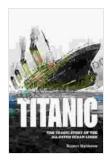
The Tragic Story of the III-Fated Ocean Liner: A Chronicle of Loss and Remembrance

On a cold April night in 1912, the RMS Titanic, the world's largest and most luxurious ocean liner, sank after striking an iceberg in the North Atlantic Ocean. The sinking of the Titanic resulted in the deaths of over 1,500 people and remains one of the deadliest maritime disasters in history.



Titanic: The Tragic Story of the III-Fated Ocean Liner

by Rupert Matthews

Lending

★★★★ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 3614 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 238 pages



: Enabled

The Ship of Dreams

The Titanic was built by the White Star Line and was intended to be the safest and most technologically advanced ship of its time. It was equipped with 16 watertight compartments, which were designed to keep the ship afloat even if several compartments were flooded.

The Titanic was also the largest ship ever built at the time, with a length of 882 feet and a height of 175 feet. It had a gross tonnage of 46,328 tons

and could carry a total of 2,435 passengers and crew.

The Titanic set sail from Southampton, England on April 10, 1912, bound for New York City. The ship was carrying a total of 2,224 passengers and crew, including some of the wealthiest and most famous people in the world.

The Fatal Collision

On the night of April 14, 1912, the Titanic struck an iceberg at 11:40 p.m. The impact caused a series of holes in the ship's hull, which allowed water to flood in at an alarming rate.

The Titanic's watertight compartments were not able to contain the flooding, and the ship began to sink quickly. The crew and passengers were ordered to abandon ship, but there were not enough lifeboats for everyone.

The Titanic sank within two hours and forty minutes of striking the iceberg. Of the 2,224 people on board, only 705 survived. The disaster was a major shock to the world and led to a number of changes in maritime safety regulations.

The Aftermath

The sinking of the Titanic had a profound impact on the world. The disaster led to a public outcry for improved safety standards on ships, and it also changed the way that people thought about the risks of traveling by sea.

In the years since the sinking, the Titanic has become a symbol of tragedy and loss. The ship has been the subject of numerous books, movies, and documentaries, and it remains one of the most famous maritime disasters in history.

The sinking of the Titanic was a tragic event that claimed the lives of over 1,500 people. The disaster was a major shock to the world and led to a number of changes in maritime safety regulations.

The Titanic remains one of the most famous maritime disasters in history, and it continues to be a reminder of the risks of traveling by sea. The ship's story is a tragic tale of loss and remembrance, and it is a story that will continue to be told for generations to come.

Additional Resources

Titanic Museum

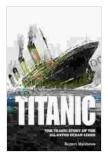
BBC News: The Titanic's Sinking

National Geographic: Titanic Sinking Facts and History

Image Credits

Titanic in Southampton, 1912: Public Domain

Titanic sinking, 1912: Public Domain



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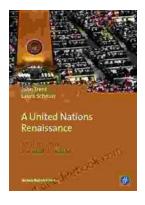
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