

TESTING THE WATERS

April 10, 2012 marks the 100th anniversary of *Titanic's* maiden voyage. The luxury steamship, which took 3 years to build, lured wealthy passengers wanting to experience the grandeur of the world's largest ship, as well as emigrants seeking a better life in America. Little did these passengers know that, five days later, they would become part of one of the world's greatest tragedies.

This ill-fated journey serves as the backdrop to director James Cameron's 1997 Oscar®-winning film *Titanic*. The film is a love story between Jack (Leonardo DiCaprio) and Rose (Kate Winslet), set within real history, that takes moviegoers on an emotional journey as they experience the lives, loves, triumphs, and tragedies woven into this landmark event. To commemorate the centennial of the *Titanic*, the epic film is being re-released in 3D on April 4, 2012.

TEST YOUR *TITANIC* KNOWLEDGE WITH THIS QUIZ ABOUT THE SHIP AND THE AWARD-WINNING FILM.

- On April 10, 1912, RMS *Titanic* set sail from Southampton, England, destined to which port?
 - New York
 - Newfoundland
 - New Hampshire
 - Iceland
- Where was *Titanic* built?
 - England
 - Greece
 - Ireland
 - U.S.
- Which American tycoon founded the company that owned *Titanic* and was himself due to be on the maiden voyage before becoming ill?
 - Andrew Carnegie
 - J.P. Morgan
 - John D. Rockefeller
 - Theodore Roosevelt
- Who was *Titanic's* captain?
 - William Murdoch
 - Fredrick Fleet
 - Edward J. Smith
 - J. Bruce Ismay
- About how long did it take *Titanic* to sink?
 - 30 minutes
 - 3 hours
 - 13 hours
 - 30 hours
- Titanic* was compliant with lifeboat regulations of the day. What criterion was used to determine the number of lifeboats needed?
 - ship's capacity
 - ship's tonnage
 - ship's age
 - ship's length
- Of the 2,223 passengers and crew on *Titanic*, how many survived?
 - 7
 - 76
 - 706
 - 1,706
- What ship came to *Titanic's* rescue?
 - Carpathia*
 - Lusitania*
 - Olympic*
 - Californian*
- When was the wreck of *Titanic* first discovered at the bottom of the Atlantic?
 - 1925
 - 1945
 - 1965
 - 1985
- In James Cameron's film *Titanic*, which characters were not named passengers on the ship's list?
 - Molly Brown
 - John Jacob Astor
 - Jack Dawson
 - Rose DeWitt Bukater
- How many Oscars® did the film *Titanic* win?
 - 0
 - 5
 - 11
 - 18
- Who sings the film's theme song "My Heart Will Go On"?
 - Céline Dion
 - Kate Winslet
 - Madonna
 - Sheryl Crow
- Which cost more to make?
 - Titanic*, the ship
 - Titanic*, the film
- The actual *Titanic* was about 882 feet long. About what size was the model ship made for the film?
 - 175 feet
 - 375 feet
 - 575 feet
 - 775 feet



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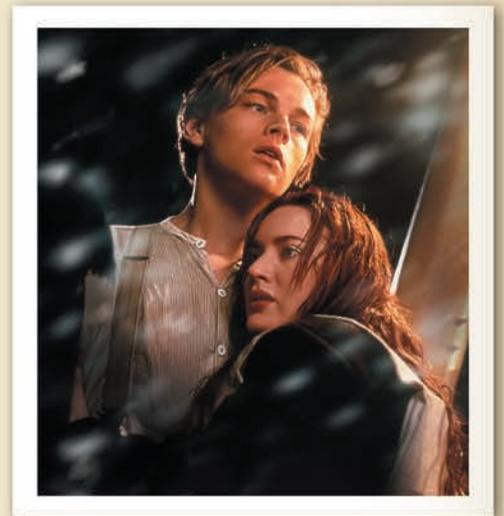
LEARN MORE ABOUT *TITANIC* IN 3D AT TITANICMOVIE.COM.
EXPERIENCE IT IN THEATRES APRIL 4, 2012.

SINKABLE? UNTHINKABLE.

At the turn of the 20th century, rivalry among shipping lines spurred the creation of state-of-the-art ships with luxurious amenities. When it set sail in 1912, White Star Line's *Titanic* was the largest ship in the world at 882.6 feet in length, and 92.5 feet at its widest point. With 15 watertight bulkheads equipped with electric watertight doors, *Shipbuilder* magazine deemed *Titanic* and her two sister ships "practically unsinkable."

So how did the unthinkable happen? Below are some theories about the ship's sinking and the tragic loss of life. Categorize each one as (A) a technical/mechanical issue, (B) human error, or (C) force of nature.

