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MUSEUMS
Museum of The Moving Image

The Museum of the Moving Image explores the history, technology, and impact of film, TV, and other digital media. Famous production companies like Paramount Pictures, before moving to Hollywood, made some of their first silent and early sound films in the Studio. The Studio was built so it would be in fairly close proximity to Broadway, and filmmaking generated revenue for the area and its inhabitants. This museum has exhibits relating to culture, politics, industry, development, and cities units of human geography.

The museum’s core exhibition *Behind the Screen* has over 1,400 artifacts. There, one can find historic technology used to film movies and TV, pieces and props from famous movies ranging from silent films to Black Swan, makeup and costumes, and licensed merchandise (dolls, board games, toys and more). This exhibition also has a collection of old videogames and video game consoles detailing their development and expansion throughout the world. Placed throughout the exhibition are various scenes from movies and TV shows, each pinpointing important events or uses of technology in cinematic or American history. Screenings of the original Captain America movies, which were used as pro American propaganda in WW2. *Tut’s Fever* is a working movie theater within *Behind the Screen* that combines ancient Egyptian architecture with art of old Hollywood actors and movies.

The museum also has its “Screening America” section, where movies and film cover aspects of American social and development issues. Some other continuous screening movies are part of the *The World Comes to Queens*, which features movies from 1939 and 1964 World Fair in Queens. The 1964 World Fair, organized by Robert Moses, was centered around the celebration of America and American industry, which is symbolized by creation of the Unisphere by U.S. Steel. *Lights, Camera, Astoria!* features the history of production of TV shows and film at the former Astoria Studio like WW2 and Cold War propaganda films, Sesame Street, and *The Cosby Show*.

The museum is located on 35 Astoria Avenue. From Mineola Train Station, we’d take the 8:42 Ronkonkoma Line heading to Penn Station. The we’d get off at Woodside and find the entrance near the intersection of 61st Street and Roosevelt Avenue. Then we’d take the 7 Train heading to Flushing. We’d get off at 74th Street - Broadway, take the R train heading to Whitehall Street, get off at Steinway Street. After that, we’d walk southwest on Steinway St towards 35th Avenue, and make a right. Another route we could take the LIRR from Mineola to Jamaica, take the E Train to Jackson Heights, and then the R Train to Steinway Street. The museum is open from 10:30 am to 5:00 pm. The cost of the trip is $8.50 per student and there is free admission for teachers.
The Cloisters

The Cloisters is a branch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. It is devoted to the art and architecture of Medieval Europe. It is located on 99 Margaret Corbin Drive in Fort Tryon Park. Arranged in chronological order, the Cloisters features works primarily from Western Europe and has a collection of sculptures, stained glass, tapestries, paintings, manuscript illuminations, and metalwork. Within the museum, there is also an extensive garden that features medieval planting which adds to the overall medieval European setting.

The cost to visit the Cloisters varies based on whether you are going on a guided tour or a self-guided tour. The guided tours are available Monday through Friday from 9:45 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. It costs $15 for both students and teachers. The self-guided tours are available Sunday through Thursday from 9:30 a.m. to 3:45 p.m.

Within the Cloisters is a whole other world filled with exhibitions that make you feel as though you are truly experiencing Medieval Europe. The Romanesque Hall, Cuxa Cloister and Garden, Glass Gallery, “Bonnefont” Cloister and Garden, and the Unicorn Tapestries Room are a few of the intriguing exhibitions that you may be interested in viewing on your visit to the Cloisters.

The architectural form of the Cloisters is similar to that of one in Medieval Europe. It is also set on a hill which several buildings during the medieval era were. The different cloisters found within the museum are alike with traditional architecture and are material culture as some are from the Medieval era. The agricultural origins found in the gardens are from Medieval Europe and the agricultural landscape follows one found during that era. However, the gardens also involve diffusion as there are also modern plants and vegetation in the garden. All of the items and places in the Cloisters add to the evocative of Medieval Europe environment.
MoMA PS1

MoMA PS1 is a nonprofit contemporary art institution founded in 1971 initially as the Institute for Art and Urban Resources Inc., an "organization devoted to organizing exhibitions in underutilized and abandoned spaces across New York City". This museum is a space that allows artists from not only around NYC but around the globe to share their unique ideas and visions with the rest of the world. The building itself is a relic, which was once the First Ward Primary School. For the people of NYC and visitors from other cities, states, and countries, PS1 is a window into the perspective of different artists on everything from our impact on the environment to the political and social discontent that exists in our society today.

The structure and existence of this museum reflects the international reach and the open-mindedness of the people of NYC today. The artists featured in the museum often touch on controversial issues that take place not only in the city itself but which transcend time and space. Visitors from all around the world come to experience these exhibits which shows how diverse and worldly the population of NYC is, and as a result how accepting they are of different ideas.

MoMA PS1 connects with many different aspects of human geography. The existence and location of the museum itself connects to the concept of cities and the central place theory. Since PS1 is a museum with such a large range, it makes sense that it is located in a world city like NYC.

Location: 22-25 Jackson Ave. at the intersection of 46th Ave.

Cost: $5 Per student, $10 for adults (Under 16 is free)

The entrance fee is relatively cheap compared to other museums due to the fact that PS1 is a nonprofit institution. The museum has many different exhibits on display at one time so it is well worth the price.

How to Get there?

1. Start at Penn station
2. Walk along 8th ave to 34th street - Penn station and take the E train towards Jamaica Center
3. Get off at Court Sq
4. Walk east on 44th Dr towards 23rd street
5. Turn right on 23rd street
6. Turn right on Jackson Ave, destination on right
The New Museum

The New Museum is a contemporary art museum located on the Lower East Side. Its styles of mediums range from photography to paintings to sculptures making it diverse in content. The building itself is a work of art, which intriques visitors daily. Artists that are currently on exhibition include Camille Henrot, David Horvitz, and Roberto Coughi to name a few. All of those artists represent use different mediums and allow the viewer to perceive different messages through their work.

The New Museum represents many different aspects of culture. The unconventional architecture of the New Museum itself shows how the culture of the Lower East Side is shifting to become more modern. As many of the artists shown are not American, the exhibition of their artwork shows expansion diffusion. The art of many different cultures is represented within the New Museum making it a worthwhile trip for our class.
The Frick

The Frick demonstrates European folk culture that diffused by contagious diffusion into the US and became a popular culture. Diffusion also relates to The Frick because the art diffused from Europe to the US. It also shows how interested we were in European art. The Frick Collection also shows the how Europeans were influenced by their surroundings, climate, and religions. This also shows the agglomeration of European art and architecture.

Location: 1 East 70th Street, New York, NY 10021

Costs: Student cost=$10 (no special group rates)

Directions:
From: STATION RD and 3RD AVE,
To: 1 E 70TH ST,
Penn Station
Get off at Woodside
Exit near intersection of 61ST ST and ROOSEVELT AVE
Start out going West on ROOSEVELT AVE
Entrance near intersection of 61ST ST and ROOSEVELT AVE
Take the 9:13 AM 7 Express Train from Woodside - 61 Street station (also departs at 9:07 AM, 9:19 AM, 9:25 AM) heading to TIMES SQ - 42 ST
Get off at Queensboro Plaza
Transfer
Take the 9:21 AM Q Train from Queensboro Plaza station (also departs at 9:29 AM, 9:38 AM, 9:48 AM) heading to CONEY ISLAND - STILLWELL AV
Get off at Lexington Av
Transfer
Take the 9:31 AM 6 Train from 59 Street station (also departs at 9:26 AM, 9:36 AM, 9:44 AM) heading to PARKCHESTER
Get off at 68 Street - Hunter College
Exit near intersection of E 68TH ST and LEXINGTON AVE - Start out going North East on LEXINGTON AVE towards E 69TH ST
Madame Tussaud's

Madame Tussaud's is a unique museum that showcases life-like wax replicas of the world's top celebrities and icons in popular culture. It includes multiple exhibitions in its tour including one for celebrities in American culture, celebrities of popular culture, historical figures, and celebrities of Bollywood, sports celebrities, and famous animated superheroes. Millions of people all over the world come to this museum in order to see their favorite idols in history and in pop culture as well.

Madame Tussaud's also depicts iconic people in world history. A nation's history usually shapes its policies and conflicts today, thus a vital part of their culture. World leaders have sparked revolutions in history that have changed the politics of many nations as well as resolved conflicts regarding ethnicity and religion. Many government leaders and revolutionaries are showcased here as well.

Madame Tussaud's not only focuses on American celebrities, but also on international icons as well. For example, Madame Tussaud's includes a Bollywood exhibition that includes India's most famous celebrities. This comes to show the hierarchical diffusion of many other cultures here in New York City.

Madame Tussaud's also has to do with city planning. People from all over the world come to visit this museum, and that is because, according to the Central Place Theory, this museum is unique and rare, and therefore people are willing to travel far to see it. Also, this museum is located in New York out of all places because New York City is one of three world cities in the world. World cities are hubs of the world's economy, politics, and culture, and therefore, Madame Tussaud's fits here perfectly.

**Location:** 234 West 42nd Street
New York, NY 10036

**Contact Information:** Telephone: 212-512-9600

**Call Center:** 1-866-841-3505

**Cost:** $24 each student, $28 each chaperone- reservation required

**Hours Open:** 9am-10pm

**From Penn Station:**

1) Start at Penn Station- 34th Street
2) Take the 1 Train to Time Square 42nd Street
3) Walk over one Street
4) Walk up W42nd street- Madame Tussaud's is in between 7th and 8th Ave
Museum of Jewish Heritage

Location: 36 Battery Pl, New York, NY 10280

Hours: Sat, closed. Mon-Tues, Thurs, Sun, 10:00 am – 5:45 pm. Wed, 10:00 am – 8:00 pm. Fri, 10:00 am – 5:00 pm.

Price: $10 per person or $7 per person for a group of 30.

