

Part 4: The City Today

Unit Focusing Question: What is important to planning urban progress?

Summary

Part 4 emphasizes city-wide progress. Students examine Burnham's vision as it addressed systems that are part of the infrastructure. They then make their own recommendations for improvements in the same areas as studied in this section.

Literacy Skills Development:

Interpret non-fiction text. (1C)

Write an extended response. (1C)

Social Studies Development:

Apply the skills of historical analysis and interpretation. (16A)

Analyze and predict the effects of a change. (16B)

Analyze and report historical and current events to determine cause-and-effect relationships. (16A)

Activities

Choose which learning guides students will complete.

Learning Guides and Assessment	Applied Skills
1. How do you apply ideas in a city plan?	Apply concepts to make a plan. (ILS5A)
2. How did Burnham's Plan change Chicago?	Classify information. (ILS1B) Analyze relationships (ILS5A)
3. How does changing one part of the city affect other parts?	Infer and analyze cause-effect relations. (ILS5A)
Assessment: What is important to planning for city progress?	Summarize what I learn. (ILS1B)

Develop Vocabulary in Chicago Contexts.

infrastructure interrelationships transportation recreation communication
urban health recreation education

Part 4: The City Today

Focusing Question: What is important to planning urban progress?

Teaching Plan

Introduction

Introduce the Focusing Question—What is important to planning urban progress?

- Emphasize that Burnham's ideas were big in two ways—major changes in the city were proposed and his vision was comprehensive—he planned holistically, thinking about the city's interrelated systems and structures.
- Ask students to complete the City Planning Guide chart (Learning Guide 1) and share their examples of how to apply Burnham's ideas.
- Explain that in this section the students will plan a change in the infrastructure of the city.

Development

Students can complete the Learning Activities independently or in groups. You can organize the class into groups, one group for each of several major kinds of infrastructure: transportation, recreation, health, communication, and other parts.

Conclusion

Return to the question about what is important to urban planning. Ask students what they would include in a manual for urban planners today. That same question is the focus of the assessment, so you could ask them to do the assessment first and then share their insights.

Assessment

The assessment can be shared by pairs or with the whole class.

Expansion

Use newspapers or the Internet to get articles about urban issues. Ask students to figure out solutions to the problems. You could ask them to “think like Burnham”—to consider what advice he would have given about those current issues.

How do you apply ideas in a city plan?

Part 4, Learning Guide 1

I can apply ideas to make a plan. (ILS5B)

Here are four important ideas Burnham had about urban planning. What do his ideas mean to Chicago today? How would a city planner think about the city if he used that idea? You're the planner. Make a plan.

Burnham's Idea	How You Would Apply It To Chicago Today
Make a big plan—plan for a major change.	
Plan for how people can live better—their health, education, and recreation.	
Make a comprehensive plan—a plan that includes all the major parts of a city.	
Learn from what progress people have made.	

¿Cómo aplicas ideas en un plan de la ciudad? Parte 4, Guía de Aprendizaje 1

I can apply ideas to make a plan. (ILS5B)

Aquí están cuatro ideas importantes que Burnham tuvo acerca de la planeación urbana. ¿Qué significan sus ideas para Chicago hoy en día? ¿Qué pensaría un planificador de ciudad acerca de la ciudad si usara esa idea? Tu eres el planificador. Haz un plan.

Ideas de Brunham	Como lo aplicarías a Chicago hoy en día
Haz un gran plan—planea para un cambio importante.	
Planea para maneras en que la gente puede vivir mejor—su salud, educación, y recreación.	
Haz un plan integral—un plan que incluya las partes principales de la ciudad.	
Aprende del progreso que las personas han hecho.	

How did Burnham's Plan Change Chicago?

Part 4, Learning Guide 2

(Excerpt from *The Plan of Chicago: A Regional Legacy*. View on-line at www.burnhamplan100.org)

I can classify information. (ILS1B) I can analyze relationships. (ILS5A)

Classify these changes that resulted from Burnham's Plan.

- Put T for the changes in Transportation.
- Put R for changes in recreation.
- Put T and R if the change affects both.

 Congress Parkway-- This was to be a great boulevard to the west. It was also seen as the spine of the city. Planning for a West side Superhighway began in the 1930s. When it opened in 1958, it included a transit line.

 Arterial street widening-- Arterial streets are also known as main thoroughfares. Many miles of arterial streets were widened during 1920s. This was important because auto traffic was growing.

 Regional highways--Highways were built in the 1920s. These circled and connected the region.

 Roosevelt Road-- This was widened in 1914 as part of Plan's "Outer Circuit" of roadways. This was done to direct traffic around the central business district. It was extended east of Michigan across Illinois Central tracks in 1997.

 Northerly Island-- This was a landfill built by South Park Commission in the late 1920s. It was used for Century of Progress Exposition 1933–34. It was Meigs Field airport from 1948–2003.

 Grant Park-- Burnham planned a Cultural Center of museums and libraries. However, these were blocked by Montgomery Ward decisions. He said to keep the park clear and free of buildings. Field Museum was built south of the park.

 Two-level riverfront drives--Wacker Drive replaced the city's produce market in 1926. An extension of Wacker Drive along the east bank of the South Branch opened in the 1950s.

 Michigan Avenue bridge-- A double-level boulevard bridge opened in 1920. It expanded the business district across the river. This began the transformation of North Pine Street into a world-famous retailing avenue.

 Municipal piers--"Municipal Pier No. 2" was completed in 1916. As suggested in the Plan, it included recreational features, such as a ballroom and promenades, as well as shipping facilities. Today it is Navy Pier.

