

The RMS Titanic was built at Harland and Wolff shipyards located in Belfast, Ireland. Over 15000 people worked on the build, making 10\$ a week lasting 3 years. The hull was made out of overlapping steel plates, one inch thick and fastened by over 3 million rivets. Coal was used to heat water in twenty nine boilers, the water turned to steam that ran the engines, the engines then turned the propellers. There were condensers that turned the steam back into water to be re-used. The boilers also ran a generating plant which powered all the titanic's lights, machinery and heating. The Titanic had three real smoke stacks; the fourth one was fake, each smoke stack was big enough to drive two trains through.

The Titanic had 892 crew members with duties from seamen to chefs. Captain Edward John Smith was set to retire at the end of the Titanic's trip. He was chosen to be the captain because of his experience and skills and even commanded the sister ship the olympic.

On April 10, 1912 the Titanic set sail from Southampton England going to New York city USA. including the crew, there were 2208 people on the Titanic. Tickets for first class cost \$150-600 (\$3000-15000 today), second class tickets were \$60-75 (\$1500-1800 today), and third class tickets were \$15-40 (\$350-1100). People could also get a first class suite for \$4350 which would be over \$130000 today. The Titanic made two stops before starting its 4506km journey that was supposed to take 6 days. With radio waves and morse code the Titanic could talk with other ships also sailing. Many iceberg warnings went out to the Titanic.

On April 14, 1912 at 11:40pm the Titanic tragically struck an iceberg near Newfoundland Canada.. The crew saw the iceberg 30 seconds before impact as it was a calm night with no moon to shine off the iceberg. The collision caused damage on the starboard side destroying five of its watertight compartments. The Titanic could float with four compartments flooded but no more than that. Ten minutes after the collision five compartments were filling with water and the weight was already pulling the bow down. Thomas Andrews, the builder of the Titanic calculated the ship would sink within an hour and a half.

At 12:10am captain jack ordered the first distress call. The Olympic, the Frankfurt and the Carpathia each responded to the distress call, with the Carpathia being the closest yet still over an hour away. It was now time to uncover the lifeboats. There were twenty lifeboats able to hold 65 people each, even if all lifeboats were filled, there would still not be enough room for 1029 people. At 12:25am, women and children started loading into the lifeboats. Many people did not think the Titanic would sink, therefore decided to stay on

board. It was 60feet from the deck to the water below. By 1:15am the water reached the boat's name on the side, the tilt of the ship got higher and more people were filling up the lifeboats. At 2:00am 1500 people were still on board as the propellers came out of the water.

With the bow filling with water and going under this made the stern go up. The weight of the ship out of the water and the angle at which it was, caused the Titanic to split in half. The stern also had the heavy turbines and engines in its compartments. This happened around 2:17am. By 2:20am on April 15, the Titanic was completely under water. The entire time took two hours and forty minutes.

The Atlantic ocean at this time was -2 degrees celsius. People were floating in the water, hanging onto debris and trying to swim to lifeboats. At this temperature, many only lasted 20minutes in the water. The Carpathia's rescue rockets were seen around 3:30am. The rescue took over four hours, saving 705 people. Around 705-712 people survived with roughly 1500 people died.

The titanic lays 12460 feet or 3.7km on the bottom of the ocean, 400 nautical miles (around 600 kms) off the coast of New Foundland. Beginning 2 years after the sinking, many started trying to get to the wreckage, but the first to discover it was Robert Ballard on September 1, 1985. He knew sinking ships left a long trail of debris, so launched his cameras where the lifeboats were last known. Shortly after midnight they found one of the boilers from the Titanic. On July 13,1986 Robert Ballard and a small team took a submarine to the wreckage. It took two and a half hours. The team did not take anything from the wreckage out of respect, but did leave two commemorative plaques asking all future divers to respect the ship and one as a memoriam for all the lives lost.

More dives have happened, some that have brought up items from the ship such as bottles, dishes, and a piece of the hull plating in 1998. Now the Titanic is considered an international maritime memorial, a significant cultural icon, and an underwater historical wreck.

After the sinking of the Titanic, in 1914 the International Ice Patrol along with the US Coast Guard was created to track iceberg movements. On April 15th every year they drop a wreath near the wreckage site. The iceberg that hit the Titanic was almost 100 feet high and 300-400 feet long, most of the iceberg was underwater.

The Titanic is important to Canadian History because it showed how Canadians worked together to help people in need. To prevent this from happening again, there is a law in Canada for boats to have enough lifeboats for

all passengers. There is also a permanent museum in Halifax and a cemetery for the people from the Titanic.