

History of Illinois

History of the American West, 1860-1920- Search key word-Illinois

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award97/codhtml/hawphome.html>

Illinois Historic Events

Go to Today in History-Search key word-Illinois

Illinois-America's Library

<http://www.americaslibrary.gov/cgi-bin/page.cgi/es/il>

Maps of Illinois

Go to Maps-Search on key word Illinois

Urban Life in Illinois

54,000 images of urban life captured on glass plate negatives between 1902 and 1933 by photographers employed by the Chicago Daily News, one of Chicago's leading newspapers.

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpcoop/ichihtml/cdnhome.html>

Labor Movement-Illinois

This collection showcases more than 3,800 images of original manuscripts, broadsides, photographs, prints and artifacts relating to the Haymarket Affair. The violent confrontation between Chicago police and labor protesters in 1886 proved to be a pivotal setback in the struggle for American workers' rights. These materials pertain to: the May 4, 1886 meeting and bombing; to the trial, conviction and subsequent appeals of those accused of inciting the bombing; and to the execution of four of the convicted and the later pardon of the remaining defendants.

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award98/ichihtml/hayhome.html>

During the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries, workers throughout the United States went on strike to demand higher wages, shorter hours, and the ability to negotiate through unions. Chicago, one of the largest and most tumultuous cities of the era, became the setting for two events that drew the attention of the entire nation to the conflicts between capital and labor.

<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/collections/chicago/history.html>

Illinois' President

The complete Abraham Lincoln Papers at the Library of Congress consists of approximately 20,000 documents. The collection is organized into three "General Correspondence" series which include incoming and outgoing correspondence and enclosures, drafts of speeches, and notes and printed material. Most of the 20,000 items are from the 1850s through Lincoln's presidential years, 1860-65. Treasures include Lincoln's draft of the Emancipation Proclamation, his March 4, 1865, draft of his second Inaugural Address, and his August 23, 1864, memorandum expressing his expectation of being defeated for re-election in the upcoming presidential contest. The Lincoln Papers are characterized by a large number of correspondents, including friends and associates from Lincoln's Springfield days, well-known political figures and reformers, and local people and organizations writing to their president. In its online

presentation, the Abraham Lincoln Papers comprises approximately 61,000 images and 10,000 transcriptions. This project is being supported by a generous gift from Donald G. Jones, Terri L. Jones, and the Jones Family Foundation.

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/alhtml/malhome.html>

Branding in Illinois

What are "brand name" products? Why do they endure over the years?

Discover some favorite brand name products from across the USA.

<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/features/branding/index.php?state=il&alttag=Click%20for%20more:%20Barbed%20Wire.#>

Illinois Architecture

Photographs from the Chicago Daily News, 1902-1933, provides a wealth of interesting materials to use in studying topics and practicing skills in the Arts and Humanities. For example, viewers can study architecture and public art through photographs documenting some of Chicago's most famous landmarks. The collection also contains many images that can be used to enhance the reading of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*. Finally, photographs also provide prompts for interesting creative, persuasive, and expository writing projects.

<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/collections/chicago/langarts.html>

Just Chicago Architecture (blue prints)

[http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/S?pp/ils:@FILREQ\(@field\(SUBJ+@od1\(Theaters--Illinois--Chicago--1920-1930+\)\)+@FIELD\(COLLID+ade\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/S?pp/ils:@FILREQ(@field(SUBJ+@od1(Theaters--Illinois--Chicago--1920-1930+))+@FIELD(COLLID+ade)))

Panoramic Maps of Illinois

Historical thinking requires analysis and Panoramic Maps, 1847-1929, can be used to develop this important skill. A researcher must dig deeply to find both traditional and alternative historical narratives, be willing to study these sources closely, and to synthesize a wide range of information. An historian must be able to comprehend content, as well as to interconnect information from a variety of sources through chronological thinking, the formulation of good questions, analysis and interpretation of data, and the ability to identify what is relevant. The following activity ideas provide the starting points to practice these skills.

<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/collections/pmap/thinking.html>

Illinois-Change over Time

With three decades' worth of images, Photographs from the Chicago Daily News, 1902-1933, is an excellent resource for practicing chronological thinking by examining change over time. The collection also presents the opportunity to use images in fostering historical comprehension of immigration and diversity, and in practicing image-analysis and interpretation. Photographs pertaining to the labor movement can be used to examine the issues and decisions involved in the Pullman strike, while the breadth of the collection supports research into a variety of topics, including the Eastland disaster of 1915, the Chicago race riots of 1919, and the 1924 trial of Leopold and Loeb.

<http://memory.loc.gov/learn/collections/chicago/thinking.html>

Panoramic Photographs of Chicago

Birdseye view of Chicago.

[http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/pan:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(cph+3c23294\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/pan:@field(NUMBER+@band(cph+3c23294)))

Bird's-eye view, Chicago, 1912.

[http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/pan:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(pan+6a04115\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/pan:@field(NUMBER+@band(pan+6a04115)))

The Great conflagration of Chicago. October 8th and 9th, 1871.

[http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/pan:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(cph+3c28871\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/pan:@field(NUMBER+@band(cph+3c28871)))

The great conflagration of Chicago! October 8th and 9th, 1871.

[http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/pan:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(pan+6a04099\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/pan:@field(NUMBER+@band(pan+6a04099)))

Chicago, as seen after the great conflagration, embracing the whole of the burned district as seen from an elevation in the southern boundary thereof.

[http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/pan:@field\(NUMBER+@band\(pan+6a04186\)\)](http://memory.loc.gov/cgi-bin/query/r?ammem/pan:@field(NUMBER+@band(pan+6a04186)))