

## **7. *United Nations Day***

United Nations Day takes place on October 24<sup>th</sup> each year. It commemorates the adoption of the United Nations Charter in 1945. The charter was ratified by the five permanent members of the Security Council (France, the Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States) and by a majority of the other nations involved, as well. It marks the official beginning of the United Nations. In 1971, the United Nations General Assembly further resolved that United Nations Day should be an international observance and recommended that all member states celebrate it as a public holiday. The holiday's main focus is to create global awareness of the aims and achievements of the United Nations organization, particularly in the fields of human rights, support in areas of famine, eradication of disease, promotion of health, and settlement of refugees.

## **8. *Pablo Picasso***

Pablo Picasso was born on October 25, 1881, in Malaga, Spain. He is regarded by many as the most celebrated and influential painter of the twentieth century. Throughout his career as an artist, he continually reinvented himself and experimented with radically different styles. He attended various prestigious fine arts schools but each time grew restless and bored with strict rules and schedules. He would skip classes and go out into the city streets where he found real life inspiration for much of his artwork. He died at the age of 91, having enjoyed a long, prolific career and a colorful life.

## **9. *Statue of Liberty Dedication***

The Statue of Liberty was a gift from the people of France to the United States, honoring the Franco-American alliance during the American Revolutionary War. The 151-foot statue was designed by French sculptor Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi. It was transported to the United States in sections, enclosed in over 200 packing cases, and then assembled on New York's Bedloe's Island. The last rivet of the monument was fitted on October 28, 1886, during a dedication ceremony presided over by President Grover Cleveland and attended by numerous French and American dignitaries. In 1924, the Statue of Liberty was made a national monument, and in 1956 Bedloe's Island was renamed Liberty Island. The statue underwent a major restoration in the 1980s. The Statue of Liberty still stands tall in the New York harbor today and is a major tourist attraction, visited by thousands annually.