



Chicago

Chicago^[a] is the most populous city in the U.S. state of Illinois and in the Midwestern United States. With a population of 2,746,388, as of the 2020 census,^[9] it is the third-most populous city in the United States after New York City and Los Angeles. As the seat of Cook County, the second-most populous county in the U.S., Chicago is the center of the Chicago metropolitan area, often colloquially called "Chicagoland" and home to 9.6 million residents.

Located on the shore of Lake Michigan, Chicago was incorporated as a city in 1837 near a portage between the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River watershed. It grew rapidly in the mid-19th century.^{[10][11]} In 1871, the Great Chicago Fire destroyed several square miles and left more than 100,000 homeless,^[12] but Chicago's population continued to grow.^[11] Chicago made noted contributions to urban planning and architecture, such as the Chicago School, the development of the City Beautiful movement, and the steel-framed skyscraper.^{[13][14]}

Chicago is an international hub for finance, culture, commerce, industry, education, technology, telecommunications, and transportation. It has the largest and most diverse finance derivatives market in the world, generating 20% of all volume in commodities and financial futures alone.^[15] O'Hare International Airport is routinely ranked among the world's top ten busiest airports by passenger traffic,^[16] and the region is also the nation's railroad hub.^[17] The Chicago area has one of the highest gross domestic products (GDP) of any urban region in the world, generating \$689 billion in 2018.^[18] Chicago's economy is diverse, with no single industry employing more than 14% of the workforce.^[15]

Chicago is a major destination for tourism, including visitors to its cultural institutions, and Lake Michigan beaches. Chicago's culture has contributed much to the visual arts, literature, film, theater, comedy (especially improvisational comedy), food, dance, and music (particularly jazz, blues, soul, hip-hop, gospel,^[19] and electronic dance music, including house music). Chicago is home to the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and the Lyric Opera of Chicago, while the Art Institute of Chicago provides an influential visual arts museum and art school. The Chicago area also hosts the University of Chicago, Northwestern University, and the University of Illinois Chicago, among other institutions of learning. Professional sports in Chicago include all major

Chicago	
City	
The Loop	
Chicago River	"L" train
Wrigley Field	Navy Pier
Art Institute of Chicago	Buckingham Fountain
Flag	
Seal	
Logo	
Etymology: Miami-Illinois: šikaakwa ('wild onion' or 'wild garlic')	
Nicknames: The Windy City and others	
Mottoes: Latin: Urbs in Horto (City in a Garden); I Will	

professional leagues, including two Major League Baseball teams. The city also hosts the Chicago Marathon, one of the World Marathon Majors.

Etymology and nicknames

The name *Chicago* is derived from a French rendering of the indigenous Miami–Illinois name Šikaakonki, the locative form of the word šikaakwa which can mean both "skunk" and "ramps," a wild relative of onion and garlic known to botanists as *Allium tricoccum*.^[20] The first known reference to the site of the current city of Chicago as "Checagou" was by Robert de LaSalle around 1679 in a memoir.^[21] Henri Joutel, in his journal of 1688, noted that the eponymous wild "garlic" grew profusely in the area.^[22] According to his diary of late September 1687:

... when we arrived at the said place called "Chicagou" which, according to what we were able to learn of it, has taken this name because of the quantity of garlic which grows in the forests in this region.^[22]

The city has had several nicknames throughout its history, such as the Windy City, Chi-Town, Second City, and City of the Big Shoulders.^[23]

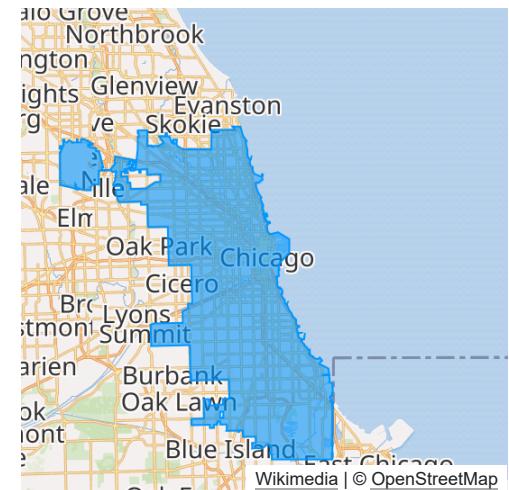
History

Beginnings

In the mid-18th century, the area was inhabited by the Potawatomi, an indigenous tribe who had succeeded the Miami, Sauk and Meskwaki peoples in this region.^[24]

The first known permanent settler in Chicago was a trader Jean Baptiste Point du Sable. Du Sable was of African descent, perhaps born in the French colony of Saint-Domingue (Haiti), and established the settlement in the 1780s. He is commonly known as the "Founder of Chicago."^{[25][26][27]}

In 1795, following the victory of the new United States in the Northwest Indian War, an area that was to be part of Chicago was turned over to the U.S. for a military post by native tribes in accordance with the Treaty of Greenville. In 1803, the U.S. Army constructed Fort Dearborn, which was destroyed during the War of 1812 in the Battle of Fort Dearborn by the Potawatomi before being later rebuilt.^[28]



Interactive map of Chicago



- Show map of Illinois
- Show map of the United States
- Show all

Coordinates: 41°52'55"N 87°37'40"W^[1]

Country	United States
State	Illinois
Counties	Cook (small part of Chicago O'Hare Airport in DuPage)
Settled	c. 1780
Incorporated (town)	August 12, 1833
Incorporated (city)	March 4, 1837
Founded by	Jean Baptiste Point du Sable
Government	
• Type	Mayor–council
• Body	Chicago City Council
• Mayor	Brandon Johnson (D)
• City Clerk	Anna Valencia (D)
• City Treasurer	Melissa Conyears-Ervin (D)



Traditional Potawatomi regalia on display at the Field Museum of Natural History



An artist's rendering of the Great Chicago Fire of 1871



Home Insurance Building (1885)

After the War of 1812, the Ottawa, Ojibwe, and Potawatomi tribes ceded additional land to the United States in the 1816 Treaty of St. Louis. The Potawatomi were forcibly removed from their land after the 1833 Treaty of Chicago and sent west of the Mississippi River as part of the federal policy of Indian removal.^{[29][30][31]}

19th century

On August 12, 1833, the Town of Chicago was organized with a population of about 200.^[31] Within seven years it grew to more than 6,000 people. On June 15, 1835, the first public land sales began with Edmund Dick Taylor as Receiver of Public Monies. The City of Chicago was incorporated on Saturday, March 4, 1837,^[32] and for several decades was the world's fastest-growing city.^[33]

As the site of the Chicago Portage,^[34] the city became an important transportation hub between the eastern and western United States.

Chicago's first railway, Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and the Illinois and Michigan Canal opened in 1848. The canal allowed steamboats and sailing ships on the Great Lakes to connect to the Mississippi River.^{[35][36][37][38]}

A flourishing economy brought residents from rural communities and immigrants from abroad.

Area^[2]

• City	234.53 sq mi (607.44 km ²)
• Land	227.73 sq mi (589.82 km ²)
• Water	6.80 sq mi (17.62 km ²)

Elevation^[1] (mean) 597.18 ft (182.02 m)

Highest elevation – near Blue Island 672 ft (205 m)

Lowest elevation – at Lake Michigan 578 ft (176 m)

Population (2020)^[3]

• City	2,746,388
• Estimate (2023) ^[3]	2,664,452
• Rank	5th in North America 3rd in the United States 1st in Illinois
• Density	12,059.84/sq mi (4,656.33/km ²)
• Urban ^[4]	8,671,746 (US: 3rd)
• Urban density	3,709.2/sq mi (1,432.1/km ²)
• Metro ^[5]	9,618,502 (US: 3rd)

Demonym Chicagoan

GDP^[6]

• **Metro** \$894.862 billion (2023)

Time zone UTC−06:00 (CST)

• **Summer (DST)** UTC−05:00 (CDT)

ZIP Code prefixes 606xx, 607xx, 608xx

Area codes 312, 773, 872

FIPS code 17-14000 (<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/profile?g=1600000US1714000>)

GNIS feature ID 0428803 (<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/search/names/0428803>)

Website chicago.gov (<http://chicago.gov>)



Court of Honor at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893

Manufacturing and retail and finance sectors became dominant, influencing the American economy.^[39] The Chicago Board of Trade (established 1848) listed the first-ever standardized "exchange-traded" forward contracts, which were called futures contracts.^[40]

In the 1850s, Chicago gained national political prominence as the home of Senator Stephen Douglas, the champion of the Kansas–Nebraska Act and the "popular sovereignty" approach to the issue of the spread of slavery.^[41] These issues also helped propel another Illinoisan, Abraham Lincoln, to the national stage. Lincoln was nominated in Chicago for U.S. president at the 1860 Republican National Convention, which was held in a purpose-built auditorium called the Wigwam. He defeated Douglas in the general election, and this set the stage for the American Civil War.

To accommodate rapid population growth and demand for better sanitation, the city improved its infrastructure. In February 1856, Chicago's Common Council approved Chesbrough's plan to build the United States' first comprehensive sewerage system.^[42] The project raised much of central Chicago to a new grade with the use of jackscrews for raising buildings.^[43] While elevating Chicago, and at first improving the city's health, the untreated sewage and industrial waste now flowed into the Chicago River, and subsequently into Lake Michigan, polluting the city's primary freshwater source.

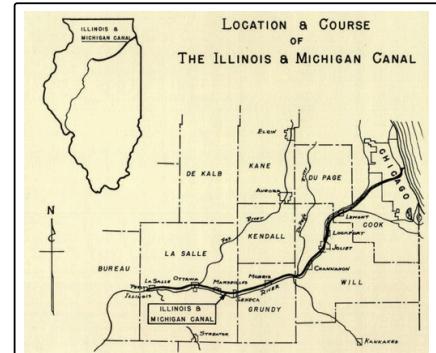
The city responded by tunneling two miles (3.2 km) out into Lake Michigan to newly built water cribs. In 1900, the problem of sewage contamination was largely resolved when the city completed a major engineering feat. It reversed the flow of the Chicago River so that the water flowed away from Lake Michigan rather than into it. This project began with the construction and improvement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and was completed with the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal that connects to the Illinois River, which flows into the Mississippi River.^{[44][45][46]}

In 1871, the Great Chicago Fire destroyed an area about 4 miles (6.4 km) long and 1-mile (1.6 km) wide, a large section of the city at the time.^{[47][48][49]} Much of the city, including railroads and stockyards, survived intact,^[50] and from the ruins of the previous wooden structures arose more modern constructions of steel and stone. These set a precedent for worldwide construction.^{[51][52]} During its rebuilding period, Chicago constructed the world's first skyscraper in 1885, using steel-skeleton construction.^{[53][54]}

The city grew significantly in size and population by incorporating many neighboring townships between 1851 and 1920, with the largest annexation happening in 1889, with five townships joining the city, including the Hyde Park Township, which now comprises most of the South Side of Chicago and the far southeast of Chicago, and the Jefferson Township, which now makes up most of Chicago's Northwest Side.^[55] The desire to join the city was driven by municipal services that the city could provide its residents.

Chicago's flourishing economy attracted huge numbers of new immigrants from Europe and migrants from the Eastern United States. Of the total population in 1900, more than 77% were either foreign-born or born in the United States of foreign parentage. Germans, Irish, Poles, Swedes, and Czechs made up nearly two-thirds of the foreign-born population (by 1900, whites were 98.1% of the city's population).^{[56][57]}

Labor conflicts followed the industrial boom and the rapid expansion of the labor pool, including the Haymarket affair on May 4, 1886, and in 1894 the Pullman Strike. Anarchist and socialist groups played prominent roles in creating very large and highly organized labor actions. Concern for social problems among Chicago's immigrant



The location and course of the Illinois and Michigan Canal (completed 1848)



State and Madison streets, once known as the busiest intersection in the world (1897)

poor led Jane Addams and Ellen Gates Starr to found Hull House in 1889.^[58] Programs that were developed there became a model for the new field of social work.^[59]

During the 1870s and 1880s, Chicago attained national stature as the leader in the movement to improve public health. City laws and later, state laws that upgraded standards for the medical profession and fought urban epidemics of cholera, smallpox, and yellow fever were both passed and enforced. These laws became templates for public health reform in other cities and states.^[60]

The city established many large, well-landscaped municipal parks, which also included public sanitation facilities. The chief advocate for improving public health in Chicago was John H. Rauch, M.D. Rauch established a plan for Chicago's park system in 1866. He created Lincoln Park by closing a cemetery filled with shallow graves, and in 1867, in response to an outbreak of cholera he helped establish a new Chicago Board of Health. Ten years later, he became the secretary and then the president of the first Illinois State Board of Health, which carried out most of its activities in Chicago.^[61]

In the 1800s, Chicago became the nation's railroad hub, and by 1910 over 20 railroads operated passenger service out of six different downtown terminals.^{[62][63]} In 1883, Chicago's railway managers needed a general time convention, so they developed the standardized system of North American time zones.^[64] This system for telling time spread throughout the continent.

In 1893, Chicago hosted the World's Columbian Exposition on former marshland at the present location of Jackson Park. The Exposition drew 27.5 million visitors, and is considered the most influential world's fair in history.^{[65][66]} The University of Chicago, formerly at another location, moved to the same South Side location in 1892. The term "midway" for a fair or carnival referred originally to the Midway Plaisance, a strip of park land that still runs through the University of Chicago campus and connects the Washington and Jackson Parks.^{[67][68]}

20th and 21st centuries

1900 to 1939

During World War I and the 1920s there was a major expansion in industry. The availability of jobs attracted African Americans from the Southern United States. Between 1910 and 1930, the African American population of Chicago increased dramatically, from 44,103 to 233,903.^[69] This Great Migration had an immense cultural impact, called the Chicago Black Renaissance, part of the New Negro Movement, in art, literature, and music.^[70] Continuing racial tensions and violence, such as the Chicago race riot of 1919, also occurred.^[71]

The ratification of the 18th amendment to the Constitution in 1919 made the production and sale (including exportation) of alcoholic beverages illegal in the United States. This ushered in the beginning of what is known as the gangster era, a time that roughly spans from 1919 until 1933 when Prohibition was repealed. The 1920s saw gangsters, including Al Capone, Dion O'Banion, Bugs Moran and Tony Accardo battle law enforcement and each other on the streets of Chicago during the Prohibition era.^[72] Chicago was the location of the infamous St. Valentine's Day Massacre in 1929, when Al Capone sent men to gun down members of a rival gang, North Side, led by Bugs Moran.^[73]

From 1920 to 1921, the city was affected by a series of tenant rent strikes, which lead to the formation of the Chicago Tenants Protective association, passage of the Kessenger tenant laws, and of a heat ordinance that legally required flats to be kept above 68 °F during winter months by landlords.^{[74][75][76][77][78][79]}



Aerial motion film photography of Chicago in 1914 as filmed by A. Roy Knabenshue

Chicago was the first American city to have a homosexual-rights organization. The organization, formed in 1924, was called the Society for Human Rights. It produced the first American publication for homosexuals, *Friendship and Freedom*. Police and political pressure caused the organization to disband.^[80]

The Great Depression brought unprecedented suffering to Chicago, in no small part due to the city's heavy reliance on heavy industry. Notably, industrial areas on the south side and neighborhoods lining both branches of the Chicago River were devastated; by 1933 over 50% of industrial jobs in the city had been lost, and unemployment rates amongst blacks and Mexicans in the city were over 40%. The Republican political machine in Chicago was utterly destroyed by the economic crisis, and every mayor since 1931 has been a Democrat.^[81]

From 1928 to 1933, the city witnessed a tax revolt, and the city was unable to meet payroll or provide relief efforts. The fiscal crisis was resolved by 1933, and at the same time, federal relief funding began to flow into Chicago.^[81] Chicago was also a hotbed of labor activism, with Unemployed Councils contributing heavily in the early depression to create solidarity for the poor and demand relief; these organizations were created by socialist and communist groups. By 1935 the Workers Alliance of America began organizing the poor, workers, the unemployed. In the spring of 1937 Republic Steel Works witnessed the Memorial Day massacre of 1937 in the neighborhood of East Side.

In 1933, Chicago Mayor Anton Cermak was fatally wounded in Miami, Florida, during a failed assassination attempt on President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt. In 1933 and 1934, the city celebrated its centennial by hosting the Century of Progress International Exposition World's Fair.^[82] The theme of the fair was technological innovation over the century since Chicago's founding.^[83]

1940 to 1979

During World War II, the city of Chicago alone produced more steel than the United Kingdom every year from 1939 – 1945, and more than Nazi Germany from 1943 – 1945.^[84]

The Great Migration, which had been on pause due to the Depression, resumed at an even faster pace in the second wave, as hundreds of thousands of blacks from the South arrived in the city to work in the steel mills, railroads, and shipping yards.^[85]

On December 2, 1942, physicist Enrico Fermi conducted the world's first controlled nuclear reaction at the University of Chicago as part of the top-secret Manhattan Project. This led to the creation of the atomic bomb by the United States, which it used in World War II in 1945.^[86]

Mayor Richard J. Daley, a Democrat, was elected in 1955, in the era of machine politics. In 1956, the city conducted its last major expansion when it annexed the land under O'Hare airport, including a small portion of DuPage County.^[87]



Chicago tenants picket against rent increases (March 1920)



Men outside a soup kitchen during the Great Depression (1931)



The Chicago Picasso (1967) inspired a new era in urban public art.

By the 1960s, white residents in several neighborhoods left the city for the suburban areas – in many American cities, a process known as white flight – as Blacks continued to move beyond the Black Belt.^[88] While home loan discriminatory redlining against blacks continued, the real estate industry practiced what became known as blockbusting, completely changing the racial composition of whole neighborhoods.^[89] Structural changes in industry, such as globalization and job outsourcing, caused heavy job losses for lower-skilled workers. At its peak during the 1960s, some 250,000 workers were employed in the steel industry in Chicago, but the steel crisis of the 1970s and 1980s reduced this number to just 28,000 in 2015. In 1966, Martin Luther King Jr. and Albert Raby led the Chicago Freedom Movement, which culminated in agreements between Mayor Richard J. Daley and the movement leaders.^[90]



Protesters in Grant Park outside the 1968 Democratic National Convention

Two years later, the city hosted the tumultuous 1968 Democratic National Convention, which featured physical confrontations both inside and outside the convention hall, with anti-war protesters, journalists and bystanders being beaten by police.^[91] Major construction projects, including the Sears Tower (now known as the Willis Tower, which in 1974 became the world's tallest building), University of Illinois at Chicago, McCormick Place, and O'Hare International Airport, were undertaken during Richard J. Daley's tenure.^[92] In 1979, Jane Byrne, the city's first female mayor, was elected. She was notable for temporarily moving into the crime-ridden Cabrini-Green housing project and for leading Chicago's school system out of a financial crisis.^[93]

1980 to present

In 1983, Harold Washington became the first black mayor of Chicago. Washington's first term in office directed attention to poor and previously neglected minority neighborhoods. He was re-elected in 1987 but died of a heart attack soon after.^[94] Washington was succeeded by 6th ward alderperson Eugene Sawyer, who was elected by the Chicago City Council and served until a special election.

Richard M. Daley, son of Richard J. Daley, was elected in 1989. His accomplishments included improvements to parks and creating incentives for sustainable development, as well as closing Meigs Field in the middle of the night and destroying the runways. After successfully running for re-election five times, and becoming Chicago's longest-serving mayor, Richard M. Daley declined to run for a seventh term.^{[95][96]}

In 1992, a construction accident near the Kinzie Street Bridge produced a breach connecting the Chicago River to a tunnel below, which was part of an abandoned freight tunnel system extending throughout the downtown Loop district. The tunnels filled with 250 million US gallons (1,000,000 m³) of water, affecting buildings throughout the district and forcing a shutdown of electrical power.^[97] The area was shut down for three days and some buildings did not reopen for weeks; losses were estimated at \$1.95 billion.^[97]

On February 23, 2011, Rahm Emanuel, a former White House Chief of Staff and member of the House of Representatives, won the mayoral election.^[98] Emanuel was sworn in as mayor on May 16, 2011, and won re-election in 2015.^[99] Lori Lightfoot, the city's first African American woman mayor and its first openly LGBTQ mayor, was elected to succeed Emanuel as mayor in 2019.^[100] All three city-wide elective offices were held by women (and women of color) for the first time in Chicago history: in addition to Lightfoot, the city clerk was Anna Valencia and the city treasurer was Melissa Conyears-Ervin.^[101]

On May 15, 2023, Brandon Johnson assumed office as the 57th mayor of Chicago.

Geography



Chicago skyline in September 2023

Topography

Chicago is located in northeastern Illinois on the southwestern shores of freshwater Lake Michigan. It is the principal city in the [Chicago Metropolitan Area](#), situated in both the [Midwestern United States](#) and the [Great Lakes region](#). The city rests on a [continental divide](#) at the site of the Chicago Portage, connecting the Mississippi River and the Great Lakes watersheds. In addition to it lying beside Lake Michigan, two rivers—the Chicago River in downtown and the [Calumet River](#) in the industrial far South Side—flow either entirely or partially through the city.^{[102][103]}

Chicago's history and economy are closely tied to its proximity to Lake Michigan. While the Chicago River historically handled much of the region's waterborne cargo, today's huge [lake freighters](#) use the city's [Lake Calumet Harbor](#) on the South Side. The lake also provides another positive effect: moderating Chicago's climate, making waterfront neighborhoods slightly warmer in winter and cooler in summer.^[104]

When Chicago was founded in 1837, most of the early building was around the mouth of the Chicago River, as can be seen on a map of the city's original 58 blocks.^[105] The overall [grade](#) of the city's central, built-up areas is relatively consistent with the natural flatness of its overall natural geography, generally exhibiting only slight differentiation otherwise. The average land elevation is 579 ft (176.5 m) [above sea level](#). While measurements vary somewhat,^[106] the lowest points are along the lake shore at 578 ft (176.2 m), while the highest point, at 672 ft (205 m), is the morainal ridge of [Blue Island](#) in the city's far south side.^[107]

[Lake Shore Drive](#) runs adjacent to a large portion of Chicago's waterfront. Some of the parks along the waterfront include [Lincoln Park](#), [Grant Park](#), [Burnham Park](#), and [Jackson Park](#). There are 24 public [beaches](#) across 26 miles (42 km) of the waterfront.^[108] Landfill extends into portions of the lake providing space for [Navy Pier](#), [Northerly](#)

Aerial view of the [Chicago Loop](#) in 2012

Downtown and the North Side with beaches lining the waterfront

Island, the Museum Campus, and large portions of the McCormick Place Convention Center. Most of the city's high-rise commercial and residential buildings are close to the waterfront.

An informal name for the entire Chicago metropolitan area is "Chicagoland", which generally means the city and all its suburbs, though different organizations have slightly different definitions.^{[109][110][111]}

Communities

Major sections of the city include the central business district, called the Loop, and the North, South, and West Sides.^[112] The three sides of the city are represented on the Flag of Chicago by three horizontal white stripes.^[113] The North Side is the most-densely-populated residential section of the city, and many high-rises are located on this side of the city along the lakefront.^[114] The South Side is the largest section of the city, encompassing roughly 60% of the city's land area. The South Side contains most of the facilities of the Port of Chicago.^[115]

In the late-1920s, sociologists at the University of Chicago subdivided the city into 77 distinct community areas, which can further be subdivided into over 200 informally defined neighborhoods.^{[116][117]}

Streetscape

Chicago's streets were laid out in a street grid that grew from the city's original townsite plot, which was bounded by Lake Michigan on the east, North Avenue on the north, Wood Street on the west, and 22nd Street on the south.^[118] Streets following the Public Land Survey System section lines later became arterial streets in outlying sections. As new additions to the city were platted, city ordinance required them to be laid out with eight streets to the mile in one direction and sixteen in the other direction, about one street per 200 meters in one direction and one street per 100 meters in the other direction. The grid's regularity provided an efficient means of developing new real estate property. A scattering of diagonal streets, many of them originally Native American trails, also cross the city (Elston, Milwaukee, Ogden, Lincoln, etc.). Many additional diagonal streets were recommended in the Plan of Chicago, but only the extension of Ogden Avenue was ever constructed.^[119]

In 2021, Chicago was ranked the fourth-most walkable large city in the United States.^[120] Many of the city's residential streets have a wide patch of grass or trees between the street and the sidewalk itself. This helps to keep pedestrians on the sidewalk further away from the street traffic. Chicago's Western Avenue is the longest continuous urban street in the world.^[121] Other notable streets include Michigan Avenue, State Street, 95th Street, Cicero Avenue, Clark Street, and Belmont Avenue. The City Beautiful movement inspired Chicago's boulevards and parkways.^[122]

Architecture

The destruction caused by the Great Chicago Fire led to the largest building boom in the history of the nation. In 1885, the first steel-framed high-rise building, the Home Insurance Building, rose in the city as Chicago ushered in the skyscraper era,^[54] which would then be followed by many other cities around the world.^[123] Today, Chicago's skyline is among the world's tallest and densest.^[124]



A satellite image of Chicago



Community areas of Chicago

Some of the United States' tallest towers are located in Chicago; Willis Tower (formerly Sears Tower) is the second tallest building in the Western Hemisphere after One World Trade Center, and Trump International Hotel and Tower is the third tallest in the country.^[125] The Loop's historic buildings include the Chicago Board of Trade Building, the Fine Arts Building, 35 East Wacker, and the Chicago Building, 860-880 Lake Shore Drive Apartments by Mies van der Rohe. Many other architects have left their impression on the Chicago skyline such as Daniel Burnham, Louis Sullivan, Charles B. Atwood, John Root, and Helmut Jahn.^{[126][127]}



The Chicago Building (1904–05) is a prime example of the Chicago School, displaying both variations of the Chicago window.

