



May News 2025



Thank You! Teachers

Volume 52

Blue Bird of Vienna



Thursday
May 1st– May Day

Monday May 5th -
Cinco De Mayo

Sunday May 11–
Mother's Day

Monday May 26–
Memorial Day
School Closed



Brentwood Academy News



Thursday May 1st–
May Day

Monday May 5th -
Cinco De Mayo

Sunday May 11– Moth-
er's Day

Monday May 26–
Memorial Day
School Closed



Blue Bird of Alexandria II News



Thursday May 1st– May
Day

Monday May 5th -Cinco
De Mayo

Sunday May 11– Moth-
er's Day

Monday May 26–
Memorial Day
School Closed



Tiny Tots Playroom News



Thursday May 1st–
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De Mayo

Sunday May 11– Mother's
Day

Monday May 26–
Memorial Day
School Closed

National Teacher Day

National Teacher Day provides an opportunity to recognize and show appreciation for the enormous impact this nation's teachers have made on its youth. In 1953, an Arkansas teacher wrote to Eleanor Roosevelt about the need to recognize and honor the nation's teachers. Mrs. Roosevelt persuaded Congress to proclaim a day in May as National Teacher Day. National Teacher Day is celebrated on Tuesday of National Teacher Week; this week is observed the first full school week of May each year.



Blue Bird Dayschool News



Thursday May 1st– May
Day

Monday May 5th -Cinco De
Mayo

Sunday May 11– Mother's
Day

Monday May 26–
Memorial Day
School Closed



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Blue Bird of Alexandria News



Thursday May 1st– May
Day

Monday May 5th -Cinco
De Mayo

Sunday May 11– Moth-
er's Day

Monday May 26–
Memorial Day
School Closed



We would like to recognize the following teachers for going above and beyond:

VERONICA B
ESTELA
ELIZABET
MARITZA
STHEFANY
JACQUELIN
DEYSI
KAREM
MARIA
LESLIE
FRANCISCA
VANESSA
ALEJANDRA
VERONICA M
TERESA

JOSEFA
NOHEMY
KATY
KENIA
MARIA
GABRIELLA
JAIRO
MARY
KENIA
AMALIA
ASHLEY
TERESA
ENGELINA
REYNA
YILIAM
KENYA
MAYBEL



Together
We Make our
School
SPECIAL !

JESSICA
DELMY
REINA
DULCE
SONIA
ANA
AMBAR
VERONICA
VALERIA
GIOVANNA
VANESSA
AISA
KELYN
MARITZA
YESLI
REINA

LESY
HERLINDA
KARLA
FANNY.
ANA
RUBIA
ELIZABETH
LOURDES
ALIDA
BRENDA
SILVIA
DIGNA
ELSA

Together
Everyone
Achieves
More!!!!

ESMERALDA
MARLENE
SILVIA
NABILA
LENA
SILVANA

THANK YOU !

For your caring and dedication.
We truly appreciate your efforts!


AMINTA
ROSARIO
AZUCENA
FLORA
LEONELA
YENI
NASRIN

ICLAUDIA
MARITZA
INGRID
SARA
ISABEL
MARIA

PATRICIA
DAYANA
MAYELY
MARIEL
FRANCISCA

TATIANA
MARISSA
KAREN
DELMY
KAREN F

ANA
IVETTE
QUISPE
EVELYN
DORIS
LUZ
FLOR
GRACIELA



Teachers
Enriching
Minds &
Shaping
Futures

May 4, 1905 The U.S. officially begins construction on the Panama Canal

A ceremony on May 4, 1905 marks the official beginning of the second attempt to build the Panama Canal. This second attempt to bridge the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans will succeed, dramatically altering world trade as well as the physical and geopolitical landscape of Central America.

For decades before it was attempted, merchants and engineers fixated on the idea of creating a passage through Central America for ocean-going vessels, sparing them thousands of nautical miles and the dangerous trip around Cape Horn. A French company was the first to attempt building such a canal, but the results were disastrous: roughly 20,000 workers perished due to accidents and tropical diseases, and the company collapsed without coming close to completing the canal.

In 1902, the United States Congress passed the Spooner Act, authorizing the acquisition of the defunct French company. After failing to reach a deal with Colombia to dig the canal, the United States backed separatists in the Isthmus of Panama, leading to the birth of a new nation as well as the Panama Canal Zone, a strip of land 10 miles wide along the route of the canal over which the United States would hold jurisdiction.

On May 4, 1905, dubbed “Acquisition Day,” the project became official. The Americans largely avoided the mistakes that had doomed the French project. Engineers used dams to create an inland lake, connected to the oceans by locks, rather than building a sea-level canal all the way across the isthmus. In addition to creating Gatún Lake, then the largest artificial lake in the world, the project also required the blasting of the Gaillard Cut, also known as the Culebra Cut, an artificial gorge which was dynamited out of the rock of the Continental Divide so that the canal could flow through.

In October of 1913, nearly 10 years after construction had resumed, a telegraph from President Woodrow Wilson triggered the detonation of a dike and the flooding of the Culebra Cut, joining the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. The following August, the Panama Canal officially opened, immediately altering patterns of world trade in ways comparable only to the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869.

Accidents, disease and the extremely hot conditions killed 5,609 workers over the decade it took to complete the canal. The United States remained the de facto sovereign of the canal and the Canal Zone until 1979 when, under President Jimmy Carter, the U.S. agreed to transfer management of the canal to Panama on December 31, 1999.

May 20, 1498 Vasco da Gama reaches India

Portuguese explorer Vasco de Gama becomes the first European to reach India via the Atlantic Ocean when he arrives at Calicut on the Malabar Coast.

Da Gama sailed from Lisbon, Portugal, in July 1497, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and anchored at Malindi on the east coast of Africa. With the aid of an Indian merchant he met there, he then set off across the Indian Ocean. The Portuguese explorer was not greeted warmly by the Muslim merchants of Calicut, and in 1499 he had to fight his way out of the harbor on his return trip home. In 1502, he led a squadron of ships to Calicut to avenge the massacre of Portuguese explorers there and succeeded in subduing the inhabitants. In 1524, he was sent as viceroy to India, but he fell ill and died in Cochin.



On May 20, 1506, the Italian explorer Christopher Columbus dies

in Valladolid, Spain. Columbus was the first European to explore the Americas since the Vikings set up colonies in Greenland and Newfoundland in the 10th century. He explored the West Indies, South America and Central America, but died a disappointed man, feeling he had been mistreated by his patron, King Ferdinand of Spain.