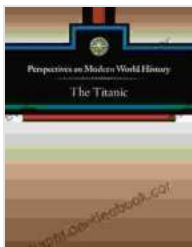


The Titanic: Perspectives on Modern World History

The sinking of the RMS Titanic on April 15, 1912, was one of the most tragic maritime disasters in history. The ship was on its maiden voyage from Southampton, England, to New York City, when it struck an iceberg in the North Atlantic Ocean. Over 1,500 people died in the sinking, including many women and children. The disaster shocked the world and led to significant changes in maritime safety regulations.



The Titanic (Perspectives on Modern World History)

by Portia MacIntosh

★★★★☆ 4.3 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 14921 KB

Screen Reader : Supported

Print length : 224 pages



The Ship

The Titanic was the largest and most luxurious passenger ship ever built at the time. It was over 882 feet long and weighed over 46,000 tons. The ship had a capacity of over 2,200 passengers and crew. The Titanic was equipped with the latest safety features, including watertight compartments and lifeboats.

The Sinking

The Titanic struck an iceberg at 11:40 p.m. on April 14, 1912. The iceberg tore a large hole in the ship's hull, and the water quickly began to flood the lower decks. The Titanic sank in less than three hours.

The Aftermath

The sinking of the Titanic was a major tragedy. Over 1,500 people died, and many more were injured. The disaster shocked the world and led to significant changes in maritime safety regulations.

The Legacy

The Titanic is remembered as one of the most tragic maritime disasters in history. The ship's sinking has been the subject of numerous books, movies, and documentaries. The Titanic has also been used as a symbol of human arrogance and the dangers of technology.

The Titanic and Modern World History

The sinking of the Titanic had a profound impact on modern world history. The disaster led to changes in maritime safety regulations, the development of new technologies, and the rise of the modern safety movement. The Titanic also became a symbol of human arrogance and the dangers of technology.

The Titanic and Maritime Safety

The sinking of the Titanic led to significant changes in maritime safety regulations. The International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) was adopted in 1914 in response to the disaster. SOLAS requires passenger ships to have enough lifeboats for all passengers and crew, and

it also sets standards for watertight compartments and other safety features.

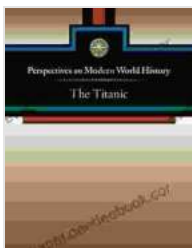
The Titanic and Technology

The sinking of the Titanic also led to the development of new technologies. The disaster showed the need for better communication and navigation systems, and it also led to the development of new life-saving equipment.

The Titanic and the Safety Movement

The sinking of the Titanic also led to the rise of the modern safety movement. The disaster showed the importance of safety regulations and it led to the creation of new safety organizations.

The sinking of the RMS Titanic was one of the most tragic maritime disasters in history. The disaster shocked the world and led to significant changes in maritime safety regulations. The Titanic also became a symbol of human arrogance and the dangers of technology. The Titanic continues to be remembered as a reminder of the importance of safety and the need to be prepared for the unexpected.



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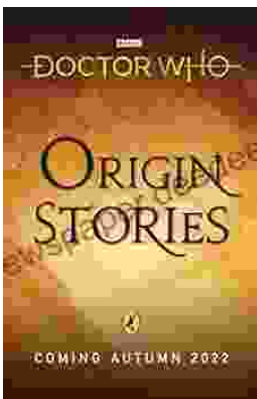
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