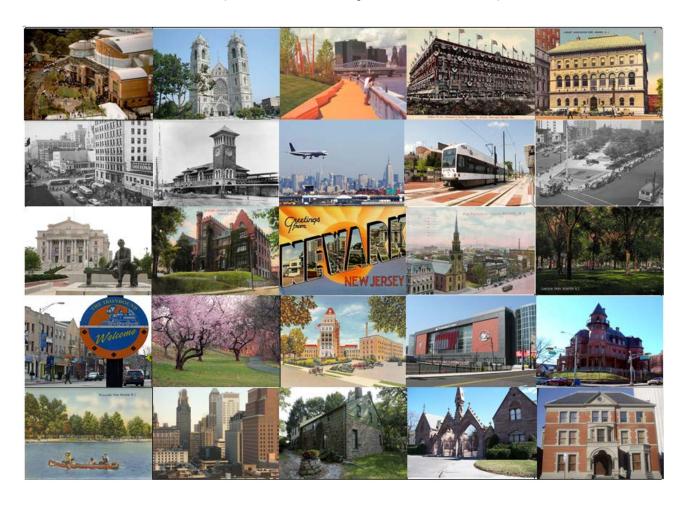
My Newark Story: Newark Landmarks Bingo (1 Teacher's Key and 30 Boards)



5 Washington Street PO Box 630 Newark, NJ 07101-630



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The New Jersey Performing Arts Center (NJPAC)



Opened in 1997 under Mayor Sharpe James, NJPAC is one of the largest performing arts centers in the U.S. Over 9 million people have visited since its opening.

Cathedral Basilica of the Sacred Heart



The fifth largest cathedral in North America and the seat of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Newark. Pope John Paul II visited the Cathedral in 1995.

Riverfront Park



The only park along Newark's Passaic River, Riverfront Park was created when community groups came together to demand a green space be created where residents could have access to the river.

The Hahne Building



Hahne and Company was once one of the largest and most popular department stores in Newark. It closed in 1986 and remained abandoned until it reopened as apartments and businesses in 2017.

The Newark Public Library



Facing Washington Park, the historic Newark Public Library traces its beginnings to the Newark Library Association, which was formed in 1847. Forty years later, the people of Newark approved the founding of a Free Public Library. The Main Library was completed in 1901.

Broad and Market Intersection



The site of the city's earliest settlement and the modern center of the downtown. Broad and Market was once considered to be the busiest intersection in the United States and is still the busiest in Newark.

Broad Street Train Station



Built in 1901-1903, the station's historic architecture includes an elegant clock tower and a brick and stone façade on the station's main building. The original line of tracks was over 400 miles, connecting Buffalo, NY to Hoboken.

Newark Liberty International Airport



The Newark Airport was the first international airport to open in the New York City area in 1928. It is one of the busiest airports in the U.S. and served a record of 40 million passengers in 2016.

Newark Light Rail



The original Newark City Subway opened in 1935, connecting Broad Street and the Heller Parkway. The final segment was completed in 2006, with service from Penn Station to the Broad Street Station.

Military Park



A 6-acre triangular park in downtown Newark. Military Park was a training ground for soldiers from 1667 to 1869, at which point it became the town commons. The park was renovated in 2014.

Essex County Courthouse



The Courthouse is known for its *Seated Lincoln* statue completed in 1911. Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor of the statue, is most well-known as the sculptor of Mt. Rushmore.

Eberhardt Hall



Eberhardt Hall opened in 1857 as the Newark Orphan Asylum, a home for children without parents. Today, the gothic-style building is part of the NJIT campus.

Greetings from Newark Postcard (Free Space)



One of the thousands of historic postcards from the early 20th century collected by the Newark Public Library.

Old First Presbyterian Church



The oldest church in Newark, the Old First Church dates back to 1666 when Robert Treat left the New Haven colony in Connecticut to found Newark. The underground tunnels in the church hid slaves during the Underground Railroad.

Lincoln Park



Along with Military and Washington Park, Lincoln Park was one of the three original commons in Newark. It was once known for being a neighborhood of jazz clubs and theatres.

The Ironbound



The Ironbound is a historically industrial, immigrant neighborhood in Newark. The name "Ironbound" comes from the train tracks that surround the neighborhood. Today, it is known for its large Portuguese community.

Branch Brook Park



Created in 1895 by the Essex County Parks Commission, Branch Brook is the oldest county park in the U.S. With over 4,300 cherry blossom trees, Branch Brook Park has more of these trees than any other park in the country.

Beth Israel Medical Center



The Beth Israel Medical Center opened in 1908 and was run largely by Newark Jewish immigrant community in the South Ward. It is known for being the birthplace of many famous Newarkers and for its medical advances in heart surgery.

Prudential Center



The Prudential Center opened in 2007 as a world class stadium for the New Jersey Devils hockey team and other concerts and events. Before the center was built, it had been a graveyard for the Old First Presbyterian Church.

Kruger-Scott Mansion



The 40-room mansion was built in 1880 by Gottfried Krueger, a man who made his wealth owning breweries. Louise Scott, the first African American woman to be a millionaire in Newark operated a beauty school out of the mansion for many years. It is abandoned today.

Weequahic Park



The park was home to the Lenni-Lenape Native Americans and the word "Weequahic" means "Head of the cove" in the Lenape language. The park has been known throughout its history for its boating, horse racing, and golfing.

The Newark Skyline



Some of the tallest buildings in Newark's skyline include the National Newark Building (465 ft), Eleven 80 (448 ft), and the Prudential Building (374 ft). New construction continues to add to the large buildings in the skyline.

The Sydenham House



Built around 1710, the Sydenham House is the oldest home in Newark and one of only two homes in the city from the 18th century. It sits on the edge of Branch Brook Park and has been continuously inhabited since it was built.

The Mount Pleasant Cemetery



The 40-acre cemetery was built in the Victorian style and is home to the graves of many prominent Newarkers such as John F. Dryden, the founder of Prudential, and Seth Boyden, the inventor of patent leather.

The Ballantine House



Now part of the Newark
Museum, the Ballantine House
was home to multiple
generations of the Ballantine
family, who made their wealth
brewing beer. It can be visited
during regular Museum hours.

