

# Teach Chicago

Resources to organize projects, including exhibits, about Chicago, past and present.



**Transportation Changes and Chicago Choices, 1800–1932**  
***Cambios en el Transporte y Decisiones de Chicago, 1800–1932***

Some of the events take place in Chicago. Others take place in other locations but soon affect Chicago.

*Algunos de los sucesos se realizan en Chicago. Otros suceden en otros lugares pero afectan a Chicago muy pronto.*

1804	The first railroad locomotive runs in England.	El primer ferrocarril empieza a funcionar en Inglaterra.
1807	Fulton's steamboat makes its first trip.	El barco de vapor de Fulton realiza su primer viaje.
1824	Workers survey five different routes for the building of a canal to link Lake Michigan and the Illinois River; the canal would make a waterway from Chicago to the Mississippi River.	Los trabajadores hacen estudios de cinco diferentes rutas para construir un canal que conecte el lago Michigan con el río Illinois; el canal crearía una ruta acuática desde Chicago hasta el río Mississippi.
1825	The Erie Canal is finished.  The first bus, an omnibus pulled by horses, runs in France.	Terminan de construir el Canal Erie.  El primer autobús, un ómnibus jalado por caballos es utilizado en Francia.
1826	David McKee is the first regular mail carrier, with a route from Chicago to Niles, Michigan; Elkhart, Indiana; and Fort Wayne, Indiana, once a month.	David McKee es el primer cartero regular, con una ruta de Chicago a Niles, Michigan; Elkhart, Indiana; y Fort Wayne, Indiana, una vez al mes.
1830	The first streets and lots are laid out.  Railroad building boom in the U.S. begins.  The first horse-drawn bus in the U.S. runs in New York City.	Las primeras calles y terrenos son establecidos.  El incremento de construcción del ferrocarril en los E.U.A. comienza.  El primer autobús jalado por caballos se utiliza en la ciudad de Nueva York.
1831	The first river bridge is built across the south branch of the Chicago River where Lake and Randolph Streets are today; it cost \$286.20. The Potawatomies paid \$200 of the cost of the bridge.  Boats that came to Chicago brought passengers and goods and took back little.	El primer puente se construye sobre la parte sur del río de Chicago en donde actualmente se encuentran las calles de Lake y Randolph; costó \$286.20. Los Potawatomies pagaron \$200 del costo del puente.  Barcos que llegaban a Chicago traían pasajeros y mercancía pero se llevaban muy poco de regreso.

1833	<p>George Dole makes the first shipment of beef to the East in barrels. He ships 287 barrels of beef, 14 barrels of tallow, 2 barrels of beeswax, and 152 barrels of dried animal hides.</p> <p>Four lake steamers enter the harbor during the year.</p>	<p>George Dole realiza el primer embarque de carne en barriles hacia el este. Envía 287 barriles de carne, 14 de sebo, 2 de cera de abeja, y 152 de cueros secos de animales.</p> <p>Cuatro barcos de vapor entran al puerto durante el año.</p>
1834	<p>Briggs and Humphrey start a business making wagons and carriages.</p> <p>The mail comes to Chicago once a week.</p>	<p>Briggs y Humphrey comienzan un negocio construyendo vagones y carruajes. El correo llega a Chicago una vez a la semana.</p>
1836	<p>450 lake steamers enter the harbor this year, and 28,000 tons of goods worth over \$3 million are brought into Chicago.</p>	<p>450 barcos de vapor entran al puerto este año, y 28,000 toneladas de productos valuados en más de \$3 millones son comprados en Chicago.</p>
1838	<p>The first shipment of grain of 78 bushels of wheat is sent to Buffalo, New York.</p> <p>The James Allen, the first steamer built in Chicago, is finished.</p>	<p>El primer embarque de granos de 78 medidas de áridos de trigo son enviados a Búfalo, Nueva York.</p> <p>El James Allen, el primer barco de vapor construido en Chicago, es terminado.</p>
1839	<p>A regular steamship line runs between Chicago and Buffalo, making the round trip in 16 days.</p>	<p>Una línea de barcos de vapor corre entre Chicago y Búfalo, realizando el recorrido en 16 días.</p>
1840	<p>225 sailing ships and 61 steamboats travel on Lake Erie, Lake Michigan, and Lake Superior.</p>	<p>225 veleros y 61 barcos de vapor viajan en el Lago Erie, Lago Michigan y el Lago Superior.</p>
1841	<p>Coal is shipped to Chicago for the first time. No one could use it until new grates were made and fireplaces were set up to burn wood.</p> <p>212 bushels of wheat are shipped east from Chicago.</p>	<p>Carbón llega a Chicago por embarque por primera vez. Nadie lo pudo utilizar hasta que construyeran nuevas parrillas y las chimeneas solo pueden quemar leña.</p> <p>212 medidas de áridos de trigo son enviados de Chicago hacia el este.</p>
1842	<p>Chicago ships 586,907 bushels of wheat and 2,920 barrels of flour.</p> <p>For the first time, Chicago exports more than it imports.</p>	<p>Chicago envía 586,907 medidas de áridos de trigo</p>

