

CHICAGO -- HISTORY, CITY, PEOPLE

INSPIRED YOUTH WRITING Vol. 26, No.3 April 2014



Sue (Dinosaur) at the Field Museum



Water Tower and John Hancock Center



Barack Obama, 44th President of the United States



Crown Fountain in Millennium Park

CHICAGO – HISTORY, CITY, PEOPLE

INSPIRED YOUTH WRITING April 2014 Vol. 26, No. 3

Sue, a T. rex

It's a T. rex found in South Dakota. It was named Sue after Susan Hendrickson. Susan was the person who found T. rex. Sue was the biggest T. rex ever found with 90 percent of her bones. Sue went to the Field Museum in Chicago for research.

67 million years ago Sue lived with lots of animals. They were all reptiles. Pterosaurs were dinosaurs that flew. Plesiosaurs lived in water with fish-like ichthyosaurs.

Sue was a carnivore. She ate meat. T. rex was a fierce hunter. Some scientists think T. rex ate animals that were already dead. Scientists haven't decided which ones T. rex ate.

Sue died either by a flood or by a river. Her body was buried quickly. Her flesh rotted away, leaving her bones. Soon her bones were covered with sand and mud. After thousands of years the sand changed into a rock called sandstone. Her bones became heavy, brittle, and brown. Millions of years later Sue's bones moved to the surface.

In South Dakota, Susan Hendrickson was hunting for fossils. Susan looked for bones on a cliff. Suddenly, she was able to see a few dinosaur bones in the stone. Susan's team began digging for the dinosaur named Sue.

By Jaritzi E., 5th grade

Sue, a T. Rex

Sue is a tyrannosaurus rex. She was found by Susan Hendrickson. Susan found Sue by a cliff. She was found in South Dakota. Susan is a fossil hunter that worked for the Black Hills Institute.

Sue is a carnivore, which means it only eats meat. Sue might be the oldest T. rex found. Sue grew all his life.

The first T. rex ever found was in 1900. The first T. rex was about 40 feet long and 13 feet high at the hips. Sue was a strong hunter.

Sue is a reptile. Sue weighed about seven tons. Sue became a fossil because of all the sand, water, and pressure.

This is how Sue lived. These are also the facts of his life.

By Everardo L., (4th gr.)

Sue, a T. Rex Sue is a fossil T. rex that lived over 66 million years ago. It was found in a cliff by a woman named Susan. Sue is 40 feet long. Sue was a “tyrant lizard king.” Sue was 13 feet high at the hips. Sue was sold to the Field Museum. The Field Museum bought Sue for over 8 million dollars.

Kent went to the Field Museum. He thought that Sue was the biggest T. rex he had ever seen in his life. He wanted to see Sue closer, so he went closer and then tripped on the ropes around the display. The alarms went on and they escorted him out of the building.

Kent left the building and went home. Then his dog was sniffing pockets. He realized he had a bone in his pocket, so Kent gave the bone to the dog.

So now when you go to the Field Museum, you might notice that Sue has one less bone. By Frankie, 3rd grade

Lake Michigan

This essay is about Lake Michigan.

Lake Michigan is just one of the five Great Lakes. It is the only lake located entirely in the United States. It is the second largest lake by volume and third largest by surface area.

I think that the water is cold, and I like it that way. I go there with my family, but I don't really like it. I learned that sharks only live in the ocean not in the lakes.

I like the lakes better than the ocean because oceans are dirty. I also like lakes better because oceans are far away. I also like lakes better because they don't have sharks or squid!

Lake Michigan is very interesting. I like living by the lake! By Freya J., kindergarten, and her tutor

Lake Michigan is one of the largest lakes. It comes from the word meaning “great water.”

By Sheily A., kindergarten, and her tutor

The subject that I will talk about is Lake Michigan. Lake Michigan is one of the five great Lakes. The deepest part of the lake is 923 feet. Lake Michigan is connected to the Gulf of Mexico. Twelve million people live along Lake Michigan. There are a lot of parks near Lake Michigan. By Itzel V., 1st grade, and her tutor

Twelve million people live on the shores of this lake. Lake Michigan is the only Great Lake completely in the U.S. Lake Michigan is 307 miles long. Lake Michigan is located in Illinois. You can swim in it. The lake is deep. Lake Michigan is very cold. By Cherish (K)

Mississippi River

The beginning of the Mississippi River is very small. The river begins in the state of Minnesota. The Mississippi River flows into the Gulf of Mexico.

By Keyde, 3rd grade, and her tutor

The Chicago River

The Chicago River is the important river to Chicago because it connects the Great Lakes to the Mississippi River. The Chicago River goes through downtown. The Chicago River has bridges that lift up when big boats come by.

Originally the Chicago River flowed into Lake Michigan. The river flows throughout downtown Chicago. From downtown, the river flows south along the South Branch. It then flows into the Illinois and Michigan Canal, Chicago Sanitary and Ship canal. The water then runs into the DesPlaines River, and finally reaches the Gulf of Mexico.