The Merchandise Mart, once the largest building in the world, had its own zip code until 2008, and stands near the junction of the North and South branches of the Chicago River.^[128] Presently, the four tallest buildings in the city are Willis Tower (formerly the Sears Tower, also a building with its own zip code), Trump International Hotel and Tower, the Aon Center (previously the Standard Oil Building), and the John Hancock Center. Industrial districts, such as some areas on the South Side, the areas along the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, and the Northwest Indiana area are clustered.^[129]

Chicago gave its name to the Chicago School and was home to the Prairie School, two movements in architecture.^[130] Multiple kinds and scales of houses, townhouses, condominiums, and apartment buildings can be found throughout Chicago. Large swaths of the city's residential areas away from the lake are characterized by brick bungalows built from the early 20th century through the end of World War II. Chicago is also a prominent center of the Polish Cathedral style of church architecture. The Chicago suburb of Oak Park was home to famous architect Frank Lloyd Wright, who had designed The Robie House located near the University of Chicago.^{[131][132]}

A popular tourist activity is to take an architecture boat tour along the Chicago River.^[133]

Monuments and public art

Chicago is famous for its outdoor public art with donors establishing funding for such art as far back as Benjamin Ferguson's 1905 trust.^[134] A number of Chicago's public art works are by modern figurative artists. Among these are Chagall's Four Seasons; the Chicago Picasso; Miró's Chicago; Calder's Flamingo; Oldenburg's Batcolumn; Moore's Large Interior Form, 1953-54, Man Enters the Cosmos and Nuclear Energy; Dubuffet's Monument with Standing Beast, Abakanowicz's Agora; and Anish Kapoor's Cloud Gate which has become an icon of the city. Some events which shaped the city's history have also been memorialized by art works, including the Great Northern Migration (Saar) and the centennial of statehood for Illinois. Finally, two fountains near the Loop also function as monumental works of art: Plensa's Crown Fountain as well as Burnham and Bennett's Buckingham Fountain.^{[135][136]}



Replica of Daniel Chester French's Statue of The Republic at the site of the World's Columbian Exposition

Climate

The city mostly lies within the typical hot-summer humid continental climate (Köppen: Dfa), and experiences four distinct seasons.^{[137][138][139]} Summers are hot and humid, with frequent heat waves. The July daily average temperature is 75.4 °F (24.1 °C), with afternoon temperatures peaking at 84.5 °F (29.2 °C). In a normal summer, temperatures reach at least 90 °F (32 °C) on 17 days, with lakefront locations staying cooler

when winds blow off the lake. Winters are relatively cold and snowy. Blizzards do occur, such as in winter 2011.^[140] There are many sunny but cold days. The normal winter high from December through March is about 36 °F (2 °C). January and February are the coldest months. A polar vortex in January 2019 nearly broke the city's cold record of −27 °F (−33 °C), which was set on January 20, 1985.^{[141][142][143]} Measurable snowfall can continue through the first or second week of April.^[144]

Spring and autumn are mild, short seasons, typically with low humidity. Dew point temperatures in the summer range from an average of 55.8 °F (13.2 °C) in June to 61.7 °F (16.5 °C) in July.^[145] They can reach nearly 80 °F (27 °C), such as during the July 2019 heat wave. The city lies within USDA plant hardiness zone 6a, transitioning to 5b in the suburbs.^[146]

According to the National Weather Service, Chicago's highest official temperature reading of 105 °F (41 °C) was recorded on July 24, 1934.^[147] Midway Airport reached 109 °F (43 °C) one day prior and recorded a heat index of 125 °F (52 °C) during the 1995 heatwave.^[148] The lowest official temperature of −27 °F (−33 °C) was recorded on January 20, 1985, at O'Hare Airport.^{[145][148]} Most of the city's rainfall is brought by thunderstorms, averaging 38 a year. The region is prone to severe thunderstorms during the spring and summer which can produce large hail, damaging winds, and occasionally tornadoes.^[149] Notably, the F4 Oak Lawn tornado moved through the South Side of the city on April 21, 1967, moving onto Lake Michigan as a waterspout.^[150] Downtown Chicago was struck by an F3 tornado on May 6, 1876, again moving out over Lake Michigan.^[151]

Like other major cities, Chicago experiences an urban heat island, making the city and its suburbs milder than surrounding rural areas, especially at night and in winter. The proximity to Lake Michigan tends to keep the Chicago lakefront somewhat cooler in summer and less brutally cold in winter than inland parts of the city and suburbs away from the lake,^[152] which is sufficient to give lakefront areas such as Northerly Island a humid subtropical (Cfa) climate using Köppen's 27 °F (−3 °C) winter isotherm (as opposed to the firmly continental climate of inland areas such as Midway and O'Hare International Airports),^[153] even though those areas are still continental (Dca) under Trewartha due to winters averaging below 32 °F (0 °C).^[154] Northeast winds from wintertime cyclones departing south of the region sometimes bring the city lake-effect snow.^[155]



The Chicago River during the January 2014 cold wave

Climate data for Chicago (Midway International Airport), 1991–2020 normals, ^[b] extremes 1928–present													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	67 (19)	75 (24)	86 (30)	92 (33)	102 (39)	107 (42)	109 (43)	104 (40)	102 (39)	94 (34)	81 (27)	72 (22)	109 (43)
Mean maximum °F (°C)	53.4 (11.9)	57.9 (14.4)	72.0 (22.2)	81.5 (27.5)	89.2 (31.8)	93.9 (34.4)	96.0 (35.6)	94.2 (34.6)	90.8 (32.7)	82.8 (28.2)	68.0 (20.0)	57.5 (14.2)	97.1 (36.2)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	32.8 (0.4)	36.8 (2.7)	47.9 (8.8)	60.0 (15.6)	71.5 (21.9)	81.2 (27.3)	85.2 (29.6)	83.1 (28.4)	76.5 (24.7)	63.7 (17.6)	49.6 (9.8)	37.7 (3.2)	60.5 (15.8)
Daily mean °F (°C)	26.2 (-3.2)	29.9 (-1.2)	39.9 (4.4)	50.9 (10.5)	61.9 (16.6)	71.9 (22.2)	76.7 (24.8)	75.0 (23.9)	67.8 (19.9)	55.3 (12.9)	42.4 (5.8)	31.5 (-0.3)	52.4 (11.3)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	19.5 (-6.9)	22.9 (-5.1)	32.0 (0.0)	41.7 (5.4)	52.4 (11.3)	62.7 (17.1)	68.1 (20.1)	66.9 (19.4)	59.2 (15.1)	46.8 (8.2)	35.2 (1.8)	25.3 (-3.7)	44.4 (6.9)
Mean minimum °F (°C)	-3 (-19)	3.4 (-15.9)	14.1 (-9.9)	28.2 (-2.1)	39.1 (3.9)	49.3 (9.6)	58.6 (14.8)	57.6 (14.2)	45.0 (7.2)	31.8 (-0.1)	19.7 (-6.8)	5.3 (-14.8)	-6.5 (-21.4)
Record low °F (°C)	-25 (-32)	-20 (-29)	-7 (-22)	10 (-12)	28 (-2)	35 (2)	46 (8)	43 (6)	29 (-2)	20 (-7)	-3 (-19)	-20 (-29)	-25 (-32)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	2.30 (58)	2.12 (54)	2.66 (68)	4.15 (105)	4.75 (121)	4.53 (115)	4.02 (102)	4.10 (104)	3.33 (85)	3.86 (98)	2.73 (69)	2.33 (59)	40.88 (1,038)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	12.5 (32)	10.1 (26)	5.7 (14)	1.0 (2.5)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.1 (0.25)	1.5 (3.8)	7.9 (20)	38.8 (99)
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.01 in)	11.5	9.4	11.1	12.0	12.4	11.1	10.0	9.3	8.4	10.8	10.2	10.8	127.0
Average snowy days (≥ 0.1 in)	8.9	6.4	3.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	6.3	28.2
Average ultraviolet index	1	2	4	6	7	9	9	8	6	4	2	1	5

Source 1: NOAA^{[156][145][148]}, WRCC^[157]Source 2: Weather Atlas (UV)^[158]

Climate data for Chicago (O'Hare Int'l Airport), 1991–2020 normals, ^[b] extremes 1871–present ^[c]													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °F (°C)	67 (19)	75 (24)	88 (31)	91 (33)	98 (37)	104 (40)	105 (41)	102 (39)	101 (38)	94 (34)	81 (27)	71 (22)	105 (41)
Mean maximum °F (°C)	52.3 (11.3)	56.8 (13.8)	71.0 (21.7)	80.9 (27.2)	88.0 (31.1)	93.1 (33.9)	94.9 (34.9)	93.2 (34.0)	89.7 (32.1)	81.7 (27.6)	67.0 (19.4)	56.4 (13.6)	96.0 (35.6)
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	31.6 (-0.2)	35.7 (2.1)	47.0 (8.3)	59.0 (15.0)	70.5 (21.4)	80.4 (26.9)	84.5 (29.2)	82.5 (28.1)	75.5 (24.2)	62.7 (17.1)	48.4 (9.1)	36.6 (2.6)	59.5 (15.3)
Daily mean °F (°C)	25.2 (-3.8)	28.8 (-1.8)	39.0 (3.9)	49.7 (9.8)	60.6 (15.9)	70.6 (21.4)	75.4 (24.1)	73.8 (23.2)	66.3 (19.1)	54.0 (12.2)	41.3 (5.2)	30.5 (-0.8)	51.3 (10.7)
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	18.8 (-7.3)	21.8 (-5.7)	31.0 (-0.6)	40.3 (4.6)	50.6 (10.3)	60.8 (16.0)	66.4 (19.1)	65.1 (18.4)	57.1 (13.9)	45.4 (7.4)	34.1 (1.2)	24.4 (-4.2)	43.0 (6.1)
Mean minimum °F (°C)	-4.5 (-20.3)	0.5 (-17.5)	11.8 (-11.2)	25.6 (-3.6)	36.7 (2.6)	46.0 (7.8)	54.5 (12.5)	54.3 (12.4)	41.8 (5.4)	29.7 (-1.3)	17.3 (-8.2)	3.2 (-16.0)	-8.5 (-22.5)
Record low °F (°C)	-27 (-33)	-21 (-29)	-12 (-24)	7 (-14)	27 (-3)	35 (2)	45 (7)	42 (6)	29 (-2)	14 (-10)	-2 (-19)	-25 (-32)	-27 (-33)
Average precipitation inches (mm)	1.99 (51)	1.97 (50)	2.45 (62)	3.75 (95)	4.49 (114)	4.10 (104)	3.71 (94)	4.25 (108)	3.19 (81)	3.43 (87)	2.42 (61)	2.11 (54)	37.86 (962)
Average snowfall inches (cm)	11.3 (29)	10.7 (27)	5.5 (14)	1.3 (3.3)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.2 (0.51)	1.8 (4.6)	7.6 (19)	38.4 (98)
Average extreme snow depth inches (cm)	6.3 (16)	6.3 (16)	4.0 (10)	0.6 (1.5)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	0.0 (0.0)	1.5 (3.8)	3.9 (9.9)	9.8 (25)
Average precipitation days (≥ 0.01 in)	11.0	9.4	10.8	12.3	12.5	11.1	9.7	9.4	8.5	10.5	10.0	10.6	125.8
Average snowy days (≥ 0.1 in)	8.5	6.4	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	6.1	27.8
Average relative humidity (%)	72.2	71.6	69.7	64.9	64.1	65.6	68.5	70.7	71.1	68.6	72.5	75.5	69.6
Average dew point °F (°C)	13.6 (-10.2)	17.6 (-8.0)	27.1 (-2.7)	35.8 (2.1)	45.7 (7.6)	55.8 (13.2)	61.7 (16.5)	61.0 (16.1)	53.8 (12.1)	41.7 (5.4)	31.6 (-0.2)	20.1 (-6.6)	38.8 (3.8)
Mean monthly sunshine hours	135.8	136.2	187.0	215.3	281.9	311.4	318.4	283.0	226.6	193.2	113.3	106.3	2,508.4
Percentage possible sunshine	46	46	51	54	62	68	69	66	60	56	38	37	56

Source: NOAA (relative humidity, dew point and sun 1961–1990)^{[145][161][162]}

Climate data for Northerly Island, 2005-2023 Temperature normals														
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year	
Mean maximum °F (°C)	51 (11)	55 (13)	70 (21)	80 (27)	87 (31)	92 (33)	94 (34)	93 (34)	90 (32)	82 (28)	68 (20)	58 (14)	94 (34)	
Mean daily maximum °F (°C)	33.2 (0.7)	34.8 (1.6)	46.4 (8.0)	55.7 (13.2)	67.0 (19.4)	76.9 (24.9)	81.8 (27.7)	81.1 (27.3)	74.9 (23.8)	62.4 (16.9)	49.8 (9.9)	38.0 (3.3)	58.5 (14.7)	
Daily mean °F (°C)	27.2 (-2.7)	28.3 (-2.1)	39.9 (4.4)	48.6 (9.2)	59.3 (15.2)	69.4 (20.8)	75.2 (24.0)	74.9 (23.8)	68.5 (20.3)	55.9 (13.3)	43.5 (6.4)	32.3 (0.2)	51.9 (11.1)	
Mean daily minimum °F (°C)	21.1 (-6.1)	21.9 (-5.6)	33.3 (0.7)	41.4 (5.2)	51.6 (10.9)	62.0 (16.7)	68.7 (20.4)	68.7 (20.4)	62.0 (16.7)	49.5 (9.7)	37.3 (2.9)	26.7 (-2.9)	45.4 (7.4)	
Mean minimum °F (°C)	0 (-18)	3 (-16)	20 (-7)	31 (-1)	41 (5)	52 (11)	62 (17)	61 (16)	50 (10)	37 (3)	21 (-6)	8 (-13)	0 (-18)	

Source: National Weather Service^[163]

See or edit raw graph data.

Sunshine data for Chicago														
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year	
Mean daily daylight hours	10.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.0	12.2	

Source: Weather Atlas^[164]

Time zone

As in the rest of the state of Illinois, Chicago forms part of the Central Time Zone. The border with the Eastern Time Zone is located a short distance to the east, used in Michigan and certain parts of Indiana.

Demographics

During its first hundred years, Chicago was one of the fastest-growing cities in the world. When founded in 1833, fewer than 200 people had settled on what was then the American frontier. By the time of its first census, seven years later, the population had reached over 4,000. In the forty years from 1850 to 1890, the city's population grew from slightly under 30,000 to over 1 million. At the end of the 19th century, Chicago was the 5th-most populous city in the world,^[167] and the largest of the cities that did not exist at the dawn of the century. Within sixty years of the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, the population went from about 300,000 to over 3 million,^[168] and reached its highest ever recorded population of 3.6 million for the 1950 census.

From the last two decades of the 19th century, Chicago was the destination of waves of immigrants from Ireland, Southern, Central and Eastern Europe, including Italians, Jews, Russians, Poles, Greeks, Lithuanians, Bulgarians, Albanians, Romanians, Turks, Croatians, Serbs, Bosnians, Montenegrins and Czechs.^{[169][170]} To these ethnic groups, the basis of the city's industrial working class, were added an additional influx of African Americans from the American South—with Chicago's black population

Historical population		
Census	Pop.	%±
1840	4,470	—
1850	29,963	570.3%
1860	112,172	274.4%
1870	298,977	166.5%
1880	503,185	68.3%
1890	1,099,850	118.6%
1900	1,698,575	54.4%
1910	2,185,283	28.7%
1920	2,701,705	23.6%
1930	3,376,438	25.0%
1940	3,396,808	0.6%
1950	3,620,962	6.6%
1960	3,550,404	-1.9%
1970	3,366,957	-5.2%
1980	3,005,072	-10.7%
1990	2,783,726	-7.4%
2000	2,896,016	4.0%
2010	2,695,598	-6.9%
2020	2,746,388	1.9%

doubling between 1910 and 1920 and doubling again between 1920 and 1930.^[169] Chicago has a significant Bosnian population, many of whom arrived in the 1990s and 2000s.^[171]

2023 (est.)	2,664,452 ^[165]	-3.0%
United States Census Bureau ^[166] 2010–2020 ^[9]		

In the 1920s and 1930s, the great majority of African Americans moving to Chicago settled in a so-called "Black Belt" on the city's South Side.^[169] A large number of blacks also settled on the West Side. By 1930, two-thirds of Chicago's black population lived in sections of the city which were 90% black in racial composition.^[169] Around that time, a lesser known fact about African Americans on the North Side is that the block of 4600 Winthrop Avenue in Uptown was the only block African Americans could live or open establishments.^{[172][173]} Chicago's South Side emerged as United States second-largest urban black concentration, following New York's Harlem. In 1990, Chicago's South Side and the adjoining south suburbs constituted the largest black majority region in the entire United States.^[169] Since the 1980s, Chicago has had a massive exodus of African Americans (primarily from the South and West sides) to its suburbs or outside its metropolitan area.^[174] The above average crime and cost of living were leading reasons for the fast declining African American population in Chicago.^{[175][176][177]}

Most of Chicago's foreign-born population were born in Mexico, Poland or India.^[178] A 2020 study estimated the total Jewish population of the Chicago metropolitan area, both religious and irreligious, at 319,500.^[179]

Chicago's population declined in the latter half of the 20th century, from over 3.6 million in 1950 down to under 2.7 million by 2010. By the time of the official census count in 1990, it was overtaken by Los Angeles as the United States' second largest city.^[180]

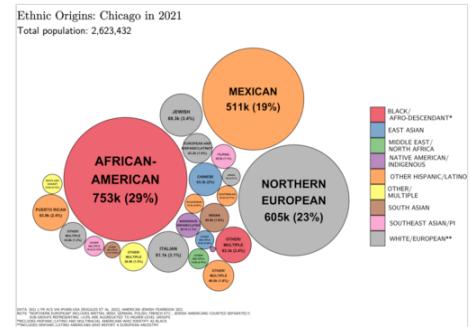
The city has seen a rise in population for the 2000 census and after a decrease in 2010, it rose again for the 2020 census.^[181]

According to U.S. census estimates as of July 2019, Chicago's largest racial or ethnic group is non-Hispanic White at 32.8% of the population, Blacks at 30.1% and the Hispanic population at 29.0% of the population.^{[182][183][184][185]}

Racial composition	2020 ^[186]	2010 ^[187]	1990 ^[185]	1970 ^[185]	1940 ^[185]
White (non-Hispanic)	31.4%	31.7%	37.9%	59.0% ^[d]	91.2%
Hispanic or Latino	29.8%	28.9%	19.6%	7.4% ^[d]	0.5%
Black or African American (non-Hispanic)	28.7%	32.3%	39.1%	32.7%	8.2%
Asian (non-Hispanic)	6.9%	5.4%	3.7%	0.9%	0.1%
Two or more races (non-Hispanic)	2.6%	1.3%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Racial and ethnic composition as of the 2020 census^{[188][189]}

Race or Ethnicity	Race Alone	Total ^[e]
White	35.9%	45.6%
Black or African American	29.2%	30.8%
Hispanic or Latino ^[f]	—	29.8%
Asian	7.0%	8.0%
Native American	1.3%	2.6%
Mixed	10.8%	—
Other	15.8%	—



Ethnic origins in Chicago

Chicago has the third-largest LGBT population in the United States. In 2018, the Chicago Department of Health, estimated 7.5% of the adult population, approximately 146,000 Chicagoans, were LGBTQ.^[190] In 2015, roughly 4% of the population identified as LGBT.^{[191][192]} Since the 2013 legalization of same-sex marriage in Illinois, over 10,000 same-sex couples have wed in Cook County, a majority of them in Chicago.^{[193][194]}

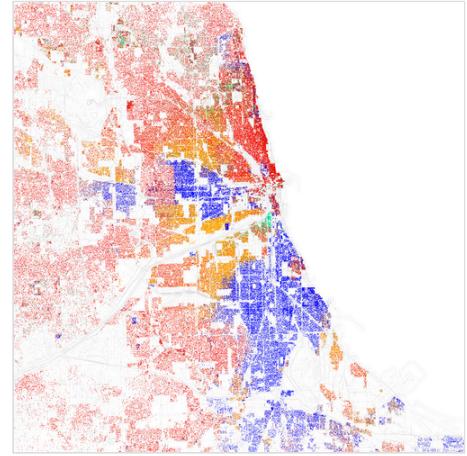
Chicago became a "de jure" sanctuary city in 2012 when Mayor Rahm Emanuel and the City Council passed the Welcoming City Ordinance.^[195]

According to the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey data estimates for 2022, the median income for a household in the city was \$70,386, and the per capita income was \$45,449. Male full-time workers had a median income of \$68,870 versus \$60,987 for females.^[196] About 17.2% of the population lived below the poverty line.^[197] In 2018, Chicago ranked seventh globally for the highest number of ultra-high-net-worth residents with roughly 3,300 residents worth more than \$30 million.^[198]

According to the 2022 American Community Survey, the specific ancestral groups having 10,000 or more persons in Chicago were:^{[199][200][201]}

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Mexican (586,906) ■ German (200,726) ■ Irish (184,983) ■ Polish (129,468) ■ Puerto Rican (101,625) ■ Italian (100,915) ■ English (87,282) ■ Chinese (67,951) ■ Indian (48,535) ■ Filipino (39,048) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ French (25,629) ■ Russian (24,707) ■ Swedish (21,795) ■ Arab (19,432) ■ West Indian (18,636) ■ Guatemalan (18,205) ■ Scottish (17,121) ■ Korean (16,224) ■ Ecuadorian (15,935) ■ Nigerian (15,064) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Greek (14,946) ■ Norwegian (13,391) ■ Colombian (13,785) ■ Ukrainian (12,956) ■ Vietnamese (12,280) ■ Cuban (11,765) ■ Czech (11,313) ■ Romanian (11,237) ■ Lithuanian (11,235) ■ Dutch (11,196) |
|---|---|---|

Persons who did not report or classify an ancestry were 548,790.



Map of racial distribution in Chicago, 2010 U.S. census. Each dot is 25 people:
● White ● Black ● Asian
● Hispanic ● Other

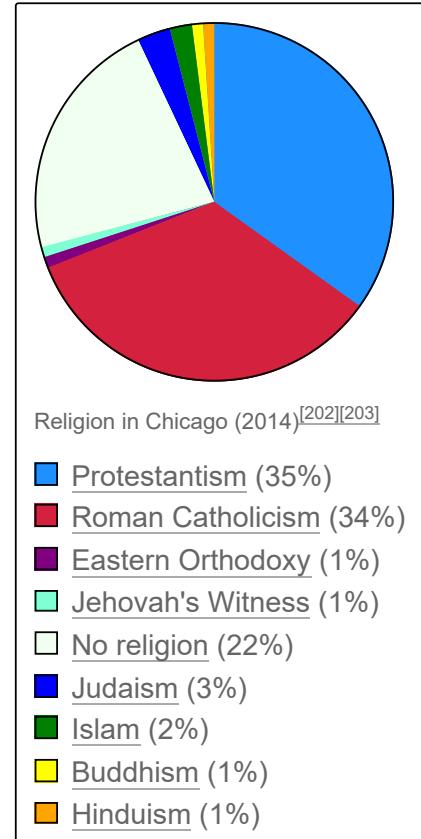
Religion

According to a 2014 study by the Pew Research Center, Christianity is the most prevalently practiced religion in Chicago (71%),^[203] with the city being the fourth-most religious metropolis in the United States after Dallas, Atlanta and Houston.^[203] Roman Catholicism and Protestantism are the largest branches (34% and 35% respectively), followed by Eastern Orthodoxy and Jehovah's Witnesses with 1% each.^[202] Chicago also has a sizable non-Christian population. Non-Christian groups include Irreligious (22%), Judaism (3%), Islam (2%), Buddhism (1%) and Hinduism (1%).^[202]

Chicago is the headquarters of several religious denominations, including the Evangelical Covenant Church and the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. It is the seat of several dioceses. The Fourth Presbyterian Church is one of the largest Presbyterian congregations in the United States based on memberships.^[204] Since the 20th century Chicago has also been the headquarters of the Assyrian Church of the East.^[205] In 2014 the Catholic Church was the largest individual Christian denomination (34%), with the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago being the largest Catholic jurisdiction. Evangelical Protestantism form the largest theological Protestant branch (16%), followed by Mainline Protestants (11%), and historically Black churches (8%). Among denominational Protestant branches, Baptists formed the largest group in Chicago (10%); followed by Nondenominational (5%); Lutherans (4%); and Pentecostals (3%).^[202]

Non-Christian faiths accounted for 7% of the religious population in 2014. Judaism has at least 261,000 adherents which is 3% of the population. A 2020 study estimated the total Jewish population of the Chicago metropolitan area, both religious and irreligious, at 319,500.^[179]

The first two Parliament of the World's Religions in 1893 and 1993 were held in Chicago.^[206] Many international religious leaders have visited Chicago, including Mother Teresa, the Dalai Lama^[207] and Pope John Paul II in 1979.^[208] Pope Leo XIV was born in Chicago in 1955 and graduated from the Catholic Theological Union in Hyde Park.^[209]



Economy

Chicago has the third-largest gross metropolitan product in the United States –about \$670.5 billion according to September 2017 estimates.^[210] The city has also been rated as having the most balanced economy in the United States, due to its high level of diversification.^[211] The Chicago metropolitan area has the third-largest science and engineering work force of any metropolitan area in the nation.^[212] Chicago was the base of commercial operations for industrialists John Crerar, John Whitfield Bunn, Richard Teller Crane, Marshall Field, John Farwell, Julius Rosenwald, and many other commercial visionaries who laid the foundation for Midwestern and global industry.

Chicago is a major world financial center, with the second-largest central business district in the United States, following Midtown Manhattan.^[213] The city is the seat of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, the Bank's Seventh District. The city has major financial and futures exchanges, including the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board Options Exchange (CBOE), and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange (the "Merc"), which is owned, along with the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT), by Chicago's CME Group. In 2017, Chicago exchanges traded 4.7 billion in derivatives. Chase Bank has its commercial and retail banking headquarters in Chicago's Chase Tower.^[214] Academically, Chicago has been influential through the Chicago school of economics, which fielded 12 Nobel Prize winners.



Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

The city and its surrounding metropolitan area contain the third-largest labor pool in the United States with about 4.63 million workers.^[215] Illinois is home to 66 Fortune 1000 companies, including those in Chicago.^[216] The city of Chicago also hosts 12 Fortune Global 500 companies and 17 Financial Times 500 companies. The city claims three Dow 30 companies: aerospace giant Boeing, which moved its headquarters from Seattle to the Chicago Loop in 2001;^[217] McDonald's; and Walgreens Boots Alliance.^[218] For six consecutive years from 2013 through 2018, Chicago was ranked the nation's top metropolitan area for corporate relocations.^[219] However, three Fortune 500 companies left Chicago in 2022, leaving the city with 35, still second to New York City.^[220]

Manufacturing, printing, publishing, and food processing also play major roles in the city's economy. Several medical products and services companies are based in the Chicago area, including Baxter International, Boeing, Abbott Laboratories, and the Healthcare division of General Electric. Prominent food companies based in Chicago include the world headquarters of Conagra, Ferrara Candy Company, Kraft Heinz, McDonald's, Mondelez International, and Quaker Oats.^[221] Chicago has been a hub of the retail sector since its early development, with Montgomery Ward, Sears, and Marshall Field's. Today the Chicago metropolitan area is the headquarters of several retailers, including Walgreens, Sears, Ace Hardware, Claire's, ULTA Beauty, and Crate & Barrel.^[222]

Late in the 19th century, Chicago was part of the bicycle craze, with the Western Wheel Company, which introduced stamping to the production process and significantly reduced costs.^[223] While early in the 20th century, the city was part of the automobile revolution, hosting the Brass Era car builder Bugmobile, which was founded there in 1907.^[224] Chicago was also the site of the Schwinn Bicycle Company.