1843	<p>Work on the canal stops because the state needs money.</p> <p>Goods exported (sent from Chicago) included wheat, corn, oats, pork, lard, beef, tallow, hides, tobacco, wool, lead, candles, soap, furs, brooms, and flour.</p> <p>Goods imported (brought to Chicago) included merchandise, salt, whiskey, lumber, shingles, timber, bark, and stoves.</p>	<p>Dejan de trabajar en el canal porque el estado necesita dinero.</p> <p>Productos exportados (enviados desde Chicago) incluían trigo, maíz, avena, cerdo, manteca, res, sebo, cueros, tabaco, lana, plomo, velas, jabón, pieles, escobas, y harina.</p> <p>Productos importados (traídos a Chicago) incluían mercancía, sal, whiskey, madera, tablillas, corteza, y estufas.</p>
1845	Work on the canal begins again.	El trabajo en el canal se reanuda.
1846	A group of Chicago citizens buys land for railroad between Chicago and Galena.	Un grupo de ciudadanos de Chicago compra terrenos para un ferrocarril entre Chicago y Galena.
1848	<p>The Illinois and Michigan Canal is finished. It is 96 miles from the south branch of the Chicago River to the Illinois River and it links the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley.</p> <p>The first boat to use the canal arrives; the canal is six feet deep.</p> <p>Chicago's first railroad, the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Depot, opens at Canal and Kinzie Streets.</p> <p>The following goods are shipped out of Chicago: 45,200 barrels of flour, 2,160,000 bushels of wheat, and 550,460 bushels of corn.</p> <p>The first shipment of wheat to Chicago by rail comes on the Galena and Chicago Railroad.</p> <p>The first plank road is finished: it is ten miles long from Chicago to Riverside.</p>	<p>Se termina el Canal de Illinois y Michigan. Tiene una longitud de 96 millas de la sucursal del sur del Río de Chicago al Río de Illinois y une los Grandes Lagos y el Valle Mississippi.</p> <p>Llega el primer barco en utilizar el canal; el canal tiene seis pies de profundidad.</p> <p>El primer ferrocarril de Chicago, el Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Depot, abre en las calles Canal y Kinzie.</p> <p>Los siguientes artículos se envían desde Chicago: 45,200 barriles de harina, 2,160,000 medidas de áridos de trigo, y 550,460 medidas de áridos de maíz.</p> <p>El primer envío de trigo a Chicago por ferrocarril llega en el Ferrocarril de Chicago y Galena.</p> <p>El primer camino de tablón se termina: cubre diez millas de Chicago a Riverside.</p>
1849	The government decides to plank the main city streets.	El gobierno decide colocar tablón en las calles principales de la ciudad.
1852	<p>Five railroads serve the city.</p> <p>Omnibuses and horse-drawn carriages begin to run between railroad depots.</p>	<p>Cinco ferrocarriles sirven a la ciudad.</p> <p>El ómnibus y carruajes jalados por caballos comienzan a utilizarse entre las estaciones de ferrocarril.</p>

1854	The Rock Island Railroad reaches Chicago: it is the first rail link between the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes.	El ferrocarril Rock Island Railroad llega a Chicago: es el primer riel en unir al Río Mississippi y los Grandes Lagos.
1855	Ninety-six trains come and go every day in Chicago.	Noventa y seis trenes van y vienen cada día en Chicago.
1856	Ten railroad lines serve the city.  There are 18 omnibus lines, which make more than 400 daily trips.  The Illinois Central Railroad is completed, linking Chicago to Cairo.	Diez líneas de ferrocarril sirven a la ciudad.  Hay 18 líneas de ómnibus, las cuales realizan más de 400 viajes diarios.  El Ferrocarril Central de Illinois es completado, uniendo Chicago y Cairo.
1858	Horse railroads are being built in the city.	Ferrocarriles de caballos empiezan a ser construidos en la ciudad.
1859	Horse-drawn cars on State Street (from Randolph to Roosevelt) are the first city transit with set routes and schedules.	Carros jalados por caballos en la calle State (de Randolph a Roosevelt) es el primer tránsito en la ciudad con rutas y horarios definidos.
1869	The Pennsylvania Railroad reaches Chicago from the East.  A tunnel at Washington Street under the south branch of the Chicago River is opened.  The first transcontinental railroad is finished (it links the east and west coasts of the United States).	El Ferrocarril de Pennsylvania llega a Chicago desde el Este.  Se abre un túnel en la calle Washington debajo de la estación sur del Río de Chicago.  Se termina de construir el primer ferrocarril transcontinental (une las costas este-oeste en Estados Unidos)
1871	A tunnel is built at LaSalle Street under the river.	En la calle LaSalle se construye un túnel debajo del río.
1874	The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reaches Chicago.	El Ferrocarril Baltimore y Ohio llega a Chicago.
1882	Chicago gets its first cable car line on State Street, from Madison to 21 <sup>st</sup> .  Canal traffic is at its highest; it will drop off from now on.	Chicago obtiene su primer línea de carros de cable en la calle State, de Madison a la 21.  El tráfico en el Canal llega a su máximo; caerá de ahora en adelante.
1884	The following goods are shipped out of Chicago: 4,888,884 barrels of flour; 21,046,555 bushels of wheat; and 53,274,050 bushels of corn.	Los siguientes productos se envían desde Chicago: 4,888,884 barriles de harina; 21,046,555 medidas de áridos de trigo; y 53,274,050 medidas de áridos de maíz.

1890	<p>The city begins to build elevated train lines.</p> <p>The Chicago Shipbuilding Company builds iron and steel ships.</p>	<p>La ciudad empieza a construir líneas del tren elevado.</p> <p>La Compañía Constructora de Barcos construye barcos de hierro y acero.</p>
1892	<p>Electric streetcars begin to run in Chicago.</p> <p>The elevated railway begins to operate in Chicago on the South Side.</p>	<p>Carros eléctricos empiezan a utilizarse en Chicago</p> <p>El tren elevado empieza a operar en Chicago en el lado Sur.</p>
1893	<p>Thousands ride the “L” from downtown to Jackson Park to the fairgrounds of the World’s Columbian Exposition (also called the Chicago World’s Fair).</p> <p>The cable system has 86 miles of track in the city.</p> <p>There are more than 500 miles of electric trolley tracks in the city.</p> <p>“L” service begins on Lake Street, powered by steam engines.</p>	<p>Miles utilizan el tren elevado (L) desde el centro hacia Jackson Park a los parques de la Exposición Mundial de Columbia (también conocido como la Feria Mundial de Chicago).</p> <p>El sistema de cable tiene 86 millas de rieles en la ciudad.</p> <p>Hay más de 500 millas de carros electrónicos en la ciudad.</p> <p>El tren L comienza en la calle Lake utilizando máquinas de vapor.</p>
1895	<p>Electric powered engines begin to be used on the trains.</p> <p>The Lake Street transit line is electrified.</p>	<p>Máquinas eléctricas empiezan a ser utilizadas para mover los trenes.</p> <p>La línea de tránsito de la calle Lake empieza a utilizar electricidad.</p>
1897	<p>The new “L” lines are completed, and they make a kind of circle in the downtown area that becomes known as the “Loop”.</p>	<p>Se completan las nuevas líneas del tren L y hacen un tipo de círculo en el centro de la ciudad que es conocido como el “Loop”.</p>
1900	<p>The flow of the Chicago River is reversed to improve sanitation and shipping. The sanitary canal system is opened: it was constructed from 1894–99.</p> <p>The Northwestern Elevated Railroad opens.</p>	<p>Se revierte el flujo del Río de Chicago para mejorar la salubridad y el embarque. Se abre el canal de salubridad: fue construido de 1894-99.</p> <p>Abre el Ferrocarril Elevado del Noroeste.</p>
1902	<p>The Lake Street “L” replaces steam engines with electric motors.</p>	<p>El tren L en Lake reemplaza máquinas de vapor con motores eléctricos.</p>
1906	<p>The last cable car train is put out of use, and horse cars no longer will be used in the city for public transportation after this year.</p>	<p>Deja de utilizarse el último tren de cable y los carros jalados por caballos ya no serán utilizados como transporte público después de este año.</p>