The Chicago River used to be really dirty. The South Fork of the Main Branch used to be called Bubbly Creek because it was so polluted.

Chicago reversed the dirty water to other places. People got mad because Chicago reversed the dirty water, and they were drinking from it. Chicago reversed the dirty water with a machine.

All-in-all, the Chicago River has experienced a lot of change throughout the years, from cleaning it to reversing the flow of the water. All these changes have made the Chicago River as grand and famous as Chicago itself. By Jovanny S., 5th grade

The Chicago River Before people were around, the Chicago River flowed towards Lake Michigan. Then, people came. Factories put their garbage in the river, and because of that, people got diseases. The garbage got into Lake Michigan and made people even more sick with typhoid fever. Because of all the health problems, the city changed the river's direction so it flowed south, or away from Lake Michigan.

By Enoch A., 2nd grade, and his tutor

The Illini Tribe

The Illini tribe lived in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, and Iowa. Then they moved to Kansas. They spoke the Miami-Illinois language. The Illini tribe used trees as a canoe. Women wore skirts with leggings.

By Sara G., 1st grade, and her tutor

Pottawatomie Tribe

Pottawatomie is a tribe. They live in many places, like Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio. There are lots of Pottawatomie legends. Stories are very important to their culture. Some Pottawatomie speak English, but the elders speak their native language Pottawatomie. Some Pottawatomie parents are working on trying to get their kids to speak Pottawatomie because kids are speaking English more often. Finally, Pottawatomie crafts are like white wampum beads that they make. Religions are complicated and culturally sensitive to describe. The chief of a Pottawatomie could be either a man or a woman.

By Roberto S. 5th grade

Louis Jolliet

Louis Jolliet was a male, French Canadian, explorer. He was born on September 21, 1648, near Quebec City. He made many discoveries in North America. He was rewarded the land south of Quebec.

When he was seven his father died and his mother remarried a merchant. He attended a Jesuit school in Quebec, but left the priesthood. He spoke English, Spanish, and French. He discovered some areas in North America. By Damarian, 4th grade, and his tutor

Jean Baptiste DuSable

Jean Baptiste DuSable was an important person. He founded Chicago. He was born in Haiti. His father was a French captain. He went to school in France. He became a seaman on his father's boats. In 1779 DuSable built houses and trading posts. They were the first to be built in Chicago.

By Aaron, 2nd grade, and his 8th grade tutor

Jean Baptiste DuSable

DuSable was a black and French man. His father was French, and he went to a French school. He could speak English, French, and Spanish. As a young boy he was tall and strong. When he got older he became a part of

his father's ship crew. He later became a good trapper and trader. He also was the man to make Chicago.

By Kallieo, 8th grade

Jean Baptiste DuSable

Jean Baptiste DuSable was born in 1745. DuSable's dad was a French sea captain, and his mother was a beautiful black woman who was a slave. DuSable learned how to speak English, French, and Spanish. He went to school in France. When DuSable grew up, he was a tall black man.

DuSable became a seaman on his father's boat. At age 20, on a boat to New Orleans, DuSable's boat was wrecked and it sank. He was hurt badly, but he managed to reach safety. When he got to New Orleans he got into trouble with some people because they thought he was an escaped slave. When he got better, he left New Orleans. He traveled up the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Missouri.

When he first arrived in Peoria, Illinois, he quickly made friends. He made friends with the Pottawatomie Indians. He learned their customs and often met with leaders of Indian tribes. Jean DuSable soon owned over 800 acres of land. DuSable's business often took him as far away as Canada.

In 1779, DuSable built a large house and a trading post on the north bank of Chicago River. DuSable's trading post was more than just one building. There was a bake house, a dairy, a smoke house, poultry house, workshop, stable, barn, horse mill, and more.

On May 7, 1800, DuSable sold everything that he owned for only \$2,000. DuSable left from Chicago forever.

DuSable was a great pioneer. He died 18 years after he left Chicago. Most of DuSable's money was gone. DuSable was buried in St. Charles, Missouri. Many books have been written about DuSable. And many schools and museums throughout the country are named in his honor. Chicago has two city plaques in honor of DuSable. In 1986, a postage stamp was issued in his name by the federal government.

