

The Statue of Liberty

A Beacon of Freedom



“Lady Liberty”

The Statue of Liberty is a symbol of freedom. It is in New York Harbor. It is known all over the world. It is a statue of a woman holding a torch. She was a gift from France to celebrate friendship and America’s 100th anniversary. She is a beloved symbol, especially for immigrants who came to America for a better life.



Billie



Time Travelers

J D Rivera, Talk Show Host
Billie Jefferson, Guide
Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, Sculptor
Alexandre Gustave Eiffel, Engineer
Joseph Pulitzer, Publisher
Caller from Cleveland, Ohio
Caller from Trenton, New Jersey

The Statue of Liberty



Gustave Eiffel



***Frederic Auguste
Bartholdi***



Joseph Pulitzer

Rivera Welcome to *All Around America: The Time Traveler's Talk Show*, a timeless program that takes you to famous places all around America where you'll meet the people who made history. This is your host, J D Rivera, talking to you from our mobile studio. Today for our very first program we're at the base of one of America's most famous symbols, the Statue of Liberty — so American, yet born in France. With me is Billie Jefferson, one of the guides here at the statue. Welcome Billie.

Jefferson Thank you, and welcome to Liberty Island and the Statue of Liberty National Monument.

Rivera OK, Billie. Now, tell us a little about Lady Liberty.

Jefferson Well, as you know, this is one of America's great symbols. She stands for freedom, an idea so near and dear to all Americans – actually to people around the world. As you mentioned, our beautiful lady came here from France. She was created by a great French sculptor, Frederic Bartholdi.

All Around America

Rivera And on the line with us from Paris, France is Mr. Frederic Bartholdi. Mr. Bartholdi, welcome to our show. It's great to have you with us.

Bartholdi Thank you, J D. It's good to be here.

Rivera So, Mr. Bartholdi, in the first place, why did you make Lady Liberty?

Barthol- Bien, America's one hundredth birthday was coming up, so in France the idea of a gift was on our minds. You know, of course, that France and America have always had a special friendship. A friend of mine suggested that the gift should be something that would symbolize an idea both countries love — liberty. And, voila! The Statue of Liberty was born.

Rivera And how long did it take to give birth to Lady Liberty, and was it a long, hard labor?

Barthol- Ha! Actually, it took over ten years, much longer than I'd expected. We ran out of money several times, so construction had to be stopped. And yes, it was hard to do. Because the statue is so huge, one of the biggest problems was getting the statue to stand up. Without Mr. Alexander Eiffel, I couldn't have done it.

Rivera And I think we have Mr. Eiffel on the line. Mr. Eiffel, are you there?

Eiffel Yes, I am. Thanks for letting me be on your show. It was a great pleasure to help with the statue. I designed the framework, the internal structure, so Lady Liberty could stand. It was important that winds or storms would not knock her down. It was a real challenge.

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Jefferson Excuse me, Mr. Eiffel, but you must be the person who created the Eiffel Tower, aren't you?

Eiffel Yes, I am proud to say that I did that, as well as many other constructions.

Rivera Thanks so much to the two of you. We owe you a lot.

Barthol- My pleasure, J D.

Eiffel And mine.

Rivera And now, Billie, I have an email question here from Denver, Colorado, that asks us to tell about the role Mr. Joseph Pulitzer played.

Jefferson Well, after the statue was made, there was no money left to build a pedestal. The statue needed a platform to stand on, and...

Pulitzer Hello, J D and Billie. I think you wanted me to join you.

Rivera Mr. Joseph Pulitzer. What a pleasure! Tell us what you did.

Pulitzer The statue was finished, but she had nothing to stand on. I am proud to say that my newspaper, *The New York World*, was able to raise thousands of dollars to pay for the pedestal. We asked people from across America to send in whatever they could. Even school children sent in their nickels and dimes so that Lady Liberty would not be without a pedestal. The whole nation responded. It was inspiring!

Jefferson You were deeply interested in this project, weren't you, sir?

Pulitzer Yes, I was. After all, I was an immigrant. I came from Hungary, and the idea of freedom that the statue symbolized was very important to me. I think sometimes Americans born here take freedom for granted.

All Around America

Rivera How true! And by the way, Mr. Pulitzer, are you the Joseph Pulitzer who established the Pulitzer Prizes for outstanding achievement in letters?

Pulitzer One and the same, J D. I established it in 1917.

Rivera Thanks for being on the show Mr. Pulitzer. Like so many immigrants, your contributions have meant so much to this country. And, I believe we have a caller from Cleveland, Ohio, on the line. Go ahead, Cleveland.