1908	Chicago has moving post offices in trolley cars.	Chicago tiene oficinas postales móviles en vagones de trenes.
1910	There are about 12,000 automobiles in Chicago.	Hay alrededor de 12,000 automóviles en Chicago.
1913	There are 18 different city transit companies, and each one charges a different fare.	Hay 18 diferentes compañías de tránsito en la ciudad, y cada una cobra una tarifa diferente.
1914	The different Chicago transit companies are joined as one company, which has about 3,500 streetcars and more than 1,100 miles of track.	Las diferentes compañías de tránsito en Chicago se unen como una sola, la cual tiene 3,500 vagones y más de 1,100 millas de rieles.
1917	Motorbuses begin to run on Sheridan Road.	Autobuses de motor empiezan a funcionar en Sheridan Road.
1920	The Michigan Avenue Bridge opens.	Abre el Puente de Avenida Michigan.
1924	Union Station is opened.	Abre Union Station.
1926	Chicago has 341,000 automobiles.	Chicago tiene 341,000 automóviles.
1928	Buses carry Chicagoans on 146 miles of Chicago streets.	Camiones llevan a ciudadanos de Chicago en 146 millas de calles.
1929	LaSalle Street is widened; it is the center of Chicago's banking and trade activities.	La calle LaSalle se vuelve más ancha; es el centro comercial y bancario de Chicago.
1930	On March 27, a blizzard ties up all transportation except for the "L", which carries 1,008,929 passengers to work.	El 27 de Marzo una tormenta detiene a todo el transporte con excepción del tren L que lleva a 1,008,929 pasajeros al trabajo.
1932	The main Post Office is finished. It is the largest mail transfer site in the world. Room was left for an expressway to run below it.	Se termina de construir la Oficina Postal principal. Es el sitio de transferencia más grande en el mundo. Se dejó espacio para que una carretera circule por debajo.

What happens next?  
You extend this time line.

¿Qué sucede después?  
Extiende esta línea de tiempo.

**Chicago Physical Environment Time Line, 1800–1932**  
***Línea de Tiempo del Ambiente Físico de Chicago, 1800-1932***

1803	The U.S. Army builds Fort Dearborn.	El Ejército de E.U. construye el Fuerte Dearborn.
1812	Native Americans burn Fort Dearborn.	Indios americanos queman el Fuerte Dearborn.
1816	Fort Dearborn is rebuilt.	Reconstruyen el Fuerte Dearborn.
1825	There are about 14 houses in Chicago.	Hay alrededor de 14 casas en Chicago.
1827	Clybourn builds a slaughterhouse on the North Branch of the river.  The Sauganash Hotel is built.	Clybourn construye un matadero en la estación Norte del río.  Construyen el Hotel Sauganash.
1830	The first streets and lots are laid out.	Las primeras calles y terrenos se establecen.
1831	Cook County is organized.	El Condado de Cook es organizado.
1832	A lighthouse is built.  Sawmills are built on Hickory Creek.	Construyen un faro.  Construyen aserraderos en Hickory Creek.
1833	A law is passed to stop river pollution.	Se establece una ley para detener la contaminación del río.
1834	Gurdon Hubbard builds the first warehouse (at LaSalle and South Water). It is the first large brick building in Chicago.  The first drawbridge over the river is built at Dearborn Street.	Gurdon Hubbard construye la primera bodega (en LaSalle y South Water). Es el primer edificio de ladrillos en Chicago.  Construyen el primer puente levadizo sobre el río en la calle Dearborn.
1836	People complain about ponds on LaSalle Street where many frogs live. People are upset because frogs are attacking them (jumping out of their homes and getting people muddy).	Las personas se quejan de charcos en la calle LaSalle donde viven muchas ranas. Se molestan porque las ranas las atacan (saltan de los charcos y manchan a las personas con lodo).
1837	Chicago is incorporated as a city.  The population is more than 4,170.  The city is 10 square miles, between North Avenue, Lake Michigan, 22 <sup>nd</sup> Street, and Wood Street (which is 1800 West).	Chicago se incorpora como ciudad.  La población es de más de 4,170.  La ciudad es de 10 millas cuadradas, entre la Avenida North, Lago Michigan, calle 22, y la calle Wood (la cual es la 1800 Oeste).