By Josephine, 6th grade

Black Hawk

There was a man named Black Hawk. He was a man that did war. He did three wars. He was the new chief. He was too young to be a chief. He killed his enemy with his hatchet, and his Indians said, "Chief Pyesa died." He was the new chief. When he came back he had weapons to kill more

bulls to eat. He gave the Indians food to eat. He wanted to trade with the Spanish that moved out. His Indians moved in then. He wanted to trade with the Spanish and become friends. He liked the wars. He had more weapons to kill more people. Someone said that they were talking about them. He started to kill more people. Overall, he was a feared guy. By Armando, 6th grade

Chicago Flag We have seen the Chicago flag in school. It has pretty colors. The flag is only in Chicago. This building [the Margate Park Field House] does not have a flag. By Luz, 1st grade

Chicago Flag

The two blue stripes mean the Chicago River. The white stripes mean North, West, and South sides of the city. All the stars represent all the things that happen in Chicago. It had two stars, but we added the other two because they were important. All the points mean something to Chicago. Yoanna H., 3rd grade

Cyrus McCormick

Cyrus McCormick was born in 1809 and died in 1884. When he was little he wanted to make one million dollars. He made the money and helped farmers by inventing a machine. It was a harvester called the reaper. A harvester takes out food and crops when they are done growing. He harvested a lot of grain and it went to Chicago to bake ten billion loaves of bread.

By Giselle, 2nd grade, and her tutor

Great Chicago Fire

Before the Great Chicago Fire, Chicago was mainly made out of wood. "Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked the lantern" is not true. The Great Chicago Fire lasted three days long. While it was burning, 200-300 people died, Four square miles of land were destroyed. It cost the city \$2,000,000. Six buildings survived the Great Chicago Fire. One of the most famous buildings was the Chicago Water Tower.

By Kevin F., 4th grade, and his tutor

Great Chicago Fire

The fire started on Sunday, October 8 and ended Tuesday, October 10, 1871. The fire started at 9 am on Tuesday, October 8, in or around a small shed that bordered the alley behind 137 DeKoven Street.

The city made mistakes when the fire began. When the blaze got bigger, the guard on duty sent firefighters in the wrong direction. Neighboring frame houses caught fire and a very hot wind threw the flames northeastward. When the fire caught the tall church west of the Chicago River, the flames crossed the South Branch of the river. The fire got bigger and bigger and firefighters were unable to control it.

The fire continued spreading and burned buildings. People had to run to Lincoln Park and to the shores of Lake Michigan. The mayor put Philip Sheridan, a noted Civil War general in the American Civil War, in charge of the city.

The fire almost destroyed the city. For example, the fire destroyed 2,000 lampposts and 720 miles of sidewalks. Not as many people died in the Chicago Fire that died in the Iroquois Theater Fire in 1903 and the Eastland boat sinking in the Chicago River in 1915.

Afterwards the city reformed its fire standards. Afterwards donations such as money, food, and clothing arrived quickly from across the nation, and the city rebuilt itself.

In 1956, the remaining structures on the original O'Leary property were torn down for construction of the Chicago Fire Academy. Catherine O'Leary got the blame for the fire, but she and the cow may not have caused the fire. There are many theories about what caused the fire.

By Judit, 6th grade

Great Chicago Fire

Chicago burned down. Fire fighters tried to stop it. The fire was really dangerous. The fire fighters couldn't stop it. The fire killed 200-300 people. Everyone worked together to build the city.

By Fidel V., 2nd grade, and his tutor

Great Chicago Fire The Great Chicago Fire was a big fire that destroyed Chicago city. The cow pushed a lantern, which set the barn on fire. This is how we think the fire started. It went to the next building and next building, and so on. It was too big for the fire fighters. This caused the buildings to burn down.

The picture of “Starry Night” reminds me about the Chicago Fire. The Water Tower didn’t burn. The Water Tower is still there. Mrs. O’Leary was trying to milk her cow and the cow kicked the lantern over. It started the fire. It went to another house and spread from there. The blowing wind made the fire even worse.

By Keyde G., third grade, and her tutor

Chicago Water Tower

The Chicago Water Tower was almost as big as a skyscraper. It looks like a castle because it has a dome, “a castellated monstrosity with pepper boxes stuck all over it.”

The Water Tower is very big. It only has a 3 ft diameter, but it has a base of 140 ft. iron pipe.

Before the Water Tower, the water was very fishy. The tea was fishy. The water was fishy. Other drinks were also fishy.

By Stephanie H., 2nd grade, and her tutor

Union Stock Yards

For 106 years Chicago became known as one of the best meatpacking industries. The stockyards became an integral part of the popular culture of Chicago history. When the Civil War was occurring, Chicago processed more meat than any other place.

Railroad trains made it easy for people to get meat faster. Chicago stockyards made trades of meat with the rest of the world. The Union Stock Yard was big, which made it easier to have more animals in the stockyards.

By the start of the 20th century, the stockyards made it possible to have more men employed. Water from the Chicago River’s waste was pumped into the stockyards, but went to the South Fork of the river, known as Bubbly Creek. Meatpacking was distributed by the Chicago ‘L’ with several stops to transport meatpacking.

Chicago’s Union Stock Yards have been standing for a long time and the site is now a national landmark. The stockyard was one of the best selling meatpackers in the world. Overall, the stockyards have 106 years of history, and are still standing today.

