



NEW YORK



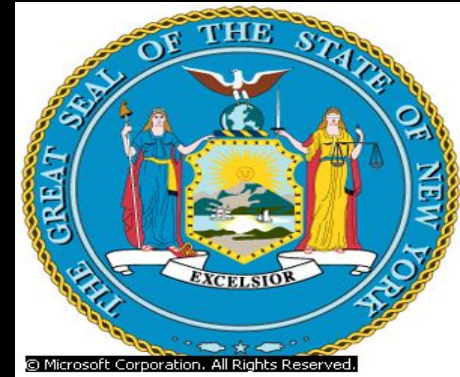
New York, a state in the Middle Atlantic region of the United States. It is bordered by the Canadian provinces of Ontario and Quebec on the north and by Lake Ontario and Lake Erie on the northwest and west. Pennsylvania lies west and south of New York, and New Jersey and the Atlantic Ocean lie to the south. On the east the state is bordered by Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

Albany is the capital of New York.

New York, commonly known as New York City, is the largest city.



New York State Flag



New York State Seal



New York State Tree: Sugar Maple



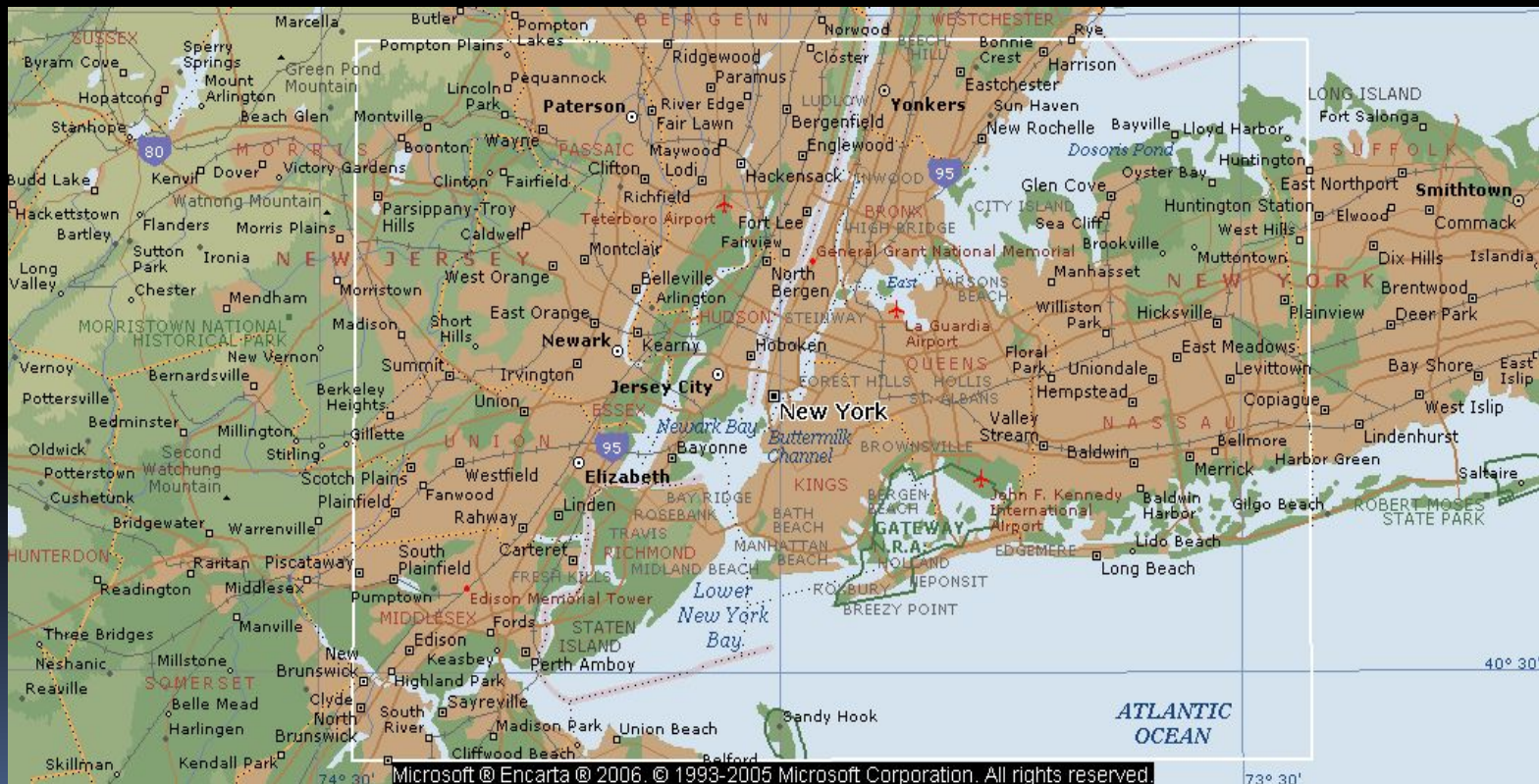
New York State Bird: Bluebird



New York State Flower: Rose

- **New York (city), the largest city in the United States, the home of the United Nations, and the center of global finance, communications, and business.**
- **New York City is unusual among cities because of its high residential density, its extraordinarily diverse population, its hundreds of tall office and apartment buildings, its extensive public transportation system, and its more than 400 distinct neighborhoods.**
- **The city's concert houses, museums, galleries, and theaters constitute an ensemble of cultural richness rivaled by few cities.**
- **In 2000 the population of the city of New York was 8,008,278; the population of the metropolitan region was 21,199,865.**