Analyze Connections

Daniel Burnham told planners to plan for connections.

One change can affect other parts of the city.

Choose one change that would have affected the natural environment.

Tell the effects it would have on the natural environment.

¿Cómo Cambió a Chicago el Plan de Burnham? Parte 4, Guía de Aprendizaje 2

(Extracto del *The Plan of Chicago: A Regional Legacy*. Visto en línea en www.burnhamplan100.org)

I can classify information. (ILS1B) I can analyze relationships. (ILS5A)

Clasifica estos cambios que se dieron del Plan de Burnham.

- Pon T para los cambios en Transporte.
- Pon R para los cambios en recreación.
- Pon T y R si el cambio afecta a ambos.

Congress Parkway-- Este sería un gran bulevar al oeste. También era visto como la espina dorsal de la ciudad. La planeación de una Supercarretera comenzó en la década de 1930. Cuando abrió en 1958, incluía una línea de transporte.

Ampliación de calle de arterias-- Las arterias son calles consideradas principales. Muchas millas de arterias se ampliaron en la década de 1920. Esto fue importante porque el tráfico automovilístico seguía creciendo.

Carreteras regionales-- Se construyeron carreteras en la década de 1920. Estas circulaban y conectaban la región.

Roosevelt Road-- Esta fue ampliada en 1914 como parte del Plan “Outer Circuit (Circuito Exterior)” de carreteras. Esto fue hecho para dirigir el tráfico alrededor del distrito de centro de negocios. Se extendió al este de Michigan a través de las vías de Illinois Central en 1997.

Northerly Island-- Este era un vertedero construido por la South Park Comission (Comisión de Parques del Sur) a finales de la década de 1920. Fue utilizado para la Century of Progress Exposition (Exposición de Progreso del Siglo) de 1933-34. Fue el aeropuerto de Meigs Field de 1948-2003.

Grant Park-- Burnham planeó un Centro Cultural de museos y bibliotecas. Sin embargo, estas fueron bloqueadas por las decisiones de Montgomery Ward. Decidió que el parque estuviera libre de edificios. El Field Museum se construyó al sur del parque.

Vías de dos niveles frente al lago --Wacker Drive reemplazó al mercado de frutas y verduras en 1926. Una extensión de Wacker Drive sobre la orilla este de la South Branch abrió en la década de 1950.

Puente de Michigan Avenue -- Un puente de bulevar de dos niveles abrió en 1920. Expandió el distrito de negocios a través del río. Esto inició la transformación de la North Pine Street a una avenida para realizar compras reconocida a nivel mundial.

Muelles municipales--“Municipal Pier No. 2 (Muelle Municipal Num. 2)” se completó en 1916. Como sugería el Plan, incluía características recreativas, como un salón de baile y pasillos, al igual que instalaciones de transporte marítimo. Hoy es Navy Pier.

Analiza Conexiones

Daniel Burnham le dijo a los planificadores que planearan para conexiones.

Un cambio puede afectar otras partes de la ciudad.

Escoge un cambio que hubiera afectado el medio ambiente natural.

Escribe sobre los efectos que tendría en el medio ambiente natural.

How does changing one part of a city affect other parts?

I can infer and analyze cause-effect relations. (ILS1B)

Part 4, Learning Guide 3

The infrastructure is a set of systems. It includes transportation, communication, parks, water, energy, health services, and much more. It includes the systems that make a city a good place to live and work. All those parts connect. A change in one part will cause changes in other parts.

What is a way to change transportation that would help many people in Chicago? For example, you could set up “on demand” bus stops, giving people a way to call for the bus to stop near their home or school.

My change: _____

Why I would make it: _____

How would that change affect these other parts of Chicago’s infrastructure?

	<i>How could your change affect this part of living in Chicago?</i>
parks	
health	
recreation	
education	
Another part	

¿Cómo afecta cambiar una parte de la ciudad a otras partes?

I can infer and analyze cause-effect relations. (ILS1B)

Parte 4, Guía de Aprendizaje 3

La infraestructura es un conjunto de sistemas. Incluye transporte, comunicación, parques, agua, energía, servicios de salud y mucho más. Incluye los sistemas que hacen de una ciudad un buen lugar para vivir y trabajar. Todas esas partes se conectan. Un cambio en una parte causará cambios en otras partes.

¿Cuál es una manera de cambiar el transporte que ayudaría a muchas personas en Chicago? Por ejemplo, podrías establecer paradas de autobús según lo soliciten, otorgándole a las personas una manera de solicitar que el autobús se detenga cerca de su casa o escuela.

Mi cambio: _____

Por qué lo haría: _____

¿Cómo afectaría ese cambio a otras partes de la infraestructura de Chicago?

	<i>¿Cómo podría afectar tu cambio esta parte de vivir en Chicago?</i>
parques	
salud	
recreación	
educación	
Otra parte	

What is important for planning city progress?

Part 4 Assessment

I can summarize what I learn. (ILS5A)

List six words that are important to a city planner.

What is the most important information you have learned about city planning?

Important Information

What is one big idea that you think is important to understand city planning?

On another page, write a one-paragraph summary.
Use some of your information to explain your idea.

¿Qué es importante para planear progreso de la ciudad? Parte 4 Evaluación

I can summarize what I learn. (ILS5A)

Haz una lista de seis palabras que son importantes para un planificador de ciudad.

¿Cuál es la información más importante que has aprendido acerca de la planeación de ciudad?

Información Importante

¿Cuál es una gran idea que piensas es importante para comprender la planeación de ciudad?

En otra hoja, escribe un resumen de un párrafo.
Utiliza algo de tu información para explicar tu idea.