By David R., 9th grade

The Haymarket Affair

On May 3, 1886 a group of workers went on strike. The police came to try to calm the crowd. Someone threw a bomb. So the eight men went on trial. When they were put on trial, Albert Parsons, August Spics, George Engel, and Adolph Fischer were hanged. Louis Lingg escaped. He committed suicide. Richard Oglesby commuted the sentences of Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab.→

Before the bombing, Captain William Ward and Inspector John Bonfield arrived to calm everyone down during the strike. Before the bombing some shots were fired. It startled the people. During the shooting, seven police officers were killed or injured.

But no one will ever know how many people died that night. The bombing that followed the shooting was heard all around the world. Even though the eight men were convicted, there was no evidence that they were the ones who threw the bomb. The Haymarket Affair Narrative was a memorable event that will never be forgotten in Chicago.

Fatima, 5th grade, and her tutor

World's Columbian Exposition..

The World's Columbian Exposition was a fair. It made money for America because 27 million people came to the fair. The Columbian Exposition was a fun, athletic and cultural event for all. It was held May 1 to October 31, 1893.

By Esthefany, 4th grade, and her tutor

Mexican Immigration

Mexican migration came to Chicago in the late 1910's. Mexicans were explaining what they saw when the Mexicans were coming to Chicago. Mexicans were coming through both direct and indirect routes. Some Mexicans were unskilled and semi-skilled.

In the late 1910s Mexicans came to Chicago because of the economic, social, and political displacements of the Mexican revolutionary years.

When Mexicans came to Chicago, they discovered that the houses were substandard, crowded, and expensive. They worked in agriculture and heavy industry including the Rock Island, Burlington Railways, and Inland Steel.

When my parents came to Chicago, they did not speak English, so they learned how to speak English. After that they worked in Chicago. Now they

live here with me and my two brothers. Now my parents miss Mexico.

By Lexy, 5th grade, and her tutor

Mexican Immigration

A lot of Mexicans came in the late 1910s and started doing jobs. A lot of people did not like their jobs, so they went on strike. The Mexicans started to come to Chicago in the late 1920s. Also, my family originated in Mexico and moved to Chicago. Today my family and I use Mexican traditions. Also, my family eats Mexican food. We eat guacamole, tortillas, and tacos.

By Brian, 2nd grade, and his tutor

Polish in Chicago

The subject of this paper is about how many Polish people are in Chicago, how many people speak Polish, and how they came to the U.S. Basically, it's about the quantity of people who care about the Polish in Chicago. The Polish people in Chicago are important because they provided economic, social, and cultural well-being.

In the 2000 U.S. census, Polish people made up 7.3% of the population in Chicago, but went down by .6% in the 2006-2008 American Community Survey to 6.7%. Now, two groups of European Americans are ahead of them in numbers: 1st German Americans; 2nd Irish Americans, both at 7.3%. However, Polish Americans are much bigger in numbers, being the largest European American ethnic group in the Chicago metropolitan area. Also, Polish is the third most spoken language in Chicago, behind English and Spanish.

Polish have been a part of the history of Chicago since 1837. The first Polish settler, Captain John Napieralski, arrived with other settlers after the November Uprising. Some of the settlers were Louis Chlopicki, Mr. Panakaski, who resided in the second ward, and J. Zoliski, who lived in the sixth ward.

Most Polish people settled in five parts of Chicago, which were called Polish Patches.

By Darius, 6th grade

Museum of Science and Industry

The Museum of Science and Industry (MSI) has been a very influential place with many fun, interactive exhibits for people to enjoy. For instance, 2003 and 2010 were very important years in MSI history.

In 2003, three new exhibits were introduced to MSI. *ToyMaker 3000* debuted, featuring robots which make 300 toy tops an hour. Also, *Live From the Heart* gave Chicago students and teachers a chance to participate in an open-heart surgery via video.

Next, in 2010 they opened two exhibits and introduced a new logo. In March, the two-story science storms opened. In October, the museum welcomed its first roommate in the innovative *Month at the Museum* program. Out of 1,500 applications world wide, Kate McGroarty from Chicago was the first person to have a chance to live in MSI for a month.

Lastly, MSI opened the *Art of the Bicycle*, an exhibit that showcased bicycles ranging from historical times to cutting-edge bikes currently on the market. During June, the museum celebrated its 80th anniversary. MSI did this by showcasing 80 unique objects from the museum's collection. Later in September, the *Future Energy Chicago* exhibition opened. The exhibition was a 7,200-square-foot exhibit that gave students, families, and guests a fresh look at energy choices by a multi-player simulation.

All in All, MSI has been a very influential place for people to enjoy in Chicago. Its interactive exhibits give people a look into science, and it's fun.

By Leslie, 11th grade

Lincoln Park Zoo

The Lincoln Park Zoo is a 35-acre zoo located in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1868 and is home to 1,100 animals and 200 species. Lincoln Park Zoo is one of the oldest zoos in America. This free zoo also has many exhibits.

