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The mastery and influence of Daniel Burnham can be seen even today in cities and buildings across Chicago and around the world. Here are some recommended resources available at the Chicago Public Library for introducing his work to young citizens.

**Burnham’s Influence**
From the Masonic Temple Building to the Sears Tower, and the Flatiron to the Empire State Building, Burnham’s early work in developing tall buildings has forever changed how we look at and live in the sky.

**Built to Last: Building America’s Amazing Bridges, Dams, Tunnels, and Skyscrapers**
By George Sullivan
Scholastic, 2005, Ages 9-13

**Skyscraper**
By Lynn Curlee
Atheneum, 2007, Ages 9-13

**Skyscrapers: How America Grew Up**
By John Severance
Holiday House, 2000, Ages 10-13

**Skyscrapers: Uncovering Technology**
By Chris Oxlade
Firefly, 2006, Ages 9-12

**Chicago History and Burnham’s Place In It**
How Chicago looks and works today has a lot to do with Burnham’s vision, and his inspiration and dedication is apparent by looking around you and looking through the pages of these books.

**Chicago History for Kids: Triumphs and Tragedies of the Windy City**
By Owen Hurd
Chicago Review, Ages 9-12

**Exploring the Chicago World's Fair, 1893**
By Laurie Lawlor
Aladdin, 2002, Ages 9-13

**Fair Weather**
By Richard Peck
Dial, 2001, Ages 9-13
Great Cities of the World: Chicago
By Marc Nobleman
World Almanac, 2005, Ages 8-12

The Great Fire
By Jim Murphy
Clarion, 1995, Ages 9-13

A Travel Guide to Al Capone’s Chicago
By Diane Yancey
Lucent, 2003, Ages 10 and up

Sister Cities
It’s not just Chicagoans who were, and are, fascinated by The Plan of Chicago and these title demonstrate how cities functioned before and after Burnham’s day.

Cities: Inside and Out
By Claire Llewellyn, illustrated by Roger Stewart
Heinemann, 1998, Ages 4-8

City: A Story of Roman Planning and Construction
By David Macaulay
Houghton Mifflin, 1983, Ages 10-14

The City ABC Book
By Zoran Milich
Kids Can, 2003, Ages 4-8

Metropolis
By Albert Lorenz
Abrams, 1996, Ages 9-12

Chicago Architecture: Yesterday and Today
Burnham’s greatest works are all around us!

AIA Guide to Chicago (2nd ed.)
By Alice Sinkevitch
Harvest, 2004, Ages 14 and up

Buildings, Boulevards and the Green Ring: Tracing Burnham and the Plan of Chicago
By Jane Clark
Junior Museum, Art Institute of Chicago; 1980; Ages 10-14
Schoolyards to Skylines: Teaching with Chicago’s Amazing Architecture
By Jennifer Masengarb and Jean Linsner
Chicago Architecture Foundation, 2002, Adult

Global Architecture: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow
“Make no small plans . . .”

By Jennifer Masengarb and Krisann Rehbein, illustrations Benjamin Norris
Chicago Architecture Foundation, 2007, Ages 14 and up

Building Big
By David Macaulay
Walter Lorraine, 2000, Ages 10 and up

Buildings: What is Art?
Karen Hosack
Raintree, 2008, Ages 8-12

Can Buildings Speak?
By Louise and Richard Spilsbury
Cherry Tree, 2008, Ages 8-10

What’s Inside?
By Giles Laroche
Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2009, Ages 8-12

For Budding Burnhams
Where will the next Daniel Burnham come from?

The Art of Construction: Projects and Principles for Beginning Engineers & Architects
By Mario Salvadori
Chicago Review Press, 2000, Ages 10 and up

Careers in Urban Planning
By Gillian Houghton
Rosen, 2003, Ages 14 and up
Looking Ahead
What would Daniel Burnham say of where our cities are today and where we’re going?

Living in Urban Communities
By Kristin Sterling
Lerner, 2008, Ages 4-8

Sustainable World: Cities
By Rob Bowden
KidHaven, 2004, Ages 9-12

Urban America: Opposing Viewpoints
By Laura Egedorf
Greenhaven, 2005, Ages 14 and up

Urban Sprawl
By Debra Miller
Greenhaven, 2008, Ages 14 and up

Online Resources Available at CPL
Check out http://www.chipublib.org/cplbooksmovies/research/database_atoz.php for more great information by and about Burnham. These databases are especially rich:

Biography Resource Center
Chicago Tribune Historical Archive
Gale Virtual Reference Library
History Database Search (Facts on File)
World Book Online
Current and Historical Chicago Information Resources

