

FORMER GOVERNORS OF ILLINOIS

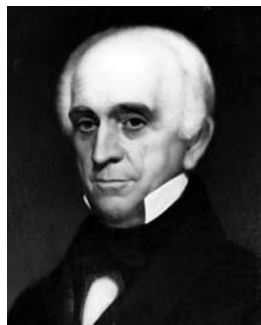


Shadrach Bond (D-R*) — 1818-1822

Illinois' first Governor was born in Maryland and moved to the Northwest Territory in 1794 in present-day Monroe County. Bond helped organize the Illinois Territory in 1809, represented Illinois in Congress and was elected without opposition in 1818 as the first Governor of the state. He was an advocate for a canal connecting Lake Michigan and the Illinois River as well as for state education. A year after Bond became Governor, the state capital moved from Kaskaskia to Vandalia and a state bank was formed. Because the first state Constitution prohibited a Governor from serving two terms, Bond did not seek re-election and took an appointment as Register of the Land Office in Kaskaskia, where he served until his death. Bond County was named in his honor. He is buried in Chester. (1773-1832)

Edward Coles (D-R*) — 1822-1826

The second Illinois Governor was born in Virginia and attended William and Mary College. Coles inherited a large plantation with slaves but did not support slavery so he moved to a free state. He served as private secretary under President Madison for six years, during which he worked with Thomas Jefferson to promote the emancipation of slaves. After a diplomatic visit to Russia, he settled in Edwardsville in 1818, where he helped free the slaves in the area and awarded each family a plot of land. As Governor, Coles advocated the Illinois-Michigan Canal, prohibition of slavery and reorganization of the state's judiciary. Following his term he retired in Pennsylvania. Coles County was named in his honor. He is buried in Edwardsville. (1786-1868)



Ninian Edwards (D-R*) — 1826-1830

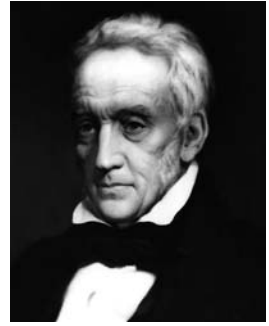
Before becoming Illinois' third Governor, Edwards was appointed the first Governor of the Illinois Territory by President Madison, serving from 1809 to 1818. Born in Maryland, he attended college in Pennsylvania, where he studied law, and then served in a variety of judgeships in Kentucky. He was elected as one of the first two U.S. Senators when Illinois became a state in 1818. As Governor, Edwards advocated the removal of Native Americans from the state on the grounds that the state had rights to the land within its borders. He also sought growth in the state, and within the first two years of his term the population of Illinois tripled. He is buried in Springfield. (1775-1833)



* Democratic-Republican, the major political party of the time.

John Reynolds (D) — 1830-1834

Born in Pennsylvania to Irish immigrants, Reynolds' family moved to Tennessee when he was an infant and then settled in Kaskaskia. He studied law at the College of Tennessee at Knoxville and practiced law in Cahokia. He served in the War of 1812, was a justice of the Illinois Supreme Court, and served in the Illinois House for four years. A proponent of slavery, Reynolds narrowly won the governorship in 1830. The Black Hawk War overshadowed much of his term, and he resigned in 1834 to serve in the U.S. House of Representatives. He was elected an anti-Douglas delegate to the 1860 Democratic National Convention, but upon learning of Abraham Lincoln's popularity, he publicly stated his support for Douglas. He is buried in Belleville. (1788-1865)



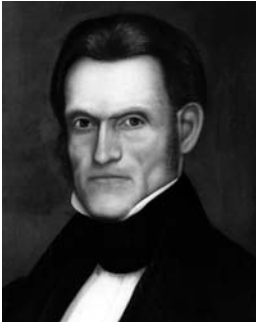
William L. D. Ewing (D) — 1834

Ewing became the state's fifth Governor upon the resignation of Governor Reynolds and Lieutenant Governor Casey who both took seats in Congress. Born near Nashville, Tennessee, he moved to Shawneetown in 1818 to practice law. He served as Receiver of Public Monies in the land office at Vandalia, was a colonel during the Black Hawk War and was elected to the state Senate where he served as Speaker, which led to his appointment as Governor. After Joseph Duncan was inaugurated in 1834, Ewing served in the U.S. Senate for two years, represented Fayette County in the Illinois House, serving again as Speaker, and was the legislature's Auditor of Public Accounts, where he served until his death. He is buried in Springfield. (1795-1846)

Joseph Duncan (D) — 1834-1838

After retiring from the Army, Duncan moved to Illinois near Kaskaskia and served as justice of the peace for Jackson County. He also was commissioned a major general in the Illinois militia and served as a state Senator. He was elected Illinois' only representative in Congress in 1826 and served three terms. While a congressman he pushed for the Illinois-Michigan Canal and endorsed a state public school system. As Governor, Duncan continued his push for state schools with little public support; however, two private higher learning institutions were opened during his term. A southerner originally from Kentucky, Duncan looked upon slavery as "a great moral and political evil." He ran unsuccessfully for Governor again in 1842. He is buried in Jacksonville. (1794-1844)





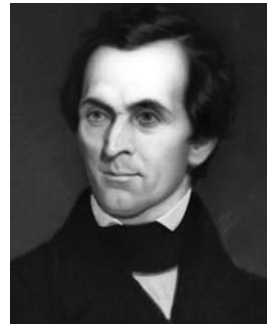
Thomas Carlin (D) — 1838-1842

Born in Kentucky, Carlin fought in the War of 1812 and commanded a battalion during the Black Hawk War soon after moving to the Illinois Territory. He served two terms in the state Senate and the House of Representatives, and was appointed Receiver of Public Monies at Quincy in 1834. As Governor, Carlin pushed for a better state transportation system, which resulted in the Sangamon and Morgan Railroad opening to traffic, and a \$4 billion loan that supported the construction of the Illinois-Michigan Canal. The Mormons immigrated to Illinois during his term and were granted a charter for the City of

Nauvoo. After his governorship, Carlin retired to his farm in Carrollton, where he is buried. (1789-1852)

Thomas Ford (D) — 1842-1846

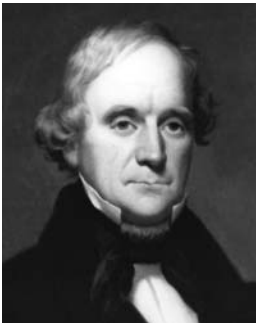
Born in Pennsylvania, Ford moved to the Midwest as a youth and studied law at Transylvania University in Kentucky. He practiced law in Waterloo and then moved to Edwardsville where he was appointed state's attorney. Ford served in the Black Hawk War, as a Circuit Court judge and as a state Supreme Court judge before becoming Governor. During his term, he reduced the state's debt and instituted tolls along the Illinois-Michigan Canal. Violence broke out between the Mormons in Nauvoo and other citizens in the area, forcing him to call on the state militia to restore order. After his governorship, Ford resumed his law practice in Peoria and authored *History of Illinois, From its Commencement as a State in 1818 to 1847*. He is buried in Peoria. (1800-1850)



Augustus C. French (D) — 1846-1853

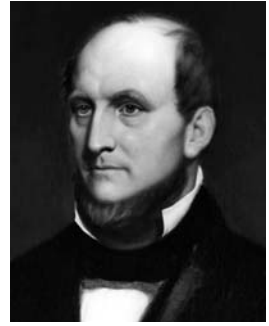
Born in New Hampshire, French attended Dartmouth College and later studied law. He practiced law in Albion, Edwards County, and then in Paris, Edgar County. He served two years in the state legislature before being appointed Receiver of Public Monies at Palestine. During his first term as Governor, French kept the state budget solvent and saw the Mormons leave Illinois after their city charter at Nauvoo was revoked. The Illinois-Michigan Canal also was completed, and a new Illinois Constitution allowed him to seek a second term, during which his main accomplishment was liquidation

of the state's debt. After his governorship, he taught law at McKendree College. He is buried in Lebanon. (1808-1864)

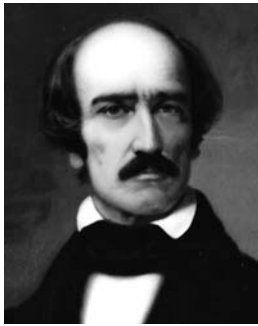


Joel Aldrich Matteson (D) — 1853-1857

The 10th Governor of Illinois was a native of New York and moved to Illinois in the early 1830s to farm. In 1834, Matteson worked as a foreman on the first railroad in South Carolina. He moved to Joliet in 1836, where he helped secure a contract for the Illinois-Michigan Canal. As Governor, he oversaw the railroad-building boom, resulting in the completion of several major railroads across the state. A proponent of education, Matteson created a new Office of Public Instruction to help expand state-supported education. He also pursued other career interests while in office, serving as president of the Chicago and Alton Railroad and holding controlling interest in several banks. He is buried in Joliet. (1808-1873)



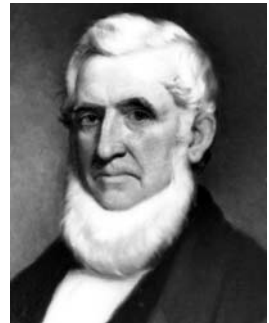
William H. Bissell (R) — 1857-1860

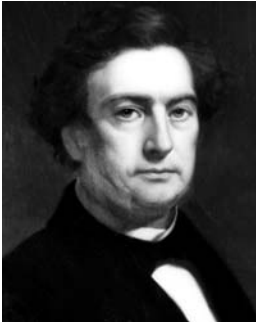


A native of New York, Bissell attended Cooperstown Academy and graduated from Jefferson Medical College and Transylvania University Law School in Kentucky. He practiced medicine in New York then moved to Waterloo in 1837, where he taught school. Bissell served in the state legislature and practiced law in Belleville. He also served in the Mexican War and was elected three times to Congress as an independent Democrat who opposed slavery. Bissell was elected Governor under the new Republican Party. During his term, despite opposition from the legislature and passage of few of his bills, a northern penitentiary and institutions for the mentally ill were appropriated. Bissell died in office in Springfield, where he is buried. (1811-1860)

John Wood (R) — 1860-1861

As Lieutenant Governor, Wood assumed the governorship in 1860 upon Governor Bissell's death. A native of New York, Wood moved to Shawneetown in 1819 and later moved to and began farming in Pike County. He built the first log cabin in what is now Quincy, where he was involved in anti-slavery efforts, and served in the Black Hawk War. As a community leader, Wood petitioned the legislature to create Adams County and retain Quincy as the county seat, where he served as trustee and mayor. He served in the state Senate before being elected Lieutenant Governor in 1856. After completing Bissell's term, Wood served as a delegate to the Peace Convention in Washington, D.C., and as a top-ranking military official during the Civil War. He retired in Quincy, where he is buried. (1798-1880)



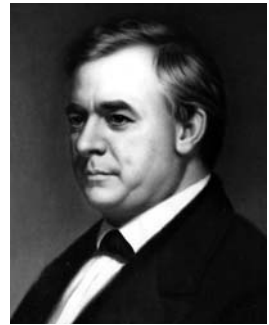


Richard Yates (R) — 1861-1865

Yates was born in Kentucky and moved to Sangamon County in 1831. He attended Miami University in Ohio, Georgetown College in Kentucky and graduated in the first class of Illinois College in Jacksonville. He studied law at Transylvania University in Kentucky, practiced law in Jacksonville, and began his public career in 1942 in the state legislature. Yates also served four years in the U.S. House before becoming Governor. During his gubernatorial race, he established loyalty to newly-elected President Abraham Lincoln and the Union cause. As Governor, Yates sent more than double the state's quota of volunteers for the Civil War. After his term, he served in the U.S. Senate and continued practicing law until his death. He is buried in Jacksonville. (1818-1873)

