



WorldStrides®

Discoveries Programs



# New York

DISCOVERY JOURNAL

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# My WorldStrides **New York** Discovery Journal



WorldStrides®

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#



# New York Discovery Journal



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# 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](http://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](http://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.

## Take a LEAP with Us!

### 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!

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.



**LEAP**



**Not LEAP**







# 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.





## 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 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

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. 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.



## How to be an Adventure Photographer

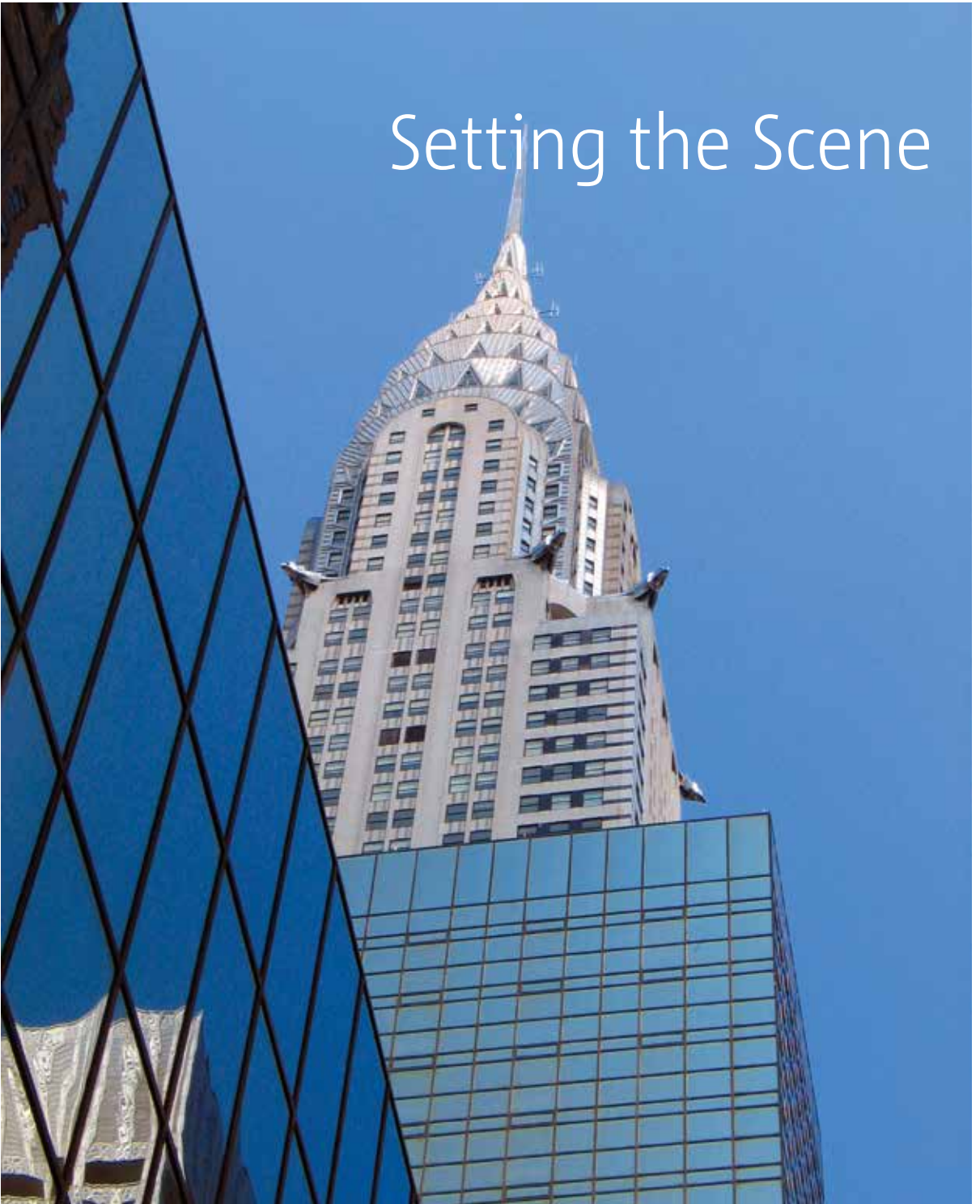
It's all about telling a story, and having a front row seat to the ACTION! Taking a great picture requires technique and getting close. Use a hip pack or shoulder strap so your camera is accessible.

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.





# Setting the Scene







## Historical Overview

In the Steven Spielberg and George Lucas film *Indiana Jones and the Kingdom of the Crystal Skull* (2008), Dr. Jones (Harrison Ford) faces off with Soviet troops, wanders into uncharted caverns in search of a crystal skull, and survives multiple drops over waterfalls—all while maintaining his reputation as a world scholar, an archaeologist, and a classicist.

Most students today consider the story of Indiana Jones to be merely a fictional tale about a mythical figure. Academics like Indiana Jones are seen as boring. I mean, what do archaeologists and historians accomplish but to catalog a long list of meaningless facts? I'd rather study science, business, or something useful. I want to change the world, not relive the experiences of others. Action rather than inaction is what this world needs, and I'm not about to devote time and energy to a "dead" science.