Books to Use with 3rd Grade


Books about Chicago for Teachers and Older Students


**Online Resources**


**Password Protected Databases** (accessible from the Department of Libraries’ website)

Chicago Tribune Historical Archive  http://infoweb.newsbank.com/

Encyclopedia Britannica  http://school.eb.com/


Chicago Community Areas

1 Rogers Park
2 West Ridge
3 Uptown
4 Lincoln Square
5 North Center
6 Lake View
7 Lincoln Park
8 Near North
9 Edison Park
10 Norwood Park
11 Jefferson Park
12 Forest Glen
13 North Park
14 Albany Park
15 Portage Park
16 Irving Park
17 Dunning
18 Montclare
19 Belmont Cragin
20 Hermosa
21 Avondale
22 Logan Square
23 Humboldt Park
24 West Town
25 Austin
26 West Garfield Park
27 East Garfield Park
28 Near West Side
29 North Lawndale
30 South Lawndale
31 Lower West Side
32 Loop
33 Near South Side
34 Armour Square
35 Douglas
36 Oakland
37 Fuller Park
38 Grand Boulevard
39 Kenwood
40 Washington Park
41 Hyde Park
42 Woodlawn
43 South Shore
44 Chatham
45 Avalon Park
46 South Chicago
47 Burnside
48 Calumet Heights
49 Roseland
50 Pullman
51 South Deering
52 East Side
53 West Pullman
54 Riverdale
55 Hegewisch
56 Garfield Ridge
57 Archer Heights
58 Brighton Park
59 McKinley Park
60 Bridgeport
61 New City
62 West Elsdon
63 Gage Park
64 Clearing
65 West Lawn
66 Chicago Lawn
67 West Englewood
68 Englewood
69 Greater Grand Crossing
70 Ashburn
71 Auburn Gresham
72 Beverly
73 Washington Heights
74 Mt. Greenwood
75 Morgan Park
76 O'Hare Area
77 Edgewater

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Jane Addams

Jane Addams, born in Cedarville, Illinois, was educated at Rockford College for Women. On a trip to England, she was very moved by the poverty in London and how volunteers, living together, among the poor were making a difference in the lives of that community. In 1889 she established a similar house in Chicago, Hull House, on the near Westside. Organizing the community led to legislation at the local, state and national levels to address the ills of society. She and others awakened the conscience of America. Jane Addams also became a leader in the international peace movement. For this she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931. Four years later she died.

- 1860: Jane Addams was born September 6 in Cedarville, Illinois.
- 1881: graduates from the Rockford Female Seminary as the valedictorian of her class of 17. She was granted a bachelor’s degree after the school became accredited the next year as Rockford College for Women.
- 1881: death of father.
- 1889: opens Hull House in Chicago with her friend Ellen Starr on September 18.
- 1893: builds coffeehouse and gymnasium for community.
- 1893: serves over 2,000 people a week at Hull House as an economic depression sweeps the United States.
- 1895: appointed as garbage inspector for the 19th Ward (the Hull House community).
- 1895: publishes *Hull-House Maps and Papers*, based on a study of the conditions of urban life based on the collection and analysis of data on housing, working conditions, and sanitary conditions.
- 1898: establishes as part of Hull-House, boarding-club for girls, Jane Club for young working women, and art gallery.
- 1898: opposes the United States acquisition of the Philippine Islands, a result of the Spanish-American War.
- 1905–1909: serves as member of the Chicago School Board, chairs the School Management Committee.
- 1907: attends the first National Peace Congress, writes a book titled *Newer Ideals of Peace*.
- 1908: participates in the founding of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.
- 1909: charter member of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People).
- 1909: serves as first women president of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections.
- 1910: receives the first honorary degree ever awarded to a woman by Yale University.
- 1910: her book *Twenty Years at Hull House*, is published, in it she writes “to perform the humblest neighborhood services, . . . to wash the new-born babies, to prepare the dead for burial, to nurse the sick, and to mind the children.”
- 1910–1913: serves as vice-president of the National American Women Suffrage Association
- 1912: delegate to the national convention of the Progressive Party, seconds the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt who loses to Woodrow Wilson in the 1912 election
- 1914: First World War begins, the United States is neutral. Jane Addams is called a traitor for her pacifist opposition to the war.
- 1917: opposes the United States’ declaration of war on Germany.
- 1919: Founds Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), serves as President 1919–1929.
- 1926: suffers a heart attack and never fully regains her health.
- 1931: receives the Nobel Peace Prize for her work at WILPF and is the first American Woman to achieve this honor.
- 1935: dies on May 21 in Chicago of cancer at the age of 74.
Hull-House: Examples of key leading and new ideas forwarded by Hull House:

- First Social Settlement House in Chicago
- Establishes
  - Public baths in Chicago
  - Public playground in Chicago
  - Public swimming pool
  - Public gymnasium in U.S.
  - Public kitchen in Chicago
  - Citizenship preparation classes in U.S.
  - Little theatre (community theatre) in U.S.
  - Free art exhibits in Chicago
  - College extension courses in Chicago
  - Boy Scout troop in Chicago
- Investigates: sanitation, infant mortality, tuberculosis, exploitation of children (child labor), factory conditions, housing conditions
- Site of organizing of many unions, Women Shirt Makers, Women Cloak Makers, Woman's Trade Union League

Sources: You will find these facts and more information through the following Internet sites and publications.

Web sources:
You will find more information at the following Internet sites.

