



New York City



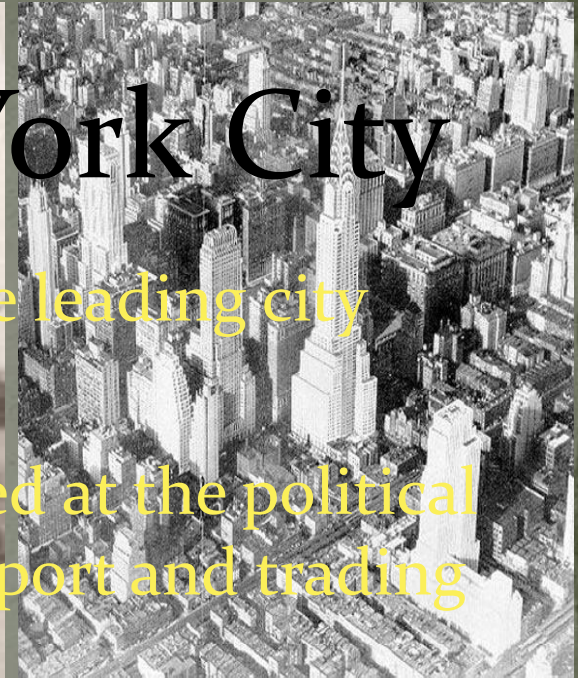
Introduction

- New York City – chaotic place
- Many people, so much traffic, so much energy
- The most populous city in United States
- The center of the New York Metropolitan Area
- Center of global commerce, finance, media, fashion, research, technology, education and entertainment



The history of New York City

- Many reasons why New York became the leading city
- First – deep natural harbor
- In the 1500s European explorers marveled at the political potential this body of water had as a seaport and trading center
- The first European to set eyes on New York harbor was Giovanni da Verrazano
- The Verrazano-Narrows Bridge that connected Brooklyn to Staten Island is named for him
- Henry Hudson – first European who to map this region in earnest



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- An aerial photograph of New York City, showing the dense skyscrapers of Lower Manhattan and the Hudson River. The image is used as a background for a list of historical facts about the city.
- In 1613 - First name was New Amsterdam
 - The new USA capital in 1789
 - The capital was transferred to Philadelphia the following year
 - In 1825 - opened the Erie Canal, which connected the Hudson River to the Great Lakes
 - Opened shipping to the Midwest
 - New York became the premier American port

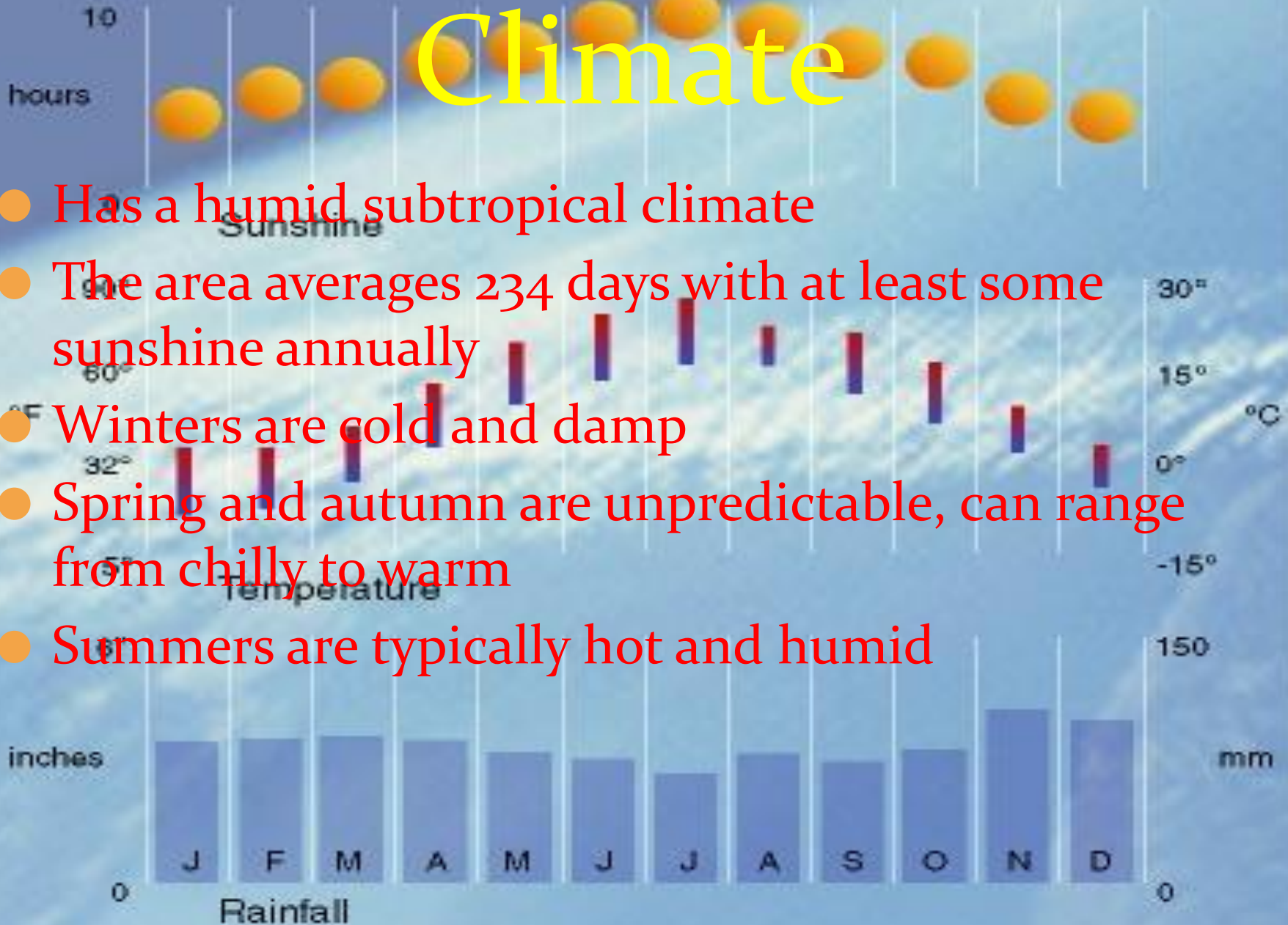
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- A nighttime photograph of the New York City skyline, featuring the Empire State Building and other skyscrapers illuminated against a dark blue sky. The lights from the buildings and streets are reflected in the water in the foreground.
- Within 15 years, the city's population more than doubled
 - Over next century city becoming the largest city in USA
 - In 1898 New York expanded beyond Manhattan island
 - City more than doubled in size
 - Population by cooperating the boroughs of the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Staten Island
 - Throughout the 20 century city – the largest and dynamic city in the world

