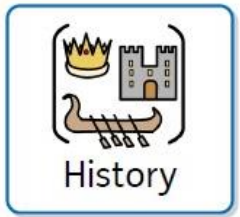




# How did the Titanic tragedy affect maritime law?



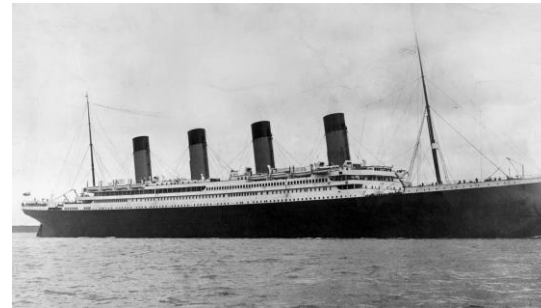
Prior learning: What does the census tell us about our local area?

## What we are learning

Lesson 1: To understand what the Titanic was and why it is significant in History.	Lesson 2: To identify who was onboard the Titanic's voyage and how we know.	Lesson 3: To understand social class divide within the context of the Titanic disaster.	Lesson 4: To analyse key factors which may have contributed to the Titanic's sinking.	Lesson 5: To evaluate who was most responsible for the sinking of the Titanic	Lesson 6: To understand how the Titanic disaster has influenced modern day maritime laws/ship safety.
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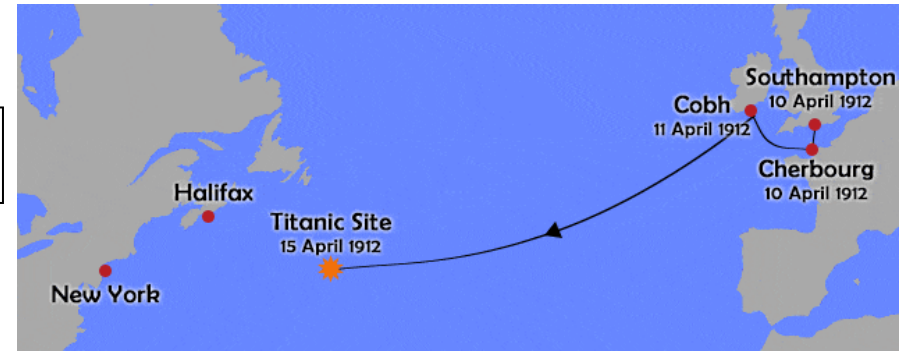
### Key vocabulary

crow's nest	The upper part of the mast of a ship used for lookout.	
bow	The front part of the ship.	
stern	The back of the ship.	
first class	The richest passengers on the ship.	
second class	The 'middle class' of today- relatively rich professors, authors, clergymen.	
third class	Mainly immigrants travelling for a better life in America and Canada.	
maritime law	Legal rules that regulate and control ships and shipping.	
submersible	A craft designed for underwater exploration.	
stewards	Person employed to look after passengers on a ship	
maiden voyage	First journey or expedition	



Titanic was built by the White Star Line, taking over three years to build, and was the world's largest passenger liner. Titanic was as tall as an 11-story building; as long as 3 football fields and had room for more than 2500 passengers!

Map of the journey



In 1911, Titanic was declared practically unsinkable and a marvel of British engineering. However, on its maiden voyage in April 1912, it sank, claiming the lives of 1517 people. The disaster led to stricter maritime safety standards.

