

#### IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

If you have lost contact with your group or need assistance for a medical condition, injury, or any other emergency, please call a staff member immediately at the toll-free number listed below.

#### In the Washington, D.C. area call 800-999-4542

This number should be used for emergencies only. When you call, please be prepared to give your name, the number you are calling from, your location, your group name or teacher's name, and the reason for the call. The person you speak with will give you further instructions.

#### In the New York area call 800-727-8692

This number should be used for emergencies only. When you call, please be prepared to give your name, the number you are calling from, your location, your group name or teacher's name, and the reason for the call. The person you speak with will give you further instructions.

# My WorldStrides **D.C. and New York** Discovery Journal



My Name	
My Program Leader's Name	
My Course Leader's Name	
Dates of My WorldStrides Program	
My Hotel	
My Customer / Traveler ID#	
Trip ID#	

Introduction

Lessons & Activity Journal



Discovery for Credit
Washington, D.C. Historical Overview
Arlington National Cemetery
Unsung Heroes 3
Freedom by the Fireside
Holocaust Memorial Museum Responsibility and Remembrance
Jefferson Memorial Democratic Design
Library of Congress Fire! Saving American Treasures
Korean War Memorial Two Koreas
White House Parents, Power, and Paparazzi
Vietnam Veterans Memorial  A Nation Divided
Lincoln Memorial Four Score and Seven Years Ago
United States Supreme Court Free Speech for All

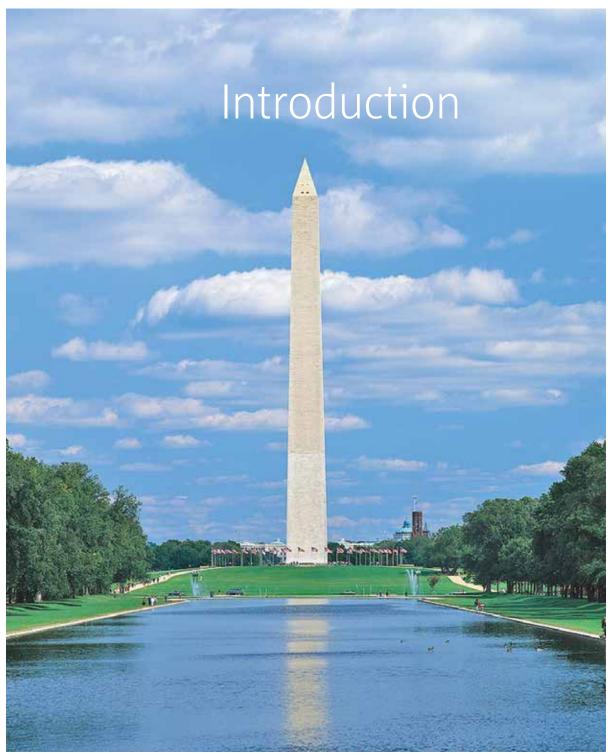
**Washington Monument** 

# Table of Contents



New York	Environmental History:
Setting the Scene:	The City's Green Spaces6
The Boroughs of New York 33	Central Park6
	Bryant Park6
Urban History:	New York Public Library6
The Big Apple	Chelsea Market6
Getting Around the City37	The High Line Park6
Subway 38	New York's Hydrological Systems6
The History of the City's Skyline39	What's That Smell?6
	Breathing the City Air6
Cultural History:	
Radio City Music Hall40	Economic History:
Christmas at Rockefeller Center 41	Another Kind of Green
The Cathedral of St. Patrick 42	Wall Street
One City, Many Nations43	Fifth Avenue
Liberty Island	Times Square 7
Ellis Island43	'
Little Italy46	Political History:
Harlem 46	New York City Politics
Chinatown47	A White House in New York
East Village47	Tammany Hall and Boss Tweed
Lower East Side48	The United Nations Headquarters
Coney Island48	A Moment for Reflection
Cultural Discovery 50	
The City's Art Scene51	New York Map
Theater 51	
Broadway Scavenger Hunt53	Notes
Museum Mile56	
Lincoln Center55	

Take Me Out to the Ball Game......59



### Introduction



### Discovery for Credit

Your WorldStrides journey is going to be a fun, amazing educational experience. You will see and do many new things, and we believe you should definitely get credit for everything you're going to learn! That's why WorldStrides offers a special Discovery for Credit option with each of our programs. Your entire trip is built around an accredited WorldStrides program that gives you the opportunity to earn high school or even college credit by completing post-trip online coursework.

#### What is Discovery for Credit?

Discovery for Credit is comprised of online activities offered together with your travel program. All content has been specially developed by the WorldStrides Curriculum & Academics team to help you take the valuable lessons you learn while traveling and incorporate them into your ongoing education.

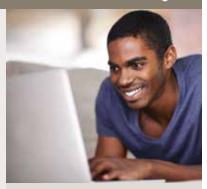
#### How does it work?

To access Discovery for Credit, go to worldstrides.com and follow the academic credit links to create a student account using your Trip ID and Customer Account Number. Once you are logged in, you can access our Discovery for Credit Dashboard to enroll in courses and preview the online assignments that go with them. After travel, you'll use your trip experiences to complete the assignments in your course. If you have any questions while you work, our WorldStrides Online Instructors are standing by to help! Need help logging in? Contact Customer Support at 800-468-5899.

For more information, visit worldstrides.com



\*To best facilitate the transfer of credit earned, WorldStrides recommends that students and parents inquire about their high school's transfer credit policy, in case additional paperwork is requested prior to beginning coursework. Our Director of Curriculum & Academics encourages students to submit their WorldStrides transcripts in addition to their main high school transcript as part of their college applications. Having an extra transcript is a great way to showcase the learning you've done outside of your regular school program.



# High School Credit Details

- No additional cost.
- Deadline for completing coursework is six months from the return date of travel.
- Upon successful completion of coursework, WorldStrides will mail you your transcript.

#### **College Credit Details**

- Discounted tuition rate based on the number of credits you wish to earn.
- Deadline for completing coursework is six months from the return date of travel.
- You can request an official transcript via the partner university.

# With the **LEAP** Approach, Your Course Leader Will:

- Turn up the volume and connect with you. Your Course Leader wants to talk WITH you...not AT you!
- Spark curiosity with active instruction that engages you through hands-on experience.
- Tailor your experience because this trip is about you! You are a key ingredient. It will reflect your interests and be as unique as you are!

### Take a LEAP with Us!

Sometimes those classroom walls can be confining. Reading books and looking at pictures is not the same as firsthand, upfront and personal experience. That's where WorldStrides comes in...

When you begin your WorldStrides program, you are embarking on a whole new educational journey. Your trip's Course Leader can't wait to bring your destination to life with WorldStrides' unique educational philosophy, LEAP—Learning through Exploration and Active Participation. LEAP isn't a lesson plan, it's a way of being that embodies a hands-on, exploratory approach to travel and learning.





IFΔP

**Not LEAP** 



### Introduction



# Using Your Discovery Journal

#### **General Advice**

To make the best use of your Discovery Journal on your WorldStrides program:

- Personalize your journal! This is your research, thoughts, and observations. They are unique to you and reflect your individual perspective.
- Write with as much detail as possible! If you run out of space, use the notes section at the end of the journal.
- Be prepared! Bring your Discovery Journal with you for every activity in the field. Your program will have planned and spontaneous opportunities to use your Discovery Journal.





### Washington, D.C. Discovery Journal











### Let's Get Social

Share your travel photos and videos and favorite memories with us! Here are some tips on safely sharing your photos with us:

- Tag us! We are listed as @WorldStrides on Instagram and Twitter!
- Use the hashtags #BestTripEver and #WorldStrides so we can find your shots—we share our favorites on our own social media channels!
- Hashtag and tag the places you're visiting, too! Are you in DC? Use #WorldStrides and #WashingtonDC. When you are in New York, use #WorldStrides and #NewYork
- Share your photos and favorite memories with your friends.
- Be smart about what you share. Don't post personal information or details about hotel accommodations. Also, don't engage in conversation with people you don't know on social media. Have fun and share your photos, but be smart!

# Symbols in Your Discovery Journal

#### **Career Corner**

Career Ever thought about being an archaeologist? What about a historian? Throughout your journey, you'll find people who pursue some exciting career paths. Career Corner highlights a few of these interesting occupations so you can take a closer look behind the scenes.

**Action Figures:** Throughout your trip, you'll meet people who practice a variety of exciting careers. Whether it's a profession that you've never heard of or one you've dreamed of pursuing, you can read more about these unique jobs in the career section. You may even be inspired to learn more about these careers when you return home.

#### Write It Down!

There is so much to take in while on your travel

program! The sites, sounds, and smells are sure to inspire you during your trip. Use the available spaces to write down what excites you, scares you, makes you happy, stumps you, or maybe you just want to remember something for when you return—write it down!

### **LEAP**

### **Learning Through Exploration & Active Participation**

It would be difficult to cover the entirety of your destination in a few days, but we can try! These adventures will take you off the beaten path and onto the road to discovery. Learn your way by interacting with the people and animals, eating the food, mapping your route, and much more!





### Adventure Photography

Be creative with the pictures you take. Try to create a narrative with your pictures that will help you document the experience. Before you gear up to go, check out these photography tips:

#### Use flash outdoors

It seems like a flash would be the last thing you need on a bright day but the sun can cast harsh shadows and your flash will fill in the shadows. When taking pictures of people on sunny days, turn your flash on. You may have a choice of fill-flash mode or full-flash mode. Both are good on a sunny day.

#### Move in close

A common mistake is being too far away from your subject. Get close! Your goal is to fill the picture area with the subject you are photographing. Up close, you can reveal more about your subject. If you can, don't rely on the zoom to move in. You'll get a better, sharper photo if you physically move closer to your subject rather than zooming in.

# Find a simple background to use A simple background shows off the subject you are photographing.

subject you are photographing.
When you look through the
camera viewfinder, find an area
surrounding your subject that is
not complicated. Make sure no

poles grow from the head of your subject and that your subject isn't sharing the spotlight with something else.

#### Move it from the middle

The middle of your picture is not always the best place for your subject. Bring your picture to life by simply moving your subject away from the middle of your picture. Imagine a tick-tack-toe grid in your viewfinder (see the image below). Now place your important subject at one of the intersections of lines. You'll need to lock the focus if you have an auto-focus camera because most of them

focus on whatever is in the center of the viewfinder.

#### BE READY!

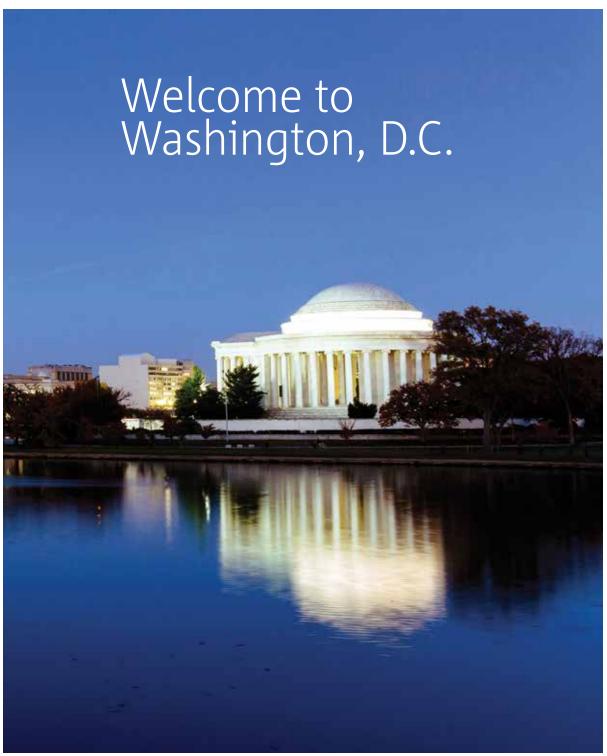
It's the worst feeling in the world to have something happening when you're not ready, your camera is in your bag, turned off, or set to the wrong settings. Usually you know if you are planning on shooting photos at an event. Have a practice drill for getting your camera out quickly and getting it set to shoot. Settings need to change when the lighting does. Take a few practice shots with your settings adjusted before the action happens.



It's all about telling a story, and having a front row seat to the ACTION! Taking a great picture requires technique and getting close. Use a hip pack or shoulder strap so your camera is accessible.



But remember, no photo is worth risking your safety! Use the reflections of the sun to your creative advantage with water, particularly when calm water comes between you and the brightest part of the sky during sunrise and sunset.



### Washington, D.C. Historical Overview



### Historical Overview

Until the late 18th century, America was under the rule of the British Crown. When the colonists declared their independence from Great Britain, the Revolutionary War began. After several years of fighting, America finally earned its freedom to be an independent nation.

George Washington was elected as the nation's first president. One of the first tasks facing the new government was deciding on the site for a national capital. A number of cities, including New York and Philadelphia, sought the honor, some even offering land and money as incentives. The rivalry between the northern and southern states only helped to fuel the debate. The decision was finally made as a result of a compromise engineered by Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. Hamilton wanted the federal government to assume the debts that states incurred during the Revolutionary War—a plan that would benefit northern states, while Jefferson sought to have the capital located in the "southern" section of the country. In July of 1790, Congress passed the Residence Act, authorizing George Washington to select the site for the new federal district. Washington selected an area along the Potomac River, close to his home at Mount Vernon. Maryland and Virginia gave a combined total of 100 square miles of land to establish a federal district as the location of the new government. The federal district was named Columbia, a feminine form of "Columbus" to honor Christopher Columbus.

President Washington commissioned Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant to design the federal city and its buildings. L'Enfant first chose the site for the Capitol Building atop Jenkins Hill, which had a commanding view of the Potomac River. Along the east-west axis, L'Enfant planned a Grand Avenue (now known as "The Mall") to be lined by foreign ministries and cultural institutions. The avenue was connected on a north-south axis with the "President's House." This mansion linked back to the Capitol via Pennsylvania Avenue. The remainder of the city was laid out in a grid with streets intersected by broad diagonal avenues at "circles," each intended to serve as the focus of a neighborhood area. The streets in the grid were designated by numbers in one direction and letters in the other. The federal district was laid out in a diamond shape, ten miles on each side, with the corners pointing north, south, east, and west.



What consider- ations do you think went into choosing the capital location?

### Historical Overview continued

Construction of the White House, the first government building, began in 1792 and the Capitol Building began in 1793. The capital was moved from Philadelphia to its new home in 1800. John Adams became the first President to live in the "President's House" and the first to address Congress in the new building. Shortly after Washington's death, Congress elected to officially name the capital city Washington in honor of the first president.

At the time the district was established, the city of Washington was one of five settlements in the District of Columbia, including the towns of Alexandria and Georgetown. In 1846, Alexandria

and the rest of the land Virginia provided was returned. Then, in 1871, the remaining settlements were unified and the district's borders became the same as those of the city.

