



THE HARRISON TIMES

TITANIC

THE “UNSINKABLE” STRIKES ICEBERG

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE!

WORST OCEAN LINER DISASTER IN HISTORY!

It was to be the trip of a lifetime aboard the most magnificent ship of its time. The largest ship ever built, with grandeur and luxuries from a swimming pool, Turkish bath, squash court, gymnasium and barber shop to the Parisienne and Veranda Cafés, smoking room, library and a grand staircase, leading down to the exquisite a-la-carte restaurant serving the finest French cuisine. Tragically, the dream journey ended in disaster when the ship struck an iceberg and sank in the icy waters of the North Atlantic Ocean in the early hours of the 15th April 1912 with the loss of over 1500 lives.

Timeline of Events April 1912:

Southampton

April 10th

12:00pm Passengers joined crew aboard the most luxurious liner in the world as they set sail to Cherbourg, France and then stopping at Queenstown, Ireland where more passengers boarded before sailing onto New York.



April 12th and 13th

Titanic sailed through calm waters. Passengers were having fun and enjoying a party-like atmosphere aboard this magnificent ship and thought they were making history.

April 14th

Throughout the day seven iceberg warnings were received but the ship continued at full speed.

11:40pm Lookout member Fredrick Fleet raised the alarm with Captain Smith that an iceberg was dead ahead. Binoculars had been locked in a cabinet and the person with the key was not onboard. It was too late for the Titanic to turn away and it struck the iceberg. The iceberg had ripped a huge hole in the side of the ship.

11: 50pm Water poured into the lower parts of the ship which began to fill with icy water and as a result the nose of the ship rose 14 feet into the air.

April 15th

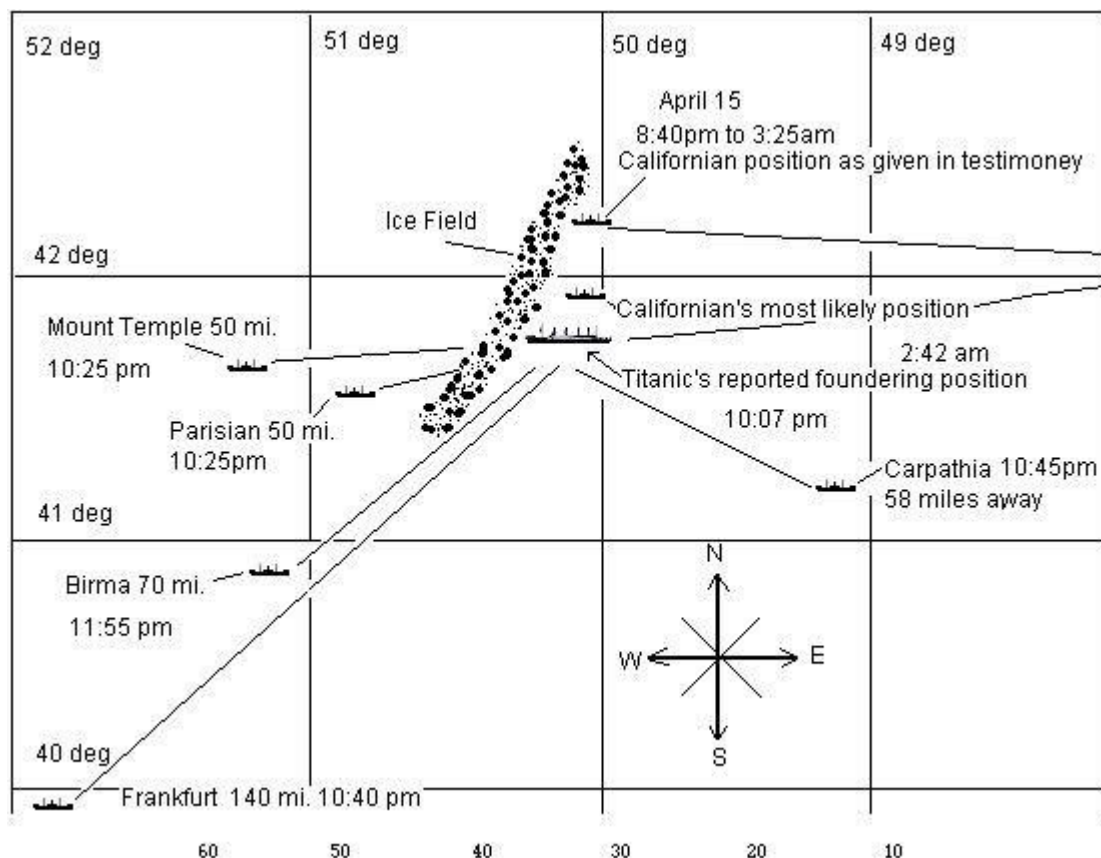
12:00am The captain is told that the ship can only stay afloat for a couple of hours. He gave the order to call for help over the radio.

