

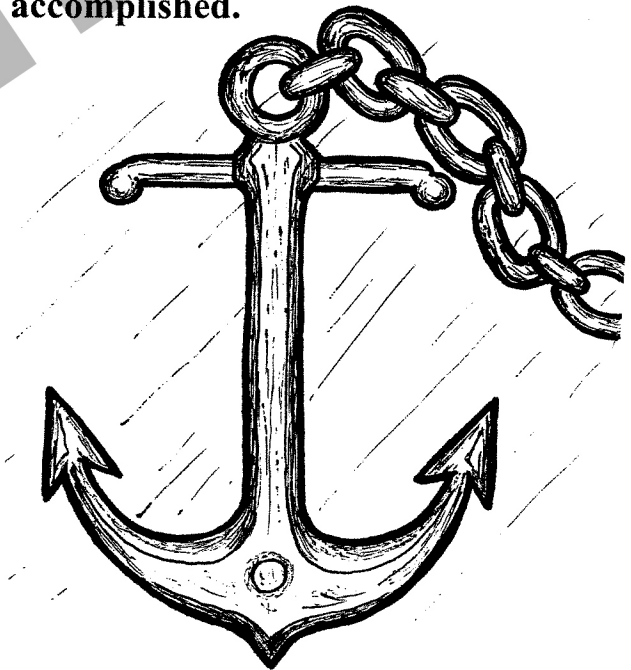
## THE R.M.S. TITANIC

In 1907, J. Bruce Ismay (President and Managing Director of White Star Lines) devised a plan that would help his company capitalize on the Transatlantic passenger market. His plan was to build three ships that would be incomparable to all other ships in size, luxury and speed. The “sister” ships were to be called *Olympic*, *Titanic*, and *Gigantic*. Although they would resemble each other, the *Titanic* would be the grandest of the three ships. The title *Titanic* was chosen to reflect the enormous size of the ship. (The root word “titan” comes from Greek mythology and means “giant”.) The *Titanic* was indeed intended to be a giant among ships by outdoing them in not only size, but also luxury and speed.

Construction began on the *Titanic* on March 31, 1909 in Belfast, Ireland. Two years later, on the same exact day, the hull (or frame) of the *Titanic* was launched into the water before a cheering crowd of 100,000 people. Even though it was the largest man-made object ever moved, it only took 62 seconds to launch the 24,000 tonne hull into the water. Then, the work inside the *Titanic* began.

It took almost three years of hard work, but on March 31, 1912 the *Titanic* was completed. The 15,000 people who built the *Titanic* could be proud of their breathtaking creation. They had broken records in

workmanship and quality. The *Titanic* was massive - measuring as high as an eleven story building and as long as four city blocks. If turned upright, the *Titanic* would have been taller than the tallest building in 1912, the Empire State Building. The four funnels on the top of the ship were so big that two trains could fit inside each of them. The anchor of the *Titanic* had a mass of 14,000 kilograms, and needed 20 horses to pull it. Each chain link attached to the anchor had a mass of 80 kilograms. It was large enough to transport 3,547 people. Maximum speed could reach almost 25 knots with the 55,000 horse power engines. The company's size and speed goals for the *Titanic* had been accomplished.



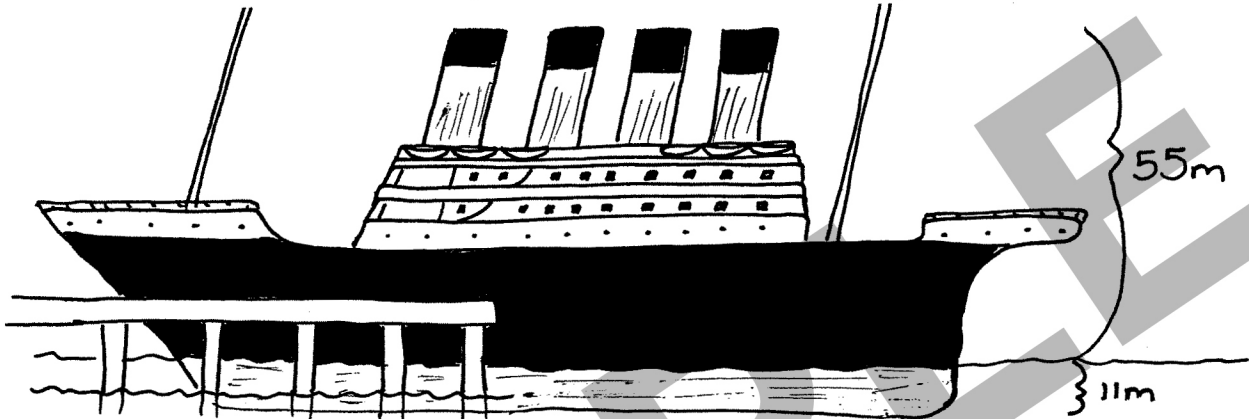
Inside, the *Titanic* had been outfitted with many amenities. Its nine decks had a gymnasium with squash & racquetball courts, Turkish baths (saunas), library, barber shop, bakery,

