

A Chicago-style hotdog is a steamed or water-simmered all-beef frankfurter on a poppy seed bun (originating in Chicago) topped with **yellow-mustard, chopped white onions, bright green sweet pickle relish, a dill pickle spear, tomato slices/wedges, pickled sports peppers, and a dash of celery salt.** Some refer to this variety as “dragged through the garden” or a “salad on top” which most likely originated during the depression to offer more for cheap.

Vienna Beef was founded the same year as the first time Chicago hosted the Columbian Exposition in 1893, where Emil Reichel and Sam Ladany, immigrants from Vienna, Austria, sold hot dogs. **Vienna Beef started and continues to call Chicago home.**



Deep Dish Pizza was invented at Pizzeria Uno in 1943. The pan that the pizza is cooked in has high sides, more similarly to a pie than a flatbread, which the crust is pressed on to the sides. Although the pizza is thick, the crust is thin to medium thickness. The pan is oiled to make it easier to remove the pizza and giving the crust a fried effect. The dough may contain semolina or food coloring to give it a yellow tint. The crust is often partially cooked before adding the toppings to ensure a fully cooked pie. Due to the thickness of the pizza and toppings it requires longer cooking time. In order to not burn the cheese, the toppings are assembled almost upside down in comparison to a thin crust pizza, with sauce being on the top.

Stuffed Pizza was invented at two Chicago pizza places in the 1970s: Nancy's Pizza and Giordano's Pizzeria. One inspiration was based on an Italian Easter pie from Potenza, Italy called scarciiedda. Stuffed pizza is often deeper than deep-dish as well as having denser toppings. The pizza is started the same way as deep-dish

but then an additional layer of dough is placed on top and pressed to the sides of the crust. Often, a hole is poked in to this layer for steam to escape and usually a final layer of tomato sauce is ladled over the top before baking.

William B. Ogden was the first Mayor of Chicago in 1837-1838. He also designed the swing bridge over the Chicago River and was a leading promoter and investor for the Illinois and Michigan Canal then began building railroads. Ogden also donated the land for Rush Medical Center. He was president of Union Pacific and built the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

Montgomery Ward was a business man known for the invention of mail order. Ward is known to have **fought to keep the lakefront accessible to the poor.** However, keeping his office view of the lakefront probably contributed to his efforts to keep buildings out of Grant Park, known as the front lawn of Chicago. In 1906, Ward campaigned to keep Grant Park as a public park, looking back to the founders of Chicago who dictated in 1836 that Grant Park and the **lake front ought to remain forever open, clear, and free.** (this is a year before Chicago was incorporated as a city)

Chicago was organized as a town in 1833 with a population around 200. Within seven years the population grew to be over 4,000. **Chicago was then incorporated on Saturday March 4, 1837 as a city** and was the fastest growing city in the world for several decades.

On Sunday, October 8 1871 fire broke out in Chicago, which destroyed 3.3 square miles extending from the loop to Lincoln Park. A third of the population was homeless and Chicago used the fire as an opportunity to rebuild the loop as a commercial center with new policy that required no wooden buildings were allowed to be built. This pushed poor residents to move the residence to surrounding areas rather than close to downtown and their work. The fire burned for two days, to Tuesday, October 10, killing hundreds.



Chicago has hosted the **Columbian Exposition**, or World Fair, twice. The first, and most known, was in **1893** designed by Daniel Burnham and known as the White City. Chicago was known as a dirty grey city, although the birthplace and trailblazer of modern architecture. The fair grounds were constructed in a nostalgic roman-greco aesthetic rather than representing the current innovation in architecture.

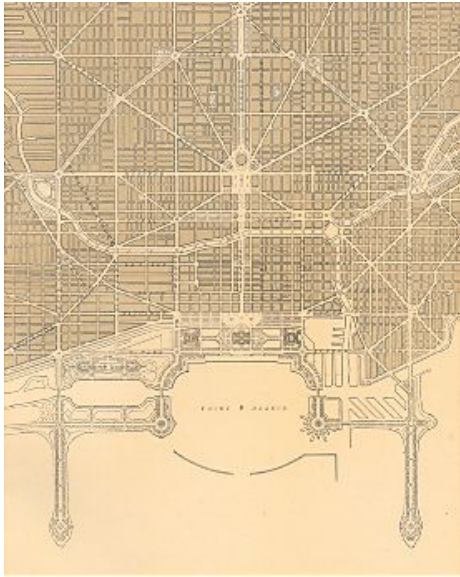
Before Fort Dearborn was built in 1803, **Jean Baptiste Point du Sable** lived in Chicago. He first was known to live in what is now Chicago in 1790. He sold his land and moved away in 1800. Because he **is known as the first permanent resident of Chicago he is called the Father of Chicago**.



