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Individual Website

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April 15, 1912, the sinking of the *Titanic* became a turning point in ocean travel safety (“They Said It...”). The *Titanic* was a grand and beautiful steamer that was unfortunately mistaken to be unsinkable (“1,340 Perish As...”). During the *Titanic*’s maiden voyage, the great steamer ran into an iceberg creating a gash in the ship, causing it to sink to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, and killing over 1,340 people (“1,340 Perish As...”). The *Titanic* hitting an iceberg impacted the people, giving thirteen nations the idea to fund the International Ice Patrol (“They Said It...”). The *Titanic* has influenced a change in maritime safety regulations as well as sparking many debates, investigations, and new cruise liner designs to this day (“They Said It...”). This was a historical disaster that became an important resource for study and growth (“They Said It...”).

I chose to research the sinking of the *Titanic* because it has always been a topic that has sparked my interest. The *Titanic* was the first ship of its kind, it was a beautiful steamer that broke the record of the biggest cruise liner in history (“1,340 Perish As...”). The great ship was also the start of many organizations, including the International Ice Patrol (“They Said It...”). This also caused an immense amount of commotion and sorrow due to the fact that many loved ones and large amounts of money were lost at sea (“1,340 Perish As...”). The *Titanic* is now a well known legend that people from all around the world continue to study to this day.

I conducted my research using the Library of Congress website for my primary resources. For secondary sources, multiple websites were used, such as the National Archives. The Chronicling America website was very helpful to learn about the commotion and repercussions that were enacted due to the *Titanic*’s tragic sinking. I found that pictures and videos were also very educational, they helped me imagine the sadness and emotions of those who were hurt after the event.

I organized my website based on the feeling the sinking of the *Titanic* gives off. The event was sad and terrifying, therefore, I chose to base the colors based off of the emotions that should be felt and were felt during and after the event. The background colors of my website are on the darker side of the color spectrum, representing the sorrow and grief that many people felt after the news of the *Titanic's* wreckage was spread to family members and friends of those on board. The words are bright and add a pop of color to the grim background, this is to represent the terror that the passengers felt while the ship was sinking and the survivors horror while they were aboard the *Carpathia* after being rescued. The images I used were to represent the page's topic or to show a different emotion.

Annotated Bibliography

Primary:

“Interesting Incidents Concerning The Titanic Sea Disaster,” *The Day Book* 17 Apr. 1912,

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83045487/1912-04-17/ed-1/seq-23/#date1=1912&index=17&rows=20&words=TITANIC+Titanic&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1912&proxtext=titanic&y=10&x=1&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>.

Accessed 12 Oct. 2023.

This is a primary source that provided information on the reaction of officers and many others only two days after the *Titanic's* sinking. It was used in the impact webpage only.

“1,340 Perish as Titanic Sinks; Only 886, Mostly Women and Children, Rescued,” *New York Tribune*, 16 Apr. 1912,

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83030214/1912-04-16/ed-1/seq-1/>. Accessed 24 Jan. 2024.

This source is a primary source because it helps the reader understand the commotion and reactions of the people only one day after the disaster. It can be found in the introduction, background, and impact webpages.

The San Francisco Call . “The San Francisco Call. [Volume] (San Francisco [Calif.]) 1895-1913,

April 20, 1912, Image 9.” *Ismay Confirms Worst Theory Of Titanic Wreck*, 20 Apr. 1912,

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85066387/1912-04-20/ed-1/seq-9/#date1=1912&index=14&rows=20&words=THEORY+TITANIC&searchType=basic&sequence=0&state=&date2=1963&proxtext=titanic+theories&y=0&x=0&dateFilterType=yearRange&page=1>

age 1. Accessed 9 Apr. 2024.

This is a newspaper article that is a primary resource that shows that a theory about the Titanic had been confirmed. This was used in the impact webpage.

“The Titanic leaving Belfast.” Lewis, Danny.

<https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/coal-fire-may-have-helped-sink-titanic-180961699/>. Accessed 16 Jan. 2024.

This is a primary source because it was an image taken shortly before the Titanic left Belfast to Southampton showing preparation for the Titanic’s departure. This can be found in the thesis and importance pages of the website.

“Titanic at Sea.” Johnson, Ben. [The Sinking of RMS Titanic Historic UK](#). Accessed 24 Jan. 2024.

This is a primary source that helps the viewer see the department of the Titanic and its monstrosity. This is only seen on the homepage.

Titanic Real Footage: Leaving Belfast for Disaster (1911-1912) . Directed by British Pathe, YouTube, 2015. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=05o7sOAJtXE> Accessed 30 Jan. 2024.

This is a primary source because it was taken during and less than twenty four hours later. This helps the viewer understand the terror of the people and the low amount of people who were saved. This can be found only on the Video page of the website.

Secondary:

Collins, Turner. <https://www.thecollector.com/titanic-ship-sinking>. Accessed 26 Jan. 2024.

This is a secondary image that can give the viewer a clearer view of how the Titanic went down. This image was used in the background page of the website.

“Engraving of the Sinking of the Titanic.”

<https://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/objects-and-stories/titanic-marconi-and-wireless-telegraph>. Accessed 26 Jan. 2024.

This is a secondary source because it is a drawing of someone’s interpretation of the fear of the tragic event. This source was used in the influence and timeline pages of the website.

Helmore, Edward, and Leyland Cecco. “Titanic Tourist Submersible: Desperate Search for Sub Missing with Five Onboard.” *The Guardian*, 20 June 2023,

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2023/jun/19/titanic-tourist-submarine-missing-north-atlantic>. Accessed 9 Apr. 2024.

This is a secondary source that lets the reader learn of a recent event regarding a tourist submarine. This was used in the timeline webpage.

History.com Editors. “The Titanic: Sinking & Facts.” *History*, 9 Nov. 2009,

<https://www.history.com/topics/early-20th-century-us/titanic>. Accessed 24 Jan. 2024.

This source is a secondary source that provided information on how the *Titanic* is now and how it has changed over the years. It can be found used in the background, influence, importance, and conclusion paragraphs.

“International Ice Patrol”

<https://titanichistoricalociety.org/us-coast-guard-international-ice-patrol/>. Accessed 26 Jan. 2024

This is a secondary source that shows the viewer the older version of the International Ice Patrol. This was used in the impact website page.

National Archives. “They Said It Couldn’t Sink.” *Prologue Magazine*, 2012,

https://www.archives.gov/publications/prologue/2012/spring/titanic.html?_ga=2.2461125

[78.758916341.1696985108-1924339224.1696985108](https://www.noaa.gov/gc-international-section/rms-titanic-history-and-significance). Accessed 24 Jan. 2024.

This is a secondary source that helped the reader understand what happened to the *Titanic* during the sinking . It can be found in all of the website pages other than the process paper, homepage, and video pages.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. “R.M.S Titanic - History and Significance.”

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 2018,

<https://www.noaa.gov/gc-international-section/rms-titanic-history-and-significance>

Accessed 26 Jan. 2024.

This is a secondary source that can help the reader view the influence and importance the sinking of the Titanic had on the world to this day. This source can be found on the importance page only.

“Titanic, Marconi and the Wireless Telegraph.” *Science Museum*, 24 Oct. 2018,

[https://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/objects-and-stories/titanic-marconi-and-wireless-tele](https://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/objects-and-stories/titanic-marconi-and-wireless-telegraph)

[graph](https://www.sciencemuseum.org.uk/objects-and-stories/titanic-marconi-and-wireless-telegraph) Accessed 3 Mar. 2024.