

“Training students to live for Christ today so they may live with Him for eternity”

CALENDAR

Friday, September 4th – Book Pick Up Day

Monday, September 7, **NO SCHOOL – Labor Day**

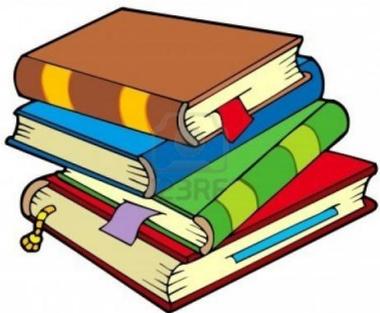
September 13th Grandparent’s Day
During distance learning season we will not have our usual grandparent’s day festivities, however be sure to celebrate your grandparents via phone call or zoom!

September 22nd *First Day of Fall*

September 28th –Teacher Work Day- NO SCHOOL

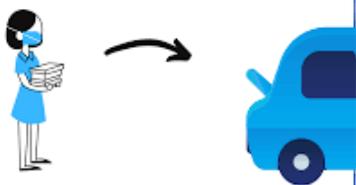
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER

4TH : BOOK PICK UP DAY



Parents and Students, this Friday, September 4th is going to be dedicated to student “Book Pick Up Day”. We will sacrifice virtual instruction for one day and devote the day for families to stop by the school, say hello to your homeroom teacher, and pick up books, from a safe distance with curbside assistance. **Pick up time will begin 9am- and end at 1pm.**

Please use the Krome Avenue entrance to the school since 280th street is closed due to construction. For safety precautions, remember to wear a mask 😊 See you Friday!



A LOOK BACK IN HISTORY: *Labor Day*

Labor Day 2020 will occur on Monday, September 7. Labor Day pays tribute to the contributions and achievements of American workers and is traditionally observed on the first Monday in September. It was created by the labor movement in the late 19th century and became a federal holiday in 1894. Labor Day weekend also symbolizes the end of summer for many Americans, and is celebrated with parties, street parades and athletic events

Why Do We Celebrate Labor Day?

Labor Day, an annual celebration of workers and their achievements, originated during one of American labor history’s most dismal chapters.

In the late 1800s, at the height of the Industrial Revolution in the United States, the average American worked 12-hour days and seven-day weeks in order to eke out a basic living. Despite restrictions in some states, children as young as 5 or 6 toiled in mills, factories and mines across the country, earning a fraction of their adult counterparts’ wages.

People of all ages, particularly the very poor and recent immigrants, often faced extremely unsafe working conditions, with insufficient access to fresh air, sanitary facilities and breaks.

As manufacturing increasingly supplanted agriculture as the wellspring of American employment, labor unions, which had first appeared in the late 18th century, grew more prominent and vocal. They began organizing strikes and rallies to protest poor conditions and compel employers to renegotiate hours and pay. Many of these events turned violent during this period, including the infamous Haymarket Riot of 1886, in which several Chicago policemen and workers were killed. Others gave rise to longstanding traditions: On September 5, 1882, 10,000 workers took unpaid time off to march from City Hall to Union Square in New York City, holding the first Labor Day parade in U.S. history.

The idea of a “workingmen’s holiday,” celebrated on the first Monday in September, caught on in other industrial centers across the country, and many states passed legislation recognizing it. Congress would not legalize the holiday until 12 years later, when a watershed moment in American labor history brought workers’ rights squarely into the public’s view. On May 11, 1894, employees of the Pullman Palace Car Company in Chicago went on strike to protest wage cuts and the firing of union representatives. On June 26, the American Railroad Union, led by Eugene V. Debs, called for a boycott of all Pullman railway cars, crippling railroad traffic nationwide. To break the Pullman strike, the federal government dispatched troops to Chicago, unleashing a wave of riots that resulted in the deaths of more than a dozen workers.

To view complete article:
<https://www.history.com/topics/holidays/labor-day-1#:~:text=Labor%20Day%20pays%20tribute%20to.a%20federal%20holiday%20in%201894.>

Thank You

Dick’s Sporting Goods,
for donating soccer equipment to our Athletic Department!