But what if history could be made more exciting? What if the story of Indiana Jones was not as farcical as some think? Well, that is why you are in New York City, to don the fedora of a historical adventurer, to practice the craft of historical investigation by visiting fascinating landscapes. History is not a dead

science, nor is it a diversion for overeducated dullards interested in reading yellowed pages in dusty archives. History is an adventure, a real life exploration that involves getting your hands dirty, walking in the footsteps of those who have gone before you, talking to people who live with the memories of past tragedies and past triumphs.

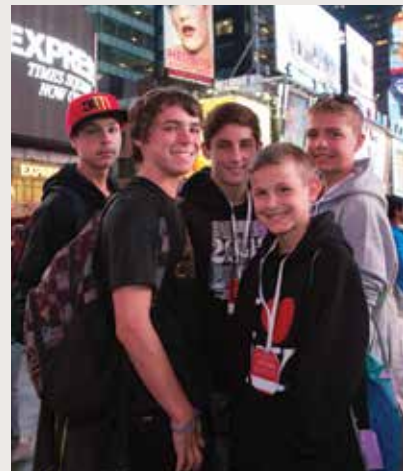
As you walk through this city, you will learn not only a great deal about the history of New York, but you will also learn how to think like a seasoned historical adventurer. You will hone your on-the-ground investigative techniques; in addition, you will be introduced to *five* different subfields within the discipline of American history: **environmental history, urban history, cultural history, economic history, and political history.**

Realize that while we talk about these sub-disciplines as separate entities, historians must wear all of these hats at the same time; in other words, good historians seek to use tools from each of these sub-disciplines to craft their historical narratives.

While you may never have aspirations to become a professional historian, this course will certainly reshape the way you look at the world around

you. Whether you want to work in Hollywood or on Capitol Hill, knowing how to interpret historical change will be an invaluable tool. Mel Gibson hires military historians to help him create realistic films; Bill Gates and other business executives rely on the works of economic historians to make critical commercial decisions; President Barack Obama and other politicians read the works of political historians to get a grasp on patterns in the American political process. In other words, history is at the very foundation of all we do—it is the seed from which all prudent action blooms.

So, let's pack our satchel and head to town; it's time to meet the past on the streets of New York City!





## 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 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, Queens 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, Brooklyn is one of those places you have to experience in person. Whether you are wandering through Prospect Park and the Brooklyn Botanical Gardens to 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 rollercoasters 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, Staten Island 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, Manhattan 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!





## 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 horseracing. 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.

## Getting Around the City:

### Understanding the History of the Street Grid System, the Subway Network, and the City Skyline.

Did you know that there is an entire subfield of American history devoted to the study of American cities? That’s right, urban historians study urban centers, asking interesting questions about what makes a city tick. Before city planners set out to develop a new transportation network or construct a skyscraper, they turn to urban historians to find out more about the city’s past infrastructure. Before a city mayor can effectively campaign in Queens, he must turn to urban studies in order to understand the factors that have historically shaped voting patterns in particular precincts.

So, let’s become urban historians for a minute, and investigate the history of the city’s transportation system. The better we understand the history of the city’s development, the better we can navigate the streets.

The layout of Manhattan is remarkably simple and elegant. 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.

- 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





## Career Corner

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.

For more information, follow this QR code to learn more about the New York City Department of City Planning.



**Fifth Avenue** is the dividing line for all of 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. The New York State Legislature proposed a **Commissioners' Plan of 1811** that called for the orderly development and sale of the land of Manhattan between 14<sup>th</sup> Street and Washington Heights.

A three-member commission made up of **Gouverneur Morris** (author of the Preamble of the Constitution), lawyer **John Rutherford**, and surveyor **Simeon De Witt**, formulated the plan. Below 14<sup>th</sup> Street, however, the city had evolved like many old cities, with things sprouting up here and there, the roads defined more by the buildings than by any central planning system.

Now that you have learned about the city's grid system, it's time to put your knowledge to good use. Grab a partner and find a New York City street map. Let's see if you can figure out how this crazy city works.



## Getting Around the City *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 life-sustaining 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.

### **On the Streets ...**

#### **Horse Power**

Public transportation in New York City began in the late 1820s with horse power.

Omnibuses were oversized stagecoaches that ran along a fixed route. They were meant to seat fifteen passengers, although they were often cramped with more—both inside and on top! The driver stopped when passengers tugged on a strap attached to his ankle.

Horsecars, streetcars that rode along embedded iron or steel tracks, were designed to carry more people and offer a smoother ride than omnibuses. Passengers asked the conductor, who rode at the back, to signal their stops to the driver by ringing a bell.

Horse-drawn vehicles jammed city streets because their numbers weren't regulated. In addition, horses were slow, they had trouble climbing hilly streets, they ate lots of hay and grain (and produced lots of manure), and most could only work an average of five years. The deadly outbreak of equine influenza (horse flu), which caused the death of many horses in 1872, showed that a single power source for public transportation invited disaster.

#### **Cable Cars**

New York City's first cable car line opened in 1883 on the new Brooklyn Bridge. Cable cars were useful on grades that were too steep for horses. But once electricity became available for trolleys, the value of steam-powered cable was limited, ending the run of cable cars in New York City in 1909.