Chicago is a major world convention destination. The city's main convention center is McCormick Place. With its four interconnected buildings, it is the largest convention center in the nation and third-largest in the world.^[225] Chicago also ranks third in the U.S. (behind Las Vegas and Orlando) in number of conventions hosted annually.^[226]

Chicago's minimum wage for non-tipped employees is one of the highest in the nation and reached \$15 in 2021.^{[227][228]}

Culture and contemporary life

The city's waterfront location and nightlife attracts residents and tourists alike. Over a third of the city population is concentrated in the lakefront neighborhoods from Rogers Park in the north to South Shore in the south.^[229] The city has many upscale dining establishments as well as many ethnic restaurant districts. These districts include the Mexican American neighborhoods, such as Pilsen along 18th street, and La Villita along 26th Street; the Puerto Rican enclave of Paseo Boricua in the Humboldt Park neighborhood; Greektown, along South Halsted Street, immediately west of downtown;^[230] Little Italy, along Taylor Street; Chinatown in Armour Square; Polish Patches in West Town; Little Seoul in Albany Park around Lawrence Avenue; Little Vietnam near Broadway in Uptown; and the Desi area, along Devon Avenue in West Ridge.^[231]

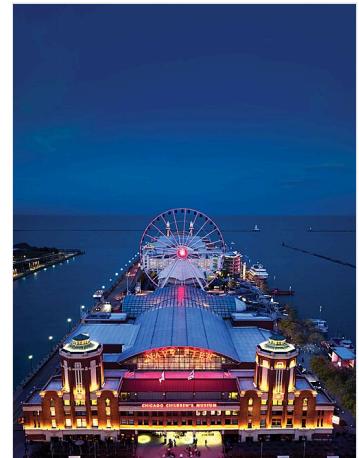
Downtown is the center of Chicago's financial, cultural, governmental, and commercial institutions and the site of Grant Park and many of the city's skyscrapers. Many of the city's financial institutions, such as the CBOT and the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, are located within a section of downtown called "The Loop", which is an eight-block by five-block area of city streets that is encircled by elevated rail tracks. The term "The Loop" is largely used by locals to refer to the entire downtown area as well. The central area includes the Near North Side, the Near South Side, and the Near West Side, as well as the Loop. These areas contribute famous skyscrapers, abundant restaurants, shopping, museums, Soldier Field, convention facilities, parkland, and beaches.

Lincoln Park contains Lincoln Park Zoo and Lincoln Park Conservatory. The River North Gallery District features the nation's largest concentration of contemporary art galleries outside of New York City.^[232] Lake View is home to Boystown, the city's large LGBT nightlife and culture center. The Chicago Pride Parade, held the last Sunday in June, is one of the world's largest with over a million people in attendance.^[233] North Halsted Street is the main thoroughfare of Boystown.^[234]

The South Side neighborhood of Hyde Park is the home of former U.S. President Barack Obama. It also contains the University of Chicago, ranked one of the world's top ten universities,^[235] and the Museum of Science and Industry. The 6-mile (9.7 km) long Burnham Park stretches along the waterfront of the South Side. Two of the city's largest parks are also located on this side of the city: Jackson Park, bordering the waterfront, hosted the



The Chicago Board of Trade Building



Aerial view of Navy Pier located in the Streeterville neighborhood, one of the most visited attractions in the Midwestern United States.

World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, and is the site of the aforementioned museum; and slightly west sits [Washington Park](#). The two parks themselves are connected by a wide strip of parkland called the [Midway Plaisance](#), running adjacent to the University of Chicago. The South Side hosts one of the city's largest parades, the annual African American [Bud Billiken Parade and Picnic](#), which travels through Bronzeville to Washington Park. [Ford Motor Company](#) has an automobile assembly plant on the South Side in Hegewisch, and most of the facilities of the Port of Chicago are also on the South Side.

The West Side holds the [Garfield Park Conservatory](#), one of the largest collections of tropical plants in any U.S. city. Prominent Latino cultural attractions found here include [Humboldt Park's Institute of Puerto Rican Arts and Culture](#) and the annual Puerto Rican People's Parade, as well as the [National Museum of Mexican Art](#) and [St. Adalbert's Church](#) in [Pilsen](#). The Near West Side holds the [University of Illinois at Chicago](#) and was once home to [Oprah Winfrey's Harpo Studios](#), the site of which has been rebuilt as the global headquarters of McDonald's.^[236]

The city's distinctive accent, made famous by its use in classic films like *The Blues Brothers* and television programs like the [Saturday Night Live](#) skit "Bill Swerski's Superfans", is an advanced form of [Inland Northern American English](#). This dialect can also be found in other cities bordering the Great Lakes such as [Cleveland](#), [Milwaukee](#), [Detroit](#), and [Rochester, New York](#), and most prominently features a rearrangement of certain vowel sounds, such as the short 'a' sound as in "cat", which can sound more like "kyet" to outsiders. The accent remains well associated with the city.^[237]



Nature Boardwalk at [Lincoln Park Zoo](#) on the North Side

Entertainment and the arts

Renowned Chicago theater companies include the [Goodman Theatre](#) in the Loop; the [Steppenwolf Theatre Company](#) and [Victory Gardens Theater](#) in Lincoln Park; and the [Chicago Shakespeare Theater](#) at Navy Pier. [Broadway In Chicago](#) offers Broadway-style entertainment at five theaters: the [Nederlander Theatre](#), [CIBC Theatre](#), [Cadillac Palace Theatre](#), [Auditorium Building](#) of [Roosevelt University](#), and [Broadway Playhouse](#) at Water Tower Place. Polish language productions for Chicago's large Polish speaking population can be seen at the historic [Gateway Theatre](#) in [Jefferson Park](#). Since 1968, the [Joseph Jefferson Awards](#) are given annually to acknowledge excellence in theater in the Chicago area. Chicago's theater community spawned modern [improvisational theater](#), and includes the prominent groups [The Second City](#) and [I.O. \(formerly ImprovOlympic\)](#).



[Chicago Theatre](#)

The [Chicago Symphony Orchestra](#) (CSO) performs at [Symphony Center](#), and is recognized as one of the best orchestras in the world.^[238] Also performing regularly at [Symphony Center](#) is the [Chicago Sinfonietta](#), a more diverse and multicultural counterpart to the CSO. In the summer, many outdoor concerts are given in Grant Park and [Millennium Park](#). [Ravinia Festival](#), located 25 miles (40 km) north of Chicago, is the summer home of the CSO, and is a favorite destination for many Chicagoans. The [Civic Opera House](#) is home to the [Lyric Opera of Chicago](#).^[239] The [Lithuanian Opera Company of Chicago](#) was founded by [Lithuanian Chicagoans](#) in 1956,^[240] and presents operas in Lithuanian.

The [Joffrey Ballet](#) and [Chicago Festival Ballet](#) perform in various venues, including the [Harris Theater](#) in [Millennium Park](#). Chicago has several other contemporary and jazz dance troupes, such as the [Hubbard Street Dance Chicago](#) and [Chicago Dance Crash](#).

Other live-music genre which are part of the city's cultural heritage include Chicago blues, Chicago soul, jazz, and gospel. The city is the birthplace of house music (a popular form of electronic dance music) and industrial music, and is the site of an influential hip hop scene. In the 1980s and 90s, the city was the global center for house and industrial music, two forms of music created in Chicago, as well as being popular for alternative rock, punk, and new wave. The city has been a center for rave culture, since the 1980s. A flourishing independent rock music culture brought forth Chicago indie. Annual festivals feature various acts, such as Lollapalooza and the Pitchfork Music Festival. Lollapalooza originated in Chicago in 1991 and at first travelled to many cities, but as of 2005 its home has been Chicago.^[241] A 2007 report on the Chicago music industry by the University of Chicago Cultural Policy Center ranked Chicago third among metropolitan U.S. areas in "size of music industry" and fourth among all U.S. cities in "number of concerts and performances".^[242]

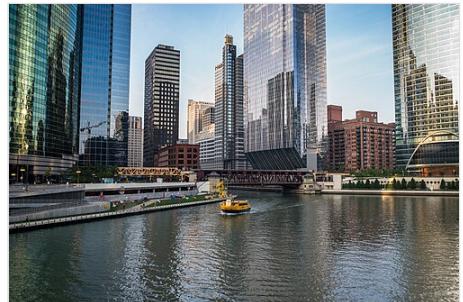


Jay Pritzker Pavilion

Chicago has a distinctive fine art tradition. For much of the twentieth century, it nurtured a strong style of figurative surrealism, as in the works of Ivan Albright and Ed Paschke. In 1968 and 1969, members of the Chicago Imagists, such as Roger Brown, Leon Golub, Robert Lostutter, Jim Nutt, and Barbara Rossi produced bizarre representational paintings. Henry Darger is one of the most celebrated figures of outsider art.^[243]

Tourism

In 2014, Chicago attracted 50.17 million domestic leisure travelers, 11.09 million domestic business travelers and 1.308 million overseas visitors.^[244] These visitors contributed more than US\$13.7 billion to Chicago's economy.^[244] Upscale shopping along the Magnificent Mile and State Street, thousands of restaurants, as well as Chicago's eminent architecture, continue to draw tourists. The city is the United States' third-largest convention destination. A 2017 study by Walk Score ranked Chicago the sixth-most walkable of fifty largest cities in the United States.^[245] Most conventions are held at McCormick Place, just south of Soldier Field. Navy Pier, located just east of Streeterville, is 3,000 ft (910 m) long and houses retail stores, restaurants, museums, exhibition halls and auditoriums. Chicago was the first city in the world to ever erect a Ferris wheel. The Willis Tower (formerly named Sears Tower) is a popular destination for tourists.^[246]

Ferries offer sightseeing tours and water-taxi transportation along the Chicago River and Lake Michigan.

Museums

Among the city's museums are the Adler Planetarium & Astronomy Museum, the Field Museum of Natural History, and the Shedd Aquarium. The Museum Campus joins the southern section of Grant Park, which includes the renowned Art Institute of Chicago. Buckingham Fountain anchors the downtown park along the lakefront. The University of Chicago's Institute for the Study of Ancient Cultures, West Asia & North Africa has an extensive collection of ancient Egyptian and Near Eastern archaeological artifacts. Other museums and galleries in Chicago include the Chicago History Museum, the Driehaus Museum, the DuSable Museum of African American History, the Museum of Contemporary Art,

The Field Museum of Natural History

the Peggy Notebaert Nature Museum, the Polish Museum of America, the Museum of Broadcast Communications, the Chicago Architecture Foundation, and the Museum of Science and Industry.^{[247][248][249]}

Cuisine

Chicago lays claim to a large number of regional specialties that reflect the city's ethnic and working-class roots. Included among these are its nationally renowned deep-dish pizza; this style is said to have originated at Pizzeria Uno.^[250] The Chicago-style thin crust is also popular in the city.^[251] Certain Chicago pizza favorites include Lou Malnati's and Giordano's.^[252]



Chicago-style deep-dish pizza

The Chicago-style hot dog, typically an all-beef hot dog, is loaded with an array of toppings that often includes pickle relish, yellow mustard, pickled sport peppers, tomato wedges, dill pickle spear and topped off with celery salt on a poppy seed bun.^[253] Enthusiasts of the Chicago-style hot dog frown upon the use of ketchup as a garnish, but may prefer to add giardiniera.^{[254][255][256]}

A distinctly Chicago sandwich, the Italian beef sandwich is thinly sliced beef simmered in au jus and served on an Italian roll with sweet peppers or spicy giardiniera. A popular modification is the Combo—an Italian beef sandwich with the addition of an Italian sausage. The Maxwell Street Polish is a grilled or deep-fried kielbasa—on a hot dog roll, topped with grilled onions, yellow mustard, and hot sport peppers.^[257]



A Polish market in Chicago

Chicken Vesuvio is roasted bone-in chicken cooked in oil and garlic next to garlicky oven-roasted potato wedges and a sprinkling of green peas. The Puerto Rican-influenced jibarito is a sandwich made with flattened, fried green plantains instead of bread. The mother-in-law is a tamale topped with chili and served on a hot dog bun.^[258] The tradition of serving the Greek dish saganaki while aflame has its origins in Chicago's Greek community.^[259] The appetizer, which consists of a square of fried cheese, is doused with Metaxa and flambéed table-side.^[260] Chicago-style barbecue features hardwood smoked rib tips and hot links which were traditionally cooked in an aquarium smoker, a Chicago invention.^[261] Annual festivals feature various Chicago signature dishes, such as Taste of Chicago and the Chicago Food Truck Festival.^[262]

One of the world's most decorated restaurants and a recipient of three Michelin stars, Alinea is located in Chicago. Well-known chefs who have had restaurants in Chicago include: Charlie Trotter, Rick Tramonto, Grant Achatz, and Rick Bayless. In 2003, Robb Report named Chicago the country's "most exceptional dining destination".^[263]

Literature

Chicago literature finds its roots in the city's tradition of lucid, direct journalism, lending to a strong tradition of social realism. In the *Encyclopedia of Chicago*, Northwestern University Professor Bill Savage describes Chicago fiction as prose which tries to "capture the essence of the city, its spaces and its people." The challenge for early writers was that Chicago was a frontier outpost that transformed into a global metropolis in the span of two generations. Narrative fiction of that time, much of it in the style of "high-flown romance" and "genteel realism", needed a new approach to describe the urban social, political, and economic conditions of Chicago.^[264] Nonetheless, Chicagoans worked hard to create a literary tradition that would stand the test of time,^[265] and create a "city of feeling" out of concrete, steel, vast lake, and open prairie.^[266] Much notable Chicago fiction focuses on the city itself, with social criticism keeping exultation in check.

At least three short periods in the history of Chicago have had a lasting influence on American literature.^[267] These include from the time of the Great Chicago Fire to about 1900, what became known as the Chicago Literary Renaissance in the 1910s and early 1920s, and the period of the Great Depression through the 1940s.

What would become the influential *Poetry* magazine was founded in 1912 by Harriet Monroe, who was working as an art critic for the *Chicago Tribune*. The magazine discovered such poets as Gwendolyn Brooks, James Merrill, and John Ashbery.^[268] T. S. Eliot's first professionally published poem, "The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock", was first published by *Poetry*. Contributors have included Ezra Pound, William Butler Yeats, William Carlos Williams, Langston Hughes, and Carl Sandburg, among others. The magazine was instrumental in launching the Imagist and Objectivist poetic movements. From the 1950s through 1970s, American poetry continued to evolve in Chicago.^[269] In the 1980s, a modern form of poetry performance began in Chicago, the poetry slam.^[270]

Sports

The city has two Major League Baseball (MLB) teams: the Chicago Cubs of the National League play in Wrigley Field on the North Side; and the Chicago White Sox of the American League play in Rate Field on the South Side. The two teams have faced each other in a World Series only once, in 1906.^[271]

The Cubs are the oldest Major League Baseball team to have never changed their city;^[272] they have played in Chicago since 1871.^[273] They had the dubious honor of having the longest championship drought in American professional sports, failing to win a World Series between 1908 and 2016. The White Sox have played on the South Side continuously since 1901. They have won three World Series titles (1906, 1917, 2005) and six American League pennants, including the first in 1901.

The Chicago Bears, one of the last two remaining charter members of the National Football League (NFL), have won nine NFL Championships, including the 1985 Super Bowl XX. The Bears play their home games at Soldier Field.

The Chicago Bulls of the National Basketball Association (NBA) is one of the most recognized basketball teams in the world.^[274] During the 1990s, with Michael Jordan leading them, the Bulls won six NBA championships in eight seasons.^{[275][276]}

The Chicago Blackhawks of the National Hockey League (NHL) began play in 1926, and are one of the "Original Six" teams of the NHL. The Blackhawks have won six Stanley Cups, including in 2010, 2013, and 2015. Both the Bulls and the Blackhawks play at the United Center.^[277]



Soldier Field



Wrigley Field



United Center



Rate Field

Major league professional teams in Chicago (ranked by attendance)

Club	League	Sport	Venue	Attendance	Founded	Championships
Chicago Bears	NFL	Football	Soldier Field	61,142	1919	9 Championships (1 Super Bowl)
Chicago Cubs	MLB	Baseball	Wrigley Field	41,649	1870	3 World Series
Chicago White Sox	MLB	Baseball	Rate Field	40,615	1900	3 World Series
Chicago Blackhawks	NHL	Ice hockey	United Center	21,653	1926	6 Stanley Cups
Chicago Bulls	NBA	Basketball		20,776	1966	6 NBA Championships
Chicago Fire	MLS	Soccer	Soldier Field	17,383	1997	1 MLS Cup, 1 Supporters Shield
Chicago Sky	WNBA	Basketball	Wintrust Arena	10,387	2006	1 WNBA Championships
Chicago Stars FC	NWSL	Soccer	SeatGeek Stadium	5,863	2013	1 WPSL Elite championship

Chicago Fire FC is a member of Major League Soccer (MLS) and plays at Soldier Field. The Fire have won one league title and four U.S. Open Cups, since their founding in 1997. In 1994, the United States hosted a successful FIFA World Cup with games played at Soldier Field.^[278]

The Chicago Stars FC are a team in the National Women's Soccer League (NWSL). They previously played in Women's Professional Soccer (WPS), of which they were a founding member, before joining the NWSL in 2013. They play at SeatGeek Stadium in Bridgeview, Illinois.

The Chicago Sky is a professional basketball team playing in the Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA). They play home games at the Wintrust Arena. The team was founded before the 2006 WNBA season began.^[279]

The Chicago Marathon has been held each year since 1977 except for 1987, when a half marathon was run in its place. The Chicago Marathon is one of six World Marathon Majors.^[280]

Five area colleges play in Division I conferences: two from major conferences—the DePaul Blue Demons (Big East Conference) and the Northwestern Wildcats (Big Ten Conference)—and three from other D1 conferences—the Chicago State Cougars (Northeast Conference); the Loyola Ramblers (Atlantic 10 Conference); and the UIC Flames (Missouri Valley Conference).^[281]

Chicago has also entered into esports with the creation of the OpTic Chicago, a professional Call of Duty team that participates within the CDL.^[282]



Chicago Half Marathon on Lake Shore Drive on the South Side

Parks and greenspace

When Chicago was incorporated in 1837, it chose the motto *Urbs in Horto*, a Latin phrase which means "City in a Garden". Today, the Chicago Park District consists of more than 570 parks with over 8,000 acres (3,200 ha) of municipal parkland. There are 31 sand beaches, a plethora of museums, two world-class conservatories, and 50 nature areas.^[283] Lincoln Park, the largest of the city's parks, covers 1,200 acres (490 ha) and has over 20 million visitors each year, making it third in the number of visitors after Central Park in New York City, and the National Mall and Memorial Parks in Washington, D.C.^[284]

There is a historic boulevard system,^[285] a network of wide, tree-lined boulevards which connect a number of Chicago parks.^[286] The boulevards and the parks were authorized by the Illinois legislature in 1869.^[287] A number of Chicago neighborhoods emerged along these roadways in the 19th century.^[286] The building of the boulevard system continued intermittently until 1942. It includes nineteen boulevards, eight parks, and six squares, along twenty-six miles of interconnected streets.^[288] The *Chicago Park Boulevard System Historic District* was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2018.^{[289][290]}



Buckingham Fountain is located in Grant Park in the Loop.

With berths for more than 6,000 boats, the Chicago Park District operates the nation's largest municipal harbor system.^[291] In addition to ongoing beautification and renewal projects for the existing parks, a number of new parks have been added in recent years, such as the Ping Tom Memorial Park in Chinatown, DuSable Park on the Near North Side, and most notably, Millennium Park, which is in the northwestern corner of one of Chicago's oldest parks, Grant Park in the Chicago Loop.

The wealth of greenspace afforded by Chicago's parks is further augmented by the Cook County Forest Preserves, a network of open spaces containing forest, prairie, wetland, streams, and lakes that are set aside as natural areas which lie along the city's outskirts,^[292] including both the Chicago Botanic Garden in Glencoe and the Brookfield Zoo in Brookfield.^[293] Washington Park is also one of the city's biggest parks; covering nearly 400 acres (160 ha). The park is listed on the National Register of Historic Places listings in South Side Chicago.^[294]

Law and government

Government

The government of the City of Chicago is divided into executive and legislative branches. The mayor of Chicago is the chief executive, elected by general election for a term of four years, with no term limits. The current mayor is Brandon Johnson. The mayor appoints commissioners and other officials who oversee the various departments. As well as the mayor, Chicago's clerk and treasurer are also elected citywide. The City Council is the legislative branch and is made up of 50 alderpersons, one elected from each ward in the city.^[295] The council takes official action through the passage of ordinances and resolutions and approves the city budget.^[296]



Daley Plaza and the Chicago Picasso, with City Hall-County Building visible in background. At right, the Daley Center contains the state law courts.

The Chicago Police Department provides law enforcement and the Chicago Fire Department provides fire suppression and emergency medical services for the city and its residents. Civil and criminal law cases are heard in the Cook County Circuit Court of the State of Illinois court system, or in the Northern District of Illinois, in the federal system. In the state court, the public prosecutor is the Illinois state's attorney; in the Federal court it is the United States attorney.

Politics

During much of the last half of the 19th century, Chicago's politics were dominated by a growing Democratic Party organization. During the 1880s and 1890s, Chicago had a powerful radical tradition with large and highly organized socialist, anarchist and labor organizations.^[298] For much of the 20th century, Chicago has been

among the largest and most reliable Democratic strongholds in the United States; with Chicago's Democratic vote the state of Illinois has been "solid blue" in presidential elections since 1992. Even before then, it was not unheard of for Republican presidential candidates to win handily in downstate Illinois, only to lose statewide due to large Democratic margins in Chicago. The citizens of Chicago have not elected a Republican mayor since 1927, when William Thompson was voted into office. The strength of the party in the city is partly a consequence of Illinois state politics, where the Republicans have come to represent rural and farm concerns while the Democrats support urban issues such as Chicago's public school funding.

Chicago contains less than 25% of the state's population, but it is split between eight of Illinois' 17 districts in the United States House of Representatives. All eight of the city's representatives are Democrats; only two Republicans have represented a significant portion of the city since 1973, for one term each: Robert P. Hanrahan from 1973 to 1975, and Michael Patrick Flanagan from 1995 to 1997.

Machine politics persisted in Chicago after the decline of similar machines in other large U.S. cities.^[299] During much of that time, the city administration found opposition mainly from a liberal "independent" faction of the Democratic Party. The independents finally gained control of city government in 1983 with the election of Harold Washington (in office 1983–1987). From 1989 until May 16, 2011, Chicago was under the leadership of its longest-serving mayor, Richard M. Daley, the son of Richard J. Daley. Because of the dominance of the Democratic Party in Chicago, the Democratic primary vote held in the spring is generally more significant than the general elections in November for U.S. House and Illinois State seats. The aldermanic, mayoral, and other city offices are filled through nonpartisan elections with runoffs as needed.^[300]

The city is home of former United States President Barack Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama; Barack Obama was formerly a state legislator representing Chicago and later a U.S. senator. The Obamas' residence is located near the University of Chicago in Kenwood on the city's south side.^[301]

Crime

Chicago's crime rate in 2020 was 3,926 per 100,000 people.^[302] Chicago experienced major rises in violent crime in the 1920s, in the late 1960s, and in the 2020s.^{[303][304]} Chicago's biggest criminal justice challenges have changed little over the last 50 years, and statistically reside with homicide, armed robbery, gang violence, and aggravated battery. Chicago has a higher murder rate than the larger cities of New York and Los Angeles. However, while it has a large absolute number of crimes due to its size, Chicago is not among the top-25 most violent cities in the United States.^{[305][306]}

Murder rates in Chicago vary greatly depending on the neighborhood in question.^[307] The neighborhoods of Englewood on the South Side, and Austin on the West side, for example, have homicide rates that are ten times higher than other parts of the city.^[308] Chicago has an estimated population of over 100,000 active gang members from nearly 60 factions.^{[309][310]} According to reports in 2013, "most of Chicago's violent crime comes from gangs trying to maintain control of drug-selling territories,"^[311] and is specifically related to the activities of the Sinaloa Cartel, which is active in several American cities.^[312] Violent crime rates vary significantly by area of the city, with more economically developed areas having low rates, but other sections have much higher rates of crime.^[311] In 2013, the violent crime rate was 910 per 100,000 people;^[313] the murder rate was 10.4 per 100,000 – while high crime districts saw 38.9 murders, low crime districts saw 2.5 murders per 100,000.^[314]

Presidential election results in Chicago^[297]

Year	Democratic	Republican	Others
2020	82.5% 944,735	15.8% 181,234	1.6% 18,772
2016	82.9% 912,945	12.3% 135,320	4.8% 53,262



Ford Explorer SUV as a Chicago Police Department vehicle, 2021

Chicago's long history of public corruption regularly draws the attention of federal law enforcement and federal prosecutors.^[315] From 2012 to 2019, 33 Chicago alderpersons were convicted on corruption charges, roughly one third of those elected in the time period. A report from the Office of the Legislative Inspector General noted that over half of Chicago's elected alderpersons took illegal campaign contributions in 2013.^[316] Most corruption cases in Chicago are prosecuted by the U.S. Attorney's office, as legal jurisdiction makes most offenses punishable as a federal crime.^[317]

Education

Schools and libraries

Chicago Public Schools (CPS) is the governing body of the school district that contains over 600 public elementary and high schools citywide, including several selective-admission magnet schools. There are eleven selective enrollment high schools in the Chicago Public Schools, designed to meet the needs of Chicago's most academically advanced students. These schools offer a rigorous curriculum with mainly honors and Advanced Placement (AP) courses.^[318] Walter Payton College Prep High School is ranked number one in the city of Chicago and the state of Illinois.^[319]



When it was opened in 1991, the central Harold Washington Library appeared in *Guinness World Records* as the largest municipal public library building in the world.

Chicago high school rankings are determined by the average test scores on state achievement tests.^[320] The district, with an enrollment exceeding 400,545 students (2013–2014 20th Day Enrollment), is the third-largest in the U.S.^[321] On September 10, 2012, teachers for the Chicago Teachers Union went on strike for the first time since 1987 over pay, resources, and other issues.^[322] According to data compiled in 2014, Chicago's "choice system", where students who test or apply and may attend one of a number of public high schools (there are about 130), sorts students of different achievement levels into different schools (high performing, middle performing, and low performing schools).^[323]

Chicago has a network of Lutheran schools,^[324] and several private schools are run by other denominations and faiths, such as the Ida Crown Jewish Academy in West Ridge. The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Chicago operates Catholic schools, including Jesuit preparatory schools and others. A number of private schools are completely secular. There is also the private Chicago Academy for the Arts, a high school focused on six different artistic disciplines, and the public Chicago High School for the Arts, a high school focused on five disciplines (visual arts, theatre, musical theatre, dance, and music).^[325]

The Chicago Public Library system operates three regional libraries and 77 neighborhood branches, including the central library.^[326]

Colleges and universities

Since the 1850s, Chicago has been a world center of higher education and research with several universities. These institutions consistently rank among the top "National Universities" in the United States, as determined by U.S. News & World Report.^[327] Highly regarded universities in Chicago and the surrounding area are the University of Chicago; Northwestern University; Illinois Institute of Technology; Loyola University Chicago; DePaul University; Columbia College Chicago and the University of Illinois Chicago. Other notable schools include:

Chicago State University; the School of the Art Institute of Chicago; East-West University; National Louis University; North Park University; Northeastern Illinois University; Robert Morris University Illinois; Roosevelt University; Saint Xavier University; Rush University; and Shimer College.^[328]

William Rainey Harper, the first president of the University of Chicago, was instrumental in the creation of the junior college concept, establishing nearby Joliet Junior College as the first in the nation in 1901.^[329] His legacy continues with the multiple community colleges in the Chicago proper, including the seven City Colleges of Chicago: Richard J. Daley College, Kennedy–King College, Malcolm X College, Olive–Harvey College, Truman College, Harold Washington College, and Wilbur Wright College, in addition to the privately held MacCormac College.