Richard J. Oglesby (R) — 1865-69; 1873; 1885-89

Oglesby served an unprecedented three times in office, becoming Illinois' 14th, 16th and 20th Governor. Born in Kentucky, he served in the Mexican War and graduated from law school in Kentucky. He served briefly in the state Senate when he was called upon to serve in the Civil War. During his first term, Oglesby set the tone for the state's growth, establishing the State Board of Equalization and building new state institutions. After returning to private practice for a few years, he was elected again, serving just a few months before being elected to the U.S. Senate. During his last term as Governor, 20 years after being elected to his first, he spearheaded changes in the state's election process. He retired in Elkhart where he is buried. (1824-1899)



John M. Palmer (R) — 1869-1873

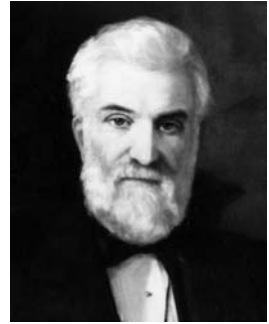


Palmer was born in Kentucky and his family moved to Illinois because of strong anti-slavery principles. He attended law school in Alton and practiced law in Carlinville. He was a probate judge in Macoupin County and helped reframe a new Illinois Constitution. He served in the state Senate and presided over the first state Republican Convention, later serving as a delegate to the national convention. He also served in the Civil War. As Governor, Palmer provided relief for victims of the Great Chicago Fire. He switched party affiliation during his term, and after his governorship continued public service as a

Democrat, serving as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1884 and in the U.S. Senate. He is buried in Carlinville. (1817-1900)

John L. Beveridge (R) — 1873-1877

A New York native, Beveridge's family moved in 1842 to a farm in DeKalb County. He studied law and taught school in Tennessee and returned to DeKalb County to practice law, later moving to Evanston. After serving in the Civil War, he was elected sheriff of Cook County then served two years in the Illinois House. He was elected Lieutenant Governor during Governor Oglesby's second term. When Oglesby was elected to the U.S. Senate shortly after, Beveridge served the remainder of his term. During his governorship, several charitable and reformatory institutions were funded, the state militia was increased and the state's debt was paid. After his term, he served as sub-treasurer at Chicago then moved to Hollywood, California, where he lived until his death. He is buried in Chicago. (1824-1910)



Shelby Moore Cullom (R) — 1877-1883

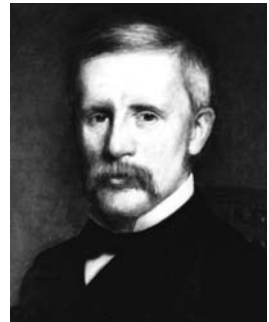


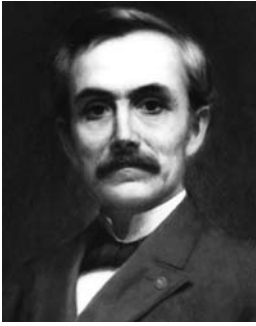
Cullom's family moved from Kentucky to Tazewell County to farm when he was a youth. He studied law and was elected city attorney of Springfield in 1855. He was a member of the Illinois House, serving as Speaker, served two terms in Congress and was engaged in banking. As Governor, Cullom established the Board of Fish Commissioners and allocated \$80,000 to pay for military suppression of riots in 1877. Halfway into his second term he resigned to serve in the U.S. Senate, where he steered passage of a law creating an Interstate Commerce Commission. He also served as regent of the Smithsonian Institution

and as commissioner of the Lincoln Memorial. He died in Washington, D.C., and is buried in Springfield. (1829-1914)

John M. Hamilton (R) — 1883-1885

Born in Ohio, as a youth Hamilton's family moved to a farm in Wenona, Marshall County. He served in the Civil War and taught school upon his return from duty. He graduated with honors from Wesleyan University in Bloomington, subsequently studied law and then practiced law for 12 years. He served in the state Senate four years and was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1880. When Governor Cullom resigned during his second term, Hamilton assumed his duties. As Governor, he authorized the Compulsory Education Act for children ages 8-14 and supported an appropriation to complete the new State Capitol in Springfield. After his governorship, Hamilton practiced law in Chicago, where he is buried. (1847-1905)





Joseph W. Fifer (R) — 1889-1893

Fifer was born in Virginia and at age 17 moved with his family to McClean County, where he helped his father build a log cabin and farm. After serving two years in the Civil War and sustaining severe injuries, he attended and graduated from Wesleyan University, studied law and then practiced law in Bloomington. He served as the city's corporate counsel, as a state's attorney and in the state Senate. Fifer defeated former Governor Palmer for the governorship in 1888. During his term, he supported measures to codify state public school laws and state consolidation of cities. He lost a re-election bid in 1893 to Democrat John

P. Altgeld. After his term, Fifer continued to practice law in Bloomington until his death. He is buried in Bloomington. (1840-1938)

John P. Altgeld (D) — 1893-1897

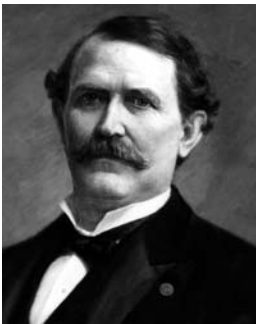
An immigrant from Germany, Altgeld and his family settled in Ohio. After serving in the Civil War, he taught school and studied law in Missouri. He served as Missouri state's attorney then moved to Chicago to practice law. Altgeld became the state's first Democratic Governor in 40 years and the first foreign-born man to hold the office. As Governor, new business practices were instituted in government agencies, reformatory institutions were built, women were appointed for the first time to government positions, and the Illinois-Michigan Canal returned money to the state treasury for the first time in 20 years. He was defeated for a second term, after which he served as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and continued his law practice in Chicago, where he is buried. (1847-1902)



John R. Tanner (R) — 1897-1901

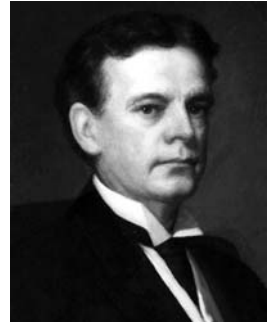
Born in Indiana, Tanner served in the Civil War and afterwards bought a farm in Clay County, where he served as sheriff. He also served as clerk of the Circuit Court, a state senator, a U.S. Marshall and State Treasurer. Tanner helped reorganize the Republican Party, which led to Republican gains in both the Governor's office and the legislature in 1896. During a tumultuous term as Governor, coal strikes broke into violence in several cities and 10,000 Illinois troops were sent to the war effort against Spain. Upon taking office, nearly every state agency had budget deficits; however, by the end of his term the state debt

was paid. Tanner did not seek re-election and died the following year. He is buried in Springfield. (1844-1901)



Richard Yates (R) — 1901-1905

Born in Jacksonville, Yates became the first native-born Governor of Illinois. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from Illinois College and graduated from the University of Michigan law school. After serving as city attorney of Jacksonville and as Morgan County judge, he was appointed U.S. collector of internal revenue for the central district, based in Springfield. Coincidentally, Yates' nomination for Governor came on the 40th anniversary of his father's nomination for the same office. Yates ran a thrifty administration, vetoing bills for racetracks and improvements to the Executive Mansion. He was unsuccessful in a re-nomination bid in 1904 as well as in 1908 and 1912. After serving three terms in Congress Yates retired from politics. He is buried in Jacksonville. (1860-1936)



Charles S. Deneen (R) — 1905-1913



Illinois' 25th Governor was born in Edwardsville and graduated from McKendree College in Lebanon. He received his law degree from Union College of Law and practiced law in Chicago. He served in the state legislature and eight years as state's attorney of Cook County. As a two-term Governor, Deneen led passage of the first statewide primary law and the Presidential Preference Primary Law — the first in the nation. The State Geological Survey and the Highway Commission also were formed, the state education budget saw large increases, and workmens' compensation provisions and child labor laws were

implemented. After being defeated for a third term, he resumed his law practice, filled a vacant U.S. Senate seat, then returned to his law practice in Chicago, where he is buried. (1863-1940)

Edward F. Dunne (D) — 1913-1917

A native of Connecticut, Dunne earned his law degree from Union College of Law and practiced law in Chicago. He served as a Circuit Court judge then as mayor of Chicago for two years. After returning to his law practice, he ran for Governor, defeating incumbent Governor Deneen by more than 100,000 votes. During his administration, Dunne pushed for better state roads and supported legislation to regulate public utilities. He was defeated for a second term by Republican Frank O. Lowden. After his governorship, he served as an attorney for the Cook County Board of Election Commissioners and published a history of Illinois, *The Heart of the Nation*. He is buried in Evanston. (1853-1937)



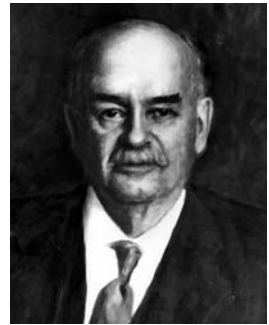


Frank O. Lowden (R) — 1917-1921

Born in Minnesota, Lowden graduated from the University of Iowa and received his law degree from Union College of Law. He practiced law in Chicago and was a law professor at Northwestern. After serving in the Spanish-American War, he ran unsuccessfully for Governor in 1904, served in Congress several years, then defeated incumbent Governor Dunne in 1916. At the onset of World War I, Lowden pushed for a State Council of Defense, reorganized state agencies and reduced state taxes, producing a large state surplus. He produced a plan to finance highway construction through new car license fees, and supported women's suffrage and anti-discrimination legislation. After declining the vice presidential nomination in 1924, he returned to private life in Chicago, where he is buried. (1853-1937)

Lennington Small (R) — 1921-1929

A native of Kankakee, Small attended the Northern Indiana Normal School. He served in the state Senate, was a member of the State Treasury and assistant treasurer of the U.S. Subtreasury in Chicago. He was elected State Treasurer in 1917. As a two-term Governor, Small called for improvements to the state highway system. Aided by a thriving economy and increased car sales, state road construction boomed and spanned 7,000 miles by the time he left office. Early in his term, Small was charged with corruption while State Treasurer and fined \$650,000 in a civil suit. He ran unsuccessfully for a third term and again in 1936. Following his governorship, he continued to farm in Kankakee and published the *Daily Republican* newspaper. He is buried in Kankakee. (1862-1936)



Louis L. Emmerson (R) — 1929-1933

Born in Albion, Emmerson moved to Mount Vernon as a young man and later became president of The Third National Bank. He ran unsuccessfully for State Treasurer in 1912, but was elected Secretary of State three terms, where he collected an unprecedented amount in automobile fees for highway construction. As Governor, Emmerson signed into law a gasoline tax to help fund highway construction and lobbied for federal aid to complete the Lakes-to-Gulf Waterway. Due to the impending Depression, he was forced to cut back spending and implement relief measures for cities and the unemployed. He did not seek re-election during the height of the Depression. Emmerson received honorary law degrees from Illinois College and Milliken University. He is buried in Mt. Vernon. (1863-1941)



Henry Horner (D) — 1933-1940

Illinois' 30th Governor was born in Chicago, attended the University of Chicago and studied law at Chicago-Kent College of Law. As judge of the Probate Court of Cook County, Horner streamlined court procedures and helped the underprivileged navigate the legal system. As Governor at the end of the Depression, Horner abolished the state real estate tax, instituted a 2 percent sales tax and consolidated farm debts. He also presided over formal ratification of the 21st Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which repealed prohibition. He became ill during his second term, and Lieutenant Governor Stelle assumed his duties. Before he died, Horner donated his extensive collection of Abraham Lincoln memorabilia to the State Historical Society. He is buried in Winnetka. (1879-1940)