Contact: 212-535-7710

Description: The Jewish Heritage Museum of NYC focuses on the hardships faced by Jewish people before and during WWII, and life for them after the Holocaust. When visiting, patrons can listen to first-hand account of individuals who lived the experience. As well as tour the museum's main exhibits, full of the artifacts left behind by victims.

APHG: The Holocaust relates to ethnic conflict, a fundamental centrifugal force that contributes to a dysfunctional state. Due to the anti-Semitic mentality that rapped Europe in the years following the holocaust, survivors migrated from Europe. Some migrated to Israel, known as the Zionist movement. A multitude of forced migrants came to NYC in search of new homes. Although tragic to think about, the Holocaust shaped NYC. In the years following WWII millions of Jewish refugees flocked to the United States and thousands upon thousands settled in our own city. Jewish refugees impact every human geographic component from the cultural footprint of synagogue that dot the metropolitan area to the effects on the agribusiness with kosher livestock killing.
Intrepid

**Location:** Pier 86 W 46th St and 12th Ave, New York, NY 10036

**Hours:** 10:00am- 5:00pm everyday

**Price:** $10.50 for 1 hr guided tour

**Contact:** (212) 245-0072

**Description:** A military and maritime history museum with a collection of museum ships in NYC.

**APHG:** It relates to the political unit due to the fact that the ship is a warship. The ship was created in the middle of World War 2, and therefore as a result of it. War is obviously related to politics. It also somewhat relates to the Industrialization unit, as during the outbreak of World War 2, US factories went into overdrive, producing things necessary for the war effort. The factories were able to produce war materials at an insanely fast rate, a testament to the factories and the level of industrialization of the US, at the time. At the Intrepid we can see the physical ship itself, and we can also see various planes and helicopters from World War 2 onwards. There are also various artifacts and such around the ship.
**Lego Museum**

**Location:** 226 W 44th St, New York, NY 10036

**Hours:** Sunday - Tuesday: 10 AM - 7 PM. Wednesday and Thursday: 10 AM - 8 PM. Friday - Saturday: 10 AM - 9 PM

**Price:** Individuals- Adults- $19.50, Senior (65+) $17.50, Children (3-11) $16.50

10+ People- Adults- $16, Senior- $14, Students (3-18) - $12

**Contact:** 855.266.5387 or 646.619.8625

**Description:** Also known as the Art of the Brick. The museum is known for its collection of intriguing and inspiring works of art made exclusively from one of the most recognizable toys in the world — LEGO blocks. The museum is part of the Discovery Times Square exhibit and is named one of ‘CNN’s Ten Global Must-See Exhibitions.’ The Discovery Times Square is New York City’s first large scale exhibition center presenting visitors with educational and immersive exhibit experiences, viewing some of the world's most defining cultures, art, history and events.

**APHG:** The Lego Museum, as well as MoMA, are good examples of diffusion. Legos are originally from Denmark, and now, one of the world’s largest Lego museums is in NYC. These Lego toys probably spread across the world due to migrant diffusion or hierarchical diffusion. It can be considered folk culture that was part of Denmark. Obviously, Legos are very widespread today and can actually be considered popular culture.
**Museum of Modern Art (MoMA)**

**Location:** 11 W 53rd St, New York, NY 10019  
**Hours:** Mon-Thurs & Sat-Sun, 10:30 am - 5:30 pm. Fri-8:30 am- 8:00 pm  
**Price:** Adults- $25, Children (16 and ↓)- Free, Seniors (65+)- $18, Students(with current ID)-$14  
**Contact:** (212) 708-9400

**Description:** The Museum of Modern Art is an art museum that has played an important role in developing and collecting modern art. It is often identified as the most influential modern art museum in the world. The museum collection offers an overview of modern and contemporary art, including a large variety including different types of architecture and design, drawing, painting, sculpture, photography, prints, illustrated books and artist's books, film, and electronic media. MoMA's library holds over 300,000 books, artist books, and periodicals, as well as individual files on more than 70,000 artists. It also has a restaurant.

**APHG:** The MoMA is a good example of diffusion. Art comes in all shapes and forms from all over the world, and this museum is a place where all these types of art are displayed. It is interesting, because art acts as several types of diffusion, it influences, which can perhaps be considered stimulus diffusion. It can be considered this because as different types of art moves through places, it can lead to new ideas that are sparked because of these types of art. Also, the MoMA demonstrates the idea of popular and folk culture. Art from the early ages should be considered folk culture, as it art develops based on how a certain group’s culture is. Now it can no longer be considered folk culture but popular culture as it is widespread around the world.
The Metropolitan Museum of Art (MET)

**Location:** 1000 Fifth Avenue (at 82nd Street) New York, NY 10028

**Hours:** Open 7 Days a Week. Sunday–Thursday: 10:00 a.m.–5:30 p.m. Friday and Saturday: 10:00 a.m.–9:00 p.m. Closed Thanksgiving Day, December 25, January 1, and the first Monday in May

**Price:** Students, $12. Adults, $25

**Contact:** 212-535-7710

**Description:** The Metropolitan Museum of Art is a world-renowned institution. It is fittingly located in NYC, the cultural melting pot of the world, houses art-works from an variety of times, places, and from all walks of life. While visiting we can experience works ranging from breathtaking pottery to funky contemporary fashion.

**APHG:** Art is the manifestation of material culture; it displays the values, hardships, and controversies lived by individuals at a specific time and place. Not only does artwork show the interior workings of a place but also globalization trends given a particular time. For instance, Chinese Snuff Bottles, a work on display at the MET, is a deeply rooted cultural artifact from the last Chinese dynasty. It diffused to Qing China in the Mid-1600s by European traders. Chinese Stuffed Boxes, also by their content can tell us about globalization trend through Chinese history. Some contain Tobacco which can tells us the extent of European influence and Chinese assimilation into popular culture.
The Guggenheim

Location: 1071 5th Ave, New York, NY 10128

Hours: Mon-Thurs, Fri, & Sun, 10:00 am – 5:45 pm. Thurs closed. Sat, 10:00 am – 7:45 pm.

Price: each student with valid ID is $18 each and $22 for each adult.

Contact: (212) 423-3500

Description: It is a large white building with a large cylindrical part of the building protruding upwards from the main building. The Guggenheim’s rotunda that is 96 feet tall. Since it hides most artwork from view, visitors must travel up the spiral-ramped building in order to see all the pieces and at the very top of the rotunda is a skylight.

APHG: How to relates to AP Human Geo: The museum features artwork from around the world as well as artwork from America's past and shows how the American culture has changed and been influenced over the years. It can relate to the Culture Unit as well as the Industrialization and Economic Development Unit. The Guggenheim features exhibits such as the Thannhauser Collection, which features artwork from French impressionists, Italian Impressionists, Post impressionists, and contemporary German artworks. The museum also shows how New York City has developed as a city through its exhibition Sixty Years of Living Architecture: The Work of Frank Lloyd Wright, which explains how the museum was built and how New York's architectural structure started to shift in the 1950's and 1960's.
The New York Hall of Science

Location: 47-01 111th St, Corona, NY 11368

Hours: Mon-Fri, 9:30 am – 5:00 pm. Sat-Sun, 10:00 am – 6:00 pm

Price: 8$ per student (with valid ID) and $11 per adult.

Contact: (718) 699-0005

Description: It is a large building with glass windows above the entrance and a series of flags at its entrance. Inside, the building is separated into many areas that concentrate on certain fields of science, ranging from hands-on activities in their Design Lab to a rocket.

APHG: It shows how we have researched how to build and create and research using the materials around us. This museum showcases how humans have made many technological advances in math and science through the creation of rockets, mathematics, and even space-landing vehicles. It also relates to globalization because it exhibits technology.
New York Transit Museum
Location: Boerum Pl, Brooklyn, NY 11201
Cost: $210 for a group of 29
The New York Transit museum is the largest museum devoted to urban transportation in the United States. It is a museum that goes through the history of the transit system in New York City, particularly the subway and trains that allowed the city to function a century ago all the way until now. Housing the 1936 subway station, this museum really is a trip in time as you can see how the subway evolved over the years and how new technologies and needs have changed the appearance as well as the function of the subways. Opened in 1976, this museum has functioned as a means of displaying the backbone for the one of the largest cities in the world. Its entrance is even city related with the entrance looking like the entrance to the subway and with the entire museum being underground, to make the museum even more authentic.
One aspect this museum relates to is the unit on cities and how cities develop. Mass transit, particularly in the form of trains is what brings food and other necessities to the market from the periphery as well as providing a means to move the population around the city both effectively and efficiently. As a result, NYC has been built around the subway system with subways on almost every street in the city as well as buses and other means of mass transit reaching to almost anywhere in the city. In every developed city, there is a mass transit system, usually in the form of trains and this museum allows for us to understand how our cities needs have impacted the way our subway has been built.
Directions
1. From Penn Station, take the 4 or 5 train heading downtown.
2. Get off at Borough Hall station
3. Turn right onto Boerum Place
4. Arrive at New York Transit Museum
The Studio Museum in Harlem

1. Location: 144 West 125th Street New York, New York 10027
2. Museum Hours on Thursday: 12pm-9pm
3. Cost: Regular admission: $7
   Students: $3

This is a contemporary Museum in the Harlem neighborhood of Manhattan which is focused on the work of African American artists of the 19th and 20th centuries. This was founded in 1968, and it was the first museum of this type in the United States. While this museum focuses on African American Artist it has many ways of expressing the importance of the topic. There are exhibitions, artists-in-residence programs, education and public programming, a permanent collection, and archival and research facilities. This museum has gained fame since it opened. While we would be going to visit as new explorers of this unknown information, others have graduated there with a plethora of knowledge. This museum was talked about the junior council of the Museum of Modern Art before it was founded because there the thought that the African American community should have a museum as a part of their everyday life, was very important to them. This Museum just does not exhibit works of past artist but also emerging artists too.