The zoo has a fascinating history. The zoo was founded when the Lincoln Park commissioners were given a pair of swans. Later in 1874 the zoo purchased a bear cub. There were organizations created by Marlin Perkins to support the zoo. Later there were exhibits made.

There are outdoor exhibits that include black bears, red wolves, and beavers. There are also indoor exhibits that include American kestrels and Great Plains rat snakes. The farm in the zoo contains pigs, cows, horses, and other animals.

The Reptile House is 32,000 square feet. There is a large room that holds reptiles and amphibians. The next part of the gallery features mongoose, mole rats, and fruit bats. The Rain Forest part of the exhibit holds dwarf caiman, dwarf crocodiles, and otters.

To conclude, the Lincoln Park Zoo is a free zoo, home to many different species and exhibits.

By Fernando, 5th grade

Lincoln Park Zoo The zoo has a lot of animals. It has 1,100 animals. It has 200 different types of animals.

By Jeffrey, kindergarten, and his tutor

There are a lot of animals at the zoo, like big cats, polar bears, and monkeys.

By Diocelyn, 3rd grade

Lincoln Park Zoo

The Lincoln Park Zoo is in Chicago. Lincoln Park Zoo was founded in 1868. In Lincoln Park Zoo there are big cats, polar bears, penguins, gorillas, reptiles, monkeys, and other animals. There are 200 species in Lincoln Park Zoo. Lincoln Park Zoo is one of five zoos in the Chicago area. One bear became quite adept at escaping from its home and could frequently be found roaming Lincoln Park Zoo at night. Wildlife species native to the Midwest are exhibited within the Pritzker Family Children's Zoo within Lincoln Park Zoo.

By Esthefany, 4th grade

The Art Institute

The Art Institute has a cool history. There are pretty paintings and new things in the museum. Did you know the Art Institute of Chicago used to be called Beaux Arts?

The Art Institute has a cool history. It was opened in 1893. When it was opened, it was called Beaux Arts Museum. Since the building is so magnificent, it has earned praise since its opening. Clearly it has an awesome history.

There are fun things in the Art Institute. For example, there are many paintings, such as "American Gothic" and "The Bath." They are very well done. They also have statues! One of the statues is a bust of an Egyptian official. If that is not enough for you, they also added a modern wing.

There are new things in the museum, such as an open air sculpture terrace, that allows you to see sculptures while breathing fresh air. If you

want to take a break from the art work, there is a new shop, café, and a restaurant. If you want to stay inside, there is a beautiful interior garden.

Clearly, the Art Institute is for everybody. It has a rich history, amazing paintings, and cool new things. I would really go to the Art Institute. How about you?

By Valeria, 5th grade, and her tutor

Uptown Theater

The theater is tall, and it is the biggest one in the world. They are going to remodel it. It was built in August 18, 1925 and it has been closed since 1981.

A lot of famous people made movies and went there. They even danced and made parties. They made concerts and did a lot more things. Some people have a lot of fun, and some of them were bored. They want to restore it because it is too old. They want to remodel it and reopen it. I learned a lot about the Chicago Theater. By Jose, 5th grade

Frank Lloyd Wright Frank Lloyd Wright is a famous architect that has designed 1,000 structures. He was born June 8, 1867 from Anna Lloyd Jones and William C. Wright. All through Frank's life, he worked with famous people and hard jobs.

Frank Lloyd Wright was locally famous at first in the 1900's. He was well-known through magazines and fashioned a new form of horizontal, streamlined building. Later he went to the New School of the Midwest. He designed many houses, from prairie houses to public building.

By age 40 Wright had achieved his goal in success. He changed his appearance with high fashion clothing. He had become full of his Prairie School style. He left his family to run off to Europe. From then on, he moved more often to find new jobs.

Later Wright wrote an autobiography about his life. Wright turned into a caring man by building houses for the poor and trying to escape the city. He wanted to help America with new hopes.

Frank Lloyd Wright was an amazing architect who changed greatly over time and adapted to new styles. With a caring heart and skillful timing, Frank went far in life until his death in 1939.

By Jaely, 5th grade, and her tutor

The Field Museum of Natural History The Field Museum is important because in the Field Museum they have mummies that teach people about them. The museum has paleontologists who prepare fossils to be studied. The museum is important because the museum teaches people new things. I liked to see the mummies and the dinosaurs, and I loved a lot of stuff in the Field Museum.

By Jennifer, 4th grade, and her tutor

Chicago Riots

The Chicago riots happened in 1968 when Martin Luther King was assassinated. Violence and chaos followed with blacks flooding out onto the streets.

People were rioting throughout the U.S. because of Martin Luther King, who was assassinated. People were taking out their anger and hate on other people. Other people just wanted to join in on the violence.

