

CHICAGO'S HISTORY

A Timeline of CHOICES AND CHANGES

DePaul University Center for Urban Education
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Each of the items on this time line represents a change.

Some take place in other locations but affect Chicago--those are marked with an asterisk.

Each of the items also represents a choice.

Ask students to identify:

- factors that would have led to these changes;
- outcomes of these changes.

The time line is set up in sections so that students can focus on different time periods. Students also can focus on specific areas such as transportation, housing, and communication.

Students can use math skills, writing skills, and art skills to interpret and then expand on this time line.

The time line is not complete so that students take an active role in extending it. Assign a decade or topic to each student or team of students.

Your students can take the time line into the future, too. They can project the choices and changes in the next decades.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1800-1820

- 1800 Jean Baptiste Pointe du Sable sells his property to Jean La Lime.
- *1801 Automation is invented in France.
- *1803 Louisiana Purchase—for \$15 million, President Jefferson buys all the land between the Mississippi and Rockies to Canadian border.
- 1803 U.S. Army builds Fort Dearborn. There are 4 cabins, 1 owned by LeMai, a trader.
- 1804-1806 Lewis and Clark explore the Northwest.
- John Kinzie buys LeMai's cabin to start a trading store.
- *First railroad locomotive runs in England.
- 1805 Charles Jouett, first lawyer, comes from Virginia to be the first Indian agent.
- 1806 At Kinzie's store, butter is 50 cents a pound, flour is 10 cents a pound.
- *Gas lighting is introduced in European cities.
- 1807 Prices at Kinzie's store: potatoes—62½ cents a bushel; corn—\$1.50-\$2.50 a bushel; tea—40 shillings a pound.
- *Fulton's steamboat makes its first trip.
- *Slave trade is abolished in the British Empire.
- *1809 John Jacob Astor organizes the American Fur Company.
- *1812-1814 U.S. was at war with England.
- Indians burn Fort Dearborn. Alexander Robinson, a Pottawatomi, helps Kinzie family escape massacre.

- 1816 David McKee comes to work as a government blacksmith.
John Kinzie returns and gets involved in the fur trade.
William Cox holds the first regular school.
Fort Dearborn is rebuilt.
Treaty between the U.S., the Ottawas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies – the U.S. gets much land, including most of what today is Chicago.
*The single-wire telegraph is invented.
- 1817 Jean Baptiste Beaubien comes to Chicago from Milwaukee to work in the fur trade. Beaubien builds a "mansion".
- 1818 Nathaniel Pope, congressional delegate from Illinois Territory, gets the border changed to include part of Wisconsin territory, including Chicago, before Illinois is made a state.
Illinois joins the union as a state.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1820-1830

- *1820 Missouri Compromise forbids slavery north of 36°30'N.
- 1823 David McKee opens the first blacksmith shop in the area.
The armed force leaves Fort Dearborn.
- 1824 The Clybourne family moves to Chicago.
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.
- 1825 John Kinzie is the first Justice of the Peace.
Alexander Wolcott and Jean Beaubien also become Justices of the Peace.
There are about 14 houses in Chicago.
*The Erie Canal is finished.
*The first bus—an omnibus pulled by horses—runs in France.

- 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.
- Mark Beaubien comes to Chicago from Detroit; he buys a log house from James Kinzie.
- 35 people vote in the first election.
- *The first photograph is taken (in France).
- 1827 Clybourne builds a slaughterhouse on the North Branch of the river.
- The Sauganash Hotel is built.
- 1828 The army force returns to the fort.
- 1829 James Kinzie builds the city's first tavern—Wolf Tavern.
- Gurdon S. Hubbard buys two lots for \$66.66.
- 1830 The first streets and lots are laid out.
- Dr. Elijah D. Harmon comes to the area—the first pioneer doctor not attached to the fort.
- *Railroad building boom in the U.S. begins.
- *There are 500,000 immigrants to the U.S. in the 1830s.
- *Water wheels provided most power in the 1830s.
- *The first sewing machine is invented (in France).
- *New York City gets the first streetcar network.
- *The first horse-drawn bus in the U.S. runs in New York City.
- *The Indian Removal Bill authorizes moving Indians from the East to west of the Mississippi River.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1831-1833