John H. Stelle (D) — 1940-1941



A native of McLeansboro, Stelle attended Western Military Academy in Alton and studied law at Washington University in St. Louis. After practicing law in his hometown, he enlisted in the Illinois National Guard and served in France during World War I until he was injured in battle. After several years working in various business interests, he served as an assistant State Auditor and as State Treasurer. When Governor Horner fell ill during his second term, Stelle assumed his duties. Following his brief term as Governor, he returned to his business interests, becoming president of Arketex Ceramic Corporation, Evansville Coal Company and McLeansboro Shale Products Company. He is buried in his hometown of McLeansboro. (1891-1962)

of McLeansboro. (1891-1962)

Dwight H. Green (R) — 1941-1949

Born in Indiana, Green attended Wabash College before enlisting in the Air Force when World War I broke out. He attended Stanford University and received both doctorate and law degrees from the University of Chicago. Greene gained national recognition while prosecuting Al Capone and other gangsters, which led to his appointment as a U.S. district attorney. He lost a Chicago mayoral race in 1939. During his two terms as Governor, veterans' provisions were instituted and a law was passed requiring U.S. history to be taught in all public schools. He appointed an interracial commission to address housing and unemployment issues, and sat on several postwar commissions. After his governorship, Greene served as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. He is buried in Chicago. (1897-1958)





Adlai E. Stevenson II (D) — 1949-1953

Born in Los Angeles, Stevenson joined the U.S. Naval Reserves at age 18. He graduated from Princeton University and completed his law degree at Northwestern University while working as managing editor of the *Bloomington Daily Pantagraph*. A World War II veteran, he held several state and federal legal positions and served on the U.S. delegation to the newly created United Nations. As Governor, Stevenson sponsored mining law revisions, rooted out corruption in the state and increased the gas tax to finance the highway system. Following his governorship, he ran unsuccessfully for president in 1952 and in 1956, after

which he practiced law then served as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations until his death. He is buried in Bloomington. (1900-1965)

William G. Stratton (R) — 1953-1961

Born in Inglewood, the son of a former Secretary of State, Stratton graduated from the University of Arizona and served in the Illinois National Guard. He was the youngest member of the U.S. House, served a two-year term as State Treasurer, and in 1945 joined the U.S. Navy. After serving in World War II, he again was elected to Congress and served another term as State Treasurer. As Governor for two terms, Stratton appointed the first woman and the first African-American to cabinet posts. He supported the financing of expressways and increased the state sales tax to support state universities. He was defeated for a third term and lost a gubernatorial primary bid in 1968. He was vice president of the Associated Bank of Chicago until his death. He is buried in Chicago. (1914-2001)



Otto Kerner (D) — 1961-1968

A Chicago native, Kerner graduated from Brown University and obtained his law degree from Northwestern University. He joined the Army during World War II and became a major general within 10 years. He served as a U.S. district attorney and then as a Cook County judge until his election as Governor. During his two terms, Kerner increased state sales and corporate taxes to pay for his unprecedented \$4 billion budget. He also signed fair employment practices and consumer credit legislation and a new criminal code. He resigned in 1968 to take a seat on the U.S. Court of Appeals in Chicago. Six years later he

resigned from the bench to serve prison time following a conviction for bribery, conspiracy and tax evasion. He is buried at Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia. (1908-1976)



Samuel H. Shapiro (D) — 1968-1969

Born in Kankakee, Shapiro attended St. Victor College and received his law degree from the University of Illinois. He practiced law in Kankakee and later was appointed city attorney and then state's attorney. Shapiro was elected Lieutenant Governor in 1960 under Governor Kerner and re-elected in 1964. When Kerner resigned in 1968, Shapiro assumed his duties. He was narrowly defeated for Governor in 1968 by Republican Richard B. Ogilvie, after which he returned to his law practice. He was an alumnus of the Alpha Epsilon Pi fraternity, and from 1984 until his death, he led efforts to establish a permanent national headquarters for the fraternity. He died in Kankakee and is buried in Forest Park. (1907-1987)



Richard B. Ogilvie (R) — 1969-1973

A native of Kansas City, Missouri, Ogilvie served in the U.S. Army during World War II and was awarded a Purple Heart. He graduated from Yale University and studied law at Chicago-Kent College of Law, after which he practiced law in Chicago. He served as an assistant U.S. attorney, as a special assistant to the U.S. Attorney General for 10 years and then as Cook County sheriff. As Governor, Ogilvie streamlined state government, brought the state's budget under control and instituted a new state income tax law, which provided more funding for schools and police departments. His Lieutenant Governor was future

U.S. Sen. Paul Simon (D) — the first and last time Illinois had a Governor and Lieutenant Governor of opposing parties. He is buried in Chicago. (1927-1988)



Daniel Walker (D) — 1973-1977

Born in Washington, D.C., Walker served in the U.S. Navy and graduated from Northwestern Law School. He was an assistant to Governor Stevenson II and served as campaign manager for his successful bid for U.S. Senator. In 1968, he led an investigation of the riots at the Democratic National Convention and issued the *Walker Report*. He gained national attention walking the length of Illinois during his primary bid for Governor. As Governor, Walker cut the state's payroll and implemented energy-saving measures for state buildings. He lost the primary for a second term to Michael J. Howlett. Ten years later he was convicted of improprieties relating to his savings and loan business and spent nearly two years in prison. He currently resides in California. (1922-)





James R. Thompson (R) — 1977-1991

A native Chicagoan, Thompson attended the University of Illinois and Washington University and graduated from Northwestern University School of Law. He was a law professor at Northwestern and served as an assistant Attorney General and a U.S. district attorney. Serving an unprecedented four terms as Governor, Thompson cut government spending, addressed the financial problems of a recession while continuing to provide vital state services, initiated the “Build Illinois” infrastructure program and created the “Project Chance” welfare-to-work program. He also promoted economic development in the state and signed legislation to restructure the Chicago school system. Since 1993, he has served as CEO of Winston & Strawn LLP law firm in Chicago. (1936-)

Jim Edgar (R) — 1991-1999

Illinois' 40th Governor was born in Oklahoma and grew up in Charleston, earning his B.A. from Eastern Illinois University. He served two terms in the Illinois House, and in 1981 he was appointed Secretary of State to fill a vacancy left by Alan Dixon, who was elected to the U.S. Senate. During his three terms as Secretary of State, Edgar gained national recognition for his crackdown on drunk driving, and pioneered an adult literacy program that became a model for the nation. As Governor, he downsized and streamlined state government, championed welfare-to-work and education reforms, and supported job training and infrastructure improvements. He did not seek a third term. (1946-)



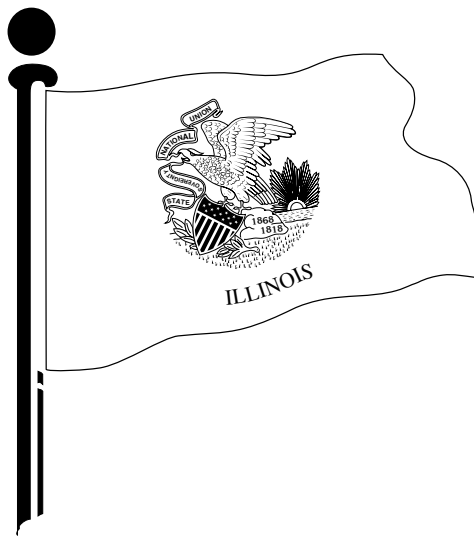
Edgar currently is a faculty member at the University of Illinois in Champaign. (1946-)



George H. Ryan (R) — 1999-2003

Born in Iowa and a lifelong resident of Kankakee, Ryan served in the U.S. Army in Korea and obtained his pharmacy degree from Ferris State College. He was a member of the Illinois House for 10 years, serving as Speaker for one term. He also served as Lieutenant Governor under Governor Thompson and as Secretary of State for two terms. As Governor, Ryan created the Illinois FIRST local infrastructure program and a “15-20-LIFE” law, which created stiffer penalties for using a gun during a criminal act. He also gained national attention in 2000 for his moratorium on executions in Illinois and continues that effort today. Ryan did not seek a second term, and in 2005 he went on trial for charges of racketeering during his term as Secretary of State. (1934-)

(Sources: *Illinois Blue Book*; *The Encyclopedia of Illinois, 1996-1997, a volume of the Encyclopedia of the United States*; *Who's Who in the Midwest, 2005*; *Wikipedia* online encyclopedia, <http://en.wikipedia.org>; *Grave Sites of Illinois Governors*, www.graveyards.com; *Find a Grave*, www.findagrave.com; *Illinois Trails History and Genealogy Project*, www.iltrails.org)



CHAIN OF TITLE

OWNERS, OCCUPANTS OR CLAIMANTS

NATURE OF CLAIM

EXTENT OF CLAIM

NATIVE AMERICANS:

Illinois

Illini and othersOccupancy and use of soil.

Indefinite

Illinois tribes:

1. MitchigamisOccupancy and use of soil.
2. KaskaskiasOccupancy and use of soil.
3. PeoriasOccupancy and use of soil.
4. CahokiasOccupancy and use of soil.
5. TamaroasOccupancy and use of soil.

1. Originally west of the Mississippi River.
2. Region between Lake Michigan and Lake Peoria.
3. Region of Lake Peoria.
4. Region of Cahokia and the American Bottom.
5. Region of Southeastern Illinois.

SPAIN:

Columbus' Discovery, 1492.

Western Hemisphere.

ENGLAND:

Cabot's Discovery, 1498.

Continent of America.

SPAIN:

1. De Leon's Discovery of Florida, 1513.
2. De Soto's Landing on the Mississippi, 1541.
3. Menendez' Proclamation, 1565.

1. North America south of Great Lakes.
2. Region on Mississippi River and its tributaries.
3. All North America.

FRANCE:

De Chastes—De Monts' Charter, 1603.

North America between 40 degrees and 46 degrees north latitude.

ENGLAND:

1. Patent for Virginia, 1606 and 1609.

1. North America between 34 degrees and 45 degrees north latitude.

**OWNERS, OCCUPANTS
OR CLAIMANTS****NATURE OF CLAIM****EXTENT OF CLAIM**

	London Company, South Virginia.	34 degrees to 38 degrees north latitude.
	Intermediate district open to both.	Bancroft, Hist. U.S., Vol. 1, 120.
	Plymouth Company, North Virginia.	41 to 45 degrees north latitude.
	2. Massachusetts Bay Charter, 1629.	2. Massachusetts Bay Country to sea on west.
	3. Connecticut Colony Rights.	3. Connecticut River Country.
FRANCE:	1. Canada and Native Americans of the west Treaty, 1671.	1. Northwestern Lake Region.
	2. Discovery of Illinois, etc., by Marquette et al., 1673.	2. Illinois and the Northwest.
	3. La Salle ceremony at the mouth of the Mississippi, 1682.	3. Mississippi and tributaries from Gulf to New France.
	4. Crozat patent, 1712.	4. Same as far as the Illinois.
	5. Company of the West, 1717.	5. Same.
ENGLAND:	1. Treaty of Paris, 1763.	1. French possessions east of Mississippi River except New Orleans and islands.
	2. Transfer of Fort Chartres. 1765.	2. Same.
VIRGINIA:	1. Capture by Clark, 1778.	1. Northwest of Ohio River.
	2. Erected into Illinois County	2. Same.
UNITED STATES:	1. Cession from Virginia, 1784.	1. Country Northwest of Ohio River.
	2. Cession from Massachusetts, 1785.	2. 42 degrees, 2 minutes to 43 degrees, 43 minutes, 12 seconds, north latitude, west of New York to Mississippi River.
	3. Cession from Connecticut, 1786.	3. 41 degrees to 42 degrees, 2 minutes north latitude, west of Pennsylvania to Mississippi River.
	4. Northwest Territory, by ordinance of 1787.	4. Country northwest of Ohio River.
	5. Indiana Territory, by Act of Congress, 1800.	5. Indiana, Illinois, etc.
	6. Illinois Territory, by Act of Congress, 1809.	6. Illinois, Wisconsin, etc.
	7. Illinois Territory, Second Grade, 1812.	7. Same.
	8. Native American Cessions.	8. Various tribes.
ILLINOIS:	Admitted as a State by Act of Congress, 1818.	Illinois.

