



# NEW YORK

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# New York – introduction

New York City's five boroughs are home to some of the world's most recognizable, cherished landmarks and attractions. From Times Square and Central Park to the Empire State Building and One World Observatory, the island of Manhattan packs more famous icons into one compact area than any other place on earth; and that's to say nothing of the City's four other boroughs—The Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens and Staten Island—each of which contains its own roster of must-see destinations. With so much to see and do, we've rounded up the attractions that belong on any visitor's to-see list. To get a sense of the City's full breadth of activities, be sure to visit our complete list of tours and attractions for more ideas.

# "New York" mean?



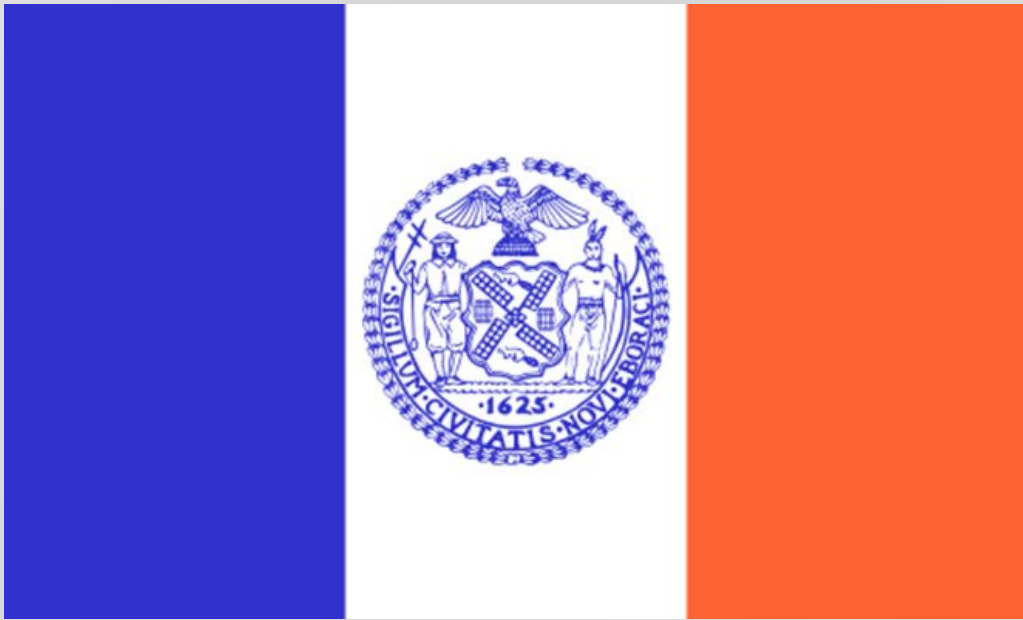
New York was named after the English Duke of York and Albany (and the brother of England's King Charles II) in 1664 when the region called New Amsterdam was taken from the Dutch. The state was a colony of Great Britain until it became independent on July 4, 1776



New York became the 11th state in 1788. The New York quarter features 11 stars, an outline of the state showing the Hudson river and Erie canal, the Statue of Liberty, and the caption "Gateway to Freedom"