- 1831 The population is 60 the first river bridge is built--across the South Branch where Lake and Randolph Streets are today; it cost \$286.20; the Pottawatomies paid \$200 of the cost of the bridge.
- Sailing ships traveled from New York City to Chicago in 25 days.
- Boats that came to Chicago brought passengers and goods and took back little.
- A regular post office was set up; Jonathan Nash Bailey was postmaster.
- Beaubien built the first frame house in Chicago: the Sauganash Hotel.
- John Miller built the first tannery in Chicago.
- Cook County was organized.
- *Nat Turner led a slave uprising.
- 1832 The population was 150.
- *The Treaty ending the Black Hawk War gave cash and goods to the Indians, who had to move west of the Mississippi River.
- A lighthouse is built.
- Sawmills are built on Hickory Creek, including one by Gurdon Hubbard.
- 1833 The population is 350.
- Chicago is incorporated as a town of one square kilometer bordered by today's Kinzie, Madison, State, and Des Plaines Streets.
- People still are killing black bears near what today is the Loop.
- Tyler Blodgett opens a brickyard on the North Side near the river.
- 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 dried animal hides.
- The first jail is built (of logs).
- The first Chicago newspaper—*The Chicago Democrat*—begins.

David Carver, the first lumber merchant, comes and opens the first lumber yard.

Eliza Chappell opens the first publicly funded school.

Elson and Woodruff open a company for making soap and candles—they use a barn on Kinzie Street for their business.

There are four blacksmith shops.

Four lake steamers enter the harbor during the year.

A law is passed to stop river pollution.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1834-1836

1834 The population is 1,800.

Lots on Lake Street sell for \$250.

Briggs and Humphrey start a business to make wagons and carriages.

Asabel Pierce, a blacksmith, makes a plow, which is the first farm tool manufactured in Chicago.

Dr. John Temple begins a stage coach line.

The S.S. Michigan, owned by Oliver Newberry of Detroit, is the first steamboat to travel on the river.

Dr. William Kennicott opens the first dentist's office.

John Beaubien brings the first piano to Chicago.

Gurdon Hubbard builds the first warehouse (at LaSalle and S. Water Streets). It is the first large brick building in Chicago.

First drawbridge over the river is built—at Dearborn Street.

The mail comes to Chicago once a week.

1835

The population is 3,265.

There are 100 merchants, 35 lawyers, 25 doctors.

The Chicago Lyceum—the first library—opens.

Gurdon Hubbard does a lot of meat packing—his company packs 3,500 hogs.

Hubbard and two other entrepreneurs buy 80 acres of land for \$5,000; he sells about 40 acres of the land 3 months later in New York for \$80,000.

The first regular fire department is organized; the first fire engine is bought for \$894.38 from Hubbard's company.

The first foundry opens—Chicago Furnace, owned by Jones, King & Co.

Chicago's first bank opens--the Chicago branch of the State Bank of Illinois—at LaSalle and Water Streets; John Kinzie is the president.

The first Chicago court house is built at Clark and Randolph Streets.

1836

The population is 3,820.

450 lake steamers enter the harbor this year. 28,000 tons of goods are brought into Chicago—worth over \$3 million.

German and Irish laborers come to work on building a new canal.

First flour mill opens—owned by Lyman and Gage—on the west bank of the river.

Hubbard sells his trading business and opens a freight forwarding company.

People complain about the ponds on LaSalle Street, where many frogs live.

The army leaves Fort Dearborn.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1837-1839

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, 22nd Street and Wood Street (which is 1800 west).

William Ogden, from New York, is the first mayor.

There are: 4 warehouses, 398 homes, 29 dry-goods stores, 10 taverns, 26 groceries, 17 lawyer's offices, 5 churches.

There is an economic panic because of a shortage of money, which leads to five poor economic years when many go bankrupt.

Charles Morgan started the first Chicago furniture factory.

1838 The population is about 4,000.

There is cholera among workers on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the new canal that will link Lake Michigan with the Illinois River.

The first shipment of grain is 78 bushels of wheat sent to Buffalo, N.Y.

The James Allen, the steamer built in Chicago, is finished.

S.B. Collins & Co. begins to manufacture boots and shoes.

*Samuel Morse invents the Morse code.

1839 The population is 4,200.

William Ogden is re-elected Mayor.

The American is the first daily newspaper in the city.

There are 7 cabinet makers and chair and furniture makers in the city. An iron foundry opens.

William and John Rankin open a brass foundry.

A regular steamship line runs between Chicago and Buffalo, making the roundtrip in 16 days.

The second shipment of grain—by Newberry and Dole—is 3,678 bushels.

Fire destroys the Tremont Hotel and 17 other buildings on Lake and Dearborn streets.

