



July News 2023



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Happy Birthday America!

Volume: 78

Brentwood Academy News



Tuesday July 4
School Closed

Blue Bird of Alexandria News



Tuesday July 4

Blue Bird of Vienna



Tuesday July 4

School Closed

July 9, 1868 - The 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution was ratified. The Amendment defined U.S. citizenship and prohibited individual States from abridging the rights of any American citizen without due process and equal protection under the law. The Amendment also barred individuals involved in rebellion against the U.S. from holding public office.



*Bring it in with a bang and yell and a shout **But remember to put all those camp fires out** Happy Birthday*



Tiny Tots Playroom News



Tuesday July 4
School Closed

Blue Bird of Alexandria II News



Tuesday July 4
School Closed

We do not want to see your car towed. PLEASE park in the designated area ONLY. We are receiving complaints from neighbors when their spaces are occupied

July 2, 1776 - The Continental Congress in Philadelphia adopted the following resolution, originally introduced on June 7, by Richard Henry Lee of Virginia: "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. That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign Alliances. That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approbation."

July 4, 1882 - The "Last Great Buffalo Hunt" began on Indian reservation lands near Hettinger, North Dakota as 2,000 Teton Sioux Indians in full hunting regalia killed about 5,000 buffalo. By this time, most of the estimated 60-75 million buffalo in America had been killed by white hunters who usually took the hides and left the meat to rot. By 1883, the last of the free-ranging buffalo were gone.

Blue Bird Dayschool News



Tuesday July 4
School Closed

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4th Of July Fun Facts

Americans Will Enjoy 150 Million Hot Dogs During the 4th According to the National Sausage and Hot Dog Council (NHDSC), Americans are expected to eat 150 million hot dogs over the July 4th holiday. This is part of an estimated 7 billion that are expected to be eaten during the summer season from Memorial Day to Labor Day.

Only Two Men Signed the Declaration of Independence on July 4, Charles Thompson and the infamous John Hancock were the only two men who actually signed the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. The other 54 delegates signed over the course of the next month.

Summer Safety Rules

Sunscreen According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, everyone should apply sunscreen if they plan on being outside for an extended period during the summer. Even on cloudy days, ultraviolet rays from the sun can burn the skin. Apply sunscreen at least 30 minutes before heading outside, and use a product that has an SPF of at least 15. The higher the SPF number, the more protection from the sun's rays the product offers.

Clothing Always wear lighter-colored clothing in the summer. Darker clothes absorb the sun's rays and can cause you to overheat very quickly.

Water Drink plenty of fluids when active in the summer heat. Drink water at least once every 20 minutes of activity. The American Association of Pediatrics recommends that you drink at least nine ounces of water whether you are thirsty or not.

Pool Safety Monitor younger children in the pool, and do not allow older children to be physically aggressive with younger ones while swimming. Discourage running around the edge of the pool because the area may be wet and slippery.

Grilling Keep small children and pets away from the grill while it is in use. If you have a gas grill and it does not light immediately, turn off the gas supply and allow the propane gas smell to dissipate completely before turning the gas back on and trying again. Avoid wearing clothing that hangs loose when grilling, and make sure you keep your face away from the grill each time you raise the lid to check on cooking progress.

Bugs Avoid areas of standing water or dense foliage because these are breeding grounds for mosquitoes. If you plan on being in a wooded area, apply a sufficient amount of bug repellent. If you are stung by a bee and you are allergic to bee stings, get to a hospital emergency room immediately.

Water Smarts

Many 2-year-olds are fascinated by water. How do you expose them to water activities but keep them safe?

As the weather gets warmer, your toddler is apt to spend more time outdoors and near water. Water poses an especially grave menace to your child. Children this age can drown in just a few inches of water.

If your neighbor has a pool, be sure that it's fenced in and that the gate is kept securely locked. With a pool at your own or a relative's house, take extra precautions. Consider buying a floating alarm device that sounds when anything falls into the water; keep a safety ring with a rope attached to it by the pool; and, if possible, have a telephone nearby with a list of emergency numbers. Don't allow these measures to lull you into a false sense of security, however; constant supervision is essential.

And never leave water in open containers, such as the bucket you've used to wash your car or your child's plastic wading pool. Most 2-year-olds think water is more fun to play with than any item on the shelves of Toys "R" Us. Some innocent exploration could lead to a serious accident.

You may want to enroll your toddler in a "water baby" class. That's okay, but view it only as a fun, shared activity with Mom or Dad. Your 2- or even 3-year-old probably won't learn to swim yet, let alone be water safe, as a result of these classes.

One potential drawback to enrolling your toddler in such a class: If he feels pushed to swim before he's ready, he might develop a fear of the water. On the other hand, though, he may be more comfortable with true swimming lessons later (usually by age 4) if he's introduced to the idea in a gentle, non-threatening way now. He will probably learn to love the water and not want to get out of it for anything.