1839	Fire destroys the Tremont Hotel and 17 other buildings on Lake and Dearborn streets.	El fuego destruye el Hotel Tremont y otros 17 edificios en las calles de Lake y Dearborn.
1841	The Wells Street Bridge is built.	Construyen un puente en calle Wells.
1843	Work on the canal stops because the state needs money.	Dejan de trabajar en el canal porque el estado necesita dinero.
1844	Lake Park is dedicated. (Later it becomes Grant Park.)	Dedican el Lake Park. (Más adelante se convierte en Grant Park).
1845	The first three-story building in Chicago is built.  Work on the canal begins again.	Construyen el primer edificio de tres plantas.  El trabajo en el canal se reanuda.
1848	The Illinois and Michigan Canal is finished. It is 96 miles from the south branch of the Chicago River to the Illinois River and it links the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley.  Chicago begins to number the streets.  From 1848–1855 there is a cholera epidemic, partly due to the poor sanitary conditions (Chicago is very swampy in some places).	Se termina el Canal de Illinois y Michigan. Tiene una longitud de 96 millas de la sucursal del sur del Río de Chicago al Río de Illinois y une los Grandes Lagos y el Valle Mississippi.  Chicago comienza a numerar las calles.  De 1848-1855 hay una epidemia de cólera, en parte debido a las condiciones de salubridad (Chicago es muy pantanoso en algunas áreas).
1849	Fire destroys the rebuilt Tremont Hotel and 19 other buildings.  There is a big flood, and the Clark Street Bridge is washed away by the rushing water and ice.	El fuego destruye el reconstruido Hotel Tremont y otros 19 edificios.  Hay una gran inundación, y el puente en la calle Clark es destruido por el agua y el hielo que corre.
1850	The city is lighted with gas.	La ciudad es iluminada con gas.
1853	The first Water Works is built.	Se construye el primer Water Works.
1854	2,424 people die of cholera due to swampy conditions and poor drainage.	2,424 personas mueren de cólera debido a las condiciones pantanosas y el drenaje inadecuado.

1855	<p>The city begins to raise the street level to improve drainage.</p> <p>George Pullman comes to Chicago to work as an engineer and contractor. In 1854, he had demonstrated how to raise buildings by raising the Tremont Hotel 8 feet with 500 men and 2,500 jackscrews.</p>	<p>La ciudad comienza a elevar el nivel de las calles para mejorar el drenaje.</p> <p>George Pullman viene a Chicago para trabajar como ingeniero y contratista. En 1854, demostró como elevar edificios al elevar el Hotel Tremont 8 pies con 500 hombres y 2,500 gatos de tornillos.</p>
1856	<p>The first wooden pavement is laid on Wells Street from Lake to South Water streets.</p>	<p>El primer pavimento de madera es colocado en la calle Wells de las calles Lake a South Water.</p>
1864	<p>Lincoln Park is founded.</p>	<p>Se funda Lincoln Park.</p>
1866	<p>There is a cholera epidemic.</p>	<p>Hay una epidemia de cólera.</p>
1867	<p>A sanitary water system is set up.</p>	<p>Un sistema de salubridad para el agua se establece.</p>
1868	<p>New York's Central Park Zoo donates two swans to Chicago, and Lincoln Park Zoo begins with this donation.</p>	<p>El zoológico de Central Park en Nueva Cork dona dos cisnes a Chicago, y así comienza el zoológico de Lincoln Park.</p>
1871	<p>The Chicago fire destroys much of the center of the city. It destroys Field and Leiter's firm, which loses \$3,500,000 in property. It also destroys Gurdon Hubbard's business, the Tremont Hotel, newspaper offices, McCormick's reaper factory, and many, many more buildings. About 300 people die in the fire and about 90,000 lose their homes.</p> <p>Debris from the fire is dumped in the lake along Lake Park. This makes the lakefront a bigger place—it becomes Grant Park.</p>	<p>El incendio de Chicago destruye la mayor parte del centro de la ciudad. Destruye la compañía Field y Leiter's, que pierde \$3,500,000 en daños a propiedad. También destruye el negocio de Gurdon Hubbard, el Hotel Tremont, oficinas de periódicos, la cosechadora de McCormick, y muchos otros edificios. Alrededor de 300 personas mueren en el incendio y 90,000 más pierden su hogar.</p> <p>Desechos del incendio se tiran en el lago alrededor de Lake Park. Esto ocasiona que crezca el frente del lago—se convierte en Grant Park.</p>
1872	<p>A new city law forbids wooden buildings in the downtown area.</p>	<p>Una nueva ley de la ciudad evita que se construyan edificios de madera en el centro.</p>
1874	<p>Lincoln Park Conservatory is opened.</p> <p>The Chicago Public Library opens: it has 17,355 books.</p>	<p>El Conservatorio de Lincoln Park es construido.</p> <p>La Biblioteca Pública de Chicago abre: contiene 17,355 libros.</p>
1875	<p>The city has been rebuilt. Little remains to show there was a big fire in 1871.</p>	<p>La ciudad ha sido reconstruida. Poco queda de lo que fue el gran incendio de 1871.</p>

1880	Pullman builds the first planned company town in the United States for workers at the train car factory. It is named Pullman and is in the town of Hyde Park.	Pullman construye el primer pueblo planeado para una compañía en Estados Unidos para trabajadores de la compañía de vagones de tren. Se llama Pullman y se encuentra en el pueblo de Hyde Park.
1882	Land on Lake Shore Drive is \$160 a foot.	Terrenos en Lake Shore Drive cuestan \$160 el pie.
1883	1,142 flat buildings are built, and Chicago's tenement problem begins.	1,142 edificios planos se construyen en Chicago y comienza a haber problemas de vivienda.
1884	The first central power plant for electricity in Chicago opens.	Abre la primera planta de electricidad en Chicago.
1885	The Home Insurance Building is built. Skyscrapers with iron and steel framework are being built.	Se construye el edificio Home Insurance. Rascacielos hechos de hierro y acero se empiezan a construir.
1887	The Chicago Edison company is set up to provide electricity.	La compañía Chicago Edison se establece para proporcionar electricidad.
1889	Chicago gets bigger and annexes (takes over) these areas: Jefferson, Hyde Park, and parts of Lake, Lake View, and Cicero. It grows from 43 square miles in size to 168 square miles.	Chicago crece y anexa (toma posesión) de estas áreas: Jefferson, Hyde Park, y partes de Lake, Lake View, y Cicero. Crece de 43 millas cuadradas a 168 millas cuadradas.
1891	The Chicago Symphony Orchestra is organized.	Se organiza la Orquesta Sinfónica de Chicago.
1892	Land on Lake Shore Drive is \$800 a foot.	Terrenos en Lake Shore Drive cuestan \$800 el pie.
1893	The village of Rogers Park is annexed (taken over) by Chicago.	La villa de Rogers Park es anexada (toma posesión) por Chicago.
1895	Clark Street has the first white way street lighting in Chicago.	La calle Clark tiene la primer calle iluminada de Chicago.