Located in the southeastern part of New York State just east of northern New Jersey, the city developed at the point where the Hudson and Passaic rivers mingle with the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Island Sound. The harbor consists of the Upper Bay (an arm of the Atlantic Ocean) as well as the East River and the various waterways that border the city. Its harbor is one of the largest and finest in the world and is ice-free in all seasons.



Hudson River, New York



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Encarta Encyclopedia, Photo Researchers, Inc./Louis Goldman

NEW YORK CITY AND ITS METROPOLITAN AREA

Unlike most American cities, which make up only a part of a particular county, New York is made up of five separate counties, which are called boroughs. Originally the city included only the borough of **Manhattan**, located on an island between the Hudson and East rivers. In 1898 a number of surrounding communities were incorporated into the city as the boroughs of **Queens**, **Brooklyn**, the **Bronx** and **Staten Island**. The Bronx is the only borough on the mainland of the United States. Manhattan and Staten Island are surrounded by water, while Queens and Brooklyn are part of Long Island.

QUEENS

Queens is the largest of the five boroughs. Covering 282.9 sq km (109.2 sq mi) at the western end of Long Island, Queens is separated from Brooklyn by Newtown Creek and from the rest of the city by the East River and Long Island Sound. It stretches to the Atlantic Ocean on the south and borders Nassau County on the east.

It is probably the most ethnically diverse community in the world. In 2000 Queens had 2,229,379 residents and was second in population only to Brooklyn among the five boroughs.

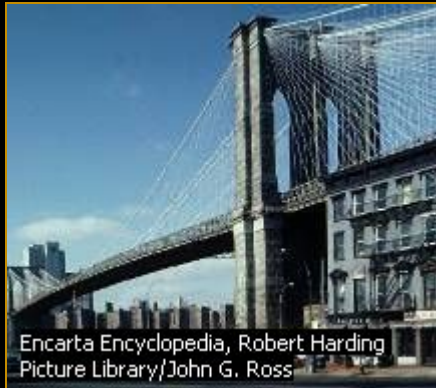
Queens has more than 6,400 acres of parkland, almost as much as the other four boroughs combined, and it has 16 km (10 mi) of beaches along the Atlantic Ocean.



Encarta Encyclopedia, Photo Researchers, Inc./Rafael Macia

Fire Island, New York

Sunbathers enjoy the beach at Robert Moses State Park, on Fire Island. The island lies in the Atlantic Ocean, off Long Island, New York. Long Island is the longest island in the continental United States and has many sandy beaches and resort communities along its Atlantic coast.



Encarta Encyclopedia, Robert Harding
Picture Library/John G. Ross

BROOKLYN

Brooklyn is the second largest and most populous of the five boroughs. It is located on the southwestern tip of Long Island west of Queens and situated across the Upper Bay and the East River from Manhattan. The borough has a land area of 182.9 sq km (70.6 sq mi). Brooklyn had 2,465,326 residents in 2000, more than any other U.S. city, with the exception of the entire city of New York and the cities of Los Angeles and Chicago.

Brooklyn retains a strong separate identity. It has an important central business district .

Brooklyn is the home of such major cultural institutions as the Brooklyn Museum, the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and the Brooklyn Botanic Garden.



Brooklyn Bridge, New York

The Brooklyn Bridge, built in 1883, spans the East River in New York City. The bridge connects the densely populated boroughs of Brooklyn and Manhattan.

STATEN ISLAND

Staten Island is the third largest and least populous of the five boroughs. It is located at the juncture of Upper New York Bay and Lower New York Bay. The island is physically closer to New Jersey, to which it is connected by four bridges, than to the rest of New York City, to which it is connected only by the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge and the world-famous Staten Island Ferry.

Staten Island encompasses 151.5 sq km (58.5 sq mi). The southernmost of the five boroughs, Staten Island had 443,728 inhabitants in 2000, or about 5 percent of the population of the entire city.

Verrazano-Narrows Bridge



THE BRONX

The Bronx is the fourth largest and the northernmost of the five boroughs, and the only one on the American mainland. Even so, it is surrounded by water on three sides: Long Island Sound on the east, the Harlem and East rivers on the south, and Hudson River on the west. Encompassing 109 sq km (42 sq mi), it had 1,332,650 inhabitants in 2000.

The borough's many attractions include the world-famous Bronx Zoo, Yankee Stadium, and the New York Botanical Garden.



Yankee Stadium

Historic Yankee Stadium, in New York City's Bronx borough, is home to the New York Yankees baseball team.