Did You Know?

John Adams believed that July 2nd was the correct date on which to celebrate the birth of American independence, and would reportedly turn down invitations to appear at July 4th events in protest. Adams and Thomas Jefferson both died on July 4, 1826--the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

"Yankee Doodle," a popular American patriotic song, was originally sung prior to the Revolution by British military officers in mockery of the unorganized and buckskin-wearing "Yankees"



Armstrong walks on moon July 20, 1969

At 10:56 p.m. EDT, American astronaut Neil Armstrong, 240,000 miles from Earth, speaks these words to more than a billion people listening at home: “That’s one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.” Stepping off the lunar landing module *Eagle*, Armstrong became the first human to walk on the surface of the moon.

The American effort to send astronauts to the moon has its origins in a famous appeal President John F. Kennedy made to a special joint session of Congress on May 25, 1961: “I believe this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal, before this decade is out, of landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to Earth.” At the time, the United States was still trailing the Soviet Union in space developments, and Cold War-era America welcomed Kennedy’s bold proposal.

In 1966, after five years of work by an international team of scientists and engineers, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) conducted the first unmanned Apollo mission, testing the structural integrity of the proposed launch vehicle and spacecraft combination. Then, on January 27, 1967, tragedy struck at Kennedy Space Center in Cape Canaveral, Florida, when a fire broke out during a manned launch-pad test of the Apollo spacecraft and *Saturn* rocket. Three astronauts were killed in the fire.

Despite the setback, NASA and its thousands of employees forged ahead, and in October 1968, *Apollo 7*, the first manned Apollo mission, orbited Earth and successfully tested many of the sophisticated systems needed to conduct a moon journey and landing. In December of the same year, *Apollo 8* took three astronauts to the dark side of the moon and back, and in March 1969 *Apollo 9* tested the lunar module for the first time while in Earth orbit. Then in May, the three astronauts of *Apollo 10* took the first complete Apollo spacecraft around the moon in a dry run for the scheduled July landing mission.

At 9:32 a.m. on July 16, with the world watching, *Apollo 11* took off from Kennedy Space Center with astronauts Neil Armstrong, Edwin Aldrin Jr., and Michael Collins aboard. Armstrong, a 38-year-old civilian research pilot, was the commander of the mission. After traveling 240,000 miles in 76 hours, *Apollo 11* entered into a lunar orbit on July 19. The next day, at 1:46 p.m., the lunar module *Eagle*, manned by Armstrong and Aldrin, separated from the command module, where Collins remained. Two hours later, the *Eagle* began its descent to the lunar surface, and at 4:18 p.m. the craft touched down on the southwestern edge of the Sea of Tranquility. Armstrong immediately radioed to Mission Control in Houston, Texas, a famous message: “The *Eagle* has landed.”



At 10:39 p.m., five hours ahead of the original schedule, Armstrong opened the hatch of the lunar module. As he made his way down the lunar module’s ladder, a television camera attached to the craft recorded his progress and beamed the signal back to Earth, where hundreds of millions watched in great anticipation. At 10:56 p.m., Armstrong spoke his famous quote, which he later contended was slightly garbled by his microphone and meant to be “that’s one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind.” He then planted his left foot on the gray, powdery surface, took a cautious step forward, and humanity had walked on the moon.

“Buzz” Aldrin joined him on the moon’s surface at 11:11 p.m., and together they took photographs of the terrain, planted a U.S. flag, ran a few simple scientific tests, and spoke with President Richard M. Nixon via Houston. By 1:11 a.m. on July 21, both astronauts were back in the lunar module and the hatch was closed. The two men slept that night on the surface of the moon, and at 1:54 p.m. the *Eagle* began its ascent back to the command module. Among the items left on the surface of the moon was a plaque that read: “Here men from the planet Earth first set foot on the moon—July 1969 A.D—We came in peace for all mankind.”

At 5:35 p.m., Armstrong and Aldrin successfully docked and rejoined Collins, and at 12:56 a.m. on July 22 *Apollo 11* began its journey home, safely splashing down in the Pacific Ocean at 12:51 p.m. on July 24.

There would be five more successful lunar landing missions, and one unplanned lunar swing-by, *Apollo 13*. The last men to walk on the moon, astronauts Eugene Cernan and Harrison Schmitt of the *Apollo 17* mission, left the lunar surface on December 14, 1972. The Apollo program was a costly and labor intensive endeavor, involving an estimated 400,000 engineers, technicians, and scientists, and costing \$24 billion (close to \$100 billion in today’s dollars). The expense was justified by Kennedy’s 1961 mandate to beat the Soviets to the moon, and after the feat was accomplished ongoing missions lost their viability.