1896	<p>The city's first public swimming pool is opened at Douglas Park.</p> <p>Work begun on the sanitary canal system, which has been under construction since 1894, is completed. It will open for use in 1900. Part of this project includes reversing the flow of the Chicago River so that it flows out of Lake Michigan instead of flowing into Lake Michigan. Now canals will carry the water to water treatment plants. These canals will also help with shipping.</p>	<p>Se abre la primera alberca pública en Douglas Park.</p> <p>Se concluye el trabajo en el canal de salubridad que lleva construyéndose desde 1894. Se abrirá para uso en 1900. Parte de este proyecto es revertir el flujo del río de Chicago para que fluya fuera del Lago Michigan en vez de fluir hacia el Lago Michigan. Ahora los canales llevarán el agua a plantas de tratamiento. Estos canales también ayudarán con los embarques.</p>
1900	The sanitary canal system, constructed between 1894–99, is opened.	Se abre el sistema de canal de salubridad, construido entre 1894-99.
1901	About 300,000 Chicagoans live in tenements.	Alrededor de 300,000 personas en Chicago habitan en viviendas.
1907	Garfield Park and Conservatory are built.	Se construyen Garfield Park y el Conservatorio.
1910	The city adopts Burnham's Chicago Plan for its development.	La ciudad adopta el plan de Chicago de Burnham para su desarrollo.
1920	The Michigan Avenue Bridge opens.	El puente en Michigan Avenue abre.
1921	The Wrigley Building is finished. (It will be lighted as a landmark in 1924.)	Se termina de construir el edificio Wrigley. (en 1924 se le dará prestigio de lugar histórico en 1924).
1927	<p>Buckingham Fountain is built in memory of Clarence Buckingham.</p> <p>The Municipal Airport (to become Midway Airport) opens.</p>	<p>Se construye la fuente Buckingham en memoria de Clarence Buckingham.</p> <p>Abre el Aeropuerto Municipal (que se renombrará Midway).</p>
1929	<p>The Merchandise Mart is built. At the time, it is the world's largest building.</p> <p>LaSalle Street is widened. It is the center of Chicago's banking and trade activities.</p>	<p>Se construye Merchandise Mart. En ese momento es el edificio más grande del mundo.</p> <p>La calle LaSalle se vuelve más ancha; es el centro comercial y bancario de Chicago.</p>
1930	The Adler Planetarium, the first one in the United States, is built.	Se construye el Planetario Adler, el primero en los Estados Unidos.

<p>1932</p>	<p>The main Post Office is finished. It is the largest mail transfer site in the world. Room is left for an expressway to run below it.</p> <p>700,000 Chicago workers are unemployed.</p> <p>100,000 Chicago families are on the "dole," getting help with food and other basic needs.</p> <p>Homeless Chicagoans build shacks in groups they call "Hooverilles" after President Hoover, whom they blame for the Depression.</p>	<p>Se termina de construir la Oficina Postal principal. Es el sitio de transferencia más grande en el mundo. Se dejó espacio para que una carretera circule por debajo. 700,000 trabajadores de Chicago se encuentran desempleados.</p> <p>100,000 familias de Chicago se encuentran en "paro," obteniendo ayuda con alimentos y otras necesidades básicas.</p> <p>Personas en Chicago sin hogar construyen chozas en grupos y le llaman "Hooverilles" en honor al Presidente Hoover, a quien culpan por la Depresión.</p>
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What happens next?  
You extend this time line.

¿Qué sucede después?  
Extiende esta línea de tiempo.

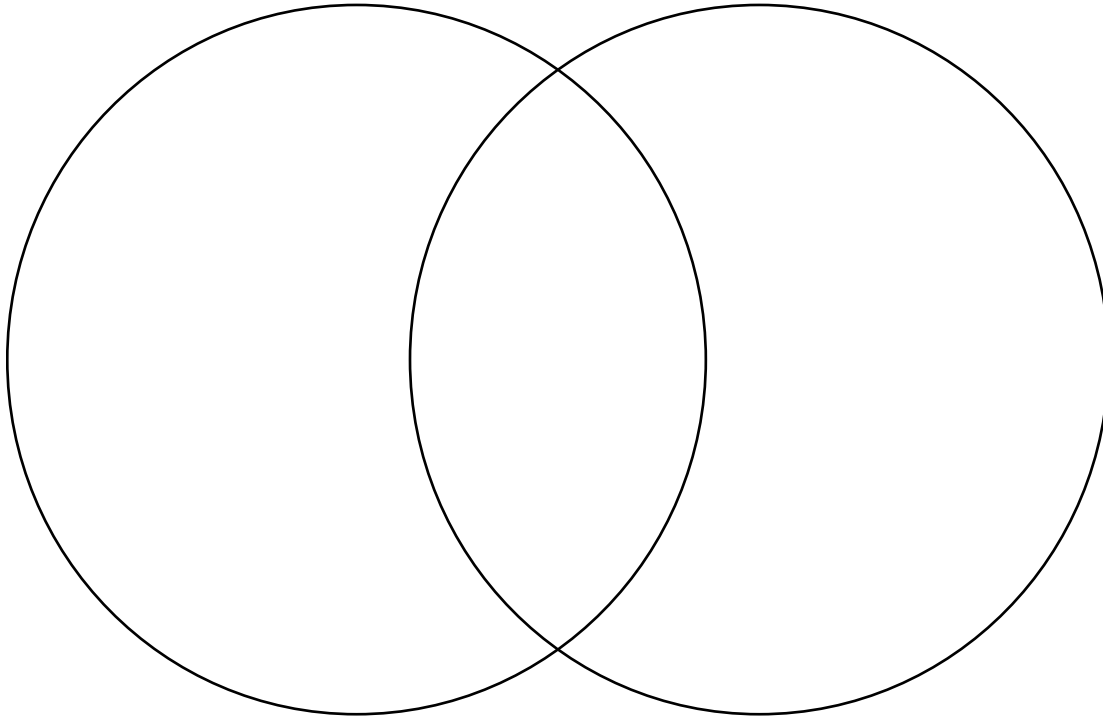
### Compare and Contrast

*ILS 5A: Locate, collect, organize, analyze information. ILS 18A Students who meet the standard can compare characteristics of culture as reflected in language, literature, the arts, traditions, and institutions.*

In each part of the Venn, draw or name items that show values.