Chicago also has a high concentration of post-baccalaureate institutions, graduate schools, seminaries, and theological schools, such as the Adler School of Professional Psychology, The Chicago School the Erikson Institute, Institute for Clinical Social Work, Lutheran School of Theology at Chicago, Catholic Theological Union, Moody Bible Institute, and University of Chicago Divinity School.



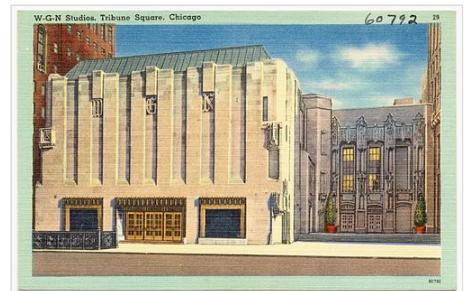
The University of Chicago campus as seen from the Midway Plaisance

Media

Television

The Chicago metropolitan area is a major media hub and the third-largest media market in the United States, after New York City and Los Angeles.^[330] Each of the big five U.S. television networks, NBC, ABC, CBS, Fox and The CW, directly owns and operates a high-definition television station in Chicago (WMAQ 5, WLS 7, WBBM 2, WFLD 32 and WGN-TV 9, respectively). WGN is owned by the CW through a majority stake held in the network by the Nexstar Media Group, which acquired it from its founding owner Tribune Broadcasting in 2019. WGN was once carried, with some programming differences, as "WGN America" on cable and satellite TV nationwide and in parts of the Caribbean. WGN America eventually became NewsNation in 2021.

Chicago has also been the home of several prominent talk shows, including The Oprah Winfrey Show, Steve Harvey Show, The Rosie Show, The Jerry Springer Show, The Phil Donahue Show, The Jenny Jones Show, and more. The city also has one PBS member station (its second: WYCC 20, removed its affiliation with PBS in 2017^[331]): WTTW 11, producer of shows such as Sneak Previews, The Frugal Gourmet, Lamb Chop's Play-Along and The McLaughlin Group. As of 2018, Windy City Live is Chicago's only daytime talk show, which is hosted by Val Warner and Ryan Chiaverini at ABC7 Studios with a live weekday audience. Since 1999, Judge Mathis also films his syndicated arbitration-based reality court show at the NBC Tower. Beginning in January 2019, Newsy began producing 12 of its 14 hours of live news programming per day from its new facility in Chicago.



WGN began in the early days of radio and developed into a multi-platform broadcaster, including a cable television super-station.



Chicago was home of The Oprah Winfrey Show from 1986 until 2011, and of other Harpo Production operations until 2015.

Television stations

Most of Chicago's television stations are owned and operated by the big television network companies. They are:

- WBBM-TV (2), owned and operated by CBS.
- WMAQ-TV (5), owned and operated by NBC.
- WLS-TV (7), owned and operated by ABC.
- WGN-TV (9), a CW station owned and operated by network majority owner Nexstar Media Group.
- WTW (11), a PBS member station owned by Window to the World Communications, Inc.
- WCIU-TV (26), an independent station (with a secondary MeTV affiliation) owned by Weigel Broadcasting.
- WFLD (32), owned and operated by Fox.
- WWTO-TV (35), owned and operated by TBN, licensed in Naperville.
- WCPX-TV (38), owned and operated by Ion Television.
- WSNS-TV (44), owned and operated by Telemundo.
- WPWR-TV (50), owned and operated by MyNetworkTV (Fox), licensed to Gary, Indiana.
- WYIN (56), a PBS member station owned by Northwest Indiana Public Broadcasting, Inc., licensed in Gary, Indiana.
- WTVK (59), an independent station owned by Venture Technologies Group, licensed in Oswego, Illinois.
- WXFT-DT (60), owned and operated by Unimas.
- WJYS (62), an independent station owned by Millennial Telecommunications, Inc., licensed to Hammond, Indiana.
- WGBO-DT (66), owned and operated by Univision.

Newspapers

Two major daily newspapers are published in Chicago: the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Sun-Times, with the Tribune having the larger circulation. There are also several regional and special-interest newspapers and magazines, such as Chicago, the Dziennik Związkowy (Polish Daily News), Draugas (the Lithuanian daily newspaper), the Chicago Reader, the SouthtownStar, the Chicago Defender, the Daily Herald, Newcity,^{[332][333]} StreetWise and the Windy City Times. The entertainment and cultural magazine Time Out Chicago and GRAB magazine are also published in the city, as well as local music magazine Chicago Inncerview. In addition, Chicago is the home of satirical national news outlet, The Onion, as well as its sister pop-culture publication, The A.V. Club.^[334]

Movies and filming

Radio

Chicago has five 50,000 watt AM radio stations: the Audacy-owned WBBM and WSCR; the Tribune Broadcasting-owned WGN; the Cumulus Media-owned WLS; and the ESPN Radio-owned WMVP. Chicago is also home to a number of national radio shows, including Beyond the Beltway with Bruce DuMont on Sunday evenings.

Chicago Public Radio produces nationally aired programs such as PRI's This American Life and NPR's Wait Wait...Don't Tell Me!

Infrastructure

Transportation

Chicago is a major transportation hub in the United States. It is an important component in global distribution, as it is the third-largest inter-modal port in the world after [Hong Kong](#) and [Singapore](#).^[335]

The city of Chicago has a higher than average percentage of households without a car. In 2015, 26.5 percent of Chicago households were without a car, and increased slightly to 27.5 percent in 2016. The national average was 8.7 percent in 2016. Chicago averaged 1.12 cars per household in 2016, compared to a national average of 1.8.^[336]



Aerial photo of the [Jane Byrne Interchange](#) (2022) after reconstruction; it initially opened in the 1960s.

Parking

Due to Chicago's [wheel tax](#),^[337] residents of Chicago who own a vehicle are required to purchase a Chicago City Vehicle Sticker.^[338] In established Residential Parking Zones, only local residents can purchase Zone-specific parking stickers for themselves and guests.^{[339][340]}

Chicago since 2009 has relinquished rights to its [public street parking](#).^[341] In 2008, as Chicago struggled to close a growing budget deficit, the city agreed to a 75-year, \$1.16 billion deal to lease its [parking meter](#) system to an operating company created by [Morgan Stanley](#), called [Chicago Parking Meters LLC](#). Daley said the "agreement is very good news for the taxpayers of Chicago because it will provide more than \$1 billion in net proceeds that can be used during this very difficult economy."^[342]

The rights of the parking ticket lease end in 2081, and since 2022 have already recouped over \$1.5 billion in revenue for [Chicago Parking Meters LLC](#) investors.^[343]

Expressways

Seven mainline and four auxiliary [interstate highways](#) (55, 57, 65 (only in Indiana), 80 (also in Indiana), 88, 90 (also in Indiana), 94 (also in Indiana), 190, 290, 294, and 355) run through Chicago and its suburbs. Segments that link to the city center are named after influential politicians, with three of them named after former U.S. Presidents (Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Reagan) and one named after two-time Democratic candidate [Adlai Stevenson](#).

The [Kennedy](#) and [Dan Ryan](#) Expressways are the busiest state maintained routes in the entire state of Illinois.^[344]

Transit systems

The [Regional Transportation Authority](#) (RTA) coordinates the operation of the three service boards: CTA, Metra, and Pace.

- The [Chicago Transit Authority](#) (CTA) handles public transportation in the City of Chicago and a few adjacent suburbs outside of the Chicago city limits. The CTA operates an extensive network of buses and a [rapid transit](#) elevated and subway system known as the [Chicago "L"](#) or just the "L" (short for "elevated"), with lines designated by colors. These rapid transit lines also serve both [Midway](#) and [O'Hare](#) Airports. The CTA's rail lines consist of the [Red](#), [Blue](#), [Green](#), [Orange](#), [Brown](#), [Purple](#), [Pink](#), and [Yellow](#) lines. Both the Red and Blue lines offer 24-hour service which makes Chicago one of a handful of cities around the world (and one of two in

the United States, the other being New York City) to offer rail service 24 hours a day, every day of the year, within the city's limits.

- Metra, the nation's second-most used passenger regional rail network, operates an 11-line commuter rail service in Chicago and throughout the Chicago suburbs. The Metra Electric Line shares its trackage with Northern Indiana Commuter Transportation District's South Shore Line, which provides commuter service between South Bend and Chicago.
- Pace provides bus and paratransit service in over 200 surrounding suburbs with some extensions into the city as well. A 2005 study found that one quarter of commuters used public transit.^[345]

Greyhound Lines provides inter-city bus service to and from the city at the Chicago Bus Station, and Chicago is also the hub for the Midwest network of Megabus (North America).

Passenger rail

Amtrak long distance and commuter rail services originate from Union Station.^[346] Chicago is one of the largest hubs of passenger rail service in the nation.^[347] The services terminate in the San Francisco area, Washington, D.C., New York City, New Orleans, Portland, Seattle, Milwaukee, Quincy, St. Louis, Carbondale, Boston, Grand Rapids, Port Huron, Pontiac, Los Angeles, and San Antonio. Future service will terminate at Moline. An attempt was made in the early 20th century to link Chicago with New York City via the Chicago – New York Electric Air Line Railroad. Parts of this were built, but it was never completed.



Chicago Union Station, opened in 1925, is the third-busiest passenger rail terminal in the United States.



An Amtrak train on the Empire Builder route departs Chicago from Union Station.

Bicycle and scooter sharing systems

In July 2013, the bicycle-sharing system Divvy was launched with 750 bikes and 75 docking stations.^[348] It is operated by Lyft for the Chicago Department of Transportation.^[349] As of July 2019, Divvy operated 5800 bicycles at 608 stations, covering almost all of the city, excluding Pullman, Rosedale, Beverly, Belmont Cragin and Edison Park.^[350]

In May 2019, The City of Chicago announced its Chicago's Electric Shared Scooter Pilot Program, scheduled to run from June 15 to October 15.^[351] The program started on June 15 with 10 different scooter companies, including scooter sharing market leaders Bird, Jump, Lime and Lyft.^[352] Each company was allowed to bring 250 electric scooters, although both Bird and Lime claimed that they experienced a higher demand for their scooters.^[353] The program ended on October 15, with nearly 800,000 rides taken.^[354]

Freight rail

Chicago is the largest hub in the railroad industry.^[355] All five Class I railroads meet in Chicago. As of 2002, severe freight train congestion caused trains to take as long to get through the Chicago region as it took to get there from the West Coast of the country (about 2 days).^[356] According to U.S. Department of Transportation, the volume of imported and exported goods transported via rail to, from, or through Chicago is forecast to increase nearly 150 percent between 2010 and 2040.^[357] CREATE, the Chicago Region Environmental and Transportation Efficiency Program, comprises about 70 programs, including crossovers, overpasses and underpasses, that intend to significantly improve the speed of freight movements in the Chicago area.^[358]

Airports

Chicago is served by O'Hare International Airport, the world's busiest airport measured by airline operations,^[359] on the far Northwest Side, and Midway International Airport on the Southwest Side. In 2005, O'Hare was the world's busiest airport by aircraft movements and the second-busiest by total passenger traffic.^[360] Both O'Hare and Midway are owned and operated by the City of Chicago. Gary/Chicago International Airport and Chicago Rockford International Airport, located in Gary, Indiana and Rockford, Illinois, respectively, can serve as alternative Chicago area airports, however they do not offer as many commercial flights as O'Hare and Midway. In recent years the state of Illinois has been leaning towards building an entirely new airport in the Illinois suburbs of Chicago.^[361] The City of Chicago is the world headquarters for United Airlines, the world's third-largest airline.



O'Hare International Airport

Port authority

The Port of Chicago consists of several major port facilities within the city of Chicago operated by the Illinois International Port District (formerly known as the Chicago Regional Port District). The central element of the Port District, Calumet Harbor, is maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.^[362]

- Iroquois Landing Lakefront Terminal: at the mouth of the Calumet River, it includes 100 acres (0.40 km²) of warehouses and facilities on Lake Michigan with over 780,000 square meters (8,400,000 sq ft) of storage.
- Lake Calumet terminal: located at the union of the Grand Calumet River and Little Calumet River 6 miles (9.7 km) inland from Lake Michigan. Includes three transit sheds totaling over 29,000 square meters (310,000 sq ft) adjacent to over 900 linear meters (3,000 linear feet) of ship and barge berthing.
- Grain (14 million bushels) and bulk liquid (800,000 barrels) storage facilities along Lake Calumet.
- The Illinois International Port district also operates Foreign trade zone No. 22, which extends 60 miles (97 km) from Chicago's city limits.

Utilities

Electricity for most of northern Illinois is provided by Commonwealth Edison, also known as ComEd. Their service territory borders Iroquois County to the south, the Wisconsin border to the north, the Iowa border to the west and the Indiana border to the east. In northern Illinois, ComEd (a division of Exelon) operates the greatest number of nuclear generating plants in any U.S. state. Because of this, ComEd reports indicate that Chicago receives about 75% of its electricity from nuclear power. Recently, the city began installing wind turbines on government buildings to promote renewable energy.^{[363][364][365]}

Natural gas is provided by Peoples Gas, a subsidiary of Integrys Energy Group, which is headquartered in Chicago.

Domestic and industrial waste was once incinerated but it is now landfilled, mainly in the Calumet area. From 1995 to 2008, the city had a blue bag program to divert recyclable refuse from landfills.^[366] Because of low participation in the blue bag programs, the city began a pilot program for blue bin recycling like other cities. This proved successful and blue bins were rolled out across the city.^[367]

Health systems

The Illinois Medical District is on the Near West Side. It includes Rush University Medical Center, ranked as the second best hospital in the Chicago metropolitan area by U.S. News & World Report for 2014–16, the University of Illinois Medical Center at Chicago, Jesse Brown VA Hospital, and John H. Stroger Jr. Hospital of Cook County,

one of the busiest trauma centers in the nation.^[368]

Two of the country's premier academic medical centers reside in Chicago, including Northwestern Memorial Hospital and the University of Chicago Medical Center. The Chicago campus of Northwestern University includes the Feinberg School of Medicine; Northwestern Memorial Hospital, which is ranked as the best hospital in the Chicago metropolitan area by *U.S. News & World Report* for 2017–18;^[369] the Shirley Ryan AbilityLab (formerly named the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago), which is ranked the best U.S. rehabilitation hospital by *U.S. News & World Report*;^[370] the new Prentice Women's Hospital; and Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago.

The University of Illinois College of Medicine at UIC is the second-largest medical school in the United States (2,600 students, including those at campuses in Peoria, Rockford and Urbana–Champaign).^[371]

In addition, the Chicago Medical School and Loyola University Chicago's Stritch School of Medicine are located in the suburbs of North Chicago and Maywood, respectively. The Midwestern University Chicago College of Osteopathic Medicine is in Downers Grove.

The American Medical Association, Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education, Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education, American Osteopathic Association, American Dental Association, Academy of General Dentistry, Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, American Association of Nurse Anesthetists, American College of Surgeons, American Society for Clinical Pathology, American College of Healthcare Executives, the American Hospital Association, and Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association are all based in Chicago.



Prentice Women's Hospital on the Northwestern Memorial Hospital Downtown Campus

Sister cities

See also

- [Chicago area water quality](#)
- [Chicago Wilderness](#)
- [Gentrification of Chicago](#)
- [Index of Illinois-related articles](#)
- [List of cities with the most skyscrapers](#)
- [National Register of Historic Places listings in Central Chicago](#)
- [National Register of Historic Places listings in North Side Chicago](#)
- [National Register of Historic Places listings in West Side Chicago](#)
- [USS Chicago, four ships](#)

Explanatory notes

- a. /ʃih-KAH-goh/, locally also /ʃih-KAW-goh/;^[7] Miami-Illinois: *Shikaakwa*; Ojibwe: *Zhigaagong*^[8]
- b. Mean monthly maxima and minima (i.e. the expected highest and lowest temperature readings at any point during the year or given month) calculated based on data at said location from 1991 to 2020.
- c. Official records for Chicago were kept at various locations in downtown from January 1871 to December 31, 1925, University of Chicago from January 1, 1926 to June 30, 1942, Midway Airport from July 1, 1942 to January 16, 1980, and at O'Hare Airport since January 17, 1980.^{[159][160]}

- d. From 15% sample
- e. The total for each race includes those who reported that race alone or in combination with other races. People who reported a combination of multiple races may be counted multiple times, so the sum of all percentages will exceed 100%.
- f. Hispanic and Latino origins are separate from race in the U.S. Census. The Census does not distinguish between Latino origins alone or in combination. This row counts Hispanics and Latinos of any race.

References

Citations

1. "City of Chicago" (<https://edits.nationalmap.gov/apps/gaz-domestic/public/search/names/428803>). *Geographic Names Information System*. United States Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior.
2. "2020 U.S. Gazetteer Files" (https://www2.census.gov/geo/docs/maps-data/data/gazetteer/2020_Gazetteer/2020_gaz_place_17.txt). United States Census Bureau. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20220315130646/https://www2.census.gov/geo/docs/maps-data/data/gazetteer/2020_Gazetteer/2020_gaz_place_17.txt) from the original on March 15, 2022. Retrieved March 15, 2022.
3. "QuickFacts: Chicago city, Illinois" (<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/chicagocityillinois/PST045222>). *census.gov*. United States Census Bureau. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231218043241/https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/chicagocityillinois/PST045222>) from the original on December 18, 2023. Retrieved February 29, 2024.
4. "List of 2020 Census Urban Areas" (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural.html>). *census.gov*. United States Census Bureau. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230114022812/https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/geography/guidance/geo-areas/urban-rural.html>) from the original on January 14, 2023. Retrieved January 8, 2023.
5. "2020 Population and Housing State Data" (<https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/2020-population-and-housing-state-data.html>). United States Census Bureau. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210824081449/https://www.census.gov/library/visualizations/interactive/2020-population-and-housing-state-data.html>) from the original on August 24, 2021. Retrieved August 22, 2021.
6. "Total Gross Domestic Product for Chicago-Naperville-Elgin, IL-IN-WI (MSA)" (<https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/NGMP16980>). *fred.stlouisfed.org*.
7. Wells, John C. (1982). *Accents of English*. Vol. 3: Beyond the British Isles (pp. i–xx, 467–674). Cambridge University Press. p. 476. doi:10.1017/CBO9780511611766 (<https://doi.org/10.1017%2FCBO9780511611766>). ISBN 0-52128541-0.
8. Carrico, Natalya (March 18, 2019). "'We're still here'" (<https://www.chicagoreader.com/chicago/tipi-first-nations-garden-albany-park/Content?oid=69017988>). *Chicago Reader*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201213172436/https://www.chicagoreader.com/chicago/tipi-first-nations-garden-albany-park/Content?oid=69017988>) from the original on December 13, 2020. Retrieved January 12, 2021.
9. "QuickFacts: Chicago city, Illinois" (<https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/chicagocityillinois/POP010220>). United States Census Bureau. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211007170437/https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/table/chicagocityillinois/POP010220>) from the original on October 7, 2021. Retrieved August 19, 2021.
10. Keating, Ann Durkin. "Metropolitan Growth (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/821.html>)". In Grossman, Keating & Reiff (2004).
11. "Demography: Chicago as a Modern World City" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/962.html>). Encyclopedia of Chicago. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221012204646/https://encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/962.html>) from the original on October 12, 2022. Retrieved March 4, 2022.
12. Cohen, Jennie (October 7, 2011). "Urban Infernos Throughout History" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210225065428/http://www.history.com/news/urban-infernos-throughout-history>). History. Archived from the original (<http://www.history.com/news/urban-infernos-throughout-history>) on February 25, 2021. Retrieved June 24, 2017.
13. "Skyscrapers" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1149.html>). Encyclopedia of Chicago. Retrieved June 24, 2017.

14. Glancey, Jonathan (October 5, 2015). "The city that changed architecture forever" (<https://www.bbc.com/culture/story/20150930-chicago-birthplace-of-the-skyscraper>). *BBC News*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200511131812/http://www.bbc.com/culture/story/20150930-chicago-birthplace-of-the-skyscraper>) from the original on May 11, 2020. Retrieved April 30, 2018.
15. "Economy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170212224011/http://www.worldbusinesschicago.com/economy/>). *World Business Chicago*. Archived from the original (<http://www.worldbusinesschicago.com/economy/>) on February 12, 2017. Retrieved May 3, 2018.
16. "2017 Passenger Summary – Annual Traffic Data" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200529042253/https://aci.aero/data-centre/annual-traffic-data/passengers/2017-passenger-summary-annual-traffic-data/>). *ACI World*. Archived from the original (<https://aci.aero/data-centre/annual-traffic-data/passengers/2017-passenger-summary-annual-traffic-data/>) on May 29, 2020. Retrieved November 16, 2019.
17. Rodriguez, Alex (January 26, 2014). "Chicago takes on the world". *Chicago Tribune*. Sec. 1 p. 15.
18. "CAGDP2 Gross domestic product (GDP) by county and metropolitan area" (<https://apps.bea.gov/itable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&step=1>). Bureau of Economic Analysis. December 12, 2019. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181023080037/https://apps.bea.gov/itable/iTable.cfm?ReqID=70&step=1>) from the original on October 23, 2018. Retrieved December 15, 2019.
19. Marovich, Robert M. (2015). *A City Called Heaven: Chicago and the Birth of Gospel Music*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press. p. 7. ISBN 978-0-252-08069-2.
20. Costa, David J. (2003). *The Miami-Illinois Language* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=qCyE8fR12HsC>). Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press. ISBN 9780803215146.
21. Quaife, Milo M. (1933). *Checagou: From Indian Wigwam to Modern City, 1673–1835* (<https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.151734>). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press. OCLC 1865758 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/1865758>).
22. Swenson, John F. (Winter 1991). "Chicagoua/Chicago: The origin, meaning, and etymology of a place name". *Illinois Historical Journal*. 84 (4): 235–248. ISSN 0748-8149 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0748-8149>). OCLC 25174749 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/25174749>).
23. Marcus, Sarah S. "Chicago's Twentieth-Century Cultural Exports" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/410156.html>). In Grossman, Keating & Reiff (2004).
24. Keating, Ann Durkin (2005). *Chicagoland: City and Suburbs in the Railroad Age*. The University of Chicago Press. p. 25. ISBN 0-226-42882-6. LCCN 2005002198 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/2005002198>).
25. Genzen (2007), pp. 10–11, 14–15.
26. Keating (2005), pp. 30–31, 221.
27. Swenson, John W (1999). "Jean Baptiste Point de Sable—The Founder of Modern Chicago" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20050116080031/http://www.earlychicago.com/essays.php?essay=7>). *Early Chicago*. Early Chicago, Inc. Archived from the original (<http://www.earlychicago.com/essays.php?essay=7>) on January 16, 2005. Retrieved August 8, 2010.
28. Genzen (2007), pp. 16–17.
29. Buisseret (1990), pp. 22–23, 68, 80–81.
30. Keating (2005), pp. 30–32.
31. "Timeline: Early Chicago History" (<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/chicago/timeline/index.html>). *Chicago: City of the Century*. WGBH Educational Foundation And Window to the World Communications, Inc. 2003. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090325102159/http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/chicago/timeline/index.html>) from the original on March 25, 2009. Retrieved May 26, 2009.
32. "Act of Incorporation for the City of Chicago, 1837" (<http://encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/11480.html>). State of Illinois. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110307032921/http://encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/11480.html>) from the original on March 7, 2011. Retrieved March 3, 2011.
33. Walter Nugent. "Demography" (<http://encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/962.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221012204646/https://encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/962.html>) October 12, 2022, at the Wayback Machine" in *Encyclopedia of Chicago*. Chicago Historical Society.
34. Keating (2005), p. 27.
35. Buisseret (1990), pp. 86–98.
36. Condit (1973), pp. 30–31.
37. Genzen (2007), pp. 24–25.
38. Keating (2005), pp. 26–29, 35–39.

39. Conzen, Michael P. "Global Chicago" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/300132.html>). *Encyclopedia of Chicago*. Chicago Historical Society. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151112152124/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/300132.html>) from the original on November 12, 2015. Retrieved December 6, 2015.
40. "Timeline-of-achievements" (<http://www.cme-group.com/company/history/timeline-of-achievements.html>). CME Group. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120107030442/http://www.cme-group.com/company/history/timeline-of-achievements.html>) from the original on January 7, 2012. Retrieved January 20, 2013.
41. "Stephen Douglas" (<https://www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/spcl/excat/douglas5.html>). University of Chicago. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110609004224/http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/spcl/excat/douglas5.html>) from the original on June 9, 2011. Retrieved May 29, 2011.
42. "Chicago Daily Tribune, Thursday Morning, February 14" (https://web.archive.org/web/20140325060713/http://users.ox.ac.uk/~sedm1912/chn.html#y1856_m02_d14). *nike-of-samothrace.net*. Archived from the original (http://users.ox.ac.uk/~sedm1912/chn.html#y1856_m02_d14) on March 25, 2014. Retrieved May 4, 2009.
43. Addis, Cameron (August 22, 2015). "5 Bull Moose From a Bully Pulpit" (<http://sites.austincc.edu/caddis/bull-moose-from-a-bully-pulpit>). Austin Community College. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210227004439/http://sites.austincc.edu/caddis/bull-moose-from-a-bully-pulpit/>) from the original on February 27, 2021. Retrieved March 21, 2021.
44. Condit (1973), pp. 15–18, 243–245.
45. Genzen (2007), pp. 27–29, 38–43.
46. Buisseret (1990), pp. 154–155, 172–173, 204–205.
47. Buisseret (1990), pp. 148–149.
48. Genzen (2007), pp. 32–37.
49. Lowe (2000), pp. 87–97.
50. Lowe (2000), p. 99.
51. Bruegmann, Robert (2005). "Built Environment of the Chicago Region" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/181.html>). *Encyclopedia of Chicago*. Chicago Historical Society. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210505235245/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/181.html>) from the original on May 5, 2021. Retrieved December 5, 2013.
52. Condit (1973), pp. 9–11.
53. Allen, Frederick E. (February 2003). "Where They Went to See the Future" (https://web.archive.org/web/20070220103637/http://www.americanheritage.com/articles/magazine/ah/2003/1/2003_1_68.shtml). *American Heritage*. 54 (1). Archived from the original (http://www.americanheritage.com/articles/magazine/ah/2003/1/2003_1_68.shtml) on February 20, 2007. Retrieved December 5, 2013.
54. Lowe (2000), pp. 121, 129.
55. Cain, Louis P. (2005). "Annexations" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/53.html>). *The Electronic Encyclopedia of Chicago*. Chicago Historical Society. Retrieved December 14, 2015.
56. Chisholm, Hugh, ed. (1911). "Chicago" (https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/1911_Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica_Chicago). *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Vol. 6 (11th ed.). Cambridge University Press. pp. 118–125, see page 124, first para. "Population.—Of the total population in 1900 not less than 34.6% were foreign-born; the number of persons either born abroad, or born in the United States of foreign parentage (i.e. father or both parents foreign), was 77.4% of the population, and in the total number of males of voting age the foreign-born predominated (53.4%)."
57. "Race and Hispanic Origin for Selected Cities and Other Places: Earliest Census to 1990" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120812191959/http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0076/twps0076.html>). U.S. Census Bureau. Archived from the original (<http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0076/twps0076.html>) on August 12, 2012.
58. "Hull House Maps Its Neighborhood" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/410008.html>). *Encyclopedia of Chicago*. Chicago Historical Society. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130509185234/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/410008.html>) from the original on May 9, 2013. Retrieved April 11, 2013.
59. Johnson, Mary Ann. "Hull House" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/615.html>). *Encyclopedia of Chicago*. Chicago Historical Society. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130328134724/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/615.html>) from the original on March 28, 2013. Retrieved April 12, 2013.