1. _____ **Poor quality material**—the three million rivets used to secure the ship's plating were substandard, causing them to pop upon impact, enabling the ship to break apart.
2. _____ **Poor communication**—the ship was equipped with a Marconi wireless telegraphy system and two operators. Ships in the vicinity had been sending messages about icebergs throughout the day. Not all messages were received, and not all messages were sent to the proper authorities.
3. _____ **High traveling speed**—the ship maintained its speed of approximately 21 knots. Speed was not reduced while traveling in an area deemed dangerous with floating ice.
4. _____ **Late sighting of the iceberg**—the weather was clear and the water was calm. The lookout did not have moonlight, the sound of waves crashing on the iceberg, or binoculars to help him spot the iceberg.
5. _____ **Inability to steer around the iceberg**—the first officer had about 37 seconds to maneuver the ship around the iceberg. While the rudders met building requirements, they were not designed for this type of emergency for a ship of *Titanic's* size.
6. _____ **Choice of course correction**—less damage would have resulted from a head-on collision, which would have also helped prevent the watertight compartments from being struck on the side.
7. _____ **Failure of the watertight compartments**—5 compartments were damaged in the collision, which was more than the ship could withstand. Water spilled from one compartment to the next.
8. _____ **Unheeded iceberg warnings**—the ship's speed and route were not adjusted the evening of April 14 after notices about ice floes in the area. The lookouts and bridge crew were encouraged to keep watch for icebergs.
9. _____ **Lack of lifeboats**—the ship complied with British Board of Trade regulations, however, the lifeboats could only accommodate 1,178 people. There were over 2,200 people aboard the ship, and only 706 survived.
10. _____ **Insufficient use of lifeboats**—many of the lifeboats were lowered before being filled.
11. _____ **Unacknowledged distress signals**—the *Californian* was closest to *Titanic*, but it did not respond to the ship's S.O.S.



INQUIRING MINDS

Imagine that you were on the U.S. Senate committee or the British Wreck Commissioner's Inquiry convened in 1912 to explore the causes leading to *Titanic's* sinking. On the back of this sheet, list 10 questions you would ask. What would you conclude was the cause of the wreck? What recommendations would you make to prevent future losses?

DO THE MATH

When faced with the iceberg straight ahead, the *Titanic's* first officer turned the ship left, but the ship's right side crashed into the iceberg before he could complete his turn. After the disaster, it was estimated that the *Titanic* had traveled approximately 1,200 feet from the time it started to turn until it struck the iceberg. Its speed at the time was approximately 21 knots, or around 24 miles per hour. During sea trials, the *Titanic* required 2,640 feet to come to a full stop at the approximate speed, so it would appear that the iceberg was too close for the ship to be stopped before crashing into it. But was turning the ship the best maneuver? Based on these facts, what would you have done?



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MARITIME HONOR

Titanic's commander, Captain Edward J. Smith, was a veteran seaman who on April 15, 1912 was compelled to order the unthinkable: abandon ship, even though he knew there were not enough lifeboat seats for all passengers. Smith was among the passengers and crew members who perished.

LAST TO LEAVE

While Smith's actions related to not heeding iceberg warnings and travelling too fast in dangerous waters have been questioned by some, he has been recognized for staying aboard his ship until all passengers had been safely evacuated.

This tradition is rooted in maritime history. Some believe it stems from the 12th-century Laws of Oleron, which outlined the shipmaster's duties regarding discipline, mutiny, and care of cargo. Others believe the tradition is a by-product of salvage laws, which left an abandoned ship's spoils to the first to find them, making captains hesitant to leave.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN FIRST

Women and children were ordered to evacuate *Titanic* first. This act of chivalry is believed to be inspired by the sinking of the troopship *HMS Birkenhead* off the coast of South Africa in 1852 when similar orders were issued. This became known as the Birkenhead Drill.

On *Titanic*, this order forced families to be split up and prompted spouses to refuse to

leave loved ones behind. Business magnate John Jacob Astor was not able to accompany his wife and unborn child in a lifeboat, and Ida Straus refused to leave her husband, Macy's owner Isidor Straus. More women survived than men, yet there was also a distinct class difference among survivors—a higher percentage of first-class passengers survived compared to second- and third-class.

CHIVALRY VS. LEADERSHIP

Discuss these questions with your classmates.

- Do these maritime traditions have merit? Are they antiquated?
- Should a commander be penalized for leaving passengers behind? Are there exceptions?
- There is no international law that states when a captain can abandon a distressed ship or states that a captain has to be the last to leave. Should there be or should it be left to each nation to decide?
- Should it be expected in today's culture that women and children command special consideration in the event of an emergency? Should families be separated?
- Do these codes of honor apply to other situations?



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