#### **Trolleys**

For seventy years, trolleys ran in all five boroughs of New York City. They were faster and cleaner than horsecars and cheaper to build and operate than cable cars. However, the rapid increase in fuel-powered cars and trucks in the 1920s doomed the trolleys. Running on fixed tracks in the middle of the city's streets, trolleys became a nuisance in traffic and getting on and off them was dangerous. During the 1930s and 40s, motor buses gradually replaced trolleys, though some trolley routes continued into the 1950s.

#### **Motor Buses**








New York was the first American city to use motor buses for public transit. In 1905, the Fifth Avenue Coach Company introduced gasoline-powered double-decker buses that operated on crosstown and uptown lines. Within two

*(cont.)*



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

## Getting Around the City *continued*

years, it had replaced all of its horse-drawn vehicles with motor buses. Motor bus service expanded greatly in the 1920s and 30s. Today, nearly 5,000 buses operate in all five boroughs, covering almost 3,000 miles of routes.

### Elevated Trains

New York City's earliest form of rapid transit was the elevated railway, or 'el'. Designed to run on tracks nearly three stories above city avenues, the elevated trains drastically changed the ways in which New Yorkers viewed their city and lived their lives. By 1880 most Manhattan residents were within a ten-minute walk from an el.

The els ushered in aspects of urban life that we now take for granted—from being able to live, work, and shop in different parts of the city, to constantly interacting with people from different neighborhoods and backgrounds. Although the els were dirty and noisy and blocked sunlight from the streets below, they allowed people to travel quickly and cheaply throughout the city for nearly a hundred years, helping transform New York into a bustling metropolis.

### Subways

To ease New York City's demand for rapid transit, city authorities determined to build a subway that

would meet two objectives. First, it would quickly and efficiently move people about in crowded Manhattan. Secondly, it would move them out of crowded Manhattan. Subway lines would extend out to vast tracts of undeveloped land, where new neighborhoods could be created, helping to turn a cramped island city into a sprawling metropolitan area.

The IRT (Interborough Rapid Transit Company) began construction on the first subway line in 1900, and less than four years later, the IRT began whisking New Yorkers beneath city streets, carrying over 100,000 riders on its very first day. Subways, traveling at close to 40 miles per hour, were much faster than trolleys (6 miles per hour) and elevated trains (12 miles per hour).

### 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.









## Getting Around Today

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.



The *New York Times* is one of the most widely read newspapers in the country. Staffed by over 300 full-time reporters, it strives to be the first on the scene when a newsworthy event takes place and

to get their story in print before other journals. Today, you and your partner are asked to visit several stories through the city of New York. You can take a cab, metro, ferry, or go on foot. Regardless, you have to hurry and you must be careful about your budget.

Map how to get from one location to the next. Determine which method of transportation would be best for you. The paper's New York headquarters is located on 8th Avenue, between 40th and 41st streets. You can't miss it. Good luck!

Location of story:	How would you get there:
Williamsburg, Brooklyn – a hip new restaurant opening with a famous chef.	
Chelsea Market – A famous violinist is playing an impromptu concert in the street.	
Staten Island Zoo – A new baby leopard was born.	

## 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.




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### The History of the City's Skyline: 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 exceptionally 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, row houses. 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





## Urban Discovery

Take a moment and appreciate the variances in architecture as you travel through the city. The buildings are as diverse as the population. Consider the following:

- Which buildings are older than others? How can you tell?
- How do architectural styles change from neighborhood to neighborhood?

Imagine you are an architect asked to build a new unique structure in Manhattan. Take a few moments to sketch out what your design would look like. Highlight the most distinct features with notes explaining your design choices. Tell where your building would be located and why it would fit in to that neighborhood architecturally.



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## The Cathedral of St. Patrick

The Cathedral of St. Patrick is a decorated Neo-Gothic-style Roman Catholic cathedral church in the United States and a prominent landmark of New York City. It is the seat of the archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New York, and a parish church, located on the east side of Fifth Avenue between 50th and 51st Streets in midtown Manhattan, directly across the street from Rockefeller Center and specifically facing the Atlas statue.



## Career Corner

### Have you ever considered being a Cultural Historian?

Cultural historians are intrigued by people—their quirky habits and strange traditions. Perhaps the best part about being a cultural historian is the places that you’ll visit, both metaphorically and literally. You see, a good cultural historian finds new “spaces” to study. As a cultural historian, you might want to write about working-class women and their experience in dance halls in the 1920s. What did they wear? What kind of dance moves were popular? What did their participation in these dance halls symbolize? Or perhaps you’re interested in 1990s hip-hop and want to explore the underground studios that emerged in different boroughs of New York. What do the lyrics in certain rap songs say about inner-city culture in the 1990s? How did racial politics shape the discourse within the industry? Nothing is off limits for a cultural historian. In order to get a taste of what it’s like to be a cultural historian, let’s visit some of the spaces that a cultural historian might single out for investigative research.

## Cultural History

### 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.”

**Coney Island** was settled by the European colonists in the middle of the seventeenth century and was used as grazing land for their livestock. In the 1820’s, the building of a private toll road allowed Coney Island to be more accessible. Soon, several hotels and restaurants were built to promote the value of sea bathing.