During the riot, people were burning buildings in Chicago to show the hate they had, and Mayor Richard J. Daley sent National Guards to the black neighborhoods. When he was sending them, he commanded the police to use force to shoot people who were holding Molotov's.

After the riot was over, many things changed. Curfew hour switched to the age of 21. It took many days to restore the damage the riot did. Buildings were burned to the ground. Damages were roughly worth \$97 million. It left many people homeless.

By Kevin A., 8th grade

Chicago Picasso

The Chicago Picasso is a sculpture in Chicago. The cost was paid almost completely by charitable people. The children play on the sculpture. They slide on the sculpture. Who made the sculpture? His name is Pablo Picasso. An architect wrote to Picasso asking him to make a sculpture for the city. It is in Daley Plaza in Chicago. People did not like the sculpture at first. No one knows what the sculpture is supposed to be. Important things happened here. It has been in movies. Many people go there each day.

By Saralyn, 2nd grade

Chicago Picasso

The artist who created the sculpture is Pablo Picasso. The sculpture was made in 1967. It is located in Daley Plaza, Chicago. It is 50 feet tall and weighs 162 short tons.

The Chicago Picasso has many effects on the city. Many activities take place near the Chicago Picasso. It's a popular meeting place in Chicago. Many movies have shown the sculpture.

The person that made the Chicago Picasso was Pablo Picasso. He was inspired by Lydia Corbett. However, he never explained what the sculpture was supposed to represent.

Some people didn't like the sculpture at first. Some people didn't know what it meant. They wanted an historical sculpture instead. After some time people accepted the sculpture.

The Chicago Picasso is a great piece of architecture. It has many positive effects on Chicago. It was designed by Pablo Picasso. After some time people started to accept the sculpture.

By Cinthia, 5th grade, and her tutor

Midway Airport

Midway Airport has more than 100,000 passengers through the gates. The city named the airport in 1949. Midway, with its shorter runways, could not compete with O'Hare. 18 airlines offer service out of Midway. Today Midway is part of the Chicago airport system. With Midway, Chicago will be called the Transportation Center of America. By Kevin R., 4th grade

O'Hare Airport In one minute we saw an airplane pass. O'Hare is a really busy airport. We could have seen many airplanes.

By Josef, 2nd grade, and tutor.

Chicago Trains There are many trains in Chicago. There are two types, elevated and suburban. Elevated trains run around the city. Suburban trains run out to the suburbs.

The elevated train has five different lines. They are named after colors. They are red, brown, blue, orange, and pink. The trains bring people to both airports.

There are many lines for the suburban trains. They help bring workers in to work. They are more expensive than the elevated train.

By YanMyo, 4th grade, and his tutor

Navy Pier, in Chicago Navy Pier is a pier in Chicago. There are many games that you can play in Navy Pier. You can also go on rides or see boats. Navy Pier is a good place to go with all your family.

Navy Pier is a great place to visit with your family, because in 2007 it was voted the number one tourist attraction in Chicago. Navy Pier was named in *Midwest Living Magazine* as the first location to take an out-of-town guest. In 2008 Navy Pier was honored by *Illinois Meetings and Events Magazine* with the “Best of” Award in the category of Chicago attractions.

Navy Pier was first made as a dock for boats. The pier was designed as a shipping area. The municipal pier was successfully attracting both visitors and ships. In 1916 Navy Pier was the only pier to mix fun with boats.

Navy Pier has a lot of fun things. Navy Pier has a Ferris wheel. Near the Ferris wheel is a musical carousel with 36 hand-painted animals. Other fun things you can do are a miniature golf course, a funhouse maze, and a beer garden.

In the end, Navy Pier is a very fun place. There are many rides and games. It is a great place to take your family. However, Navy Pier was first made for boats. By Melissa, 5th grade, and her tutor

Sears Tower The Sears Tower is very big. This was tallest in the world, and now Petronas Towers in Malaysia are taller. The new One World Trade Center is taller because of a “rather pathetic spire.”

The Sears Tower building has nine framed tubes. The separate tubes withstand the strong Chicago wind. I saw the Sears Tower in downtown Chicago. It is very tall. Mario, 8th grade

Sears Tower (Willis Tower)

The Sears Tower is a tall building. It is a skyscraper. The Sears Tower was built 40 years ago. The Sears Tower is in Chicago. The Sears Tower is now called Willis Tower. By Rosalinda, 5th grade, and her tutor

John Hancock Building (Big John)

The article was about how tall it was and how it was one of the tallest buildings in the world back in the day. Big John is 1,500 feet high (457.2 m.) making it the thirty-third tallest building in the whole world. There are 99 stories in Big John. That is very tall.

Big John is protected by a fire sprinkler system. I love the building. It has a lot of texture in it, and I love the floors. By Isaiah Morris, 6th grade, and his tutor

City Colleges of Chicago

City Colleges of Chicago have been around for 100 years.

