



# March News 2022



March 2022

Read Across America

Volume: 74

## Brentwood Academy News



**Dr. Seuss's Birthday**— Wednesday March 2nd  
**\*Read a book**

**St. Patrick's Day**— March 17th  
**\*Wear Green**

**Spring Begins**— March 20th



## Registration

**Registration forms for the upcoming 2016-17 school year are due back no later than March 4. If no form is returned we will assume your child/children will not be returning for the upcoming school year**

## Blue Bird of Alexandria News



**Dr. Seuss's Birthday**— Wednesday March 2nd  
**\*Read a book**

**St. Patrick's Day**— March 17th  
**\*Wear Green**

**Interims Distributed**— Friday March 12

**Spring Begins**— March 20th  
**\*Plant Flowers**

## Blue Bird of Vienna News



**Dr. Seuss's Birthday**— Wednesday March 2nd  
**\*Read a book**

**St. Patrick's Day**— March 17th

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## WHEN WE CHANGE OUR CLOCKS



Most of the **United States** begins Daylight Saving Time at 2:00 a.m. on the second Sunday in March and reverts to standard time on the first Sunday in November.

(Begins Sunday March 13)

## Blue Bird of Alexandria II News



**Dr. Seuss's Birthday**— Wednesday March 2nd  
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**Interims Distributed**— Friday March 9

**Spring Begins**— March 20th  
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## Tiny Tots Playroom News



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## Blue Bird Dayschool



**Dr. Seuss's Birthday**— Wednesday March 2nd  
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**St. Patrick's Day**— March 17th  
**\*Wear Green**

# Dr. Seuss Classics

And To Think That I Saw It On Mulberry Street

The 500 Hats of Bartholomew Cubbins

The King's Stilts

Horton Hatches the Egg

McElligot's Pool

Thidwick the Big-Hearted Moose

Bartholomew and the Oobleck

If I Ran the Zoo

Scrambled Eggs Super!

Horton Hears a Who!

On Beyond Zebra!

How the Grinch Stole Christmas!

Yertle the Turtle

Happy Birthday to You!

The Sneetches and Other Stories

Dr. Seuss's Sleep Book

I Had Trouble in Getting to Solla Sollew

The Cat in the Hat Songbook

I Can Lick 30 Tigers Today! and Other Stories

Did I Ever Tell You How Lucky You Are?

Hunches in Bunches

The Butter Battle Book

You're Only Old Once

Oh, the Places You'll Go!

Daisy-Head Mayzie

My Many Colored Days

A Hatful of Seuss

Hooray for Diffendoofer Day!

Gerald McBoing Boing



St. Patrick's day is celebrated on **March 17th**, his religious feast day and the anniversary of his death in the fifth century. The Irish have observed this day as a religious holiday for thousands of years. On St. Patrick's Day, which falls during the Christian season of lent, Irish families would traditionally attend church in the morning and celebrate in the afternoon. Lenten prohibitions against the consumption of meat were waived and people would dance, drink and feast on the traditional meal of Irish bacon and cabbage.



**The Vernal Equinox** also known as the first point of Aries, is the point at which the sun appears to cross the celestial equator from south to north. This occurs about March 20th marking the beginning of spring in the Northern Hemisphere.

**Easter**, which celebrates Jesus Christ's resurrection from the dead, is Christianity's most important holiday. It has been called a moveable feast because it doesn't fall on a set date every year, as most holidays do. Instead, Christian churches in the West celebrate Easter on the first Sunday following the full moon after the vernal equinox on March 21. Therefore, Easter is observed anywhere between March 22 and April 25 every year. Orthodox Christians use the Julian calendar to calculate when Easter will occur and typically celebrate the holiday a week or two after the Western churches, which follow the Gregorian calendar.



The exact origins of this religious feast day's name are unknown. Some sources claim the word Easter is derived from Eostre, a Teutonic goddess of spring and fertility. Other accounts trace Easter to the Latin term hebdomada alba, or white week, an ancient reference to Easter week and the white clothing donned by people who were baptized during that time. Through a translation error, the term later appeared as esostarum in Old High German, which eventually became Easter in English. In Spanish, Easter is known as Pascua; in French, Paques. These words are derived from the Greek and Latin Pascha or Pasch, for Passover. Jesus' crucifixion and resurrection occurred after he went to Jerusalem to celebrate Passover (or Pesach in Hebrew), the Jewish festival commemorating the ancient Israelites' exodus from slavery in Egypt. Pascha eventually came to mean Easter.