### **Optional Lesson #11 - Brainteasers To Make Teachers Look Smart**

These two old brain teasers might be incorporated at some point in the unit.

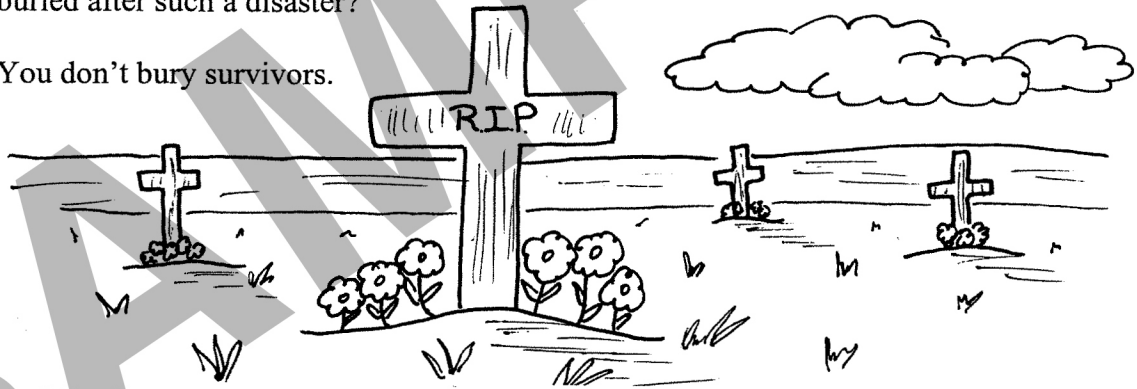
**Question:** Titanic was 11m in the water and 55 meters out of the water sitting at her dock in Southhampton. If the tide rose at a rate of 0.5 meters per hour, where would the level of the water read after three hours?

**Answer:** The waterline would stay the same at 11 meters. The ship rises with the tide.



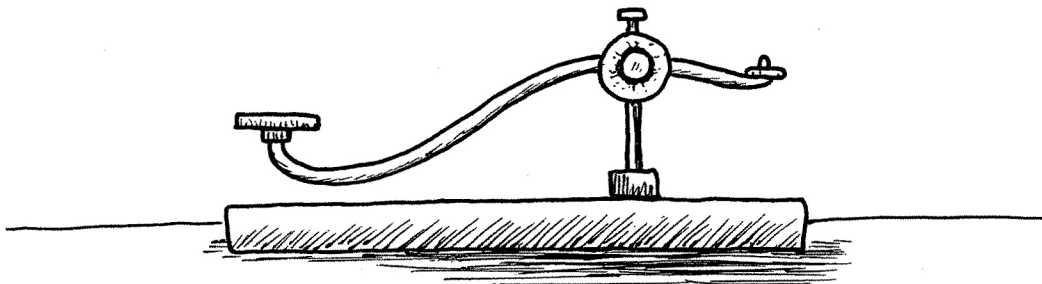
**Questions** Of the 2227 people aboard the Titanic, 1522 were lost. Where would the survivors be buried after such a disaster?