Today, Washington, D.C., is only 67 square miles in area and has a population of over 600,000 people. The city has changed tremendously since its beginning, but L'Enfant's original plan is still evident. Washington is the hub of activity not only for our national government but for a booming tourist industry as well. Our capital city, so filled with culture and history, has something to interest visitors of any age, from all walks of life, from around the world.



### Arlington National Cemetery



### **Unsung Heroes**

#### Did you know?

- The U.S. Government provides funeral services and headstones at Arlington National Cemetery (ANC) free of charge in appreciation for the men and women who have served in the military.
- Buglers have played "Taps" at every funeral with military honors since the Civil War. Brigadier General Daniel Butterfield wrote the melody while whistling at camp in 1862, and asked Private Oliver Wilcox Norton to play it on the bugle.

#### **Eligibility for Burial at Arlington National Cemetery**

Not all members of the Armed Forces may be buried at ANC. Only the following individuals are eligible:

- Current and retired active duty members of the Armed Forces or the Reserves
- Former members of the Armed Service who have received certain decorations, such as the Medal of Honor or the Purple Heart
- Current and former Presidents of the United States (Only two are buried at ANC: John F. Kennedy and William Howard Taft)
- Former members of the Armed Forces serving in certain government offices, such as Congress or the Supreme Court
- Spouses, children, and certain family members of those buried at ANC, overseas military cemeteries, missing in action, or buried or lost at sea
- Former Prisoners of War



#### **Famous Gravesites at ANC:**

Pierre Charles L'Enfant – designer of Washington, D.C.

Ira Hayes, Rene Arthur Gagnon, Michael Strank – Iwo Jima Flag Raisers

Robert F. Kennedy – U.S. Senator and Attorney General

Oliver Wendell Holmes, Hugo Black, William O. Douglas, Thurgood Marshall, and William H. Rehnquist – Supreme Court Justices

John Foster Dulles – Secretary of State

Virgil Grissom and Roger Chaffee

– Apollo One Astronauts

Joe Louis – World Heavyweight Champion boxer

Michael J. Smith, Francis R. Scobee, Judith A. Resnik, Ellison S. Onizuka, Gregory B. Jarvis, Ronald E. McNair, and Sharon Christa McAuliffe – Challenger Astronauts

Unsung Heroes con	tinued
<b>Gravesites of history's unsung ho</b> What is a "hero"? Write your definition b	
Follow your Course Leader to three listed below. Be prepared to read partial in a profile for each person:	e gravesites of the individuals rt of their biography.
Montgomery Cunningham Meigs	Vinnie Ream Hoxie

Montgomery Cunningham Meigs John Lincoln Clem Francis Gary Powers Daniel "Chappie" James Ruby Bradley

1

Vinnie Ream Hoxie Anita Newcomb McGee Medgar Evers Robert Stethem



. Name:	Born:	Died:
Wars s/he lived through or fought in:		
Why is s/he eligible for burial at ANC?		
Most extraordinary thing about this person:		
Is s/he a hero? Why or why not?		
, ,		

# Arlington National Cemetery

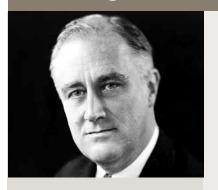


2.	Name:	Born:	Died:
	Wars s/he lived through or fought in:		
	Why is s/he eligible for burial at ANC?		
	Most extraordinary thing about this person:		
	Is s/he a hero? Why or why not?		
3.	Name:	Born:	Died:
	Wars s/he lived through or fought in:		
	Why is s/he eligible for burial at ANC?		
	Most sytus andisony thing about this naves a		
	Most extraordinary thing about this person:		
	Most extraordinary thing about this person:		



### **Did You Know?**

The Arlington Ladies are a group of volunteers who attend every funeral in the cemetery for the Army, Navy, and Air Force. They also write letters to the families of the deceased during and after funeral services. Most of them are retired servicewomen or members of military families. The group was created in 1948 when Air Force Chief of Staff General Hoyt Vandenberg's wife saw a funeral for a veteran with no one in attendance. Since then, no one has ever been buried alone.



"In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.

The first is **freedom of speech and expression** – everywhere in the world.

The second is **freedom of every person to worship** God in his own way – everywhere in the world.

The third is **freedom from want** – which, translated into
world terms, means economic
understandings which will
secure to every nation a healthy
peacetime life for its inhabitants –
everywhere in the world.

The fourth is freedom from fear — which, translated into world terms, means a world-wide reduction of armaments to such a point and in such a thorough fashion that no nation will be in a position to commit an act of physical aggression against any neighbor — anywhere in the world."

– Excerpt from Franklin D. Roosevelt's State of the Union Address January 6, 1941

### Freedom by the Fireside

Name four freedoms that are most important to you. Think about why these freedoms are important

2.			
3.			
1			

#### **Fireside Chats**

1.

Franklin Roosevelt ranks among the most gifted orators in American presidential history. A large part of his reputation for eloquence comes from his institution of regular "fireside chats" with the American public. Families would gather around the radio to hear President Roosevelt offer words of hope, caution, and direction in regular radio broadcasts. These chats helped Roosevelt cultivate an unmatched rapport with the American public.

Was the medium of the fireside chat effective? Would it work today? Is there a modern equivalent?

#### **Four Freedoms Speech**

The purpose of FDR's 1941 State of the Union Address was not simply to talk about freedom but to persuade a reluctant Congress to end American neutrality in World War II by passing the Lend-Lease Act. Through speeches like the Four Freedoms speech, FDR successfully convinced the public and the Congress to pass the Act, which gave the British badly needed weapons that they could not afford.

As you and your classmates read part of the speech aloud, imagine you are crowded around a radio set in a cozy living room on a cold January day to listen to the President deliver his State of the Union Address.

## FDR Memorial



#### Which Freedoms are Most Essential?

Think about the significance of the four freedoms listed by FDR on the previous page: expression, worship, economic prosperity, and physical security.

Why do you suppose that these were the four freedoms he chose to highlight as "essential"?

How did the historical circumstances of the speech contribute to FDR's emphasis on these freedoms?

Which potential freedoms did the president leave out?

How do FDR's four freedoms compare to your list?





### Freedom by the Fireside continued

#### From Speech to Image

Illustrator Norman Rockwell was so inspired by FDR's speech that he created a series of paintings depicting each of the four freedoms in everyday American life. Rockwell's paintings ran in the Saturday Evening Post and captured the hearts of people across the nation—so much so, the government asked to use them in its campaign to sell war bonds and convince the public to enter World War II.

In your group, examine each of the four posters and discuss the following questions:

- How do they illustrate each freedom?
- Who are the people in the paintings?
- Can you relate to them?
- What is the aim of the posters?
- Is their message effective?
- If you were an American living in 1941, would you be convinced to support the war?
- Where does the power of Rockwell's images come from?









### United States Holocaust Memorial Museum



### Responsibility and Remembrance

#### Genocide and the Holocaust

Polish-Jewish lawyer Raphael Lemkin coined the term "genocide" in 1944 to describe the Nazi persecution of Jews. He combined the Greek word "geno-"—meaning race or tribe—with the Latin word "-cide"—meaning killing. The United Nations Genocide Convention of 1948 established genocide as an international crime against humanity, defining "genocide" as:

- Killing with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial, or religious group.

The Holocaust refers specifically to the genocide sponsored by the Nazi German state during World War II. It was the highly organized and systematic persecution and extermination of six million European Jews and other groups deemed "racially inferior" by the Nazi government. Under Nazi ideology, "superior races" had not only the right but also the obligation to subdue and exterminate "inferior" ones.

#### **Downward Spiral**

A "downward spiral" is a situation that grows worse and worse, often so slowly that people do not notice the changes.

Give a chronology of the changes in state policy and thinking before and during the Holocaust—from discrimination to mass murder. How is the "downward spiral" metaphor incorporated into the Museum's design?



Reflections from the Museum Use this space to record your impressions of the u see.

### Responsibilities and Remembrance continued

In addition to the permanent exhibit at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, there are special exhibits that are available, like Daniel's Story and Some Were Neighbors.



Some Were Neighbors – Credit: Verzetsmuseum Amsterdam/ Dutch Resistance Museum



Remember the Children: Daniel's Story – Credit: United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

#### **Some Were Neighbors**

Millions of ordinary people witnessed the crimes of the Holocaust—in the countryside and city squares, in stores and schools, in homes and workplaces. Across Europe, the Nazis found countless willing helpers who collaborated or were complicit in their crimes. What motives and pressures led so many individuals to abandon their fellow human beings? Why did others make the choice to help?

#### Remember the Children:

Daniel's Story is the Museum's primary exhibition program for young people. The exhibition tells the story of one family's experiences during the Holocaust from the perspective of a boy growing up in Nazi Germany between 1933 and 1945.

The exhibition design is based on historical imagery gathered from family photo albums, documentary sources, and pictorial diaries of the period. Daniel's diary entries, which serve as the exhibition's primary text, are based on the wartime writings of young people and on the memories of some of those who survived.



Want to learn more about the Holocaust?

### United States Holocaust Memorial Museum





Based on your experience in either the permanent exhibition or one of the special exhibitions, consider these questions:

1. In what ways were you prepared for what you saw during your visit?

2. In what ways were you unprepared for what you saw during your visit?

3. What part of the exhibition made the deepest impression on you?

4. Some people were afraid to stand up against the Nazi regime, even though they did not agree with what was happening. Have you witnessed people mistreating other people? What did you do?



### Democratic Design

The year is 2026, the 200th anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's death. A renowned master architect,

you have been asked to design a miniature memorial in Jefferson's honor. Your creation will be a part of a series of memorials depicting Jefferson's various intellectual, artistic, and recreational pursuits.

#### Draw a design for a memorial focusing on one of the following Jeffersonian interests.

Library Science Architecture Geography Architecture Education Law

Cuisine Visual Arts Horseback Riding Archaeology Astronomy Religion

Economics Languages Music

Based on the democratic principles that Jefferson advocated, vote for the most creative design within your team. Submit your team's choice to your Course Leader, and vote for the most creative design in the class.

## Jefferson Memorial



### The Jefferson Memorial

#### **Final Epitaph**

While at the memorial, explore the exhibition underneath. In your

opinion, what were Jefferson's three greatest accomplishments and most important positions?
1.
2.
3.
Now read the epitaph on Jefferson's tomb that he himself composed:
Here was buried Thomas Jefferson, Author of the Declaration of American Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Freedom, and the Father of The University of Virginia.
How does Jefferson's epitaph differ from the list above?
What did he value the most?



Write an epitaph for a public figure still alive today. This may be a U.S. President, world leader, athlete, musician, visual artist, or writer. Consider the following questions before you write the epitaph:

- What titles or positions does your figure have?
- What are some major achievements of your figure?
- What would this figure want to be remembered for?

Here lies:			
Epitaph:			

### The Jefferson Memorial continued

#### **Did You Know?**

The Jefferson Memorial was modeled after the Pantheon of Rome. Compare!



The Pantheon



The Jefferson Memorial



The location of the Jefferson Memorial was controversial because it resulted in the removal of Japanese flowering cherry trees. During World War II, there was a restriction on the use of metals, so Jefferson's original statue was made of plaster. It was replaced with the 19-foot bronze statue when the restrictions were lifted.



**Think:** If monuments recognize achievement and memorials are for remembrance, in what ways can monuments be used in memorials?

## Library of Congress



### "Fire!" Saving American Treasures

The Library of Congress is the largest and most comprehensive library in the world. Its collection of roughly 130 million items on 530 miles of bookshelves includes books, maps, photographs, movies, music scores, sound recordings, and other printed and media works. The Library was created for members of Congress to conduct research, but is also open to the public.

American Treasures is a permanent exhibit containing some of the most rare, interesting, and important pieces of American history and culture. The exhibit is divided into three categories—Memory, Reason, and Imagination—based on Thomas Jefferson's own library. American Treasures includes artifacts related to history, philosophy, law, science, geography, fine arts, literature, architecture, music, and sports.

Challenge: You work in the office of the librarian. You enter the American Treasures exhibit to decide which items should be rotated out for preservation. Suddenly, you hear the fire alarm go off. A fellow staff member screams, "There's a fire in one of the galleries! Everyone get out of here!" Your first instinct is to run for the exit, but you wonder what might happen to the collections. Fortunately, you happen to be in the Library's most valued exhibit and can easily save some items from the fire.

In your team, select one item from each category of the American Treasures exhibit (Memory, Reason, and Imagination) to save from the fire.

Fill in the library catalogue cards on the next page for each item your team chooses. Under "Description," write down the type of item, such as book, map, music score, or baseball card. Under "Significance," argue your case for why each piece deserves to be saved from the fire

#### As you discuss, ask yourselves these questions:

- Do you find the item to be interesting?
- Is the item important in documenting American history or culture?
- Would you put the item in a time capsule for future generations to see?



<b>Memory</b> - reme	embering American history
Title:	
	Year:
Author or Creator:	
Significance:	
<b>Reason</b> - philosop	phy, law, science, geography
Title:	
Description:	Year:
Author or Creator:	
Significance:	
<b>Imagination</b> - fine arts, a	rchitecture, music, literature, sports
Title:	
Description:	Year:
Author or Creator:	



### "Fire!" Saving American Treasures continued



#### **Illuminating Manuscripts**

During the Middle Ages, many books—especially Bibles—had decorative borders and illustrations around the texts. These *illuminated manuscripts* were the standard until the invention of the printing press enabled mass production of books. As you can see in the Library's copy of the Gutenberg

Choose one quotation that most appeals to you and that you agree with. Write down the quotation in the center of

Bible, the space around the text was left blank so that people who bought the book could decorate the pages on their own.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the Jefferson Building, you will find a series of quotations along the walls of the corridors. These quotations all deal with knowledge and learning.



### Two Koreas

#### The Conflict in Korea

While the end of World War II brought peace and prosperity to most Americans, it also heightened tensions between the Soviet Union and the United States. Fearing that the Soviet Union intended to "export" communism to other nations, America centered its foreign policy on the "containment" of communism. Tensions multiplied into the Cold War, which saw its first confrontation in the Korean War.

In 1945, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to divide the Korean Peninsula temporarily along the 38th parallel. The line solidified in 1946, when Kim Il-Sung organized a communist government in the north—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). Shortly thereafter, nationalist exile Syngman Rhee returned to Korea and set up a rival government in the south—the Republic of Korea (ROK). Each government hoped to reunify the country under its own rule.

War broke out on June 25, 1950, when North Korean troops attacked the border region and headed toward Seoul. The United Nations Security Council condemned the invasion as a "breach of the peace" and committed multinational forces to fight for the South. The vast majority—1.5 million—were Americans.

The conflict waged on for three years, and ended at a stalemate with at least 3 million casualties, and possibly as many as 5.6 million. All sides signed an armistice, which maintained the original border and established a demilitarized zone (DMZ) comprising 2 km of unoccupied land on either side of the 38th parallel.

