

New York



Native Americans (Pre-history to 1664)

The Lenape had developed advanced hunting methods and, by the time Europeans arrived, were practicing slash-and-burn agriculture to extend the productivity of their cultivated fields. They also gathered large amounts of fish and shellfish from the bay. When European settlers first came to the area, approximately 5,000 Lenape were living in around 80 communities throughout the region.



The first European known to visit the area was the Italian explorer Giovanni da Verrazzano, who arrived in 1524 aboard the French ship *La Dauphine*. He is believed to have entered Upper New York Bay, where he encountered the native Lenape people before continuing on his journey.



1609: Henry Hudson

Henry Hudson, an Englishman sailing for the Dutch East India Company, arrived at the island aboard his ship, the *Half Moon*. He reached the areas now known as Manhattan and Staten Island, which the native Lenape called "the island surrounded by hills." The region was abundant in timber and beaver, prized for their fur. The Dutch East India Company later established a settlement in lower Manhattan, naming it New Amsterdam.

The Hudson River is a 315-mile-long waterway, 30 to 202 feet deep, flowing north to south through eastern New York. It begins in the Adirondack Mountains, passes through the Hudson Valley. It empties into the Atlantic Ocean at New York Harbor, between New York City and Jersey City. At its southern end, it forms part of the border between New York and New Jersey.



England takes over (1664-1783)



Slaves brought in by Dutch for construction and slavery lasted 200 years

“New York” started with a population of 700!

English King, Charles II, invaded and colony passed to British control.

King Charles gave the colony to his brother, the **Duke of York**. In honor of the Duke, the town was renamed “New York”



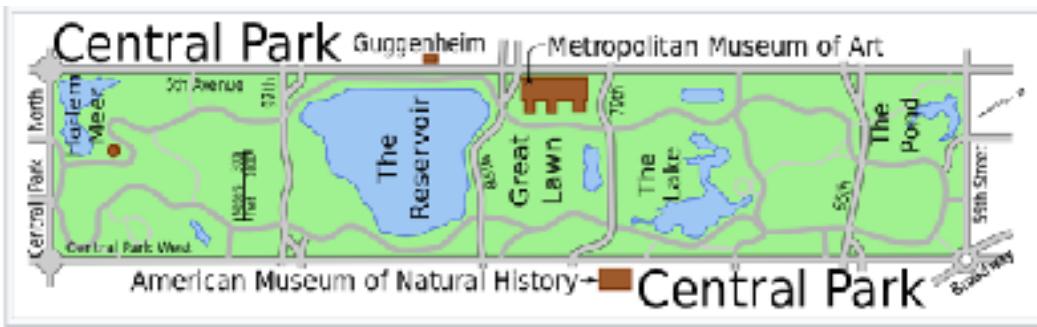
1820-1840s: People from Europe were encouraged to **immigrate** to help with the growth of the city: Germans (craftsman), Irish (after potato famine/ workers)

1842: Croton aqueduct built by engineers David Bates Douglass and John B Jervis to supply clean fresh water to the city

Merchants and shipping settled in the lower part of the city. Poor sanitation conditions for immigrants and germs on ships → Spread of diseases (cholera, typhoid, small pox, yellow fever)

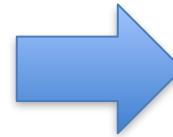


1857: Central Park (778 acres)



In 1842, Central Park was the site of New York's new, 31-acre Receiving Reservoir, the body of water built to store fresh drinking water piped in from upstate via the just-completed Croton Aqueduct.

