A Night to Remember Study Guide

Know these people:
1. Baker Joughin - chief baker, famous for being drunk and surviving
2. Benjamin Guggenheim - an American businessman, got dressed in best clothes for the sinking
3. Bruce Ismay - president of the White Star line, survived by jumping into a lifeboat
4. Captain Lord - captain of the Californian
5. Captain Smith - captain of the Titanic, went down with the ship
6. Charles Lightoller - 2nd officer, helped load lifeboats, after the boat sank helped keep Collapsible B afloat
7. Fifth Officer Lowe - went back to pick up survivors
8. First Officer William Murdoch - in charge when the Titanic hit the iceberg
9. omit
10. Jack Thayer Jr. - 1st class passenger, as the boat was sinking he jumped off the boat and survived
11. John Jacob Astor - richest man on board, smoke stack fell on him
12. Lookout Frederick Fleet - the lookout who saw the iceberg
13. Loraine Allison - only 1st class child to die
14. Margaret Brown - 1st class passenger, 'Molly', history calls her the "unsinkable"
15. Thomas Andrews - designer of the Titanic, last seen in the smoking room looking at a painting

Know these questions:
16. How is Robertson’s book similar to the true story of the Titanic? Famous people, same size, both hit an iceberg and sank, names were similar, both labeled unsinkable, sank in April, not enough lifeboats, similar speeds
17. How did the people react to ice falling onto the ship from the iceberg? 3rd class passengers played with it
18. What things were lost in the cargo of the Titanic? Not the Mona Lisa :)
19. Why did the crew think they would need to return to Belfast? Thought they’d broken a propeller
20. What is the mood of the book? Serious, respectful, factual
21. Where was the Titanic built? Belfast, Ireland
22. Why were the other ships slow to respond to the distress calls of the Titanic? Thought it was "unsinkable"
23. omit
24. Why were the lifeboats afraid to go back and look for more survivors? Afraid of being swamped, afraid of being sucked under as the boat sank
25. What safety precautions were put into place as a result of the Titanic sinking? International Ice Patrol, 24/7 radio operators, lifeboats for everyone
26. How did the Carpathia prepare for the survivors? Gathered blankets/pillows, prepared medical stations, prepared drinks, lowered gangways and lifeboats, moved passengers, converted rooms
27. How far away was the Carpathia from the Titanic? (in time) 4 hours
28. How did Lightoller show his ability to lead even after the Titanic sank? Kept Collapsible B afloat when it was capsized
29. What was unusual about the survivors once they boarded the Carpathia? People were silent
30. How did Ismay behave on the Carpathia? Isolated himself from everyone, wouldn't talk/eat
31. Why was it difficult for the newspapers and family to get news about the sinking before the Carpathia arrived in New York? The captain of the Carpathia wouldn’t let anyone send messages except for emergencies
32. How did passengers feel about lifebelts/lifeboats at the beginning? Thought they weren’t safer than the Titanic, thought the lifebelts were uncomfortable and scary looking.

33. What were the distress calls sent out by the Titanic? CQD, then SOS.

34. How many people were saved from the water by lifeboats returning? 13.

35. Who was the first survivor to board the Carpathia? Elizabeth Allen.

36. Describe the investigation of the sinking of the Titanic? Asked mostly 1st class passengers what has happened.

37. At what point did the people on the Titanic become totally calm? After the lifeboats had left.

38. How was racism an issue on board the Titanic? And in the investigation?

39. What was it like after the boat went under? People screaming in the water, most lifeboats didn’t come back to help.

40. Why did many of the survivors created stories and legends about the sinking? Got carried away in the excitement and made things up.