Directions:

1. Take the Take the 12:15 PM 3 Train from 34 Street - Penn Station
2. Pass 42 street.
3. Pass 72 street
4. Pass 96 Street
5. Pass Central Park North (110)
6. Pass 116 street
7. Get off 125 Street
8. Exit near intersection of W 125TH ST (DR MARTIN L KING JR BLVD) and LENOX AVE
9. When walking: Start out going West on W 125TH ST towards LENOX AVE

   Start out going West on W 125TH ST (DR MARTIN L KING JR BLVD) towards LENOX AVE

This Museum has a lot to do with culture, both popular and folk culture. This museum is taking historical art such paintings that originated in Africa and combining it with arts that have diffused all around through the world. relocation diffusion is very prominent in this essence because African artists are being recognized. The sector model is very prevalent in this region. Harlem is not the most prosperous place in Manhattan where the essence of Industry is around the region. This part of the city, while no the most high end is full of culture that other place do not have
The Tenement Museum

The Tenement Museum, located on the Lower East Side, preserves the history of immigration by using the personal experiences of immigrants who settled in New York. To try and honor America’s immigrants in the realest and most honest way possible, the museum itself is a tenement. This allows visitors to experience the conditions immigrants faced hundreds of years ago. There are many opportunities we can take advantage of at this museum. We can tour the building and visit the restored apartments and businesses or even go on a guided tour and walk around the Lower East Side to discover the way immigrants helped shape the area and culture.

In order to get there from Mineola Train Station, take the Ronkonkoma Train Line towards Penn Station for 5 stops, approximately taking 40 minutes. Then, get off at Penn Station, and from there, walk towards the 34 St - Herald Sq for 8 minutes. Once you arrive at the train station at 34 St - Herald Sq, take the D train that goes towards Coney Island - Stillwell Av for 3 stops, approximately 7 minutes. Lastly, get off at Grand St, and then walk to 103 Orchard St for about 6 minutes until you arrive at your destination. This whole trip would take approximately one hour and cost $7.75.

The Tenement Museum reflects many of the lessons we’ve learned in class. Many of the immigrants that will be featured in the museum came to America between the late 1800’s and early 1900’s. Many of these immigrants came from Eastern Europe and faced various push factors such as religious intolerance and a rise in nationalistic governments that may have not represented their specific ethnicity. The United States had many pull factors including economic opportunities, religious freedom and more room to grow and achieve the “American Dream.” This form of migration is intercontinental because it spans across two or more continents. Possible intervening obstacles that might have limited migration could have been lack of access to ships or money to pay for the voyage. Another common form of migration that the immigrants who settled in NYC were part of was chain migration. Since chain migration was heavy enough during the late 1800’s and early 1900’s, entire communities and areas in New York are dedicated to immigrants from a specific country. The Tenement Museum takes this factor into account and has a tour dedicated to Irish immigrants.
The Museum of Natural History

1. Location: Central Park West at 79th Street, New York City, U.S.
2. Museum Hours: Everyday: 10 am to 5:45 pm
3. Cost: General admission: 22 Dollars
4. This is one of the world’s most amazing museum. There are 45 permanent collections present in 27 interconnected buildings. Within these collection there are 32 million specimens of plants, humans, animals, fossils, minerals, rocks, meteorites, and human cultural artifacts, where only a fraction of them can be displayed at a time. The Father of our 26th president, Theodore Roosevelt Sr. was one of the founders of the museum along with plethora of other co-founders. While there were many founders this museum was the result of the dream of Dr. Albert S. Bickmore, who had a passion for natural history among other things. This museum that was founded in 1969 has evolved over many years, growing, gaining more artifacts, and has attracted on average five million visitors annually. This museum went from the one, Victorian Gothic Building (opened in 1977) is now surrounded by twenty six other building. Even though the venue is so big it is not possible to so all the artifacts that the museum has in possession on display at one time. The museum has grown, and evolved but the originality of the Museum has been kept as the original buildings have not been esthetically changed.

5. Directions

1. At Penn Station take the C Train and Ride for Five stops
2. Pass: 42 street
3. Pass: 50 street
4. Pass: 59 Street
5. Pass: 72 Street
6. Get of At: 156 Street
7. Heat South west on Central Park (Walking)
8. Turn right onto W 77 Street (Walking)
9. Destination on Right

6. This museum tells us that the Infrastructure of New York City has not deteriorated in a long time. Some countries and cities don’t have roads, running water, or electricity. On the Other hand New York has all these things where even if there is a pot hole it will be fixed and now the city has the capacity to maintain what it has and add institutions such as museums. This Museum also Adds to the City scape of New York City. There are 27 Grand buildings which themselves look like art. This museum has enhanced the city where it makes it look like a world city due to the fact that it attracts not only people in the city but people from all around the world. This venue increases the interaction people where there is a mixture of people from everywhere, not only in the USA, that helps the spread of idea. This is a mixture of cultural diffusion through contagious diffusion. This happens because people can talk about the same topic with different points of views where questions will arise inevitable reaching their pasts and where their ideas come from.
9/11 Memorial and Museum:

Location:
9/11 Memorial
1 Albany St
New York, NY 10006

Detailed description:
The museum is 110,000 square feet and displays pictures of the victims, as well as various stories. Every death of the 1993 and 2001 attacks are listed in the memorial and shown in the museum. The stories told in the museum are those of grief, of unbelievable loss, and the recovery after the attacks. The mission of the memorial museum is to remember and honor those who were killed in the buildings and on planes, but also those who gave their lives to bravely rescue several people in the attacks.

Significance to AP HuG:
The 9/11 attack refers to terrorists that attacked the city. New York is one of the world cities, and the only one in the United States, so it was a logical place for these attacks to occur. An attack in the city would certainly cause grief across the world, as well as in the country. The impact would be so monumental, which may have caused the certain location to be chosen. The World Trade Center may have been chosen as a location to hit, as it was a place where many offices and companies were located in. The organization, Al Qaida is multinational, relating to political organization. They use their radical Islamic preaching to gain followers. The absolute location for the museum and memorial is around where the Twin Towers stood. The 9/11 Memorial and Museum shows the fact that everyone can come together to support the cause. The attack was an international event that every person knows about. The fact that people of all ethnicities and from all over come to visit the memorial and museum shows that even if the city is so culturally diverse. There are papers at the memorial with information in all different languages, showing the true ethnic and linguistic diversity of the whole city.

Directions/Transportation:
• A, C, J, Z, 2, 3, 4, or 5 trains to Fulton Street
• 2 or 3 trains to Park Place
• E train to World Trade Center
• R train to Rector Street
• R train to Cortlandt Street
• 1 train to Rector Street
approx 30 minutes
If taking the E train to 9/11 Memorial: Walk along Vesey Street, turning onto Greenwich Street to the front of the memorial.

Cost: $12 for each adult and each student (special Tri-state area schools discount
The Museum of the City of New York

Location: 1220 Fifth Avenue (at 103rd Street), New York, NY 10029

Directions: C Train to 103 St, Loch Walking Path in Central Park, turn left onto 5th Ave

Price: $6 (w/ student ID) $10 (adult) or $125 for 90min tour

Detailed Description:

The Museum of the City of New York aims to educate its visitors about the distinctive and unique culture of New York City. Through the variety of exhibits, the museum portrays not only the present day culture of the city, but also the historical reputation of the city. Current exhibits include “Cityscapes,” which includes pieces from the 1830’s to WWI, “In a World of Their Own,” which consists of photographs from Coney Island in 1961, “Palaces for the People,” which is made up of architectural pieces from Guastavino Fireproof Construction Company, “City as a Canvas,” which is graffiti art by Martin Wong, “Gilded New York,” which includes pieces from the Gilded Age, “Timescapes,” a multimedia presentation of New York’s history, and “Activist New York,” which is made up of a variety of protest photographs. The Museum offers a 90 minute tour specified for high school students. It also offers the option of a self guided tour.

Significance to AP Human Geo:

This museum relates to human geography because it demonstrates the third Human Geography Unit, Cultural Patterns and Processes. The art serves as examples of different material culture of New York. Martin Wong’s “City as a Canvas” exhibition portrays the unique street art of New York City. It is a collection of different graffiti pieces that defies the idea that graffiti art is a taboo. The “In a World of Their Own” exhibit, which includes photographs from Coney Island in 1961, portrays the popular culture in the early 60’s. It captures people performing everyday activities, so the audience can steal a glimpse of their lifestyle.

The museum also relates to Unit 4, Political Organization of Space. The exhibit “Activist New York” consists of photographs of various protestors throughout New York’s history. It includes protestors for women’s suffrage, protests for an end to racial segregation, and a variety of other protest movements.

It also has to do with Cities and Urban Land Use. The exhibit, “Timescapes,” is a 22 minute multimedia presentation that explains the growth of New York from its start as a rural agricultural area up until when it becomes a major world city. This exhibit also has to do with industrialization because it shows the process in which New York City becomes a tertiary/quaternary sector economy.

Detailed Description:

The Museum of the City of New York aims to educate its visitors about the distinctive and unique culture of New York City. Through the variety of exhibits, the museum portrays not only the present day culture of the city, but also the historical reputation of the city.
**The National Museum of the American Indian**

**Description**
The national Museum of the Native American fosters culture in the form of artifacts, scrolls, literature, etc. from Native American History

**Address** - One Bowling Green, New York, NY 10004

**Hours of operation** - 10:00 AM - 5:00 PM

**Cost** - Admission is free

**Relation to Human Geography**
- Relates to the culture unit because it fosters the history of Native Americans, in the form of language, architecture, music, etc.
- Relates to the unit on politics. This museum honors the culture and traditions of the American Indian which may act as a centripetal force amongst Native Americans and U.S. citizens.

**History of the City, its Population and Human/Environment Interaction**
- This tells that the history of the city has been influenced by native americans and that by being indigenous to this area.