1861-1865: American Civil War



1860: President Abraham Lincoln banned slavery. Many blacks left the city and moved to Brooklyn. After the Civil War, the rate of immigration from Europe grew steeply



Carnegie Hall

The Big Apple



The earliest known usage of 'big apple' appears in the book *The Wayfarer in New York* (1909), in which author Edward S. Martin writes:

Kansas is apt to see in New York a greedy city.... It inclines to think that the big apple gets a disproportionate share of the national sap



New York Mets Home Run apple



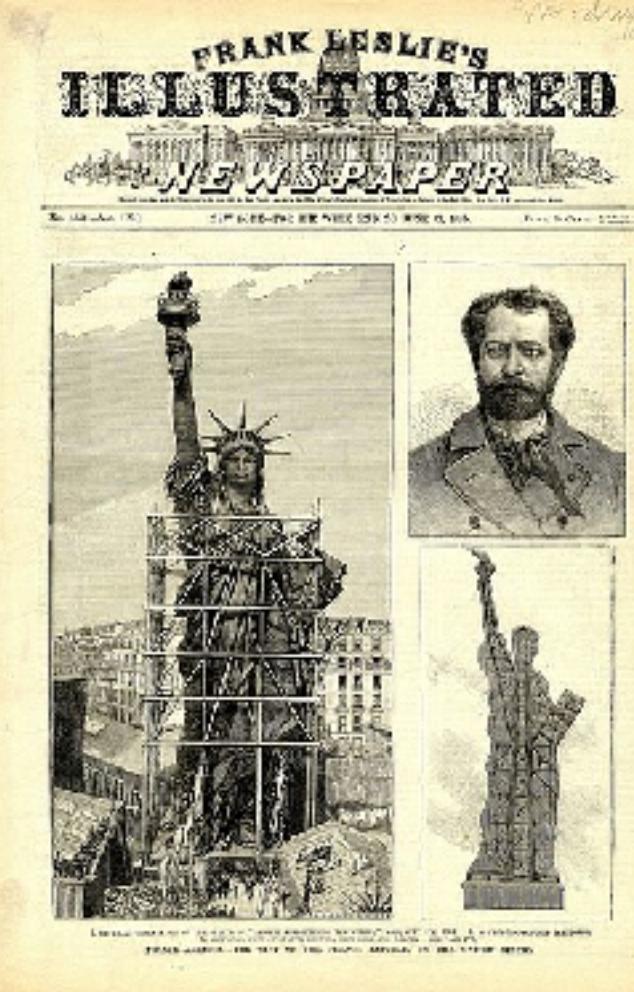
1860s-1885: The Statue of Liberty

The Statue of Liberty, officially "Liberty Enlightening the World," is characterized by:

- A robed figure representing *Libertas*, the Roman goddess of liberty.
- A torch held aloft in her right hand.
- A *tabula ansata* in her left hand, bearing the inscription "JULY IV MDCCLXXVI" (July 4, 1776), marking the U.S. Declaration of Independence.
- A broken chain lying at her feet, symbolizing liberation as she moves forward.
- Its status as an enduring icon of freedom and the United States, and a welcoming symbol for immigrants.
- Its design by French sculptor Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, inspired by Édouard René de Laboulaye.
- Its construction by Gustave Eiffel.
- Its acceptance by President Grover Cleveland from France in 1886.
-

Statue of Liberty

- Tough to get money to build
 - First built right arm with torch
 - Then built face
 - Joseph Pulitzer in US helped raise money for pedestal through his newspaper
- Used as a lighthouse from 1886-1902
- Height of copper statue (France): 151 feet
- Iron scaffolding inside
- Height of pedestal (US built): 89 feet
- Height of foundation: 65 feet
- Index finger: 8 feet long
- Nose: 4 feet 6 inches long



- Total weight of statue: 450,000 pounds
- Displayed on Liberty Island (formerly, **Bedloe's Island** till 1956)
- 25 windows in the crown
- 7 spikes on the crown to represent the 7 seas and 7 continents in the world
- Brought as 350 pieces from France in 215 crates
- 1903: Emma Lazarus' sonnet "The New Colossus" was displayed

Broadway

- Broadway theater, also known simply as “Broadway,” refers to 40 theaters and their performances in New York City.
- Many of these theaters are located in the Theater District, on or near the “[Great White Way](#).” Since electricity came in 1900s, the night lights outside the theaters lit up the streets and hence the name “the Great white way”
- Specifically, “Broadway” refers to the area around 42nd to 53rd streets and from 6th to 8th avenues.