It was not until after the Civil War, however, that Coney Island truly began to flourish as a popular resort. In 1868, Coney Island was listed as the best beach on the Atlantic coast and was attracting 25,000 to 30,000 visitors each weekend.

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. The popularity of the coaster encouraged the construction of other amusement rides, including the first coaster in the country which had a mechanical conveyor to carry the cars to the top. Other rides included carousels, toboggan rides, and an aerial slide. In addition to the mechanical rides, there were also dining establishments, dime museums, concert halls, dance pavilions, sideshows, circuses, fireworks displays, games of chance, an aquarium, and other forms of amusement including John Philip Sousa’s marching band and Buffalo Bill’s Wild West Show.





## Career Corner

Have you ever considered being a Theme Park Designer?



You may want to create magic by working at a theme park. Perhaps you dream of unleashing the mathematical side of your creativity on roller coaster design. Or maybe you wish you were helping to bring the Wizarding World of Harry Potter™ to life.

If any of these describe a dream job of yours, then follow the QR to learn from some of the industry experts.



Coney Island entered its heyday at the turn of the twentieth century, with the construction of spectacular amusement parks. The era began with the opening of Sea Lion Park. It lasted only until 1902, but served as the inspiration to create a more elaborate Steeplechase Park.

The spectacular **Luna Park** opened on May 16, 1903. Luna Park 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. Luna Park, which relied upon carefully constructed illusion and manipulation of its audience, tended to attract a slightly more affluent crowd than the more physically-based Steeplechase.

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.











## Today Show

NBC News pioneered the morning news program when it launched “Today” over 65 years ago. The four-hour live broadcast provides the latest in domestic and international news, weather reports and interviews with newsmakers from the worlds of politics, business, media, entertainment and sports.

Since the program’s premiere broadcast on January 14, 1952, “Today’s” hallmark has been its ability to revise an entire edition to bring viewers breaking news as it happens. In that fashion, “Today” delivered immediate coverage of such events as Hurricane Katrina and its aftermath, the Tsunami that wreaked havoc in a dozen Asian nations, the September 11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center, the death of John F. Kennedy, Jr.,



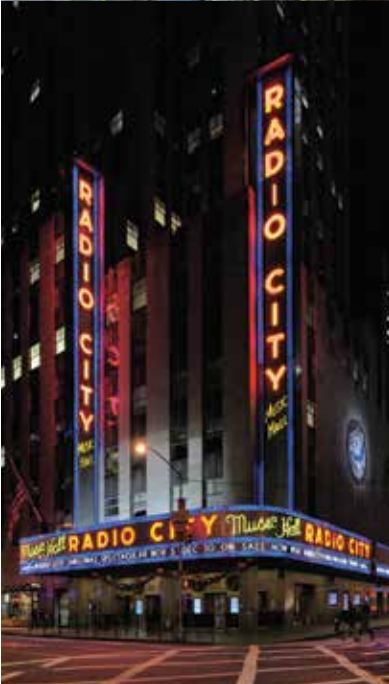
the tragic high school shootings in Littleton, Colorado, the crash of TWA Flight 800, the death of Princess Diana, and the Oklahoma City bombing and trials.

In June 1994, “Today” moved from its longtime home at New York’s 30 Rockefeller Plaza to a stunning new site next door, NBC News’ glass-walled, ground-floor production facility at the corner of 49th Street

and Rockefeller Plaza. The three-story, 18,000-square-foot home of “Today” now attracts thousands of visitors each year to peer into its windows and become part of Today’s broadcast.

Matt Lauer and Savannah Guthrie are the co-anchors of “Today,” while Al Roker is a co-anchor and Weather and Feature Reporter.





## 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 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

*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?*

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American history, and, to a large extent, you are. Estimates 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



*As you explore the museum, take a moment to pick up a few of the telephone receivers mounted on some of the displays and listen to immigrants describe their experience coming through Ellis Island. Which story or stories in particular struck you, and why?*

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## One City, Many Nations *continued*

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?

### Neighborhood Naming

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.



*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.*

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### 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 Garvey** 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



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*

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.

The Apollo Theater, the 80-year-old concert hall, has introduced to the world artists such as the Jackson 5, Ella Fitzgerald, and James Brown, remaining a continuous source of

local and national pride for the better part of a century.

Harlem is not only home to a large African-American population; **East Harlem**—a portion of Harlem bounded by the East River, East 96th Street, 5th Avenue, and the Harlem River—was, around the turn of the 20th century, home to a large Italian-American community. As years passed, it quickly became a Spanish-American neighborhood, earning the moniker **Spanish Harlem**.

**El Barrio**, as Spanish Harlem is sometimes referred to, has remained an epicenter of Spanish culture where Spanish artists from musician **Tito Puente** to the poet **Julia de Burgos** have lived.



*El Museo del Barrio*

East Harlem has a diverse array of cultural venues including **El Museo del Barrio** and the **Harbor Conservatory for the Performing Arts**. If you're looking for Latin American cuisine, make sure to visit East Harlem. You'll think you have been transplanted to a locale south of the border!



*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, and tastes.*

*1. Stop in each neighborhood you visit and take time to just observe. What do you see? Smell? Hear?*

*2. What makes this neighborhood most unique?*

*Dot down some of your most favorite experiences.*

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### 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 hundred-year-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 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



## Career Corner

Have you ever considered being 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 on the web.