**Directions from Penn Station:**
- Start out going East on W 33RD ST (PENN PLZ)
- Entrance near intersection of W 33RD ST and 7TH AVE (PENN PLZ)
- Take the 1 Train from 34 Street - Penn Station (departs every 10 mins
- Pass 28 Street
- Pass 23 Street
- Pass 18 Street
- Pass 14 Street
- Pass Christopher Street - Sheridan Sq
- Pass Houston Street
- Pass Canal St
- Pass Franklin Street
- Pass Chambers St
- Pass Cortlandt St
- Get off at Rector Street
- Exit near intersection of MORRIS ST and GREENWICH ST
- Start out going South West on GREENWICH ST towards MORRIS ST
- Turn left onto BATTERY PL
- Arrive at 1 BOWLING GRN
**Place name: Houdini Museum**
Location: 421 7th Ave, 3rd floor (Fantasma Magic Shop)
New York, NY 10001
Cost: Free
Contact Information: 212 244 3633

Directions from Mineola Train Station: The museum is located in the City’s premier magic store, Fantasma Magic, which is located on the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and 33rd Street, diagonally across from Madison Square Garden and Penn Station. The entrance is located on West 33rd Street, just East of 7th Avenue, and above Sbarros, on the third floor.

The Houdini Museum of New York City is one of the hidden attractions in the city that never sleeps. Houdini is perhaps the most iconic and well-known magician, escape artist, and showman in the United States, and his temperament and ego keep him in the spotlight to this day as much as his phenomenal skill as a performer. The museum, opened in 2012, is within the Fantasma Magic shop and has a couple hundred objects on display, as well as some 1,500 items in its archives. Most is from the private collection of Fantasma’s CEO Roger Dreyer. The Fantasma’s magic shop is a tiny place located right outside of Penn Station that can be easily missed with the blink of an eye! The Houdini museum offers a variety of different objects from Mr. Houdinis prop collection on display and sometimes they are even auctioned off as a memorabilia. The museum is appealing to all kinds of ages to experience the world of magic.

The first human geography topic that the Houdini museum relates to is culture. Over a period of time, magic tricks have become a worldwide phenomenon not only in America but several different countries such as Britain or even Australia. Popular culture is culture found in a large, heterogeneous society that shares certain habits despite differences in other personal characteristics. The popular culture of hiring magicians for your child’s birthday party or buying tickets to the world’s famous magician’s show has been increasing with every generation and the memory of Houdini’s work shows this phenomenon. Houdini’s famous shows and tricks were the talk of the day and Houdini was the name on everyone’s lips. After his death, his memory seemed to have faded yet after 90 years of his death, this small hidden museum has sprouted and forever etched the name of Houdini in New York City forever. The museum statistics also show that many New Yorkers have been visiting the museum and success is a must. This also shows that the culture of magic is still alive.

The second human geography topic that goes hand in hand with this museum is cities and urban land use. Because of the extensive urban hierarchy present in New York City, attractions and other recreational places have become very important to the residents as well as the structure of the city. Although hidden, the Houdini museum is located in the office of one of the most prestigious magic shops called Fantasma. It is located right out of Penn Station in a cluster of many other stores.
RESTAURANTS
Momofuku Noodle Bar

Location: 171 1st Ave, New York, NY 10003

Hours: 12:00 – 4:00 pm, 5:30 – 11:00 pm

Price: ~$10-20

Contact: (212) 777-7773

Description: The Momofuku Noodle Bar is famous for its Momofuku Ramen bowl. Momofuku owns the Booker and Dax Bar and Momofuku Milk Bar which mainly serves sweets and exotic Asian desserts, Ma Peche, a more exaggerated dining than Momofuku Noodle Bar with more choices, however. Momofuku in Japanese actually means lucky peach. The menu is the same for both lunch and dinner. No reservations can be made

APHG: Ramen and other Asian dishes have become part of popular culture. Thanks to the diverse market the United States have, people have accessibility to on the go ramen, or also known as pre-packaged ramen. Since Chinatown is a major hearth for Asian cultures and immigrants, many have adapted to the taste buds of America. That is when Momofuku came to play. Momofuku has diffused to other countries such as Canada and Sydney where there is a major population of Asians. There is a major cultural diffusion in many of Momofuku’s restaurants as they have adapted to the Western cultures.
Olea

Location: 171 Lafayette Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11238

Hours: Mon-Thurs & Sun open 10am-11pm. Fri & Sun open 10am - 12am.

Price: Rent out the restaurant for 20 dollars per person, includes a drink and an entrée off the menu.

Contact: (718) 643-7003

Description: Olea is a Mediterranean style restaurant drawing from the culture of Spain Greece Italy and more. The restaurant itself is decorated with stucco walls, wooden ceilings, and terracotta & mosaic tile. The menu offers a broad range of options ranging from a simple eggs and bacon breakfast to more complex options like a vegan yellow split pea soup.

APHG: Olea also showcase many different aspects of Mediterranean culture, more specifically folk culture. This display of culture is evident in the flashy decorations and food choices. Granted this culture has been altered to fit a more glocalized taste.
Cho Dang Gol
55 W 35th St, New York, NY 10001
Nearest Station: Subway, 34th St. Penn Station and 34th Street Herald Sq.
(212) 695-8222
Cost: $11-40 [The good stuff is pricier $25+]
Cho Dang Gol is situated in the perceptual region of Korea Town, where a mass of Korean restaurants and shops are agglomerated. Some say it is a piece of Seoul right in New York City. On the street sign of the New York City for Korea Way, there is even a Korean translation under the label for tourists. Having a Korea Town in New York City shows migration of different cultures to New York. The hearth of Korea Town is located on Korea Way, one city block length with multiple shops in buildings that can go up to four floors. The bookstore, Koryo Books, was the start of Korea Town. Once it opened, many other Korean businesses bloomed and diffused through the area.
Cho Dang Gol brings the relocation diffusion of traditional Korean cuisine to New York, utilizing healthy soybeans and soft bean curd into their dishes. Thus, Cho Dang Gol displays Population and Migration and Cultural Patterns and Process.
Korea Town was not a formally planned commercial district. Because of its proximity to Empire State Building, Macy’s Herald Square, Penn Station, Madison Square Garden, the Garment District, and the Flower District, the region was deemed as the ideal region for Korean immigrants to settle. The bookstore, Koryo Books, was the start of Korea Town. Once it opened, many other Korean businesses bloomed surrounding the area to create a cultural region from people of the same culture can gather.
**Vivi Bubble Tea**

- **Location**: 49 Bayard St, New York NY10013 40.715742 -73.99735 (Vivi Bubble Tea.)
- **Cost**: $3-4 (Vivi Bubble Tea.)
- **Description**: Vivi Bubble Tea opened in China Town last month and has several different types of teas including; bubble tea, milk tea, flavored tea, and ice jelly tea. They have many flavors such as fruit tea aloe, peach ice tea, kumquat ice jelly, chocolate milk tea, milk green tea, and red bean matcha. (Vivi Bubble Tea.)
- **History**: Bubble tea originated in Taiwan in the early 1980s. The tea is made with a tea base mixed with milk or fruit syrups. When the tea is shook, it creates bubbles, which is why the tea is called “bubble tea.” It can be made either hot or cold. (Vivi Bubble Tea.) The fact that bubble tea originated in Taiwan and is found in New York City shows stimulus diffusion, as well as relocation diffusion. People moved in the process of chain migration, which formed the area of China Town, which continues to expand today. People wanted to move near other people who shared the same cultures and languages as them. When people moved, they brought their traditions along with them, such as the making of bubble tea. The first generation of people to move usually kept their languages, and still cooked the type of food they ate in their home countries. Vivi Bubble Tea is part of China Town and is located only a few blocks from the main square, and is right next to Little Italy. Both China Town and Little Italy are enclaves within New York City, since they both represent people with very different cultures, and ethnicities from the people surrounding them.
MARKETS/GARDENS
**Wave Hill**

Wave Hill is a 28-acre public garden and cultural center overlooking the Hudson River and Palisades in the Bronx. Wave Hill's vibrant landscape is one of the most beautiful spots in New York City. It is located on West 249th Street and Independence Avenue in Bronx. Wave Hill's mission is to celebrate the artistry and legacy of its gardens and landscapes, to preserve its magnificent views, and to explore human connections to the natural world through programs in horticulture, education and the arts.

Wave Hill has several different costs for different types of tours. For self-guided tours, it is $8 per person while the guided group tours are about $20 per person. There is a school group tour but it involves advanced registration and there must be activities involved. (Wave Hill)

Plantsmanship, aesthetic sensibility and human experience of the natural environment are the horticultural emphasis of Wave Hill's 28 acres of gardens, grounds and woodland. There are tons of gardens and different paths to visit on a visit to Wave Hill.

Wave hill involves **horticulture** mainly and **plant domestication** as the different places involve different types of plants to create a certain type of environment. The **agricultural landscape** and the **architectural form** are both combined to create an evocative environment for what the place is aiming for. Wave hill also involves the **quaternary economic sector** because each place in Wave Hill was designed for a certain purpose.

To get from Penn Station to Wave Hill is quite a long trip however it is worth it. First, take the A Train from 34 Street - Penn Station heading to Inwood 207 St and get off at 207 Street - Inwood, then exit near intersection of Isham St and Broadway. Then start going west on Broadway and at the Broadway-Isham St station, take the Bx7 bus heading to Riverdale 263 st and get off at Henry Hudson Pkwy E - W 252 St. Start out going northwest on W 252nd st towards RT-9A, turn left onto Henry Hudson Pkwy W and arrive at Wave Hill.
Eagle Street Rooftop Farm

*Location:* 44 Eagle St, Brooklyn, NY 11222

*Directions:* Mineola to Atlantic Terminal (35 min), G train to Eagle Street (28 min) OR Penn Station to Jamaica, Jamaica to Long Island City, G train to Eagle Street

*Price:* TBC

*Detailed Description:*

The Eagle Street Rooftop farm is an urban farm located on the shore of the East River in Brooklyn. The farm produces organic vegetables which are transited via bicycle to local farmers markets and restaurants. By doing this, the farm aims to remove the mystery behind food. At the Eagle Street Rooftop Farm, you know exactly where your food is coming from, and exactly how its produced. The farm runs a program called the Eagle Street Rooftop Farm-Based Education, where they hold workshops for children and adults about growing food in urban areas, cooking locally, city composting, the benefits of green roofs, and much more. The farm also opens to volunteers and visitors on Sunday, when there on-site farmer’s market opens. The farm also holds seasonal apprenticeship programs for students looking to pursue careers in the urban agriculture business.