#### **Korea Today**

The political map of Korea today looks much like it did in 1953. The peninsula is still divided at the 38th parallel, and the DMZ remains intact, still littered with land mines. It serves as a buffer zone between North and South, whose governments are still officially at war.

The economic and social divide is much more drastic. While South Korea achieved one of the world's greatest economic miracles, the North's economy and living conditions have gone from bad to worse since the fall of the Soviet Union. While South Korea boasts one of the highest standards of living in Asia, North Koreans suffer prolonged food shortages, political repression, and isolation from most of the world.

### Korean War Memorial



To see what life is really like on each side of the DMZ, refer to the facts on your Course Leader's cards and record them in the diagram below. You may also investigate on the Internet!

	North Korea	South Korea
Life expectancy at birth		
Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)		
Gross domestic product		
Income per capita		
TV sets (per 1,000 people)		
TV stations in country		
Phone lines (per 1,000 people)		
Major political parties		
Size of army		



Imagine you are growing up in North Korea. What would your hobbies be if you couldn't watch TV, play video games, talk on the phone, or surf the Internet?

**Bonus Question:** What do you think the above statistics are for the United States? Write down your guesses and ask the Course Leader to check your answers.



### Parents, Power, and Paparazzi

The majority of American presidents have had children. Some children, like those of President Reagan, were considerably older and did not live in the White House. Other children, such as those of Presidents Clinton and Carter, resided in the White House with their parents. Although these children were not interviewed while living in the White House, they still had reporters and photographers following them everywhere.

#### Easy on the Flash

Imagine that one of your parents is the president and you are living in the White House. After some time, you realize that reporters are following you everywhere—to school, to friends' homes, to sporting and cultural events, on vacation, etc. Your photograph, along with commentary on

your activities, appears in the newspaper, on television, and on the Internet. You decide that some new rules need to be put in place that your presidential parent can enforce.

In your team, come up with a list of at least three rules that journalists and photographers must follow when reporting about you and your family's personal lives.

lule	#1:			

Rule #2:			

#### Rule #3:

#### Renegade is in the Ellipse

Although reporters often follow presidential kids, no one follows them more closely than the Secret Service. The Secret Service is authorized to protect the presidential family, and must keep watch over the president's children at all times.

Secret Service agents refer to the president and others they protect with code names. Sometimes code names match the personality or interests of the individual. Former Vice President Cheney's name was "Angler" because he likes to fish. President Obama is "Renegade," his wife is "Renaissance" and their daughters are "Radiance" and "Rosebud."



### White House



If you were a presidential child, what would your Secret Service code name be? Why?

#### White House

Today, the White House is made up of the Executive Residence, the West Wing, the East Wing, The Eisenhower Executive Office Building, and a guest residence called Blair House.

Did you know that the Executive Residence has six stories and that two of them are underground?

Did you know that the White House has had other names throughout history? It was first called the President's Palace, the Presidential Mansion, and the President's House. President Theodore Roosevelt made the current name popular by having letter stationery engraved with "White House—Washington" in 1901.

Did you know that the White House has 132 rooms, 35 bathrooms, 28 fireplaces, a tennis court, a bowling alley, a swimming pool, and a movie theater?





### A Nation Divided

Between 1945 and 1954, the Vietnamese defeated the French in an anti-colonial war to gain independence, and Vietnam was divided between an Anti-Communist South and a Communist North. By 1958, Communist-led guerrillas known as the Viet Cong had begun to battle South Vietnam after unification elections failed.

The United States began sending military support to South Vietnam. In 1965, President Johnson ordered

air strikes on North Vietnam and committed over 500,000 ground forces. The war continued until U.S. forces were withdrawn in 1973. Two years later, South Vietnam surrendered to the North and the country was reunited.

The Vietnam War was one of the most divisive issues in U.S. history. Although seen by many as a crucial battle against the spread of Communism, Vietnam was the first war to motivate mass public protest.

The debate raged on, in the streets, on television, and in Congress, with unfriendly words flying.

#### Crossfire

To get a taste of the raging debate, listen to your Course Leader and classmates as they read excerpts of speeches and memoirs from the Vietnam War era. Record key words that each side uses in the table below and summarize their arguments.

Words used to describe	Pro-Vietnam War	Anti-Vietnam War
Justifications for the war		
Events of the war, human cost		
Viet Cong guerrillas		
Supporters of the war		
Protesters & dissenters		
Main Argument		



### Vietnam Veterans Memorial



#### A Nurse's Story

Now listen to the excerpt written by Army Nurse, Lynda Van Devanter, 10 years after the war:

1. List some words that describe Van Devanter's feelings while she served in the war and after she returned.

2. What side of the debate does Van Devanter represent?

3. In reality, there was a third group of Americans during the Vietnam era: those who experienced the war first-hand. How would war veterans feel about the categories listed in the table?

Veterans' feelings about the war were just as varied as those at home. Some veterans organized and spoke at anti-war protests, while others rose through the ranks of the military to serve as officers or politicians. All veterans, however, shared a common understanding of the human and psychological costs of war.

#### "No Comment"

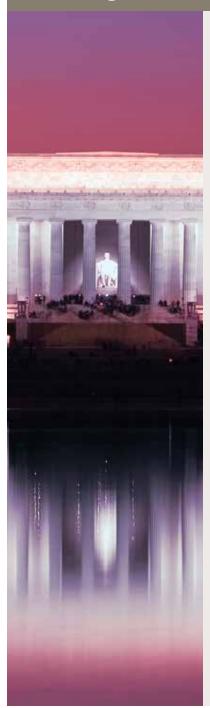
With what you have learned about the opinions and experiences of the three groups—pro-war, anti-war, and veterans—answer and debate the following questions:

1. When the Vietnam Veterans Memorial's design committee issued guidelines for contest submissions, they said the memorial was to be "without political or military content, one that makes no comment or statement regarding the rightness, wrongness, or motivation of U.S. policy in entering, conducting, or withdrawing from the war." Why was there to be "no comment" about the war on the memorial?

2. Whose point of view does the final memorial represent?

3. Does the subject of Vietnam still cause discussion and disagreement in America?





### Four Score and Seven Years Ago

Largely a self-educated man, Abraham Lincoln was the 16th President of the United States. He became a national figure through his opposition to the expansion of slavery and by helping to form the Republican Party. In the years 1861-1865, Lincoln led the country through the Civil War, managing to end the southern rebellion. He signed the Emancipation Proclamation, which led to the abolition of slavery in the United States. Soon after being elected to a second term as president, Lincoln was assassinated in 1865.

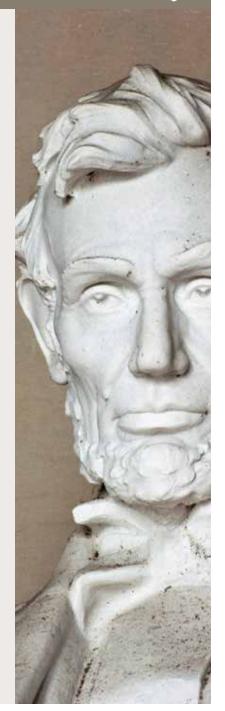
In your team, complete the following scavenger hunt at the memorial. Answers may be found anywhere inside the memorial, directly outside, or in the museum. You will need to examine not only Lincoln's statue, but also the inscriptions, murals, exhibit, and architecture.

- 1. What was Lincoln's "paramount object" in his "struggle"?
- 2. In the inscription of Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address, there is a misspelled word. It does appear that the letter has been altered to correct the spelling, but it is still somewhat visible. What word is it?
- 3. How did Lincoln describe "self-government"?
- 4. At the center of the mural above Lincoln's Gettysburg Address is the "Angel of Truth." On either side of her is a slave. Given what you know about Lincoln's presidency, what does this image represent?
- 5. What did the Emancipation Proclamation state?

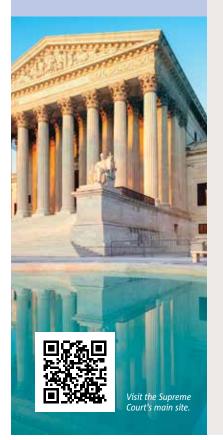
### Lincoln Memorial



- 6. How many columns form the outside of the memorial?
- 7. This number represents something about the time of Lincoln's death. What do you think it stands for?
- 8. There is another "Angel of Truth" at the center of the mural above Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address. On one side of her is a representative from the North; on the other side, a representative from the South. Considering what you know about Lincoln's legacy, what does this image symbolize?
- 9. What event took place on August 28, 1963, at the Lincoln Memorial?
- 10. In his statue, one body part is thought to represent Lincoln's strength in leading the war effort; another symbolizes his compassionate nature. What are the two body parts?
- 11. On Easter Sunday of 1939, an African-American opera singer, who had been banned from singing in Constitution Hall because of her race a few years prior, performed on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. Who was this famous singer?



"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."



#### Free Speech For All

#### What is Freedom of Speech?

The First Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees what our Founding Fathers considered the most basic rights of citizens: freedom of religion, speech, press and assembly, and the right to petition.

But what exactly is "freedom of speech"? The United States Supreme Court is in charge of interpreting the Constitution, and over the years courts have tried hundreds of cases to determine the nuts and bolts of free speech. The First Amendment ensures that all Americans can express their opinions without fear of censure from the government, but that doesn't mean you can say whatever you want, whenever you want.

The Supreme Court has ruled that the following forms of speech are **NOT** protected by the Constitution:

- Speech causing a "clear and present danger" to others, such as falsely shouting "Fire!" in a movie theater.
- "Fighting" words Words that hurt others or incite a "breach of the peace" and are not needed to express an idea.
- Obscenity Offensive and explicit words or media that have no redeeming artistic, literary, political, or scientific value.
- Defamation False statements about another person that attempt to damage their reputation. Written or visual defamation is called *Libel*.
   Spoken defamation is known as *Slander*.

**Don't blink!** The definition of free speech can change as the Supreme Court continues to try new cases and interpret the meaning of the Constitution for today's world.



Read more about the Constitution and its other Amendments.

### United States Supreme Court



#### Symbolic Speech in the Classroom: The Case of John and Mary Beth Tinker

In 1965, peace activists in Des Moines, Iowa, chose to wear black armbands protesting the Vietnam War. Public school principals made a rule saying that students wearing armbands would be suspended. Siblings Mary Beth and John Tinker didn't care. They wore the armbands to school anyway and were sent home and suspended.

The Tinkers took the Des Moines School District to court, but lost. Their District Court said that the principals' rule was necessary to "prevent the disturbance of school activities." The Tinkers appealed the decision and eventually reached the Supreme Court, which heard their case in Tinker v. Des Moines (1969). The Court had already ruled that "symbolic speech" by adults was protected by the Constitution. In Tinker, the justices had to decide if the right extended to students as well—and if so, were there limits to when student symbolic speech was protected?

The Supreme Court justices ruled 6-2 in favor of the Tinkers. They

concluded that the armbands were a passive, silent expression of opinion, akin to "pure speech," and not meant to incite a disturbance. Justice Abe Fortas, in the majority opinion, wrote, "In our system, state-operated schools may not be enclaves of totalitarianism. School officials do not possess absolute authority over their students."

The Tinker ruling has helped the Supreme Court decide other cases on symbolic speech and students' rights.

#### Consider the following cases. Does the Constitution protect them as free speech? Why or why not?

	CASE	YES	NO	REASON
1	Texas v. Johnson (1989) — To express his discontent with the president's policies, Johnson burned an American flag in front of City Hall. He was sentenced to one year in jail under a law prohibiting flag desecration.			
2	Schenck v. United States (1919) — During World War I, Schenck mailed flyers to young draftees discouraging them from joining the military. He was charged with conspiracy.			
3	United States v. O'Brien (1968) — O'Brien burned his draft card in front of a courthouse to express his opposition to the Vietnam War. He was arrested under a law prohibiting the destruction or mutilation of draft cards.			
4	Chaplinsky v. New Hampshire (1942) – Chaplinsky, a Jehovah's Witness, insulted a town marshall who tried to stop him from preaching.			

RULINGS: 1. Yes, the Court considered flag burning a form of symbolic speech. 2. No, Justices agreed that Schenck was undermining the authority of the military in a time of war. 3. No, the government's interest in preserving draft cards was unrelated to the suppression of free expression. 4. No, Chaplinsky's insults were considered "fighting words."

"I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

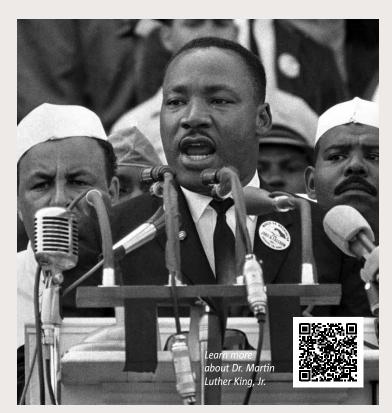
I have a dream today."

#### The Art of Social Protest

On August 28, 1963, an estimated 250,000 people gathered at the Washington Monument to demonstrate against racial discrimination and for freedom and equality. This protest, the March on Washington, was the largest public demonstration held in the nation's capital at the time. Protesters peacefully marched across the Mall to the Lincoln Memorial, where Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. gave his most famous speech. One year later, the Civil Rights Act prohibiting racial discrimination was passed.

#### Orator

On the right is an excerpt from Dr. King's "I Have A Dream" speech. Divide the speech into parts within your team and take turns reciting it for your Course Leader. Focus on effectiveness, sincerity, and power to convince.