MANHATTAN

Manhattan, or New York County, is the smallest of the five boroughs of New York City. The borough consists principally of the island of Manhattan, but also includes Governors Island, Randalls Island, Wards Island, Roosevelt Island, U Thant Island, and Marble Hill.

Manhattan is the glittering heart of the metropolis. It is the site of virtually all of the hundreds of skyscrapers that are the symbol of the city.

Among the more famous of these are the Empire State Building (1931), the Chrysler Building (1930), and Citicorp Center (1977). (The 110-story twin towers of the World Trade Center were also among New York's famous skyscrapers until they were destroyed in a terrorist attack in 2001.)

Manhattan is also the oldest, densest, and most built-up part of the entire urbanized region.



Manhattan is the center of New York's cultural life. Numerous stage and motion picture theaters are located around Broadway in Midtown, which includes Times Square. The borough is the home of prominent music and dance organizations, such as the New York City Opera Company, the Metropolitan Opera Association, the Philharmonic-Symphony Society of New York, American Ballet Theatre, and the New York City Ballet.



Corbis/Charles O'Rear

Times Square

Dazzling neon signs and billboards light up Times Square at night. The square is home to New York City's famous Broadway theater district.



Encarta Encyclopedia, Corbis/Michael S. Yamashita

Broadway Theater District

The billboard of the Winter Garden Theater on the Avenue of the Americas in New York City advertises the Broadway show Cats, which began its record-breaking New York run in 1982.



Empire State Building

Built in 1931, the Empire State Building in New York City, New York, stands 381 m (1250 ft) high. The construction of the world's tallest skyscraper was planned by American politician Alfred Smith. Although no longer the world's tallest building, it remains a popular tourist destination.



Encarta Encyclopedia, ALLSTOCK, INC./Nathan Benn

Chrysler Building

The Chrysler Building (1930) in New York City is considered the quintessential example of art deco architecture. It was designed by William Van Alen. The building, which rises in a series of narrowing arches to the stainless steel spire on top, is 319 m (1,046 ft) tall. It was the tallest building in the world for one year, at which point the Empire State Building surpassed it.

The Rockefeller Center

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., (1874-1960) American industrialist, son of John Davison Rockefeller, born in Cleveland, Ohio, and educated at Brown University. In 1911, upon his father's retirement, he assumed the general superintendency of the Rockefeller enterprises. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Rockefeller Foundation, a director of the General Education Board, and president of the board of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. **In 1930 he began supervising the construction of an extensive complex of buildings in New York City; known as Rockefeller Center or Radio City, the project was completed in 1939.** Among Rockefeller's important philanthropic activities were his financing of the colonial restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia, and his donation of land in New York City to the United Nations for use as the site of its international headquarters.



Encarta Encyclopedia, Woodfin Camp and Associates, Inc./Leroy Woodson

Harlem

Located in northern Manhattan, roughly between 110th and 168th streets, the New York City neighborhood of Harlem is home to a predominantly black and Puerto Rican population.



United Nations Headquarters



Metropolitan Museum of Art

The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, New York, is the largest art museum in the United States. With holdings numbering in the millions, it is considered one of the world's great museums.



Encarta Encyclopedia, Photo Researchers, Inc./Rafael Macia

Guggenheim Museum, New York

The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York City attracts visitors interested in both the museum's art collection and the unique architecture of the building itself. American architect Frank Lloyd Wright designed the building, which was completed in 1959.. The museum houses a large collection of abstract art, much of it collected by Guggenheim beginning in the 1920s.



Encarta Encyclopedia, Photo Researchers, Inc./Rafael Macia

Metropolitan Opera House

The Metropolitan Opera Company relocated to the ten-story opera house in New York City's Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts in 1966. The Metropolitan Opera House also is home to the American Ballet Theater Company.

Statue of Liberty



Encarta Encyclopedia, PictureQuest/Goodshoot

The Statue of Liberty was one of the first sights to welcome immigrants arriving in the United States. Located on Liberty Island in New York City's harbor in New York, the enormous statue was visible to ships carrying sea-weary immigrants to the U.S. The statue was designed by French sculptor Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi. It was given to the U.S. by the French government.



Ellis Island, New York

Ellis Island, in upper New York Bay near Manhattan, is best known for the immigrant station located there between 1892 and 1954. An estimated 12 million immigrants passed through the station. In 1990, after six years of renovation, the former immigration station, shown here, reopened as a museum.



Terrorists Destroy World Trade Center

A fireball erupts from the south tower of the World Trade Center in New York City after a hijacked passenger jet crashed into it on September 11, 2001. Another hijacked jet had crashed into the north tower about 15 minutes earlier. Both of the 110-story skyscrapers soon collapsed completely.



Design for World Trade Center

Polish-born American architect Daniel Libeskind produced this winning design for rebuilding the World Trade Center site in New York City.

Your Impressions About New York

Some basic information

- Name of the city
- Its size
- Its position in the country and in the world

Details that impressed you most of all

What is worth visiting in this city to your mind ?

Would you like to live in such enormously large city? (mega police)