The Elves -- Ran 50 times



The Black Crook – Ran 474 times

One of the oldest surviving and operating theaters on Broadway is the [Lyceum Theatre](#)

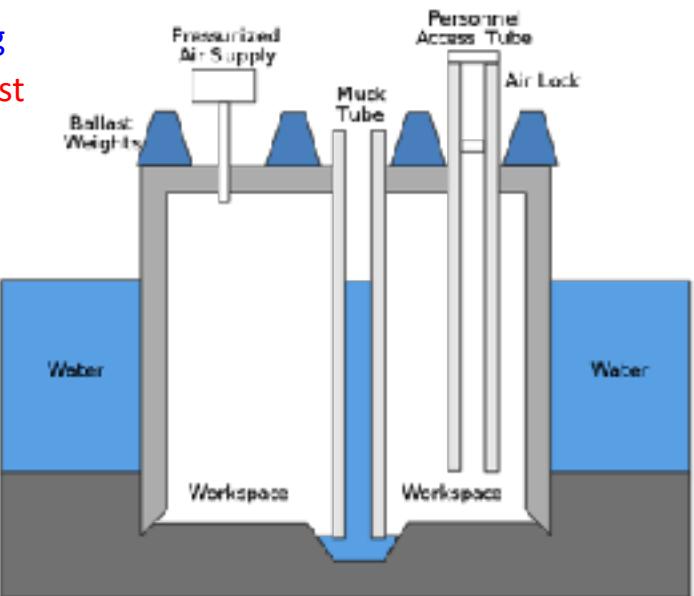
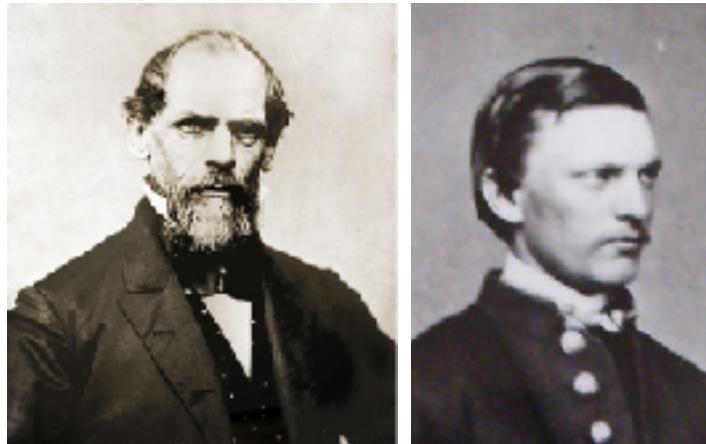
1869-1883: Brooklyn Bridge



- Hybrid cable-stayed and suspension bridge
- One of the oldest roadway bridges in US
- Connects the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, spanning the East River
- Main span of 1595 feet
- Was the first steel-wire suspension bridge constructed, and in 1883 was the longest suspension bridge in the world
- Originally called the New York and Brooklyn Bridge and the East River Bridge, its name was changed to the Brooklyn Bridge in 1915

Brooklyn Bridge

Designed by John Augustus Roebling → His son, Washington Roebling took over → His wife, Emily Warren Roebling took over and was the first woman field engineer and the first person to cross the bridge



CAISSON is a watertight retaining structure used to work on foundations of a bridge pier, for the construction of a concrete dam, or for the repair of ships.

These are constructed such that the water can be pumped out, keeping the working environment dry.

When piers are being built using an open caisson, and it is not practical to reach suitable soil, friction piles may be driven to form a suitable sub-foundation. These piles are connected by a foundation pad upon which the column pier is erected.

Shallow caissons may be open to the air, whereas pneumatic caissons, which penetrate soft mud, are sealed at the top and filled with compressed air to keep water and mud out at depth. An airlock allows access to the chamber.

Workers move mud and rock debris (called muck) from the edge of the workspace to a water-filled pit, connected by a tube (called the muck tube) to the surface. A crane at the surface removes the soil with a clamshell bucket.