12:05am The order was given to uncover the lifeboats to get passengers and crew ready on the deck. Some people had come out when the ship hit the iceberg, but many were still below in cabins. They didn't think there was anything to worry about. There was only room on the lifeboats for half of the estimated 2227 on board.

12:25am The lifeboats began loading with women and children first. Sailors on other ships saw the flares but thought they were fireworks set off during a party on the ship so they sailed on by.

The Carpathia, which was travelling to Fiume, Austria-Hungary, it picked up the distressed call, being southeast and 58 miles from the Titanic it began sailing to rescue passengers.

Map showing location of ships in the area.



12:45am The first lifeboat was safely lowered away, although it could carry 65 passengers it left with only 28 onboard. The first distress rocket is fired. Eight rockets were fired in total.

02:05am The last lifeboat left the ship. There were now over 1500 people left on board. The tilt of Titanic's deck grew steeper and steeper. Passengers still on the sinking ship heard a terrible sound. The Titanic was ripping apart!

02:17am The last radio message was sent, the captain announced "Every man for himself."

02:20am Titanic's broken off stern settles back into the water, becoming more level for a few moments. Slowly it filled with water and tilted its end high into the air before sinking into the sea. People in the water slowly froze to death. The Titanic sank 2 miles to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean. Most passengers and crew died. Captain Smith went down with his ship.

04:10am The first lifeboat was picked up by the Carpathia.

08:50am Carpathia left the area bound for New York. She had 705 survivors onboard.

Exact numbers travelling on the titanic is unknown, but the official total of all passengers and crew is 2,229. The number of survivors varies from 701-713.

325 first class, 202 survived.

285 second class, 118 survived.

706 third class, 178 survived.

913 crew, 215 survived.

Some survivors from the Titanic

Margaret “Molly” Brown (survivor)

Born in Mississippi to Irish immigrants. Molly and Joseph Brown became fabulously wealthy when Brown's mining business struck ore.

She became a well-known socialite with a penchant for dramatic hats and social activism on the behalf of women and children

Renowned for taking control of lifeboat 6 when the crew in charge of that particular lifeboat had refused to go back to look for survivors.

Thomas Andrews

He was no ordinary Titanic victim. The Irish architect was the principal designer for the Titanic. Andrews, or “Tommie” as he was known, had a successful career in naval architecture before he died on his ship's ill-fated last voyage

‘Millvina’ Dean (survivor)

(2 February 1912 – 31 May 2009) a British civil servant, cartographer, and the last survivor of the sinking of the RMS Titanic on 15 April 1912. At two months old, she was also the youngest passenger aboard

London

2 May to 3 July 1912

The inquiry was overseen by High Court judge Lord Mersey, and was held in London. The hearings took place mainly at the London Scottish Drill Hall, at 59 Buckingham Gate, London SW1. There were a total of 42 days of official investigation.

Why was It such a disaster, whose fault was it?

The case against Captain Smith

Captain Smith, the ship's captain. This was his retirement voyage. He ignored seven iceberg warnings. If he had slowed Titanic down the disaster may not have happened



The case against the Shipbuilder

The 3 million iron rivets holding the ship together were made of poor iron. On hitting the iceberg, the impact caused the rivets to break and sections of the ship to come apart.



The case against Bruce Ismay

Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star Line was aboard the Titanic. White Star Line wanted to show that they could make a six day journey. To meet this schedule, the Titanic couldn't slow down.



The case against Thomas Andrew

Thomas Andrew, ship's architect. Compartments on the ship did not reach as high as they should have done as the White Star Line wanted maximum capacity for first class. Had Andrew's insisted they should be the correct height, Titanic might not have sunk.



The case against Captain Lord

Captain Lord of the Californian, another ship whose radio was turned off at around 11.15, thereafter his crew saw rockets being fired into the sky from the Titanic. Lord then concluded that the Titanic was having a party. Had the radio not been switched off, the distress message would have been heard and the Californian may have reached the Titanic in time to save the passengers.



Atlantic Ocean

1st September 1985

A joint American-French expedition, headed by famous American oceanographer Doctor Robert Ballard, found the Titanic over two miles below the ocean's surface by using an unmanned submersible called Argo.

Before leaving, Ballard wanted to honor the tragic ship. He left a plaque to remember the people who had died. Aside from that, he left everything exactly the way he found it.

Reporter

Harrison Brown

