



# June News 2024



## Blue Bird of Alexandria

Graduation, Wednesday June 12 at 10:30

## Blue Bird of Alexandria II

Graduation, Thursday June 13 at 10:30

## Brentwood Academy

Graduation, Friday June 14 at 10:30

*Growing Up  
has just begun  
please join us for some  
Graduation fun!*



### Reminder:

**Activity Fees For Summer Camp Due By Friday June 14.**  
**Please When Paying By Check Keep It Separate From School Tuition. Thank**

## Blue Bird of Alexandria News



Friday June 14- Last Day Of Classes

Sunday June 16 Fathers Day

Wednesday June 19 Juneteenth  
**School closed**

Monday June 17 Summer camp begins

## Blue Bird Dayschool News



Friday June 14- Last Day Of Classes

Sunday June 16 Fathers Day

Wednesday June 19 Juneteenth  
**School closed**

Monday June 17 Summer camp begins

## Tiny Tots Playroom News



Friday June 14- Last Day Of Classes

Sunday June 16 Fathers Day

Wednesday June 19 Juneteenth  
**School closed**

Monday June 17 Summer camp begins

## Brentwood Academy News



Friday June 14- Last Day Of Classes

Sunday June 16 Fathers Day

Wednesday June 19 Juneteenth  
**School closed**

Monday June 17 Summer camp begins



## Blue Bird of Vienna



Friday June 14- Last Day Of Classes

Sunday June 16 Fathers Day

Wednesday June 19 Juneteenth  
**School closed**

Monday June 17 Summer camp begins



## Blue Bird of Alexandria II News



Thursday June 15 Graduation

Friday June 16- Last Day Of Classes

Sunday June 18 Fathers Day

Monday June 19 Juneteenth

Tuesday June 20 Summer camp begins







# Blue Bird of Alexandria II



## Graduates

### Kindergarten:



Ms. Marissa,  
Ms. Michelle  
Mikael,  
Isabella,  
Alexander,  
Zion,  
Haidar  
Hannah,  
John,  
Mia  
Elizabeth,  
Aden,  
John,  
Marlow

### Pre-k:





Ms. Katya, Ms. Amalia, Ms. Teresa  
Wyatt, Jacob, Connor, James, Christos,  
Connor, Paxton, Luca, Ethan,  
Theodore, Evianna, Virginia, Stella,  
Lam, John Michael, Molly, Sahryah

Ms. Ashley, Ms. Giovanna, Ms. Maryorie  
William, Bennett, Reese, Killian, Evange-  
line, Sophia, Camila, Valerie, Lucille, Dyl-  
an, Theodore, Ciaran, Jeremy, Elena, Mi-  
chael, Sage, Sophia, Leonora, Arya



## Blue Bird Day School Graduates

### Pre-k:




Mrs. Maria Mrs. Barbara  
Amir, Theodore, Luca, Anujin

## Brentwood Academy Graduates





Pre-k: Mrs. Yaqueline,  
Mrs. Veronica



Teia, Levi, Landon, Eliza,  
McCoy, Korrie, Eloise, Ash-  
er, Ava, Fiona, Josephine

## Blue Bird of Vienna Graduates



### Pre-k:



Mrs. Yesli  
Kinsley, Bryce,  
Brianna, Callie,  
Hayden

## Blue Bird of Alexandria Graduates

### Pre-k:



Ms. Maria, Ms. Delmy, Ms. Brenda  
George, Caroline, Alexandra, Gabriela, Sony, Roman,  
Sofia, Cameron, Hannah, Elise, Sophia, Milo, Louie, Max-  
well, Wilder, Axel, Theodore, Luke, Calliope



We would like to Congratulate all these students for all their accomplishments and hard work.

**June 4, 1919**

## **Congress passes the 19th Amendment, giving women the right to vote**

The 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, granting women the right to vote, is passed by Congress and sent to the states for ratification.

The women's suffrage movement was founded in the mid-19th century by women who had become politically active through their work in the abolitionist and temperance movements. In July 1848, 240 woman suffragists, including Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucretia Mott, met in Seneca Falls, New York, to assert the right of women to vote. Female enfranchisement was still largely opposed by most Americans, and the distraction of the North-South conflict and subsequent Civil War precluded further discussion. During the Reconstruction Era, the 15th Amendment was adopted, granting African American men the right to vote, but the Republican-dominated Congress failed to expand its progressive radicalism into the sphere of gender.

In 1869, the National Woman Suffrage Association, led by Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, was formed to push for an amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Another organization, the American Woman Suffrage Association, led by Lucy Stone, was organized in the same year to work through the state legislatures. In 1890, these two societies were united as the National American Woman Suffrage Association. That year, Wyoming became the first state to grant women the right to vote.

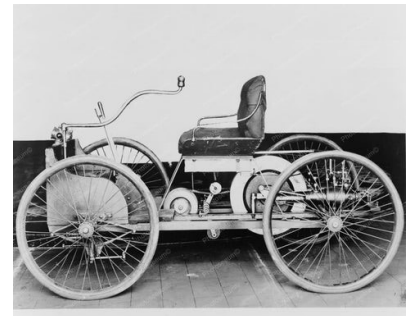
By the beginning of the 20th century, the role of women in American society was changing drastically; women were working more, receiving a better education, bearing fewer children, and several states had authorized female suffrage. In 1913, the National Woman's party organized the voting power of these enfranchised women to elect congressional representatives who supported woman suffrage, and by 1916 both the Democratic and Republican parties openly endorsed female enfranchisement. In 1919, the 19th Amendment, which stated that "the rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex," passed both houses of Congress and was sent to the states for ratification. Eight days later, the 19th Amendment took effect.

Despite the passage of the amendment and the decades-long contributions of Black women to achieve suffrage, poll taxes, local laws and other restrictions continued to block women of color from voting. It would take another 50 years for all women to achieve voting equality.

**June 4, 1896**

## **Henry Ford test-drives his "Quadricycle"**

At approximately 4:00 a.m. on June 4, 1896, in the shed behind his home on Bagley Avenue in Detroit, Henry Ford unveils the "Quadricycle," the first automobile he ever designed or drove.



Ford was working as the chief engineer for the main plant of the Edison Illuminating Company when he began working on the Quadricycle. On call at all hours to ensure that Detroit had electrical service 24 hours a day, Ford was able to use his flexible working schedule to experiment with his pet project—building a horseless carriage with a gasoline-powered engine. His obsession with the gasoline engine had begun when he saw an article on the subject in a November 1895 issue of American Machinist magazine. The following March, another Detroit engineer named Charles King took his own hand-built vehicle—made of wood, it had a four-cylinder engine and could travel up to five miles per hour—out for a ride, fueling Ford's desire to build a lighter and faster gasoline-powered model.

As he would do throughout his career, Ford used his considerable powers of motivation and organization to get the job done, enlisting friends—including King—and assistants to help him bring his vision to life. After months of work and many setbacks, Ford was finally ready to test-drive his creation—basically a light metal frame fitted with four bicycle wheels and powered by a two-cylinder, four-horsepower gasoline engine—on the morning of June 4, 1896. When Ford and James Bishop, his chief assistant, attempted to wheel the Quadricycle out of the shed, however, they discovered that it was too wide to fit through the door. To solve the problem, Ford took an axe to the brick wall of the shed, smashing it to make space for the vehicle to be rolled out.