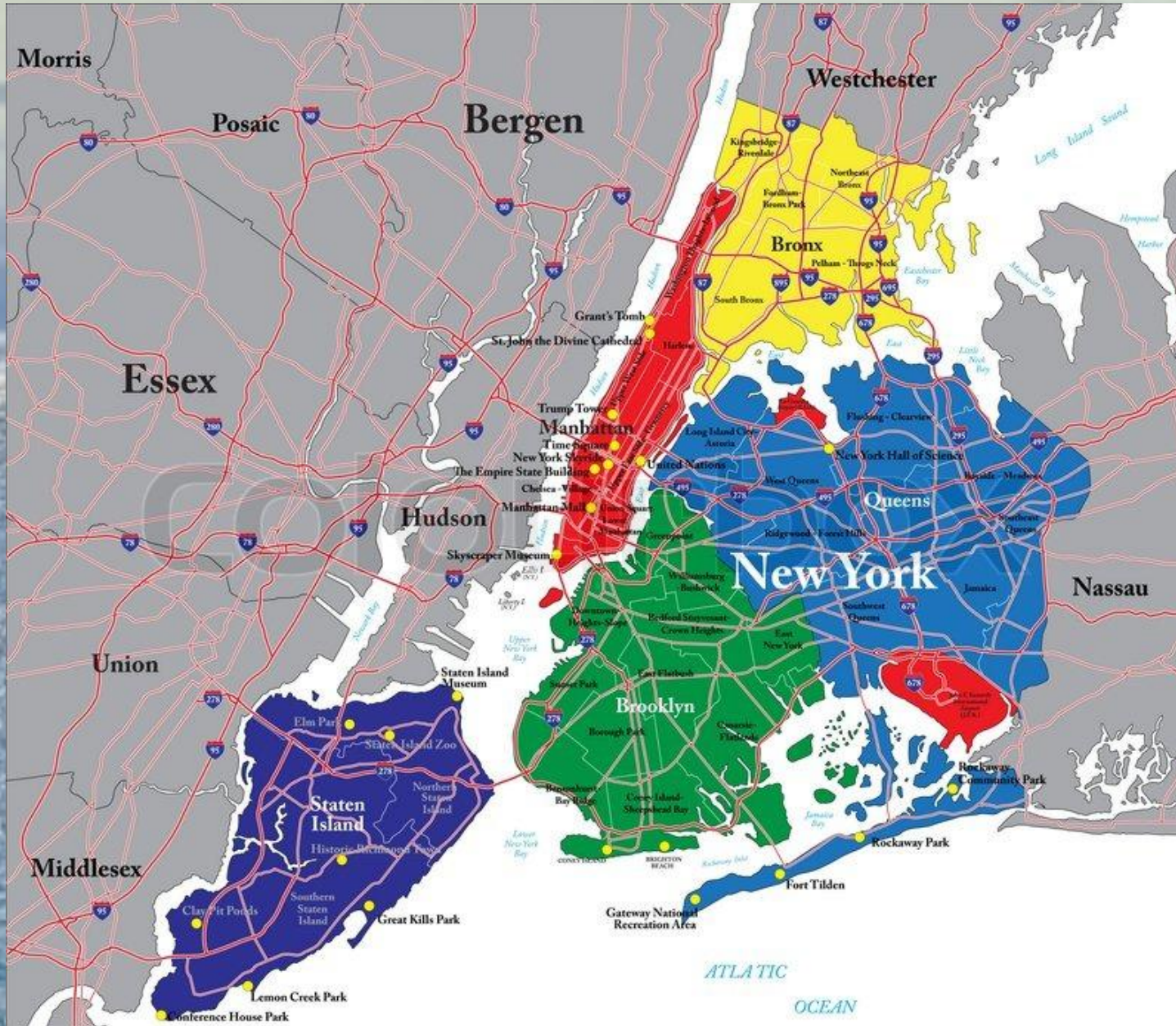
# The symbols of New York



The flag of New York



The emblem of New York



New – York is situated at the mouth of the Hudson River and consists of 5 parts.



# Manhattan

It is the centre of American finance, advertising, art, theatre, publishing, fashion – and everything else.



Manhattan is a heart of New York. It is an island just 13 miles long and 2 miles wide. It is the centre of American finance, advertisement, trade and even more. The borough of Manhattan is what most people think New York. New York is one of the most exciting cities in the world.

Manhattan is divided into two parts: the East Side and the West Side. The dividing line is Fifth Avenue. So, for example, East 47th Street begins at Fifth Avenue, as West 47th Street does.

Lower Manhattan from  
Brooklyn Bridge Tower,  
New York City





# Brooklyn Bridge



Opened in 1883, the Brooklyn Bridge provides passage between Brooklyn and Manhattan for motorists, trains, bicycles and pedestrians. One of the primary symbols of New York City, it is a marvel of design and provides spectacular views of the city's skyline.