Cleveland Hello, J D and Billie. My name is Hannah Steinberg. I saw this wonderful lady when I sailed into New York Harbor in 1939 with my husband. We were escaping a terrible situation in Europe as World War II was starting. So when I saw her, I cried. It was so hard to leave our lives in Europe, but we were so happy to be safe and free.

Rivera After the war, did you go back to Europe?

Cleveland No. We became U.S. citizens, and although we have gone back for a visit, this is our home now, and we are so thankful that America took us in. We hope the doors will always be open, and we hope Lady Liberty's words will always welcome the tired, the poor, and the homeless. Thanks for taking my call.

Rivera And thank you. Billie, perhaps you can explain what she meant by "Lady Liberty's words."

Jefferson She was referring to the poem by Emma Lazarus at the base of the statue. It goes like this: "Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free . . . Send these the homeless tempest-tost to me"

Rivera And we have another call. This time from Trenton, New Jersey. Welcome to the show.

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Trenton Thank you. I am Amra, and I am so happy to be on your show. Ten years ago I came from Bosnia, and I could not speak English. Now I am on your show! I want to tell everybody that I did not see the statue when I arrived on the plane, but I have visited New York many times, and I have seen her in person. She is still wonderful to me.

Jefferson Have you been to the island and gone inside?

Trenton Absolutely! I climbed all the way to the crown. Every step! You can see New York. It is a wonderful view.

Rivera Thank you so much, Amra. Lady Liberty is indeed quite a sight.

Jefferson And you should see her at night. The torch shines all night. She is truly a beacon of freedom that has greeted millions of immigrants on their way to Ellis Island.

Rivera Before we go, Billie, tell us a little about Ellis Island.

Jefferson Ellis Island is in the harbor right next to us. It's the place where millions of immigrants arriving in New York were processed and admitted to the U.S. Now, it's the Ellis Island Immigration Museum and part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument.

Rivera So, folks, there you have it. Our first stop at one of America's treasures, the Statue of Liberty. And don't forget to tune in next week when we'll be in Boston, Massachusetts, but before we go there's still time for our listeners to call in with comments and questions.



The Boston Freedom Trail

A Walk in Revolutionary America



Boston Massacre 1770



Faneuil Hall 2004

The Freedom Trail is a 2.5 mile walking tour in downtown Boston. Boston is where the American Revolution began. Some of the important events were the Boston Massacre, the Boston Tea Party, Paul Revere's Ride and the Battle of Bunker Hill.



Chris



Time Travelers

J D Rivera, Talk Show Host
Chris Ryan, Park Guide
Abigail Adams, Writer, Wife of John Adams
Samuel Adams, Patriot
Paul Revere, Patriot
Caller from Detroit, Michigan
Caller from Seattle, Washington

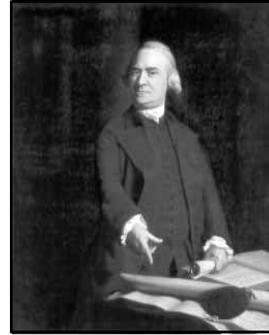
The Boston Freedom Trail



Paul Revere



Abigail Adams



Sam Adams

Rivera Good morning. This is J D Rivera, your host for *All Around America, The Time Traveler's Talk Show*. Today we are in the city of Boston, Massachusetts. After visiting Lady Liberty, it is appropriate to be in Boston where, in the 1770s, the words "liberty" and "freedom" began to be heard daily in meeting places like Faneuil Hall, and on the streets and in the city's central park, The Boston Common. We are at the beginning of The Freedom Trail with our guide for today, Chris Ryan. Hello Chris.

Ryan Hello, J D. Welcome to the Freedom Trail. It's a two and a half mile walk along the streets of Boston. You just follow the red line on the sidewalk and you'll pass by 16 historic sites in just a couple of hours.

Rivera A couple of hours is out of the question for our program, so why don't you tell us about some of the highlights.

Ryan I'd be glad to. Let's begin with the site of the Boston Massacre.

Rivera John Adams was involved with that, and I asked him to be here today, but he couldn't make it, so filling in for him is John's better half, his wife Abigail Adams. Mrs. Adams, you yourself are well-known as a great letter writer, recording the events of those early years. Mrs. Adams, what can you tell us about the Boston Massacre?

All Around America

A. Adams It happened in March, 1770, just in front of the Customs House. People were rather upset about the heavy taxes imposed by the British government and an angry mob confronted a group of soldiers — we called them Red-coats, and they were not very popular. In a panic, the soldiers fired at the crowd.

Rivera And so what happened?

A. Adams Five people were killed.

Rivera Excuse me, Mrs. Adams, but we have a caller on the line with a question. Hello, Detroit, what's your question?

Detroit Mrs. Adams, I know your husband was a leader of the American Revolution, but I read that he defended the British soldiers in court.