Some colleges are Crane Junior College, Wright Junior College, Wilson Junior College, Truman College, Olive-Harvey College, Daley College, Harold Washington College, Malcolm X College, Kennedy-King College, Humboldt Park Vocational, Arturo Velasquez West Side Technical Institute, and Washburne Culinary Institute.

The first City Colleges of Chicago opened in 1911. Herzl Junior College opened in 1920. Truman College opened in 1950. Olive-Harvey College opened in 1970. Arturo Velasquez West Side Technical Institute opened in 1990.

In 2010 the chairman started to make all the schools better.

By Ana, 5th grade, and her tutor

NEIU, Northeastern Illinois University

Northeastern Illinois University Population: In 1867 when they first opened Northeastern Illinois University, there were only a small number of students (32). As time went by, in 1961, the enrollment grew to 1,364 students. Then in 1971 the enrollment grew to 7,281 students.

Northeastern Illinois University Names: When the year started out in 1867, the name was Teacher Training School. Then in 1870 they changed the name to The Normal School. Then in 1938 they changed the name to Chicago Teachers College. Then in 1961 they changed the name to North Side Teachers College. Then in 1965 they changed the name to Illinois Teachers' College North (and Illinois Teachers' South). So then they changed the name to Northeastern Illinois State College.

Northeastern Illinois University's Mission and Vision: NEIU's mission is to provide a learning environment. Their vision is to have kids be successful and graduate.

By Jamila, 5th grade

DePaul University

In 1875 DePaul University was founded. DePaul is now the largest Catholic university in the nation. DePaul University was named after St. Vincent de

Paul because it was founded by Vincentian priests. In this report I will discuss how DePaul became the diverse school it is today.

Since the beginning, DePaul has felt that diversity is important. The school was founded to educate the children of immigrants. Later on DePaul started to accept women as students. By the end of the 1940's they started to accept returning veterans. By the end of the century they started to target low income city residents for admission.

There are many sports in DePaul, but the popular sport is and was basketball. By the 1970's they established their first mascot, "Blue Demons," and the basketball team.

By Summone, 7th grade

University of Illinois in Chicago

The university was first housed on Navy Pier. They accommodated veterans on the G.I. Bill. It was in the campus housed on Navy Pier.

The University of Illinois at Chicago made a campus on Navy Pier. They accommodated primarily veterans as students. The students who completed the first two years could move on to Urbana, which was the main campus. Now the UIC is a four-year college. A lot of people go there or want to go there to learn more things. By Celeste, 3rd grade

Chicago Blues Chicago Blues is a type of music that is from Chicago. It's similar to classic blues. Blues were mostly played by black people.

Urban blues was played mostly in Chicago, but also in St. Louis. A popular Chicago blues area was on Maxwell Street in the market. The first blues clubs in Chicago were in black neighborhoods.

It's a classic music that drove the blues to international fame. It had records as Paramount Records and RCA Victor. It's a type of urban blues.

By Sheila, 6th grade, and her tutor

Harold Washington

Harold Washington was the first African American mayor of Chicago. He was born on April 15, 1922. His mother was a well-known singer. He was drafted in the army before becoming the mayor of Chicago.

Harold Washington had an interesting childhood. While growing up, he attended segregated public schools. He dropped out of high school. Eventually his father helped him get a job at the treasury office in Chicago. Later he earned a law degree from Northwestern University.

Harold Washington worked hard to become a mayor of Chicago. He began practicing law in Chicago after he earned degrees in colleges. He became a candidate for office in 1965. In March of 1980 Washington won the Democratic primary for mayor of Chicago. While Washington was in office he tried very hard to solve problems in Chicago. Some people tried to stop him from making changes. Washington turned down laws that didn't help the city. In 1986 people started to accept his ideas.

Harold Washington had an interesting childhood. He was determined to become a mayor, and he worked hard to solve problems in Chicago.

By Essence, 4th grade

Richard M. Daley Richard M. Daley was born April 24, 1942. His political party was the Democratic Party. He was the longest serving mayor there was in Chicago. *Time* Magazine said he was the best out of five mayors of large cities in the United States.

Richard M. Daley did a lot of stuff. One of the things he did was to make the Chicago Transit Authority (CTA) more modern. Another thing is that he made Millennium Park. He also rapidly developed the North Side, as well as the near south.

He also did other stuff before he was a mayor. He served in the Illinois Senate. After that he served as the Cook County State's Attorney. He also served as the 11th Ward Democratic committeeman after his dad died in 1976 until passing the role on to his brother John P. Daley in 1980.

After several years Richard M. Daley had a problem. In 2009 there was an approval rating which was really bad, about 35% out of 100%. He had gotten that much on how people thought he was doing good. They might have thought he wasn't doing good because he was wasting money doing a lot of stuff. The people were also getting poor. They needed money.