The water pressure in the tube balances the air pressure, with excess air escaping up the muck tube. The pressurized air flow must be constant to ensure regular air changes for the workers and prevent excessive inflow of mud or water at the base of the caisson.

Construction workers who leave the pressurized environment of the caisson must decompress at a rate that allows symptom-free release of inert gases dissolved in the body tissues if they are to avoid decompression sickness, a condition first identified in caisson workers, and originally named "Caisson disease" in recognition of the occupational hazard

1892-1954: Ellis Island

Ellis Island, in Upper New York Bay, was the gateway for over 12 million immigrants to the U.S. as the United States' busiest immigrant inspection station for over 60 years.

The island was made part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument in 1965 and has hosted a museum of **immigration** since 1990.



1920s: Harlem Renaissance

- 1907-1920s: Became the cultural capital for African-Americans



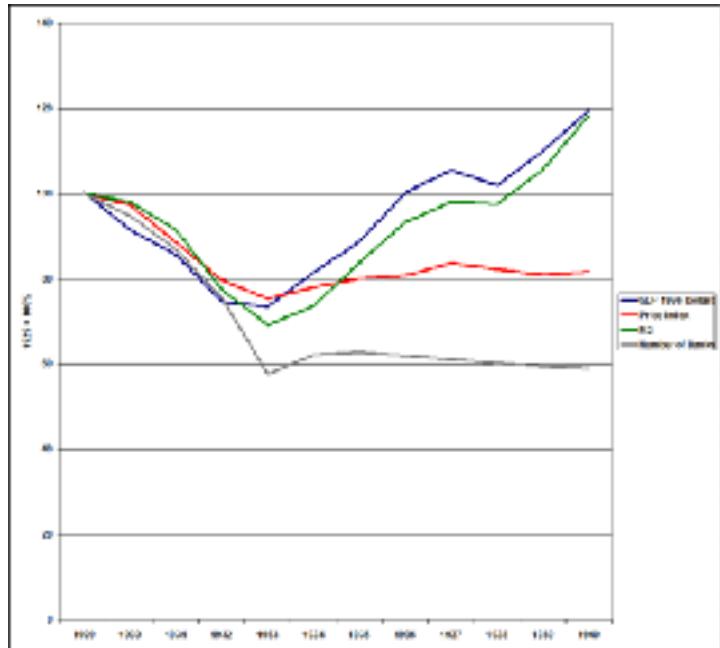
Yankee Stadium

(1923, renovated 2009)



October 29, 1929: Black Tuesday

- NY population: 7 million
- 1929-1930s: **The Great Depression**
- NY Stock market crashed

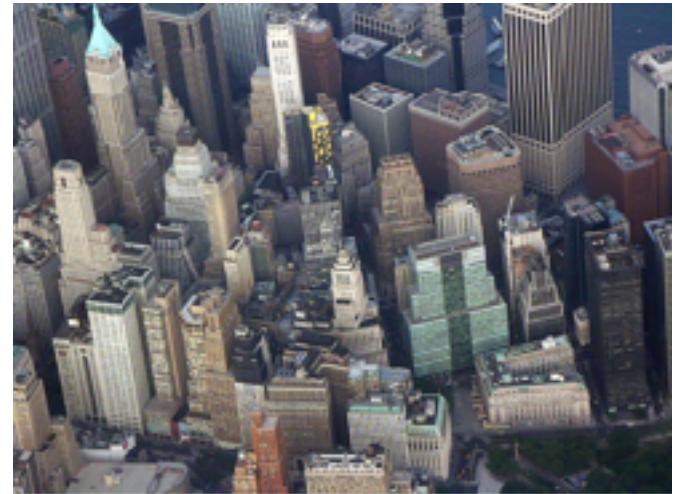


- Stocks are units of ownership in a company.
- When you buy stock, you become a shareholder, which means you now own a "part" of the company.
- If the company's profits go up, you "share" in those profits.
- If the company's profits fall, so does the price of your stock.
- If you sold your stock on a day when the price of that stock falls below the price you paid for it, you would lose money.
- In the stock market, prices rise and fall every day. When you invest in the stock market, you are hoping that over the years, the stock will become much more valuable than the price you paid for it.