60. Sandwick, Clinton (2009). "Enforcing Medical Licensing in Illinois: 1877–1890" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2701151>). *Yale Journal of Biology and Medicine*. **82** (2): 67–74. PMC 2701151 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2701151>). PMID 19562006 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19562006>).
61. Beatty, William K. (1991). "John H. Rauch – Public Health, Parks and Politics". *Proceedings of the Institute of Medicine of Chicago*. **44**: 97–118.
62. Condit (1973), pp. 43–49, 58, 318–319.
63. Holland, Kevin J. (2001). *Classic American Railroad Terminals* (https://openlibrary.org/books/OL8010875M/Classic_American_Railroad_Terminals). Osceola, WI: MBI. pp. 66–91. ISBN 9780760308325. OCLC 45908903 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/45908903>).
64. United States. Office of the Commissioner of Railroads (1883). *Report to the Secretary of the Interior* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=GmfNAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA19>). U.S. Government Printing Office. p. 19. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709122354/https://books.google.com/books?id=GmfNAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA19>) from the original on July 9, 2023. Retrieved July 8, 2020.
65. "Chicago's Rich History" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110610015848/http://www.choosechicago.com/attendees/about_chicago/Pages/chicago_history.aspx). Chicago Convention and Tourism Bureau. Archived from the original (http://www.choosechicago.com/attendees/about_chicago/Pages/chicago_history.aspx) on June 10, 2011. Retrieved June 10, 2011.
66. Lowe (2000), pp. 148–154, 158–169.
67. "Exhibits on the Midway Plaisance, 1893" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/11421.html>). *Encyclopedia of Chicago*. Chicago Historical Society. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121029013143/http://encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/11421.html>) from the original on October 29, 2012. Retrieved April 12, 2013.
68. Harper, Douglas. "midway" (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/midway>). *Chicago Manual Style (CMS)*. Online Etymology Dictionary. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130616220151/http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/midway>) from the original on June 16, 2013. Retrieved April 12, 2013.
69. Martin, Elizabeth Anne (1993). "Detroit and the Great Migration, 1916–1929" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080615144911/http://bentley.umich.edu/research/publications/migration/ch1.php>). *Bentley Historical Library Bulletin*. **40**. University of Michigan. Archived from the original (<https://bentley.umich.edu/research/publications/migration/ch1.php>) on June 15, 2008. Retrieved December 5, 2013.
70. Darlene Clark Hine (2005). "Chicago Black Renaissance" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/240.html>). *Encyclopedia of Chicago*. Chicago Historical Society. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221017083203/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/240.html>) from the original on October 17, 2022. Retrieved August 6, 2013.
71. Essig, Steven (2005). "Race Riots" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1032.html>). *Encyclopedia of Chicago*. Chicago Historical Society. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210623041337/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1032.html>) from the original on June 23, 2021. Retrieved August 6, 2013.
72. "Gang (crime) – History" (<https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/225308/gang>). Britannica Online Encyclopedia. 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090416115239/http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/225308/gang>) from the original on April 16, 2009. Retrieved June 1, 2009.
73. O'Brien, John. "The St. Valentine's Day Massacre" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/politics/chi-chicago-days-valentinesmassacre-story,0,1233196.story>). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130510021619/http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/politics/chi-chicagodays-valentinesmassacre-story,0,1233196.story>) from the original on May 10, 2013. Retrieved April 12, 2013.
74. Robbins, Mark W. (2017). "5. Rent War! Middle-Class Tenant Organizing". *Middle Class Union: Organizing the 'Consuming Public' in Post-World War I America* (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.3998/mpub.9343785>). University of Michigan Press. doi:10.3998/mpub.9343785 (<https://doi.org/10.3998%2Fmpub.9343785>). ISBN 978-0-472-13033-7. JSTOR 10.3998/mpub.9343785 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.3998/mpub.9343785>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240404195206/https://www.jstor.org/stable/10.3998/mpub.9343785>) from the original on April 4, 2024. Retrieved April 4, 2024.
75. "U.S. Lists Rent War Flats; Tax Dodgers Hunted" (<https://www.newspapers.com/article/chicago-tribune-us-lists-rent-war-flat/156947272/>). *Chicago Tribune*. March 24, 1921. p. 3. Retrieved October 11, 2024 – via Newspapers.com.
76. "Rent Hog Gets Wallop in Bills Passed in Senate" (<https://www.newspapers.com/article/belleville-daily-advocate-rent-hog-gets/156947338/>). *Belleville Daily Advocate*. March 30, 1921. p. 1. Retrieved October 11, 2024 – via Newspapers.com.

77. "Love Flees Cold Flats, Tenants' Leader Argues: Heated Charges Fly in Heat Ordinance Fight" (<https://www.newspapers.com/article/chicago-tribune/115494379/>). *Chicago Tribune*. December 28, 1921. p. 7. Retrieved October 11, 2024 – via Newspapers.com.
78. "Fine Landlord \$25 In Test Case On New Heat Law" (<https://www.newspapers.com/article/chicago-tribune-fine-landlord-25-in-test/156947510/>). *Chicago Tribune*. December 7, 1922. p. 3. Retrieved October 11, 2024 – via Newspapers.com.
79. "Progress by Degrees: A History of the Chicago Heat Ordinance - RentConfident, Chicago IL" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210430034732/https://blog.rentconfident.com/2823/progress-by-degrees-a-history-of-the-chicago-heat-ordinance/>). *The RentConfident Blog*. April 30, 2021. Archived from the original (<https://blog.rentconfident.com/2823/progress-by-degrees-a-history-of-the-chicago-heat-ordinance/>) on April 30, 2021. Retrieved April 11, 2024.
80. "Timeline: Milestones in the American Gay Rights Movement" (<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/timeline/stonewall/>). PBS. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130522061316/http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/timeline/stonewall/>) from the original on May 22, 2013. Retrieved April 12, 2013.
81. "Great Depression" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/542.html>). *Encyclopedia of Chicago*. Chicago History Museum. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180411165807/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/542.html>) from the original on April 11, 2018. Retrieved April 27, 2018.
82. "Century of Progress World's Fair, 1933–1934 (University of Illinois at Chicago) : Home" (http://collections.carli.illinois.edu/cdm4/index_uic_cop.php?CISOROOT=/uic_cop). Collections.carli.illinois.edu. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110718172313/http://collections.carli.illinois.edu/cdm4/index_uic_cop.php?CISOROOT=/uic_cop) from the original on July 18, 2011. Retrieved July 3, 2011.
83. Robert W. Rydell. "Century of Progress Exposition" (<http://encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/225.html>). *Encyclopedia of Chicago*. Chicago Historical Society. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110514034330/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/225.html>) from the original on May 14, 2011. Retrieved July 3, 2011.
84. "Chicago's Long and Extraordinary Labor History" (https://ibew.org/ibew40thconvention/DailyArticles/2205/220427_Labor-History). *ibew.org*. Retrieved October 24, 2023.
85. "World War II" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1384.html>). *Encyclopedia of Chicago*. Chicago History Museum. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180328181817/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1384.html>) from the original on March 28, 2018. Retrieved April 27, 2018.
86. "CP-1 (Chicago Pile 1 Reactor)" (<http://www.ne.anl.gov/About/reactors/early-reactors.shtml>). *Argonne National Laboratory*. U.S. Department of Energy. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190508171228/http://www.ne.anl.gov/About/reactors/early-reactors.shtml>) from the original on May 8, 2019. Retrieved April 12, 2013.
87. Szymczak, Patricia (June 18, 1989). "O'Hare suburbs under fire" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-1989-06-18-8902100436-story.html>). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220720015834/https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-1989-06-18-8902100436-story.html>) from the original on July 20, 2022. Retrieved July 20, 2022.
88. Steffes, Tracey L (2015). "Managing School Integration and White Flight: The Debate over Chicago's Future in the 1960's" (<https://doi.org/10.1177/0096144214566970>). *Journal of Urban History*. **42** (4). doi:[10.1177%2F0096144214566970](https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0096144214566970) (<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0096144214566970>). ISSN 0096-1442 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0096-1442>). S2CID 147531740 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:147531740>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709112327/https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0096144214566970>) from the original on July 9, 2023. Retrieved June 24, 2022.
89. Mehlhorn, Dmitri (December 1998). "A Requiem for Blockbusting: Law, Economics, and Race-Based Real Estate Speculation". *Fordham Law Review*. **67**: 1145–1161.
90. Lentz, Richard (1990). *Symbols, the News Magazines, and Martin Luther King*. LSU Press. p. 230. ISBN 0-8071-2524-5.
91. Mailer, Norman. "Brief History Of Chicago's 1968 Democratic Convention" (<http://www.cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/1996/conventions/chicago/facts/chicago68/index.shtml>). *Facts on File, CQ's Guide to U.S. Elections*. CNN. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220318074348/http://www.cnn.com/ALLPOLITICS/1996/conventions/chicago/facts/chicago68/index.shtml>) from the original on March 18, 2022. Retrieved May 5, 2013.
92. Cillizza, Chris (September 23, 2009). "The Fix – Hall of Fame – The Case for Richard J. Daley" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130201063930/http://voices.washingtonpost.com/thefix/hall-of-fame/hall-of-fame-the-case-for-rich.html>). *The Washington Post*. Archived from the original (<http://voices.washingtonpost.com/thefix/hall-of-fame/hall-of-fame-the-case-for-rich.html>) on February 1, 2013. Retrieved April 22, 2013.

93. Dold, R. Bruce (February 27, 1979). "Jane Byrne elected mayor of Chicago" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/politics/chi-chicagodays-byrne-story,0,7583194.story>). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140715034553/http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/politics/chi-chicagodays-byrne-story,0,7583194.story>) from the original on July 15, 2014. Retrieved April 17, 2020.
94. Rivlin, Gary; Larry Bennett (November 25, 2012). "The legend of Harold Washington" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/2012/11/25/the-legend-of-harold-washington/>). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130510035458/http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2012-11-25/news/ct-oped-1125-washington-20121125_1_harold-washington-first-african-american-mayor-economic-development) from the original on May 10, 2013. Retrieved April 12, 2013.
95. "Chicago and the Legacy of the Daley Dynasty" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100911050717/http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,2016992,00.html>). *Time*. September 9, 2010. Archived from the original (<http://www.time.com/time/nation/article/0,8599,2016992,00.html>) on September 11, 2010. Retrieved April 12, 2013.
96. "National Building Museum to honor Daley for greening of Chicago" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130510023109/http://featuresblogs.chicagotribune.com/theskyline/2009/04/national-building-museum-to-honor-daley-and-chicago-for-the-greening-of-chicago-.html>). *Chicago Tribune*. April 8, 2009. Archived from the original (<http://featuresblogs.chicagotribune.com/theskyline/2009/04/national-building-museum-to-honor-daley-and-chicago-for-the-greening-of-chicago-.html>) on May 10, 2013. Retrieved April 12, 2013.
97. "1992 Loop Flood Brings Chaos, Billions In Losses" (https://web.archive.org/web/20070927231222/http://cbs2chicago.com/vault/local_story_104140940.html). CBS2 Chicago. April 14, 2007. Archived from the original (http://cbs2chicago.com/vault/local_story_104140940.html) on September 27, 2007. Retrieved January 11, 2008.
98. "News: Rahm Emanuel wins Chicago mayoral race" (<https://www.nbcnews.com/id/wbna41715205>). NBC News. February 23, 2011. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200601010954/http://www.nbcnews.com/id/41715205>) from the original on June 1, 2020. Retrieved July 3, 2011.
99. Tareen, Sophia; Burnett, Sarah (April 7, 2015). "Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel wins 2nd term in runoff victory" (<https://www.businessinsider.com/chicago-mayor-rahm-emanuel-wins-2nd-term-in-runoff-victory-2015-4>). *Business Insider*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190403015441/https://www.businessinsider.com/chicago-mayor-rahm-emanuel-wins-2nd-term-in-runoff-victory-2015-4>) from the original on April 3, 2019. Retrieved April 3, 2019.
100. Bosman, Julie; Smith, Mitch; Davey, Monica (April 2, 2019). "Lori Lightfoot Is Elected Chicago Mayor, Becoming First Black Woman to Lead City" (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20220101/https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/02/us/chicago-election-results.html>). *The New York Times*. Archived from the original (<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/02/us/chicago-election-results.html>) on January 1, 2022. Retrieved April 3, 2019.
101. Perez, Juan Jr. "With Mayor Lori Lightfoot's inauguration, 3 women of color now hold top citywide offices: 'Chicago was ready for this'" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190713152154/https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/politics/with-mayor-lori-lightfoots-inauguration-3-women-of-color-now-hold-top-citywide-offices-chicago-was-ready-for-this/ar-AABDWHV>). *Chicago Tribune*. MSN. Archived from the original (<https://www.msn.com/en-us/news/politics/with-mayor-lori-lightfoots-inauguration-3-women-of-color-now-hold-top-citywide-offices-chicago-was-ready-for-this/ar-AABDWHV>) on July 13, 2019. Retrieved May 21, 2019.
102. Condit (1973), pp. 5–6.
103. Genzen (2007), pp. 6–9.
104. Angel, Jim. "State Climatologist Office for Illinois" (<http://www.isws.illinois.edu/atmos/statecli/general/chicago-climate-narrative.htm>). *Illinois State Water Survey*. Prairie Research Institute. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130724032003/http://www.isws.illinois.edu/atmos/statecli/General/chicago-climate-narrative.htm>) from the original on July 24, 2013. Retrieved August 4, 2013.
105. "Thompson's Plat of 1830" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070423202023/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/11175.html>). Chicago Historical Society. 2004. Archived from the original (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/11175.html>) on April 23, 2007. Retrieved July 3, 2011.
106. "The Elevation of Chicago: A Statistical Mystery" (<https://www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/the-elevation-of-chicago-a-statistical-mystery/>). *Chicago Public Library*. September 29, 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220609092728/https://www.chipublib.org/blogs/post/the-elevation-of-chicago-a-statistical-mystery/>) from the original on June 9, 2022. Retrieved November 22, 2018.
107. "Chicago Facts" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131110213300/https://www.neiu.edu/~jmhemzac/courses/docs/of2005-09%20small2.pdf>) (PDF). *Northeastern Illinois University*. p. 46. Archived from the original (<https://www.neiu.edu/~jmhemzac/courses/docs/of2005-09%20small2.pdf>) (PDF) on November 10, 2013. Retrieved August 28, 2013.

108. Fulton, Jeff. "Public Beaches in Chicago" (<http://traveltips.usatoday.com/public-beaches-chicago-53741.html>). *USA Today*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160304054140/http://traveltips.usatoday.com/public-beaches-chicago-53741.html>) from the original on March 4, 2016. Retrieved August 28, 2013.
109. "Chicago Tribune Classifieds map of Chicagoland" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/classified/realestate/communities/>). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220713090859/https://www.chicagotribune.com/classified/realestate/communities/>) from the original on July 13, 2022. Retrieved May 4, 2009.
110. "Chicagoland Region" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110928043624/http://www.enjoyillinois.com/topSpots/region.aspx?area=chicagoland>). *EnjoyIllinois.com*. Illinois Department of Tourism. Archived from the original (<http://www.enjoyillinois.com/topSpots/region.aspx?area=chicagoland>) on September 28, 2011. Retrieved August 14, 2009.
111. "Fast Facts About The Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce" (https://web.archive.org/web/20090209003914/https://www.chicagolandchamber.org/sub/fast_facts.asp). Chicagoland Chamber of Commerce. Archived from the original (http://www.chicagolandchamber.org/sub/fast_facts.asp) on February 9, 2009. Retrieved January 6, 2014.
112. "South Side" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1177.html>). Encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org. August 1, 1971. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071017032129/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1177.html>) from the original on October 17, 2007. Retrieved June 10, 2013.
113. "Municipal Flag of Chicago" (<http://www.chipublib.org/cplbooksmovies/cplarchive/symbols/flag.php>). Chicago Public Library. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130615003832/http://www.chipublib.org/cplbooksmovies/cplarchive/symbols/flag.php>) from the original on June 15, 2013. Retrieved March 22, 2013.
114. "Lakeview (Chicago, Illinois)" ([https://www.chicagotribune.com/topic/us/illinois/cook-county/chicago/lakeview-\(chicago-illinois\)-PLGEO100100501254600.topic](https://www.chicagotribune.com/topic/us/illinois/cook-county/chicago/lakeview-(chicago-illinois)-PLGEO100100501254600.topic)). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived ([https://web.archive.org/web/20130928071057/http://www.chicagotribune.com/topic/us/illinois/cook-county/chicago/lakeview-\(chicago-illinois\)-PLGEO100100501254600.topic](https://web.archive.org/web/20130928071057/http://www.chicagotribune.com/topic/us/illinois/cook-county/chicago/lakeview-(chicago-illinois)-PLGEO100100501254600.topic)) from the original on September 28, 2013. Retrieved September 25, 2013.
115. "CPS Teacher Housing: Chicago Communities" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130321030228/http://teacherhousing.cps.k12.il.us/communities.aspx>). Chicago Public Schools. Archived from the original (<http://teacherhousing.cps.k12.il.us/communities.aspx>) on March 21, 2013. Retrieved March 22, 2013.
116. "List of Chicago Neighborhoods – Chicago" (<http://www.streetadvisor.com/chicago-cook-county-illinois/questions/list-of-chicago-neighborhoods>). StreetAdvisor. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110730092727/http://www.streetadvisor.com/chicago-cook-county-illinois/questions/list-of-chicago-neighborhoods>) from the original on July 30, 2011. Retrieved June 10, 2013.
117. "Chicago and its Neighborhoods" (<https://archive.today/20130410125240/http://www.articlecell.com/Article/Chicago-and-its-Neighborhoods/669201>). articlecell. Archived from the original (<http://www.articlecell.com/Article/Chicago-and-its-Neighborhoods/669201>) on April 10, 2013. Retrieved March 22, 2013.
118. "Gulp! How Chicago Gobbled Its Neighbors" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160115150008/http://www.wbez.org/series/curious-city/gulp-how-chicago-gobbled-its-neighbors-109583>). Archived from the original (<http://www.wbez.org/series/curious-city/gulp-how-chicago-gobbled-its-neighbors-109583>) on January 15, 2016. Retrieved April 20, 2016.
119. Condit (1973), pp. 31, 52–53.
120. "Chicago neighborhoods on Walk Score" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240713155443/https://www.walkscore.com/IL/Chicago>). walkscore.com. Archived from the original (<https://www.walkscore.com/IL/Chicago>) on July 13, 2024. Retrieved July 16, 2024.
121. Rodolphe El-Khoury; Edward Robbins (June 19, 2004). *Shaping the City: Studies in History, Theory and Urban Design* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Dbv-zU6M9WIC&pg=PA60>). Taylor & Francis. pp. 60–. ISBN 978-0-415-26189-0. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709112336/https://books.google.com/books?id=Dbv-zU6M9WIC&pg=PA60>) from the original on July 9, 2023. Retrieved May 9, 2013.
122. Lopez, Russell (2012). "Nineteenth-Century Reform Movements" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=zbjFAAQAQBAJ&pg=PA41>). *Building American Public Health: Urban Planning, Architecture, & the Quest for Better Health in the United States*. The 1893 Columbian Exhibition. Palgrave Macmillan. p. 41. ISBN 978-1-37-00243-3. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709112348/https://books.google.com/books?id=zbjFAAQAQBAJ&pg=PA41>) from the original on July 9, 2023. Retrieved September 19, 2019.
123. "The Home Insurance Building" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140917212325/http://www.chicagoarchitecture.info/Building/3168/The-Home-Insurance-Building.php>). *Chicago Architecture Info*. Archived from the original (<http://www.chicagoarchitecture.info/Building/3168/The-Home-Insurance-Building.php>) on September 17, 2014. Retrieved September 23, 2014.

124. World's Tallest Cities (http://www.ultrapolisproject.com/ultrapolis_017.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20070308161625/http://www.ultrapolisproject.com/ultrapolis_017.htm) March 8, 2007, at the Wayback Machine. *UltrapolisProject.com*.
125. "U.S.A.'s tallest buildings – Top 20" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130603063912/http://www.emporis.com/statistics/tallest-buildings-usa>). *Emporis*. Archived from the original on June 3, 2013. Retrieved September 14, 2013.
126. Bach (1980), p. 9 (<https://archive.org/details/chicagosfamousbu00cond/page/n60>).
127. Lowe (2000), pp. 118–127.
128. Pridmore, Jay (2003). *The Merchandise Mart*. Pomegranate Communications. ISBN 0-7649-2497-4. LCCN 2003051164 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/2003051164>).
129. Bach (1980), pp. 70, 99–100, 146–147.
130. Condit, Carl W. (1998). *The Chicago School of Architecture*. University of Chicago Press. ISBN 0-226-11455-4.
131. Hoffmann, Donald (1984). *Frank Lloyd Wright's Robie House: The Illustrated Story of an Architectural Masterpiece*. New York: Dover Publications. pp. 19–25. ISBN 0-486-24582-9.
132. "Frederick C. Robie House" (<http://www.flwright.org/researchexplore/robiehouse>). Frank Lloyd Wright Trust. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140910224118/http://flwright.org/researchexplore/robiehouse>) from the original on September 10, 2014. Retrieved September 23, 2014.
133. "Chicago Architecture Foundation River Cruise Aboard Chicago's First Lady Cruises" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180619205552/https://www.architecture.org/experience-caf/tours/detail/chicago-architecture-foundation-river-cruise-aboard-chicagos-first-lady-cruises/>). *Chicago Architecture Foundation – CAF*. Archived from the original (<https://www.architecture.org/experience-caf/tours/detail/chicago-architecture-foundation-river-cruise-aboard-chicagos-first-lady-cruises/>) on June 19, 2018. Retrieved May 29, 2018.
134. "The Public Art Scene You're Missing in Chicago" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131016194149/http://www.cntraveler.com/daily-traveler/chicago/2013/10/street-art-tour-murals-hyde-park-university-chicago-illinois_slideshow_item0_1). Conde Nast Traveler. October 1, 2013. Archived from the original (http://www.cntraveler.com/daily-traveler/chicago/2013/10/street-art-tour-murals-hyde-park-university-chicago-illinois_slideshow_item0_1) on October 16, 2013. Retrieved November 18, 2013.
135. "Crown Fountain in Millennium Park" (https://www.chicago.gov/content/city/en/depts/dca/supp_info/chicago_sp_publicartcrownfountaininmillenniumpark.html). *chicago.gov*. Retrieved October 24, 2023.
136. "Clarence F. Buckingham Memorial Fountain | Chicago Park District" (<https://www.chicagoparkdistrict.com/parks-facilities/clarence-f-buckingham-memorial-fountain>). *www.chicagoparkdistrict.com*. Retrieved October 24, 2023.
137. "Climate of Chicago – Illinois State Climatologist" (<https://stateclimatologist.web.illinois.edu/climate-of-illinois/climate-of-chicago/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200324165100/https://stateclimatologist.web.illinois.edu/climate-of-illinois/climate-of-chicago/>) from the original on March 24, 2020. Retrieved March 24, 2020.
138. Mölders, Nicole; Kramm, Gerhard (July 5, 2014). *Lectures in Meteorology* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=nWr1AwAAQBAJ&q=hot-summer+humid+continental+climate+CHICAGO&pg=PA521>). Springer. ISBN 978-3-319-02144-7. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709112337/https://books.google.com/books?id=nWr1AwAAQBAJ&q=hot-summer+humid+continental+climate+CHICAGO&pg=PA521>) from the original on July 9, 2023. Retrieved November 9, 2020.
139. "Chicago, Illinois Köppen Climate Classification (Weatherbase)" (<http://www.weatherbase.com/weather/weather-summary.php?3?s=3527&cityname=Chicago,+Illinois,+United+States+of+America>). *Weatherbase*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200519043008/http://www.weatherbase.com/weather/weather-summary.php?3?s=3527&cityname=Chicago,+Illinois,+United+States+of+America>) from the original on May 19, 2020. Retrieved March 24, 2020.
140. Photos: The blizzard of 2011 (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/weather/chi-110201-monster-snowstorm-2011-pictures-photogallery.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190422210415/https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/weather/chi-110201-monster-snowstorm-2011-pictures-photogallery.html>) April 22, 2019, at the Wayback Machine *Chicago Tribune*
141. Extreme cold in Midwest will finally begin to ease grasp (<https://www.cnn.com/2019/01/31/weather/winter-weather-thursday-wxc/index.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190131210531/https://www.cnn.com/2019/01/31/weather/winter-weather-thursday-wxc/index.html>) January 31, 2019, at the Wayback Machine *CNN*, Holly Yan and Madeline Holcombe, January 31, 2019