Hull-House and Jane Addams: http://www.uic.edu/jaddams/hull
Hull-House Association: www.hullhouse.org
Women in History: http://www.lkwdpl.org/wihohio/adda-jan.htm

Written Sources:

Elshtain, Jean Bethke, Jane Addams and the Dream of American Democracy (Basic Books, 2002)
Elshtain, Jean Bethke, editor, The Jane Addams Reader (Basic Books, 2002)
Lasch, Christopher, editor, The Social Thought of Jane Addams (Boobs-Merrill, 1965)
Knight, Louise W., Citizen: Jane Addams and the Struggle for Democracy, University of Illinois Press, 2005

Examples of books on Jane Addams for 3rd to 6th grades:

Gleiter, Jan and Thompson, Kathleen, Jane Addams (Raintree, 1988)
Kent, Deborah, Jane Addams and Hull-House (Children’s Press, 1922)

See also www.uic.edu/addams/hull for additional books for elementary school readers.
Engraving of Chicago in 1779, showing the cabin of Jean Baptiste Point DuSable.
Daniel H. Burnham sketching at Dempster Beach, Evanston, circa 1890. Photo—The Art Institute of Chicago.
Street congestion in 1910 (Dearborn and Randolph). Photo—Souvenir of Chicago in Colors.
Lakefront debris near Twenty Third Street, circa 1892.
View of aviator C. P. Rodgers flying an airplane over boats in Lake Michigan during the International Aviation Meet held in Grant Park, in the Loop area of Chicago in 1911. Photo credit—Chicago History Museum, Chicago Daily News Negatives Collection.

The Chicago Air & Water Show, originating in 1959, is Chicago's second most popular festival. In 2005, 2,200,000 watched the show. Strong in tradition and one of the world's premier aviation events, the show also includes a wide array of military and civilian acts. It is the largest free show of its kind. AeroShell Aerobatic Team pictured. Photo credit—Frederick J. Nachman, 2008.
President Barack Obama, Secretary of Education, former head of the Chicago school system Arne Duncan and Vice President Joe Biden speak to elementary school children on December 16, 2008 at Dodge Renaissance Academy in Chicago. Obama called Duncan, a former professional basketball player in Australia, “...the most hands-on of hands-on practitioners...” of school reform. Photo credit—Ralf-Finn Hestoft-Pool/Getty Images.

Girls racing between two groups of children at the Dante School playground in 1910. The school was located on South Desplaines Street between West Polk and West Arthington Streets in the Near West Side community. Photo—Chicago History Museum, Chicago Daily News Negatives Collection.

Children playing in the spray pool at the 63rd Street Beach House on Jackson Park's lakefront in 2008. Photo—Chicago Park District.
Children playing on slides and a swing set at a playground in Chicago in 1908. Photo—Chicago History Museum, Chicago Daily News Negatives Collection.

Children playing at Berger Park, 6205 N. Sheridan Road, in 2008. Photo—Brook Collins/Chicago Park District.
Plan of Chicago plate 107, 1909. “View looking north on the south branch of the Chicago River. Showing the suggested arrangement of streets and ways for teaming and reception of freight by boat, at different levels.”

Aerial View looking North toward Grant Park, 1933. Photo—Chicago History Museum.

Chicago skyline in 2003, including Grant Park. Photo—City of Chicago Graphics and Reproduction Center.
View of people walking, cars and streetcars driving in front of the Carson, Pirie, Scott and Co. store, located in the Loop area of Chicago. In this image, a car is in the intersection of State and Madison Streets, heading east on Madison. The view is looking south on State Street from Madison Street, 1926. Photo—Chicago History Museum, Chicago Daily News Negatives Collection.

View of Carson, Pirie, Scott and Co. (now the Sullivan Center) in 2007. The building, one of the most famous early skyscrapers, was designed by architect Louis Sullivan in 1903 and is now a National Historic Landmark.
View of West 22nd Street in Chinatown in the Armour Square community area of Chicago, circa 1916. On the right is the Quong Yuen Sing Kee & Co. Chinese store, located at 241 West 22nd Street. Photo—Chicago History Museum, Chicago Daily News Negatives Collection.

Chinatown, Wentworth Avenue, just south of Cermak Road, 2008. Photo—Angeline Conolly.
Additional Resources

(Please add your own!)

1. Population Growth of Chicago

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.
## POPULATION GROWTH OF CHICAGO

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1830</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1840</td>
<td>4,470</td>
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<tr>
<td>1848</td>
<td>20,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>29,963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1860</td>
<td>112,172</td>
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**Graph 1:** Population Growth of Chicago 1830 - 1860

<table>
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<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1880</td>
<td>503,185</td>
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<td>1890</td>
<td>1,099,850</td>
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<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1,698,575</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1910</td>
<td>2,185,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>2,701,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>3,376,438</td>
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<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>3,396,808</td>
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<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>3,620,962</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>3,550,404</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
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<td>1980</td>
<td>3,005,072</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>2,783,726</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2,896,016</td>
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</table>

**Graph 2:** Population Growth of Chicago 1830 - 2000