Wall Street

- Wall Street is an 8-block-long street running roughly northwest to southeast from Broadway to South Street, at the East River, in the Financial District of Lower Manhattan in New York City
- Become the biggest financial market -- New York City has been called both the most economically powerful city and the leading financial center of the world
- Has world's 2 largest stock exchanges: New York Stock Exchange and NASDAQ

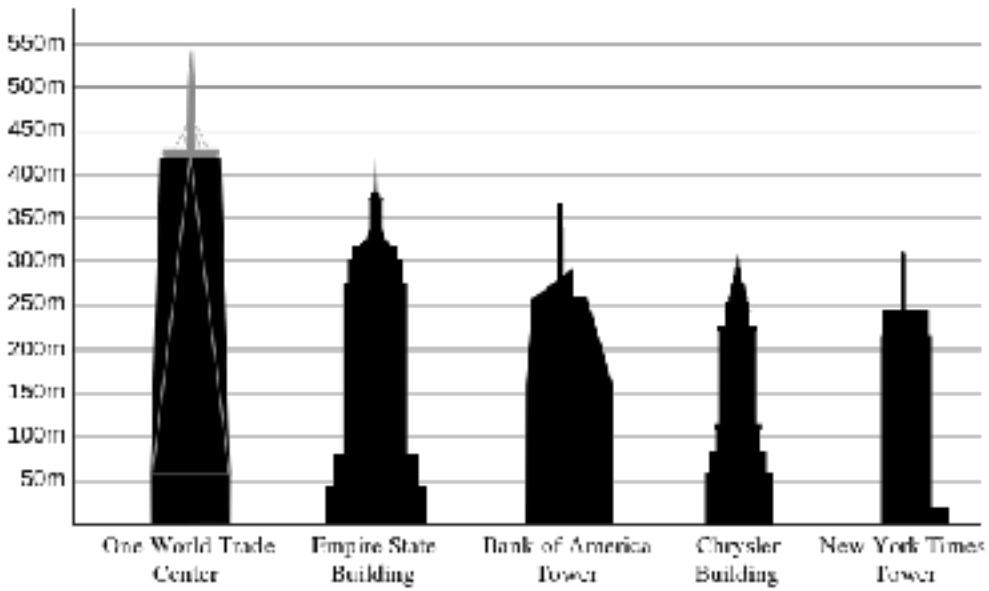


New York Stock Exchange



1930-1931: The Empire State Building

- Located on the west side of Fifth Avenue between West 33rd and 34th Streets
- Many of the workers were Mohawks (Native Americans) who were experienced in working at heights
- Took 20 years to rent it, jokingly called the “empty state building”
- World’s tallest building for over 40 years
- 102 floors; Roof height of 1,250 feet and stands a total of 1,454 feet tall, including its antenna
- Architects: Shreve, Lamb, and Harmon



1931-1939: Rockefeller Center



The current complex is a combination of two building complexes and a standalone building

- The original 14 Art Deco office buildings from the 1930s
- One building across 51st Street built in 1947, and
- A set of four International-style towers built along the west side of Avenue of the Americas during the 1960s and 1970s.

The center spans 22 acres in total, with 17,000,000 square feet in **office space**

It is noted for the large quantities of art present on almost all of its **Art** Deco buildings, as well as its **Radio City** section and its ice-skating rink.

The complex is also famous for its annual lighting of the Rockefeller Center **Christmas Tree**.

Its architect: Raymond Hood

Post World War II (1939-1945)

Returning World War II veterans and immigrants from Europe created a postwar economic boom. Demands for new housing were aided by the G.I. Bill for veterans, stimulating the development of huge suburban tracts in eastern **Queens and Nassau County**.



After a short war boom, The **Bronx** declined from 1950 to 1985, going from predominantly moderate-income to mostly lower-income, with high rates of violent crime and poverty. The Bronx has experienced an economic and developmental resurgence starting in the late 1980s that continues into today.

