TITANIC TIMELINE

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| July 29, 1908 | **Design Approved**   In late July 1908, the design for the Titanic was approved. It was the largest ship built, as well as the heaviest and most luxurious. It was believed the ship was unsinkable. |
| March 31, 1909 | **Construction Began**   Construction on the Titanic began in the spring of 1909, by Harland and Wolff in Belfast.  Facts: Height-53.3 metres (Europa hotel in Belfast is 51 meters high  Length-269.1 metres (Almost half the length from St.Bride’s to Tesco)  Width- 28.2metres  Weight-24,900 tons (equal to the weight of 249 blue whales) |
| May 31, 1911 | **Hull Launched**   More than two years later, the ship was ready to leave dry dock and be launched into the water. Construction would continue for the remainder of 1911. |
| January 1912 | **Lifeboats Fitted**   In January 1912, the Titanic was fitted with its lifeboats, some 20 in total. There were not, even at this time, enough lifeboats to accommodate the passengers and crew of the ship.  Fact: The Titanic would hold 3547 passengers and crew. The life boats could only hold 1178 passengers. |
| March 31, 1912 | **Fitting Complete**   The ship was complete and ready to sail by the end of March 1912. The luxurious and formal interiors were finished, and the ship would sail in only a few days. |
| April 1912 | **Sea Trials Began**   Sea trials began and the Titanic moved to Southampton. The passengers would board, and set sail from Southampton. |
| April 10, 1912 | **Passengers Board**   On the morning of April 10, the passengers boarded the Titanic. Later that day, additional passengers boarded in France. |
| April 11, 1912 | **Reached Queenstown, Ireland**   On April 11, the Titanic reached its next port of call, in Queenstown, Ireland. This is the last time many of the passengers were seen alive.  126 children boarded the Titanic and unfortunately 59 did not survive. |
| April 12, 1912 | **Calm Waters(April 12 and 13, 1912)**   For the next two days, the passengers and crew on the Titanic enjoyed calm waters, fine dining and formal dancing. |
| April 14, 1912 | **Iceberg**   During the day on April 14, the ship received a number of iceberg warnings. At 11:40 P.M., the Titanic struck a large iceberg on the right starboard side. The ship took on water. |
| April 15, 1912 | **Call for Help, Evacuation and Rescue**   Orders were given to begin evacuations. There were not enough seats in the lifeboats. At midnight on the 15th, the captain sent a distress call. A ship some 58 miles away, the Carpathia, responded. The Titanic slowly sank at 2:20 A.M. on the morning of the 15th. The Carpathia arrived at 4:10 A.M. and rescued some 708 passengers. |
| April 18, 1912 | **The Carpathia Reaches New York**   The Carpathia arrived in New York, along with some 708 rescued passengers from the Titanic. |
| April 1912 | **Inquiry Held in New York(April-May, 1912)**   An inquiry began in New York on April 19, the day after the Carpathia arrived carrying survivors. In response to the inquiry, new safety regulations, particularly regarding lookouts and lifeboats, were put into place. |
| April 1912 | **Ships Sent to Retrieve Bodies(April-May, 1912)**   Ships set sail from New York to retrieve the bodies of the dead. More than 300 bodies were retrieved from the cold waters and brought back for burial. |
| May 1912 | **British Inquiry(May-July 1912)**   The British conducted their own inquiry in the late spring and summer of 1912. The British Inquiry also questioned the failure of the nearby S.S. California to offer aid and assistance. |