Chicago Then \_\_\_\_\_

Chicago Now



#### THINK IT THROUGH



*What does your diagram show?*

# COMMUNITY WORD BANK

ILS1A I can identify words that are important to a topic

**List words about the community.  
Then draw and write about them.**

WORD	Show what it means. Draw a picture.	Write another word that tells about this word. (It could be this word in another language.)



**Make the Writing Connection!**  
Use your word bank to write about this topic.

**Example of a Poetry Unit for classroom or Library and extended learning.**

# CHICAGO POETS

The following schedule is adaptable for all grades and subjects.

It is a developmental progression:

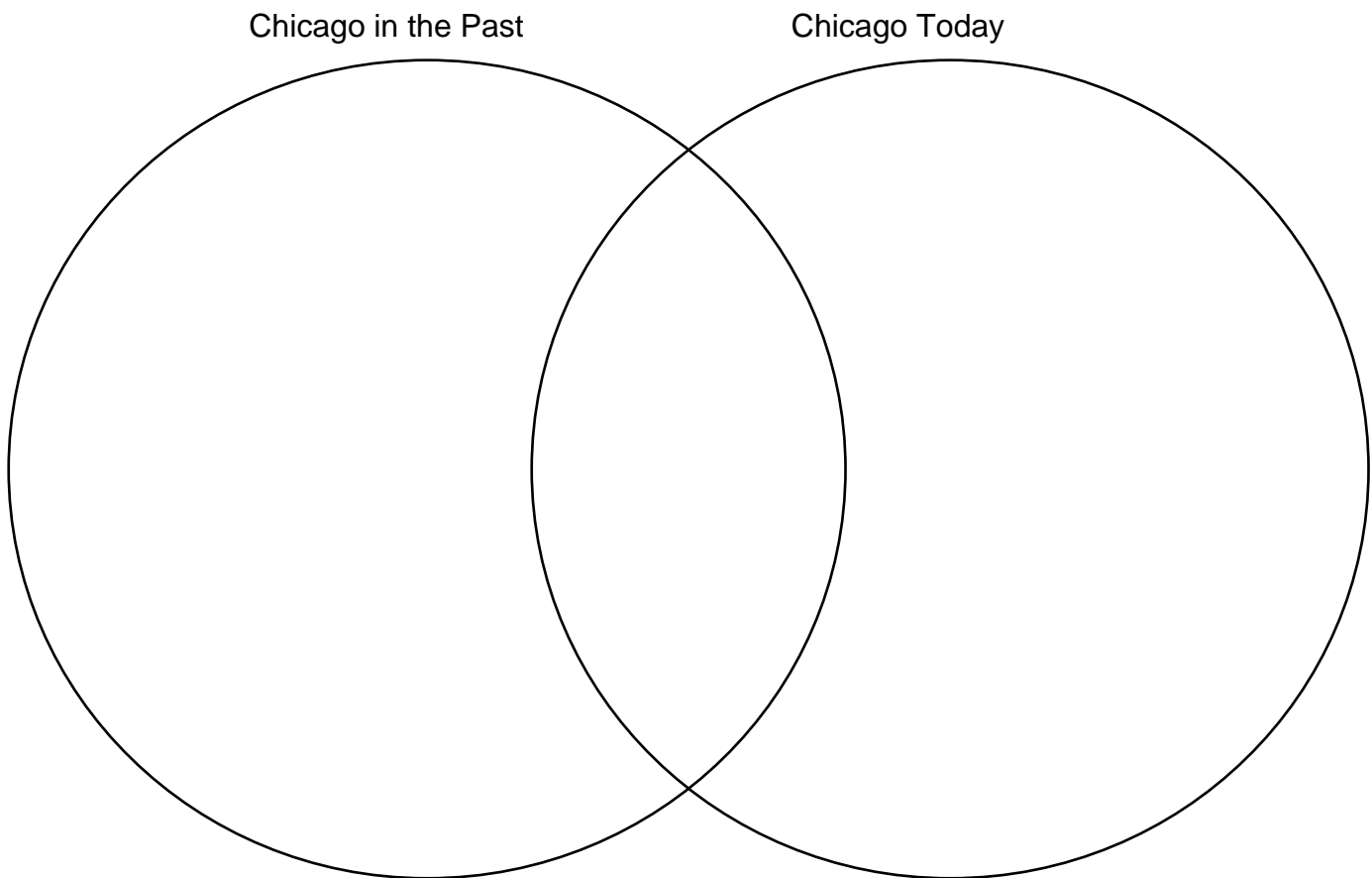
- Day 1—what’s a poem?
- Day 2—what do poems mean?
- Days 3-4—I can write a poem.
- Day 5—We are poets.

1	2	3	4	5
<p>T: Read poem aloud about Chicago</p> <p>S: Draw important words that give the poem meaning.</p>	<p>T: Start list words about the city</p> <p>S: Add to the list.</p> <p>Read the Chicago poem aloud</p> <p>Illustrate what the poem says to you.</p>	<p>T: Start list of Chicago topics</p> <p>S: Add to the list.</p> <p>Choose a topic for your own poem</p> <p>Plan what your poem will say.</p> <p>List words you will include in it.</p> <p>Draft it today.</p>	<p>T: Explain and demonstrate how to add adjectives a poem.</p> <p>S: Expand your poem.</p> <p>Add adjectives. Add rhymes. Add symbols.</p> <p>Illustrate your poem.</p>	<p>T: Ask students what they have learned about poems and their city.</p> <p>S: Poetry “slam” –read your poem aloud with great expression.</p>

More poetry resources are at <http://teacher.depaul.edu> in the Poems and Proverbs section.

## Write an Article: Chicago Changes

Your assignment from the editor is to write a five-paragraph article about how Chicago has changed. Start by using information from your research about how Chicago was different in the past.. Put those in the left circle. In the right circle, put information about how Chicago is different today. In the middle where the circles overlap list any ways Chicago has stayed the same.