*Significance to AP Human Geography:*

The Eagle Street Rooftop Farm mainly relates to the topic of Agriculture. However, instead of using biotechnology and environmental modification techniques, which most components of today’s agribusiness are guilty of implementing, the Eagle Street Rooftop Farm uses organic, environmentally friendly methods to grow good, healthy food. The farm takes advantage of the abundance of big building’s in the urban world, and uses them to work coherently with agriculture. By building farms on the tops of buildings, the environment garners many benefits. Implementing green roofs to replace dark, black, roofs reduces the amount of energy consumed by a building. The hot, dark roofs, which account for almost 1 billion square feet of NYC’s area, create a temperature that is an average of 5-10 degrees warmer than surrounding areas, a phenomenon known as the Urban Heat Island Effect. This temperature change could be the potential source for changes in wind patterns, which attract storms to the city. The Urban Heat Island Effect also contributes to greater air pollution. A hotter climate and increased energy production leads to greater amounts of air pollutants like carbon dioxide leaking into the environment. By creating more rooftop agriculture farms like Eagle Street, we can work to reverse this issue.
**Brooklyn Grange**

The Brooklyn Grange is a beautiful rooftop farm where everything is organic. When you go, the farmers will walk you around and they will tell you the way they farm and how it differs from other farming since it is on the top of a building. They will also let you pick any produce that you want to buy. All of the farming changed the ugly looking building from the top into a beautiful place to be as well as just see because of all of the plants.

The Brooklyn Grange relates to the Von Thunen model because it is bringing produce closer to the consumer which cuts the transportation cost for them. This also shows market gardening because the Brooklyn Grange does not produce food at a large scale. The Brooklyn Grange shows how they are using unused land at the top of buildings in an urban area to farm on. The Brooklyn Grange is a very good place to study how people use space in the city. The Brooklyn Grange shows us that there is a growing care for trying to make the environment a greener area. The population is getting more and more involved in organic farming as a way to try and make their food much healthier for them.

**Location** - 37-18 Northern Blvd in LIC, Queens

**Cost** - The total cost for the whole class to visit is 200 dollars. Every person has to give $6.50 to the 200 dollar cost

**Transportation** - The transportation is about 50 minutes to the Brooklyn Grange from the mineola train station. You go on the Port Jefferson towards Hunterspoint Avenue. Then you walk for about two minutes to Sutphin Blvd. You then take the E train to the world trade center. Then transfer to the F train towards Coney Island and then the Brooklyn Grange is a three minute walk from there.
**Chelsea Market**

Chelsea Market resides in the Meatpacking District of Manhattan. With over thirty-five vendors, you will be able to find pureed soup to nuts, wine to coffee, and cheese to cheesecake. This hotspot attracts over 6 million national and international visitors annually and is one of the most trafficked, and written-about, destinations in New York City. Aside from being an international food court, Chelsea Market is also a shopping mall, office building and television production facility. The building also includes media and broadcasting companies overhead such as Food Network, Google, and Youtube. The Food Network films its shows *Iron Chef America* and *Emeril Live* in the Chelsea Market complex.

Chelsea Market has major aspects Population and Migration and Cultural Patterns and Processes. It relates to Pop/Mig because all of these different types of cuisine agglomerating in one location is a result of relocation diffusion. It relates to Culture because Chelsea is the center of NYC’s largest LGBT community.

The Meatpacking District is a neighborhood in Manhattan that has a history of industry. The western part of Chelsea included heavy industry such as iron works and a terra cotta manufacture, while lighter industry such as carpentry and woodworking, lumber yards, paint works and plaster mills were found in the more residential areas. Meat distribution companies also once were based in this neighborhood, hence the name that the district has. The Highline used to be a working railroad but was renovated into an urban rooftop garden walkway. Right now, the hipper and younger crowd populate Chelsea.

**Location:** 75 9th Ave New York, NY 10011 between Avenue Of The Americas & 5th Ave in Chelsea, Meatpacking District

**Cost:** Free admission; food is in a moderate price range

**Transportation (Subway):** Downtown 1-2 (18th St.), Downtown A-C-E (14th St.), Downtown L (8th Ave).

1. Start at Penn Station.
2. Take Downtown A-C-E to 14th St. Exit near intersection of W 16th St. and 8th Ave.
3. Start out going West on W 16th St. towards 9th Ave. Arrive at 75 9th Ave.
**Fulton Fish Market**

Location: Hunts Point Food Distribution Center

800 Food Center Drive

Bronx, NY 10474

Cost: Free (Pay when you buy product)

Fulton Fish Market is the second largest fish market in the entire world, trailing behind the largest in Tokyo, Japan. This fish market handles millions of pounds of seafood daily and annual sales are in the billions of dollars. It is comprised of wholesale companies that occupy the several warehouses present in the fish market. Due to the fact that it is located on the water, the fish market receives a fresh supply every day, making it the best place in NYC to get fresh seafood. This has resulted in several of NYC’s top restaurants using Fulton Fish Market to be their supplier of fish.

This market is one that clearly relates to Human Geography in many aspects. One aspect is through agriculture and this is where these fish come from and how they are raised. Although commercial wild fishing is the more popular fish type, there are also farm raised fish from commercial fish farms. Through these two forms of agriculture, the fish make it to the market in which they are sold through shipping routes.

Directions:

1. From Penn Station, take the E train uptown.
2. Get off at the 51 Street Station.
3. From there, take the 6 train heading to Pelham Bay Park.
4. Get off at Hunts Point Avenue and exit near the intersection of E 163rd Street and Hunts Point Ave.
5. Start going south on Hunts Point Ave towards Bruckner Blvd.
6. Turn left onto E Bay Ave.
7. Turn right onto Halleck Street.
8. Arrive at Fulton Fish Market
**Eataly**

Eataly is an Italian market/mall chain which includes authentic Italian groceries and goods, restaurants and vineries. However, unlike its competitors, which include Whole Foods, Trader Joes, and other high-end grocery markets, Eataly offers a whole Italian eating experience. This place, which is 50,000 square miles big and is located on 5th Avenue, has everything from an original Italian market, to 15 different Italian restaurants, to a culinary school that offers classes at night. Also now, Eataly also has an online grocery system as well, bringing Italian goods straight to your home.

The Eataly market connects to human geography for it delivers a taste of Italian culture to the United States. A small piece of what makes a culture unique is its cuisine. Italy has products such as wine, olive oil, pastas, and cheeses. Therefore, these foods, plus seafood from the Mediterranean Sea, are the foundation of Italian cuisine. Eataly imports these aspects of daily Italian cuisine to their markets. The second way that Eataly connects to human geography is because it depicts the modern phenomena of diffusion. Italy’s folk culture is being introduced to the United States due to relocation diffusion. Also, this market chain started out in only one place but has grown tremendously in popularity and is spreading to other major cities in the US, which is an example of hierarchical diffusion. Plus, Eataly’s regular clientele is expanding daily as a result of contagious diffusion.

**Location:** 200 5th Ave, New York, NY 10010  
**Contact Information:** (212) 229-2560  
**Cost:** Free to Enter, Varied depending on what a person decides to spend in there. However, the costs range is that of Starbucks.

**Hours Open:** Market- 10 am to 11 pm  
**Restaurant Hours vary** – most will stay open until 9 to 10 pm, but some close as early as 3 pm

**Directions:**

1) Take the 1 Train on Penn Station- which is at 34th Street
2) Get off at W23rd Street – which is 2 stops later
3) Walk over two blocks from W23rd and 7th Avenue, which you are at right now, to W23rd and 5th Avenue
4) Walk up 5th Avenue until you see Eataly, which should be in between W23rd and W24th street
**Brooklyn Botanical Gardens**

Founded in 1910, the Garden welcomes over 900,000 visitors from around the world. The garden was initially known as the Institute Park. It was run under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, which included the Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn Children's Museum, and Brooklyn Academy of Music. It opened as the Brooklyn Botanic Garden on May 13, 1911.

This 52-acre garden includes a number of plant collections and the Steinhardt Conservatory, three climate-themed plant pavilions, a white cast-iron and glass aquatic plant house, and an art gallery! Some amazing gardens include the Japanese Pond and Hill Garden and The Cranford Rose Garden with over 1,400 different roses. There is a Shakespeare Garden as well with plants that have been used in many of the English plays.

The garden practices horticulture in the community of Greenbridge by offering commercial planting programs. The garden also has a great environmental impact since it has a lot of trees. It may even help support the idea of possibilism that although we destroy forests for industry in cities we have certain benefits in helping the environment.

**Location:** Brooklyn in New York City. Located near the Prospect Heights, Crown Heights, Flatbush, and Park Slope

**Address:** 990 Washington Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11225

**Phone:** (718) 623-7200

**Hours:** Tuesday–Friday: 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.(Library closes at 4:30 p.m.)

**Cost:** School Groups are Free

**Directions:**

Penn Station
- Walk 0.1 mi 4 mins
- 34 St - Penn Station
- 2 towards Flatbush Av - Brooklyn College
- 1:22 PM - 1:47 PM
- Eastern Pkwy - Brooklyn Museum
- Walk 0.2 mi 4 mins
PARKS
Flushing Meadows Corona Park

Location: Queens, NY

(718) 760-6565

Detailed Description: The site of two twentieth century World's Fairs attended by millions of people, Flushing Meadows Corona Park continues to draw and delight visitors. As the largest park in Queens, it offers plenty of space for everything such as games to the admiration of nature. There are places such as a stunning recreation complex, a zoo, an art museum, a botanical garden, a science museum, and a baseball stadium.