Staten Island



1609 – Henry Hudson named it "Staaten Eylandt"

Staten Island is the only borough that is not connected to the New York City Subway system. The free **Staten Island Ferry** connects the borough to **Manhattan** and is a popular tourist attraction, providing views of the Statue of Liberty, Ellis Island, and Lower Manhattan



Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge from

Brooklyn to Staten Island

1959-1969

Suspension bridge

13,700 feet long

Staten Island had the Fresh Kills Landfill, which was the world's largest landfill before closing in 2001

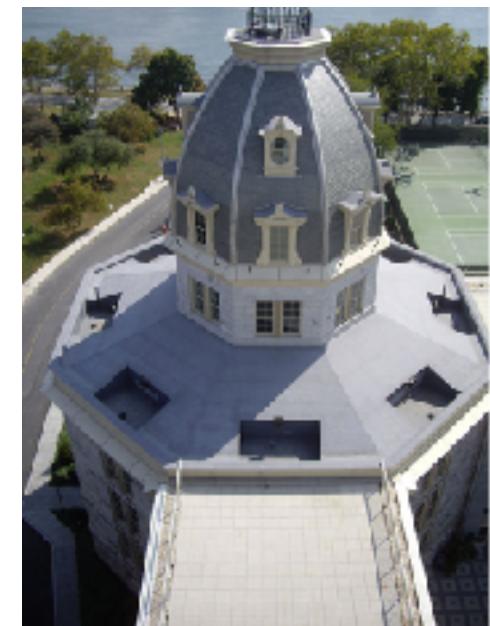


Roosevelt Island

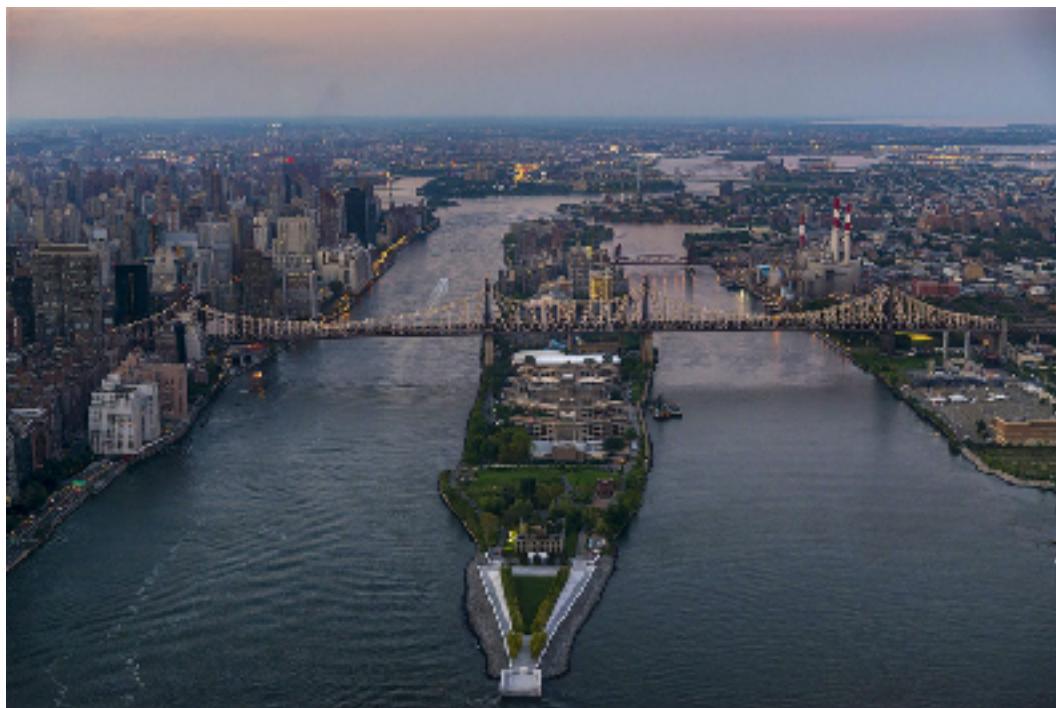


The island was called Minnehanonck by the Lenape and Varkens Eylandt (Hog Island) by New Netherlanders, and during the colonial era and later as Blackwell's Island. It was known as Welfare Island when it was used principally for hospitals, from 1921 to 1973. It was renamed Roosevelt Island (after Franklin D. Roosevelt) in 1973. It has been used for hospitals/asylum, and Rikers Island penitentiary

