

Key facts:

Christopher Columbus

- Christopher Columbus was an Italian navigator and explorer, born in Genoa, Italy in 1451.
- He was the first European to land on the South American mainland.
- Columbus didn't discover the Americas. An estimated 100 million people were living there already.
- Columbus left Palos in Spain on the 3rd August 1492 with ninety men and three small ships - the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria.
- Land was first sighted on the 11th October 1492 and on the 12th October Columbus landed on an island in the Bahamas which he called San Salvador.
- The native people of the Americas were treated very cruelly by Columbus and his men who exploited and enslaved them.
- Columbus died in Valladolid, Spain in 1506.
- Columbus was first buried in Spain, however his remains were later moved to Santa Domingo in the new world and then back, again, to Spain.



Key Words

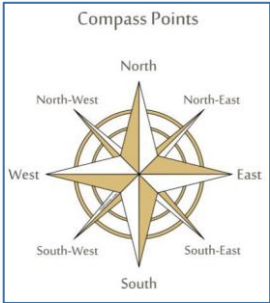
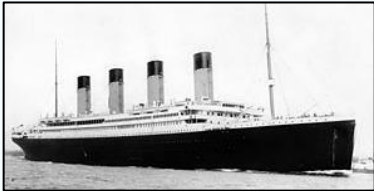
- Navigation
- Explorer
- Exploration
- Americas
- San Salvador
- Natives
- Christopher Columbus
- Expedition
- Hostility

Key facts

How did the Titanic disaster influence sea travel today?

Titanic

- Titanic was a British passenger liner, the largest ship of her time.
- It was carrying 2,222 passengers and crew on the day it sank.
- It was on its first voyage from Southampton, UK to New York City, US but never arrived in the US.
- Titanic sank in the North Atlantic Ocean on 15th April 1912 after hitting an iceberg.
- 1,503 people died when Titanic sank, making it one of the worst ocean disasters in modern history.



Differences between rich & poor passengers:

First Class

- 325 first class passengers were on board. 202 of first class passengers survived.
- Titanic's first class passengers were rich and upper class.
- First class passengers could go anywhere on the ship and were often accompanied by staff such as maids, nannies, chauffeurs and cooks.

Second Class

- 285 second class passengers were on board. 118 of second class passengers survived.
- Second class accommodation was found over 7 decks.
- There was a second class dining room which could seat 564 people. The room was very elegant and there was a piano to entertain diners.
- Second class rooms had shared bathrooms.

Third Class

- 706 third class passengers were on board. Only 178 of third class passengers survived.
- Third class travel was much less luxurious than second class but was still luxurious compared to other ships at the time.
- Third class passengers were called 'steerage passengers'.
- Many third class passengers were emigrants travelling to the United States from Ireland and Scandinavia. There were 33 nationalities represented in the passenger lists.
- Third class passengers were not allowed to go to the first and second class areas of the ship.
- Third class passengers slept on bunk beds in crowded cabins of 4 to 6 people.
- There were 2 baths for the whole of the third class passengers!

Key Words

- Titanic
- British
- Passengers
- Voyage
- Atlantic
- Captain
- Emigrants
- Architect
- Evidence

Key figures:

Captain Smith—Ship's captain **Bruce Ismay**—Managing Director of the White Star Line **Thomas Andrew**—Ship's Architect

Facilities:

On the Titanic there were:	4 restaurants	A swimming pool	2 barbers shops	2 libraries
A spiral staircase	3 galleries	A gymnasium	A squash court	Elevators

Key facts: **Windrush - How did the Windrush generation contribute to British culture?**

- The Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury Docks, Essex, UK on 22nd June 1948.
- It carried 493 passengers from Jamaica, all wishing to start a new life in the United Kingdom.
- Many of these people answered an advert to come to Britain where there were lots of jobs to do.
- After the Second World War, thousands of buildings in the UK had been bombed, lots of houses were destroyed and needed to be rebuilt.
- However, the passengers weren't given a warm welcome when they arrived. Many of them experienced racism and discrimination.
- They often found it hard to get proper homes to live in and to make friends with British people.
- Sometimes it was difficult for them to get jobs. Some companies said they didn't want black people to work for them.
- Later, many of their children were bullied at school because of the colour of their skins.
- The Empire Windrush sank in the Mediterranean Sea near to Algeria in March 1954 after a sudden and catastrophic fire in her engine room.
- A day celebrating the contribution of the Windrush generation is to be held annually. Windrush Day will take place on 22nd June.



Key Words

- Empire Windrush
- Jamaica
- United Kingdom
- Discrimination
- Citizen
- Mediterranean
- Settlers
- Citizens
- Migration
- Immigration

Key facts:

Ellen MacArthur

- Dame Ellen Patricia MacArthur was born on 8th July 1976 in Whatstandwell near Matlock in Derbyshire, UK.
- She is a successful solo long-distance yachtswoman.
- On 7th February 2005, she broke the world record for the fastest solo circumnavigation of the globe.
- Her record time was 71 days, 14 hours, 18 minutes 33 seconds.
- She had no more than 20 minutes' sleep at a time during the voyage, having to be on constant lookout day and night.
- She has set up the Ellen MacArthur Cancer Trust which takes young people sailing to help them regain their confidence on their way to recovery from cancer, leukaemia and other serious illnesses.



Key Words

- MacArthur
- Yacht
- United Kingdom
- Circumnavigation
- Distance
- Lookout
- Weather
- Climate