**Did you know?** Over 90 million chocolate Easter bunnies are made each year.



March 15 44 B.C.

## The ides of March: Julius Caesar is murdered

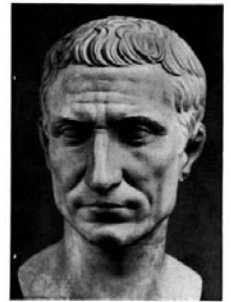
Julius Caesar, the "dictator for life" of the Roman Empire, is murdered by his own senators at a meeting in a hall next to Pompey's Theatre. The conspiracy against Caesar encompassed as many as sixty noblemen, including Caesar's own protege, Marcus Brutus.

Caesar was scheduled to leave Rome to fight in a war on March 18 and had appointed loyal members of his army to rule the Empire in his absence. The Republican senators, already chafing at having to abide by Caesar's decrees, were particularly angry about the prospect of taking orders from Caesar's underlings. Cassius Longinus started the plot against the dictator, quickly getting his brother-in-law Marcus Brutus to join.

Caesar should have been well aware that many of the senators hated him, but he dismissed his security force not long before his assassination. Reportedly, Caesar was handed a warning note as he entered the senate meeting that day but did not read it. After he entered the hall, Caesar was surrounded by senators holding daggers. Servilius Casca struck the first blow, hitting Caesar in the neck and drawing blood. The other senators all joined in, stabbing him repeatedly about the head.

Marcus Brutus wounded Caesar in the groin and Caesar is said to have remarked in Greek, "You, too, my child?" In the aftermath of the assassination, Antony attempted to carry out Caesar's legacy. However, Caesar's will left Octavian in charge as his adopted son. Cassius and Brutus tried to rally a Republican army and Brutus even issued coins celebrating the assassination, known as the Ides of March. Octavian vowed revenge against the assassins, two years later Cassius and Brutus committed suicide after learning that Octavian's forces had defeated theirs at the Battle of Philippi in Greece.

Antony took his armies east, where he hooked up with Caesar's old paramour, Cleopatra. Octavian and Antony fought for many years until Octavian prevailed. In 30 B.C., Antony committed suicide. Octavian, later known as Augustus, ruled the Roman Empire for many more years.



## Wells and Fargo start shipping and banking company



On this day in 1852, in New York City, Henry Wells and William G. Fargo join with several other investors to launch their namesake business.

The discovery of gold in California in 1849 prompted a huge spike in the demand for cross-country shipping. Wells and Fargo decided to take advantage of these great opportunities. In July 1852, their company shipped its first loads of freight from the East Coast to mining camps scattered around northern California. The company contracted with independent stagecoach companies to provide the fastest possible transportation and delivery of gold dust, important documents and other valuable freight. It also served as a bank—buying gold dust, selling paper bank drafts and providing loans to help fuel California's growing economy.

In 1857, Wells, Fargo and Co. formed the Overland Mail Company, known as the "Butterfield Line," which provided regular mail and passenger service along an ever-growing number of routes. In the boom-and-bust economy of the 1850s, the company earned a reputation as a trustworthy and reliable business, and its logo—the classic stagecoach—became famous. For a premium price, Wells, Fargo and Co. would send an employee on horseback to deliver or pick up a message or package.

Wells, Fargo and Co. merged with several other "Pony Express" and stagecoach lines in 1866 to become the unrivaled leader in transportation in the West. When the transcontinental railroad was completed three years later, the company began using railroad to transport its freight. By 1910, its shipping network connected 6,000 locations, from the urban centers of the East and the farming towns of the Midwest to the ranching and mining centers of Texas and California and the lumber mills of the Pacific Northwest.

After splitting from the freight business in 1905, the banking branch of the company merged with the Nevada National Bank and established new headquarters in San Francisco. During World War I, the U.S. government nationalized the company's shipping routes and combined them with the railroads into the American Railway Express, effectively putting an end to Wells, Fargo and Co. as a transportation and delivery business. The following April, the banking headquarters was destroyed in a major earthquake, but the vaults remained intact and the bank's business continued to grow. After two later mergers, the Wells Fargo Bank American Trust Company—shortened to the Wells Fargo Bank in 1962—became, and has remained, one of the biggest banking institutions in the United States.

Happy St. Patrick's Day