(Source: *Perrin's History of Illinois*)

CHRONOLOGY OF ILLINOIS HISTORY

- 20,000 B.C.E.-8,000 B.C.E. — **Paleo-Indians** migrate into Illinois. They gather wild plants and hunt animals, including the giant bison, woolly mammoth and mastodon.
- 8,000-1,000 B.C.E. — During the **Archaic Period**, Illinois inhabitants cultivate plants and create specialized tools for hunting and fishing.
- 700-1500 — Mississippian Native American culture builds large planned towns with flat-topped temple mounds along rivers.
- Near present-day Collinsville, 120 mounds are built in a city with a population of more than 20,000. **Monks Mound** is the largest prehistoric earthen construction in North America.
- Extraction of salt from Saline County begins.
- 1655 — The **Iroquois** invade Illinois and defeat the Illini. Native American wars continue sporadically for 120 years.
- 1673 — The **Illiniwek** (tribe of men), a Native American confederation consisting of Cahokias, Kaskaskias, Mitchagamies, Peorias and Tamaroas, encounter French explorers who refer to the people and country as “Illinois.”
- Frenchmen **Jacques Marquette** and **Louis Jolliet** descend the Mississippi to the Arkansas and return to Lake Michigan by way of the Illinois River.
- 1680 — La Salle builds **Fort Crevecoeur** on the Illinois River near present Peoria.
- SEPTEMBER — The Iroquois chase the Illini from Illinois. Twelve hundred Tamaroas are tortured and killed.
- 1682 — La Salle builds **Fort St. Louis** on Starved Rock.
- 1691-92 — Tonti and La Forest build the second Fort St. Louis, better known as **Fort Pimitoui**, on Lake Peoria.
- 1696 — Jesuit priest Francois Pinet organizes the **Mission of the Guardian Angel**, the first permanent place of worship in the pre-Chicago wilderness. It will be abandoned in 1699.
- 1699 — Montigny and St. Cosme, priests of the Seminary of Foreign Missions, establish the Holy Family Mission at Cahokia.
- 1703 — APRIL — The French Jesuits transfer their Illinois Indian mission from Des Peres (present St. Louis) southeast to a site near the mouth of the Kaskaskia River, thereby founding the town of **Kaskaskia**.
- 1719 — **Fort de Chartres**, near present Prairie du Rocher, is established and becomes the seat of military and civil government in Illinois. It is rebuilt in 1727, 1732 and 1753.
- 1757 — The French build **Fort Ascension**, later known as Fort Massac, on the Ohio River near present Metropolis.



French explorers Marquette and Jolliet are depicted in a mural in the State Capitol Building.

1755-63 — **French and Indian War.** The struggle between France and Great Britain for colonial supremacy in North America brings an end to French rule. With the Treaty of Paris, France cedes her North American possessions east of the Mississippi to Great Britain.

1772 — The British abandon and destroy **Fort de Chartres**, leaving behind a small garrison in Kaskaskia.

1775 — APRIL — The **American Revolution** begins. The British control the Illinois Territory.

1776 — JULY 4 — American colonists adopt the **Declaration of Independence** in Philadelphia.

1775-1783 — American **War of Independence** against Great Britain.

1778 — JULY 4 — Virginian **George Rogers Clark** and about 175 men defeat the British at Kaskaskia. Illinois is organized as a county of Virginia.

1779 — FEBRUARY 24 — After a 19-day, 180-mile march across Illinois, Clark defeats the British at Vincennes.

MAY — Kentuckian John Todd, first county lieutenant, organizes the civil and military government. About this time, **Jean Baptiste Pont du Sable** builds the first permanent settlement at what will become Chicago.



George Rogers Clark is portrayed in a mural in the State Capitol Building.

1783 — The **Treaty of Paris**, ending the American War of Independence, extends the infant nation's western boundary to the Mississippi.

1784 — MARCH 1 — Virginia relinquishes claim to Illinois, paving the way for territorial organization.

1787 — JULY 13 — Congress passes the **Ordinance of 1787**, providing for the organization of the Northwest Territory, of which Illinois becomes a part.

1788 — **Arthur St. Clair** is appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory, which includes Illinois.

1790 — St. Clair (APRIL 27) and Knox (JUNE 20) Counties are organized.

1795 — Randolph County is organized.

AUGUST 3 — Through the **Treaty of Greenville**, the U.S. government reserves certain locations for the building of forts. Within what is present Illinois, sites were designated at Chicago, Peoria and the mouth of the Illinois River.



A map of St. Clair and Knox Counties in 1790.

- 1800 — MAY 7 — Legislation creating the **Indiana Territory**, including Illinois, is approved by Congress.
- 1801 — JANUARY 10 — **William Henry Harrison**, Governor of the Indiana Territory, arrives at Vincennes, the territorial capital.
- 1803 — American troops build and occupy **Fort Dearborn**, on the site of Chicago.
Governor Harrison concludes a treaty with the Kaskaskia Indians at Vincennes, by which their claim to all land in the Illinois Country, except a small area around Kaskaskia, is relinquished.
- 1804 — MARCH 26 — Congress directs establishment of a U.S. land office at Kaskaskia. This is the first of 10 such offices in Illinois, with the purpose of selling land to settlers.
- 1809 — FEBRUARY 3 — The **Illinois Territory**, including portions of the present states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, is created by an act of Congress. Kaskaskia, located along the Mississippi in the area known as the “American Bottom,” becomes the first territorial capital.
- FEBRUARY 12 — **Abraham Lincoln** is born in Kentucky.
- APRIL 24 — **Ninian Edwards** of Kentucky is appointed the first Illinois Territory Governor by President James Madison.
- 1810 — Population: 12,262.
Coal is shipped from southern Illinois to New Orleans for the first time.
- 1812 — MAY 20 — Illinois becomes a territory of the second grade, with suffrage for all white males over 21 who pay taxes and have lived in the territory more than a year.
AUGUST 15 — Native Americans attack U.S. troops and civilians who are evacuating Fort Dearborn; 52 whites are killed.
- 1812-1814 — **The War of 1812** becomes a watershed in the American battle with the British and Native Americans for trade and territory.
- 1813 — **Fort Clark** is constructed on Peoria Lake. It is garrisoned by American troops and state militia during the War of 1812. In 1819, it is destroyed by Native Americans.
- 1814 — **Matthew Duncan** brings the first printing press to Kaskaskia and there publishes Illinois’ first newspaper, the *Illinois Herald*.
- 1816 — The United States builds and garrisons Fort Armstrong (Rock Island) and Fort Edwards (Warsaw) and rebuilds Fort Dearborn (Chicago).
- 1818 — APRIL 18 — Congress passes the **Illinois Enabling Act**, which provides for the organization of a state government, fixes the northern boundary of Illinois, and establishes a permanent school fund from a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands.
AUGUST 26 — The Illinois Constitutional Convention, meeting at Kaskaskia, adopts a State Constitution and selects Kaskaskia as the first state capital.



Shadrach Bond was inaugurated the first Governor of Illinois in 1818.

OCTOBER 6 — **Shadrach Bond**, the first Governor of Illinois, is inaugurated.

DECEMBER 3 — President Monroe signs the congressional resolution making Illinois the 21st state.

1820 — Population: 55,211.

DECEMBER 1 — By an act of the General Assembly, **Vandalia** is declared the capital of Illinois for 20 years.

1821 — FEBRUARY — The General Assembly charters a state bank at Vandalia.

1822 — DECEMBER 5 — **Edward Coles** is inaugurated Governor.

1823 — The rush to the Galena lead mines begins.

1824 — AUGUST 6 — Illinois voters refuse to call a convention to amend the Constitution to legalize slavery in Illinois. After a long and bitter campaign, anti-slavery forces led by **Governor Coles** narrowly defeat the pro-slavery element.

1825 — The General Assembly levies the first tax for public schools.

1826 — DECEMBER 6 — **Ninian Edwards** is inaugurated Governor.

1827 — Congress grants land to Illinois to aid in the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The General Assembly establishes a state penitentiary at Alton.

A threatened Native American uprising comes to be known as the **Winnebago War**.

1829 — JULY 29 — The Potawatomi, Ottawa and Chippewa Indians cede to the state more than 3,000 square miles in northern Illinois.

1830 — Population: 157,445.

Abraham Lincoln and his family move to Macon County from southern Indiana.

DECEMBER 6 — **John Reynolds** is inaugurated Governor.

1832 — APRIL — The **Black Hawk War**.

AUGUST 3 — Black Hawk is captured, and the Potawatomi and Winnebago Indians are compelled to cede land in northern Illinois.

1833 — AUGUST 12 — The newly elected **Chicago Board of Trustees** meets for the first time, marking the beginning of the legal existence of the town.



Locks on the Illinois and Michigan Canal at Marseilles.

SEPTEMBER 26 — With the **Treaty of Chicago**, the Potawatomi, Ottawa and Chippewa Indians relinquish all claim to their lands in northeastern Illinois. This is the last of the Indian treaties pertaining to land in Illinois.

The **Jacksonville Female Seminary**, the first institution for the higher education of women in the state, is opened.

1834 — NOVEMBER 17 — **William L.D. Ewing** is inaugurated Governor to complete the unexpired term after Governor Reynolds' resignation.

DECEMBER 1 — **Abraham Lincoln**, now living in New Salem, takes his seat for the first time as a member of the Illinois General Assembly.

DECEMBER 3 — **Joseph Duncan** is inaugurated Governor.

1836 — JULY 4 — Construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal commences at Canalport on the Chicago River.

1837 — FEBRUARY 27 — The General Assembly passes the **Internal Improvement Act**, calling for a statewide program of public works. Roads and railroads are to be built, and rivers and streams made navigable, all at state expense. This grandiose scheme will collapse under its own weight by 1841, leaving in its wake a huge state debt.

MARCH 3 — The General Assembly passes an act providing for the removal of the state capital from Vandalia to **Springfield** in 1839.

MARCH 4 — The General Assembly approves a city charter for **Chicago**.

JULY 4 — The cornerstone of the first statehouse in Springfield is laid.

NOVEMBER 7 — **Elijah P. Lovejoy**, editor of the abolitionist newspaper, the *Alton Observer*, is slain by a mob in Alton.

John Deere invents the steel plow at Grand Junction.

1838 — DECEMBER 7 — **Thomas Carlin** is inaugurated Governor.

1839 — FEBRUARY 22 — A **State Library** is created by the General Assembly.

Mormons, driven from Missouri, found the town of Nauvoo on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River. By 1845, it will have grown to become the largest city in Illinois, with a population of at least 12,000.

The Potawatomis near Chicago are the last Native Americans to leave Illinois.

1840 — Population: 476,183.

1842 — FEBRUARY 15 — The first train reaches Springfield over the tracks of the Northern Cross Railroad.

DECEMBER 8 — **Thomas Ford** takes office as Governor.