## One City, Many Nations *continued*

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.



*Are you struck by the ethnic diversity of New York City? What cultural aspects did you enjoy? Take a moment and think about your hometown. What customs or services might someone visiting remember most?*

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## 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 dimly-lit archives flipping through manuscripts; they travel to the **Met**, to the **Guggenheim**, and other **cultural epicenters** to see the artifacts of cultural production.

If you like theater, television, and art museums, keep in mind that historians play pivotal roles in the art industry. For example, costume

designers rely on historians to make sure that actors and actresses wear attire that fits with a specific time period. Likewise, TV producers rely on historians to ensure the historical authenticity of their storylines.

To be a good cultural historian, you have to get out in the world, you have to take a walk through an art museum and visit a theater on Broadway. Leave the books at home today, and let's go explore New York's art scene.

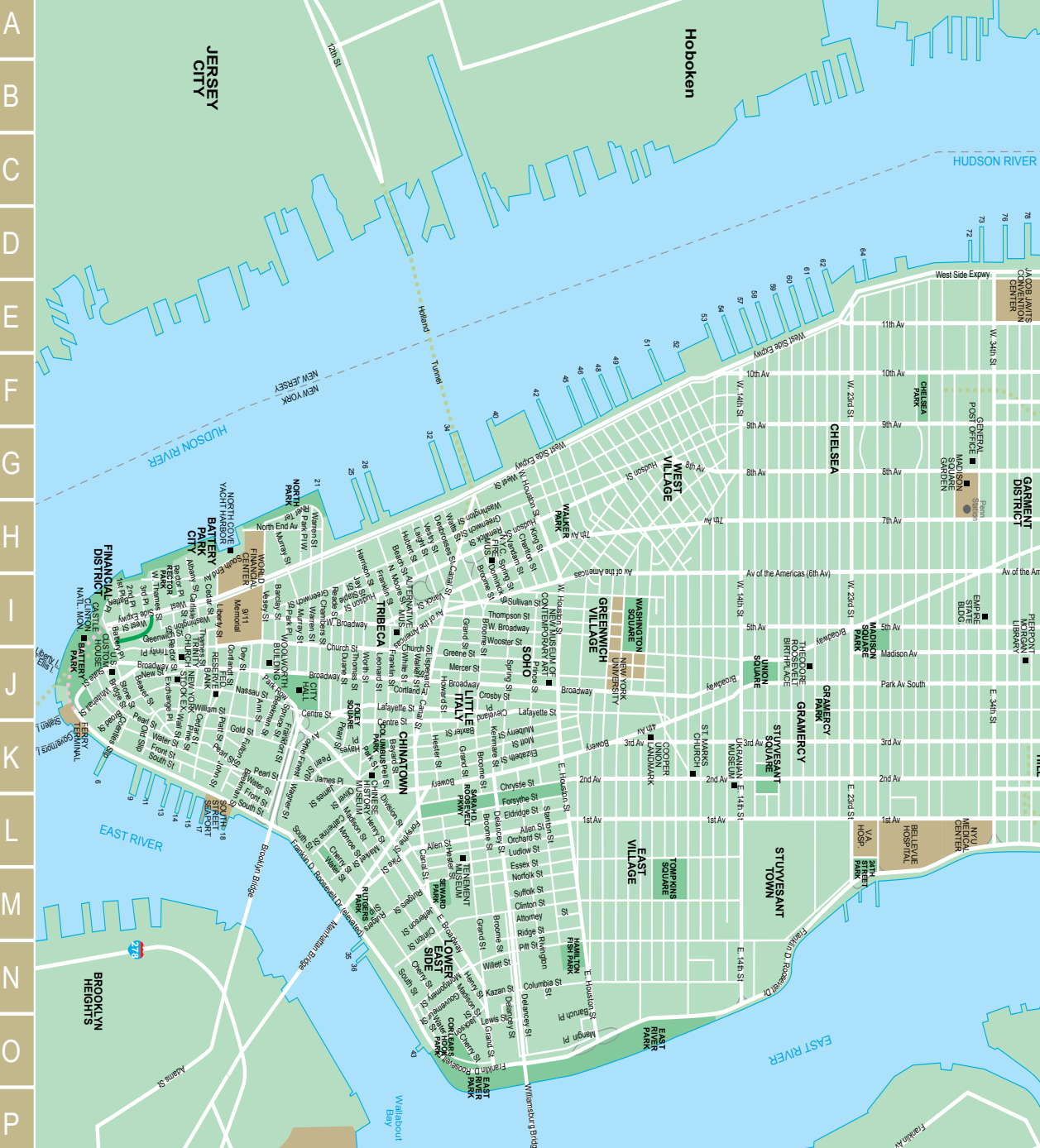
It's hard to beat this city in terms of the depth and breadth of its art scene, and, as we've already discussed, New Yorkers are familiar with the entertainment industry — 40,000 annual location shoots, concerts at **Madison Square Garden**, and celebrities all over Manhattan will do that to you.



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. The *Times*, the *Post*, and the *Daily News* are the major players in print, and one network, **YES** (Yankees Entertainment and Sports), broadcasts Yankees games and is estimated to be worth around \$3 billion. That's serious money, and it gives you a taste of how important the area's major sports teams are.