142. At 23 below, Wednesday marked Chicago's 4th coldest temperature recorded (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/weather/ct-met-viz-chicago-record-coldest-days-htmlstory.html>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190423013906/https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/weather/ct-met-viz-chicago-record-coldest-days-htmlstory.html>) April 23, 2019, at the Wayback Machine *Chicago Tribune*, Jonathon Berlin and Kori Rumore, January 31, 2019
143. University of Iowa student dies during polar vortex; 7 other deaths linked to wintry blast (<https://www.foxnews.com/us/university-of-iowa-student-dies-during-polar-vortex-7-other-deaths-linked-to-wintery-blast>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190131172237/https://www.foxnews.com/us/university-of-iowa-student-dies-during-polar-vortex-7-other-deaths-linked-to-wintery-blast>) January 31, 2019, at the Wayback Machine Fox News, Stephen Sorace, January 31, 2019
144. Weather History: When Does Chicago Typically See Its Final Snow of the Season? (<https://www.nbcchicago.com/weather/weather-history-when-does-chicago-typically-see-its-final-snow-of-the-season/2804459/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230313144928/https://www.nbcchicago.com/weather/weather-history-when-does-chicago-typically-see-its-final-snow-of-the-season/2804459/>) March 13, 2023, at the Wayback Machine NBC, April 11, 2022
145. "NowData – NOAA Online Weather Data" (<https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=lot>). NWS Romeoville, IL. Retrieved May 14, 2021.
146. "USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140227032333/http://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov/PHZMWeb/>). USDA/Agricultural Research Center, PRISM Climate Group Oregon State University. Archived from the original (<https://planthardiness.ars.usda.gov/PHZMWeb/>) on February 27, 2014. Retrieved June 16, 2014.
147. Chicago's Official Records (http://www.crh.noaa.gov/lot/?n=chi_records) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20121028054101/http://www.crh.noaa.gov/lot/?n=chi_records) October 28, 2012, at the Wayback Machine. National Weather Service. Retrieved November 25, 2012.
148. "Top 20 Weather Events of the Century for Chicago and Northeast Illinois 1900–1999" (http://www.crh.noaa.gov/lot/?n=top20events_1900to1999). NWS Romeoville, IL. Retrieved June 16, 2014.
149. "A Study of Chicago's Significant Tornadoes" (<http://www.crh.noaa.gov/lot/?n=Sigchitorn>). *National Weather Service*. NOAA. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131105160039/http://www.crh.noaa.gov/lot/?n=Sigchitorn>) from the original on November 5, 2013. Retrieved May 10, 2013.
150. "One of the worst tornado outbreaks for northern IL with three F4s devastates Belvidere, Lake Zurich, & Oak Lawn, IL" (https://www.weather.gov/lot/1967_April_Tornadoes). National Weather Service Chicago, Illinois. Retrieved April 14, 2025.
151. "Significant Tornadoes in the Chicago Metropolitan Area" (<https://www.weather.gov/media/lot/severe/chitorlist.pdf>) (PDF). National Weather Service Chicago, Illinois. October 2022.
152. "Heat Island Effect" (<http://www.epa.gov/heatisland/pilot/archives/Chicago.pdf>) (PDF). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20081101090214/http://epa.gov/heatisland/pilot/archives/Chicago.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on November 1, 2008. Retrieved April 20, 2016.
153. "World distribution of major climatic types" (<https://www.britannica.com/science/Koppen-climate-classification/World-distribution-of-major-climatic-types>). *Encyclopedia Britannica* (Online ed.). Retrieved May 3, 2025.
154. "Climate Classification Systems" (<https://open.oregonstate.education/permaculturedesign/chapter/climate-classification-systems/>). Oregon State University. Retrieved May 3, 2025.
155. Skilling, Tom. "Ask Tom: Does Chicago Get Lake-Effect Snow?" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/weather/ct-wea-asktom-0307-20180306-column.html>). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180307034058/http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/weather/ct-wea-asktom-0307-20180306-column.html>) from the original on March 7, 2018. Retrieved January 6, 2018.
156. "Station: Chicago Midway AP 3SW, IL" (<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/access/services/data/v1?dataset=normals-monthly-1991-2020&startDate=0001-01-01&endDate=9996-12-31&stations=USC00111577&format=pdf>). *U.S. Climate Normals 2020: U.S. Monthly Climate Normals (1991–2020)*. National Climatic Data Center. Retrieved May 14, 2021.
157. "Chicago Midway AP 3 SW, Illinois" (<http://www.wrcc.dri.edu/cgi-bin/cliMAIN.pl?il1577>). Western Regional Climate Center. Retrieved June 12, 2014.
158. "Chicago, IL - Detailed climate information and monthly weather forecast" (<https://www.weather-us.com/en/illinois-usa/chicago-climate>). *Weather Atlas*. Yu Media Group. Retrieved June 29, 2019.
159. "History of the Chicago and Rockford Weather Observation Sites" (https://www.weather.gov/lot/observation_history). *weather.gov*. Retrieved November 9, 2021.
160. ThreadEx (<http://threadex.rcc-acis.org/>)

161. "Station: Chicago Ohare Intl AP, IL" (<https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/services/data/v1?dataset=normals-monthly-1991-2020&startDate=0001-01-01&endDate=9996-12-31&stations=USW00094846&format=pdf>). *U.S. Climate Normals 2020: U.S. Monthly Climate Normals (1991–2020)*. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Retrieved May 14, 2021.
162. "Chicago/O'Hare, IL Climate Normals 1961–1990" (ftp://ftp.atdd.noaa.gov/pub/GCOS/WMO-Normals/TABLES/REG_IV/US/GROUP3/72530.TXT). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Retrieved July 18, 2020.
163. "NOAA Online Weather Data: Chicago Northerly Island" (<https://www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=lot>). NWS. Retrieved February 26, 2024.
164. "Chicago, Illinois, USA – Monthly weather forecast and Climate data" (<https://www.weather-us.com/en/illinois-usa/chicago-climate>). Weather Atlas. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190415040947/https://www.weather-us.com/en/illinois-usa/chicago-climate>) from the original on April 15, 2019. Retrieved February 7, 2019.
165. "City and Town Population Totals: 2020-2023" (<https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/tables/2020-2023/cities/totals/SUB-IP-EST2023-POP-17.xlsx>). United States Census Bureau. Retrieved May 20, 2024.
166. "Census of Population and Housing" (<https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census.html>). U.S. Census Bureau. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220717060613/https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census.html>) from the original on July 17, 2022. Retrieved March 19, 2007.
167. "Top 10 Cities of the Year 1900" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20050920013856/http://geography.about.com/library/weekly/aa011201f.htm>). Geography.about.com. Archived from the original (<http://geography.about.com/library/weekly/aa011201f.htm>) on September 20, 2005. Retrieved May 4, 2009.
168. "Chicago Growth 1850–1990: Maps by Dennis McClendon" (<https://archive.today/20121211094742/http://tigger.uic.edu/depts/ahaa/imagebase/chimaps/mcclendon.html>). University Illinois Chicago. Archived from the original (<http://tigger.uic.edu/depts/ahaa/imagebase/chimaps/mcclendon.html>) on December 11, 2012. Retrieved August 19, 2007.
169. Lizabeth Cohen, *Making a New Deal: Industrial Workers in Chicago, 1919–1939*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press, 1990; pp. 33–34.
170. "Russians" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1104.html>). *encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220318074704/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1104.html>) from the original on March 18, 2022. Retrieved January 6, 2022.
171. "Bosnians" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/157.html>). *encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230319201618/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/157.html>) from the original on March 19, 2023. Retrieved July 2, 2023.
172. Giles, Sharon (2023). "Uptown Girl". In Sha, Mandy; Lee, Cassandra (eds.). *If we can do it, you can, too!* (<https://www.amazon.com/CAN-YOU-TOO-Inspirations-award-winning/dp/B0C522W4Z5>). Amazon Digital Services LLC - Kdp. pp. 44–46. ISBN 9798379235413.
173. Reddy, Gayatri (November 2, 2021). "Winthrop Family and Black Resilience on the North Side of Chicago" (<https://www.chicagoreporter.com/winthrop-family-and-black-resilience-on-the-north-side-of-chicago/>). *The Chicago Reporter*. Retrieved December 20, 2023.
174. "Fact Sheet: Black Population Loss in Chicago" (<https://greatcities.uic.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/Black-Population-Loss-in-Chicago.pdf>) (PDF). Great Cities Institute University of Illinois at Chicago. July 2019. Retrieved April 3, 2024.
175. Loury, Alden (June 13, 2023). "Chicago areas with steep Black population decline see more violence and job loss" (<https://www.wbez.org/stories/chicago-black-population-decline-crime-job-loss/6d880f62-ba00-4b44-9e0a-57c50fc4f51d>). *WBEZ Chicago*.
176. "As the Black population continues to drop in Chicago and Illinois, few regret their move: 'I have peace'" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/2021/11/22/as-the-black-population-continues-to-drop-in-chicago-and-illinois-few-regret-their-move-i-have-peace/>). *Chicago Tribune*. November 22, 2021.
177. Schamisso, Ben (February 7, 2022). "Chicago is Seeing an Exodus of Black Americans" (<https://scrippsnews.com/stories/chicago-is-seeing-an-exodus-of-black-americans/>). *Scripps News*. Retrieved April 3, 2024.
178. "Chicago's Immigrants Break Old Patterns" (<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/chicagos-immigrants-break-old-patterns>). September 2003.
179. "Metropolitan Chicago Jewish Population Study (MCJPS) Interactive Mapping Tool" (https://2020populationstudy.juf.org/Metro_Chicago.html). *Jewish United Fund*. Retrieved December 29, 2023.

180. Marshall Ingwerson (April 13, 1984). "It's official: Los Angeles ousts Chicago as No. 2 city" (<http://www.csmonitor.com/1984/0413/041337.html>). *The Christian Science Monitor*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170816235400/https://www.csmonitor.com/1984/0413/041337.html>) from the original on August 16, 2017. Retrieved January 28, 2017.
181. "U.S. Census website" (<https://www.census.gov/>). United States Census Bureau. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210709054630/https://www.census.gov/>) from the original on July 9, 2021. Retrieved September 1, 2014.
182. "Comparative Demographic Estimates – 2019 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates Chicago" (<https://www.census.gov/>). U.S. Census Bureau. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210709054630/https://www.census.gov/>) from the original on July 9, 2021. Retrieved September 20, 2019.
183. Armentrout, Mitchell (September 14, 2017). "Census: Hispanics surpass blacks as Chicago's 2nd-largest racial group" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170929215921/https://chicago.suntimes.com/chicago-politics/census-hispanics-surpass-blacks-as-chicagos-2nd-largest-racial-group/>). *Chicago Sun-Times*. Archived from the original (<http://chicago.suntimes.com/chicago-politics/census-hispanics-surpass-blacks-as-chicagos-2nd-largest-racial-group/>) on September 29, 2017.
184. Ross, Jeremy (September 15, 2017). "Hispanic Population Surges In Chicago, New Census Data Shows" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220304055916/http://chicago.cbslocal.com/2017/09/15/hispanic-population-surge-in-chicago/>). CBS News. Archived from the original (<http://chicago.cbslocal.com/2017/09/15/hispanic-population-surge-in-chicago/>) on March 4, 2022.
185. "Illinois – Race and Hispanic Origin for Selected Cities and Other Places: Earliest Census to 1990" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120812191959/http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0076/twps0076.html>). U.S. Census Bureau. Archived from the original (<http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0076/twps0076.html>) on August 12, 2012. Retrieved April 22, 2012.
186. "2020: DEC Redistricting Data (PL 94-171)" (<https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?g=9700000US3408220&y=2020&tid=DECENNIALPL2020.P4>). US Census Bureau. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220712094355/https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?g=9700000US3408220&y=2020&tid=DECENNIALPL2020.P4>) from the original on July 12, 2022. Retrieved February 4, 2022.
187. "Chicago (city), Illinois" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141231062823/http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/17/1714000.html>). *State & County QuickFacts*. U.S. Census Bureau. Archived from the original (<http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/17/1714000.html>) on December 31, 2014.
188. "Explore Census Data" (<https://data.census.gov/table?q=Chicago+city,+Illinois&tid=DECENNIALPL2020.P1>). *data.census.gov*. Retrieved October 27, 2023.
189. "Explore Census Data" (<https://data.census.gov/table?q=P2&g=160XX00US1714000&tid=DECENNIALPL2020.P2>). *data.census.gov*. Retrieved October 27, 2023.
190. "Healthy Chicago databook: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgender Health" (https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cdph/LGBTQHealth/CDPH_2017LGBT_Report_r6a.pdf) (PDF). Chicago Department of Public Health. March 2018. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20201230223718/https://www.chicago.gov/content/dam/city/depts/cdph/LGBTQHealth/CDPH_2017LGBT_Report_r6a.pdf) (PDF) from the original on December 30, 2020. Retrieved November 9, 2021.
191. "San Francisco Metro Area Ranks Highest in LGBT Percentage" (<http://www.gallup.com/poll/182051/san-francisco-metro-area-ranks-highest-lgbt-percentage.aspx>). *gallup.com*. March 20, 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151022104058/http://www.gallup.com/poll/182051/san-francisco-metro-area-ranks-highest-lgbt-percentage.aspx>) from the original on October 22, 2015. Retrieved August 15, 2016.
192. "The Metro Areas With the Largest, and Smallest, Gay Populations" (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/2022011/https://www.nytimes.com/2015/03/21/upshot/the-metro-areas-with-the-largest-and-smallest-gay-population.html>). *The New York Times*. March 21, 2015. Archived from the original (<https://www.nytimes.com/2015/03/21/upshot/the-metro-areas-with-the-largest-and-smallest-gay-population.html>) on January 1, 2022.
193. Leonor Vivanco (April 18, 2016). "Same-sex marriage licenses could hit 10,000 in Cook County this summer" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-same-sex-marriage-licenses-cook-county-20160418-story.html>). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220609085107/https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-same-sex-marriage-licenses-cook-county-20160418-story.html>) from the original on June 9, 2022. Retrieved April 17, 2020.
194. Shields, Nick (August 31, 2016). "10,000th same-sex couple issued marriage license in Cook County" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161213111023/http://cookcountyclerk.com/newsroom/newsfromclerk/Pages/10,000thsame-sexcoupleissuedmarriagelicenseinCookCounty.aspx>). *Cook County Clerk*. Archived from the original (<http://www.cookcountyclerk.com/newsroom/newsfromclerk%5CPages/10,000thsame-sexcoupleissuedmarriagelicenseinCookCounty.aspx>) (Press release) on December 13, 2016. Retrieved January 6, 2017.

195. "Chapter 2–173 Welcoming City Ordinance" (<https://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/mayor/Office%20of%20New%20Americans/PDFs/WelcomeCityOrdinance.pdf>) (PDF). *Municipal Code of Chicago*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170202050847/https://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/mayor/Office%20of%20New%20Americans/PDFs/WelcomeCityOrdinance.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on February 2, 2017. Retrieved January 25, 2017.
196. "Grid View: Table B19326 - Census Reporter" (https://censusreporter.org/data/table/?table=B19326&geo_ids=16000US1714000&primary_geo_id=16000US1714000). *censusreporter.org*. Retrieved June 29, 2024.
197. "Census profile: Chicago, IL" (<http://censusreporter.org/profiles/16000US1714000-chicago-il/>). *Census Reporter*. Retrieved June 29, 2024.
198. "These are the cities with the most ultra-rich people" (<http://www.chicagobusiness.com/finance-banking/these-are-cities-most-ultra-rich-people>). *Crain's Chicago Business*. September 6, 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220611141809/https://www.chicagobusiness.com/finance-banking/these-are-cities-most-ultra-rich-people>) from the original on June 11, 2022. Retrieved September 10, 2018.
199. "Grid View: Table B04006 - Census Reporter" (https://censusreporter.org/data/table/?table=B04006&geo_ids=16000US1714000&primary_geo_id=16000US1714000#valueType%7Cestimate). *censusreporter.org*. Retrieved June 29, 2024.
200. "Grid View: Table B03001 - Census Reporter" (https://censusreporter.org/data/table/?table=B03001&geo_ids=16000US1714000&primary_geo_id=16000US1714000). *censusreporter.org*. Retrieved June 29, 2024.
201. "Grid View: Table B02018 - Census Reporter" (https://censusreporter.org/data/table/?table=B02018&geo_ids=16000US1714000&primary_geo_id=16000US1714000). *censusreporter.org*. Retrieved June 29, 2024.
202. "Religious Landscape Study" (<https://www.pewforum.org/religious-landscape-study/metro-area/chicago-metro-area/>). Pew Research Center. May 11, 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220326020605/https://www.pewforum.org/religious-landscape-study/metro-area/chicago-metro-area/>) from the original on March 26, 2022. Retrieved October 24, 2020.
203. Major U.S. metropolitan areas differ in their religious profiles (<https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/07/29/major-u-s-metropolitan-areas-differ-in-their-religious-profiles/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210609103107/http://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2015/07/29/major-u-s-metropolitan-areas-differ-in-their-religious-profiles/>) June 9, 2021, at the Wayback Machine, Pew Research Center
204. "Table 6 Fifteen Largest PC(USA) Congregations Based on Membership Size, 2014" (http://www.presbyterianmission.org/wp-content/uploads/Comparative_Statistics_2014-for-PCUSA.pdf#page=11) (PDF). Research Services, Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160801154345/https://www.presbyterianmission.org/wp-content/uploads/Comparative_Statistics_2014-for-PCUSA.pdf) (PDF) from the original on August 1, 2016. Retrieved January 8, 2017.
205. Baum, Wilhelm; Winkler, Dietmar W. (2003). *The Church of the East: A Concise History* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=CnSCAgAAQBAJ>). London-New York: Routledge-Curzon. ISBN 978-1-134-43019-2. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709112352/https://books.google.com/books?id=CnSCAgAAQBAJ>) from the original on July 9, 2023. Retrieved October 24, 2020.
206. Avant, Gerry (September 11, 1993). "Parliament of World's Religions" (<https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=xj5TAAAAIBAJ&pg=5129,4279121>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220611141937/https://news.google.com/newspapers?id=xj5TAAAAIBAJ&pg=5129%2C4279121>) from the original on June 11, 2022. Retrieved September 25, 2018.
207. Watts, Greg (2009). *Mother Teresa: Faith in the Darkness* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5pqWTRO3CU4C&pg=PA67>). Lion Books. pp. 67–. ISBN 978-0-7459-5283-3. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709112829/https://books.google.com/books?id=5pqWTRO3CU4C&pg=PA67>) from the original on July 9, 2023. Retrieved June 16, 2015.
208. Davis, Robert (October 5, 1979). "Pope John Paul II in Chicago" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/politics/chi-chicagodays-pope-story,0,3834966.story>). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140708052326/https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/politics/chi-chicagodays-pope-story,0,3834966.story>) from the original on July 8, 2014. Retrieved September 27, 2013.
209. FitzPatrick, Lauren (May 3, 2025). "From Chicago's south suburbs to helping choose the next pope" (<https://chicago.suntimes.com/religion/2025/05/03/robert-prevost-pope-francis-conclave-catholic-church-dolton-saint-mary-assumption-parish>). *Chicago Sun-Times*. Retrieved May 8, 2025.
210. "Gross Domestic Product by Metropolitan Area, 2016" (https://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp_metro/gdp_metro_newsrelease.htm). *bea.gov*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180111210606/https://www.bea.gov/newsreleases/regional/gdp_metro/gdp_metro_newsrelease.htm) from the original on January 11, 2018. Retrieved June 7, 2018.

211. "Moody's: Chicago's Economy Most Balanced in US (January 23, 2003)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20031129081651/http://www.worldbusinesschicago.com/about/upload/20ChicagoSunTimes6-23-03.pdf>) (PDF). Archived from the original (<http://www.worldbusinesschicago.com/about/upload/20ChicagoSunTimes6-23-03.pdf>) (PDF) on November 29, 2003.. Accessed from *World Business Chicago*.
212. "Washington area richest, most educated in US: report" (<https://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/06/08/AR2006060800133.html>). *The Washington Post*. June 8, 2006. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171222034437/http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2006/06/08/AR2006060800133.html>) from the original on December 22, 2017. Retrieved April 17, 2010.
213. "The ten largest US central business districts | Modern Cities" (<https://www.moderncities.com/article/2018-jan-the-ten-largest-us-central-business-districts>). *moderncities.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200727211333/https://www.moderncities.com/article/2018-jan-the-ten-largest-us-central-business-districts>) from the original on July 27, 2020. Retrieved February 1, 2020.
214. "JPMorgan History | The History of Our Firm" (<http://www.jpmorganchase.com/corporate/About-JPMC/jpmorgan-history.htm>). *Jpmorganchase.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100117003703/http://www.jpmorganchase.com/corporate/About-JPMC/jpmorgan-history.htm>) from the original on January 17, 2010. Retrieved November 6, 2010.
215. "Chicago Area Employment — February 2018" (https://www.bls.gov/regions/midwest/news-release/areaemployment_chicago.htm). *bls.gov/regions/midwest*. U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180922112723/https://www.bls.gov/regions/midwest/news-release/areaemployment_chicago.htm) from the original on September 22, 2018. Retrieved May 3, 2018.
216. "FORTUNE 500 2007: States – Illinois" (<https://money.cnn.com/magazines/fortune/fortune500/2007/states/IL.html>). CNNMoney.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070908020234/http://money.cnn.com/magazines/fortune/fortune500/2007/states/IL.html>) from the original on September 8, 2007. Retrieved September 13, 2007.
217. "The World According to GaWC 2008" (<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/world2008t.html>). *Globalization and World Cities Research Network*. GaWC Loughborough University. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110826010640/http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/world2008t.html>) from the original on August 26, 2011. Retrieved April 29, 2009.
218. "Dow 30 Companies" (<https://money.cnn.com/data/dow30/>). CNNMoney. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130424101006/http://money.cnn.com/data/dow30/>) from the original on April 24, 2013. Retrieved July 21, 2019.
219. "Chicago Named Nation's Top Metro Area for Corporate Relocation For the Sixth Straight Year" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190721185936/http://www.worldbusinesschicago.com/chicago-named-nations-top-metro-area-for-corporate-relocation-for-the-sixth-straight-year/>). *World Business Chicago*. March 25, 2019. Archived from the original (<http://www.worldbusinesschicago.com/chicago-named-nations-top-metro-area-for-corporate-relocation-for-the-sixth-straight-year/>) on July 21, 2019. Retrieved July 21, 2019.
220. Dylan Sharkey (October 17, 2022). "Chicago's Fortune 500 headquarters are shrinking" (<https://www.illinoispolicy.org/chicagos-fortune-500-headquarters-are-shrinking/>). Illinois Policy. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221115231134/https://www.illinoispolicy.org/chicagos-fortune-500-headquarters-are-shrinking/>) from the original on November 15, 2022. Retrieved November 9, 2022. "Chicago has lost three Fortune 500 headquarters in 2022."
221. Poinski. "Why Chicago is the nation's capital of food and beverage manufacturing" (<https://www.fooddive.com/news/why-chicago-is-the-nations-capital-of-food-and-beverage-manufacturing/560943/>). *Food Dive*. Retrieved September 27, 2024.
222. "75 Companies in Chicago Pushing the City to New Heights 2024 | Built In Chicago" (<https://www.builtinchicago.org/articles/largest-companies-in-chicago-tech>). *Built In*. Retrieved September 27, 2024.
223. Norcliffe 2001, p. 107
224. Clymer 1950, p. 178
225. "Retrieved January 26, 2010" (https://web.archive.org/web/20100315090242/http://www.exhibitorhost.com/US_Largest_Convention_Centers.html). *Exhibitorhost.com*. September 26, 1987. Archived from the original (http://www.exhibitorhost.com/US_Largest_Convention_Centers.html) on March 15, 2010. Retrieved April 17, 2010.
226. Carpenter, Dave (April 26, 2006). "Las Vegas rules convention world" (https://web.archive.org/web/20190427054312/http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/travel/destinations/2006-04-26-convention-cities_x.htm). *USA Today*. Associated Press. Archived from the original (http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/travel/destinations/2006-04-26-convention-cities_x.htm) on April 27, 2019. Retrieved January 6, 2014.

227. "Minimum Wage" (https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/bacp/supp_info/minimumwageinformation.html#:~:text=As%20of%20July%201%2C%202020,with%2021%20or%20more%20workers.). *chicago.gov*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20200724030007/https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/bacp/supp_info/minimumwageinformation.html#:~:text=As%20of%20July%201%2C%202020,with%2021%20or%20more%20workers.) from the original on July 24, 2020. Retrieved July 24, 2020.
228. Elejalde-Ruiz, Alexia. "Chicago City Council raises minimum wage to \$15 by 2021, but restaurant servers still will get lower tipped wage" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/business/ct-biz-chicago-minimum-wage-approved-20191126-esp6g6do6nhzjfl7i7yphbfmrm-story.html>). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191127023209/https://www.chicagotribune.com/business/ct-biz-chicago-minimum-wage-approved-20191126-esp6g6do6nhzjfl7i7yphbfmrm-story.html>) from the original on November 27, 2019. Retrieved February 1, 2020.
229. "Chicago Demographics" (http://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/doit/general/GIS/Chicago_Maps/Census_Maps/Population_Total.pdf) (PDF). *City of Chicago*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20131014173623/http://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/doit/general/GIS/Chicago_Maps/Census_Maps/Population_Total.pdf) (PDF) from the original on October 14, 2013. Retrieved August 21, 2013.
230. Zeldes, Leah A. (August 27, 2009). "Opa! Chicago Taste of Greece flies this weekend" (<http://arquivo.pt/wayback/20160524005447/http://blog.diningchicago.com/2009/08/27/chicago-taste-of-greece-flies-this-weekend/>). *Dining Chicago*. Chicago's Restaurant & Entertainment Guide, Inc. Archived from the original (<http://blog.diningchicago.com/2009/08/27/chicago-taste-of-greece-flies-this-weekend/>) on May 24, 2016. Retrieved September 14, 2013.
231. "Ethnic Dining in Chicago" (<http://www.frommers.com/destinations/chicago/0006020445.html>). *Frommers*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170701000940/http://www.frommers.com/destinations/chicago/0006020445.html>) from the original on July 1, 2017. Retrieved September 14, 2013.
232. Kim, Joanne (November 6, 2015). "How River North changed from the city's industrial center to a booming art district" (<https://www.timeout.com/chicago/blog/how-river-north-changed-from-the-city-s-industrial-center-to-a-booming-art-district-110615>). *Time Out*. Retrieved March 31, 2025.
233. "How Chicago's Pride Parade Grew from a Small March to a Big Event" (<https://interactive.wttw.com/playlist/2019/06/28/chicago-pride-parade>). *WTTW Chicago*. June 28, 2019. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220609093009/https://interactive.wttw.com/playlist/2019/06/28/chicago-pride-parade>) from the original on June 9, 2022. Retrieved October 9, 2019.
234. Peregrin, Tony (April 25, 2012). "Instagreeter Program Launches in Boystown" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/redeye/ct-redeye-xpm-2012-04-25-31356727-story.html>). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220409172429/https://www.chicagotribune.com/redeye/ct-redeye-xpm-2012-04-25-31356727-story.html>) from the original on April 9, 2022. Retrieved April 1, 2019.
235. "The World University Rankings" (<http://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2012-13/world-ranking/institution/university-of-chicago>). *Times Higher Education*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150529203500/https://www.timeshighereducation.co.uk/world-university-rankings/2012-13/world-ranking/institution/university-of-chicago>) from the original on May 29, 2015. Retrieved September 2, 2013.
236. "Inside McDonald's new headquarters in Chicago" (<https://www.nrn.com/quick-service/inside-mcdonald-s-new-headquarters-in-chicago>). *www.nrn.com*. Retrieved March 19, 2025.
237. Gordon, Matthew J. (2004). "New York, Philadelphia, and other northern cities: phonology". Kortmann, Bernd, Kate Burridge, Rajend Mesthrie, Edgar W. Schneider and Clive Upton (eds). *A Handbook of Varieties of English* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=mtd3a-56ysUC&>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/2023070912831/https://books.google.com/books?id=mtd3a-56ysUC&>) July 9, 2023, at the Wayback Machine. Volume 1: Phonology, Volume 2: Morphology and Syntax. Berlin / New York: Mouton de Gruyter. p. 297.
238. Huizenga, Tom (November 21, 2008). "Chicago Symphony Tops U.S. Orchestras" (<https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=97291390>). *NPR*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211028111319/https://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=97291390>) from the original on October 28, 2021. Retrieved December 31, 2008.
239. "Lyric Opera House history" (<https://www.lyricopera.org/about/history/lyric-opera-house-history/>). *lyricopera.org*. Retrieved October 24, 2023.
240. "About the Lithuanian Opera Company, Inc. in Chicago" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20051221183321/http://lithoperachicago.org/index.html>). Lithuanian Opera Co. Archived from the original (<http://www.lithoperachicago.org/>) on December 21, 2005. Retrieved September 14, 2006.
241. "Lollapalooza | History & Facts" (<https://www.britannica.com/art/Lollapalooza>). *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221013002415/https://www.britannica.com/art/Lollapalooza>) from the original on October 13, 2022. Retrieved October 13, 2022.