1844 — JUNE 27 — Climaxing a growing dissension between the Mormons and their neighbors, the religion's founder, **Joseph Smith**, and his brother, **Hyrum**, are slain by an anti-Mormon mob at the Carthage jail in western Illinois.

1846 — AUGUST 3 — **Abraham Lincoln** is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

DECEMBER 9 — **Augustus C. French** is inaugurated Governor.



Mormon leader **Joseph Smith** was slain by an anti-Mormon mob at the Carthage jail in 1844.

In early spring, the Mormons leave Nauvoo on their long journey to Utah. The forced exodus ends a two-year period marked by frequent clashes among the Mormons, anti-Mormons, and the state militia in Hancock County.

1846-48 — Illinois furnishes six regiments and several independent companies for the **Mexican War**.

1848 — MARCH 5 — Illinois adopts its second Constitution, giving the Governor more power and making all state and county offices subject to popular elections.

APRIL 23 — The first boat passes through the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Linking Lake Michigan with the Illinois River, it will remain in operation until 1935.

1849 — JANUARY 8 — **Augustus C. French** is inaugurated for a second term as Governor.

1850 — Population: 851,470.

1851 — The Illinois Central Railroad is chartered; it is completed in 1856.

JANUARY 28 — **Northwestern University** is chartered by the General Assembly.

SEPTEMBER — **Newton Bateman** organizes Illinois' first free public high school in Jacksonville.

1853 — JANUARY 10 — **Joel A. Matteson** takes office as Governor.

FEBRUARY 12 — **Illinois Wesleyan University** in Bloomington is chartered.

OCTOBER 11-13 — The first **Illinois State Fair** is held in Springfield, as it is in October of the following year. Thereafter, it is held annually at different locations across the state until 1893, when it returns to Springfield permanently.

1854 — MARCH 15 — **Ninian W. Edwards** is appointed first superintendent of the newly created Office of Public Instruction.

1855 — FEBRUARY 15 — Legislation is approved to provide a free public school system.

1855-58 — **George M. Pullman** engineers much of the raising of the street grades and buildings in Chicago by four to seven feet.

1856 — MAY 29 — The first Illinois Republican State Convention is held in Bloomington.

DECEMBER 25 — The **Union Stock Yards** open, helping Chicago become “hog butcher for the world.” The yards are closed on July 30, 1971.



Robert Root's painting of the Lincoln-Douglas Debate in Charleston.



Lincoln meets with Union troops during the Civil War.

1857 — JANUARY 12 — **William H. Bissell** is inaugurated Governor.

FEBRUARY 18 — The first state normal university is established in what was formerly North Bloomington.

1858 — AUGUST-OCTOBER — **Abraham Lincoln** and **Stephen A. Douglas** hold one debate in each of the seven Illinois congressional districts as a part of their senatorial campaigns. Douglas wins the election, but the exposure makes Lincoln a national figure.

1860 — Population: 1,711,951.

MARCH 21 — Lieutenant Governor **John Wood** becomes Governor, succeeding William H. Bissell, the first Illinois Governor to die in office.

MAY 16-18 — The Republican National Convention meets in Chicago and nominates **Abraham Lincoln** for President. Lincoln's old nemesis, **Stephen A. Douglas**, is nominated by the northern wing of the Democratic Party in Baltimore.

1861 — JANUARY 14 — **Richard Yates** is inaugurated Governor.

1861-65 — The **Civil War** begins on APRIL 12 when Confederate forces fire on Fort Sumter. It ends four years later on April 9, with Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Though possessing considerable southern sympathy, Illinois answers every call for troops and is one of the few states to exceed its quota: 259,052 Illinoisans serve in Union forces.

1862 — A **Constitutional Convention** meets at Springfield, but the new State Constitution is not ratified by voters.

Former slave **Andrew Jackson Smith** suffers a head wound while assisting Illinois Major John Warner at the Battle of Shiloh in 1862. After recovering in Clinton, Smith enlists in the Union Army and serves with valor for three years.

1863 — JUNE 10 — Governor Yates adjourns the General Assembly.



Andrew Jackson Smith received the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously in 2001 for bravery in action during the Civil War.

1864 — AUGUST 29 — The Democratic National Convention, meeting in Chicago, nominates **General George B. McClellan** for President.

1865 — APRIL 14 — **President Abraham Lincoln** is assassinated at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., by actor and southern sympathizer John Wilkes Booth and dies the following morning. Lincoln's remains are carried by train in a grand funeral procession spanning 12 days on its way back to his hometown of Springfield, Illinois, for burial in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

1868 — MAY 20-22 — **Ulysses S. Grant** is nominated for President by the Republican National Convention in Chicago.

OCTOBER 5 — The cornerstone for the new statehouse is laid, with work being completed in 1888.

OCTOBER 26 — Authorized by the General Assembly on March 7, 1867, the redesigned state seal is used on a document for the first time.

1869 — JANUARY 11 — **John M. Palmer** is inaugurated Governor.

1870 — Population: 2,539,891.

AUGUST 8 — The new Illinois State Constitution goes into effect.

SEPTEMBER 5 — The first classes are held at Chicago's Saint Ignatius College. In 1909, the Jesuit-founded school will be rechartered as **Loyola University**.

Chicago experiences some 600 fires.

1871 — APRIL 15 — The Illinois Department of Agriculture is created.

OCTOBER 8-9 — The **Chicago Fire** razes an area of three and one-half square miles in the heart of the city, at the cost of 300 lives and \$200 million worth of property.

1872 — APRIL 15 — The first legislation for the protection of miners in Illinois is approved.

1873 — JANUARY 13 — **Richard J. Oglesby** begins his second term as Governor.

JANUARY 23 — **John L. Beveridge** is inaugurated Governor when Oglesby resigns to become a U.S. Senator.



Destruction caused by the 1871 Chicago Fire.



1877 — JANUARY 3 — The new State Capitol opens unfinished.

State Rep. **John W. E. Thomas** takes his seat as the first African-American to serve in the General Assembly.

1880 — Population: 3,077,871.

JUNE 2-8 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **James A. Garfield** for President.

1881 — JANUARY 10 — **Shelby M. Cullom** begins his second term as Governor.

1883 — FEBRUARY 6 — **John M. Hamilton** becomes Governor, succeeding Shelby M. Cullom, who resigns to become a U.S. Senator.

JUNE 23 — Illinois' first compulsory school attendance law is passed by the General Assembly.

OCTOBER 11 — The General Time Convention meets in Chicago and sets "Standard Time" for all U.S. trains starting November 18.

1884 — JUNE 3-6 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **James G. Blaine** for President and **John A. Logan** of Illinois for Vice President.

JULY 8-11 — The Democratic National Convention in Chicago nominates **Grover Cleveland** for President.

1885 — JANUARY 30 — **Richard J. Oglesby** becomes the first man in Illinois history to be inaugurated Governor three times.

The first skyscraper, William Le Baron Jenney's Home Insurance Building, is completed in Chicago.

1886 — MAY 4 — When a detachment of police moves to break up a mass labor meeting at **Haymarket Square** in Chicago, a bomb explodes and police open fire. Seven officers are killed, and many other persons are killed and wounded. Numerous arrests are made, and four alleged anarchists are eventually hanged. In 1893, Governor Altgeld will pardon the three surviving prisoners.



An 1886 labor rally resulted in a riot in Chicago's Haymarket Square.



State Rep. John W.E. Thomas was the first African-American to serve in the General Assembly.

1888 — JUNE 19-25 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Benjamin Harrison** for President.

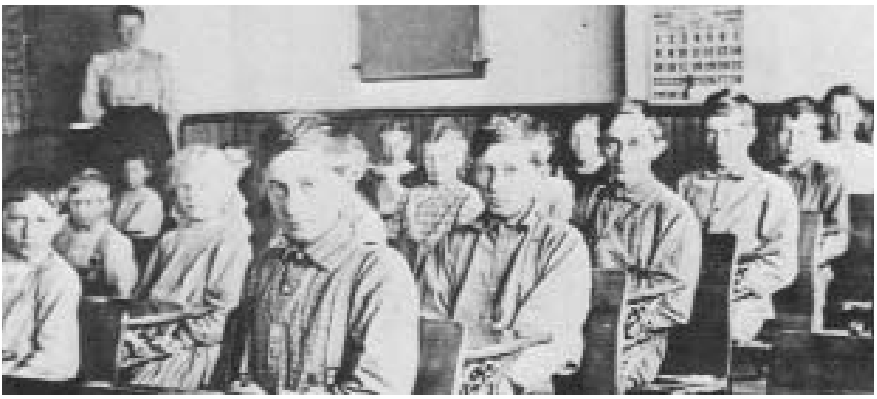
1889 — JANUARY 14 — **Joseph W. Fifer** is inaugurated Governor.

MAY 25 — The General Assembly enacts legislation creating the Illinois State Historical Library.

SEPTEMBER 18 — **Jane Addams** and her associates found one of the earliest social settlement houses in the United States, Hull House in Chicago.

1890 — Population: 3,826,352.

SEPTEMBER 10 — The University of Chicago is chartered.



A one-room school in Illinois at the beginning of the 20th century.

- 1891 — JUNE 19 — By act of the General Assembly, the right of suffrage in school elections is granted to women.
Illinois adopts the principles of the Australian secret ballot.
- 1892 — JUNE 21-23 — The Democratic National Convention in Chicago nominates **Grover Cleveland** for President and **Adlai E. Stevenson** of Illinois for Vice President.
- 1893 — JANUARY 10 — **John P. Altgeld** is inaugurated Governor.
MAY 1-OCTOBER 30 — The **World's Columbian Exposition**, commemorating the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America, is held in Chicago.
JUNE 17 — The General Assembly passes the **Sweatshop Act** providing for the inspection of factories and the regulation of child labor.
- 1894 — MAY-JULY — A strike of **Pullman Car Company** employees develops into a general railway strike. Before order is restored, mob violence and destruction of property necessitate the calling out of federal troops.
- 1896 — JULY 7-11 — The Democratic National Convention in Chicago nominates Illinois native **William Jennings Bryan** for President.
- 1897 — JANUARY 11 — **John R. Tanner** is inaugurated Governor.
- 1898 — APRIL 25 — The United States declares **war on Spain** after the destruction of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor. Illinois provides more than 12,000 men for the conflict. By August, hostilities have ceased, and the peace treaty is signed in Paris on December 10.
- 1899 — APRIL 11 — The General Assembly establishes free employment offices in cities with populations of more than 50,000 and provides for the licensing of private employment agencies.
- 1900 — Population: 4,821,550.
The flow of the Chicago River is reversed as the main channel of the **Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal to Lockport** is opened.
- 1901 — JANUARY 14 — **Richard Yates**, the son of Illinois' Civil War Governor, is inaugurated Governor.
- 1903 — MAY 15 — An improved law for the regulation of child labor is passed by the General Assembly. Under provisions of the act, Illinois is the first state to establish an eight-hour work day and a 48-hour work week for children.

DECEMBER 30 — A fire in Chicago's **Iroquois Theater** results in the death of 571 persons. The tragedy is followed by passage of improved safety legislation throughout the nation.

1904 — JUNE 21-23 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Theodore Roosevelt** for President.

1905 — JANUARY 9 — **Charles S. Deneen** is inaugurated Governor.

MAY 11 — The General Assembly enacts a state Civil Service Code to be administered by an appointive commission.

MAY 13 — The State Board of Health is authorized to distribute diphtheria antitoxin.

1906 — The **Chicago White Sox** defeat the **Chicago Cubs** to win the World Series.

1907 — MAY 16 — A local option law regulating the consumption of alcoholic beverages is passed by the General Assembly.