# Washington Monument

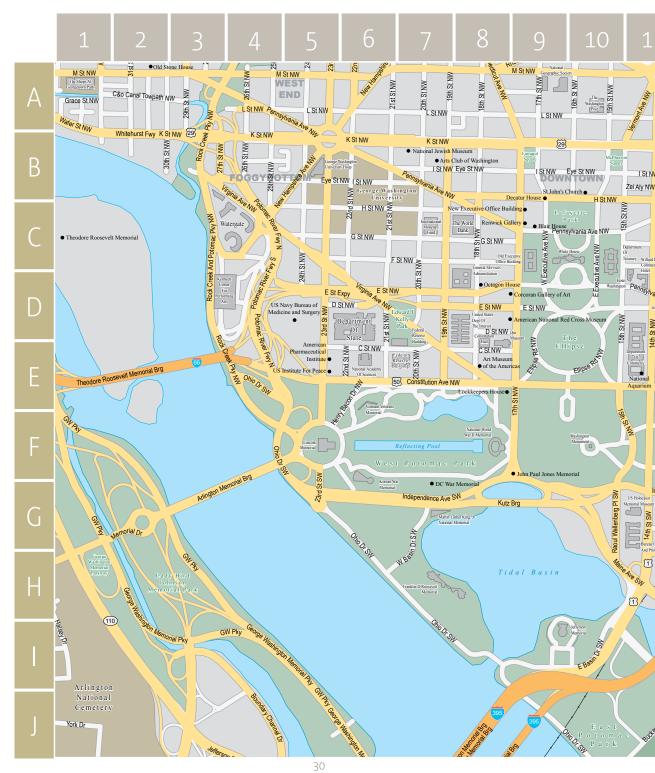


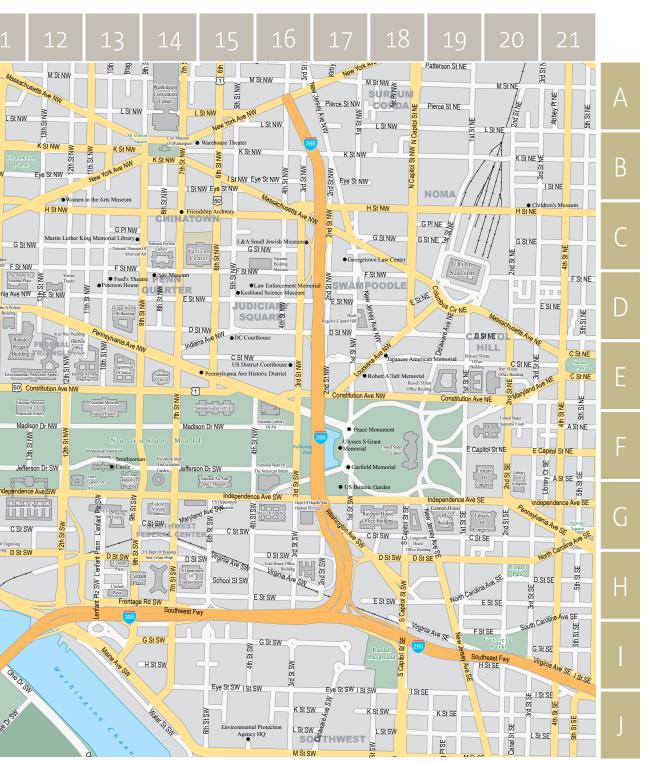
#### Signs of the Times: Notable National Mall Protests

Can you determine the cause and group of people each of these protest signs represents?











### Setting the Scene



### Setting the Scene:

#### The Boroughs of New York City

Visiting New York City can often mean visiting Manhattan, the island most people think of when they think of New York City, but New York City is in fact far larger, including four other boroughs, each of which is part of the city. They all have unique identities, and you'll find intense local pride.

Each New Yorker has his or her own interpretation of what it means to be from a specific borough, and those stereotypes can be quite strong. Even though each borough is part of New York City, things can get a bit complicated: if you live in Manhattan, your mailing address is "New York, NY," but if you live in Brooklyn, your mailing address is "Brooklyn, NY."

The Bronx, the northernmost borough of New York City, is where hip-hop was born, the Yankees became a dynasty, and where you can find some of the finest food and lively activities for all ages. Experience the real Little Italy on Arthur Avenue and enjoy the friendly, small-town atmosphere that provides the perfect getaway for a relaxing dinner. Another foodie hotspot is the seaside community of City Island—famous for its seafood restaurants and rich nautical history. Parents and kids alike will delight in over 6,000 exotic animals representing over 600 species at the Bronx Zoo—enjoy the 4-D theater, bug carousel, camel rides, penguin feedings, and much more! Also two popular spots for sports fanatics are the Yankee Stadium and Van Cortlandt Park Golf Course—the oldest municipal golf course in the U.S. Whether you want to find the best place to buy Italian sausage, see how the Yankees got their reign, or revel in over 400 Art Deco buildings, the Bronx is the place for you to visit.

Queens, the easternmost and largest in area of the five boroughs, is culturally diverse and offers plenty of tasty dining options. Taste food from around the globe in Jackson Heights, Flushing, and Astoria; cheer on a Mets game at Citi Field; or check out contemporary art at MoMA PS1 in Long Island City. Queens also offers many parks and green space such as Long Island City's Socrates Sculpture park—a perfect spot to picnic—and across town there is Flushing Meadows Corona park with its most enduring icon—the Unisphere. You don't want to miss these top attractions in Queens which are as diverse as the borough itself.

**Brooklyn**, the most populous of New York City's five boroughs, is one of those places you have to experience in person. Whether you are wandering through Prospect Park and the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens to







### Setting the Scene continued

get in touch with nature in an urban setting, catching a performance at the world-famous Brooklyn Academy of Music, or enjoying the hot dogs and roller coasters of Coney Island, there is something for everyone! End the day with a walk or bike ride over the historic Brooklyn Bridge to Brooklyn Heights for breathtaking views of the Manhattan skyline—it's picture-perfect!

Staten Island, the most suburban of the five boroughs, is often neglected as a tourist destination. Take a ferry ride across the New York Harbor and experience the cool breeze across your face. Hop on the Staten Island Ferry free of charge, it comes complete with spectacular views of Lower Manhattan, the Statue of Liberty, and the vast expanse of the harbor. What is one of the best kept secrets in New York City? The Greenbelt—a network of lush parks, wetlands, open meadows, and hiking trails. Experience what is known as one of NYC's "greenest boroughs."

Manhattan, the most densely populated of the five boroughs, is the center of the action in New York City. Experience the amazing lights in Times Square and all of the shops and entertainment it has to offer such as the glittery shows on Broadway and the singing wait staff at the Stardust Diner. Take a trip to the top of Rockefeller Center and experience NYC from above, or have a picnic in the beautiful Central Park. Travel to the must-see Upper East Side and shop at some of the biggest names in haute couture and possibly see some of New York's elite!



### **Urban History**



### The Big Apple

#### Did you know New York City is called "The Big Apple?"

Residents may love their fruit, however New York City's nickname has nothing to do with fruit production. The Big Apple label first gained popularity in connection with horse racing. Around 1920, New York City newspaper reporter John Fitz Gerald heard stable hands in New Orleans say they were going to "the big apple," a reference to New York City, whose race tracks were considered big-time venues. Fitz Gerald soon began making mention of the Big Apple in his newspaper columns. In the 1930s and 40s, jazz musicians adopted the term to indicate New York City was home to big-league music clubs. In fact, if a jazzman told you he had a gig in the "big apple," you knew he was playing in the most coveted venue of all, Manhattan, where the audience was the biggest, hippest, and most appreciative in the country.

The layout of Manhattan is remarkably simple and elegant (see page 82). The grid makes navigating anything north of **14<sup>th</sup> Street** a cakewalk: the numbers get higher the further north you go, and the avenues ascend east-to-west. **Fifth Avenue** is the dividing line for the numbered streets; thus, **W. 42<sup>nd</sup> St.** is west of 5<sup>th</sup> Ave., and **E. 42<sup>nd</sup> St.** is east of 5<sup>th</sup> Ave. Below 14<sup>th</sup> St., things get a little dicey. Downtown, streets bend at odd angles and seem to do illogical things. That's because there was no logic—it wasn't until **1811** that the city's government stepped in to plan the grid, and at that point, New York City had only been developed up to 14<sup>th</sup> St.





# Have you ever considered being a city planner?

Carl Weisbrod is the Chair of the City Planning Commission and the Director of the Department of City Planning of New York. His job entails, among other things, helping to

decide where buildings should be built, deciding where trees should be planted, and executing various street improvements in the city.



### What's the plan?

Scan this code to connect to the NYC planning web site.



- New York City covers 301 square miles and is home to over 8.2 million people
- Over 24,000 restaurants
- Over 90,000 hotel rooms, average \$290 per night
- 54.3 million visited the city in 2013 and spent \$38.8 billion
- 348,200 jobs along with \$9.7 billion in tax revenue for the city
- 22 subway routes, with 840 miles of track, servicing 5.3 million riders per day
- Over 13,200 licensed taxis

#### New York Transit Museum

#### New York City Transit Timeline Quick Reference Guide

Transport	Image	Description	In use
Omnibus		horse-drawn carriage that ran along a fixed route	1827 - 1907
Horsecar		horse-drawn streetcar that ran on tracks	1832 - 1917
Elevated train		train that ran on above- ground tracks	1869 - 1973
Cable car		streetcar operated by underground steam-driven cable conduits	1883 - 1909
Trolley		streetcar operated by overhead or underground electrical power	1887 - 1957
Subway		train that runs in underground tracks	1904 - Present
Motor bus		fuel-powered vehicle that runs along a fixed route	1905 - Present
	Copyright © New Yo	rk Transit Museum	



### The Big Apple continued

The 5,000-square-mile region served by the Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) since 1968 has always depended on a network of transportation routes and systems for its vitality and development. This vast territory, centered on Manhattan Island and New York Harbor, was first tied together—and defined as a region—by railroads and steamboat lines in the 1830s and 1840s. Ever since, New York City's growth has continued to depend on the ability to efficiently move increasingly large numbers of people within its own residential and commercial districts and from the urban core to outlying farms, towns, suburbs, and villages. As the city expanded, so did its commuters.

Transportation is the region's lifeline. It ensures that workers can get to their jobs, that lifesustaining and life-enriching goods can get to the marketplace, and that increasingly mobile New Yorkers can satisfy their requirements for travel and recreational pursuits. Whether powered by horses, steam, electricity, or petroleum, public passenger transit by rail and road has been critical to the economy and quality of life in the metropolitan region.

#### **Getting Around Today**

#### **Grand Central Station:**

Commonly referred to as 'Grand Central Station,' the historic Grand Central Terminal is a famous NYC landmark in Midtown Manhattan. Grand Central is one of the busiest train stations in the world, and serves nearly 200,000 NYC commuters every day. Built in 1871, Grand Central Terminal is home to 44 train platforms, several great NY restaurants, and some of the most beautiful architecture in NYC.

Getting around New York City can be an adventure in itself. Most New Yorkers will walk to their destination, if possible. If walking is not an option, mass transit is the best way to get around. The city's rail and bus system is inexpensive, environmentally friendly, and a great way to see sights throughout the five boroughs.

The subway is the easiest and quickest way to travel around NYC.

#### **Fun Facts:**

- Subway trains operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- A single-ride ticket costs only \$2.75.

Subway stations are generally 8-10 blocks apart. Public buses are a scenic way to see the City and

reach destinations not convenient to a subway stop. If mass transit is not ideal, take one of the city's 13,000 taxis. Grabbing a cab can be best when tired feet, heavy luggage, or shopping bags weigh you down.

#### **Fun Facts:**

- Taxis are available 24 hours a day.
- Hail taxis whose numbers are illuminated on top.
- Minimum metered fare is \$2.50, which increases 50 cents every fifth of a mile or every minute.

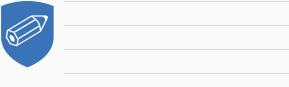
New York City, as a waterfront city, is home to an extensive ferry system that can get you uptown, downtown and across the rivers to Staten Island, Brooklyn, Queens, the Bronx, and New Jersey.

For the more active types, try biking the city. This method is great for the environment and can often be faster and cheaper than other transportation options. All of NYC is bikeable, with paths along the Hudson and East Rivers, and on many bridges. New York City also has a Bike and Roll program providing riders multiple locations to pick up and drop off their bikes. Citi Bike is a new bike-sharing system, and provides thousands of bikes and hundreds of stations, available 24/7.



### Subway Experience

The New York City subway system offers a unique glimpse into an underground world of artists, musicians, actors and dancers. Take a moment to reflect on your experience in the subway system. What did you notice? Use your 5 senses to take in your experience. Use this space to jot down the details that were most striking to you.



### Skyline History: Injecting New into Old

New York City does remarkably well adapting to changing tastes. Then again, as one of the world's largest cities and a center of business, fashion, art, and technology, it must adapt to change.

Urban historians look into the ways in which the environment of a metropolitan chameleon like New York City changes over time. For a city that's almost 200 years

old and one that honors its recent past at least as much as its ancient history, there are enough monuments, classic structures, protected landmarks, and other building restrictions to make anyone's head spin. For example, within the city, sight-lines to Empire State have to be preserved from certain points, which means developing tall buildings that could house open-plan offices is difficult.

Having said that, ponder for a moment the structures that define this city: certainly the Empire State Building and the Statue of Liberty, the Chrysler Building, the Woolworth Building, the Museum of Modern Art, the Brooklyn Bridge, the Seagram Building, and to a lesser extent the many types of tenement homes: brownstones, townhouses, rowhouses. What a mix of eras!



- 1. Brooklyn Bridge (completed 1883)
- 2. Chrysler Building (opened 1930)
- 3. Empire State Building (opened 1931)
- 4. Freedom Tower (opened 2015)
- 5. Times Square
- 6. Bank of America
- 7. World Wide Plaza



### Radio City Music Hall

As the largest indoor theater in the world, Radio City Music Hall was to be a palace for the people. A place of beauty offering high-quality entertainment at prices ordinary people could afford. More than 300 million people have come to the Radio City Music Hall to enjoy stage shows, movies, concerts and special events. There's no place like it to see a show or stage a show. Everything about it is larger than life.

Just two weeks after its gala opening, Radio City Music Hall premiered its first film. Before long, a first showing at the Radio City Music Hall virtually guaranteed a successful run in the theaters around the country. Since 1933 more than 700 movies have opened here. They include the original King Kong; Breakfast at Tiffany's; To Kill a Mockingbird, 101 Dalmatians; and The Lion King. Today, the Radio City Music Hall still premieres selected films, but is best known as the country's leading hall for popular concerts, stage shows, special attractions and media events.



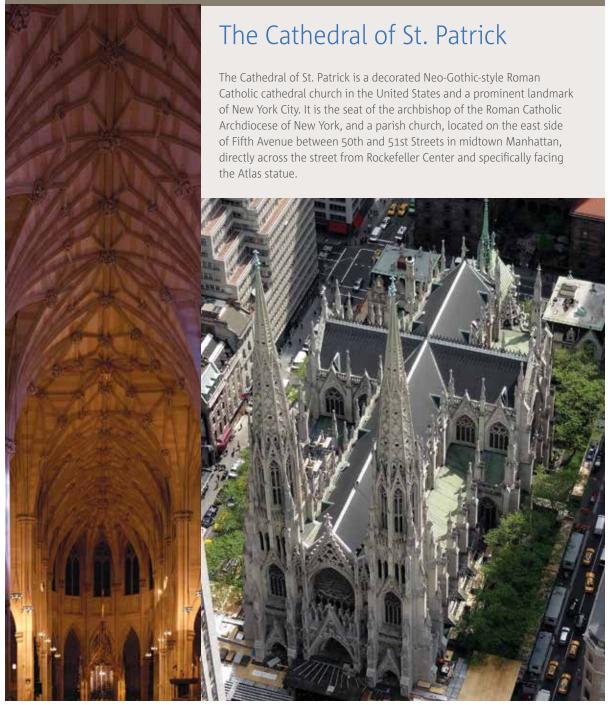


#### Christmas at Rockefeller Center

Lights twinkling on the tree, skaters gliding across the ice, carols ringing in the air and the annual Radio City Christmas Spectacular. Rockefeller Center is the nation's favorite Christmas destination. The tree lighting ceremony draws huge crowds eagerly awaiting the official start of the season. And for weeks, happy kids and harried commuters are stopped in their tracks by the sight of the gossamer angels with golden trumpets and the sound of music in the winter air.

