel, Cheddar

**Ice draught Munich Lager Beer:
3d (7c) & 6d (13c) a Tankard**

2nd Class – April 10th 1912

LUNCH

Consomme a la Julienne
Tripe with Calves' Feet
Roast Ribs Beef
Baked, Jacket & Mashed Potatoes

Cold
Roast Beef
Roast Pork
Ormskirk Brawn
Corned Beef
Salad
Ground Rice Pudding
Small Pastry
Biscuits, Cheese
Dessert, Coffee

3rd Class – April 10th 1912

Breakfast

Quaker Oats and Milk
Smoked Herrings
Beefsteak and Onions
Jacket Potatoes
Fresh Bread & Butter
Marmalade, Swedish Bread
Tea, Coffee

Be a Titanic Researcher

Use books or the internet to find out the following information (encyclopedia titanica is really good - just go to google and type in Titanic). If there is anything you can't find then email a member of the committee of the Belfast Titanic Society. They will be happy to help you. Find them at www.belfast-titanic.com .



How many men worked on the construction of Titanic?

On what date was Titanic launched?

Who was J Pierpoint Morgan?

Why was Titanic called the 'Millionaires' Special'?

List five features on Titanic that were never before on any ship.

On what date did Titanic leave Belfast?

How many tugboats pulled Titanic up Belfast Lough? _____
How many funnels did Titanic have? How many were real?

What great noise did people hear when the ship reached the mouth of the Belfast Lough?

.....

In 1907 the design team was instructed to design the biggest, most luxurious, most ingenious and well-crafted liners in the world. Who were the four members of the design team?

Can you find out the technical specifications of Titanic

Length _____

Weight _____

Capacity _____

Decks _____

Height from keel to top of funnels

Speed of which capable

Cost to the White Star Line - £ _____

The anchors were delivered by Harkness, a local Belfast haulier.

A team of _____ horses was needed to pull each

anchor.

Each anchor weighed _____ tons.

Each link in the chain weighed _____ pounds.

The Riveting Squads put 3,000,000 rivets in Titanic.

A riveter, earned _____ each week.

He started work at _____ each morning and finished each night at _____. He was off on _____ and _____.

There were ____ people in each riveting squad. They were the heater boy, the catch boy, the holder on and the two riveters.

What did they do?

The heater boy

_____.

The catch boy

_____.

The holder on

_____.

The pair of riveters

_____.

Titanic Maths



From Belfast to New York

Belfast - Southampton, England	471 miles
Southampton - Cherbourg, France	84 miles
France - Queenstown, Ireland	307 miles
Ireland - New York, America	2825 miles

1. How many miles did Titanic travel from Belfast to France? _____ miles

2. How many miles did Titanic travel from Belfast to Queenstown? _____ miles

3. How many miles was Titanic supposed to travel from Belfast to New York? _____ miles

Can you change these distances into kilometres?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Can you write a Titanic poem?

T _____

I _____

T _____

A _____

N _____

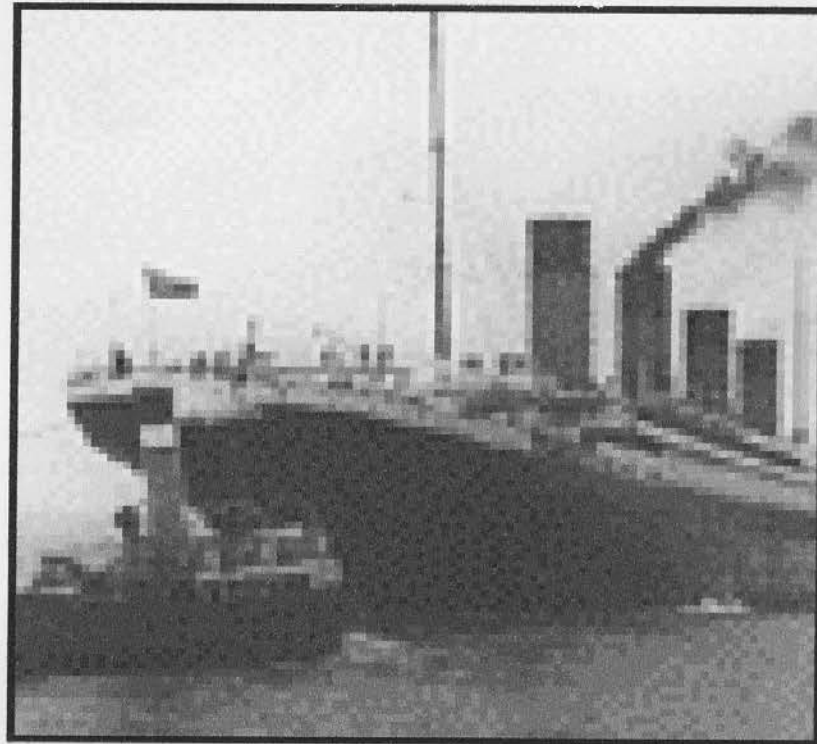
I _____

C _____

Name _____

Titanic

Quiz



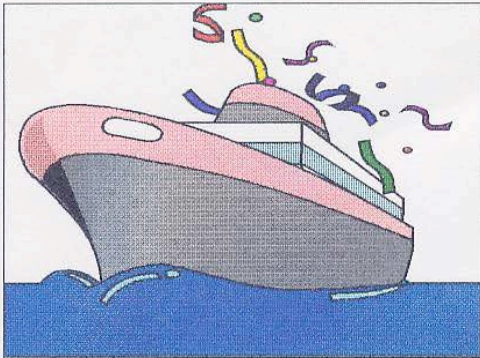
1. In what year was Titanic launched?
2. In which city was Titanic built?
3. Which shipyard built Titanic?
4. Who was the chief designer of Titanic?
5. In which dry dock was Titanic fitted out?
6. On what date did Titanic leave Belfast?
7. Where did Titanic stop next?
8. Then where did Titanic go?
9. Where was Titanic's last stop?
10. To where was Titanic sailing?

11. What was the captain's name?
12. How many funnels were on the ship?
13. On what date did the ship hit an iceberg?
14. Why was Titanic so famous?
15. How many people were on the ship?
16. What did RMS stand for?
17. In which ocean did Titanic sink?
18. Which company owned Titanic?
19. On what date did Titanic sink?
20. How many people lost their lives?



How many survivors can you name?

Can you remember?



The Titanic

The Titanic was _____ metres long and _____ metres wide. Her height was _____ metres and she weighed _____ tons. The Titanic was launched from Belfast on _____.

This was only the _____ which was then moved to the fitting _____.

The ship had _____ lifts, a fifty phone _____, a Marconi _____, several hundred _____, a gymnasium full of _____, _____ cranes and many _____.

The Titanic was longer than the _____.

Three _____ rivets were used to build the ship.

The anchor weighed _____.

The rudder was the height of a _____.

The Titanic had _____ funnels but one was a dummy one.

The Titanic left _____ on _____..It sailed to _____ to collect the first passengers. Then the Titanic sailed to _____ in France to collect more _____. The Titanic left Cherbourg and sailed to her last stop at _____ in Ireland. (This is now called _____.)

The Titanic left Ireland and sailed across the Atlantic Ocean towards _____. She hit an _____ and sank.

There were _____ people on the Titanic. _____ were lost and _____ were saved.