

'\$INK OR \$WIM' KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

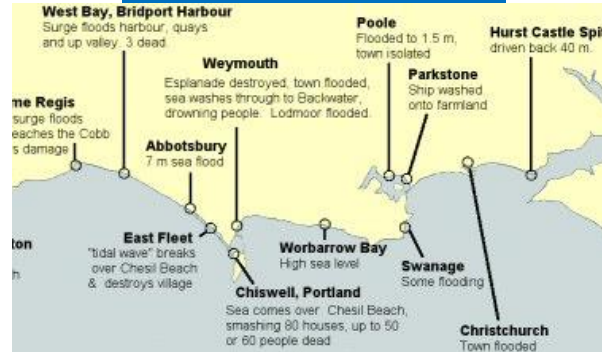
KEY PEOPLE

Alexander Selkirk	Scottish sailor who refused to keep sailing on <i>Cinque Ports</i> as it wasn't sea worthy (September 1704). He was stranded on a desert island and is thought to have inspired the story of Robinson Crusoe.
Francis Beaufort	Developed a scale for measuring wind speeds in 1805. Used on <i>The Beagle</i>
Grace Darling	English Lighthouse Keeper's Daughter who rescued survivors from the shipwrecked Forfarshire in 1838.
Thomas Andrews	British shipbuilder in charge of the plans for building the Titanic. He wanted double the lifeboats on board but was refused. In the end, there ended up being enough for only 1178 people. He died when it sank.
Captain Edward Smith	Captain of the Titanic. He was planning on retiring after the voyage. He supposedly ignored 7 iceberg warnings, and was blamed by the Americans for causing the disaster. He died going down with the ship.
Frederick Fleet	The lookout on the Titanic. He was the first person to spot the iceberg. He survived.
Molly Brown	American who helped people board the lifeboats. She tried to get Lifeboat No. 6 to return for survivors. She survived and was known as 'The Unsinkable Molly Brown'.
John Jacob Astor	American businessman and inventor. Richest passenger on board. Net worth of \$87 million. When rescuers recovered his body they found £2,400 on him.
Millvina Dean	Her mother, brother and her (2-months-old) were some of the first 3 rd class passengers to board a lifeboat. Died in 2009 aged 97, making her the longest living survivor.
Dr Robert Ballard	American Oceanographer in charge of the American-French expedition to find Titanic.

WHY DO WE NEED TO KNOW?

- Studying shipwrecks can help us understand the past, connect us to our cultural heritage and teach us lessons about how the environment and human error can impact each other.
- The Titanic disaster led to laws and treaties ensuring that enough lifeboats were to be carried for all aboard, regardless of how 'unsinkable' the designers thought the ship was.

DORSET STORM SURGE 1894



TITANIC TIMELINE

1909	Titanic is built in Belfast.
10 th April 1912	Titanic sets off from Southampton.
14th April 1912 at 9:40pm	Titanic receives last warning about the danger of icebergs.
14th April 1912 at 11:40pm	The Titanic hits an iceberg, which rips a large hole in its side.
15th April 1912 at 12:05am	Captain Smith gives the order to lower the lifeboats.
15th April 1912 at 12:45am	The first lifeboat is lowered into the water, but it is not full to capacity.
15th April 1912 at 2:18am	The Titanic snaps in half.
15th April 1912 at 2:20am	The Titanic finally sinks.
15th April 1912 at 4:10am	The Carpathia arrives to pick up survivors.
1 st September 1985	The Titanic wreck found over 2 miles below the ocean's surface.

DID YOU KNOW?

- The Titanic only had 20 lifeboats which was only enough for half of its passengers.
- 2,240 passengers and crew were on board the ship.
- 1,496 people died in the Titanic disaster, but only 306 bodies were recovered.
- Of the 107 children on board, 50 died.
- During the journey, the Titanic received six iceberg warnings.
- The ship SS Californian ignored the Titanic's calls for help.
- A first-class ticket (£300,000 today) cost more than a crew member could earn in 18 years.

KEY VOCABULARY

bow	the front part of the hull of a ship or boat
collision	one moving object or person striking violently against another
crow's nest	a structure on a ship used as a lookout
cyclone	a storm or system of winds that rotates about a center of low atmospheric pressure travelling at 20 to 30 miles an hour
funnel	chimney on a ship used to get rid of boiler steam and smoke
hull	main body of a ship including the bottom, sides and deck
hurricane	a storm with a violent wind measuring force 12 on the Beaufort scale
iceberg	a large floating mass of ice
knot	a knot is one nautical mile per hour (1 knot = 1.15 miles per hour)
lifeboats	small boats kept on a ship for emergencies
mayday	a signal from a ship that it is in danger
porthole	small window on the outside of a ship
port side	left side of ship when facing forward
propeller	device used for pushing boat forward.
starboard	right side of ship when facing forward
shipwreck	remains of a ship found on land or in sea
stern	back part of the hull of a ship or boat
tropical storm	a hazard that brings heavy rainfall, strong winds and other related hazards such as mudslides and floods
typhoon	a tropical storm in the region of the Indian or western Pacific oceans
voyage	a long journey involving travel by sea

Hurricane - Typhoon - Cyclone

What is the difference?

They are essentially the same type of weather phenomenon. It only depends on **WHERE** the storm forms and happens.

- HURRICANE** Northeast Pacific Ocean and Atlantic Ocean
- TYPHOON** Northwest Pacific Ocean
- CYCLONE** South Pacific Ocean and Indian Ocean.



THE STORM SPINS
 Northern Hemisphere: counter-clockwise / anti-clockwise
 Southern Hemisphere: clockwise