For 80 years, the Radio City Christmas Spectacular, starring the Rockettes, has continued to create lasting memories for generations of families that have made this cherished show a holiday tradition. As America's #1 holiday production, the Christmas Spectacular is attended by more than one million people annually and has played to 74 different cities outside of New York with its regional touring production.







### One City, Many Nations

One of the reasons why cultural historians find New York City so fascinating is because it really is a crossroads for people from a diverse array of backgrounds. You can walk just a few blocks and travel from a neighborhood where almost everyone speaks Chinese to Little Italy with people offering fresh pastas and delicious pizzas in their romantic native tongue. As a cultural historian, traveling to these ethnic enclaves can help bring the past to life. So let's get our hands dirty and explore the diversity of the city by embarking on an adventure, an exploration to investigate some of the city's ethnic neighborhoods.

#### Liberty Island: A Beacon to the International Community

If the weather is nice (and, even if it isn't), stand on top of the ferry that takes you from **Battery Park** to **Liberty Island**, where the Lady herself awaits you with one arm extended to the sky. The view of Manhattan from the back of the boat is one you will not likely have again for a long while, and even if the wind is whipping, it's worth sticking it out at least for the first few minutes. Go ahead and fight the swarm of tourists for a spot along the railing from which to snap photos—the struggle may make you feel like a local.

The **Statue of Liberty** was a gift from a group of French intellectuals who wanted to honor what they saw as American ideals of freedom and liberty. Their plan began to come together in 1865, immediately following the conclusion of the **American Civil War**, and ten years prior to the centennial celebrations in 1876. For those celebrations in Philadelphia, the only part of the statue on display would be Liberty's arm and torch; the rest of her was still under construction in Paris (Gustave Eiffel constructed the statue's internal framework). Interestingly, Congress approved the statue's final site (on what was then Bedloe's Island) one year later, in 1877, but they elected not to fund any of it. **Joseph Pulitzer** took out editorials in his newspaper to raise enough money to pay for the pedestal on which the French gift would stand, and it took an additional ten years to construct the entire statue in Paris and erect it in New York. The dedication took place in October, 1886.

#### **Ellis Island: Immigrating to America**

Just walking into the main building at **Ellis Island**, off the ferry and into the Immigration Museum, it's easy to feel as though you are walking through American history, and, to a large extent, you are. Estimates



So now that you're here, seeing Lady Liberty in the flesh, what are your impressions? Did you imagine her to be a different size, or is she about what you figured she'd be? When you caught your first glimpse, whether from Battery Park or en route to the island, did you feel anything within you—a particular sense of pride, amazement, or wonder? Or was the statue somehow less than you had imagined it would be, its image so ever-present that its impact was less than you'd hoped?







The notion of the "American Dream" is one that inspired hope for those traveling to the United States over 100 years ago. Take a moment to think about what the "American Dream" may mean to the population today. Write a few notes about your understanding of the "American Dream" and how it has changed throughout the years.

### One City, Many Nations continued

say that 100 million Americans are direct descendants of the 12 million immigrants who passed through this place, meaning that about a third of our country's population have relatives who arrived in New York between 1892 (when the immigration station opened) and 1954 (when it closed). To better understand the importance of Ellis Island in terms of United States immigration in the early 20th century, consider that nearly 70% of all immigrants to the U.S. came through Ellis between 1901 and 1910.

As immigration procedures changed (U.S. consulates around the world began handling immigration beginning in 1924), Ellis Island's importance as an immigration station lessened considerably. In time, the island and its facilities became a deportation center, a Public Health Service hospital, and a Coast Guard station, and by 1965, President Lyndon Johnson declared Ellis Island part of the Statue of Liberty monument.

What is the American Dream? It is often an elusive, multifaceted idea that is hard to define. There are perhaps as many definitions of the Dream as there are people pursuing it, and you've got to believe that the people standing

in line, carrying everything they owned, waiting to be processed with the hope that they'd be given the golden ticket and granted admittance to America, believed in the Dream with every fiber of their being. They had to. Why else would you pack your bags, leave your entire life and everything you've ever known behind, and sail across a vast ocean? You'd have to believe in the promise of this country, the promise that we're free from tyranny and oppression, that there is the possibility of economic advancement and that Americans can do anything.

"Anything." What must that have represented to a 35-year-old Hungarian man who saw only a difficult future for his three young children? The decision to sell everything that couldn't be carried and head to America. where anything was possible, could not have been an easy one to make, but perhaps the hope of anything tipped the scales. Many immigrants had friends or family already living in America, and when they arrived at Ellis Island, they took ferries to New York or New Jersey and got on trains to stay with familiar faces (or at least familiar names) for the time being. Many others stayed in New York, creating ethnic communities that to a large extent still exist.



They, of course, were the lucky ones. Official estimates suggest that only two percent of the immigrants who landed at Ellis Island were sent back to their countries of origin, but how would you like to have been one of the 240,000 who were denied entrance? Consider how horrific life must have been to leave home in the first place, and then be sent back—probably alone. Some families were split up; one woman who arrived from Eastern Europe describes her grandmother not passing inspection and being sent back to where she had come from. As she tells the story (which you can listen to on one of the telephone receivers in the museum), 70 years later, she begins to weep. What must that day have been like?



Take a moment to reflect on your Ellis Island experience. Write down your thoughts (anything goes!).

#### **Celebrating the Cultural Melting Pot**

As in many major cities, immigrants to New York often congregate in neighborhoods where they can talk and shop and work with people from their country of origin. Throughout the five boroughs, the city is home to many distinct communities of Irish, Italians, Chinese, Koreans, Dominicans, Puerto Ricans, Hasidic Jews, Latin Americans, Russians and many others. Many of the largest city-wide annual events are parades celebrating the heritage of New York's ethnic communities. These include the St. Patrick's Day Parade, probably the top Irish heritage parade in the Americas; the Puerto Rican Day Parade, which often draws up to 3 million spectators; the West Indian Labor Day Parade, among the largest parades in North America and the largest event in New York City; and the Chinese New Year Parade. New Yorkers of all stripes gather together for these spectacles.





Edward "Duke" Ellington at the Hurricane Club, New York City (May, 1943)

#### "The Negro Speaks of Rivers"

By Langston Hughes

I've known rivers:

I've known rivers ancient as the world and older than the flow of human blood in human veins.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were young.

I built my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to sleep.

I looked upon the Nile and raised the pyramids above it.

I heard the singing of the Mississippi when Abe Lincoln went down to New Orleans, and I've seen its muddy bosom turn all golden in the sunset.

I've known rivers: Ancient, dusky rivers.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

### One City, Many Nations continued

#### **Little Italy**

When Italians began arriving in the United States in large numbers around the turn of the 20th century, the Lower East Side neighborhood centered on Mulberry Street became a haven for migrating families, and Little Italy was born. Over time, the rapid expansion of Chinatown left Little Italy without much space to breathe, and now only a rather short stretch of Mulberry Street features authentic decoration; most of the street is for the benefit of tourists who have a certain image of what Little Italy ought to be (The Godfather comes to mind). The parking meters have red, white, and green stripes painted on them to remind you where you are, and for 11 days in mid-September, the Feast of San Gennaro lights up Little Italy and fills its streets with tourists here to sample great food, play games, and have a great time.

#### Harlem

Harlem is home to a diverse array of ethnic communities. It is a neighborhood that has had a remarkably rich cultural past and one with a future that is yet uncertain. Take a walk up to northern Manhattan and check out one of the more famous neighborhoods in the city.

Long before it became the diverse enclave it is today, Harlem was a haven for European immigrants and citizens of European descent. Dutch settlers founded Harlem in 1658. Around 1900, African-American laborers began to migrate in large numbers out of the south and into northern cities. New York City became home for many of these migrants, and Harlem quickly became a focal point for black cultural expression.

In the 1920s, African-American musicians, poets, and artists congregated in the neighborhood, inaugurating what later became known as the Harlem Renaissance. This was the time when **Duke Ellington** banged out piercing jazz notes on his piano at the famous Cotton Club; a time when famed poet and writer Langston Hughes penned his moving poem about African-Americans' trans-Atlantic heritage, "The Negro Speaks of Rivers," and when political activists from Marcus Garvev to W. E. B. Du Bois came together to discuss civil rights activism.

Before the Great Depression,
Harlem's reputation as an economic
and political powerhouse for the
African American community was
unrivaled in the US. After the stock
market crash, Harlem went through



hard times. As the Civil Rights
Movement began to heat up in the
latter half of the 1950's and into
the 1960s, Harlem remained an
epicenter for civil rights activism.
Influential leaders like Malcolm
X and Reverend Adam Clayton
Powell Jr. motivated residents to
take action.

Harlem today might be explored by inspecting its religious edifices, elegant row houses that rival the brownstones of Brooklyn Heights, and attractive parks. The neighborhood has seen an influx of new shops, music halls and award-winning restaurants. The legacy of the Harlem Renaissance is still evident today, especially along the area's main thoroughfare, 125th Street.

#### Chinatown

Chinatown is a densely populated neighborhood in lower Manhattan containing a high concentration of Chinese residents. The sprawling (and still expanding) neighborhood is not just home to Chinese immigrants and their descendants-Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Vietnamese, Burmese, and Filipinos contribute significant numbers to the estimated population. Solid population figures are a bit of a tricky business, due in large part to language barriers (which can discourage participation in official U.S. censuses); population

estimates generally range from 150,000 to 200,000, but, again, these are just estimates.

Real estate in Chinatown is a hot commodity, and if you get the chance to walk around, you'll see firsthand just how true that is. The streets of the neighborhood are positively overflowing with people, and you'll notice that some streets are almost without automobile traffic—drivers have learned which routes are less likely to cause them to lose their minds. Many of the buildings in the area are hundredyear-old tenement buildings in which it is not uncommon for several apartments to share a single bathroom. In true New York style, though, it is reported that some rents in the area have reached levels on par with the Upper West Side, home to many of New York's most famous residents.

#### **East Village**

The East Village is a neighborhood known for its artsy appeal. Bound by the East River on the east and Broadway on the west, it lies east of Greenwich Village and north of the Lower East Side. Until the 1960s, the eastern side of Manhattan shared much of its immigrant, working class characteristics with the area below Houston Street. A shift began in the 1950s with the migration of Beatniks into the neighborhood, and then hippies, musicians, and





Career
Have you
ever considered
being a Theme
Park Designer?



You may want to create the magic by working at Walt Disney Imagineering. Perhaps you dream of unleashing the darker side of your creativity on Halloween Horror Nights. Or maybe you wish you were helping to bring the Wizarding World of Harry Potter to life.



# Your dream job? Follow the

Follow the QR to learn from industry experts.

### One City, Many Nations continued

artists in the 1960s. As East Village developed a culture distinct from the rest of the Lower East Side, the two areas came to be seen as two separate neighborhoods.

#### **Lower East Side**

One of the oldest neighborhoods of the city, the **Lower East Side** once was and still is a center for a lively Jewish culture. Vestiges of the area's Jewish heritage exist in shops on Hester Street and Essex Street and on Grand Street near Pike, and there is still an original Orthodox Jewish community. A few Judaica shops can still be found along Essex Street such as the famous Double Staircased Weisberg. Strictly Kosher Delis and Bakeries are present on Grand Street, and a few "Kosher Style" delis are also in the region, including the famous **Katz's Deli**. Downtown Second Avenue in the **Lower East Side** was the home to many Yiddish theatre productions during the early part of the 20th century, and Second Avenue came to be known as 'Yiddish Broadway,' though most of the theaters are now gone.

#### Coney Island – The History

**Coney Island** is more than just a world-famous amusement area in Brooklyn, New York. Over the years, Coney has been known by the nickname "America's Playground." The first roller coaster built in the United States was opened at Coney Island in 1884. It was a primitive ride by today's standards. Coney entered its heyday at the turn of the twentieth century, with the construction of spectacular amusement parks.

**Luna Park** opened on May 16, 1903 and was a fantasy land lit by some 250,000 electric lights; in fact, lights from Coney, not the Statue of Liberty or the New York skyline, were the first thing those arriving in New York harbor could see.

Along with amusement parks, people flocked to Coney Island to enjoy the beach and new dining and entertainment options that were cropping up everywhere. The original **Nathan's Famous** opened in 1916 on the corners of Surf and Stillwell Avenues, starting out as a small hot dog stand and growing over time into one of the most iconic food brands in American history.



After WWII, Americans became mobile and started traveling to other vacation spots outside the city. The variety of beaches spanning Long Island and New Jersey, and air conditioning, which made it easier to escape the heat in a local theater than heading to the beach, helped nudge Coney Island toward an economic downturn. With a combination of mismanagement, misfortune and a wave of social turmoil sweeping the city, Coney Island's glory days slowly came to an end.

#### Coney Island – Today

Coney Island is home to three rides protected as New York City landmarks listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Wonder Wheel (1918), now part of Deno's Wonder Wheel Amusement Park, the Coney Island Cyclone roller coaster (1927), owned by the City and operated by Luna Park and the towering Parachute Jump (1938), no longer in action since 1968 but still standing strong since its rousing debut at the 1939 New York World's Fair.

Along with old traditions that have been reborn, such as the Sideshows by the Seashore in Coney Island USA, the newly refurbished B&B Carousell operated by Luna Park (the last Coney Island carousel of its kind) or Nathan's annual July Fourth International Hot Dog Eating Championship, new celebrations and attractions breathe life and optimism into the future.



Throughout your NYC travels you have encountered various cultural neighborhoods. These neighborhoods should have awakened your senses by not only the sights, but also the sounds, smells, textures, and tastes.

- Stop in each neighborhood you visit and take time to just observe. What do you see? Smell? Hear?
- What makes this neighborhood most unique? Jot down some of your most favorite experiences.



Have you ever considered becoming an executive chef?



New York's Culinary Institute of America, referred to as the CIA (not the agency known for its secret agents!), offers some of the best culinary training for aspiring chefs.



Follow this QR code to check the institute out

# Cultural Discovery

Now that you've learned to navigate the streets of New York, take off on an expedition to explore lower Manhattan's yummy eateries. Let's start in Little Italy and work our way over to Chinatown. Your objective is to sample some foods from each locale. When you have found something you truly enjoy, speak with the chef and ask for an ingredients list and preparation instructions so that you can attempt to make your newfound dish when you return home. Write down the preparation details in the chart, and then explain why you are so excited about this particular cuisine.

Primary ingredients:	Spices and supplemental ingredients:	Preparation process (order and duration):

	on the web.			
Why did you enjoy	this dish?			