- Roosevelt Island is a narrow island in New York City's East River. It lies between **Manhattan** Island to its west and the borough of Queens, on Long Island, to its east. It is politically part of the borough of Manhattan.
- [The Octagon](#), one of island's landmark, was restored in 2006, and is now a high-end apartment community. It also houses the largest array of solar panels on any building in New York City.



1909: Queensboro Bridge



The Queensboro Bridge, also known as the 59th Street Bridge – because its Manhattan end is located between 59th and 60th Streets - is a **cantilever bridge** over the East River in New York City that was completed in 1909. It connects Long Island City in the borough of Queens with Upper East Side Manhattan, passing over Roosevelt Island. It is 3724 feet long.



Coney Island



Coney Island is a peninsular residential neighborhood, beach, and leisure/entertainment destination of **Long Island** on the Coney Island Channel, which is part of borough of **Brooklyn**. Partially connected to the rest of Long Island by land fill.



Luna Park



Long Island

- Long Island begins at New York Harbor just 0.35 miles from Manhattan Island and extends into Atlantic Ocean.
- The island has 4 counties: Kings and Queens Counties (the New York City boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, respectively) and Nassau County on the west, and Suffolk County on the east.
- More than half of New York City's residents now live in Queens and Brooklyn, that is, on Long Island.
- Long Island is culturally and ethnically diverse, featuring some of the most expensive neighborhoods in the Western Hemisphere near the shorelines as well as working-class areas in all 4 counties
- The Long Island Rail Road is the busiest commuter railroad in North America
- Has both JFK and LaGuardia Airports
- Biotechnology and scientific research industry



- It is the longest and the largest island in the contiguous United States
- Extends 118 miles from New York Harbor to Montauk Point, with a maximum north-to-south distance of 23 miles between Long Island Sound and the Atlantic coast.
- Land area of 1,401 square miles: Long Island is the 11th-largest island in the US

Long Island



The [Hamptons](#), part of the East End of Long Island, comprise a group of villages and hamlets in the towns of Southampton and East Hampton, which together form the South Fork of Long Island, in Suffolk County. The Hamptons form a popular seaside resort and has many mansions



Citi Field, Home of New York Mets in Queens



Times Square

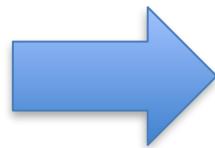
- Entertainment and tourist destination in **Midtown Manhattan** at the junction of Broadway and Seventh Avenue (from West 42nd to West 47th Streets)
- Sometimes called "The Crossroads of the World", "The Center of the Universe", "the heart of The Great White Way", and the "heart of the world".
- Hub of the Broadway Theater District
- Gets 50 million visitors every year
- 330,000 people pass through Times Square daily
- Earlier called Longacre Square → Renamed in 1904 after The New York Times moved its headquarters to One Times Square – the site of the annual **New Year's Eve ball drop** which began on December 31, 1907, and continues today, attracting over a million visitors to Times Square every year



2006-2014: 1 World Trade Center



The original twin towers of the World Trade Center were destroyed on September 11, 2001



104 floors, 1792 feet

Tallest building in the Western hemisphere
Architects: David Childs and Daniel Libeskind

Citations

- Please refer to this document for citations of pictures and information:

[https://docs.google.com/document/d/
1WG2sn9a0hDCplI4WLVpqeSiZUuve3QeGL096tjV8TKo/
edit?usp=sharing](https://docs.google.com/document/d/1WG2sn9a0hDCplI4WLVpqeSiZUuve3QeGL096tjV8TKo/edit?usp=sharing)