

Knowledge Organiser for Year 3 'Titanic'

Big question: Why did the Titanic sink?

National curriculum specification

- Recognise similarities and differences between periods of time How has the class system changed/first class on trains/planes.
- Children will ask relevant question about causes and changes.
- Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.
- Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.





Timeline of key events	
2 nd April 1912	Titanic set sail for Southampton from Belfast
10 th April 1912	Titanic set sail for New York from Southampton docks
14 th April 1912	Titanic received iceberg warnings from other ships
	After the 2 nd warning the ship changed course
	More warnings came, but Captain Smith didn't receive them. He
	also didn't receive the final one at 9.40pm that night.
14 th April 1912 -	Titanic hit the iceberg, captain put out a distress signal but nearest
11:39 pm	boat (20miles away had turned off their signal)
	The ship Carpathia - 58 miles (93 kilometers) away - sent a
	message to say she was on her way, but she was actually four
	hours away.
	Lifeboats were launched without being full
15 th April 1912-2:20am	Titanic has slipped beneath the water
15 th April 1912-4:10am	Ship Carpathia arrived
15 th April 1912-8:30am	Ship Californian arrived

8:50am	Carpathia sailed for New York with 705 survivors
--------	--

Key facts/figures	
Margaret Brown	1 st class passenger survived, leaving on lifeboat 6
Amy Stanley	3 rd class passenger who survived, leaving on collapsible boat C
2,222	Total passengers and crew on board.
705	Total amount of passengers that survived.
325(202)	Total number of first class passengers (number of 1st class
	survivors.)
285 (118)	Total number of second class passengers (number of 2 nd class
	survivors.)
709 (174)	Total number of third class passengers (number of 3 rd class
	survivors.)
913 (215)	Total number of crew (number of crew that survived.)

Key places/ people	
Captain Edward J	Captain on the Titanic
Smith	
Atlantic	The ocean in which the Titanic hit the lifeboat and sank
Thomas Andrew	Ship's architect.
Captain Lord	Captain of a nearby ship (The Californian) who ignored the rockets
	signalling help needed, thinking they were having a party.
Bruce Ismay	The White Star Line's Managing Director, who wanted to the Titanic
	to beat the record of the quickest time to cross the Atlantic. (6
	days.)
Harland & Wolff	Ship builders in Belfast.

Key vocabulary/Tier 3	
Iceberg	A large floating mass of ice that has detached from a glacier.
First class	a set of people or things grouped together as the best.
Second class	a set of people or things grouped together as the second best.
Third class	a group of people or things considered together as third best.
Rivets	a short metal pin or bolt for holding together two plates of metal,
	its headless end being beaten out or pressed down when in place.
Compartments	a separate section or part of a structure or container
Lifeboat	a small boat kept on a ship for use in emergency
Passenger	A traveller on a ship, boat or other method of travel.
Survivor	a person who survives, especially a person remaining alive after an
	event in which others have died.
Boiler room	a room in a building or a compartment in a ship containing a boiler

	and related heating equipment.
Suite	a set of rooms designated for one person's or family's use or for a particular purpose.
Berth	
Voyage	a long journey involving travel by sea or in space.

Key concepts

Children should understand that in 1912 there were large differences in social classes and the way that people were treated. This was apparent in the rescue efforts for the passengers on the Titanic where only 24% of 3rd class passengers survived in comparison to 61% of 1st class passengers.

Children should understand that there are many different theories on why the Titanic hit the iceberg and sank, as it had been described as 'unsinkable.'