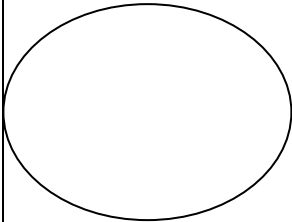
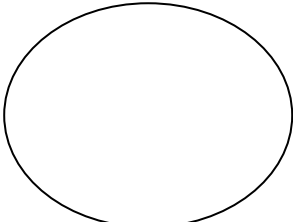
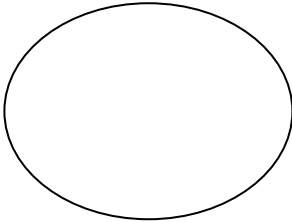
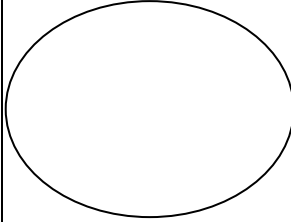
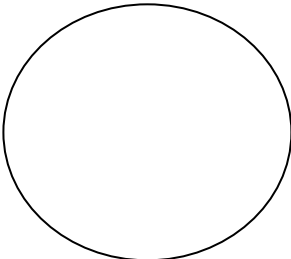
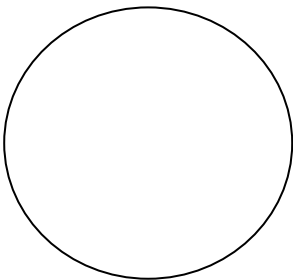
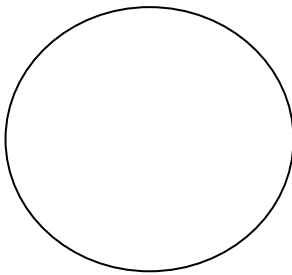
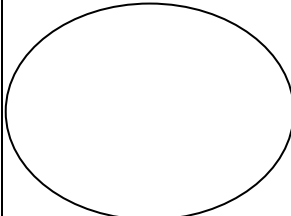


Then write your article. Here is the outline for your article.

- |              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Paragraph 1: | Introduction   |
| Paragraph 2: | How Chicago was different in the past  |
| Paragraph 3: | How Chicago is different from the past today   |
| Paragraph 4: | What has stayed the same in Chicago in past and present  |
| Paragraph 5: | What I think the future of Chicago will be based on what I learned from comparing and contrasting Chicago in past and present. |

**Example of a Book or Exhibit**

Topic: How Chicago People Live and Work

People travel. 	People communicate. 	People work. 	People make things. 
People use technology. 	People make choices. 	People live in homes. 	People have values. 

# CHICAGO ECONOMIC WRITERS

*Student-Created Textbook*

## How the Economy Works

by \_\_\_\_\_

*About the Author:*

I am

I have learned about the economy by

## INTRODUCTION

Why you need to know about the economy.

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In my book, I will explain the Chicago economy. Here are some words you will need to know to read my book. I have written a short definition of each word.

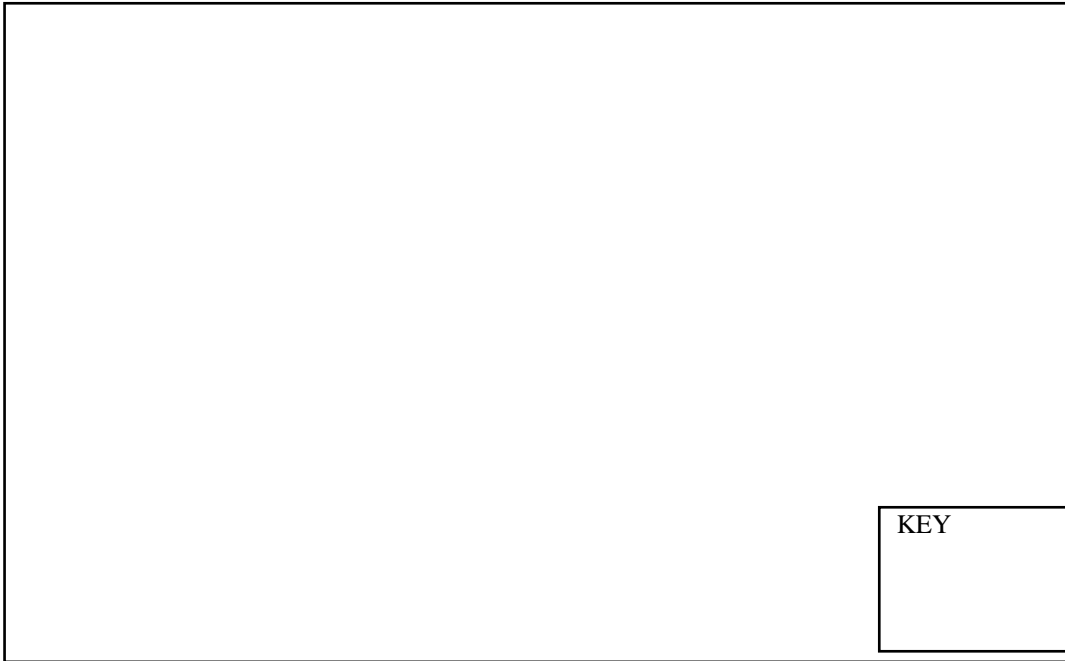
WORD

What it means.

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
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***The Chicago Economy: My Part***

Here is a map of \_\_\_\_\_ . It shows the economy here.



An economy has many parts. I have shown some parts on this map.

Here is what the map shows about this economy.