### The City's Art Scene

Cultural historians spend a great deal of time looking at the ways in which different groups express themselves via the arts. The theater is not simply a place of diversion, it is a forum for political discourse, a center of cultural expression. Cultural historians look beyond the aesthetic beauty of a painting, asking big questions about how artistic products reflect cultural attributes of a given people at a given time. Thus, cultural historians don't spend their days in dimlylit archives flipping through manuscripts; they travel to the Met, to the Guggenheim, and other cultural epicenters to see the artifacts of cultural production.

It's hard to beat this city in terms of the depth and breadth of its art scene, and, as we've already discussed, New Yorkers are familiar with the entertainment industry—40,000 annual location shoots, concerts at Madison Square Garden, and celebrities all over Manhattan will do that to you. Consider, too, the high-pressure atmosphere associated with being a professional athlete in the New York metro area. Media outlets in New York are heavy-hitters, and new players often find themselves in difficult positions if they don't produce as New Yorkers think they ought to.

Museum Mile, a stretch of 5th Avenue uptown, is home to nine museums, several of which are world-renowned. The **Metropolitan** Museum of Art (simply, "The Met"), the Guggenheim, and the Cooper-Hewitt are all there, and the Whitney and Frick Collection are right nearby. The American Museum of Natural History is on the other side of Central Park, and a little further south lies **Lincoln Center**, a 16-acre, multi-building arts complex that is home to 12 organizations, including the New York Philharmonic, the Metropolitan Opera, the New York City Opera, and the New York City **Ballet**. Art galleries are all over this city, and jazz cafés in Greenwich Village produce music every night of the week.

It's that kind of "hometown" arts scene that helps define New York, and it's difficult to find a parallel anywhere else in the country. The choices are so extensive and varied, you could probably go out every night of the year and see something different. It would cost a fortune, but you could do it.

#### Theater

Just the name Broadway carries a certain panache, a kind of old-world glamour and sense of sophistication, but the area



now loosely defined by the term "Broadway" has only recently recovered its image as a place New Yorkers could be proud of. The "Great White Way" (that nickname comes from the early 20th century, when Broadway marquees were lit with white bulbs) saw changes to its theatrical productions as times and economics changed. Vaudeville and burlesque filled theaters throughout Midtown in the 1930s but had given way to what some call the Golden Age of American Theater by 1943, when Rogers and Hammerstein's "Oklahoma!" opened at the **St. James Theater**. Audiences had never seen anything like "Oklahoma!"—the way it used music and dance to further the plot, instead of as a vehicle to parade beautiful girls across the stage, was previously unheard of. "Oklahoma!" was Broadway's first modern-day hit (its original production ran 2,212 performances) ushered in an era that included "The King And I," "The Sound Of Music," "Guys And Dolls," "West Side Story," "The Music Man," "Gypsy," "Fiddler On The Roof"...

Career Corner considered becoming a costume historian?



If you want to work on Broadway, but you're not sure you want to stand up on stage in front of thousands of people, consider certain behind-the-scenes professions. There's a whole crew of insanely gifted folks lurking behind the scenes who also contribute to the spectacle you're witnessing such as becoming a Property Master, Flyer, Wig Maker, Child Guardian, or Dresser.



Jobs on Broadway Scan this code to learn about essential Broadway jobs.

### The City's Art Scene continued

the list gets a bit long from there. Some see 1968's "Hair" as the end of that era, with its introduction of rock music, nudity, and overt political issues.

The idea of Broadway being a theme park is only enhanced by the presence of **Disney**, who entered the fold in 1992 with "Beauty And The Beast," which ran for more than a decade and over 5,000 performances. Michael Eisner, then Disney's CEO, met with Mayor Giuliani in early 1993 about producing a stage version of "The Lion King" at the New Amsterdam Theatre at 42nd and 7th, but said his company was concerned about the seedy situation surrounding 42nd Street. In 1993, Disney signed a 49-year lease on the New Amsterdam, which had fallen into a state of stunning disrepair after the owners abandoned it in the 1980s (it had been converted to a movie theater by that time). Legitimate theater had not appeared in the New Amsterdam since 1937, and when Eisner toured the building on a dark and rainy afternoon, it was raining in the theater as well. Birds flew around the inside and the place was basically a dump, but Eisner saw the potential, and after four years and \$32 million in renovation, the New Amsterdam reopened its doors in 1997 and allowed visitors to step back in time—every detail had been lovingly restored to its early-20th century grandeur, and "The Lion King" was a sensation. Broadway hasn't been the same since.

Broadway theaters sell more tickets annually than all ten of the New





York metro area's professional sports teams combined. They support 45,000 jobs, add \$1.3 billion to the local economy each year, and are attended by more than 13 million people annually.

#### **Broadway Scavenger Hunt**

The only way to learn the lay of the land is to get out and pound the pavement, taking notes on what you've seen and where you've seen it. Broadway is an epicenter of commercial theater and the best way to get a feel for its vitality, energy, and spirit is to see it yourself.

Describing Broadway in concrete terms is a bit tricky. It refers in one sense to a general geographic area, but that area is most certainly open to interpretation and argument. Traditionally, Broadway is the commercial part of New York that contains most of New York's theaters; nonetheless, Broadway can also refer to New York City commercial theater in general.

Though the term "Broadway" is a bit fuzzy, there are some basic criteria that make certain theaters Broadway houses. In order to be considered a Broadway theater, a venue must have a seating capacity that exceeds 500 people. Though a venue does not have to have a Broadway address to be considered a Broadway house, it must be located in the corridor bounded east and west by Fifth and Ninth Avenues and between 56th and 34th Streets, or between the Hudson River and Fifth Avenue. between 56th and 72nd Streets.





## The City's Art Scene continued

So now that you know at least a little more about the theater district, it's time to explore this extraordinary area for yourself. Grab three friends, find a map of Theatreland (there are plenty of places to do this, but you're on your own to figure out where), and scour Times Square to find the answers to the questions below. You have one hour to talk to as many people at as many theaters as you possibly can, so get moving!

Theater name:	Theater name:
What's on:	What's on:
Producing:	Producing:
Playwright:	Playwright:
Playwright's Nationality:	Playwright's Nationality:
Brief synopsis of plot/Comments:	Brief synopsis of plot/Comments:
Theater name:	Theater name:
Theater name: What's on:	Theater name: What's on:
What's on:	What's on:
What's on:	What's on:
What's on:  Producing:  Playwright:	What's on:  Producing:  Playwright:
What's on:  Producing:  Playwright:  Playwright's Nationality:	What's on:  Producing:  Playwright:  Playwright's Nationality:

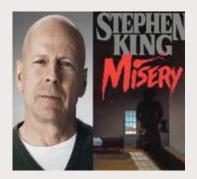








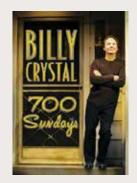
Jennifer Hudson in "The Color Purple"



Bruce Willis in "Misery"



Jake Gyllenhaal in "Constellations"



Billy Crystal in "700 Sundays"



Julia Roberts and Paul Rudd in "Three Days of Rain"



Kevin Spacey in "A Moon for the Misbegotten"

### The City's Art Scene continued

#### Museum Mile

The brightness, noise, and congestion of Times Square and Midtown disappear on the Upper East Side and Carnegie Hill, where **Museum Mile** lies. Home to ten of New York's finest museums, Museum Mile runs along **Fifth Avenue** and is a place you could



Stepping Out by Roy Lichtenstein

spend two weeks exploring. The Metropolitan Museum of Art (the Met) alone could keep you occupied for days on end; it is on an almost incredible scale: two million square feet, two million works of art, four million annual visitors, and nineteen curatorial departments. It's a quarter of a mile long and holds some of the most exquisite pieces in the world, everything from Leutze's Washington Crossing the Delaware to Hokusai's The Great Wave Off Kanagawa. The Costume Institution holds more than 80,000 costumes and accessories, 35,000 pieces of Greek and Roman art, and 36,000 pieces of Egyptian art, and that's just scratching the surface. We're not kidding: you'd need days to see everything, so pick up a plan at the front desk and have a quick glance through before tearing off aimlessly—see if there's something that piques your interest.

Photographs? Islamic Art? Arms and Armor? Musical Instruments? Cypriot Art? You've got choices to make.

You'll have far fewer choices at the **Guagenheim**, where there is generally only one installation that consumes the entire building. The building itself is an attraction; architect Frank Lloyd Wright designed the circular building to stand out among its surroundings (he said it would make the Met look like "a Puritan barn"), and when it opened in 1959, the building didn't garner rave reviews. In fact, several artists went so far as to sign a letter refusing to display their work there; they said the building overshadowed the artwork. As is often the case, however, the furor died down relatively quickly and the Guggenheim is a true New York landmark (people hated the Eiffel



The Guggenheim designed by Frank Lloyd Wright (1959)



Tower when it went up too; what can you do?). And though you won't have choices to make regarding what to see and what not to see, the installations that climb the circular stairways are often multimedia experiences that connect with visitors on various levels, awakening excitement in children and adults alike with their ingenuity and beauty.

#### Art?

The Met is a bizarre place. Some visitors to the museum argue that many of the modern art exhibits seem a bit absurd. As you tour the Met, grab a partner and pick three pieces within the museum and discuss whether you think they belong in an art gallery. As a cultural historian, discuss what each piece of art might symbolize. Write down the title of the piece, the artist's name, and when it was produced.





The Great Wave Off Kanagawa by Katsushika Hokusai (1823-29)

Have you ever considered being a Juilliard student?



The Juilliard School (located in Manhattan) is one of the best institutes for music, drama, and dance education in the country. Musicians from John Mayer to Andre 3000 (Outkast) and actors such as Robin Williams and Christopher Reeve (Superman) have attended Juilliard in their rise to stardom.

Know Juliard? Scan to learn more about the Juilliard School







### The City's Art Scene continued

#### **Lincoln Center**

If you're a patron of the arts, welcome to your wonderland. Lincoln Center plays home to some of the city's best theater, music, dance, and opera, and with the Juilliard School in residency, it is also an exceptional place to get an education. Lincoln Center calls itself the world's leading performing arts center, and it's tough to make a strong case against that claim. The list of resident organizations (12 in total) is like a "who's who" of American performing arts, and year after year, the programming continues to amaze and inspire. It is at once tranquil and vibrant: one block from Central Park West and just a few blocks north of the bustle of Columbus Circle; Lincoln Center is an artistic oasis just minutes from Midtown.





### New York Sports Teams

#### Take Me Out to the Ball Game

For many New Yorkers, the game of baseball is more than just a sport, it's a lifestyle. Two teams call New York home: the New York Mets (short for Metropolitans) and the New York Yankees. Each team has its own fan base, stadiums, and history. Cultural historians studying the New York sports scene have shown that, in many ways, these two teams reflect socio-cultural divisions within New York—that, in other words, baseball means more to the people that watch it than some people might think.

If it wasn't already apparent, baseball is the city's most closely followed sport. There have been fourteen World Series championships between New York City teams, in matchups called Subway Series. New York is one of only four metropolitan areas (the others being Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco) to have two baseball teams. The city also was once home to the New York Giants (now the San Francisco Giants) and the Brooklyn Dodgers (now the Los Angeles Dodgers). There are also two minor league baseball teams in the city, the Staten Island Yankees and Brooklyn Cyclones, with numerous independent minor league teams throughout the metro area.

#### Yankee Stadium

On May 5, 1922, a little over a year after acquiring Babe Ruth from Boston, the New York Yankees franchise began construction of a new stadium on ten acres of land in the **Bronx** (the executives of the rival New York Giants ball club had booted the Yankees from their old stadium at the **Polo Grounds**). Completed in just 284 days, Yankee Stadium first opened its doors to fans on April 18, 1923, as the Yankees faced off against— who else—the Boston Red Sox. The stadium quickly became known as "The House that Ruth Built," a clear acknowledgment that Babe Ruth's acquisition ensured the financial success of the Yankee's stadium venture. Since 1923, the New York Yankees have won an unmatched 27 world titles. As a result, some fans refer to the stadium as "The Home of Champions."

Football is the city's second most followed sport. The city is represented in the National Football League by the New York Giants and New York Jets. Both teams play in MetLife Stadium in nearby East Rutherford, New Jersey near New York City. In 2014, the stadium hosted Super Bowl XLVIII. The teams have an intra-city rivalry, the only one of its kind in the NFL.



Have you ever considered being a sports marketing professional?



Can you believe that someone's job is to figure out how to make really funny Super Bowl commercials? Sports marketing professionals are extremely creative individuals who develop products and advertisements for sporting events. If you love sports, but don't see yourself on a professional playing field in the near future, consider a career as a sports marketing professional. New York is home to a plethora of fantastic marketing firms.



#### Got skills? Scan here to find out what

you need to compete in this field

#### New York Sports Teams continued

The Giants, a keystone NFL franchise, were founded in 1925, and exist today as one of the oldest presently active organizations in the NFL. Due to their long-spanning establishment and richer tradition of on-field success, as compared to the Jets, of the two teams, many consider the Giants to be the more popular. Founded in 1960, the originally named New York Titans, later branded as the Jets in 1963, were a charter member of the American Football League (AFL), joining the NFL as part of the AFL/ NFL merger in 1970.

**Ice Hockey** in New York is also widely popular and closely followed. The New York Rangers play in Manhattan in the National Hockey League, calling Madison Square Garden home. The **New York Islanders**, play in the Barclays Center in Brooklyn. The New Jersey Devils play in Newark, NJ, a short distance from the city.

**Basketball** is one of the most widely played recreation sports in the city, and professional basketball is also widely followed. The city's National Basketball Association teams are the long-established New York Knicks and the **Brooklyn Nets**, who became the first sports team representing Brooklyn in over 50 years when they moved to the borough from New Jersey for the 2012–13 NBA season. The city's Women's National Basketball Association team is the **New York Liberty**. The first national basketball championship for major colleges, the National Invitation Tournament, was held in New York in 1938, and its semifinal and final rounds remain in the city. Rucker Park in Harlem is a celebrated court where many professional athletes play in the summer league. Because of the city's strong historical connections with both professional and college basketball, the New York Knicks' home arena, Madison Square Garden, is often called the "Mecca of Basketball."

**Soccer** in New York is represented by four teams, including the New York Red Bulls, and New York City FC of Major League Soccer, the New York Cosmos of the North American Soccer League, and Sky Blue FC of the National Women's Soccer League. The Red Bulls play home games at Red Bull Arena in Harrison, New Jersey. New York City FC, a new team owned by Manchester City FC and the New York Yankees, joined the MLS in 2015. The New York Cosmos play home games at James M. Shuart Stadium in Hempstead, New York. Sky Blue FC play their home games at Yurcak Field in Piscataway Township, New Jersey, at the campus of Rutgers University.