A. Adams That's true he did. He felt it was his duty to defend them. He was a skilled lawyer, and he felt the rule of law must be more important than mob rule.

Detroit And he won, didn't he?

A. Adams He did, and I'm sure he would do it all over again, even though he was a strong advocate of the rights of the American colonials.

Rivera Thank you very much, Mrs. Adams. Your husband went on to do great things for his country: patriot, diplomat, vice-president, and second president of the U.S., and your son John Quincy Adams followed in his father's footsteps and became the sixth president of the U.S.

Detroit I have another question, J D.

Rivera Go ahead.

The Boston Freedom Trail

Detroit I've read that the leader of the Boston mob was Crispus Attucks, an African American, Is that true?

Rivera Will you take that, Chris?

Ryan Sure. Crispus Attucks was the child of an African American slave and an Indian mother. Attucks himself was born a slave, but he ran away and probably spent some years at sea. He later returned to Boston and joined the angry mob that confronted the Redcoats. He was the first man to die for America's freedom.

Rivera How ironic! Thanks for your call, Detroit.

Ryan Now, J D, let me take you to another important scene of the American Revolution. Actually, it's not on the trail. It's in the water, in Boston Harbor. And there the angry Bostonians had a tea party.

Rivera A tea party? That doesn't sound like a very revolutionary thing to do.

S. Adams J D and Chris, I've been standing by and I'd like to jump in here.

Rivera Of course. This is Mr. Samuel Adams. Go ahead Mr. Adams.

S. Adams I organized that party because we Bostonians were sick and tired of the taxes King George wanted us to pay.

Rivera And so you had a party?

S. Adams Damned right! A group of us dressed up like Indians, boarded some British ships and threw a few hundred boxes of tea into the water in protest over taxation without representation. King George took our money, but we had no voice in parliament.

All Around America

Rivera And when did that happen?

S. Adams 1773. Three years after the massacre. Let me tell you, the flame of revolution was beginning to burn bright.

Ryan And burn it did! The next big event was just about two years later in 1775. And we can see where it all started, right here on the Freedom Trail at the Old North Church.

Rivera And we've asked Paul Revere to tell us about that. Paul, are you there?

Revere I am, J D. We knew the British wanted to put that revolutionary flame out, and we knew they were planning to march to Concord to disarm the militia, and we knew they were hot on the trail of Sam Adams and John Hancock, two men who were fanning the flames of liberty.

Rivera Paul, there's a caller from Seattle who has a question for you.

Seattle Mr. Revere, I learned about you from Longfellow's famous poem, *Paul Revere's Ride*. I believe a friend put a lantern in the steeple of the Old North Church as a signal that the British were on the way. On April 19th you rode from Boston to Concord to warn the militia.

Revere That's right. When I saw the signal, I began my ride, along with two friends, William Dawes and Samuel Prescott. We warned people all along the way.

Seattle Did you get to Concord?

Revere I only got to Lexington, but Prescott made it all the way and by morning the militia was ready and waiting for the Redcoats. Hancock and Adams got away, but the militia stood their ground and shots were fired.

The Boston Freedom Trail

Seattle The shot heard 'round the world.

Rivera Right! And thanks to you and your friends, Paul, the revolution was underway.

Ryan And just two months later, the colonial army met the Redcoats in the first major battle of the Revolution, the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Rivera And what happened there, Chris?

Ryan Well, there were some hills in Charleston, just across the river from Boston. The British planned to fortify the hills, but the colonials got there first and set up defensive positions on one of the hills. The British made three attacks, and on the final attack the colonials retreated.

S. Adams I'm back again, J D and Chris. Yes, our army retreated, but it was a victorious retreat for our new colonial army. We showed the British that we could and would fight. They attacked with over 2,000 men and by the end of the day, half of them were casualties — 228, dead and 826 wounded. We lost some brave men, too — Over 400 killed or wounded.

Ryan And that was the real beginning of a bloody war that finally ended six years later.

Rivera Although that concludes our visit to Boston and the American Revolution, there is still a revolution in Boston, but it's a soccer team, and the patriots are still fighting, but now as a football team. From here, we go on to another revolution, the industrial revolution that got its American start in the city of Lowell, just a few miles north of Boston. Before we go, however, let's open the lines to questions and comments from our listeners.