There is a business depression.

Chicago businesses include: 2 candle and soap makers, 4 wagon and carriage makers, 1 mill-stone factory, 1 flour mill, 3 tanners, 3 metal foundries, 2 brewers, 1 steam mill, 1 watchmaker, and 1 brick maker.

*Charles Goodyear invents a way to vulcanize rubber.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1840-1843

1840

The population is 4,470

8 firms make wagons and carriages. 23 firms make furniture.

397 pupils attend Chicago schools.

225 sailing ships and 61 steamboats travel on Lake Erie, Lake Michigan, and Lake Superior.

A bridge is built at Clark Street.

The Chicago Anti-Slavery Society meets for the first time.

The Irish begin to settle in the back of the yards area.

*There are one and a half million immigrants to the U.S. during the 1840s.

1841

The population is 5,752.

Coal is shipped to Chicago for the first time—no one could use it until new grates were made—fire places were set up to burn wood.

212 bushels of wheat are shipped east from Chicago.

The canal work stops temporarily; many contractors are ruined.

The Wells Street Bridge is built.

Walter Newberry is elected President of the Young Men's Association; he uses his books to start a library there, which is the city's first reading room.

- 1842 The population is 6,248.
- Joseph Ryerson opens for business as a wholesale iron merchant.
- Chicago ships 586,907 bushels of wheat and 2,920 barrels of flour.
- There are 9 schools and 450 students.
- For the first time, Chicago exports more than it imports.
- 1843 The population is 7,580.
- The first city hospital opens.
- Work on the canal stops because the state needs money.
- So many firms go bankrupt that the District Court of Illinois has a special session to handle the case.
- Goods exported (sent from Chicago): wheat, corn, oats, pork, lard, beef, tallow, hides, tobacco, wool, lead, candles, soap, furs, brooms, flour.
- Goods imported (brought to Chicago): merchandise, salt, whiskey, lumber, shingles, timber, bark, stoves.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1844-1847

- 1844 The population is about 8,000.
- Lake Park is dedicated (later it becomes Grant Park).
- 42 ships are based in Chicago to provide for trade.
- *Samuel Morse builds the first telegraph line—from New York to Washington, D.C.
- 1845 The population is 12,088.
- The first 3-story building in Chicago is built.
- Work on the canal begins again.
- 73 ships are based in Chicago to provide for trade.
- Chicago Volksfreund*—the first foreign language newspaper printed in Chicago.
- *Potato blight begins in Ireland--it lasts from 1845-1847.

- 1846 The population is 14,169.
- A group of Chicago citizens buy land for a railroad between Chicago and Galena.
- 250 men work in the packing business.
- C.R. Vandercook and Joshua R. Shedd & Co. open a factory to make iron stoves.
- There is a special tax for street improvements.
- 1847 The population is 16,859.
- McCormick opens a reaper factory on the site of du Sable's cabin.
- There are 5 bowling alleys.
- There are 6 foundries for iron making.
- About 1,400 pupils attend Chicago schools.
- Chicagoans send \$2,600 and supplies to Ireland for victims of famine.
- The Chicago Tribune* prints its first paper.
- The first law school opens in Chicago.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1848-1849

- 1848 The population is 20,023.
- The Illinois and Michigan Canal is finished—it is 96 miles from the South Branch of the Chicago River to the Illinois River—it links the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Valley.
- The first boat to use the canal arrives; the canal is 6 feet deep.
- Chicago's first railroad—Chicago and Galena Union Railroad—takes its first trip.
- The first railway depot—Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Depot—opens at Canal and Kinzie Streets.
- P.W. Gates and Hiram H. Scoville begin to manufacture railroad cards for the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

Chicago ships these goods: 45,200 barrels of flour; 2,160,000 bushels of wheat; 550,460 bushels of corn.

The first shipment of wheat to Chicago by rail comes on the Galena and Chicago railroad.

The Chicago Board of Trade is founded.

The first plank road is finished—10 miles long from Chicago to Riverside.

Chicago begins to number the streets.

Telegraph connects Michigan City and Chicago—the first telegraph link to Chicago; the charges are: 25 cents for 10 words; 2 cents for each added word; 2 cents for delivery.

From 1848-1855 there is a cholera epidemic, partly due to poor sanitary conditions (Chicago is very swampy in some places).

*The gold rush to California begins.

*The St. Lawrence Seaway is opened.

1849 Many Chicagoans leave for California.

Fire destroys the rebuilt Tremont Hotel and 19 other buildings.