# **Environmental History**



# The City's Green Spaces: What is Nature?

Environmental historians attempt to illuminate the ways in which the city and the countryside, the green spaces and the industrial sectors, are, in fact, part of a larger ecological system. Living in an industrial age, sometimes we forget that cities are actually ecosystems. We can think of the city as an organism, one which requires fresh water, clean air, and adequate vegetation in order to sustain life within its boundaries. It is misleading to think of the city as somehow separate or apart from nature. Just as cultural historians explore places of amusement, ethnic neighborhoods, and city eateries to find out more about a city's history, environmental historians explore many different "spaces" within the city. While New York is well-known for its towering skyscrapers, busy street networks, and awe-inspiring bridges, the city also offers a wonderful array of

green spaces. Let's explore some of these places and investigate the ways in which humans have manipulated the natural environment of the metropolis.

#### **Central Park**

America's first landscape architect, Frederic Law Olmstead, created Central Park, an 843-acre public park located in the heart of Manhattan. In 1854, at the request of the city's prominent citizens, the municipal government began to execute plans to turn a large tract of land between Fifth and Eighth Avenues and 59th and 106th Streets (later expanded to 110th Street in 1863) into a public park.

In 1857, the city chose Olmstead to help design the park. Thousands of laborers went to work soon thereafter planting trees, blasting granite outcrops, and building a reservoir, and in 1859, the park opened its doors to the public. Just six years later, the park hosted over seven million visitors. During this time, numerous attractions, from tennis courts to carousels began to spring up in the park. In 1871, the city authorized the construction of the Central Park 700.

Central Park was a place where both wealthy businessmen and working-class Americans came to enjoy a break from the hustle and bustle of urban life. Though they often shared the same space in the park, people from different socioeconomic backgrounds experienced the park differently. Originally, park commissioners prohibited workingclass families from holding picnics in the park, restricting the kinds of activities that could take place within the park boundaries. By the 1880s, however, public protest helped to democratize the park, and the commissioners slowly gave





### What is Nature? continued

in to appeals for tennis courts and other amusement facilities.

Today, Central Park remains a place of leisure for New Yorkers of all walks of life. Keep your eyes peeled because you might see some famous people. Central Park has served as the setting for numerous movies, from Almost Famous (2000), The Muppets Take Manhattan (1986), and Enchanted (2007) to I Am Legend (2006) and Men in Black 3 (2012), so don't

be surprised to see a film crew in the park. From outdoor concerts to public parades, there is always something going on inside the park. Check out a calendar and see what's happening this week.

### **Bryant Park**

Since its restoration in the 1980s, Bryant Park, originally built a hundred years earlier, has become one of the best "new" urban parks in America. Its overall design and elements support a range of



As you explore the park, describe how humans have shaped the natural landscape. Do certain features of the park remind you of places you have visited in other areas of the country?

# What's happening?

Scan this code for details about upcoming events in Central Park.



# **Environmental History**



activities and uses for people who work, shop, or live nearby, as well as those who are just visiting. The New York Public Library forms the park's eastern border. The park's center is a three-acre open green surrounded by tall, arching trees. More than 1000 lightweight chairs can be moved throughout the park during good weather; visitors can rent pieces for chess and backgammon tables from the New York Chess and Backgammon Club. Other attractions include flower gardens, a fountain at the west end of the park, and a variety of vantage points to sit and watch the world go by.

### **New York Public Library**

The New York Public Library has been an essential provider of free books, information, ideas, and education to New Yorkers for more than 100 years. Founded in 1895, NYPL is the nation's largest public library system, featuring a unique combination of 88 neighborhood branches and four scholarly research centers, bringing together an extraordinary richness of resources and opportunities available to all.

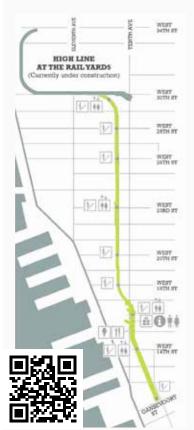
Serving more than 17 million patrons a year, and millions more online, the Library holds more than 51 million items, from books, e-books, and DVDs to renowned research collections used by scholars from around the world. Housed in the iconic 42nd Street library and three other research centers, NYPL's historical collections hold such treasures as Columbus' 1493 letter announcing his "discovery" of the New World, George Washington's original Farewell Address, and John Coltrane's handwritten score of "Lover Man"

NYPL's neighborhood libraries in the Bronx, Manhattan, and Staten Island are being transformed into true centers of educational innovation and service, vital community hubs that provide far more than just free books and materials. The local libraries play a key role in closing the digital divide, especially for the one-in-three New Yorkers who don't have internet access at home. New York City public school students rely on their local branches for homework help. The city's immigrant communities count on NYPL's English language and literacy classes. Job seekers depend on the comprehensive job search resources. Altogether, the Library offers 67,000 free programs annually, serving everyone from toddlers to teens to seniors.

#### Chelsea Market

A block long and a block wide in the area of Manhattan known as the Meatpacking District, Chelsea Market has become, in just fifteen years, one of the greatest indoor





Read more about The High Line

### What is Nature? continued

food halls of the world, with more than thirty-five vendors purveying everything from soup to nuts, wine to coffee, and cheese to cheesecake. For foodies and even casual tourists, it is possible to enter the Market at one end in the morning and not exit the other until lunchtime, without ever growing bored and certainly without ever going hungry. Attracting 6 million national and international visitors annually, it is one of the most trafficked and written-about destinations of any kind in New York City. Chelsea Market is a neighborhood market with a global perspective.

### The High Line

The newest addition to the New York City Parks Department's

stable of over 1,700 parks was unveiled in 2009. The High Line, a former elevated train track, is now a lush, 4.78-acre public park on Manhattan's West Side, from Gansevoort Street in the Meatpacking district to West 20th Street in Chelsea, between 10th and 11th Avenues.

Originally built in the 1930s for more efficient freight travel above street level, the train tracks have been dormant for almost 30 years. Towering 30 ft. above ground, the High Line is now an oasis of sorts; green, blossoming and fragrant, amid some aesthetic rust. Locals enjoy the green space and people around the world have recognized this excellent repurposing of the former train tracks.





# New York's Hydrological Systems

Environmental historians seek to uncover how growing cities utilize natural resources over time. They investigate not only the infrastructure that allows a city to sustain growth, but also explore the countryside, investigating the ways in which the metropolis relies on neighboring communities to fuel expansion.

Let's put on our environmental historian cap and ask a fairly simple question: how do New Yorkers get their water? The municipal government provides roughly 9 million New Yorkers with over 1.5 billion gallons of water daily. Wow. Think about that. Where is all that water coming from?

An investigation into the city's water system reveals just how dependent the urban core is on resources found in outlying communities. Originally a city that utilized well water to guench the thirst of its urban residents, city managers quickly realized that the city needed water from distant reservoirs if it was to have any chance of sustaining the evergrowing city population. In 1842 the city completed an aqueduct that linked the city's water system to the man-made Old Croton Reservoir in Westchester County,



north of the city (an **aqueduct** is a pipe or culvert that channels water generally via gravity from one distant locality to another).

By the 1870s, increased water demands forced the city to develop

more reservoirs in the **Croton Watershed**. In 1915, the Board of
Water Supply looked even further
north for water, completing a plan
to construct another aqueduct
that traveled from the **Catskill's region** of upstate New York to the

# Hydrological Systems continued

city. As the city continued to grow, demands for more water led to the construction of yet another aqueduct system, this one (begun in 1937) channeling water from the headwaters of the **Delaware River** to the city. What is most amazing about these aqueducts is that gravity acts as the primary force responsible for redistributing water from upstate New York to the city. According to the New York Department of Environmental Protection, roughly 95% of the city's water supply flows to the urban core via gravity.

What is perhaps even more amazing about New York City's water supply is that most of it is delivered to the public **unfiltered**. The quality of the water brought in via the **Catskill/Delaware watersheds** (which makes up 90% of the city's water supply) is quite exceptional, thus negating the need for a comprehensive filtration system. This is unique, as most cities use filtering systems to clean the majority of their water supply (only five cities in the country don't use filtration). Nonetheless, the water is treated with chlorine, fluoride, and other chemicals before entering the city mains.

Before you go buy a bottle of spring water from the store, consider taking a swig from the tap. Plastic bottles are increasingly becoming a major environmental problem in this country and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and other environmental organizations are urging citizens to use public water sources rather than rely on bottled water.



# Environmental History



# What's That Smell? The City's Waste Management

### All that garbage!

Just as few city residents ask where their water comes from, so too do they neglect to ask how the city's waste is removed from the city. Environmental historians ask important questions about the history of cities' waste management programs, helping environmental planners make educated decisions about ecofriendly waste management proposals.

In the nineteenth century, New York City dumped much of its garbage (approximately 75%) into the ocean. This practice was finally outlawed by the federal government in 1935. In 1898, however, the city began to experiment with recycling programs, sorting out trash and setting up compost piles. In addition, the city began to burn

much of its trash in incinerators. Through much of the first half of the 20th century, incineration was a popular method for disposing of the city's garbage, but by 1992, environmental concerns (like air pollution) forced the closure of all the city's incinerators.

Landfills have remained a popular solution for the city's waste disposal problems. Between 1918 and 1938, the city constructed 89 landfills to handle the city's waste. Beginning in 1947, the city began dumping garbage at Fresh Kills Landfill on Staten Island. The landfill was one of the primary dumping grounds for New York City, and by 2000 was the largest landfill in the world (apparently, you could see the landfill from space). In March of 2001, the EPA forced the closure of the landfill,

citing the grave environmental dangers the massive trash pile posed (toxic chemicals leaked into the ground and waterways...yikes!). However, after September 11, 2001, the landfill was temporarily opened to deal with the large quantity of debris generated at Ground Zero. In a remarkable twist of fate, Fresh Kills Landfill is projected to be turned into a massive park. Fresh Kills Park will be almost three times the size of Central Park and the largest park developed in New York City in over 100 years. The enormous park will one day hold a variety of public spaces and facilities. The park is currently being built and scheduled to open in phases through 2036.

Today, New York has around 30 landfills accepting approximately 6 million tons of waste per year from





### What's That Smell? continued

across the entire state. New York also sends 2.5 million tons to Waste-To-Energy (WTE) facilities and exports 6.1 million tons to neighboring states.

Did you know all residents, agencies, and institutions that receive trash pick-up services are required to recycle? Residents can be fined up to \$100 if they do not follow the city's recycling guidelines. NYC residents recycle paper, cardboard, metal, glass, plastic, and cartons. In some neighborhoods, residents can even recycle organic food and lawn waste.

New York City has also initiated some fun ways for students to become excited about recycling. Golden Apple Awards reward NYC public schools grades K–12 with cash prizes for implementing innovative and exemplary programs in recycling, waste prevention, and cleanup and beautification.

Challenge – You have just learned that New York has difficulty with trash removal and residents do their best to recycle. Your task is to see how little trash you can generate in one day. Keep track of everything you throw away and ask yourself these questions:

- Did I really need this item?
- Can I reuse this item?
- Can I recycle this item?



List some ways here that you can reduce, reuse, and recycle more in the future.

# Environmental History



# Breathing the City Air

### **Transportation and Pollution**

We've already looked at the city's expansive street network and transportation system, but donning our environmental history caps once again, let's now ask how these historical developments have affected air quality within the city. New York City has long suffered from air quality issues. Nonetheless, in recent years, government action has helped to improve conditions for city residents. Again, in tackling this issue, we must think of nature and the manmade environment as part of one system.

In 2004, the American Lung Association ranked New York City among the top 20 worst regions in the country for year-round particle pollution. The city ranked 13th among the worst cities for smog in the U.S.

Despite these discouraging statistics, the city is doing a lot to combat the emissions of greenhouse gases. For one, New York's exceptional mass transit system has helped keep gasoline consumption at 1920s rates. Over half the households in the city report that they do not own a car. New York also boasts the largest clean-fuel bus fleet in the country. More recently, hybrid taxis have become more popular in the city, so don't be thrown off by a Prius with a taxi sign on top.

Check out one of the city's new Cleaner Air Initiatives - New York City's





Students – Grab an adult in your household or on your travel program and learn about your Carbon Footprint! Use the below space to write down some ideas!

# What's your footprint?

Go check out the Carbon Footprint Calculator

# Breathing the City Air continued

Citi Bikes are available 24/7, 365 days a year. Each station has a touchscreen kiosk, a map of the service area and surrounding neighborhood, and a docking system that releases bikes for rental with a card or key.

### How It Works:

- Purchase a 24 hour or 7 day access pass.
- Receive a code and unlock a bike.
- Ride as much as you want with your access pass.
- Return your bike to over 330 locations.

Despite recent improvements, conditions are not perfect, and it's important to remember that what happens in New York affects a larger global community. Environmental historians call a local's impact on the global community his or her **carbon footprint**. The idea is that when a city emits a certain amount of carbon into the air, it leaves a footprint, just as one would if they were walking on sand. We all share the same atmosphere, so changes in the chemical makeup of the atmosphere in one locale can have devastating effects on people in a distant area. As politicians and activists become more aware of the global nature of climate change issues, collective efforts to change are becoming more and more common. As most environmentalists note, in order to reverse devastating trends that threaten the viability of our global ecology, cities must work together to combat climate change.



### **Economic History**



### Another Kind of Green:

### An Economic Historian's Perspective on "The City"

**Economic historians** study the growth of businesses, the rise and fall of certain markets, global trade trends, and other economic phenomena that have shaped the course of history. Businesses rely on such historical data to make wise financial decisions.

New York provides a potpourri of exciting case studies for economic historians seeking to understand American business patterns and the growth of the global economy. Let's venture out into the field once again, this time looking at the city of New York through the lens of an economic historian, exploring the history of the commercial districts and business epicenters of the city.

#### **Wall Street**

Wall Street, the famous financial district in Manhattan, is named after the most prominent street in the financial corridor which runs from Broadway to the East River. The street was originally called Wall Street because it was laid alongside an old wall that marked the northern boundary of the Dutch colony of New Amsterdam in the first half of the seventeenth century. Traders first began doing business in this area of the city in the 18th century, and in 1792, with the signing of the Buttonwood Agreement (named after a Buttonwood tree where traders would meet), early New York speculators formed what would later be known as the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).



Career

Have you ever considered being a floor broker?



Floor brokers buy and sell stocks for companies and firms on the exchange. If you've ever seen the movie *Ferris Bueller's Day Off* (1986), the floor brokers are the guys waving their hands frantically and yelling out stock prices on the floor of the exchange.

### Another Kind of Green continued

New York was not the first city to have a vibrant stock exchange; Belgium has one dating back to the sixteenth century and London's first exchange emerged in the early years of the eighteenth century. Nonetheless, Wall Street quickly became one of the world's centers for commercial trade. In 1869, the Board of the Exchange on Wall Street officially adopted the name New York Stock Exchange, and for many years, Wall Street was a booming epicenter for business. In 1889, stock brokers in New York moved to have their own business journal, creating the Wall Street Journal, which later became one of the most influential business journals in the country. By 1900, Wall Street buzzed with the sound of stock brokers and speculators hungry to make big profits on the exchange.