Fact Sheets

Statue of Liberty page 1

1. The Statue of Liberty is located on Liberty Island. *where*
2. The statue was a gift of friendship from France. *why*
3. It celebrated the friendship established between France and America during America's Revolutionary War. *what*
4. The statue arrived in hundreds of boxes on a French ship in 1885. *how*
5. The statue was dedicated on October 28, 1886. *when*
6. The statue was established as a National Monument on October 15, 1924. *when*
7. Ellis Island became part of the Statue of Liberty National Monument on May 11, 1965. *when*
8. Ellis Island was the entry point for approximately 12 million immigrants. *what, how many*
9. Ellis Island operated from 1892 - 1954. *how long*
10. The statue is 151 feet from its toe to the top of the torch. *how tall*
11. There are 192 steps to the top of the pedestal. *how many*
12. There are 354 steps from the bottom of the pedestal to the crown. *how many*
13. There are 25 windows in the crown. *how many*
14. Lady Liberty holds a tablet that says "July 4, 1776." *what*
15. The title of Emma Lazarus' poem is "The New Colossus." *what*
16. The colossus refers to one of the Seven Wonders of the World, the Colossus of Rhodes. *what, where*
17. The statue can be reached by ferry from two places: Battery Park in New York City or Liberty State Park in Jersey City. *how*

18. Bartholdi also did a statue of Lafayette in Union Square in New York City. *what else*
19. Lafayette was a French nobleman who fought with the Americans during the Revolutionary War. *who*
20. Bartholdi created a statue of Lafayette and Washington at the Place des Etats-Unis in Paris. *what, where*

The Boston Freedom Trail page 7

1. Boston is the capital of the state of Massachusetts.
2. Boston is the largest city in New England.
3. The population of Boston (2000 census)is 589,141.
4. The largest ethnic groups in Boston are Irish and Italian.
5. Boston was settled in 1630.
6. At the Boston Tea Party, the patriots dumped 342 chests of tea into the water.
7. Paul Revere was a well-known silversmith.
8. Samuel Adams was second cousin to John Adams. His father owned a brewery.
9. John Adams and John Quincy Adams both graduated from Harvard College.
10. The Battle of Bunker Hill was actually fought on Breed's Hill.
11. The first shots of the Revolution were fired at Lexington.
12. At Breed's Hill, the British were commanded by General William Howe.
13. At Breed's Hill, the militia was commanded by Colonel Prescott and General Putnam.
14. Harvard University is the oldest institution of higher learning in the United States.

Fact Sheets

15. Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are located in Cambridge.
16. Cambridge is across the Charles River from Boston.
17. Boston Latin School was the first public school in America. It was established in 1635.
18. There are more than 50 institutions of higher learning in metropolitan Boston.
19. The Boston Public Library was opened in 1854. It was the first free public library in America.
11. At the Boott Cotton Mills, there were eight rows of boardinghouses.
12. Each row of boardinghouses contained four units for unmarried workers, and one unit for married workers and families.
13. Most of the Mill Girls were 15-30 years old.
14. In the late 19th century, women held almost two-thirds of the textile jobs.
15. Sarah Bagley was born on a New Hampshire farm. She edited a labor newspaper called "The Voice of Industry."
16. Jack Kerouac wrote more than 20 books before he died in St. Petersburg, Florida in 1969 at the age of 47.

Lowell National Historical Park page 13

1. The population of Lowell (2000 census) is 105,167.
2. The famous American painter James McNeill Whistler was born in Lowell.
3. One of Lowell's earliest ethnic neighborhood is called "the Acre."
4. In the early 1900s, the residents of the Acre were primarily Irish and Greek.
5. The first inhabitants of the area around Lowell were Pennacook Indians.
6. In the 17th century, many Pennacook Indians died from disease.
7. By 1725, the Pennacooks had left the Lowell area and moved to Canada.
6. The source of the Merrimack River is the lakes and mountains of New Hampshire.
7. The Pawtucket Falls were 32 feet high.
8. The Merrimack was very polluted until the 1970's. Nowadays, the quality of the water is improving.
9. A working turbine and power loom demonstrate the use of water power at the Suffolk Mills Turbine exhibit.
10. A restored boardinghouse can be visited at the Working People Exhibit.

Gettysburg, Pennsylvania page 19

1. The population of Gettysburg (2000 census) is 7,490.
2. The Historical Park covers 3,400 acres (1,380 hectares).
3. The Eisenhower National Historic Site is also in Gettysburg. It was the home of General and President Dwight Eisenhower.
4. Lee's army was about 75,000 men. There were about 90,000 men in the Union Army.
5. The commander of the Union Army was General George G. Meade.
6. On July 1, the Confederate Army pushed the Union Army back. The Union Army retreated through the town of Gettysburg. They took up new positions south of the town.
7. The Union's new positions were on Cemetery Hill and Culp's Hill.
8. On July 2, the Confederates attacked the Union positions on the hills.
9. The Confederate attack on the hills was defeated.
10. On July 3, General George Pickett led a charge against the Union army.