The government decides to plank the main city streets.

*Reinforced concrete is invented (by Joseph Monier, in France).

There is a big flood, and the Clark Street Bridge is washed away by the rushing water and ice.

30 people die of cholera.

There is a bank panic.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1850-1854

- 1850 The population is 29,963
- More than 50% of the population is foreign: 1,883 from England and Wales; 6,096 from Ireland; 610 from Scotland; 5,094 from Germany; 234 from France; 2 from Spain; 4 from Italy; 1, 759 from other countries.
- 31 firms make wagons and carriages; 23 firms make furniture.
- The city is lighted with gas.
- The first omnibus line goes from downtown to Lincoln Park (horse-drawn).
- The first permanent Hospital opens (Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes, later to become Mercy Hospital).
- The Tremont Hotel is rebuilt of brick, not wood; it is 5½ stories high.
- *There are 2 and a half million immigrants in the U.S. during the 1850s.
- 1851 Fire destroys the Sauganash Hotel.
- *Singer patents the sewing machine.
- *Refrigeration is developed to freeze meat on cargo ships.
- 1852 Five railroads serve the city.
- The "Union Car Works" is established on S. Clark Street.
- Omnibus—horse-drawn carriages—to run between railroad depots.
- **Uncle Tom's Cabin* is published.
- 1853 The population is 59,130.
- About 20 million bricks are made in Chicago
- J.S. Wright begins to manufacture a self-raking reaper and mower.
- The first water works is built.
- The American Car Company makes 700 railroad cars, mostly for freight.
- *Gail Borden patents a way to can evaporated milk.
- Chicago has 7 public schools with 3,000 students—it needs more schools.

- 1854 The Rock Island Railroad reaches Chicago—the first rail link between the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes.
- Union Car Works builds 400 railroad cars.
- J.S. Wright's company produces 300 reapers.
- There are 5 brickyards in Chicago making about 91 million bricks this year.
- R.G. Green opens the first Chicago musical instrument factory—making melodeons.
- 1,424 people die of cholera due to swampy conditions and poor drainage.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1855-59

- 1855 96 trains come and go every day.
- The city begins to raise the street level to improve drainage.
- George Pullman comes to Chicago to work as an engineer and contractor—he demonstrated in 1854 how to raise buildings by raising the Tremont Hotel 8 feet with 500 men and 2,500 jackscrews.
- *The first artificial plastic—celluloid—is invented (in England).
- 1856 10 railroad lines serve the city: the population is 84,113.
- Fire destroys the depots of the Michigan Southern and Rock Island railroads.
- The first wooden pavement is laid—on Wells Street, Lake to S. Water streets.
- There are 18 omnibus lines, which make more than 400 daily trips.
- There are 6 flour mills with a total of 73 workers.
- The Illinois Central Railroad is completed, linking Chicago to Cairo.
- Charles Hull builds a house at 800 S. Halsted, then a suburb of Chicago.
- The Chicago Historical Society is organized.
- Marshall Field moves to Chicago from Massachusetts.

*Henry Bessemer patents a converter that will help make steel less costly.

*The first artificial dye is made (by William Perkin, in England; it is mauve).

1857 Captain E.B. Ward opens the first rail mill in the city.

The first publicly owned water works opens.

Wright's firm makes 1,000 reapers.

Briggs House, which is 5 stories high and weighs 22,000 tons, is raised 4 and a half feet and a new foundation is built for it.

The Chicago Historical Society is incorporated.

*The first public elevator is installed in New York (steam-powered).

James McVickers opens the McVickers Theater.

1858 Horse railroads are being built in the city.

1859 Horse-drawn cars on State Street (Randolph to Roosevelt) are the first city transit with set routes and schedules.

*The first successful oil well in the U.S. is in Pennsylvania, but at first there is not much use for oil.

*Meat packing is becoming a big business in the city.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1860-1865

1860 The population is 112,172.

The city has: 18 furniture firms (with 212 workers); 4 farm tool firms (with 294 workers); 26 wagon and carriage firms (with 189 workers); 2 piano and organ firms (with 7 workers); 1 car wheel firm; 1 iron railing firm.

Abe Lincoln is nominated for President at the Republican National Convention meeting at the Wigwam, Lake and Wacker.

*Abe Lincoln is elected President.

*Three fifths of all workers in the United States are in farm work.

*Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin are the leading U.S. wheat producers.

*The average U.S. worker works about 11 hours a day.