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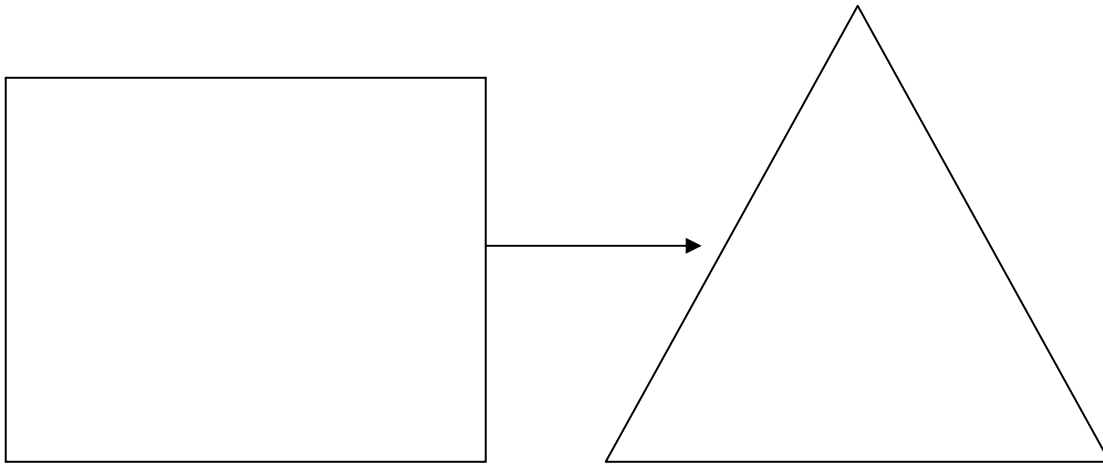
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***The Chicago Economy: Changes***

The economy in Chicago has changed a lot.  
People have changed it.  
This diagram shows one change.



This is what I think about that change.

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**Connections**

There are many connections between parts of one economy.

This cartoon strip shows how one person is connected to different parts of the economy in just one day.


## ASSESSMENT

Did you learn from my book?

If you did, you can answer these questions. Here are two multiple choice questions I made up about the economy.

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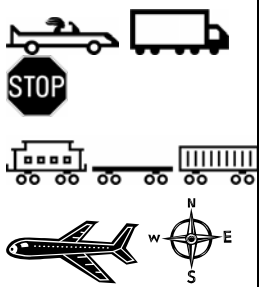
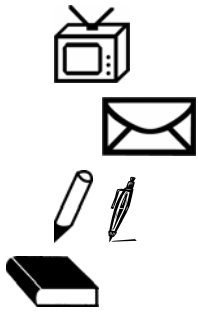
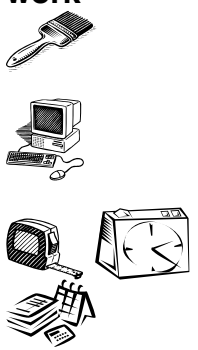
Here is an open-ended question about the economy.

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# A Chicago Century of Changes

Topic	1900-1925	1926-1950	1951-1975	1976-2000
<b>transportation</b> 				
<b>communication</b> 				
<b>work</b> 				

## Inventions and Inferences

Choose an invention you think is important.

Why might someone have invented it?

How would it have affected people living in Chicago?

### Inventions of the 1800's

1800 the battery	1851 the mechanical elevator
1810 the first gas light	1854 the principles of fiber optics
1810 the tin can	1857 the Pullman sleeping car
1814 the first steam locomotive	1858 the rotary washing machine
1823 the mackintosh (raincoat)	1862 the machine gun
1824 the first toy balloon	1866 dynamite
1824 modern building cement	1868 tungsten steel
1827 the modern matches	1873 barbed wire
1829 the typographer	1876 the microphone and telephone
1829 Braille printing	1877 the phonograph
1830 the sewing machine	1878 the first practical electric incandescent light bulb
1834 paper-strip photographic paper	1880 a form of toilet paper
1835 the revolver	1880 the modern seismograph
1835 the wrench	1881 the metal detector
1836 the propeller	1884 the mechanical cash register
1837 the telegraph	1884 the fountain pen
1838 Morse code	1884 the first gasoline-fueled, spark ignited, piston-engine car
1839 a bicycle	1885 the petrol engine and the motorcycle
1839 rubber vulcanization	1886 the dishwasher
1840 the blueprint	1887 invents radar
1841 the stapler	1888 the alternating current motor
1842 the first grain elevator	1888 the pneumatic tire
1843 under-ground rail travel	1891 the escalator
1843 invents the facsimile	1892 the internal combustion engine
1846 first use of anesthesia for tooth extraction	1893 the zipper
1848 the dental chair	1896 the rubber heel
1849 the safety pin	1898 the diesel engine
1850 the refrigerator	1898 the roller coaster
	1899 the motor-driven vacuum cleaner

## Inventions of the 1900's

1900 the first tractor	1941 the first computer controlled by software
1902 the polygraph machine	1942 the first electronic digital computer
1902 the air conditioner	1942 the turboprop engine
1902 neon light	1946 the microwave oven
1903 the first gas motored and manned airplane	1947 the transistor
1903 crayons	1948 Velcro
1904 teabags	1951 the first videotape recorder
1906 cornflakes	1952 the bar code
1906 sonar	1953 the first musical synthesizer
1907 the first synthetic plastic called Bakelite	1954 the solar cell
1907 color photography	1956 the hovercraft
1908 cellophane	1958 the laser
1910 the first talking motion picture	1959 the microchip
1911 the first automobile electrical ignition system	1965 the compact disc
1912 the first tank	1965 kevlar
1913 stainless steel	1969 the V/STOL Harrier jet
1914 the gas mask	1969 –ARPANet, the predecessor of the Internet
1922 insulin	1970 the jumbo jet
1923 the iconoscope (cathode ray tube)	1971 the liquid crystal display (LCD)
1923 the traffic signal	1971 the microprocessor
1924 the dynamic loudspeaker	1972 the first video game, Pong
1925 the mechanical television	1973 the Ethernet (local computer network)
1926 liquid-fueled rockets	1974 the post it note
1927 a complete electronic television system	1976 the space shuttle
1928 bubble gum	1979 cellular phone
1928 penicillin	1979 the Walkman
1929 the car radio	1981 IBMPC invented
1930 scotch tape	1984 Apple Macintosh invented
1930 the frozen food process	1985 the Windows program
1931 the electron microscope	1986 the high temperature superconductor
1932 Polaroid photography	1988 the Doppler radar
1933 frequency modulation (FM radio)	1990 the world wide web/internet protocol (HTTP) and www language (HTML)
1935 nylon	1995 DVD (Digital Versatile Disc or Digital Video Disc) invented
1937 the photocopier	
1937 the turbo jet	
1938 Teflon	
1938 the ballpoint pen	
1939 the first successful helicopter	
1939 the atom bomb	

What's next—what inventions will be on the timeline for the 2000's?