Significance to APHG and about the Population & Environment: This park relates to human geography as it is one of the largest parks near one of the world cities and it has also held many global events such as tennis tournaments, cirque du soleil, and cricket matches. All of these events do not have a direct hearth to the United States. For example, cricket originated in England but then, through relocation diffusion, it diffused to India and England’s other colonies. The cirque du soleil originated in Canada. Through stimulus diffusion, it has diffused to various parts of the world and even other states in the United States. Each location has adapted to its location, surroundings, and audience and has developed the cirque du soliel show to better fit the expectations of the audience. The Corona Park also has a variety of nature. There are beautiful gardens, zoos, animal sanctuaries, and boat races. Preserving the wildlife and protecting the environment are two very important factors that play in the shaping of an environment. Due to certain environmental challenges, many animals, plants, and waters have been severely affected. This park has made these endangered species stand out and helps them. The boat races, in contrast, allow people to admire the lakes and have a positive interaction with waters. This is how the Flushing Meadows Corona Park relates to human geography.

Directions:

- Mineola towards Penn Station via Ronkonkoma- LIRR (23 mins, 2 stops)
- Woodside - 61 St.- Walk (8 mins)
- Woodside - 61 St. towards Flushing- Main St.- Subway (9 mins, 7 stops)
- 111St to Flushing Meadows Corona Park- Walk (11 min)
Greenacre Park

Location: 217 E 51st Street, New York, New York, 10022

Cost: Free

Contact Information: Greenacre Foundation, 30 Rockefeller Plaza #5600, New York, NY, 212-649-5691

Directions from Mineola Train Station:

→ Walk to 34 St. Penn Station
→ Take the E Train towards Jamaica Center-Parsons/ Archer
→ Get off at Lexington Av/53 St.
→ Head Northwest on E 53rd St towards 3rd Ave
→ Turn Left onto 3rd Ave
→ Turn left onto E 51st St

* Destination is on the left*

The Greenacre Park is One of New York City's famed "vest pocket-parks," providing an emerald-green sanctuary for east-side residents, workers, and visitors. With a 25-foot-high waterfall cascading over the rear wall, skillfully landscaped trees and plantings, an outdoor cafe, and shady arbors, the park was designed to make the most of its small size. The park is a beautiful oasis in a concrete jungle, enchanting vines and trees drape the contours of the park to provide a sense of secrecy and seclusion from the city. Built in 1971 by the Greenacre Foundation, the park was developed to provide New Yorkers with "some moments of serenity in this busy world." The park is located directly on the street so people can easily come and go but also provide an attraction amidst the hustle and bustle of NYC. The waterfall provides a focal point and a dramatic reason to sit and relax under the summer shade. Food is also available at a reasonable price.

The Greenacre Park is relevant to human geography because it relates to theory of humans as modifiers of the earth. The theory of humans as modifiers of the Earth states that we as humans shape and change the environment to accommodate our needs, wants, and desires. Created by Carl Sauer, the theory Emphasizes the ability of people to modify their surroundings. human activities transform natural landscapes into cultural landscapes. In relation to the Greenacre Park, the park was originally a small secluded area that was hardly used. After several years, construction companies decided to make use of the land space and collectively chose to create a public lounging kind of area where the rich folks could sit down and just relax without any care in the world. The entire land area was demolished and recreated again with a man-made waterfall, a concrete wall and attractive decorations for the sake of appeal to the common man as well as the elite of the Upper East Side.
Walkway over the Hudson State Historic Park

- Location: 87 Haviland Road Highland, NY 12528 *(Walkway Over the Hudson.)*
- Cost: Free
- The Bridge is 1.28 miles long, and 212 feet above the Hudson River. *(Walkway Over the Hudson.)*
- The Walkway over the Hudson was originally the Poughkeepsie-Highland Railroad Bridge that was built in 1888. It was the longest bridge in North America at the time, and the first bridge to span the Hudson River between Albany and New York City. It became a key transportation hub linking western raw materials to eastern industrial centers until a fire in 1974 closed it. The bridge was turned into a pedestrian park by a non-profit organization, and opened on October 3, 2009. The bridge hosted passenger trains connecting Boston, New York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington as early as 1890. *(Walkway Over the Hudson.)*
- The Poughkeepsie-Highland Railroad Bridge was used for people to migrate from surrounding states to New York. It was also used to deliver raw materials to factories. The Bridge shows how New York has transformed from being all about industry, to having barely any. The walkway is still used for transportation, but people can now walk, hike, and cycle across it. *(Walkway Over the Hudson.)*

Transportation: Take the Hudson Line to Poughkeepsie Station. The entrance to the
**Brooklyn Bridge Park**

The Brooklyn Bridge Park is a waterfront park located underneath the Brooklyn Bridge that provides views of both Brooklyn and Manhattan. It used to be a port, but has been abandoned due to the creation of the bridge and the shift in New York’s economy.

Since the late 1980s and 1990s, these areas have been redeveloped into parks that reconnect the city with its various waterways. For the Brooklyn Bridge Park, however, a set of high rise buildings were set to be built along the East River, and it officially opened in 2010.

Visitors can enter through Squibb Park and Bridge before entering Main Street. After passing Main Street is Empire Fulton Ferry Lawn and Landing. Empire Fulton Ferry Lawn is built directly between Manhattan and Brooklyn and has regular ferry rides as well as a 1922 vintage carousel. In addition, this area is also home to public art and sculptures by local and international artists alike. Fulton Ferry Landing is the location of the first ferry service between Manhattan and Brooklyn and was created in 1642. The Landing also has some restaurants and the Brooklyn Ice Cream Factory. Brooklyn Bridge Park contains Piers 1-6. In the 1970s, none of these piers were used, but have since then been reconstructed and changed. Each pier is distinct from one another. All of these Piers (excluding Pier 2) also provide ferry services.

Environmental sustainability, biodiversity and the inclusion of horticulture were key elements in building the park. Pier 1, 5, 6 all have green roofs that help buildings insulate during the winter and keep cool during the summer. There are also salt marshes, freshwater gardens, and ornamental gardens.

The park is also connected to Brooklyn Heights Promenade, which is a one third mile long walkway along the East River where you can see the Statue of Liberty, Manhattan skyline, and Brooklyn Bridge. The promenade is lined with flower beds and trees and is surrounded by old mansions and townhouses that are part of Brooklyn’s Historic Preservation Center.

To get to Brooklyn Bridge Park, we’d take the train from Mineola to Penn Station. Then we’d take the C train heading to Euclid Avenue before getting off at High Street - Brooklyn Bridge. Next, we’d go north on Cadman Plaza W, turn left on to Old Fulton Street, then continue on Old Fulton and make a left to go to Furman Street. Admission to the park is free, but the ferry is $4.
The Highline

The Highline is a former public and private transportation platform that was used to transport goods off of the ground. Trains have not run on the Highline since 1980. In 1999, Friends of the Highline was created to preserve the Highline as an attraction and public space. Along with the City of New York, the Friends of the Highline achieved their goal to maintain the Highline and it is now viewed as an elevated public park running through the city. The Highline spans about 18 blocks on the Lower West Side.

The Highline is an example of preservation within cities. During our cities unit, we studied how cities use transportation to get to a central node. The Highline defies the models that we study because it is an unconventional route to travel. As a part of a world city, the Highline is an attraction to many travelers and New Yorkers alike. It is an amazing form of infrastructure that will be an interesting way for our class to see how it affects the transportation patterns of New York City.
**Riverside Park**

Riverside Park shows how Japanese cherry blossoms were brought from there to New York by diffusion. Also it shows how we can modify the environment to our comfort by making parks to stroll around and relax in. Essentially this is humans as modifiers of the earth and diffusion. Cherry blossoms being in the park shows diffusion because it was from Japan and the park was made by us.

Directions:

From: STATION RD and 3RD AVE,

To: RIVERSIDE BLVD AND W 67TH ST, New York, NY

Entrance near intersection of STATION RD and 3RD AVE

Take the 8:42 AM Ronkonkoma Line from Mineola station heading to Penn Station

Get off at Penn Station

Transfer within terminal

Take the 9:28 AM 1 Train from 34 Street - Penn Station (also departs at 9:25 AM, 9:34 AM, 9:37 AM) heading to VAN CORTLANDT PARK - 242 ST

Get off at 66 Street - Lincoln Center

Exit near intersection of BROADWAY and W 66TH ST

Start out going West on W 66TH ST towards AMSTERDAM AVE

Turn right onto

RIVERSIDE BLVD
**Pier 94 (Hudson River Park)**

**Location:** 711 12th Avenue, New York, NY 10019

**Hours:** Varies on Activity. Close ~ dusk.

**Price:** Free admission. Carousel= $2. Mini gold= $5 for 14 and up

**Contact:** (312) 527-4141

**Description:** Diverse range of activities including: bike rentals, kayaking, a dog run, a play, area restaurants, fishing, music performances, occasional barbeques, a water taxi, sunbathing, a carousel, trapeze, mini golf, tennis, sailing, baseball, softball, bowling, ice skating, rock climbing, swimming, basketball, and even a skate park.

**APHG:** Example of gentrification in Manhattan and acts as a green belt to help stop urban sprawl into the suburbs. There are multiple piers or break-of-bulk points because cargo transfers off of ships and onto terrestrial transport at piers. It is also a spot of multiple tertiary economic activities and services, including music performances, stores, and restaurants.
HISTORICAL LANDMARKS
Empire State Building

Ever since it was built, the Empire State Building has captured the attention of young and old alike: every year, millions of tourists flock to the Empire State Building to get a glimpse from its 86th and 102nd floor observatories; the image of the Empire State Building has appeared in hundreds of ads and movies (who can forget King Kong's climb to the top). This building not only became an icon of New York City, it became a symbol of twentieth century man's attempts to achieve the impossible.