**Answer:** You don't bury survivors.

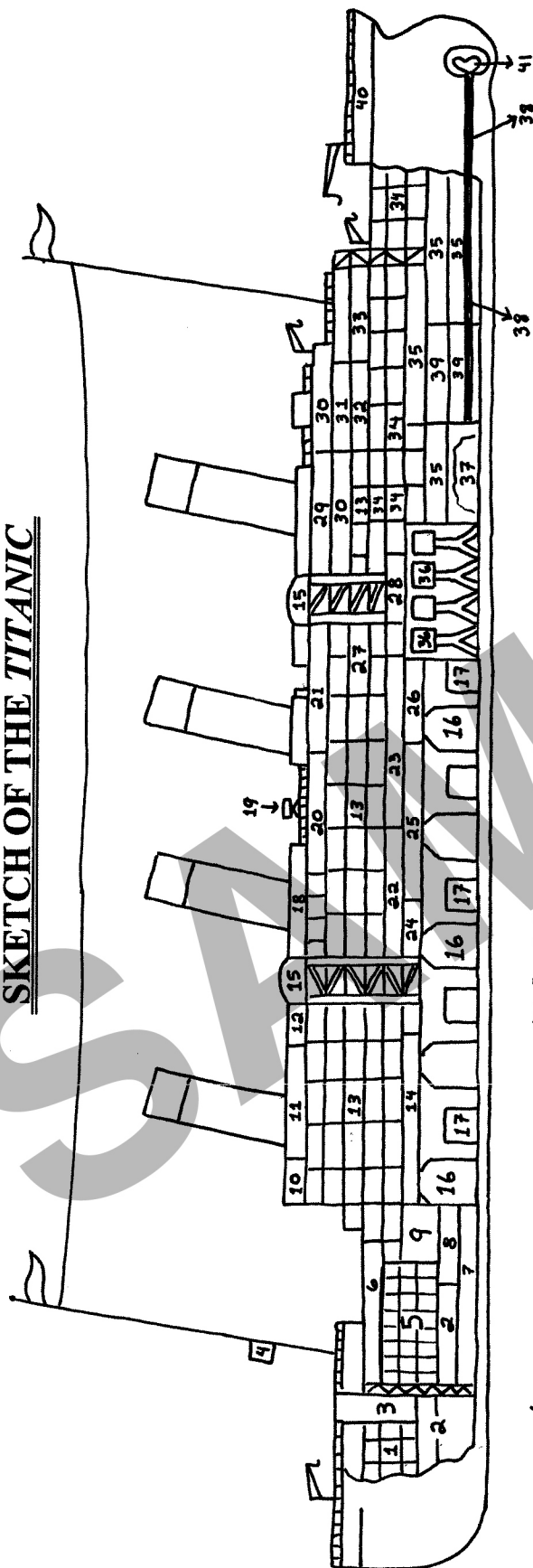


### **Optional Lesson #12 - Electromagnet Morse Code Device**

As an enrichment activity, students can make an electromagnet device that can be used to send messages using Morse code.



# SKETCH OF THE TITANIC



- |                                      |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. Crew's Quarters                   | 15. First Class Staircase                | 29. 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Smoking Room |
| 2. Cargo Holds                       | 16. Coal Bunker                          | 30. Restaurant                         |
| 3. Hatchway                          | 17. Boiler                               | 31. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class Smoking Room |
| 4. Crows Nest                        | 18. Gym                                  | 32. Library                            |
| 5. Third Class Berths                | 19. Compass                              | 33. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class Dining Room  |
| 6. Third Class Open Space            | 20. Writing Room                         | 34. 2 <sup>nd</sup> Class Staterooms   |
| 7. Fireman's Passage                 | 21. Lounge                               | 35. Refrigerated Cargo                 |
| 8. Mail Room                         | 22. 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Reception Room | 36. Reciprocating Engines              |
| 9. Squash Court                      | 23. 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Dining Room    | 37. Turbine Engine                     |
| 10. Bridge                           | 24. Turkish Bath                         | 38. Propeller Shaft Tunnel             |
| 11. Officer's Quarters               | 25. 3 <sup>rd</sup> Class Dining Room    | 39. Fresh Water Tanks                  |
| 12. Marconi Room                     | 26. 3 <sup>rd</sup> Class Kitchen        | 40. 3 <sup>rd</sup> Class Smoking Room |
| 13. 1 <sup>st</sup> Class Staterooms | 27. Maids and Valets Dining Room         | 41. Propeller                          |
| 14. Swimming Pool                    | 28. Kitchen / Galley                     |  |

## **TITANIC MATH PROBLEMS**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

**Instructions: Show your work and put your answer in the box provided.**

**Note:**      1 knot = 1.85 kilometers/hour      \$1.00 in 1912 = \$15.00 in 2000

1.      The *Titanic* was completed in 1912. How many years ago was this?

2.      When the *Titanic* was launched, it took 21,000 kilograms of grease, oil, and soap to help slide it into the water. If a wheelbarrow can hold 15 kilograms, how many wheelbarrow loads of grease, oil and soap were needed?

3.      The price of a single first class ticket was \$4350. How much would it cost for a family of six to travel first class aboard the *Titanic*?

4.      How many people could travel to America in steerage (third class) for the price of the family of six in #3? (A third class ticket cost \$30)

5.      The *Titanic* could reach nearly 25 knots at maximum speed. How fast could it travel in kilometers per hour?