Then on **Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929**, the stock market crashed, sending the United States and the world into a global depression that lasted through the 1930s.

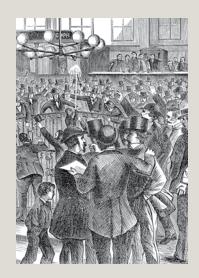
The U.S. and the world economics recovered, however, partially as a result of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, and because of an economic kick-start provided by the second World War, the NYSE rebounded. Today, the NYSE remains the focal point of global stock exchanges. While other wildly successful stock exchanges— like NASDAQ (created in the 1970s)—have come on the scene in the last half-century, the New York Stock Exchange remains the largest stock exchange in the world by dollar value.

If you get a chance to see stock brokers in the pit flailing their arms around frantically, you might want to know what they are trying to say with their hands. Let's practice some of the hand signals that stock brokers traditionally use to convey messages to people on their brokerage team.

**To indicate buying a stock:** Place your hands in front of you (palms facing your body) and pull your hands towards you.

**To indicate selling a stock:** Put your hands out in front of you, palms out, and push them away from you.

To indicate how many shares of a stock one should buy: This involves touching your face. To indicate that you want someone to buy 200 shares, you would tap your forehead with your fist two times (tapping your head with your fist indicates 100 shares). If you want to buy just 30 shares, tap your head with your finger 3 times (tapping your head with your finger indicates that you want to buy 10 shares). If you only want to buy 2 shares, tap your finger to your chin twice (you get the picture).



### **Economic History**



#### Fifth Avenue

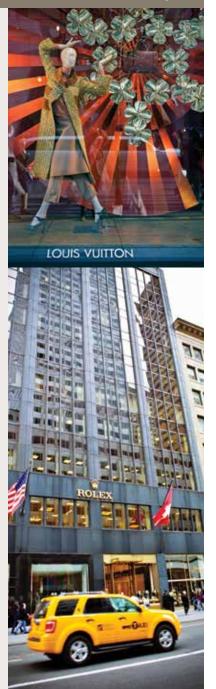
Take a walk down one of the wealthiest avenues in the world, Fifth Avenue. Fifth Avenue serves as the dividing line for streets designated W (for West of Fifth) and E (for East of Fifth), and rightfully so, because the buck stops here. This is prime real estate, where all the best businesses set up shop. The city's finest hotel, the **Plaza Hotel**, can be found on this strip (you might remember this hotel from the movie *The Great Gatsby* (2013). If you're an avid shopper, you must visit the famous shops located between 34th Street and 59th Street on the Avenue.



Even if you're not a big shopper, you should spend some time on Fifth Avenue looking into some of the shops. While you're walking down Fifth Avenue or when you're shopping in other areas of the city, look out for stores that interest you. Find an establishment that strikes your fancy, one you've never

heard of, and go on in. Ask someone who works at the store to tell you a bit of the company's business history. When was the business established? How has it changed over the years? What does it take to have a building on Fifth Avenue? Write a short business history about the store you have visited below.

visited below.		





### Another Kind of Green continued

### **Times Square**

We've talked a little about how the area around 42nd Street has changed over the past century, but now let's focus specifically on one of America's busiest intersections... the joining of 7th Avenue and Broadway: **Times Square**.

Before the *New York Times* moved here in the early 20th century, the area was known as **Longacre Square**, and it was a bit of a cow pasture. Brownstones began popping up in the mid-19th century. In 1895, an immigrant named **Oscar Hammerstein** moved into Longacre with a grand vision for New York's

entertainment center: his creation, the Olympia, encompassed an entire city block on 42nd Street and held three theaters within its walls. The roof garden was spectacular, and the entire complex ushered in a new kind of theatrical experience for New Yorkers. By century's end, Hammerstein had completed work on two additional theaters and had linked all five with the glassenclosed Paradise Roof Garden, home to exotic plants and animals. There had been theaters in Longacre Square before, but nothing quite like this.

The **New York Times** arrived in 1904 and convinced the Mayor to change the square's name to reflect





its new tenant. That year saw the beginning of over a century's worth of New Year's Eve celebrations when the *Times* set fireworks off the top of One Times Square, their new headquarters on top of which the ball now drops every year. The *Times* relocated nine years later to West 43rd Street, and is now stationed a few blocks south on 8th Avenue.

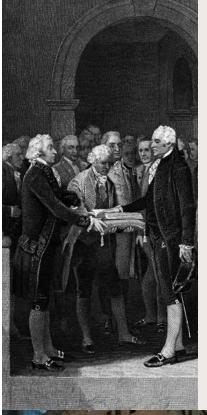
Commerce picked up considerably in the early 20th century. Theaters sprang up and New York's finest came to eat and be entertained, even during the first few years of the Great Depression. But the lifestyle couldn't possibly be sustained, and by the late 1930s, things were tough. The revival of the late 40s to

early 60s was a distant memory in the economically disastrous 1970s and 1980s (New York City was on the verge of bankruptcy throughout the 1970s; in one instance in 1975, the city was 53 minutes from defaulting on its loans and was saved only after taking cash earmarked for teachers' pension funds). The 90s and early 2000s have been considerably kinder to Times Square (though only through hard work), and the new **Times Square Alliance** aims to keep the area clean and safe. In 2009, the traffic lanes along Broadway from 42nd St to 47th St were transformed into pedestrian plazas. The purpose was to ease traffic congestion throughout Midtown. Colorful plastic lawn chairs were originally

put out for lounging. Times Square has helped remake New York City's global image, just as it always has. Times Square is what people think of when they consider the bright lights and fast pace of this city, and whether it was the glamorous decades of the early 20th century, the difficult late 1960s – 1980s or the roaring late 1990s/2000s, Times Square has been the barometer by which the rest of the country and the rest of the world gauge New York.



Times Square Pedestrian Plaza is just one of the several areas designed in a citywide effort to create high quality public space in underutilized roadway. Plazas enhance local economic vitality, pedestrian mobility, access to public transit and safety for all street users. While you visited Times Square, think about how people were using the pedestrian plaza. How do you feel this enhances the space? In what ways can this help Times Square economically?



# Political History:

### **New York City Politics**

Fictional tales cannot match the real-life drama that has colored New York politics for centuries. From the site of George Washington's presidential inauguration to the headquarters of the largest international peace organization in the world, the Big Apple has remained a hotspot for politicians looking to make it big on the local, national, and global scene.

#### A White House in New York

No, you won't find the President of the United States sitting in an oval office in New York, nor will you find the White House there, but did you know that New York was originally the seat of the federal government? When George Washington first took office in 1789 (he was inaugurated on the steps of Federal Hall on Wall Street), it was decided that the federal government would temporarily meet in New York. That summer, Southerners and Northerners fought over where the capital should be located, and by July of 1890, Congress ultimately decided that the seat of the federal government should be moved to the Potomac (a middle ground between North and South); in the interim, Congress would meet in Philadelphia. George Washington picked the spot where the federal district would be located and on September 9, 1791, Washington, D.C. was officially named in his honor.



# Political History



### Tammany Hall and Boss Tweed

Today, we are a bit removed from the days when corrupt political rings and neighborhood bosses ran city politics. New York City has never witnessed a more durable political machine than the Tammany Hall ring that dominated city politics from the late 1700s to 1934. The organization got its name from the hall where the Tammany Society (the name Tammany comes from the Native American tribal leader Tamanend) met in New York. Tammany Hall gained most of its support from immigrants who owed their allegiance to neighborhood bosses.

These political giants offered protection and certain favors in return for political patronage (such as *The Godfather*). Perhaps the most legendary



Have you ever considered being a UN ambassador?





Congress elected
Samantha Power as the
United States Ambassador to
the United Nations in August
2013. In this role, Power
meets with world leaders at
the UN headquarters in New
York and discusses global
diplomatic issues with other
world leaders.

### The United Nations Headquarters:

### **New York City on the International Scene**

In June of 1941, representatives from fourteen nations met in London and signed the Declaration of St. James Parish which proclaimed, "The only true basis of enduring peace is the willing cooperation of free peoples in a world in which, relieved of the menace of aggression, all may enjoy economic and social security; it is our intention to work together, and with other free peoples, both in war and peace, to this end." This served as the first step towards the formation of the United Nations.

Formed in San Francisco in April of 1945, the United Nations, an international organization dedicated to the protection of human rights and the preservation

of world peace, fulfilled the promises laid out by Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and other world leaders who hoped to put an end to global conflicts like World War II.

The UN is broken down into several bodies, and while the organizational structure of the United Nations can be quite complex, it will serve you well to be familiar with certain groups within the UN.

The General Assembly—which meets in the large hall featured on this page—is compromised of representatives from all 198 countries within the United Nations. The Assembly's session begins in



# Political History



September and runs until December (special meetings can be called throughout the year). The body meets to discuss international issues that affect the global community, outlining specifics about international law and providing a forum for cooperation.

Perhaps the most well-known body within the United Nations is the Security Council. Responsible for working towards the preservation of international peace, the Council acts as an intermediary between belligerent nations, suggesting compromises and working to resolve conflicts. If a nation threatens the security of the global community, the UN can impose sanctions on a belligerent nation in order to

force them to comply with international regulations (this was the case with Iran when it refused to terminate its uranium enrichment program in 2006). The Council is also responsible for sending peacekeeping troops to war-ridden polities. Interestingly, the Council has a relatively egalitarian organizational structure as the presidency rotates on a monthly basis in alphabetical order.

The United Nations headquarters in New York, which was completed in 1950, is a fascinating venue to visit. It is in this place that world leaders from around the world shape global politics. Make sure to take a tour before you leave New York City.



New York City Skyline Before 9/11



New York City Skyline After 9/11



9/11 Memorial, New York City

### Reflection

#### A Moment for Reflection

On the morning of September 11, 2001, a series of terrorist attacks destroyed the Twin Towers of the World Trade Center (WTC) and severely damaged the Pentagon in Washington, D.C. At 8:45 a.m., a hijacked commercial airliner flew into the North Tower of the WTC, and about eighteen minutes later, a second plane flew into the South Tower. At about 9:40 a.m., a third airliner crashed into the Pentagon. By 10 a.m., the South Tower had collapsed, followed by the North Tower minutes later. After 9/11, Americans from all walks of life pulled together, donating millions of dollars to support the relief effort in New York. Thousands of volunteers flocked to the city to help rescue crews clear away rubble and search for missing persons. Today, where the Twin Towers once stood, the striking 9/11 Memorial honors the nearly 3,000 victims of the September 11 attacks and the World Trade Center bombing of 1993. With two enormous waterfalls and reflecting pools, each approximately an acre in size, the area formerly known as Ground Zero is now a beautiful homage to those lost.

# Political History



The National September 11 Memorial is a tribute of remembrance and honor to the nearly 3,000 people killed in the terror attacks of September 11, 2001 at the World Trade Center site, near Shanksville, PA, and at the Pentagon,

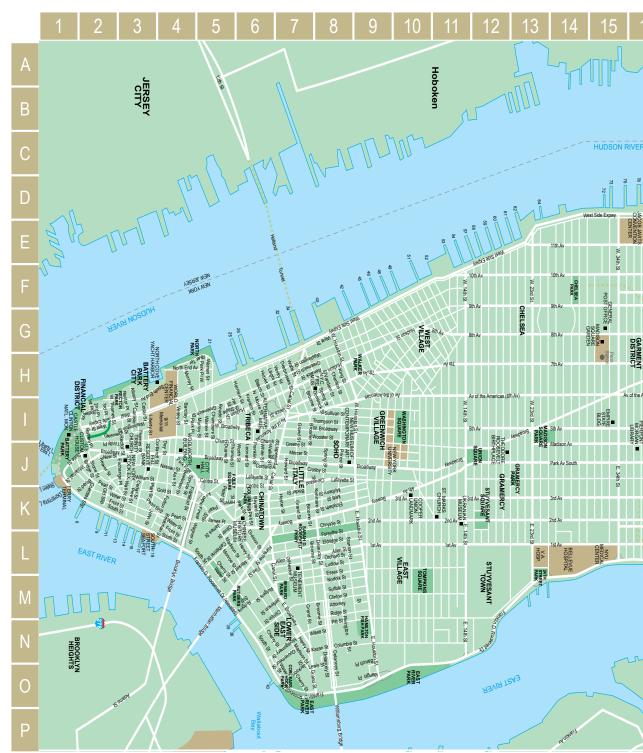
as well as the six people killed in the World Trade Center bombing in February, 1993.

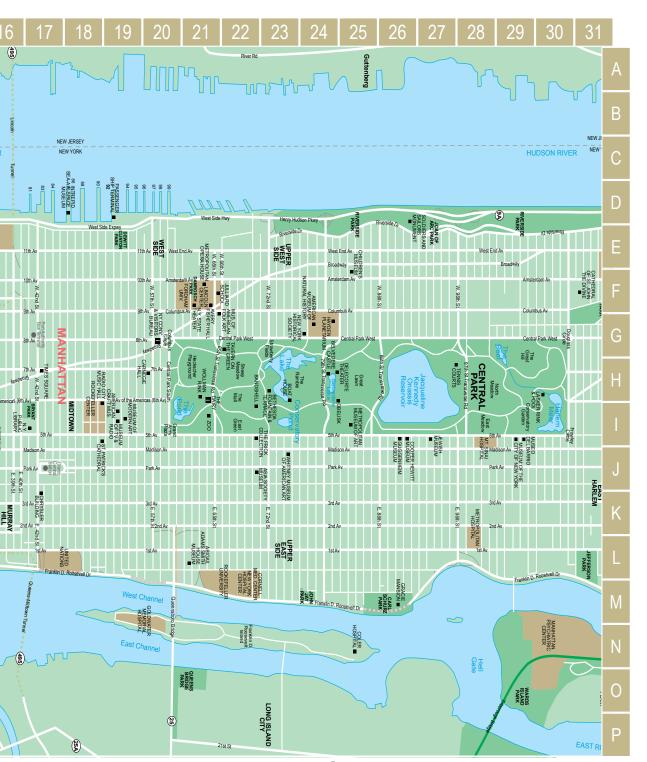
The Memorial's twin reflecting pools are each nearly an acre in size and feature the largest manmade waterfalls in the North America. The pools sit within the footprints where the Twin Towers once stood.

The names of every person who died in the 2001 and 1993 attacks are inscribed into bronze panels edging the Memorial pools, a powerful reminder of the largest loss of life resulting from a foreign attack on American soil and the greatest single loss of rescue personnel in American history.

Take some time and find three names within the bronze panels. Research who those people were and what they were doing on this fateful day in history. Describe your findings here.









Notes

Notes		