It is a 103-story skyscraper. It comes from the nickname of New York “Empire State.” It was built during the Great Depression in 1930. Its original cost, including the price of land, was $40,948,000, a very low figure for a building of this size even at that time. The building itself cost only $24,718,000. The top of the Empire State Building is lit up at night in different colors to celebrate various holidays. It has two observatories on the 86th and 102nd floor.

The Empire State Building has multiple connections to human geography. It was named after the Toponymy of New York using its nickname. The Relative location of the Empire State Building is 365 kilometers (227 miles) north of the White House in Washington, D.C. It is also about 15 blocks from New York's Central Park. Acting as a tourist attraction The Empire is a huge pull-factor in migration both interregional and intraregional.

Location: 350 5th Ave, New York, NY 10118

How to travel:

Nearest Subways: 6 to 33rd Street; B/D/F, Q, or 1/2/3 to 34th Street.

Penn Station

Walk 0.5 mi 11 mins
**Roosevelt Tram to Roosevelt Island**

The Roosevelt Island Tramway is an aerial tramway that cuts across New York City and spans the East River. It connects Manhattan to Roosevelt Island. Over 26 million passengers have used the Roosevelt Island Tram since it was first in operation in 1976. Each cabin has a maximum capacity of up to 110 people and makes approximately 115 trips per day. The tram moves at an average of 17.9 mph and travel 3,100 ft in 3 minutes. At the cabin’s highest point, the tram reaches 250 ft over the East River as it follows a route along the Ed Koch Queensboro Bridge. It provides an absolutely stunning view of the East Side of midtown Manhattan. Two cabins make the run at 15-minute intervals from 6AM - 2AM, and continuously during rush hours. On Roosevelt Island, there are several things to do. New York City’s newest park, Southpoint Park, is located on Roosevelt Island. It has wide walkways that are lined with wildflower-covered mounds where remnants of old buildings lie. The North Point Lighthouse is also an impressive vantage point to look at New York City from. Sculptures by Tom Otterness are scattered throughout the island, as well as nice spots to eat.

The Roosevelt Island Tram has major aspects of Unit 6: Industrialization and Economic Development and Unit 7: Cities and Urban Land Use. It relates to Industrialization because the development of advanced public transportation stems from the Industrial Revolution. It relates to Cities because this type of transportation would have also only been able to thrive and exist in an extremely urban metropolis. The existence of skyscrapers and other tall buildings has created the need to get from point A to point B in a more efficient way, and the tram developed in relation to this.

**Location:** 552 Main St. New York, NY 10044.

**Cost:** $2.50 one-way / $5.00 round trip (Metrocards only)

**Transportation (Subway):** Uptown F (Roosevelt Island)

1. Start at Penn. Station.

2. Exit the station and start out going East on W 33rd. Keep walking until you hit the 34th Street - Herald Square Station.

3. Take the Uptown F (Heading Towards Jamaica). Get off at Roosevelt Island.

4. Start out going North East on Main St. Arrive at 552 Main St.
**Berlin Wall**

**Location:** 520 Madison Avenue Courtyard New York, NY 10079

**Hours:** -

**Price:** FREE

**Contact:** -

**Description:** A piece of the Berlin Wall, donated to the Hugh L. Carey Battery Park City. Authority by the German Consulate ò Donation made in respect of the 15th the fall of the Berlin Wall anniversary. It once stood in downtown Berlin in the area between Potsdamer Platz and Leipziger Platz.

**APHG:** Example of urban gentrification, area of green in the city that gives the city beauty, piece of the Berlin Wall relates to the Human Geography studies of globalization and political geography, significance of the Wall in the United States is an example of globalization because its importance diffused from Germany to America. Berlin Wall is an example of a relic boundary, and was once a physical boundary. The Berlin Wall has significant ties to the Domino Theory, as well as the rise of NATO, a supranational organization, and the Warsaw Pact.
**Holy Trinity Church**

**Locations:**

Trinity Church is located at 74 TRINITY PLACE.

**Description:**

The church was built three times, having been destroyed previously due to natural conditions. At the time the final version was built, it was the tallest building in the city. The architecture is a neo-gothic style. The followers are Christian, more specifically Episcopalian. Some of its well known features are the stained glass windows, the altars, the memorials, and the entrance.

**Significance to AP HuG:**

Trinity Church is Christian, predominantly of the Episcopalian denomination, connecting to religion. The religious architectural style mirrors many cathedral styles and many churches around the world with the Neo-Gothic style. The church may have been built for the big Christian population that perhaps lived in the city at the time of its construction to be a place of worship. It is sacred space and people travel to see the beautiful architecture and design, as well as for mass and to pray. It truly shows the religious diversity that the city gets, even from tourists. Those who see the church and are not religious will still be respectful. Relating to Unit 1, the cultural landscape is affected by churches such as Trinity Church being built. The church has memorials for several people, showing the Christian death rituals. Churches often change the landscape as they are built on the land.

**Directions:**

We should travel to the church after visiting the 9/11 Memorial. From there, we'd walk down West Street and turn on Albany Street, to Greenwich Street, turn onto Thames Street, and go along Trinity Place until we reach the church.

**Cost:** $0
Grand Central Terminal

Description

Grand central terminal is a train terminal in NYC connecting cities across the nation.

Hours of operation - 5:30 AM to 2:00 AM

Address - 89 E 42nd St, New York, NY 10017

Cost - Free to enter - Guided tours are $20

Relation to Human Geography

- Grand Central Terminal relates to diffusion because it is instrumental to transferring people across the nation, in which they relocate, bringing culture and other ideas with them

- Grand Central station relates to the unit of culture because its architecture is in the style of Beux-Arts which originated in Paris

Directions from Penn Station

• Start out going East on W 33RD ST (PENN PLZ)

• Turn right

• Entrance near intersection of W 32ND ST and 7TH AVE (PENN PLZ)

• Take the C Train from 34 Street - Penn Station (departs every 10 mins) heading to 168 ST (View Transit Map)

• Get off at 42 Street

• Transfer

• Take the 12:29 PM S Train from 42 Street - Times Square station (also departs at 12:24 PM, 12:34 PM, 12:39 PM) heading to GRAND CENTRAL - 42 ST

• Get off at 42 Street - Grand Central

• Exit near intersection of E 42ND ST (PERSHING SQ) and PARK AVE (PERSHING SQ)

• Start out going West on E 42ND ST

• Arrive at 89 E 42ND ST
The United Nations was founded in 1945 after World War II by countries who were committed to international peace and security, promoting social progress and preserving human rights. There are many opportunities we can take advantage of at the UN Headquarters. The Speakers Bureau Briefings gives us the opportunity of listening to a UN expert talk about the latest issues on the UN agenda. Unfortunately, due to the popularity of these briefings, the UN is fully booked until the end of July 2014. We can however, view the exhibitions that are presented in public spaces. Some of these photographic and multimedia displays feature many of the topics we’ve discussed in class including sustainable development, violence against women, human rights and more. Other options include an hour long Guided Tour that includes a full tour of the UN. Because of the small availability of times and tickets on June 26th, our group would need to split in half. Adult tickets are $20.00 while student tickets are $13.00. When one half of the class is on the tour, the other half can explore the various exhibits and installations available at the UN.

Starting out at Mineola Station, you go to the entrance near the intersection of Station Rd and 3rd Ave. Then get on the Port Jefferson Line from Mineola Station which heads to Penn Station and get off at Jamaica. Then, take the E train from Sutphin Blvd - Archer Av station which heads to the World Trade Center. Get off at Lexington Ave. and take the exit near the intersection of E 53rd St and 3rd Ave. Start out by walking East on E 53rd St towards 2nd Ave and turn right onto 1st Ave and the United Nations Plaza will be straight ahead. This way to the UN would take approximately 1 hr and 30 min and would cost $10.50.

The United Nations is a supranational organization as it involves three or more national states political, economic or cultural cooperation to promote shared objectives. This organization has members across a small scale because it is a global initiative. A trip to the UN will give the class a good idea of how the organization works to suit all countries and discuss some of the most pressing issues at hand. The UN is like a centripetal force for the whole world because it allows all countries to have a voice and a say in world issues. On the guided tour, we’ll be able to visit the Security Council Chamber which is one of the principal organs of the UN charged with maintaining international peace and security. Territorial, boundary and ethnic disputes can all be problems the UNSC may deal with. Issues of self determination like in the Ukraine and South Sudan crises are examples of other possible problems.
Federal Hall

**Location**: 6 Wall St, New York, NY 10005

**Hours**: open Monday to Friday from 9:00AM to 5:00 PM

**Price**: tours & admission are free * reservations must be made 2 weeks in advance for a group of 10 or more

**Contact**: (212) 825-6990

**Description**: Federal Hall is most known for the first inauguration of the first president of the United States, President George Washington. It was also the home to the first Congress, Supreme Court and the Executive Offices. It is now used as a museum about George Washington and the displays exhibits about the beginning of the policies created by the early United States government. There are many activities to do at the Federal Hall. There is an exhibit that is open all year round about the inauguration of the first president, George Washington. The exhibit also contains the inaugural bible that George Washington hold when he was sworn in. After the exhibit, the museum also has a gift store!

**APHG**: Political topic. The Federal Hall includes major information about the building of New York and the early United States government. It displays information about the creation of democracy, dividing of the states, the unexplored regions beyond the 13 colonies.
Ellis Island

**Location:** New York, NY 07305  
**Hours:** 9:00am - 4:00pm everyday  
**Price:** Free admission but ferry costs $18.  
**Contact:** (212) 363-3200  

**Description:** Ellis Island was the gateway for millions of immigrants to the United States as the nation’s busiest immigrant inspection station from 1892 until 1954.

**APHG:** It relates to the population unit and immigrants in the 19th would go through Ellis Island as their processing center. It relates to industrialization as those immigrants would then join the labor force and working in the plethora of factories and other manufacturing centers at the time. They would provide the cheap unregulated labor that helped the US industrialize and reach economic maturity.
**Statue of Liberty**

**Location:** Liberty Island, New York, NY 10004

**Hours:** Open every day except Christmas.

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**Price:** $25

**Contact:** (212) 363-3200

**Description:** The Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World was a gift of friendship from the people of France to the people of the United States and is a universal symbol of freedom and democracy. The Statue of Liberty was dedicated on October 28, 1886, designated as a National Monument in 1924 and restored for her centennial on July 4, 1986.