The **Chicago Cubs** defeat the Detroit Tigers to win the World Series.

DECEMBER 24 — **De Paul University** is chartered.

The Hennepin (Illinois-Mississippi) Canal, authorized in 1890, is completed. It extends from Great Bend on the Illinois River to the Mississippi River, three miles below Rock Island.

1908 — FEBRUARY 21 — The native oak becomes the official state tree, and the native violet is designated as the state flower by the General Assembly.

JUNE 16-19 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **William Howard Taft** for President.

The new Illinois Supreme Court Building is dedicated in Springfield.

For the second consecutive year, the **Chicago Cubs** defeat the Detroit Tigers to win the World Series.



More than 500 people were killed in the 1903 Iroquois Theater fire in Chicago.



In 1910 Illinois was one of the first states to enact legislation to improve safety conditions for coal miners.

1909 — JANUARY 18 — **Charles S. Deneen** begins his second term as Governor.

JUNE 15 — The General Assembly passes the Ten-Hour Law for women. The constitutionality of the law is upheld by the Illinois Supreme Court.

NOVEMBER 13 — A disastrous mine fire in Cherry, IL, kills 259 men.

The Chicago Plan, the first comprehensive urban development program ever offered to an American city, is published.

1910 — Population: 5,638,591.

MARCH 4 — Illinois is the first state to pass legislation providing for mine firefighting and rescue stations in coal mining centers.

MARCH 9 — After several unsuccessful attempts, the General Assembly passes a direct primary law, which is upheld by the courts.

1911 — FEBRUARY 6 — **Ronald W. Reagan**, 40th President of the United States, is born in Whiteside County at Tampico.

MAY 26 — The General Assembly enacts legislation protecting workmen against occupational diseases.

JUNE 5 — By providing a fund for the care of dependent and neglected children, Illinois becomes the first state to pass “mothers’ aid” legislation.

JUNE 10 — The Starved Rock State Park Bill becomes law. By the end of the year, **Starved Rock State Park** is transferred to state control.

JUNE 10 — The General Assembly passes the first **Workmen’s Compensation Act**, providing compensation for death or injury in designated industries.

1912 — JUNE 18-22 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **William Howard Taft** for President.

AUGUST 5-7 — The first National Convention of the Progressive Party meets in Chicago and nominates **Theodore Roosevelt** for President.

1913 — FEBRUARY 3 — **Edward F. Dunne** is inaugurated Governor.

JUNE 26 — The General Assembly grants women the right to vote for presidential electors, making Illinois the first state east of the Mississippi to do so.

JUNE 26 — The General Assembly creates a **Legislative Reference Bureau**.

Catharine McCulloch, a “lady lawyer,” drafts the Illinois Women’s Suffrage Bill and fights for its passage every year from 1893 to 1913.

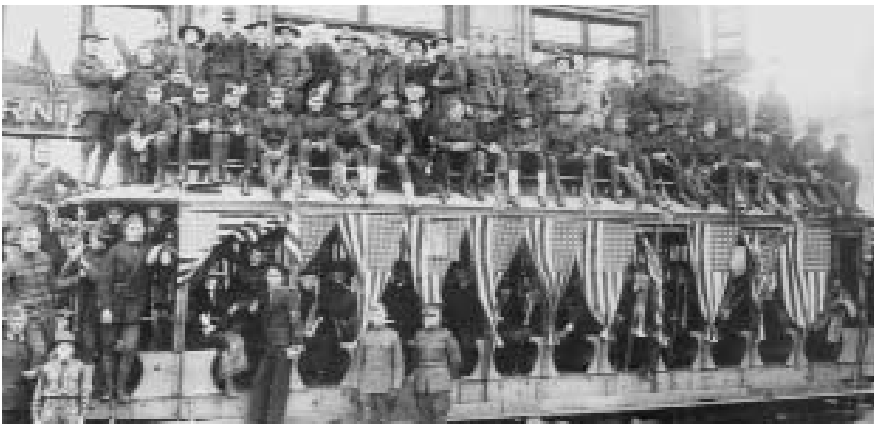
1915 — JULY 6 — A state flag is adopted by the General Assembly. On July 1, 1970, a modified version with the word “Illinois” becomes official.



Starved Rock State Park in Utica came under state control in June 1911.



Catherine Couger Waugh McCulloch fought for women’s suffrage from 1893 to 1913.



World War I soldiers prepare to leave Springfield.

JULY 24 — The excursion steamer Eastland capsizes as it leaves its wharf in the Chicago River. Of some 2,000 passengers, 812 are lost.

1916 — JUNE 7-10 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Charles E. Hughes** for President.

1917 — JANUARY 8 — **Frank O. Lowden** is inaugurated Governor.

MARCH 2 — The General Assembly passes the **Civil Administrative Code**, providing for the reorganization and consolidation of Illinois Government.

In MAY, and again in JULY, the Illinois National Guard is sent to East St. Louis to restore order. Race rioting broke out when a stream of black laborers from the south flooded the labor market.

The **Chicago White Sox** defeat the New York Giants to win the World Series.

SEPTEMBER — The **Assyrian American Association** of Chicago was founded by Rev. Joel E. Warda, with Chicago inventor David Yadgir as a charter member.

1917-18 — The United States enters **World War I** on the side of the allies. In Illinois, a State Council on Defense is appointed and all state facilities are mobilized. More than 350,000 men, including the 33rd Division, composed entirely of Illinois National Guard units, are inducted into the Army and Navy. The war claims the lives of 4,266 Illinois soldiers.

1918 — NOVEMBER 5 — Illinois voters approve the first bond issue (\$60 million) for the construction of a statewide system of hard roads.

1919 — JULY 27-AUGUST 3 — The **Illinois National Guard** is called out when serious race riots break out in Chicago.

1920 — Population: 6,485,280.

JANUARY 6 — The Illinois Constitutional Convention convenes at Springfield.

JUNE 8-12 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Warren G. Harding** for President.

NOVEMBER 6 — Construction of the Illinois Waterway is begun at Bell's Island, west of Marseilles.

1921 — JANUARY 10 — **Len Small** is inaugurated Governor.

- 1922 — JUNE 21-22 — Twenty-two miners are slain in Herrin when violence breaks out during a general coal strike.
- NOVEMBER — **Lottie Holman O'Neill** becomes the first woman elected to the General Assembly. She serves for 38 years.
- DECEMBER 12 — Illinois voters reject the proposal submitted by the Constitutional Convention.
- 1923 — The Illinois State Library, State Museum and State Historical Library move into the first section of the new **Centennial Building** in Springfield.
- 1924 — NOVEMBER 4 — The second bond issue (\$100 million) for the construction of hard roads is approved by Illinois voters.
- 1925 — JANUARY 12 — **Len Small** begins his second term as Governor.
- MARCH 4 — **Charles Gates Dawes** of Evanston becomes Vice President under **President Calvin Coolidge**.
- JUNE 30 — "Illinois" is adopted as the official state song by the General Assembly.
- 1929 — JANUARY 14 — **Louis L. Emmerson** is inaugurated Governor.
- FEBRUARY 14 — Al Capone's gangland execution of seven men on Chicago's north side creates a public outcry for an end of the corruption caused by Prohibition.
- MARCH 25 — A tax on motor fuel is authorized by the General Assembly. Money collected is to be used for the state hard road program.
- JUNE 4 — The cardinal is named the official state bird.
- OCTOBER 29 — The stock market crash signals the beginning of 12 years of the **Great Depression** across the United States.
- 1930 — Population: 7,630,654.
- MAY 12-JUNE 27 — A special session of the General Assembly passes a series of bills to relieve the financial difficulties of Chicago.
- 1932 — JUNE 14-16 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Herbert Hoover** for President.
- JUNE 27-JULY 2 — The Democratic National Convention in Chicago nominates **Franklin D. Roosevelt** for President.
- Four special sessions of the General Assembly are called in an effort to relieve the economic distress of Illinois. An unemployment relief commission and an emergency relief commission are created. A state income tax is passed but is later declared unconstitutional, and money is borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
- 1933 — JANUARY 9 — **Henry Horner** is inaugurated Governor.
- MAY 27-NOVEMBER 13 — A Century of Progress International Exposition, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the city, is held in Chicago.



This World War I Memorial is located on the first floor of the Michael J. Howlett Building, adjacent to the State Capitol.

JUNE 22 — The arrival in Chicago of a flotilla of river barges from New Orleans marks the official completion of the Illinois Waterway.

JUNE 25 — The retailers' occupation tax of two percent is passed by the General Assembly.

JULY 6 — An act establishing a fair **minimum wage standard** for women and minors is passed by the General Assembly.

1934 — FEBRUARY 19 — A 10-year-old boy starts a fire that destroys the State Arsenal and thousands of war records. It is replaced by the State Armory in 1937 and the Illinois State Archives in 1938 at a total cost of more than \$1.9 million.

1935 — JUNE 29 — The Old Age Security Act, providing state aid for qualifying persons, is passed by the General Assembly.

1937 — In January, oil is discovered on the Merryman farm, near Patoka in Marion County. This is the beginning of an oil boom in southern Illinois. By the end of the year, Illinois ranks 11th among the oil producing states, with about 7.5 million barrels.

JANUARY 4 — **Henry Horner** begins his second term as Governor.

JUNE 23 — The General Assembly passes the **Saltiel Marriage Law**, requiring a physical examination prior to the issuance of a marriage license.

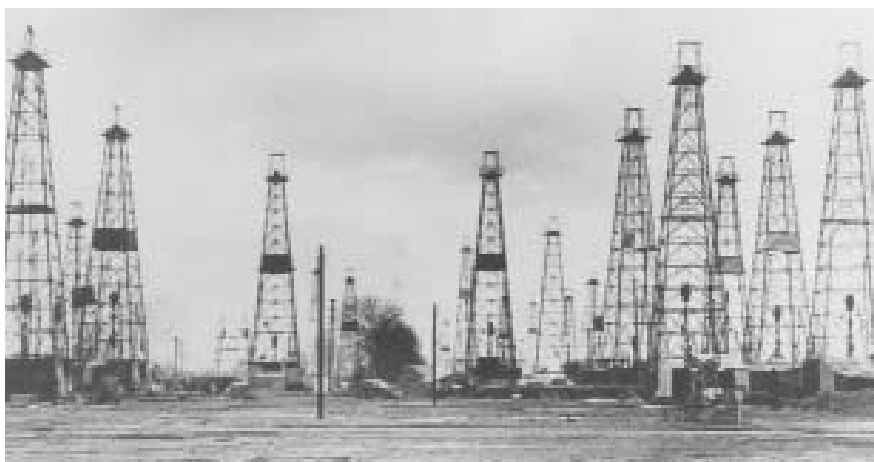
JUNE 30 — An act setting up a system of unemployment compensation is passed by the General Assembly.

JULY 1 — The **Eight-Hour Law**, limiting the hours of work for women, is passed by the General Assembly.

1939 — JUNE 1 — By an act of the General Assembly, Illinois becomes the first state to establish a separate division for the prevention of delinquency.



The State Arsenal in Springfield after being destroyed by fire in 1934.



In 1939, Illinois was the fourth-ranking oil-producing state in the nation.

1940 — Population: 7,897,241.

JULY 15-18 — The Democratic National Convention meets in Chicago and nominates **Franklin D. Roosevelt** for a third term as President.

JULY 25 — The **Illinois Institute of Technology** in Chicago is created by the consolidation of the Lewis Institute and the Armour Institute of Technology.

OCTOBER 6 — **Governor Horner** dies at Winnetka, the second Illinois Governor to die in office. He is immediately succeeded by Lieutenant Governor **John Stelle**.