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## The City's Art Scene *continued*

It isn't all beer and hot dogs in this city, though. **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





Have you ever considered being a costume historian?



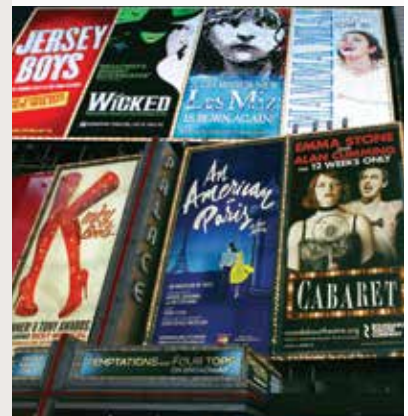
If you want to work on Broadway, but you're not sure you want to stand up on stage in front of thousands of people, consider certain behind-the-scenes professions. There's a whole crew of insanely gifted folks lurking behind the scenes who also contribute to the spectacle you're witnessing such as becoming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



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**"... 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.





## The City's Art Scene *continued*

### **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.







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 Theaterland (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: \_\_\_\_\_

What's on: \_\_\_\_\_

Producing: \_\_\_\_\_

Playwright: \_\_\_\_\_

Playwright's Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

Brief synopsis of plot/Comments:

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Theater name: \_\_\_\_\_

What's on: \_\_\_\_\_

Producing: \_\_\_\_\_

Playwright: \_\_\_\_\_

Playwright's Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

Brief synopsis of plot/Comments:

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Theater name: \_\_\_\_\_

What's on: \_\_\_\_\_

Producing: \_\_\_\_\_

Playwright: \_\_\_\_\_

Playwright's Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

Brief synopsis of plot/Comments:

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Theater name: \_\_\_\_\_

What's on: \_\_\_\_\_

Producing: \_\_\_\_\_

Playwright: \_\_\_\_\_

Playwright's Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

Brief synopsis of plot/Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

# New York Discovery Journal

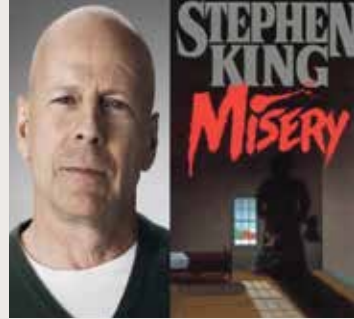
## The City's Art Scene *continued*



Emma Stone in "Cabaret"



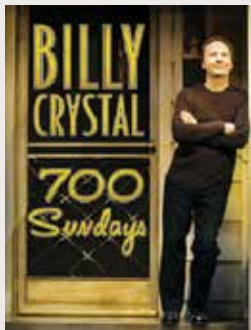
Jennifer Hudson in "The Color Purple"



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"



### 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 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 **Guggenheim**, 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 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.



*Stepping Out by Roy Lichtenstein*



*The Guggenheim designed by Frank Lloyd Wright (1959)*







### 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.



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 their 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 their 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.







## 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 Zoo.

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 socio-economic backgrounds experienced the park differently. Originally, park commissioners prohibited working-class families





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

### **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 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



*Bryant Park*

*New York Public Library*





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 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 industrial 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 feet 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.



*Read more about  
The High Line*



*Chelsea Market*



*The High Line*

## 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 quench 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 ever-growing 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



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.





## 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 eco-friendly 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







## 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 Bike Share Program The Citi Bike<sup>SM</sup> system, operated by NYC Bike Share, features thousands of bikes at hundreds of stations around New York.









## 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).







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).

## Career Corner

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.







### 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 glass-enclosed **Paradise Roof Garden**, home to exotic plants and animals. There had been theaters in Longacre Square before, but nothing quite like this.





## Another Kind of Green *continued*

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?*

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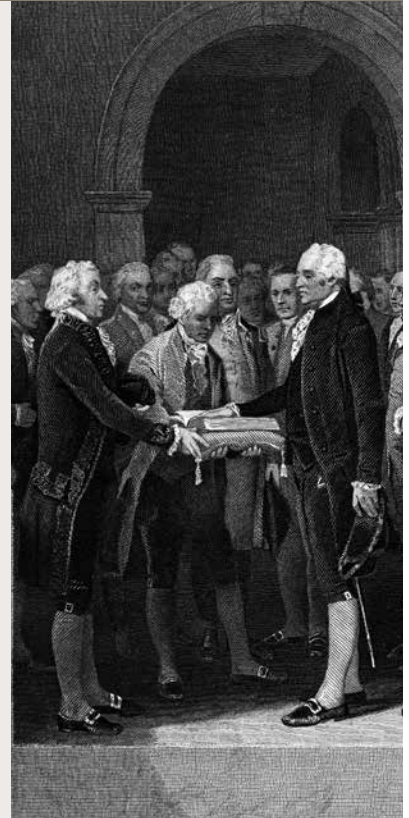
# Political History:

## 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 1800, 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 *continued*

### 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 Tammany Hall despot was William M. Tweed, known popularly as “Boss” Tweed. More concerned with promoting his own political agenda than in performing his duties as a public servant, Tweed worked shady deals behind closed doors with corrupt bargainers, ultimately losing his political power after being convicted for defrauding taxpayers via bogus public works projects that funneled city revenue into the hands of larcenous contractors. The long reign of the Tammany Hall machine finally came to a close when Republican Fiorello La Guardia became mayor in 1934.