- 1861 The Board of Education stresses manners, morals, and natural science.
Camp Douglas is built to train soldiers for the Civil War.
*The Civil War lasts from 1861-1865; Chicago supplies goods to the Union Army.
- 1862 The population is 138,186.
Camp Douglas is made a camp for prisoners from the Confederate Fat.
- 1863 *The first underground railway opens (in London).
- 1864 The population is 169,353.
Lincoln Park is founded.
George Pullman's firm makes the first new comfortable sleeping car.
4,793 Union army soldiers are treated in Chicago hospitals.
- 1865 North Chicago Rolling Mills make the country's first steel rails.
Union Stock Yards begins to operate.
Levi Leiter and Marshall Field buy Potter Palmer's dry goods business.
Dr. Mary Harris Thompson opens a hospital to treat women and children.
*The Civil War ends.
*Lincoln is assassinated.
During 1865, 5872 men from Cook County were in the Union Army.
The O'Leary family moves to Chicago.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1866-1870

- 1866 The population is 200,419.
- Charles Holmberg opens Northwestern Copper Works.
- There is a cholera epidemic.
- 1867 A sanitary water system is set up.
- The LaSalle Street Station is finished—to serve the Rock Island, Michigan Southern, and Northern Indiana railroads.
- Potter Palmer buys $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile along State Street.
- Armour opens a meat packing plant.
- *Christopher Sholes invents the typewriter.
- 1868 McCormick's firm sells 10,000 reapers.
- Fire destroys Hubbard's meat packing building.
- Republicans meet in Chicago and nominate U.S. Grant for President.
- New York's Central Park Zoo donates 2 swans to Chicago, and Lincoln Park Zoo begins with this donation.
- The population is 252,054.
- 1869 13,730 ships arrive in Chicago this year.
- The Pennsylvania Railroad reaches Chicago from the East.
- A tunnel at Washington Street under the South Branch of the Chicago River is opened.
- The Water Tower is finished—it is the city's second water works.
- *The first transcontinental railroad is finished (it links the east and west coasts of the United States).
- *The Knights of Labor is formed as a union for workers.

1870 The population is 298,977.

Chicago has: 59 furniture firms (1,126 workers); 4 farm tool firms (784 workers); 65 wagon and carriage firms (941 workers); 7 piano and organ firms (40 workers); 146 iron manufacturing firms.

John J. Glessner moves to Chicago, where he will become head of International Harvester.

The Palmer House opens—it is a 225-room hotel.

*The first U.S. subway opens (in New York).

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1871-1879

1871 A tunnel is built at LaSalle Street under the river.

The Chicago Fire destroys much of the center city: it destroys Field and Leiter's firm, which loses \$3,500,000 in property; it destroys Gurdon Hubbard's business, the Tremont Hotel, newspaper offices, McCormick's reaper factory, and many more buildings; about 300 people die in the fire and about 90,000 lose their homes.

Debris from the fire is dumped in the lake along Lake Park, which makes it a bigger place (it becomes Grant Park).

The McCormick Company begins to rebuild a new factory on the west side of the river; James McVickers begins to rebuild his theater.

1872 The population is 367,396.

A new city law forbids wooden buildings in the downtown area.

Aaron Montgomery Ward sends out the first mail-order catalog (1 page).

1873 Field and Leiter build a store on State Street.

*There are 41 national craft unions for workers.

*The Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireman and Enginemen is organized.

*Andrew S. Hallidie invents the cable line car system (in San Francisco).

- 1874 The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reach Chicago.
Lincoln Park Conservatory is opened.
The Chicago Public Library opens—it has 17,355 books.
*The first chain-driven bicycle is invented.
- 1875 The city has been rebuilt—little remains to show there was a big fire in 1871.
Philip Armour moves the headquarters of his meat firm to Chicago from Milwaukee.
Donnelly, Lloyd Co. print books at prices the public can afford.
- 1876 The population is 407,661.
*Alexander Graham Bell patents the telephone.
- 1877 Chicago gets the telephone—4 are put into use here.
The New York Central Railroad links Chicago and New York City.
Field's State Street store burns—the firm loses \$725,000 in property.
*Edison invents the phonograph.
- 1878 The population is 436,731.
Bell Telephone Company begins here—there are 400 telephones.
- 1879 The Art Institute is incorporated.
*The light bulb is invented.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1880-1889