Richard M. Daley was one of the best serving mayors in Chicago, even though he had some problems. He was also the longest serving mayor in Chicago. He stopped being mayor on May 16, 2011.

By Leoncio, 6th grade

Oprah Winfrey I read about Oprah Winfrey. She is very hard working because she had a hard childhood life, a lot of hard jobs, and a hard family.

She had a hard childhood life because she lived with many families, like her mother, grandmother, and her father. Also, she was sexually abused by her uncle. Last, she had a baby when she was a teen but it died.

Then, she had a lot of hard jobs. One of the hard jobs was a radio talk show while in high school. Also, she had her own T.V. show. Lastly, she did a lot of charity work.

Finally, she had a very hard family. She had a very strict grandmother. Also, her mom never believed in her. Lastly, she had a lot of brothers and sisters she didn't know about.

Oprah did a lot of good things, but she was mostly very hard working.

By Aniya, 4th grade, and her tutor

Oprah Winfrey Oprah Winfrey was born January 29, 1954 in Mississippi. She moved to Chicago when she was 30 years old. She hosted the talk show AM Chicago. She then was convinced to sign a contract with King World because she brought the ratings from AM Chicago past Donahue. Donahue was the highest rating talk show in Chicago until Oprah came out. This was the start to Oprah's own talk show. She beat white males in the talk show field; she was a black female. Oprah's show began in September 8, 1986. With that said, she brought in twice as much national audience as Donahue.

By Edward, 3rd grade, and his tutor

Michael Jordan

Michael Jordan is the best basketball player that ever played the game. He played for the Chicago Bulls. He won many awards playing for the Bulls. Michael Jordan also does a lot of product endorsements.

Michael Jordan led the Bulls to six NBA championships, but he didn't do it alone. He did those things with two other people, Scottie Pippen and Dennis Rodman.

By Nathan, 4th grade

Michael Jordan Michael Jordan was born on February 17, 1963. He was born in New York and moved to Wilmington, North Carolina when he was a toddler. MJ played for the Chicago Bulls and Washington Wizards at shooting guard.

In high school MJ got kicked off the basketball team but that did not stop him from not giving up, and he tried again. When he got kicked off the basketball team, he was really mad, but he improved. MJ improved because he played better basketball by passing the ball, playing smart, and not thinking he was better than his team. He played very different, and he

did not do that on his first team. Because of the skills he had now, he scored more points.

By Hashon, 6th grade

Barack Obama

Obama is caring and he wants equal rights. He accomplished this, and he is the first African American to be President.

He was born in Hawaii. His dad left him and his mom. He went to Indonesia with his mom and dad and baby sister. Barack went back to Hawaii with his gramps and Toot when he was ten. Barack won a scholarship to a school in Hawaii. After college he started a job in Chicago and an after school program. Barack went to law school and he married Michelle. He ran for U.S. Senate and won. People loved his ideas so much they told him to run for President. That's how he became the first African American President.

Barack Obama is caring. He helped people get jobs. He helped people vote. He started after school programs. This shows he helped others, which is caring. He helped others and also understood them. Barack Obama is the President.

He works hard to achieve his goals. He went to law school and college to stop unfair laws. He wanted to help people, so he ran for Senate. He believed the only way to help America was to be President. So he did.

By Robert, 6th grade

Barack Obama Barack Obama was born August 4, 1961. He went to school at Columbia. He started to be President in 2008.

By Sean, kindergarten

Barack Obama

Barack Obama is 53 years old. He was born in Hawaii in 1961. Barack Obama became the President of the United States in 2008. When Barack Obama turned two years, his father left him, and his mother had to take care of him all by herself. When Barack Obama was grown, he took classes at Harvard University. Obama's mother had divorced Obama's father and soon married a foreign student in the University of Hawaii.

By Deyse, 9th grade

North Park Village Nature Center

North Park Nature Center provides activity to the Chicago community. This center provides special focuses on nature-based games for children. The center provides opportunities for people to see things that they don't see in the streets. The center describes itself as a "hidden gem in the city," which means that not a lot of people know about it or have seen it. The center even provides history about Chicago during the 1800's. The center helps the school community to plan field trips.

By Edgar, 8th grade

Millennium Park Millennium Park is a prominent civic center. Millennium Park has 4,000,000 visitors a year. Millennium Park trailed behind Navy Pier as a Chicago attraction. Millennium Park is open all year.

By Osvaldo, 2nd grade, and his tutor

Millennium Park

The park attracted 300,000 people for its opening ceremony. The park cost 475 million dollars, paid for by taxpayers and private donors. The city paid \$270 million. Private donors gave the rest.

By YanMyo, 4th grade, and his tutor

Crown Fountain in Millennium Park

I remember when the water was splashing on us. I was diving a lot. And the water was cold a lot. I had shorts on and a T-shirt. My shorts got all wet because I didn't have a swim suit on.

By Dayveana, 1st grade, and her tutor