A newspaper clipping featuring a portrait of William M. Tweed and a \$10,000 reward notice. The notice is from the Sheriff's Office of the City and County of New York, dated December 6th, 1875. It describes Tweed as a man who escaped from jail and offers a reward for his capture. The name "WM. M. TWEED," is prominently displayed in large letters. At the bottom, there is a description of Tweed's physical characteristics and a signature "WILLIAM C. CONNER."





# 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 (see diagram on next page), 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 comprised of representatives from all 198 countries within the United Nations. The Assembly’s session begins in September and runs

## Career Corner

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 System

## UN Principal Organs

General Assembly

Security Council

Economic and Social Council

Secretariat

International Court of Justice

Trusteeship Council<sup>6</sup>

### Subsidiary Organs

Main and other sessional committees  
Disarmament Commission  
Human Rights Council  
International Law Commission  
Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

### Funds and Programmes<sup>1</sup>

**UNDP** United Nations Development Programme  
 • **UNCDF** United Nations Capital Development Fund  
 • **UNV** United Nations Volunteers  
**UNEP**<sup>5</sup> United Nations Environment Programme  
**UNFPA** United Nations Population Fund  
**UN-HABITAT**<sup>5</sup> United Nations Human Settlements Programme  
**UNICEF** United Nations Children's Fund  
**WFP** World Food Programme (UN/FAO)

### Subsidiary Organs

Counter-terrorism committees  
International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)

International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY)  
 Mechanism for International Criminal Tribunals (MICT)  
 Military Staff Committee

### Functional Commissions

Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice  
Narcotic Drugs  
Population and Development  
Science and Technology for Development  
Social Development  
Statistics  
Status of Women  
United Nations Forum on Forests

### Regional Commissions<sup>5</sup>

**ECA** Economic Commission for Africa  
**ECE** Economic Commission for Europe  
**ECLAC** Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean  
**ESCAP** Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific  
**ESCWA** Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

### Departments and Offices

**EOSG** Executive Office of the Secretary-General  
**DESA** Department of Economic and Social Affairs  
**DFS** Department of Field Support  
**DGACM** Department for General Assembly and Conference Management  
**DM** Department of Management  
**DPA** Department of Political Affairs  
**DPI** Department of Public Information  
**DPKO** Department of Peacekeeping Operations  
**DSS** Department of Safety and Security  
**OCHA** Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

**OHCHR** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights  
**OIOS** Office of Internal Oversight Services  
**OLA** Office of Legal Affairs  
**OSAA** Office of the Special Adviser on Africa  
**PBSO** Peacebuilding Support Office  
**SRSG/CAAC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict  
**SRSG/SVC** Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict  
**UNISDR** United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



### Research and Training

**UNIDIR** United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research  
**UNITAR** United Nations Institute for Training and Research  
**UNISSC** United Nations System Staff College  
**UNU** United Nations University

### Other Entities

**ITC** International Trade Centre (UN/WTO)  
**UNCTAD**<sup>1,8</sup> United Nations Conference on Trade and Development  
**UNHCR**<sup>1</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
**UNOPS** United Nations Office for Project Services  
**UNRWA**<sup>1</sup> United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East  
**UN-Women**<sup>1</sup> United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

### Related Organizations

**CTBTO Preparatory Commission** Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization  
**IAEA**<sup>1-3</sup> International Atomic Energy Agency  
**ICC** International Criminal Court  
**ISA** International Seabed Authority  
**ITLOS** International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea  
**OPCW**<sup>3</sup> Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons  
**WTO**<sup>1,4</sup> World Trade Organization

Peacekeeping operations and political missions  
 Sanctions committees (ad hoc)  
 Standing committees and ad hoc bodies

### Advisory Subsidiary Body

Peacebuilding Commission

**HLPF** High-level Political Forum on sustainable development

### Other Bodies

Committee for Development Policy  
 Committee of Experts on Public Administration  
 Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations  
 Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues  
**UNAIDS** Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS  
**UNGEI** United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

### Research and Training

**UNICRI** United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute  
**UNRISD** United Nations Research Institute for Social Development

### Specialized Agencies<sup>1,5</sup>

**FAO** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
**ICAO** International Civil Aviation Organization  
**IFAD** International Fund for Agricultural Development  
**ILO** International Labour Organization  
**IMF** International Monetary Fund  
**IMO** International Maritime Organization  
**ITU** International Telecommunication Union  
**UNESCO** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

**UNIDO** United Nations Industrial Development Organization  
**UNWTO** World Tourism Organization  
**UPU** Universal Postal Union  
**WHO** World Health Organization  
**WIPO** World Intellectual Property Organization  
**WMO** World Meteorological Organization  
**World Bank Group**<sup>7</sup>

- **IBRD** International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- **IDA** International Development Association
- **IFC** International Finance Corporation

