



August News 2025

Getting Ready For School !

Volume: 79

Brentwood Academy News



Summer Camp Ends—
Friday August 29

School Closed— Monday
September 1 Labor Day

First Day Of School—
Tuesday September 2

School Uniforms Tuesday September 3rd School uniforms resume

Parents please have your child well prepared for the first day of school by wearing the correct attire and having the supplies needed

**Blue Bird of Alexandria II
K—2
School Hours
8:30—3:30**



Parents ask and make sure your child/children's file is complete and up to date with all the state licensing regulations

Tiny Tots Playroom News

August 23 - August 30 Transitioning to Blue Bird of Alexandria



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School Supply List

Parents of Pre-K— 2 nd Grade, supply lists are located On The School's Website

Blue Bird of Alexandria II

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Announcement

Parents: Effective September 1st the tuition fees will be changing . The new Fees are listed below

	Weekly	Monthly
Infants	\$450.00	\$1,950.00
Non toilet trained toddlers	\$430.00	\$1,860.00
Toddlers	\$415.00	\$1,795.00
Pre-K	\$415.00	\$1,795.00
K-2	\$450.00	\$1,950.00
2 Children	\$730.00	\$3,160.00
3 Children	\$925.00	\$4,005.00

Blue Bird of Alexandria



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Blue Bird of Vienna



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Blue Bird Dayschool News

Summer Camp Ends— Friday August 29



School Closed— Monday
September 1 Labor Day

First Day Of School— Tuesday September 2



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- **Your toddler may be able to open a child resistant medication bottle.** Researchers at New York Hospital found that 40 percent of 2 to 5 year olds can remove the cap from twist off bottles and 10 percent can access them in less than 5 minutes. Store medication out of children's reach.
- **High Salt Diets may trigger exercise induced asthma,** so limit your 4 to 8 years old intake of sodium to 1900 milligrams daily.
- **Visualization and hydrotherapy may soothe kids headaches, tummy aches and other complaints.** According to *Relieve Your Child's Chronic Pain* (Fireside), a new book from the director of Stanford University pediatric pain clinic.
- **Lawnmowers injure 9000 children annually.** Keep children under age 6 indoors when you operate one, and if you own a riding mower, be sure to use the "no mow in reverse option" which will prevent you from accidentally backing over a child.

How to Stay Sun Safe This Summer

- *Seek shade from 10 to 4.
- *Compare the skin on your belly or buttocks with the skin on your forearms. You'll see how ultraviolet light ages and dries the skin.
- *Use sunscreen after a few minutes in the sun. (You can let the sun shine on face, arms, back, or legs without sunscreen ten to fifteen minutes a day three times weekly. That's enough to produce the body's requirement of vitamin D.)
- *Use sunscreens with a SPF (sun protection factor) of at least 15 protect from 93 percent of UVB radiation; SPF 30 protects from up to 97 percent of UVB rays. But sunscreens do not block all the damaging rays. Some tanning lotions do not contain sunscreens. Check the label.
- *Don't burn. But if you do:
 - *Use a moisturizer to lubricate areas where the burn will rub against skin or clothes.
 - *Try a cream or gel with menthol or camphor. Either will help take away the sting.
 - *If small blisters develop from your sunburn, leave them alone. Popping blisters risks introducing bacteria to the wound.

Are you ready for Back to School? The following checklist is intended to assist new and returning students and their parents/guardians prepare for the upcoming school year.