The Bears team that brought Chicago the Super Bowl Shuffle—only losing one game, the unlucky 13th—was **the Bears team that won the Superbowl in 1985**.

The Chicago Sky, Chicago's WNBA team, was founded in 2005 and had their first season in 2006.

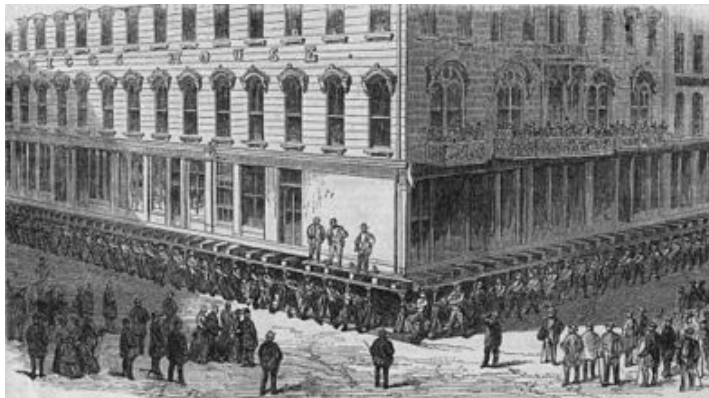
The genre of Gospel Music was born in Chicago by a man named Thomas Andrew Dorsey. Originally a blues musician, Dorsey was on tour with known blues star Ma Rainey when he heard the horrible news that his wife died giving birth to his child. After racing home, he was informed that his child did not survive either. Casting aside the life of a blues musician, Dorsey went to write songs of faith. “By introducing syncopated rhythms, lamenting coval lines and other blues elements to religious music, Dorsey invted the gospel song—a music neither totally sacred nor wholly secular. Just a month after his personal disaster, Dorsey penned ‘Take My Hand, Precious Lord,’ which would become one of the most popular of all gospel songs. Over the years he wrote such anthems as ‘Peace in the Valley,’ ‘Today,’ and ‘Search Me, Lord.’” (Chicago Tribune)



Daniel Burnham, who had spear-headed the conception and construction of the World's Fair grounds in Chicago known as the White City, also led the movement to make Chicago a comprehensive plan. Known as the Burnham Plan, or **Chicago 1909 Plan**, Daniel Burnham, Edward Bennett, and The Commercial Club of Chicago focused on improvements for the lakefront, a regional highway system, improvements on railway terminals, securing park space, systematic arrangement of streets, and civic and cultural centers.

Upton Sinclair wrote *The Jungle* in 1905 to portray the lives of immigrants in the US and the positives of Socialism. Readers got lost in the horrific images and realities of Chicago's **meatpacking industry**.

Herman Webster Mudgett—better known as **Dr. H. H. Holmes**—was **one of the first documented American serial killers**. Holmes constructed and built a hotel in Englewood, known as the Murder Castle, specifically with murder in mind. He is especially famous for luring victims from the 1893 World's Fair which is now popularized in Erik Larson's book, *The Devil in the White City*.



Store owners and loop businessmen saw that their shoppers, clients, and overall loop **visitors were often getting muddy** from the marshy land that Chicago was built on. To improve people's experience of Chicago, during the 1850s and 1860s, engineers conceptualized how to **raise buildings up by using a number of jacks** and then filling in the space under the raised buildings.

Sewage and other industrial waste originally flowed through the Chicago river out into Lake Michigan. Chicago's water source came from the lake and **there was a fear of sewage infiltrating the**

drinking water, leading to typhoid fever, cholera, and dysentery. Therefore, **in 1887 it was decided to reverse the flow of the Chicago River** to instead flow away from the Lake, keeping the drinking water safe and clean.

Jane Addams is known for starting the **Hull House** on Chicago's West Side where the University of Illinois at Chicago is located. Addams was a pioneer settlement worker, public philosopher, sociologist, author, and leader in woman suffrage. She was one of the most prominent reformers of the Progressive Era and helped make people realize issues concerning mothers, needs of children, and public health.