**UNODA** United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs  
**UNODC**<sup>1</sup> United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime  
**UNOG** United Nations Office at Geneva  
**UN-OHRLLS** Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States  
**UNON** United Nations Office at Nairobi  
**UNOP**<sup>2</sup> United Nations Office for Partnerships  
**UNOV** United Nations Office at Vienna

#### Notes:

- 1 All members of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB).
- 2 UN Office for Partnerships (UNOP) is the UN's focal point vis-a-vis the United Nations Foundation, Inc.
- 3 IAEA and OPCW report to the Security Council and the GA.
- 4 WTO has no reporting obligation to the GA, but contributes on an ad hoc basis to GA and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) work on, inter alia, finance and development issues.
- 5 Specialized agencies are autonomous organizations whose work is coordinated through ECOSOC (intergovernmental level) and CEB (inter-secretariat level).
- 6 The Trusteeship Council suspended operation on 1 November 1994, as on 1 October 1994 Palau, the last United Nations Trust Territory, became independent.
- 7 International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are not specialized agencies but are part of the World Bank Group in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the Charter.
- 8 The secretariats of these organs are part of the UN Secretariat.

This chart is a reflection of the functional organization of the United Nations System and for informational purposes only. It does not include all offices or entities of the United Nations System.



## UN Headquarters *continued*

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 international 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.





## 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.



*New York City Skyline Before 9/11*



*New York City Skyline After 9/11*



*9/11 Memorial, New York City*

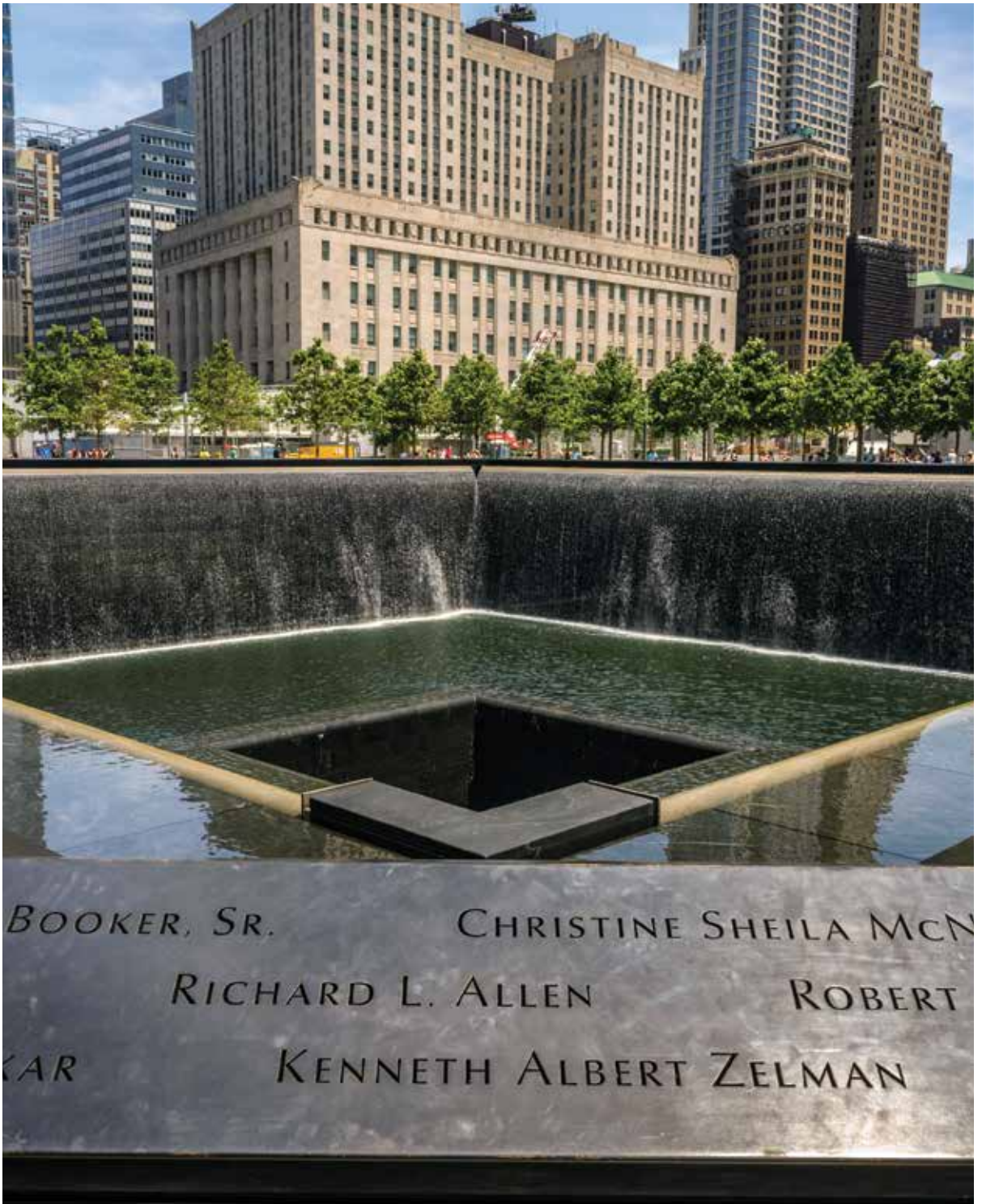












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