- 1880 The population is 503,185.
- Chicago has: 198 furniture firms (5,431 workers); 8 farm tool firms (1,096 workers); 49 wagon and carriage firms (1,310 workers); 14 piano and organ firms (226 workers); 376 iron manufacturing firms; 24 bakeries and confectioneries (which make candies).
- George Pullman builds a car shop for making sleeper cars.
- Pullman builds the first planned company town in the U.S., called Pullman, for workers at the car factory (in the town of Hyde Park).
- *2.5 million U.S. women are employed. They make up 15% of the workers in the country.
- *1 million boys and girls ages 10-15 have jobs in the United States.
- 1881 Levi Leiter sells his share of the dry goods business to Marshall Field.
- *6 craft unions join as one union (which becomes the AFL in 1886).
- *The first electric trolley runs (in Berlin, Germany).
- 1882 The population is 560, 693.
- Chicago has 2,610 telephones. (Most are used in businesses, not in homes).
- Chicago gets its first cable car line—on State Street—Madison to 21st Street.
- Norman Wait Harris founds a banking firm with \$30,000.
- Canal traffic is at its highest--it will drop off from now on.
- Land on Lake Shore Drive is \$160 a foot.
- Potter Palmer builds a house at 1350 Lake Shore Drive.
- Julia Porter begins Children's Memorial Hospital, then known as the Maurice Porter Memorial Hospital, to serve children in memory of her son, who had died at 13 of rheumatism; during the 1880's more than half of the people who died in Chicago were children under the age of 5.

1883 1,142 flat buildings are built—Chicago’s tenement problem begins.

*The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is organized.

1884 The population of Chicago is 629,985.

The first central power plant for electricity in Chicago opens.

Chicago ships the following goods: 4,888,884 barrels of flour; 21,046,555 bushels of wheat; 53,274,050 bushels of corn.

*E. Waterman invents the fountain pen.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1885-1890

1885 The Home Insurance Building is built—the beginning of the building of skyscrapers—it has an iron and steel framework.

*Karl Benz invents the automobile.

1886 The population is 703,817.

R.R. Donnelly & Sons prints the phone directory, which is 224 pages long (6" x 9").

The Haymarket riot in Chicago: workers striking for an 8 hour day at the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company have a meeting broken up there; the next day, there is a riot at Haymarket Square when workers meet to protest; 7 policemen and 4 workers are killed by a bomb explosion, and many are wounded; later, public reaction to the riot hurts the labor movement.

*The processing of aluminum is developed.

1887 Richard Sears starts a company in Chicago to sell watches and jewelry.

The Chicago Edison company is set up to provide electricity.

Frank Lloyd Wright works for the firm of Adler and Sullivan (until 1893).

- 1888 The population is 802,651.
- Electric company customers pay for electricity according to the number of light bulbs they have because there are no electricity meters.
- Sears sends out his first mail-order catalog.
- *George Eastman introduces the roll film and the box camera.
- 1889 Chicago gets bigger—it annexes (takes over) these areas: Jefferson, Hyde Park, and parts of Lake, Lakeview, and Cicero—it goes from 43 square miles in size to 168 square miles.
- Byron Laflin Smith founds the Northern Trust Company.
- Jane Addams, from Rockford, rents a few rooms in Hull House to live near the city's poor--she turns it into a settlement house to help the poor in this industrial area.
- 1890 The population is 1,099,850.
- The city has: 157 furniture firms, 6 farm tool firms, 116 wagon and carriage firms, 17 piano and organ firms, 47 baking and confectionery firms.
- The city begins to build elevated train lines.
- The Chicago Shipbuilding Co. builds iron and steel ships.
- The Rand McNally Building is the first skyscraper constructed completely with steel.
- *The average work week is 6 days, 10 hours a day, in the United States.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1891-1894

- 1891 The Monroe Cycle Company opens.
- The Chicago Symphony Orchestra is organized.
- 1892 The population is 1,438,010.
- A phone line connects New York and Chicago.
- Electric street cars begin to run in Chicago the elevated railway begins to operate in Chicago.
- On the South Side the Monroe Cycle Company makes 1,000 bicycles.
- Land on Lake Shore Drive is \$800 a foot.
- N.W. Harris and Co. is worth \$525,000.
- There are 416 newspapers and magazines published in Chicago: 339 in English, 45 in German, 2 in French, 2 in Dutch, 6 in Bohemian, 1 in Italian, 6 in Polish, and 25 in Scandinavian languages.
- The city has 65 boot and shoe making firms
- The L. Kiper & Sons saddlery moves to Chicago from Kansas.
- Chicago firms make 13,600 pianos and 55,000 organs.
- 1893 The Monroe Cycle Co. makes 4,000 bicycles.
- The Village of Rogers Park is annexed (taken over) by Chicago.
- The Chicago Public Library has 189,350 books.
- The World's Columbian Exposition is held in Chicago.
- Joseph Black, an iron merchant from Cincinnati, comes to visit the Exposition; shortly thereafter, Joseph Black and 7 other entrepreneurs start Inland Steel.
- Thousands ride the "L" from downtown to Jackson Park to the fairgrounds.
- The cable system has 86 miles of track in the city.
- There are more than 500 miles of electric trolley tracks in the city.
- "L" service begins on Lake Street, powered by steam engines.