242. Lawrence Rothfield; Don Coursey; Sarah Lee; Daniel Silver; Wendy Norri (November 21, 2007). "Chicago Music City: A Summary Report on the Music Industry in Chicago" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130116022404/http://74.220.219.62/~natkinne/chicago-music.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/12/chicagomusiccity_summary1.pdf) (PDF). *The Cultural Policy Center at the University of Chicago*. Archived from the original (http://74.220.219.62/~natkinne/chicago-music.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/12/chicagomusiccity_summary1.pdf) (PDF) on January 16, 2013. Retrieved November 8, 2012.
243. June Skinner Sawyers (2012). *Chicago Portraits New Edition*. Northwestern University Press. p. 84. ISBN 978-0-8101-2649-7.
244. "2014 Chicago Tourism Profile" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160116012209/http://www.choosechicago.com/includes/content/docs/media/Chicago-Visitation-Annual-2014-6.20.15-.pdf>) (PDF). Choose Chicago. 2015. Archived from the original (<http://www.choosechicago.com/includes/content/docs/media/Chicago-Visitation-Annual-2014-6.20.15-.pdf>) (PDF) on January 16, 2016. Retrieved June 10, 2015.
245. "2017 City and Neighborhood Rankings" (<https://www.walkscore.com/cities-and-neighborhoods/>). Walk Score. 2017. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170131231927/https://www.walkscore.com/cities-and-neighborhoods/>) from the original on January 31, 2017. Retrieved August 10, 2019.
246. "Skydeck Chicago at Willis Tower" (<https://theskydeck.com/>). *Skydeck Chicago*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221121203121/https://theskydeck.com/>) from the original on November 21, 2022. Retrieved November 21, 2022.
247. Glusac, Elaine (February 27, 2018). "14 Best Museums in Chicago" (<https://www.cntraveler.com/gallery/best-museums-in-chicago>). *Condé Nast Traveler*. Retrieved September 27, 2024.
248. Messner, Matthew (December 29, 2017). "Chicago's DuSable Museum of African American History converts a horse stable into a powerful space" (<https://www.archpaper.com/2017/12/chicagos-dusable-museum-roundhouse/>). *The Architect's Newspaper*. Retrieved September 27, 2024.
249. "Museum of Science and Industry changing name after \$125M gift from Ken Griffin" (<https://chicago.suntimes.com/news/2019/10/3/20896953/museum-of-science-industry-changing-name-125-million-gift-ken-griffin>). *Chicago Sun-Times*. October 3, 2019. Retrieved September 27, 2024.
250. Bendersky, Ari (May 8, 2012). "Chicago's Deep Dish History: It All Started With Uno's" (<http://chicago.eater.com/archives/2012/05/08/chicagos-deep-dish-history-the-beginning.php>). *Eater.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120722101232/http://chicago.eater.com/archives/2012/05/08/chicagos-deep-dish-history-the-beginning.php>) from the original on July 22, 2012. Retrieved April 27, 2013.
251. Fischer, MD, Stuart J. "Chicago: Landmarks, Pizza, Politics, and Jazz" (http://www.aaos.org/news/acadnews/2013/AAOS16_3_20.asp). *American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130402141408/http://www.aaos.org/news/acadnews/2013/AAOS16_3_20.asp) from the original on April 2, 2013. Retrieved April 27, 2013.
252. Gemignani, Tony. (2014). *The pizza bible : the world's favorite pizza styles, from Neapolitan, deep-dish, wood-fired, Sicilian, calzones and focaccia to New York, New Haven, Detroit, and more* (First ed.). Clarkson Potter/Ten Speed. ISBN 978-1-60774-605-8. OCLC 879642419 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/879642419>).
253. "Classic Chicago Hot Dog" (https://web.archive.org/web/20030415193753/http://www.foodnetwork.com/food/recipes/recipe/0%2C1977%2CFOOD_9936_8208%2C00.html). *Emril Lagasse*. 1999. Archived from the original (http://www.foodnetwork.com/food/recipes/recipe/0,1977,FOOD_9936_8208,00.html) on April 15, 2003. Retrieved September 3, 2007.
254. "Recipe Detail: Chicago Style Hot Dog" (https://web.archive.org/web/20080815101621/https://www.wttw.com/main.taf?erube_fh=wttw&wttw.submit.CPRecipieDetail=1&wttw.RecipieID=26). Archived from the original (http://www.wttw.com/main.taf?erube_fh=wttw&wttw.submit.CPRecipieDetail=1&wttw.RecipieID=26) on August 15, 2008.
255. Gibson, Kelly; Portia Belloc Lowndes (2008). *The Slow Food guide to Chicago: Restaurants, markets, bars* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Mg1wcViP7vgC&q=Chicago%20%22hot%20dog%22%20ketchup&pg=PA238>). Chelsea Green Publishing. p. 384. ISBN 978-1-931498-61-6. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709112835/https://books.google.com/books?id=Mg1wcViP7vgC&q=Chicago%20%22hot%20dog%22%20ketchup&pg=PA238>) from the original on July 9, 2023. Retrieved February 18, 2010. "no self-respecting Chicagoan would think of using ketchup as a condiment ..."
256. Fodor's (2009). *Fodor's Chicago 2010* (<https://archive.org/details/fodorschicago2010fodo>). Fodor's. p. 352 (<https://archive.org/details/fodorschicago2010fodo/page/n353>). ISBN 978-1-4000-0860-5. Retrieved February 18, 2010. "Make sure to never add ketchup to your Chicago-style hot dog: a major no-no among hot dog aficionados."

257. Zeldes, Leah A. (January 22, 2010). "City of the big sandwiches: Four uncommon Chicago meals on a bun" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110511175141/http://www.diningchicago.com/blog/2010/01/22/city-of-the-big-sandwiches-four-uncommon-chicago-meals-on-a-bun/>). *Dining Chicago*. Chicago's Restaurant & Entertainment Guide, Inc. Archived from the original (<http://www.diningchicago.com/blog/2010/01/22/city-of-the-big-sandwiches-four-uncommon-chicago-meals-on-a-bun/>) on May 11, 2011. Retrieved June 16, 2010.
258. Sula, Mike (December 26, 1996). "Omnivorous: On the Trail of the Delta Tamale" (<http://www.chicagoreader.com/features/stories/restaurants/080515/>). *Chicago Reader*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090505235318/http://www.chicagoreader.com/features/stories/restaurants/080515/>) from the original on May 5, 2009. Retrieved July 3, 2011.
259. "History" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20020608155056/http://theparthenon.com/history.htm>). The Parthenon. Archived from the original (<http://www.theparthenon.com/history.htm>) on June 8, 2002. Retrieved May 30, 2011.
260. Zeldes, Leah A (September 30, 2002). "How to Eat Like a Chicagoan" (https://web.archive.org/web/20021001023605/http://www.chicagorestaurant.com/show_article.php?aID=13). *Chicago's Restaurant Guide*. Archived from the original (http://www.chicagorestaurant.com/show_article.php?aID=13) on October 1, 2002. Retrieved September 30, 2002.
261. "Don't forget South Side barbecue in Chicago as Texas-style ascends" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/dining/ct-food-chicago-style-barbecue-texas-qs-tips-and-links-20220926-bc6dwbv6nzhp3pkm367pmn63ca-story.html>). *Chicago Tribune*. September 26, 2022. Retrieved July 27, 2023.
262. Raymond, Marcella (June 22, 2019). "Weekend festival celebrates food trucks in Chicago" (<https://wgntv.com/news/trending/weekend-festival-celebrates-food-trucks-in-chicago>). *Chicago's Very Own WGN 9*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210621061542/https://wgntv.com/news/trending/weekend-festival-celebrates-food-trucks-in-chicago/>) from the original on June 21, 2021. Retrieved March 14, 2021.
263. "Robb Report Editors Name Chicago As Country's Finest Dining Destination" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140107032639/http://robbreport.com.sg/News-and-Press/Robb-Report-Editors-Name-Chicago-As-Country's-Finest-Dining-Destination>). *Robb Report*. Archived from the original (<http://robbreport.com.sg/News-and-Press/Robb-Report-Editors-Name-Chicago-As-Country's-Finest-Dining-Destination>) on January 7, 2014.
264. "Fiction" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/448.html>). *chicagohistory.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220118043823/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/448.html>) from the original on January 18, 2022. Retrieved August 9, 2012.
265. "Literary Cultures" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/755.html>). *chicagohistory.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221011210402/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/755.html>) from the original on October 11, 2022. Retrieved August 9, 2012.
266. "Literary Images of Chicago" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1390.html>). *chicagohistory.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221008200636/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1390.html>) from the original on October 8, 2022. Retrieved August 9, 2012.
267. "Chicago Literary Renaissance" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/257.html>). *chicagohistory.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220921183952/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/257.html>) from the original on September 21, 2022. Retrieved August 9, 2012.
268. Goodyear, Dana, "The Moneyed Muse: What can two hundred million dollars do for poetry?" (https://www.newyorker.com/reporting/2007/02/19/070219fa_fact_goodyear) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140630105939/http://www.newyorker.com/reporting/2007/02/19/070219fa_fact_goodyear) June 30, 2014, at the Wayback Machine, article, *The New Yorker*, February 19 and 26 double issue, 2007
269. Diggory, Terence (April 22, 2015). *Encyclopedia of the New York School Poets* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=SpxbAgAAQBAJ&pg=PT271>). Infobase Learning. ISBN 978-1-4381-4066-7. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709112921/https://books.google.com/books?id=SpxbAgAAQBAJ&pg=PT271>) from the original on July 9, 2023. Retrieved April 20, 2018.
270. Rodriguez, Luis (January 4, 2011). *Hearts and Hands: Creating Community in Violent Times* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=yRG1XpKfemwC&pg=PA255>). Seven Stories Press. ISBN 978-1-60980-057-4. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709112835/https://books.google.com/books?id=yRG1XpKfemwC&pg=PA255>) from the original on July 9, 2023. Retrieved April 20, 2018.
271. "When will the White Sox and Cubs meet in the World Series? Sooner than you think" (https://www.espn.com/mlb/story/_id/20157170/a-chicago-cubs-white-sox-world-series-sooner-think). ESPN. July 26, 2017. Retrieved October 24, 2023.
272. Santo, Ron; Pepe, Phil (April 1, 2005). "Preface by Phil Pepe" (<https://archive.org/details/fewchosen00rons/page/>). *Few and Chosen Cubs: Defining Cubs Greatness Across the Eras*. Chicago, IL: Triumph Books. p. xxi (<https://archive.org/details/fewchosen00rons/page/>). ISBN 978-1-57243-710-4.

273. "MLB Teams and Baseball Encyclopedia" (<https://www.baseball-reference.com/teams/>). *Baseball-Reference.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180516091149/https://www.baseball-reference.com/teams/>) from the original on May 16, 2018. Retrieved April 20, 2016.
274. Cahill, Dan (December 22, 2015). "Bulls are second-most popular U.S. team on Facebook" (<http://chicago.suntimes.com/sports/bulls-are-second-most-popular-u-s-team-on-facebook-gallery/>). *Chicago Sun-Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170816195431/http://chicago.suntimes.com/sports/bulls-are-second-most-popular-u-s-team-on-facebook-gallery/>) from the original on August 16, 2017. Retrieved December 21, 2016.
275. Martin, Clare. "The Bulls Dynasty" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131209024614/http://www.nba.com/history/bulls_dynasty.html). National Basketball Association. Archived from the original (http://www.nba.com/history/bulls_dynasty.html) on December 9, 2013. Retrieved November 10, 2013.
276. Markovits, Andrei S.; Rensmann, Lars (2010). *Gaming the World: How Sports Are Reshaping Global Politics and Culture* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=o2QpA0fGyiLC&pg=PA89>). Princeton: Princeton University Press. p. 89. ISBN 978-0-691-13751-3. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709112830/https://books.google.com/books?id=o2QpA0fGyiLC&pg=PA89>) from the original on July 9, 2023. Retrieved November 9, 2020.
277. "Frequently Asked Questions | United Center" (<https://www.unitedcenter.com/venue/frequently-asked-questions/>). www.unitedcenter.com. Retrieved October 24, 2023.
278. "World Cup 2014 countdown: Diana Ross and the opening ceremony of USA" (<https://www.independent.co.uk/sport/football/international/world-cup-2014-countdown-diana-ross-and-the-opening-ceremony-of-usa-94-9169002.html>). *The Independent*. March 4, 2014.
279. "Gvozdenovic still has hoop dreams" (<https://www.newspapers.com/article/chicago-tribune-gvozdenovic-still-has-ho/156947659/>). *Chicago Tribune*. October 7, 2005. pp. 4–12. Retrieved October 11, 2024 – via Newspapers.com.
280. "World Marathon Majors" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20061020023826/http://www.chicagomarathon.com/pdf/World%20Marathon%20Majors.pdf>) (PDF). The LaSalle Bank Marathon. Archived from the original (<http://www.chicagomarathon.com/pdf/World%20Marathon%20Majors.pdf>) (PDF) on October 20, 2006. Retrieved July 25, 2007.
281. "NCAA Members By Division" (<https://archive.today/20130415102306/http://web1.ncaa.org/onlineDir/exec2/divisionListing?sortOrder=0&division=1>). *NCAA*. Archived from the original (<http://web1.ncaa.org/onlineDir/exec2/divisionListing?sortOrder=0&division=1>) on April 15, 2013. Retrieved September 25, 2013.
282. "OpTic Chicago officially confirmed for CDL 2021" (<https://www.charlieintel.com/call-of-duty-league/optic-chicago-officially-confirmed-for-cdl-2021-64483/>). *Charlie INTEL*. November 11, 2020. Retrieved September 27, 2024.
283. "History" (<http://www.chicagoparkdistrict.com/about-us/history/>). Chicago Park District. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161219142505/http://www.chicagoparkdistrict.com/about-us/history/>) from the original on December 19, 2016. Retrieved September 23, 2014.
284. "City Park Facts Report" (https://web.archive.org/web/20160920120721/http://www.tpl.org/sites/default/files/files_upload/2014_CityParkFacts.pdf) (PDF). The Trust for Public Land. February 2014. p. 30. Archived from the original (http://www.tpl.org/sites/default/files/files_upload/2014_CityParkFacts.pdf) (PDF) on September 20, 2016. Retrieved September 23, 2014.
285. "Chicago Park Boulevard System Historic District" map (http://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/zlup/Historic_Preservation/Publications/ParkBlvdsHD_NR_map_14July2011.pdf) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20150928161117/http://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/zlup/Historic_Preservation/Publications/ParkBlvdsHD_NR_map_14July2011.pdf) September 28, 2015, at the Wayback Machine, City of Chicago. Retrieved March 31, 2016.
286. "Biking the Boulevards with Geoffrey Baer" (<http://www.wttw.com/main.taf?p=74,3>). WTTW. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160322071810/http://www.wttw.com/main.taf?p=74%2C3>) from the original on March 22, 2016. Retrieved March 31, 2016.
287. Bledstein, Burton J. "Chicago's Park & Boulevard System" (https://web.archive.org/web/20100612212814/http://tigger.uic.edu/depts/hist/hull-maxwell/vicinity/nws1/urban_slum/maps/IndMaps-Docs/1880parks.pdf) (PDF). University of Illinois at Chicago. Archived from the original (http://tigger.uic.edu/depts/hist/hull-maxwell/vicinity/nws1/urban_slum/maps/IndMaps-Docs/1880parks.pdf) (PDF) on June 12, 2010. Retrieved April 7, 2016.
288. "Chicago Park Boulevard System Historic District" (<https://tclf.org/landscapes/chicago-park-boulevard-system-historic-district>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160322070826/http://tclf.org/landscapes/chicago-park-boulevard-system-historic-district>) March 22, 2016, at the Wayback Machine, The Cultural Landscape Foundation. Retrieved March 31, 2016.

289. "Weekly List of Actions Taken on Properties: 02/01/2019 Through 2/7/2019" (<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/weekly-list-20190208.htm>). National Park Service. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190210044359/https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/weekly-list-20190208.htm>) from the original on February 10, 2019. Retrieved February 17, 2019.
290. "National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Chicago Park Boulevard System Historic District" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190218202015/http://gis.hpa.state.il.us/pdfs/803178.pdf>) (PDF). *gis.hpa.state.il.us*. November 9, 2018. Archived from the original (<http://gis.hpa.state.il.us/pdfs/803178.pdf>) (PDF) on February 18, 2019. Retrieved February 18, 2019.
291. "Harbors" (<http://www.chicagoharbors.info/slip-information/>). *Chicago Park District*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160606111045/http://www.chicagoharbors.info/slip-information/>) from the original on June 6, 2016. Retrieved October 9, 2013.
292. "Forest Preserve District of Cook County" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120505022445/http://library.uic.edu/collections/fpdcc>). *University of Illinois at Chicago*. Archived from the original (<http://library.uic.edu/collections/fpdcc>) on May 5, 2012. Retrieved August 28, 2013.
293. "Affiliates" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120308144514/http://fpdcc.com/about/affiliates/>). *Forest Preserve District of Cook County*. Archived from the original (<http://fpdcc.com/about/affiliates/>) on March 8, 2012. Retrieved August 28, 2013.
294. National Park Service (2004). "National Register of Historic Places" (<https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/04000871>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230509121638/https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/04000871>) from the original on May 9, 2023. Retrieved May 24, 2023.
295. "City Council, Your Ward & Alderperson" (<https://www.chicago.gov/content/city/en/about/council.html>). *chicago.gov*. Retrieved December 10, 2023.
296. "Chicago Government" (<http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/chicagogovt.html>). *City of Chicago*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181111074509/https://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/chicagogovt.html>) from the original on November 11, 2018. Retrieved October 13, 2013.
297. "Dave's Redistricting" (<https://davesredistricting.org/maps#viewmap::8a4586ad-4c58-489b-828c-4477cf0ce88>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230228051204/https://davesredistricting.org/maps#viewmap::8a4586ad-4c58-489b-828c-4477cf0ce88>) from the original on February 28, 2023. Retrieved June 7, 2023.
298. Schneirov (1998), pp. 173–174.
299. Montejano (1999), pp. 33–34.
300. "7 big ideas for making Illinois more (small-d) democratic – CHANGE Illinois" (<https://www.changeil.org/2022/03/7-big-ideas-for-making-illinois-more-small-d-democratic/>). March 28, 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220816041513/https://www.changeil.org/2022/03/7-big-ideas-for-making-illinois-more-small-d-democratic/>) from the original on August 16, 2022. Retrieved June 18, 2022.
301. Blakley, Derrick (July 27, 2016). "With Michelle Obama In Town, Speculation About Future For Their Home" (<http://chicago.cbslocal.com/2016/07/27/with-michelle-obama-in-town-speculation-about-future-for-their-home/>). *cbslocal.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160730175417/http://chicago.cbslocal.com/2016/07/27/with-michelle-obama-in-town-speculation-about-future-for-their-home/>) from the original on July 30, 2016. Retrieved July 30, 2016.
302. "2021 Year End Summary Crime Statistics" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220715025318/https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/crime-statistics/>). Chicago Police Department. Archived from the original (<https://home.chicagopolice.org/statistics-data/crime-statistics/>) on July 15, 2022. Retrieved July 15, 2022.
303. "Chicago Police Annual Report 1967" (https://web.archive.org/web/20160304041413/https://portal.chicagopolice.org/portal/page/portal/ClearPath/News/Statistical%20Reports/Annual%20Reports/1967_AR.pdf) (PDF). Chicago Police Department. Archived from the original (https://portal.chicagopolice.org/portal/page/portal/ClearPath/News/Statistical%20Reports/Annual%20Reports/1967_AR.pdf) on March 4, 2016. Retrieved July 26, 2015.
304. "Chicago Police Annual Report 2017" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181203184344/https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/2017-Annual-Report.pdf>) (PDF). *chicagopolice.org*. Chicago Police Department. p. 68. Archived from the original (<https://home.chicagopolice.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/2017-Annual-Report.pdf>) on December 3, 2018. Retrieved December 24, 2018.
305. Monkovic, Toni; Asher, Jeff (June 16, 2021). "Why People Misperceive Crime Trends (Chicago Is Not the Murder Capital)" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/06/16/upshot/murder-crime-trends-chicago.html>). *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0362-4331>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230425160403/https://www.nytimes.com/2021/06/16/upshot/murder-crime-trends-chicago.html>) from the original on April 25, 2023. Retrieved July 9, 2023.

306. Fieldstadt, Elisha (February 23, 2022). "Highest murder rates in the U.S. - The most deadly cities" (<https://www.cbsnews.com/pictures/murder-map-deadliest-u-s-cities/>). CBS News. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20211107070825/https://www.cbsnews.com/pictures/murder-map-deadliest-u-s-cities/>) from the original on November 7, 2021. Retrieved July 9, 2023.
307. Moser, Whet (August 14, 2012). "Gawker Glosses Chicago's Murder Problem" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140903085301/http://www.chicagomag.com/Chicago-Magazine/The-312/August-2012/Gawker-Glosses-Chicago-Murder-Problem/>). *Chicago* (August 2012). Chicago Tribune Media Group. Archived from the original (<http://www.chicagomag.com/Chicago-Magazine/The-312/August-2012/Gawker-Glosses-Chicago-Murder-Problem/>) on September 3, 2014. Retrieved August 28, 2014.
308. Christensen, Jen (March 14, 2014). "Tackling Chicago's 'crime gap'" (<http://www.cnn.com/2014/03/13/us/chicago-crime-gap/>). CNN. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140827235801/http://www.cnn.com/2014/03/13/us/chicago-crime-gap/>) from the original on August 27, 2014. Retrieved August 28, 2014.
309. "Chicago Gang Violence: By The Numbers" (<https://abcnews.go.com/Nightline/fullpage/chicago-gang-violence-numbers-17509042>). ABC News. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151222090102/http://abcnews.go.com/Nightline/fullpage/chicago-gang-violence-numbers-17509042>) from the original on December 22, 2015. Retrieved December 17, 2015.
310. "Chicago Most Gang-Infested City in U.S., Officials Say" (<http://www.nbcchicago.com/news/local/chicago-crime-commision-gang-book-138174334.html>). NBC Chicago. January 26, 2012. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160102151110/http://www.nbcchicago.com/news/local/chicago-crime-commision-gang-book-138174334.html>) from the original on January 2, 2016. Retrieved December 17, 2015.
311. Lippert, John; Cattan, Nacha; Parker, Mario (September 17, 2013). "Heroin Pushed on Chicago by Cartel Fueling Gang Murders" (<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-09-17/heroin-pushed-on-chicago-by-cartel-fueling-gang-murders.html>). Bloomberg News. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131006065328/http://www.bloomberg.com/news/2013-09-17/heroin-pushed-on-chicago-by-cartel-fueling-gang-murders.html>) from the original on October 6, 2013. Retrieved October 12, 2013.
312. "Probing Ties Between Mexican Cartel And Chicago's Violence" (<https://www.npr.org/2013/09/17/223309103/probing-ties-between-mexican-drug-cartel-and-chicagos-violence>). *Morning Edition*. NPR. September 17, 2013. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131014124759/http://www.npr.org/2013/09/17/223309103/probing-ties-between-mexican-drug-cartel-and-chicagos-violence>) from the original on October 14, 2013. Retrieved October 12, 2013.
313. Hinz, Greg; Corfman, Thomas. "Rahm Emanuel's performance as Chicago mayor" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160419142049/http://www.chicagobusiness.com/section/measuring-rahm-emanuel#rate>). *Crain's Chicago Business*. Archived from the original (<http://www.chicagobusiness.com/section/measuring-rahm-emanuel#rate>) on April 19, 2016. Retrieved April 20, 2016.
314. Hinz, Greg; Corfman, Thomas. "Rahm Emanuel's performance as Chicago mayor" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160419142049/http://www.chicagobusiness.com/section/measuring-rahm-emanuel#murder>). *Crain's Chicago Business*. Archived from the original (<http://www.chicagobusiness.com/section/measuring-rahm-emanuel#murder>) on April 19, 2016. Retrieved April 20, 2016.
315. "Chicago's 'hall of shame'" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-2012-02-24-ct-met-aldermen-convicted-0224-20120224-story.html>). *Chicago Tribune*. February 24, 2012. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200621051228/https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/ct-xpm-2012-02-24-ct-met-aldermen-convicted-0224-20120224-story.html>) from the original on June 21, 2020. Retrieved June 20, 2020.
316. Austin Berg (November 16, 2015). "More than half of Chicago aldermen took illegal campaign cash in 2013 | City Limits" (<http://www.chicagonow.com/city-limits/2015/11/more-than-half-of-chicago-aldermen-took-illegal-campaign-cash-in-2013/>). *Chicagonow.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170527150531/http://www.chicagonow.com/city-limits/2015/11/more-than-half-of-chicago-aldermen-took-illegal-campaign-cash-in-2013/>) from the original on May 27, 2017. Retrieved December 17, 2015.
317. "Northern District of Illinois – Department of Justice" (<https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndil>). November 13, 2014. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230614164719/https://www.justice.gov/usao-ndil>) from the original on June 14, 2023. Retrieved July 9, 2023.
318. "Chicago Public Schools : Selective enrollment" (https://web.archive.org/web/20100827013715/http://www.cps.edu/Schools/High_schools/Pages/Selectiveenrollment.aspx). Chicago Public Schools. Archived from the original (http://www.cps.edu/Schools/High_schools/Pages/Selectiveenrollment.aspx) on August 27, 2010. Retrieved August 30, 2010.
319. "These Are the Best High Schools in Illinois" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180628233843/https://www.usnews.com/education/best-high-schools/search?state-urlname=illinois>). *usnews.com*. Archived from the original (<https://www.usnews.com/education/best-high-schools/search?state-urlname=illinois>) on June 28, 2018.

