

Titanic: History

Titanic Timeline 1A

Harland and Wolff shipbuilders launched the Titanic on 31st May 1911 and began her trials at sea on 2nd April 1912.

The Titanic's 2,224 passengers and crew board the ship to begin its maiden voyage on 10th April 1912.

The Titanic makes a stop in Cherbourg, France.

The Titanic makes a stop in Queenstown (now known as Cobh), Ireland before heading out across the Atlantic Ocean to New York city.

11:40 pm on 14th April 1912: The Titanic hits an iceberg on her starboard side and begins taking on water.

12:00 am 15th April 1912: The captain orders wireless operators to send distress signals and to begin preparing the lifeboats.

12:25 am: The captain orders his crew to start filling lifeboats 'women and children first'.

12:45 to 02:00 am: The lifeboats are launched. Some of the boats are only half full.

02:18 am: The lights on the Titanic go out as the bow sinks below the surface, lifting the stern into the air.

02:19 am: The Titanic breaks into two pieces. The bow piece sinks, shortly followed by the stern a minute later.

04:10- 08:30 am: The Carpathia picks up the survivors in the lifeboats. There are only around 710 survivors.

The Carpathia arrives in New York on 18th April 1912, carrying the Titanic's survivors.



Use the information below to make your own detailed timeline of the Titanic. You need to think carefully about which information is important to include and which information is less significant in the timeline of the Titanic sinking.

- Harland and Wolff shipbuilders launched the Titanic on 31st May 1911 and began her trials at sea on 2nd April 1912.
- The Titanic's 2,224 passengers and crew board the ship to begin its maiden voyage on 10th April 1912.
- The Titanic makes a stop in Cherbourg, France. Passengers depart from the ship and new passengers board.
- The Titanic makes a stop in Queenstown (now known as Cobh), Ireland before heading out across the Atlantic Ocean to New York city.
- April 12th and 13th were uneventful. The sea and weather were calm. Passengers enjoyed being aboard the large and luxurious ship.
- April 14th: The captain receives several iceberg warnings from other nearby ships. He adjusts the ship's journey to take a route 10 miles south of the original route and carries on at almost full speed.
- 9:00 pm on April 14th: The lookouts are told to keep a sharp eye for ice.
- 9:20 pm the captain retires to his cabin.
- 10:00 pm: The temperature drops to 0°C
- 11:39 pm: The lookouts spot the iceberg and call the officers on the bridge to warn them. The engine rooms are ordered to stop and to reverse the engines to slow the ship as it turns to avoid the iceberg.
- 11:40 pm: The ship turns too slowly and the Titanic hits an iceberg on her starboard side. Water begins filling six of the watertight compartments in the ship's hull.
- 12:00 am 15th April 1912: The captain orders wireless operators to send distress signals and to begin preparing the lifeboats.
- 12:25 am: The captain orders his crew to start filling lifeboats 'women and children first'.
- 12:45 to 2:00 am: The lifeboats are launched. Some of the boats are only half full.
- 2:18 am: The lights on the Titanic go out as the bow sinks below the surface, lifting the stern into the air.
- 2:19 am: The Titanic breaks into two pieces between the third and fourth funnel. The bow piece sinks, shortly followed by the stern a minute later.
- 4:10- 8:30 am: The Carpathia picks up the survivors in the lifeboats. There are only around 710 survivors.
- The Carpathia arrives in New York on the 18th April 1912, carrying the Titanic's survivors.