Marshall Field gives \$1 million to start a natural history museum with some of the materials from the Columbian Exposition.

1894 Eugene V. Debs leads a strike of the American Railway Union to support a strike by workers at the Pullman Company. The strike spreads through the Midwest, but it fails to get the workers what they wanted (better wages and conditions).

The population of Chicago has grown by more than 100,000 in just 3 years—it is 1,567,657.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1895-1899

1895 In the Chicago area, there are 19 coke blast furnaces and 18 steel and iron manufacturing plants.

Electric powered engines begin to be used on the trains.

The Lake Street transit line is electrified.

The first White Way street lighting in Chicago—on Clark Street.

Ignaz Schwinn and Adolph Arnold start a bicycle manufacturing firm.

*Americans buy 800,000 bicycles.

1896 The city's first public swimming pool is opened at Douglas Park.

*In the U.S. there are 36,000 locomotives in use.

Rudolf Diesel demonstrates a new kind of engine—the diesel engine.

1897 The new "L" lines are completed, and they make a kind of circle in the downtown area that becomes known as the "Loop".

Inland Steel Co. produces 40,460 tons of steel this year.

1898 *The Spanish-American War is fought.

*Marconi demonstrates the use of radio (in England).

1899 A new department store in Chicago is designed by Louis Sullivan—it was the Schlesinger & Mayer store.

Work on the sanitary canal system is completed—it has been under construction since 1894. It will open for use in 1900. Part of this project includes the reverse of the flow of the Chicago River from flowing into Lake Michigan to flowing out of the lake. With this change, polluted water will not flow into the lake. Instead canals will carry the water to water treatment plants. These canals also will help with shipping.

*Americans buy 1,182,850 bicycles.

The Schwinn Bicycle Company is producing 25,000 bicycles a year.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1900-1909

1900 Chicago has 26,667 telephones.

The population is 1,698,575.

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.

The Northwestern Elevated Railroad opens.

*The International Ladies' Garment workers Union is started.

1901 About 300,000 Chicagoans live in tenements (poor housing).

*Marconi sends radio signals across the Atlantic Ocean for the first time.

1902 Inland Steel opens a new plant at Indiana Harbor.

The Lake Street "L" replaces steam engines with electric motors.

McCormick Co. is merged with international Harvester.

1903 There is a fire at the Iroquois Theater—603 people die.

Illinois passes a Child Labor Law—it says children can work only 8 hours a day.

*The Wright brothers fly at Kitty Hawk—the first powered airplane.

- 1904 Children's Memorial Hospital begins to build an addition on Fullerton Avenue.
- 1905 The Industrial Workers of the World—an International Labor Union—is organized.
- Chicago has 100,000 telephones.
- The gasoline-powered tractor is used on some farms.
- 1906 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.
- 1907 The Marshall Field building replaces the store that Field and Leiter built in 1878.
- Garfield Park and Conservatory are built.
- The Harris Bank has \$5.7 million in assets.
- *The first helicopter flight takes place.
- 1908 Chicago has moving post offices in trolley cars.
- *Henry Ford's model T car is made on the first auto assembly line.
- 1909 Chicago has 200,000 telephones.
- Daniel Burnham and Edward Bennett propose the Chicago Plan for the city.
- Ella Flagg Young is the first woman superintendent of Chicago's public school:

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1910-1919

- 1910 Chicago has 239,083 telephones.
There are about 12,000 automobiles in Chicago.
The population is 2,185,283.
The city adopts Burnham's Chicago Plan for its development.
The average work week in the U.S. is 55 hours.
*2 million boys and girls ages 10-15 have jobs in the U.S.
- 1911 *Charles F. Kettering perfects the self -starter for automobiles, which will mean the end of cranking the car engine.
- 1912 Chicago has 300,000 telephones.
- 1913 There are 18 different city transit companies, and each charges a different fare.
*The U.S. Department of Labor is started.
- 1914 Work begins on the building of the Municipal Pier (to become Navy Pier)
*The first electric powered washing machines are built.
*World War I begins in Europe.
*The Panama Canal opens.
The different Chicago transit companies are joined as one company, which has about 3,500 street cars and more than 1,100 miles of track.
- 1915 Chicago has 400,000 telephones.
*Ford Motor Company begins to sell tractors.
- 1916 The Municipal Pier (Navy Pier) is finished.
Wieboldt's store is built at Lincoln-Belmont-Ashland avenues.

- 1917 Inland Steel produces 1 million tons of steel.
Motor buses begin to run on Sheridan Road.
*The United States enters World War I.
*The federal government takes control of the railroads for the rest of the war.
- 1918 *World War I ends.
- 1919 There are race riots in Chicago.
A nation-wide steel strike begins in Chicago.
Chicago has 500,000 telephones.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1920-1928

- 1920 Chicago has 575,840 telephones.
The population is 2,701,705.
The Michigan Avenue Bridge opens.
*The 19th amendment gives women the right to vote.
*1/4 of the workers in the U.S. work on farms.
*Women are working—1/5 of the workers in the country are women.
*Regular radio broadcasts begin on a regular basis in the U.S.
- 1921 Packinghouse workers strike.
Inland Steel produces 400,000 tons of steel.
Chicago's first radio station—KYW—begins.
The Wrigley building is finished (it will be lighted as a landmark in 1924).
- 1922 *A depression hurts business during 1921-1922.
- 1923 People begin to buy electric refrigerators for their homes.
Dial telephones begin to be installed in the city.

- 1924 Chicago has 700,000 telephones.
More than 30,000 people work in Chicago.
Union Station is opened.
*Clarence Birdseye introduces frozen foods for consumers.
- 1925 Sears opens its first retail store--on the West Side.
The South Water Street produce market is opened.
*The flash bulb for photography is invented.
Soldier Field is dedicated to soldiers from World War I.
- 1926 Chicago has 800,000 telephones.
Chicago has 341,000 automobiles.
- 1927 Buckingham Fountain is built in memory of Clarence Buckingham.
The Municipal Airport (to become Midway Airport) opens.
*The first talking picture is made—it is the *Jazz Singer*.
- 1928 Buses carry Chicagoans on 146 miles of Chicago streets.
*George Eastman shows the first color movie.
*Walt Disney makes the first Mickey Mouse cartoon.
R.R. Donnelly is printing *Time* magazine; it gets the contract to print the Sears catalog, too.

CHICAGO TIME LINE—1929-1934

- 1929 *3.2% of the workers in the United States are unemployed.
- The Merchandise Mart is built--it is the world's largest building.
- LaSalle Street is widened: it is the center of Chicago's banking and trade activities.
- *The Stock Market crash begins the Depression.
- 1930 *People have less money, so they eat less meat.
- Chicago meat-packing industry has fewer jobs.
- The Adler Planetarium—the first one in the U.S.—is built.
- On March 27, a blizzard ties up all transportation except for the "L, which carries 1,008,929 passengers to work.
- Chicago has 981,325 telephones.
- Chicago's population is 3,376,438.
- 1931 Jane Addams wins the Nobel Peace Prize.
- The Schwinn bicycle company makes 20,739 bicycles.
- 1932 235 air conditioners are installed—mostly in theaters and restaurants.
- 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.
- 700,000 Chicago workers are unemployed.
- 100,000 Chicago families are on the "dole"—getting help with food and other basic needs.
- Homeless Chicagoans built shacks in groups they called "Hooverilles," after President Hoover, whom they blamed for the Depression.

- 1933 Chicago has 799,122 telephones.
- *Franklin Roosevelt becomes President and starts the New Deal.
 - *25% of the U.S. work force is unemployed.
- The Illinois Waterway is finished—it links Chicago to New Orleans.
- The Century of Progress, a 2nd Chicago World's Fair, opens; it will run through 1934.
- The Schwinn Bicycle Company makes 46,090 bicycles.
- 1934 There is a big fire in the Stock Yards.
- The Schwinn Bicycle Company makes 86,986 bicycles.
- *Nylon is patented.

What's next?

Use the Internet and history books to find out.

What's ahead?

What do you predict the choices and changes of the future will be?