320. "Top 100 Chicago-area high schools" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20101101050631/http://www.suntimes.com/news/education/2846182%2Cchicago-area-high-school-rank.article>). *Chicago Sun-Times*. Archived from the original (<http://www.suntimes.com/news/education/2846182,chicago-area-high-school-rank.article>) on November 1, 2010. Retrieved October 30, 2010.
321. "At-a-glance: Stats and Facts" (https://web.archive.org/web/20200730153238/https://www.cps.edu/About_CPS/At-a-glance/Pages/Stats_and_facts.aspx). Chicago Public Schools. September 17, 2014. Archived from the original (http://www.cps.edu/About_CPS/At-a-glance/Pages/Stats_and_facts.aspx) on July 30, 2020. Retrieved October 2, 2014.
322. "Chicago teachers on strike" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120916033301/http://www.timeoutchicagokids.com/guides-resources/178436/chicago-teachers-on-strike>). Time Out Chicago Kids. Archived from the original (<http://timeoutchicagokids.com/guides-resources/178436/chicago-teachers-on-strike>) on September 16, 2012. Retrieved September 10, 2012.
323. Lutton, Linda; Metzger, Brendan (July 16, 2014). "The Big Sort" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141006113818/http://www.wbez.org/news/big-sort-110502>). WBEZ. Archived from the original (<http://www.wbez.org/news/big-sort-110502>) on October 6, 2014. Retrieved October 2, 2014.
324. Pogorzelski & Maloof 2008, p. 58
325. "Chicago High School for the Arts" (<http://www.chiarts.org/>). chiarts.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160926191506/http://chiarts.org/>) from the original on September 26, 2016. Retrieved September 26, 2016.
326. "Chicago Public Library" (<https://www.chicago.gov/content/city/en/depts/cpl.html>). chicago.gov. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709113333/https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/depts/cpl.html>) from the original on July 9, 2023. Retrieved May 23, 2022.
327. "2024 Best Colleges in Illinois" (<https://www.usnews.com/best-colleges/il>). *U.S. News & World Report*. Retrieved October 4, 2023.
328. "Chicago, Illinois Colleges and Universities" (<http://www.free-4u.com/Colleges/Chicago-IL-Colleges.html>). Free-4u.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161016001739/http://www.free-4u.com/Colleges/Chicago-IL-Colleges.html>) from the original on October 16, 2016. Retrieved January 8, 2017.
329. "History" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090801202244/http://www.jjc.edu/ABOUT/Pages/default.aspx>). Joliet Junior College. 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.jjc.edu/about/pages/default.aspx>) on August 1, 2009. Retrieved July 19, 2009.
330. "Nielsen Media 2009–2010 Local Market Estimates" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080828033056/http://tvjobs.com/cgi-bin/markets/market2.cgi>). Nielsen Media Research. Broadcast Employment Services. September 27, 2009. Archived from the original (<http://www.tvjobs.com/cgi-bin/markets/market2.cgi>) on August 28, 2008. Retrieved May 17, 2010.
331. "Window to The World Communications presents WYCC MHz Worldview beginning April 23, 2018 | WTTW Chicago" (<https://interactive.wttw.com/faq-wycc-broadcast-mhz-worldview>). Window To The World Communications. WTTW. April 23, 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190330013115/https://interactive.wttw.com/faq-wycc-broadcast-mhz-worldview>) from the original on March 30, 2019. Retrieved March 29, 2019.
332. Hollingsworth, Chauncey (May 10, 1995). "Shakey Ground: Arts Magazines Find Chicago's Landscape Still Hostile To New Ventures" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/1995/05/10/shakey-ground/>). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20101204032520/http://articles.chicagotribune.com/1995-05-10/features/9505110049_1_chicago-magazine-asa-baber-art-department) from the original on December 4, 2010. Retrieved October 31, 2010. "A vast expanse of the local cultural landscape lay unexplored between the realm of free arts weeklies like NewCity and the Reader and commercial ventures like Chicago magazine ... NewCity wasn't quite as sophisticated two years ago as it is now."
333. "Chicago Daily News II: This Time It's Digital" (https://web.archive.org/web/20101206042433/http://featuresblogs.chicagotribune.com/technology_internetcritic/2005/12/chicagos_newest.html). *Chicago Tribune*. December 9, 2005. Archived from the original (http://featuresblogs.chicagotribune.com/technology_internetcritic/2005/12/chicagos_newest.html) on December 6, 2010. Retrieved October 31, 2010. "The competition ... Newcity are in the digital space, ..."
334. "The Onion celebrates controversial Chicago move with banjo playing, steak tartare" (<http://www.chicagobusiness.com/article/20120801/BLOGS08/120809965/the-onion-celebrates-controversial-chicago-move-with-banjo-playing-steak-tartare>). *Crain's Chicago Business*. August 2012. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709113339/https://www.chicagobusiness.com/article/20120801/BLOGS08/120809965/chicago-welcomes-the-onion-staff-to-the-city-at-paris-club-bash>) from the original on July 9, 2023. Retrieved June 11, 2013.
335. Madigan (2004), p. 52.

336. "Car Ownership in U.S. Cities Data and Map" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180511162014/http://www.governing.com/gov-data/car-ownership-numbers-of-vehicles-by-city-map.html>). *Governing*. December 9, 2014. Archived from the original (<http://www.governing.com/gov-data/car-ownership-numbers-of-vehicles-by-city-map.html>) on May 11, 2018. Retrieved May 4, 2018.
337. "Chicago Wheel Tax Administrative Rules" (<https://chicityclerk.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/Signed%20Admin%20Rules%20with%20No%20Fee%20Veteran%20Update%201-27-2021.pdf>) (PDF). City of Chicago Office of the City Clerk. January 27, 2021. Retrieved February 1, 2024.
338. "Vehicle Stickers" (<https://ezbuy.chicityclerk.com/vehicle-stickers>). City of Chicago Office of the City Clerk. 2024. Retrieved February 1, 2024.
339. "Residential Zone Parking" (https://311.chicago.gov/s/article/Residential-zone-parking?language=en_US). City of Chicago Office of the City Clerk. December 12, 2018. Retrieved February 1, 2024.
340. "Chicago Residential Parking Zones" (https://jkalov.carto.com/viz/d52e0db0-8654-11e4-9a46-0e9d821ea90d/public_map). *jkalov.carto.com*. 2015. Retrieved February 1, 2024.
341. "Paying for Parking: It's Snow Joke" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230812165146/https://www.nbcchicago.com/news/local/chicago-parking-ticket-paybox-snow/1892557/>). NBC 5 Chicago. January 7, 2010. Archived from the original (<https://www.nbcchicago.com/news/local/chicago-parking-ticket-paybox-snow/1892557/>) on August 12, 2023. Retrieved August 12, 2023.
342. "FAIL: The Reader's Parking Meter Investigation; Ben Joravsky and Mick Dumke's report on the privatization of Chicago's parking meters, how the deal went down, and its fallout" (<http://www.chicagoreader.com/chicago/ail-chicago-parking-meter-privatization-archive/Content?oid=1265254>). *Chicago Reader*. December 10, 2009. Joravsky, Ben; Dumke, Mick (April 9, 2009). "FAIL, Part One: Chicago's Parking Meter Lease Deal; How Daley and his crew hid their process from the public, ignored their own rules, railroaded the City Council, and screwed the taxpayers on the parking meter lease deal" (<http://www.chicagoreader.com/chicago/fail-parking-meters-lease-deal/Content?oid=1098561>). *Chicago Reader*. Joravsky, Ben; Dumke, Mick (May 21, 2009). "FAIL, Part Two: One BILLION Dollars! New evidence suggests Chicago leased out its parking meters for a fraction of what they're worth" (<http://www.chicagoreader.com/chicago/one-billion-dollars-parking-meter-fiasco-part-two/Content?oid=1123046>). *Chicago Reader*. Joravsky, Ben; Dumke, Mick (June 18, 2009). "FAIL, Part Three: The Insiders; Who benefited from the parking meter fiasco" (<http://www.chicagoreader.com/chicago/the-parking-meter-fiasco-part-iii/Content?oid=1127436>). *Chicago Reader*.
343. "Parking meter deal gets even worse for Chicago taxpayers, annual audit shows" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220526231258/https://chicago.suntimes.com/city-hall/2022/5/26/23143356/chicago-parking-meters-75-year-lease-daley-city-council-audit-skyway-loop-garages-krislov>). *Chicago Sun-Times*. May 26, 2022. Archived from the original (<https://chicago.suntimes.com/city-hall/2022/5/26/23143356/chicago-parking-meters-75-year-lease-daley-city-council-audit-skyway-loop-garages-krislov>) on May 26, 2022. Retrieved August 12, 2023.
344. "Illinois Department of Transportation" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100528044022/http://www.dot.il.gov/trafficmaps/table.htm>). Dot.il.gov. Archived from the original (<http://www.dot.il.gov/trafficmaps/table.htm>) on May 28, 2010. Retrieved April 17, 2010.
345. "New Yorkers are top transit users" (https://money.cnn.com/2007/06/13/real_estate/public_transit_commuter/index.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20080516222801/http://money.cnn.com/2007/06/13/real_estate/public_transit_commuter/index.htm) May 16, 2008, at the Wayback Machine, by Les Christie, *CNNmoney.com*, June 29, 2007. Retrieved September 21, 2009.
346. "Amtrak" (<https://chicagounionstation.com/travel/amtrak>). *Chicago Union Station*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230630014904/https://chicagounionstation.com/travel/amtrak>) from the original on June 30, 2023. Retrieved June 30, 2023.
347. Garcia, Evan (February 23, 2017). "Chicago Highlighted as the US Railroad Capital by Trains Magazine" (<https://news.wttw.com/2017/02/23/chicago-highlighted-us-railroad-capital-trains-magazine>). *WTTW News*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230417070254/https://news.wttw.com/2017/02/23/chicago-highlighted-us-railroad-capital-trains-magazine>) from the original on April 17, 2023. Retrieved June 30, 2023.
348. "Chicago Welcomes Divvy Bike Sharing System" (http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/depts/cdot/provdrs/bike/news/2013/jul/chicago_welcomesdivvybikesharingsystem.html) (Press release). *Mayor of Chicago*. July 1, 2013. Retrieved December 1, 2019.
349. Buckley, Madeline (March 12, 2019). "Divvy to get \$50 million upgrade from Lyft investment in exchange for ride revenue under contract proposal" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/local/breaking/ct-met-divvy-expansion-deal-20190312-story.html>). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190513181450/https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/local/breaking/ct-met-divvy-expansion-deal-20190312-story.html>) from the original on May 13, 2019. Retrieved December 1, 2019.

350. Wisniowski, Mary (June 8, 2019). "City gets ready to spread Divvy bikes to Far South Side" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/business/transportation/ct-biz-divvy-bike-share-south-side-getting-around-20190708-6ky2nlk6zvhuzisj45xroroju4-story.html>). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191028144350/https://www.chicagotribune.com/business/transportation/ct-biz-divvy-bike-share-south-side-getting-around-20190708-6ky2nlk6zvhuzisj45xroroju4-story.html>) from the original on October 28, 2019. Retrieved October 28, 2019.
351. "City Of Chicago Announces E-Scooter Pilot Program And Call For Vendors" (<https://chicago.cbslocal.com/2019/05/02/city-of-chicago-announces-e-scooter-pilot-program-and-call-for-vendors/>). CBS 2. May 2, 2019. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200305121003/https://chicago.cbslocal.com/2019/05/02/city-of-chicago-announces-e-scooter-pilot-program-and-call-for-vendors/>) from the original on March 5, 2020. Retrieved December 1, 2019.
352. Wiesniewski, Mary (June 17, 2019). "Electric shared scooters have arrived in Chicago: Here's what you need to know" (<https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/breaking/ct-biz-cb-scooters-are-coming-20190611-story.html>). *Chicago Tribune*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190905225206/https://www.chicagotribune.com/news/breaking/ct-biz-cb-scooters-are-coming-20190611-story.html>) from the original on September 5, 2019. Retrieved December 1, 2019.
353. Freund, Sara (August 16, 2019). "Just like Lime, Bird says biggest rider complaint is not enough scooters" (<https://chicago.curbed.com/2019/8/16/20808590/bird-scooters-chicago-lyft-lime-electric>). *Curbed Chicago*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190816195756/https://chicago.curbed.com/2019/8/16/20808590/bird-scooters-chicago-lyft-lime-electric>) from the original on August 16, 2019. Retrieved December 1, 2019.
354. Hofmann, Eva (December 1, 2019). "Should Chicago keep e-scooter program going?" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191108171527/http://www.gazettechicago.com/index/2019/11/should-chicago-keep-e-scooter-program-going/>). *The London Gazette*. Archived from the original (<http://www.gazettechicago.com/index/2019/11/should-chicago-keep-e-scooter-program-going/>) on November 8, 2019. Retrieved December 1, 2019.
355. "About" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160419211030/http://www2.beltrailway.com/about-2/>). March 19, 2012. Archived from the original (<http://www2.beltrailway.com/about-2/>) on April 19, 2016. Retrieved April 20, 2016.
356. Winsor, Jeromie (July 14, 2003). "Metropolitan Planning Council" (<https://archive.today/20120530063637/http://www.metroplanning.org/articleDetail.asp?objectID=1707>). Metroplanning.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.metroplanning.org/articleDetail.asp?objectID=1707>) on May 30, 2012. Retrieved May 4, 2009.
357. "CREATE Program Benefits Fact Sheets" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150814015216/http://createprogram.org/benefits.htm>). CREATE. Archived from the original (<http://www.createprogram.org/benefits.htm>) on August 14, 2015. Retrieved July 20, 2015.
358. "CREATE projects" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150813234025/http://createprogram.org/projects.htm>). CREATE. Archived from the original (<http://www.createprogram.org/projects.htm>) on August 13, 2015. Retrieved July 20, 2015.
359. "Annual Traffic Data – 2015 Preliminary" (<http://www.aci.aero/News/Releases/Most-Recent/2016/04/04/ACI-releases-preliminary-world-airport-traffic-rankings->). *Airports Council International*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160405082544/http://www.aci.aero/News/Releases/Most-Recent/2016/04/04/ACI-releases-preliminary-world-airport-traffic-rankings->) from the original on April 5, 2016. Retrieved May 6, 2015.
360. "Preliminary Traffic Results for 2005 Show Firm Rebound (March 14, 2006)" (https://web.archive.org/web/20060623093321/http://www.airports.org/aci/aci/file/Press%20Releases/PR140306_2005_Prelim_Results.pdf) (PDF). Archived from the original (http://www.airports.org/aci/aci/file/Press%20Releases/PR140306_2005_Prelim_Results.pdf) (PDF) on June 23, 2006. (520 KB). *Airports Council International*.
361. Metsch, Steve (July 2012). "Top IDOT official says third airport will be built" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120801232449/http://www.suntimes.com/news/14080173-418/top-idot-official-says-third-airport-will-be-built.html>). *Chicago Sun-Times*. Archived from the original (<http://www.suntimes.com/news/14080173-418/top-idot-official-says-third-airport-will-be-built.html>) on August 1, 2012. Retrieved June 11, 2013.
362. "Calumet Harbor and River" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130610095421/http://www.lrc.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorksProjects/CalumetHarborandRiver.aspx>). *US Army Corps of Engineers*. Archived from the original (<http://www.lrc.usace.army.mil/Missions/CivilWorksProjects/CalumetHarborandRiver.aspx>) on June 10, 2013. Retrieved June 12, 2013.
363. "IIT.edu" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080605021018/http://www.iit.edu/~ipro307f/faq.html>). IIT.edu. June 20, 2003. Archived from the original (<http://www.iit.edu/~ipro307f/faq.html>) on June 5, 2008. Retrieved May 4, 2009.
364. "KentLaw.edu" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20070927203000/http://www.kentlaw.edu/news/advisory/adv030707.html>). KentLaw.edu. Archived from the original (<http://www.kentlaw.edu/news/advisory/adv030707.html>) on September 27, 2007. Retrieved May 4, 2009.

365. Martin LaMonica Staff Writer; CNET News. "'Micro' wind turbines are coming to town | CNET News.com" (http://news.cnet.com/Micro+wind+turbines+are+coming+to+town/2100-11398_3-6037539.html). CNET. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709113341/https://www.cnet.com/tech/tech-industry/micro-wind-turbines-are-coming-to-town/>) from the original on July 9, 2023. Retrieved May 4, 2009.
366. "Waste Disposal" (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1322.html>). Encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120605002907/http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/1322.html>) from the original on June 5, 2012. Retrieved March 31, 2012.
367. Bentley, Chris (July 1, 2015). "What really happens to Chicago's blue cart recycling?" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151211143038/http://www.wbez.org/series/curious-city/what-really-happens-chicagos-blue-cart-recycling-112302>). WBEZ91.5 Chicago Public Media. Chicago Public Media. Archived from the original (<http://www.wbez.org/series/curious-city/what-really-happens-chicagos-blue-cart-recycling-112302>) on December 11, 2015. Retrieved December 10, 2015.
368. Havertz, Rieke. "Counting Bullets: A Night at a Chicago Trauma Unit" (<http://pulitzercenter.org/reporting/north-america-chicago-stroger-hospital-cook-county-youth-violence-counting-bullets-night-chicago-trauma-unit>). Pulitzer Center on Crisis Reporting. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130823113103/http://pulitzercenter.org/reporting/north-america-chicago-stroger-hospital-cook-county-youth-violence-counting-bullets-night-chicago-trauma-unit>) from the original on August 23, 2013. Retrieved September 2, 2013.
369. "Rankings" (<https://health.usnews.com/best-hospitals/area/chicago-il>). health.usnews.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210213095509/https://health.usnews.com/best-hospitals/area/chicago-il>) from the original on February 13, 2021. Retrieved April 12, 2021.
370. "Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130819161644/http://health.usnews.com/best-hospitals/area/il/rehabilitation-institute-of-chicago-6431012>). U.S. News & World Report. Archived from the original (<http://health.usnews.com/best-hospitals/area/il/rehabilitation-institute-of-chicago-6431012>) on August 19, 2013. Retrieved September 2, 2013.
371. "Fact sheet" (<https://www.aamc.org/download/321526/data/factstableb1-2.pdf>) (PDF). aamc.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161016215352/https://www.aamc.org/download/321526/data/factstableb1-2.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on October 16, 2016. Retrieved October 11, 2016.

Cited references

- Bach, Ira J. (1980), *Chicago's Famous Buildings* (<https://archive.org/details/chicagosfamousbu00cond>), The University of Chicago Press, ISBN 0-226-03396-1, LCCN 79023365 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/79023365>)
- Buisseret, David (1990), *Historic Illinois From The Air* (<https://archive.org/details/historicillinois0000buis>), The University of Chicago Press, ISBN 0-226-07989-9, LCCN 89020648 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/89020648>)
- Clymer, Floyd (1950), *Treasury of Early American Automobiles, 1877–1925*, New York: Bonanza Books, OCLC 1966986 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/1966986>)
- Condit, Carl W. (1973), *Chicago 1910–29: Building, Planning, and Urban Technology* (<https://archive.org/details/chicago191029bui0000cond>), The University of Chicago Press, ISBN 0-226-11456-2, LCCN 72094791 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/72094791>)
- Genzen, Jonathan (2007), *The Chicago River: A History in Photographs*, Westcliffe Publishers, Inc., ISBN 978-1-56579-553-2, LCCN 2006022119 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/2006022119>)
- Grossman, James R.; Keating, Ann Durkin; Reiff, Janice L., eds. (2004), *The Encyclopedia of Chicago*, University of Chicago Press, ISBN 0-226-31015-9, OCLC 54454572 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/54454572>)
- Holli, Melvin G., and Jones, Peter d'A., eds. *Biographical Dictionary of American Mayors, 1820–1980* (Greenwood Press, 1981) short scholarly biographies each of the city's mayors 1820 to 1980. online (https://archive.org/details/biographicaldict0000unse_r8s1); see index at pp. 406–411 for list.
- Lowe, David Garrard (2000), *Lost Chicago* (<https://archive.org/details/lostchicago0000lowe>), New York: Watson-Guptill Publications, ISBN 0-8230-2871-2, LCCN 00107305 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/00107305>)
- Madigan, Charles, ed. (2004), *Global Chicago* (<https://archive.org/details/globalchicago00char>), Urbana: University of Illinois Press, ISBN 0-252-02941-0, OCLC 54400307 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/54400307>)
- Montejano, David, ed. (1999), *Chicano Politics and Society in the Late Twentieth Century* (https://archive.org/details/chicanopoliticss0000unse_y4a4), Austin: University of Texas Press, ISBN 0-292-75215-6, OCLC 38879251 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/38879251>)
- Norcliffe, Glen (2001), *The Ride to Modernity: The Bicycle in Canada, 1869–1900*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, ISBN 0-8020-4398-4, OCLC 46625313 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/46625313>)

- Pogorzelski, Daniel; Maloof, John (2008), *Portage Park* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=4p2aYsItpT8C&pg=PP1>), Arcadia Publishing, ISBN 978-0-7385-5229-3, archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230709113333/https://books.google.com/books?id=4p2aYsItpT8C&pg=PP1>) from the original on July 9, 2023, retrieved November 9, 2020
- Schneirov, Richard (1998), *Labor and urban politics: class conflict and the origins of modern liberalism in Chicago, 1864–97*, Urbana: University of Illinois Press, ISBN 0-252-06676-6, OCLC 37246254 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/37246254>)

Further reading

- Cronon, William (1992) [1991], *Nature's Metropolis: Chicago and the Great West* (https://archive.org/details/isbn_9780393308730), New York: W.W. Norton, ISBN 0-393-30873-1, OCLC 26609682 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/26609682>)
- Granacki, Victoria (2004), *Chicago's Polish Downtown*, Arcadia Pub, ISBN 978-0-7385-3286-8, LCCN 2004103888 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/2004103888>)
- Jirasek, Rita Arias; Tortolero, Carlos (2001), *Mexican Chicago*, Arcadia Pub, ISBN 978-0-7385-0756-9, LCCN 2001088175 (<https://lccn.loc.gov/2001088175>)
- Miller, Donald L. (1996), *City of the Century: The Epic of Chicago and the Making of America* (<https://archive.org/details/cityofcentury00dona>), New York: Simon & Schuster, ISBN 0-684-80194-9, OCLC 493430274 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/493430274>)
- Pacyga, Dominic A. (2009), *Chicago: A Biography*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, ISBN 978-0-226-64431-8, OCLC 298670853 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/298670853>)
- Sampson, Robert J. (2012), *Great American City: Chicago and the Enduring Neighborhood Effect*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, ISBN 978-0-226-73456-9
- Sawyer, R. Keith (2002), *Improvised dialogue: emergence and creativity in conversation*, Westport, Conn.: Ablex Pub., ISBN 1-56750-677-1, OCLC 59373382 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/59373382>)
- Slaton, Deborah, ed. (1997), *Wild Onions: A Brief Guide to Landmarks and Lesser-Known Structures in Chicago's Loop* (2nd ed.), Champaign, IL: Association for Preservation Technology International, OCLC 42362348 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/42362348>)
- Smith, Carl S. (2006), *The Plan of Chicago: Daniel Burnham and the Remaking of the American City* (<https://archive.org/details/planofchicagodan0000smit>), Chicago visions + revisions, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, ISBN 0-226-76471-0, OCLC 261199152 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/261199152>)
- Spears, Timothy B. (2005), *Chicago dreaming: Midwesterners and the city, 1871–1919*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, ISBN 0-226-76874-0, OCLC 56086689 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/56086689>)
- Swanson, Stevenson (1997), *Chicago Days: 150 Defining Moments in the Life of a Great City* (<https://archive.org/details/chicagodays150de0000unse>), Chicago Tribune (Firm), Chicago: Cantigny First Division Foundation, ISBN 1-890093-03-3, OCLC 36066057 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/36066057>)
- Zurawski, Joseph W. (2007), *Polish Chicago: Our History—Our Recipes*, G. Bradley Pub, Inc., ISBN 978-0-9774512-2-7

External links

- *Encyclopedia of Chicago* (2004) (<http://www.encyclopedia.chicagohistory.org/pages/700005.html?entryA>), comprehensive coverage of city and suburbs, past and present
- Official website (<http://www.cityofchicago.org/>) (Website archives (https://web.archive.org/*/http://ci.chi.il.us) at the Wayback Machine (archive index))
- Choose Chicago (<https://web.archive.org/web/20060610131550/http://choosechicago.com/>)—Official tourism website
- Chicago History (<https://earlychicago.com/chron/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220609094509/https://earlychicago.com/chron/>) June 9, 2022, at the Wayback Machine
- Maps of Chicago from the American Geographical Society Library (<http://collections.lib.uwm.edu/cdm4/results.php?CISOOP1=all&CISOBOX1=Illinois&CISOFIELD1=statep&CISOOP2=all&CISOBOX2=chicago+%28ill%29+-+maps&CISOFIELD2=subjec&CISOROOT=/agdm&t=s>)

- [Historic American Landscapes Survey \(HALS\) No. IL-10, "Chicago Cityscape, Chicago, Cook County, IL \(\[http://loc.gov/pictures/item/il0993/\]\(https://loc.gov/pictures/item/il0993/\)\)", 45 photos, 4 photo caption pages](#)
 - [Chicago – LocalWiki \(<https://localwiki.org/chicago/>\) Local Chicago Wiki](#)
 - ["Chicago" \(\[https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/1911_Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica/Chicago\]\(https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/1911_Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica/Chicago\)\). *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Vol. 6 \(11th ed.\). 1911. pp. 118–125.](#)
 - ["Chicago" \(\[https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/1922_Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica/Chicago\]\(https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/1922_Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica/Chicago\)\). *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Vol. 30 \(12th ed.\). 1922.](#)
-

Retrieved from "<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Chicago&oldid=1289690766>"