# Some facts about Brooklyn Bridge

- ✓ Brooklyn Bridge was opened for use on May 24, 1883. On that day, 1,800 vehicles and 150,300 people crossed the bridge.
- ✓ At the time of its construction, Brooklyn Bridge was the only land passage between Manhattan and Brooklyn.
- ✓ Brooklyn Bridge was designed by John Augustus Roebling, a German-born person.
- ✓ It is said that during the construction of Brooklyn Bridge, as many as 27 people died, including John Roebling.
- ✓ The towers of Brooklyn Bridge are built of limestone, granite and Rosendale cement, while their architectural style is Gothic.
- ✓ Presently, Brooklyn Bridge has six lanes for motor vehicles and a separate walkway, along the centerline, for pedestrians and bicycles.
- ✓ On March 24, 1983 Brooklyn Bridge was designated a National Historic Engineering Landmark.



# Times Square

By the end of the nineteenth century, New York City had expanded up to 42nd street and the area was becoming the center of the city's social scene. In 1904, the New York Times built the Times Tower on 43rd street just off Broadway to replace its downtown premises. The square in front of the building was called Longacre square, but was soon renamed Times Square. The name is now used for the area between 40th and 53rd street and 6th and 9th avenue.



# Times Square Today



Today Times Square is a constantly buzzing tourist magnet; the square is even one of the most visited places in the world.

## Pedestrianization

For most of its existence Times Square wasn't much more than a large traffic intersection, but it is now being redeveloped into a pedestrian-friendly square with large car-free plazas replacing much of the asphalt. The redevelopment project - dubbed Times Square Transformation - started in 2012 and is expected to be completed in 2016. See the transformation [here](#).



Many people come to Times Square for the ambiance and the billboards spectacle, but there are also many restaurants and shops - well over 100 - in the area including some crowd-pullers such as the Disney Store and a large Toys "R" Us. But Times Square is best known for its entertainment, and plenty of visitors come here to attend a Broadway show. Times Square is also home to MTV's headquarters and ABC's 'Good Morning America' is broadcast in front of a live audience from its office at 44th and Broadway.

## Paramount Building and Visitors Center

The most famous building at the square is undoubtedly the iconic Paramount Building. The building was home to the Paramount theater where stars such as Fred Astaire, Bing Crosby and Frank Sinatra performed in their heyday. Unfortunately the theater was demolished and the Paramount building is now merely an office tower.

Another former theater, the Embassy Theater, is now the home of Times Square's own visitors center. Here you can get information about events and Broadway shows. There's also a small museum that tells the history of Times Square.