1941 — JANUARY 13 — **Dwight H. Green** is inaugurated Governor.

MARCH 5 — The Illinois National Guard is inducted into federal service. It is replaced by the recently created Illinois Reserve Militia.

APRIL 17 — Governor **Dwight H. Green** signs a bill providing for a State Council of Defense.

MAY 16 — The Department of Public Safety, consolidating divisions dealing with public safety, crime fighting and penal administration, is created by the General Assembly.

DECEMBER 18 — With the United States having declared war on Japan on December 8, a special session of the General Assembly convenes to put Illinois on war footing. About 670,000 Illinois men and women serve in the armed forces during **World War II**.

1942 — MARCH 3 — The mine sweeper YMS-84, the first Navy vessel built for World War II in Illinois, is launched in the Chicago River.

NOVEMBER 24 — In the first treason trial ever held in Illinois, sentence is passed in Chicago federal court on three German-Americans and their wives. The men are sentenced to death, the women to fine and imprisonment.

DECEMBER 2 — The world's first controlled nuclear reaction takes place under the direction of **Enrico Fermi** at the University of Chicago.

1943 — JANUARY 21 — The 551-mile oil pipeline from Longview, TX, to Norris City, IL, is completed. The line has a capacity of 300,000 barrels per day.

1944 — JUNE 28 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Thomas E. Dewey** for President and **John W. Bricker** for Vice President.



President-elect Harry S. Truman holds up an infamous headline from the *Chicago Daily Tribune*.

JULY 20-21 — The Democratic National Convention in Chicago nominates **Franklin Delano Roosevelt** of New York for President and **Harry S. Truman** of Missouri for Vice President.

1945 — JANUARY 8 — **Dwight H. Green** is inaugurated Governor for a second term. Germany marks the end of the war in Europe.

AUGUST 14 — The unconditional surrender of Japan is announced by President Truman, although V-J Day is not officially observed until September 2.

NOVEMBER 19 — Weekly airline service from Chicago to London is inaugurated by **American Airlines**.

1946 — JULY 7 — **Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini**, who died in Chicago in 1917, is proclaimed a saint. She is the first U.S. citizen to be so honored by the Roman Catholic Church.

AUGUST 9 — The first Illinois State Fair since 1941 begins. (The state fairgrounds was leased to the War Department during the war.)

1947 — MARCH 25 — A coal mine explosion at Centralia kills 111 miners.

JUNE 17 — The General Assembly passes the first congressional reapportionment bill since 1901.

JULY 11 — A child labor law passed in 1945 goes into effect and calls for more effective regulation of employment of minors between ages 14 and 16.

DECEMBER 12 — The United Mine Workers, under the leadership of **John L. Lewis**, withdraw from the American Federation of Labor, following the latter organization's compliance with the **Taft-Hartley Act**.

1948 — JULY 20-OCTOBER 3 — The **Railroad Fair**, commemorating 100 years of railroad progress, is held in Chicago at the site of the 1933 World's Fair.

1949 — JANUARY 10 — **Adlai E. Stevenson** is inaugurated Governor.

1950 — Population: 8,712,176.

MARCH 5 — **Edgar Lee Masters**, poet and author, best known for his *Spoon River Anthology*, dies at Melrose Park, PA.

MARCH 14 — **Lewis Fablinger** of Downers Grove, the last Civil War veteran in the state, dies at age 103.

MAY — **Gwendolyn Brooks** of Chicago receives the Pulitzer Prize in poetry for her poem, *Annie Allen*. She is the first African-American woman to receive this award.

JUNE 25 — North Korea invades South Korea, an action challenged by the United States as a breach of the peace. Two days later, President Truman authorizes the use of U.S. air and naval power in support of South Korea.

1951 — JULY 9 — The **Illinois Civil Defense Act**, creating a state Civil Defense Agency to act with local units in the event of an atomic explosion or other wartime disaster, becomes law.

1952 — JULY 7-11 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Dwight D. Eisenhower** for President and **Richard M. Nixon** for Vice President.



In 1950, Illinoisan Gwendolyn Brooks became the first African-American woman to win a Pulitzer Prize.

JULY 19-26 — The Democratic National Convention meets in Chicago and nominates **Governor Adlai E. Stevenson** of Illinois for President and **John J. Sparkman** of Alabama for Vice President.

NOVEMBER 4 — The Eisenhower-Nixon ticket is successful, bringing an end to 20 years of Democratic control of the White House.

1953 — JANUARY 12 — **William G. Stratton** is inaugurated Governor. His appointments include Vera M. Binks, director of Registration and Education, and Joseph J. Bibb, director of Public Safety, the first woman and the first African-American to hold cabinet positions in Illinois.

MAY 2 — The first Baha'i Temple in the Western Hemisphere is dedicated at Wilmette.

JUNE 18 — By joint resolution, the General Assembly agrees to submit a constitutional amendment for reapportioning the state's legislative districts at the General Election of 1954.

1954 — FEBRUARY 15 — Ground is officially broken for a new state office building in Springfield. Later named for **Governor William G. Stratton**, the building will open in December 1955.

1955 — MAY 17 — Although placed on 1954 license plates, "Land of Lincoln" is approved as the official state slogan by the General Assembly.

JUNE 16 — The first successful Reapportionment Act since 1901 creates 58 Senate districts and 59 House districts that are to be reapportioned following each decennial census.

OCTOBER 30 — **O'Hare International Airport**, west of Chicago, begins commercial operation.

1956 — MARCH 3 — The Illinois Terminal System makes the last run of an interurban electric train over its St. Louis-Springfield tracks.

JULY 16 — State Auditor **Orville E. Hodge** resigns. He is later sentenced for embezzlement of public funds.

AUGUST 13-17 — The Democratic National Convention in Chicago again nominates **Adlai E. Stevenson**, Governor of Illinois from 1949 to 1953, for President. Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee is nominated for Vice President.

SEPTEMBER 22 — Governor Stratton officially opens construction on the first Illinois toll road near Rockford.

1957 — JANUARY 14 — **William G. Stratton** begins his second term as Governor. Inaugurated with him is **Mrs. Earle B. Searcy**, clerk of the Supreme Court, the first woman elected to state office in Illinois.

FEBRUARY 9 — The first nuclear power generating system in the United States is activated at **Argonne National Laboratory** in DuPage County.

1958 — JUNE 16-20 — A special session of the 70th General Assembly meets to consider anti-recession measures, appropriates \$15 million for relief, and extends unemployment compensation benefits to 13 weeks.



Construction of the Stratton building, west of the Capitol, began in 1954.

DECEMBER 1 — A fire at Our Lady of the Angels School in Chicago claims the lives of 87 students and three nuns.

1959 — APRIL 29 — Governor Stratton approves a bill making Daylight Saving Time uniform throughout the state for the first time.

JULY 6 — **Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip** visit Chicago, the city's first visit of a reigning British sovereign.

SEPTEMBER 22 — The **Chicago White Sox** win the American League pennant, their first in 40 years.

1960 — Population: 10,081,158.

JUNE 25-28 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Richard M. Nixon** for President and **Henry Cabot Lodge** for Vice President.

OCTOBER 12 — The first full-scale, privately financed, nuclear power plant in the United States is dedicated at Morris.

1961 — JANUARY 4 — The General Assembly convenes in regular session, with **Paul Powell**, a Democrat from Vienna, elected Speaker — the first time the minority party has elected a Speaker.

JANUARY 9 — **Otto Kerner** is inaugurated Governor.

JULY 2 — Illinois native and Nobel and Pulitzer Prize winning novelist **Ernest Hemingway** dies of a self-inflicted gunshot wound at his home in Ketchum, ID.

1962 — Following eight years as a state lawmaker, **George W. Dunne** is elected to the Cook County Board of Commissioners. He served as chairman of the Finance Committee prior to his unprecedented 21 years as County Board President.

FEBRUARY 28 — **Carl Sandburg** is named the first Illinois Poet Laureate.

NOVEMBER 6 — The 14th Amendment to the 1870 Constitution, establishing a unified court system, is approved.

NOVEMBER 14 — By action of the General Assembly, Illinois becomes the first state to ratify the 24th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, prohibiting the paying of a poll tax as a requisite for voting in federal elections.

1964 — JANUARY 1 — The **University of Illinois** football team defeats the University of Washington in the Rose Bowl.

AUGUST — The **Gulf of Tonkin Incident** marks the beginning of the American phase of the Vietnam War, the longest war in U.S. history.

1965 — JANUARY 11 — **Otto Kerner** begins his second term as Governor.

JULY 7 — By an act of the General Assembly, fluorite (calcium fluoride) is designated the official state mineral.

JULY 14 — **Adlai E. Stevenson**, former Illinois Governor and two-time Presidential candidate, dies in London, England.



Carl Sandburg was named Illinois' first Poet Laureate in February 1962.

1966 — NOVEMBER 8 — **Charles Percy** is elected U.S. Senator from Illinois.

DECEMBER 15 — **Walter E. Disney**, a Chicago native, cartoonist and creator of Disneyland, dies at age 65.

DECEMBER 16 — The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announces DuPage County as the site for the construction of the world's most powerful atom smasher.

Illinois is the leading export state in the nation for 1966.

1967 — JANUARY 26–27 — The largest single snowstorm in Chicago history dumps 23 inches on the city in 29 hours.

MARCH 12 — The **Chicago Black Hawks** capture their first National Hockey League title.

JULY 22 — Illinois poet and Lincoln historian **Carl Sandburg** dies at his home in North Carolina at age 89.

1968 — Under the direction of Mayor **Richard J. Daley**, General Superintendent of the Forestry Department Ned Benigno develops a plan to eliminate the spread of Dutch Elm disease and introduce new species of trees throughout Chicago.

JANUARY 8 — **Gwendolyn Brooks** of Chicago is named the new Illinois Poet Laureate by executive order of the Governor.

MAY 19 — Governor **Otto Kerner** resigns to become judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals.

MAY 21 — Lieutenant Governor **Samuel H. Shapiro** is sworn in as Governor.

AUGUST 27–30 — The Democratic National Convention meets in Chicago amid great civil disorder and nominates **Hubert H. Humphrey** for President and **Edmund S. Muskie** for Vice President.

NOVEMBER 5 — Republican **Richard B. Ogilvie** and Democrat **Paul Simon** are elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively. Also elected is **Everett M. Dirksen**, who returns to the U.S. Senate for a fourth term.

1969 — MARCH 20 — A federal grand jury indicts eight police officers and eight demonstrators on criminal charges stemming from disturbances during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago the previous summer.

JULY 1 — **Governor Ogilvie** approves a bill creating a state income tax.

SEPTEMBER 7 — **Everett M. Dirksen**, longtime Republican Senator from Illinois, dies at age 73.

OCTOBER 15 — Throughout Illinois, thousands of people give peaceful support to the nationwide war moratorium.

1970 — Population: 11,113,976.

FEBRUARY 18 — The celebrated “Chicago 7” trial ends as five of the defendants are found guilty of crossing state lines to incite a riot.



Everett M. Dirksen, who was elected to four terms in the U.S. Senate, appears with Richard Nixon (lower left) at the Illinois State Fairgrounds.



Abraham Lincoln's home in Springfield became a national historic site in 1971.

MAY 20 — **Dr. Albert Crewe**, University of Chicago physicist, announces that he has accomplished the feat of seeing a single atom.

SEPTEMBER 3 — Illinois' Sixth Constitutional Convention adjourns with ceremonies at the Old State Capitol.

DECEMBER 15 — Illinois voters approve a new State Constitution while rejecting the appointment of judges, abolition of the death penalty and lowering of the voting age to 18.