Bring in

- Outstanding forms, i.e. Medical, Information or Emergency Contact forms
- Clearly labeled sleeping bag which will be sent home for laundering at the end of each week
- Seasonally appropriate change of clothes

Notify Teacher or Director:

- Any food allergies, and complete an allergy alert/treatment form
- Present medications
- Any specific health issues
- Any confidential custody issues (Director or Assistant Director)

Sign-In and out:

- Each child must be signed in and out daily, no exceptions
- Provide updated emergency contact information
- Complete the parent/guardian contact information form for each classroom at the beginning of the school year

For Safety:

- Drive slowly on school grounds
- Please do not drive through the cones. They indicate children are on the playground
- With written notifications to Director of alternative pick-up arrangements. Photo identification will be required before child is released to this person

Please be Aware:

- Your emergency contact information must be kept current so you may be reached for emergency contact and sick child pick-up
- Clearly label all backpacks, sleep items and clothing (i.e. coats, hats, etc.)
- Misplaced items will be placed in the 'lost and found' bin located near the entrance desk

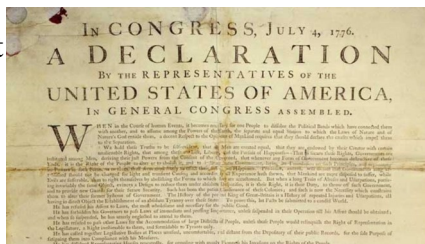


August 02, 1776 Delegates sign Declaration of Independence

On August 2, 1776, members of Congress affix their signatures to an enlarged copy of the Declaration of Independence.

Fifty-six congressional delegates in total signed the document, including some who were not present at the vote approving the declaration. The delegates signed by state from North to South, beginning with Josiah Bartlett of New Hampshire and ending with George Walton of Georgia. John Dickinson of Pennsylvania and James Duane, Robert Livingston and John Jay of New York refused to sign. Carter Braxton of Virginia; Robert Morris of Pennsylvania; George Reed of Delaware; and Edward Rutledge of South Carolina opposed the document but signed in order to give the impression of a unanimous Congress. Five delegates were absent: Generals George Washington, John Sullivan, James Clinton and Christopher Gadsden and Virginia Governor Patrick Henry.

Exactly one month before the signing of the document, Congress had accepted a resolution put forward by Richard Henry Lee that stated “Resolved: That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.”



Congress adopted the more poetic Declaration of Independence, drafted by Thomas Jefferson, two days later, on July 4. The president of Congress, John Hancock, and its secretary, Charles Thompson, immediately signed the handwritten draft, which was dispatched to nearby printers. On July 19, Congress decided to produce a handwritten copy to bear all the delegates' signatures. Secretary Thompson's assistant, Philadelphia Quaker and merchant Timothy Matlack, penned the draft.

News of the Declaration of Independence arrived in London eight days later, on August 10. The draft bearing the delegates' signatures was first printed on January 18 of the following year by Baltimore printer Mary Katharine Goddard.

August 06, 1787 First draft of Constitution debated

In Philadelphia, delegates to the Constitutional Convention begin debating the first complete draft of the proposed Constitution of the United States.

The Articles of Confederation, ratified several months before the British surrender at Yorktown in 1781, provided for a loose confederation of U.S. states, which were sovereign in most of their affairs. On paper, Congress—the central authority—had the power to govern foreign affairs, conduct war, and regulate currency, but in practice these powers were sharply limited because Congress was given no authority to enforce its requests to the states for money or troops. By 1786, it was apparent that the Union would soon break up if the Articles of Confederation were not amended or replaced. Five states met in Annapolis, Maryland, to discuss the issue, and all the states were invited to send delegates to a new constitutional convention to be held in Philadelphia.



On May 25, 1787, delegates representing every state except Rhode Island convened at Philadelphia's Pennsylvania State House for the Constitutional Convention. The building, which is now known as Independence Hall, had earlier seen the drafting of the Declaration of Independence and the signing of the Articles of Confederation. The assembly immediately discarded the idea of amending the Articles of Confederation and set about drawing up a new scheme of government. Revolutionary War hero George Washington, a delegate from Virginia, was elected convention president.

During an intensive debate, the delegates devised a brilliant federal system characterized by an intricate system of checks and balances. The convention was divided over the issue of state representation in Congress, as more-populated states sought proportional legislation, and smaller states wanted equal representation. The problem was resolved by the Connecticut Compromise, which proposed a bicameral legislature with proportional representation in the lower house (House of Representatives) and equal representation of the states in the upper house (Senate).