**APHG:** People from the old world came to the United States for more religious and economic freedom, aka pull factors. They are pushed from their countries (push factors) such as low economic opportunities and cultural/religious persecution. People from all over Europe and Asia passed through Ellis Island and the Statue of Liberty. It was/is a place of great cultural diversity and the first thing the immigrants saw when they arrived at their refuge, America. In 1886, the Statue of Liberty was given to the United States from France to celebrate their camaraderie between the two during the American Revolution. It was an example of a gift due to a political alliance during a war.
OTHER COOL STUFF
Uniqlo - International Retailer

Uniqlo is an international, Japan-based clothing retailer that was founded in 1984 by Tadashi Yanai. The first store was opened that year in Hiroshima, Japan, and the brand quickly grew to be Japan's biggest retailer and eventually spread to the foreign market. Uniqlo opened its first store in the U.S. in the Soho fashion district of Manhattan and today, there are a total of 3 stores in NYC. Thousands of people visit these stores everyday, and they serve not only as a place to shop for New Yorkers but also as a symbol of the global reach of the city.

The location of Uniqlo stores is related to the cities and services unit of APHG. The few Uniqlo stores open in the U.S. today are located in only major cities on the east and west coast, and the first store opened in the world city of NYC. Because Uniqlo stores are relatively new in the U.S. and are a foreign brand, they need a bigger range to meet their threshold and therefore according to the central place theory, would locate in central locations like NYC.

The company that owns Uniqlo, Fast Retailing, is a transnational corporation and it is “looking to the American market because of relatively easy access to credit, fewer regulations than some other countries, cheaper rents because of the recession and the promise of getting Wall Street’s attention”. These are all pull factors for the company to locate in the U.S. The spread of Uniqlo stores also reflects culture, and cultural diffusion as well as globalization. Uniqlo’s clothing has elements of Japanese culture and trends which spreads to the U.S. through their stores.

Location: Several across NYC, closest to Penn Station: UNIQLO 34th St., 31 W 34th St, New York, NY 10001 Cost: Free for entrance

How to get there?
1) walk from Penn Station down 8th Ave until you reach 34th Street
2) turn right and take the M34A-SBS bus towards Waterside
3) get off at 34 St/Broadway
4) walk straight down 34th street to Uniqlo
Little Italy

Little Italy is a very cultural place where there are many Italian restaurants. You can also see the differences between the look of the buildings there and anywhere else in Manhattan. You can find almost any Italian Dish.

The area is a whole ethnic neighborhood. Many Italians live there because they can relate to the rest of the people that live in that area. It also shows that relocation diffusion has been present in this area because when Italians migrated to the United States, they moved into New York and made an area that is rich in Italian culture.

This richness in Italian culture relates to when people from Italy migrated to the United States, they went to this area mostly so there are people around them they can relate to and ask for information. It was a way for them to not feel alone.

Location - Little Italy is located in Lower Manhattan.

Cost - It is free but if you will need money if you want to buy something

Directions - You take the Port Jefferson train to Penn Station. After that you walk to 34th street and take the B train towards Brighton Beach. When you are at Grand street, you walk to Little Italy. The whole ride is a one hour ride.
Central Park Zoo

Location: 64th St and 5th Ave, New York, NY 10021
Hours: Mon- Fri, 10:00am- 5:00. Sat- Sun, 10:00am- 5:30.
Price: 12 yrs &↑, general admission- $12, total experience $18
Contact: (212) 439-6500

Description: The Central Park Zoo has a wide range of animals varying from mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians. Mammals consists of the california sea lion, red pandas, snow leopards, and snow monkeys. Some birds include bali mynah, gentoo penguin, scaly-sided merganser, and King Eider. One of the more popular reptiles is the emerald tree boa. And finally dart poison frogs can also be found at the Central Park Zoo. Exhibits include the central garden and sea lion pool, polar circle, allison maher stern snow leopard exhibit, temperate territory, tisch children’s zoo, and the tropic zone: the rainforest.

APHG: All different types and varieties of animals are scattered across the world. The concentration of animals is dependent on the location of the map. Zookeepers do their best to create the same physical attributes or natural landscape, as they would have if they lived in the wild in their own habitats. Humans as modifiers as the earth, just proves that humans can modify the environment, and sometimes for the benefit of the animals as well. Central Park Zoo has a large sense of accessibility, and is easily navigated from NYC. Major pull factor for everyone and people of all ages in the population. Zoos also help endangered animals concluding that zoos do not have a zero population growth rate, but rather, continue their species in the confinement of the zoo. There may be several intervening obstacles that would allow you to visit animals in their native habitats.
**Coney Island**

**Location:** Luna Park: 1000 Surf Ave, Brooklyn, NY 11224

**Hours:** Open almost everyday. Opens ~10:00am- 12:00 pm to ~ 6:00pm- 12:00am.

**Price:** Each ride is between $3-22

**Contact:** (718) 373-5862

**Description:** A range of rides from extreme, high, moderate, and mild thrill rides. The Slingshot, Cyclone, Zenobio, Boardwalk Flight, Coney Island Raceway, Air race, Brooklyn Flyer, Steeplechase, Luna 360, Saorin’ Eagle, Electro Spin, The Tickler, Wild river, Circus Coaster, Coney Island Hang Glider, and much more are available for you to ride at Luna Park. Coney’s Cones is also a scrumptious and natural ice-cream store near Luna Park in Coney Island.

**APHG:** In 1824, began the beginning of Coney Island. Known as Coney Island House, it was already attracting celebrities and was a definite pull factor for tourists as a seaside resort. After the civil war, mobility was emphasized to further attract larger amounts of the population. Of course, being so near a world city, NYC, further attractions were built to bring in more city dwellers as well. Coney Island also had a convenient relative location, near the city, drawing ever more customers in. Pollution is also carefully controlled due to the fact that with a hot climate and a need to cool down by the water, Coney Island can attract up to a million people a day.
Greenwich Village

Location: Greenwich Village New York, New York

Hours: -

Price: Free

Contact: -

Description: Greenwich Village was once considered the Bohemian capital and the birthplace of the Beat movement in New York City. It is now a gentrified neighborhood that is still characterized by its alternative culture. It is often referred to as “The Village,” Greenwich Village is home to numerous universities, such as NYU, The New School and Cooper Union, where students can be seen at all hours. NYU dormitories and buildings surround the newly landscaped Washington Square Park.

APHG: During the early 19th century new institutions served the spiritual, educational, and cultural needs of the increasingly large community. The neighborhood changed substantially at the close of the century when German, Irish, and Italian immigrants found work in the breweries, warehouses, and coal and lumber yards near the Hudson River and in the manufacturing lofts in the southeast of the neighborhood. Older residences were forced into cheap lodging hotels and multiple-family apartments, and their old residencies demolished for higher-density tenements. Plummemy real estate values prompted nervous retailers and genteel property owners to move uptown. In 1969 a confrontation between the police and patrons started a riot known as the Stonewall Rebellion which is recognized for being the nation’s inception to the gay rights movement.
Apple Store Fifth Avenue

767 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10153

(212) 336-1440

The Apple Store in Fifth Avenue is open 24/7, 365 days. It has a bunch of Apple products (old and new), workshops, and a genius bar. Many of these products are on display and they have tables and benches around each product. Visitors get to have a hands on experience and can test out the various products for either their own purpose or they can test-drive some of the latest products.

Apple, as a whole company, has changed and impacted the world in many ways. It has captured the attention of numerous people and still continues to do so. Various products have been created, by Apple that keep outdating their own previous models as well as models by other companies. When Apple computers were first introduced in 1984, the Macintosh, it significantly changed the world. It was a very user-friendly computer and it was the first successful mouse-driven computer with a graphic user interface. As of 2014, it has been 30 years of Apple, and the products created by this company ranges from a large, sophisticated computer to a kid-friendly art design computer to a computer that aids in surgical procedures. Of course, over these three vast decades, the products have become much smaller and compact, and has allowed for the dependency of humans. (Humans are very dependent on their electronic devices). This shows an advance in technology. Countries that have a population with most people owning Apple devices shows that they are more advanced, developed, and higher in the demographic transition model. Apple is a footloose industry because the cost is not important for the manufacturing of products or the transportation of raw materials. The company also uses major out sourcing. As many products are being sold in the USA, most of the products’ components are manufactured in Asian countries such as Mongolia, China, Korea, and Taiwan. However, on a rather positive note, Apple out sources these jobs to save time rather than money.

Directions:

- Mineola to Penn Station via Ronkonkoma- LIRR (35 mins, 2 stops)
- Penn Station to 34 Street, Herald Sq.- Walk (8 mins)
- 34 Street, Herald Sq. to Astoria/ Ditmars Blvd- MTA (7 mins, 4 stops)
- Ditmars Blvd to Apple store, Fifth Avenue- Walk (1 min)
  - Head southeast on Central Park S toward 5th Ave 141 ft
  - Turn right onto 5th Ave
FAO Schwarz
767 5th Avenue @ 58th St.
New York, NY 10153
Nearest Station: Subway, Lexington Av. 59th Street ( N, Q, R )
212-644-9400

FAO Schwarz is the oldest toy store and retail establishment in the United States. It was founded by Frederick August Otto Schwarz who brought his passion for toy making from Germany, Europe to New York. He introduced European toys and many other kinds from various parts of the world. The store has become a pop culture icon with its grand presentation and aim to showcase new products to the people and toy industry and evolve to display toys from around the world. Many people from practically everywhere come to see the high-quality and innovative store in its location in New York City.

Originally, FAO Schwarz had another store located in New York City, but demands increased and he opened the store that we know today, growing the toy industry (his brothers also had their own stores).