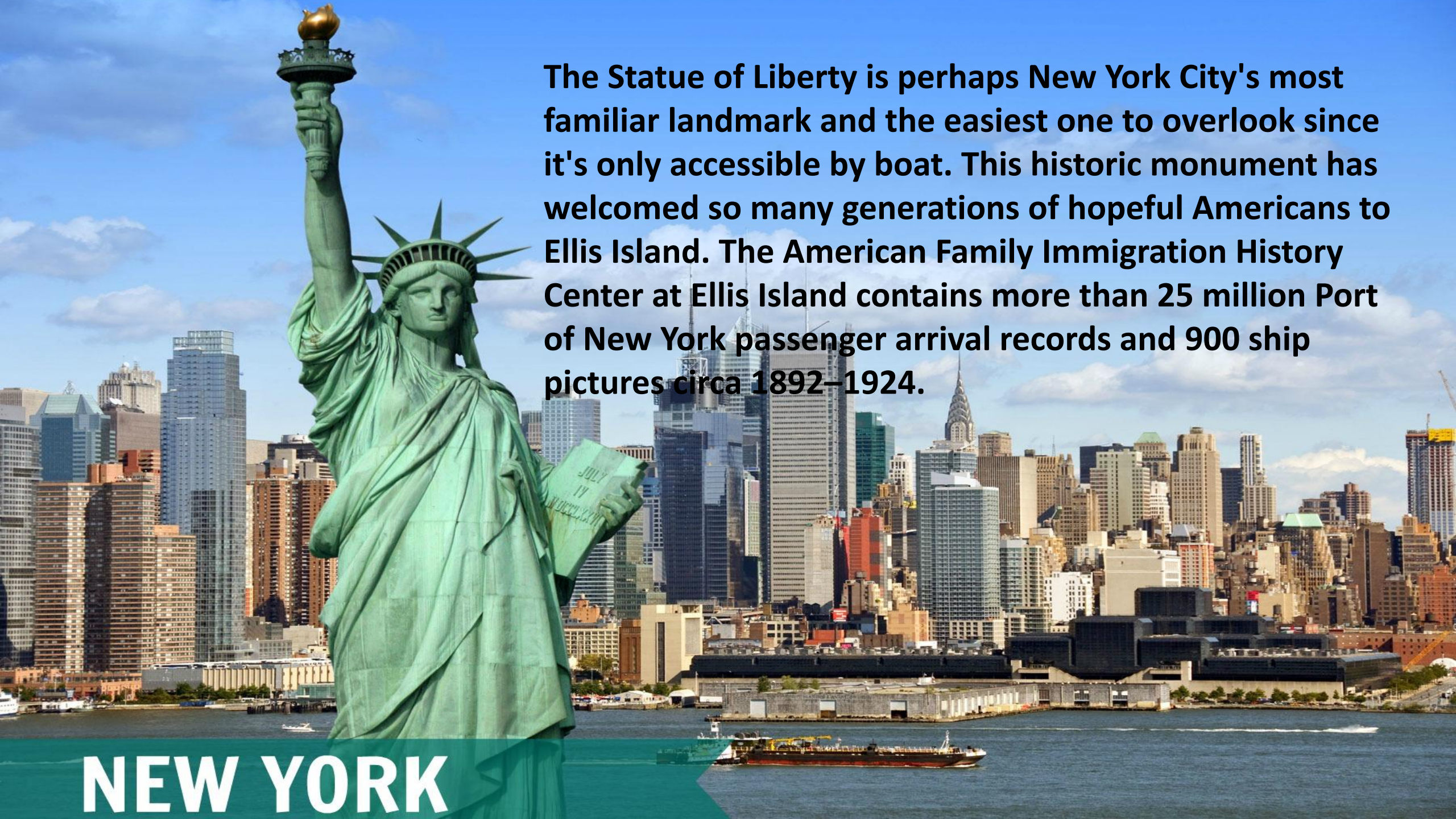




The top of the building, featuring the clock and globe, as seen from the west.







**The Statue of Liberty is perhaps New York City's most familiar landmark and the easiest one to overlook since it's only accessible by boat. This historic monument has welcomed so many generations of hopeful Americans to Ellis Island. The American Family Immigration History Center at Ellis Island contains more than 25 million Port of New York passenger arrival records and 900 ship pictures circa 1892–1924.**

**NEW YORK**



"The Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World" was a gift of friendship from the people of France to the United States and is recognized as a universal symbol of freedom and democracy. The Statue of Liberty was dedicated on October 28, 1886. It was designated as a National Monument in 1924. Employees of the National Park Service have been caring for the colossal copper statue since 1933.

# Statue of Liberty



The statue was designed by a young French sculptor, Frédéric-Auguste Bartholdi, who was striving to build a statue like the great Colossus that once stood at the Greek island Rhodes.

The statue's face was modeled after his mother's and the story goes that the body was modeled after a prostitute.

The crown of Lady Liberty, as the statue is often affectionately called, has seven spikes, symbolizing the Seven Seas across which liberty should be spread. In her left hand she holds a tablet with the Declaration of Independence and in her right hand a torch, symbolizing Enlightenment.

The statue's steel framework was made by the French engineer Gustave Eiffel, better known as the man behind the Eiffel Tower in Paris. Thanks to an ingenious construction consisting of copper plates attached to the metal framework, the statue is flexible enough to withstand heavy storms. Large iron bars attach the framework to a central pylon.

The Statue of Liberty was constructed in Paris, France. It took nine years before it was completed in 1884 after which it was sent to the USA in 214 crates. Even before the arrival of the statue, Bartholdi himself had traveled to the United States to discuss the location of the statue with president Ulysses S. Grant. Eventually it was decided to erect the statue at a small island in the harbor of New York City. Today the island is known as Liberty Island.

The biggest and most embarrassing problem was the construction of the pedestal, which had to be paid for by the Americans themselves.

The statue's torch was displayed in Madison Square park for six years - from 1876 until 1882 - in an attempt to spark interest and attract funds. But it was only after publisher Joseph Pulitzer published the names of those who donated money for the project that the funds started flowing in. Eventually, the statue was erected ten years late, in 1886, when it was officially inaugurated by president Grover Cleveland.