Geography

- Located in the Northeastern United States
- In southeastern New York State
- The location at the mouth of the Hudson River has helped the city grow in significance as a trading city
- Much of city is built on the three islands
- This making land scarce and encouraging a high population density
- Total area – 489.9 square miles (164.1 square miles – water, 304.8 square miles - land)
- The highest point – Todt Hill on Staten Island

Climate

- Has a humid subtropical climate
- The area averages 234 days with at least some sunshine annually
- Winters are cold and damp
- Spring and autumn are unpredictable, can range from chilly to warm
- Summers are typically hot and humid



Rivers and Bridges

An aerial photograph of New York City, showing the Hudson River on the left and the East River on the right. The Brooklyn Bridge is prominent in the center, crossing the East River. Other bridges like the Manhattan Bridge and the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge are also visible. The city's dense urban landscape with various buildings and streets is seen from above.

- The boroughs are separated by the Hudson and East Rivers and New York Harbor itself
- In 1883 opened Brooklyn Bridge
- The Brooklyn Bridge joined Manhattan to Brooklyn in one span
- Many other bridges have built to unite city
- The Brooklyn Bridge crosses the Eastern River. The Eastern River not really river
- Verrazano-Narrows Bridge. Longest suspension bridge and start point of NY Marathon

The Boroughs



- The Bronx
- Queens
- Brooklyn
- Staten Island
- Manhattan

The Bronx

- Northernmost borough
- Name comes from Johas Bronck – one of the first settlers
- The Bronx Zoo, The Bronx Museum of Art, Fordham University, and, of course, Yankee Stadium, the home of the New York baseball team

Queens

- The borough that covers the greatest area
- Was named for Queen Catherine, wife of Charles II
- Largely residential – both major NY airports – John F. Kennedy International and La Guardia Airport
- Annual USA Open tennis tournament in Flushing Meadows
- Over 45 percent of residents of Queens were born overseas – Queens one of the most ethnically diverse communities in USA

Brooklyn

A scenic view of the Brooklyn skyline, featuring the Manhattan Bridge and the East River. The background shows the dense skyscrapers of Lower Manhattan under a clear blue sky. The foreground shows the bridge's stone towers and the water of the East River.

- Named for the city Breukelen in Netherlands
- One of the most vibrant communities in America
- Would be largest city in country
- Green parks and streets
- Brooklyn Museum has one of the finest art collections
- The Brooklyn Academy of music

Staten Island

- One the west side of NY harbor
- Connected to Brooklyn by the Verrazano-Narrows Bridge and to Manhattan by the Staten Island Ferry
- Sometimes called the “forgotten borough”
- Has the smallest population



Manhattan

- Most density populated
- Home to Central Park and the most of city's skyscrapers
- Financial centre of the city
- Contains the headquarters of many major corporations the USA
- A number universities
- Many cultural attractions

Economy

An aerial photograph of New York City, showing the harbor, the Statue of Liberty, and the city skyline in the background. The water is a mix of green and blue, and the sky is a pale yellowish-blue. The Statue of Liberty is prominent in the lower-left foreground, with its green patina and crown clearly visible. The city skyline, including the Twin Towers, is visible in the distance across the water.

- Global hub of international business and commerce
- Major center for banking and finance, retailing, world trade, transportation, tourism, real estate, new media, fashion
- The city's television and film industry is second largest
- High-tech industries are also growing
- The food-processing industry is the most stable major manufacturing sector in the city
- Chocolate NY's leading specialty-food export

Conclusion

Now in the 21 century New York holds a place in the world's imagination as a city where dreams can be realized, where anything is possible.



The end

Thank you for attention!