1971 — JANUARY 11 — **Michael J. Bakalis** is the youngest elected Superintendent of Public Instruction and the last elected office holder to that position.

AUGUST 18 — **President Richard Nixon** visits Springfield and signs a bill making Abraham Lincoln's home a national historic site.

1972 — JANUARY 1 — The **Illinois Department of Transportation** is created to oversee one of the largest state highway systems in the nation.

JUNE — Charging racial discrimination, Operation PUSH boycotts Chicago-area stores.

JULY 8 — The Neo-Nazi Party demonstrates in Berwyn, clashing with the Jewish Defense League.

OCTOBER 30 — An Illinois Central train accident in Chicago kills 45 people and injures 350. It is the worst U.S. rail crash in 14 years.

1973 — JANUARY 9 — **Dan Walker** is inaugurated Governor.

FEBRUARY 19 — Judge **Otto Kerner** is convicted on 17 counts of conspiracy, fraud, perjury, bribery and income tax evasion in connection with the purchase and sale of racetrack stock while serving as Governor.

MAY 3 — The topping of the **Sears Tower**, standing 1,454 feet tall, makes it the world's tallest building.

SEPTEMBER 17 — By act of the General Assembly, the white oak replaces the native oak as the official state tree.

AUGUST 9 — **Governor Walker** signs a bill creating the Department on Aging.

1974 — MAY 7 — **Governor Walker** declares state trooper jobs open to women.

JULY 30 — The first **Illinois lottery tickets** go on sale in Chicago. In August, the first bonanza winner of the lottery is awarded \$300,000.

1975 — APRIL 1 — **Richard J. Daley** is re-elected to an unprecedented sixth four-year term as Mayor of Chicago.



Michael J. Bakalis was elected to two statewide offices in the 1970s, Superintendent of Public Instruction (1971-75) and State Comptroller (1977-79).

APRIL 18 — **James B. Parsons** is named as the first African-American chief judge on the U.S. District Court in Chicago.

AUGUST 19 — The monarch butterfly is designated the official state insect.

1976 — JULY 4 — Illinois celebrates the nation's 200th birthday.

JULY 17 — Race riots over integration in Chicago's all-white **Marquette Park** result in injury to 33 people.

DECEMBER 20 — **Richard J. Daley**, Mayor of Chicago since 1955, dies from a heart attack at age 74.

1977 — JANUARY 4 — Four elevated train cars fall to the street in Chicago, killing 12 and injuring nearly 200 people.

JANUARY 10 — **James Thompson**, elected for a modified two-year term, is inaugurated Governor.

The General Assembly is unable to act for six weeks as 186 roll calls are taken before a Senate President is selected.

MAY 1 — Illinois' ban on self-service gas stations is lifted.

JUNE 21 — Governor Thompson signs a bill providing for the **death penalty** of adults convicted in any of 16 categories of murder.

1978 — MARCH 4 — The *Chicago Daily News*, the city's last afternoon newspaper, ceases publication.



At 1,454 feet, the Sears tower was the tallest building in the world until February 1996.



Richard J. Daley served as mayor of Chicago for nearly a quarter of a century.

JULY 22 — Inmates erupt in a bloody takeover at Pontiac prison in which three guards are killed.

NOVEMBER — **Roland W. Burris** is the first African-American to be elected as a constitutional officer in Illinois. He served as State Comptroller from 1979 to 1991 and as Attorney General from 1991 to 1995.

NOVEMBER 7 — Elections of Illinois state officers are altered so they will no longer be held during presidential election years.

1979 — APRIL 3 — **Jane Byrne** is elected Chicago's first female mayor.

MAY 25 — The worst air disaster in American history occurs when American Airlines flight 191 crashes on take-off in Chicago, killing 275 people.

JULY 12 — Radio Legend Steve Dahl made national headlines in 1979 when a radio promotion, “Disco Demolition Night,” brought an estimated 90,000 WLUP fans and listeners to Comisky Park. Dahl’s fans stormed the field and joined him in destroying thousands of disco records in an effort to put an end to the Disco era. Many consider this his most influential contribution to the national music scene.



Chicago DJ Steve Dahl made national headlines in 1979 with “Disco Demolition Night.”

AUGUST 21 — Governor Thompson signs a bill returning the Illinois drinking age to 21, effective in 1980.

Pope John Paul II visits Chicago and celebrates mass for nearly 1.5 million people in Grant Park.

1980 — Population: 11,426,518.

MARCH 19 — Attorney General **William Scott** is convicted of federal tax fraud.

APRIL 1 — The Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety is created.

JULY 1 — The Illinois Department of Human Rights is established.

NOVEMBER 4 — Illinois voters pass the **Cutback Amendment**, reducing the number of House members by one-third.

1981 — JUNE 8 — **Morton Grove** enacts a strict gun control ordinance that attracts national attention.

DECEMBER 17 — The state announces a \$20 million loan to the ailing **Chrysler Corporation** in Illinois.

1982 — JANUARY 1 — The white-tailed deer becomes the official state animal by act of the General Assembly.

MAY–JUNE — Seven women engage in a 37-day hunger strike and 17 women chain themselves to a rail in the State Capitol in an effort to win approval for the federal **Equal Rights Amendment**. Despite their efforts, the amendment is defeated.

SEPTEMBER — Pain reliever capsules laced with cyanide kill seven in the Chicago area.

Governor James R. Thompson and **Lieutenant Governor George H. Ryan** narrowly defeat **Adlai E. Stevenson III** and **Grace Mary Stern**, 1,816,101 to 1,811,027, a plurality of 5,074 votes or 0.1 percent.

1983 — APRIL 5 — **Harold Washington** becomes Chicago’s first African-American mayor.

AUGUST — A record-breaking drought, the worst since the “dust bowl” of the 1930s, withers Illinois crops; the month is cited as the hottest on record.

NOVEMBER 1 — **Rupert Murdock** purchases the *Chicago Sun Times* for \$90 million in cash.

DECEMBER 2 — Governor Thompson signs a no-fault divorce law.

1984 — Construction of the new **State of Illinois Center**, with estimated costs of \$118 million, nears completion in Chicago’s North Loop.

JULY 1 — The Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse and the Department of Employment Security are created.

NOVEMBER 6 — State Representative **Paul Simon** ousts incumbent Senator **Charles Percy** from his seat in the U.S. Senate.

1985 — MARCH 11 — Twenty-two down-state counties are declared disaster areas by the Governor as flooding of the Illinois River wreaks havoc.

APRIL 24 — Officials announce the worst of the Illinois **salmonella epidemic** is over. A total of 10,154 cases were confirmed in Illinois and four other states, reportedly in part from contaminated dairy products.

JUNE 29 — Lebanese terrorists release 153 hostages, many from Illinois.

JULY 1 — A strict new seat belt law goes into effect in Illinois requiring all front seat occupants to “buckle up.”

1986 — JANUARY 26 — The **Chicago Bears** play in and win their first Super Bowl.

JUNE 13 — Chicago holds a Vietnam Veterans Parade more than 11 years after the end of the war. Some 200,000 supporters take part in the march.

NOVEMBER 17 — The Illinois Department of Public Health institutes regulations restricting smoking in its statewide offices.

1987 — JANUARY 12 — A U.S. district judge rules that Springfield’s commission form of government violates the federal Voting Rights Act by denying access to blacks.

Governor James R. Thompson takes the oath of office for a fourth term during the 50th inauguration of an Illinois Governor.

APRIL 7 — **Harold Washington** becomes the first Chicago Mayor to be re-elected since the late Richard Daley. He will die of a heart attack in November.

1988 — JANUARY — The AIDS epidemic leads to a requirement for a marriage blood test; the act will be repealed in September 1989.

JULY 2 — Ceremonies celebrate the centennial of the **State Capitol** and mark an end to 20 years of intensive restoration work on the building.

A severe summer drought necessitates water restrictions throughout much of central Illinois.

A memorial to Illinoisans who died in the Vietnam War is erected in Springfield’s **Oak Ridge Cemetery**.

1989 — APRIL — **Richard M. Daley** is elected Mayor of Chicago.

JULY — The General Assembly approves a temporary two-year increase in the state income tax, intended to aid education and local governments.

AUGUST 31 — Big bluestem becomes the official state prairie grass.

SEPTEMBER 1 — The Tully Monster becomes the official state fossil.



Harold Washington was the first African-American to become Mayor of Chicago in 1987.



The Illinois Vietnam Veterans Memorial at Springfield's Oak Ridge Cemetery.

1990 — Population: 11,430,602.

FEBRUARY 7 — The **Riverboat Gambling** law goes into effect. The first boat, the Alton Belle, is launched on the Mississippi River in September 1991, and 10 licenses exist by 1995.

AUGUST 17 — The square dance is designated as the official state dance.

AUGUST 22 — The U.S. begins massive military buildup in the Persian Gulf under the auspices of **Operation Desert Shield**. About 20,000 Illinois soldiers are involved in the effort.

AUGUST 28 — A tornado levels Plainfield High School and destroys an apartment complex. The tornado kills 27 people, the second-highest death toll from a storm in state history. An additional 350 people are injured.

NOVEMBER — **Dawn Clark Netsch** is the first woman to be elected to a state constitutional office in Illinois. She served as Comptroller from 1991 to 1995.

1991 — JANUARY 14 — Republican **Jim Edgar** is inaugurated Governor, succeeding **James R. Thompson**, who served a record 14 years.

FEBRUARY 27 — **President George Bush** announces a cease-fire in the six-week-old war against Iraq. Thirteen Illinoisans are killed in the conflict.

JUNE — The **Chicago Bulls** beat the Los Angeles Lakers to capture the NBA championship — the team's first in its 25-year history.

JULY 19 — The **General Assembly** adjourns following a record 19-day overtime brought on by the budget impasse.

SEPTEMBER 4 — The bluegill becomes the official state fish.

1992 — APRIL — **Chicago** is declared a disaster area when a leak in an underground freight tunnel system causes more than 250 million gallons of Chicago River water to flood tunnels and basements in Chicago's business district, sending 250,000 workers home and costing at least \$40 million in lost productivity.

JUNE — The **Chicago Bulls** beat the Portland Trail Blazers to win the NBA championship for the second year in a row.

NOVEMBER 3 — **Carol Moseley-Braun** becomes the first African-American woman ever elected to the U.S. Senate.

NOVEMBER 18 — The Centennial Building in Springfield's Capitol Complex is renamed in honor of the late **Michael J. Howlett**, the first Democrat to serve four consecutive terms in state office. Howlett served three terms as State Auditor and one term as Secretary of State.



George W. Dunne was the longest serving President of the Cook County Board of Commissioners (1969-90).

1993 — One of the largest and costliest **floods** in U.S. history causes extensive damage in Illinois; 500,000 acres are flooded, causing \$1.5 billion of crop and property damage.

MAY 10 — The State of Illinois Center in Chicago is renamed in honor of former Governor **James R. Thompson**.

JUNE — The **Chicago Bulls** beat the Phoenix Suns to capture the NBA championship for the third straight year.

1994 — MAY 10 — **John Wayne Gacy** is executed. Gacy was convicted March 12, 1980, in Chicago of murdering 33 men.

NOVEMBER 8 — **Judy Baar Topinka** is elected State Treasurer, the first woman in Illinois history to hold this post.

NOVEMBER 14 — **U.S. Senator Paul Simon** announces his plans to retire from politics following 42 years in elective office.

1995 — JANUARY 25 — The Illinois Supreme Court orders the adoptive parents of **“Baby Richard”** to turn over the boy “forthwith” to his biological father in one of the most celebrated court cases in Illinois history.

MAY 26 — The General Assembly recesses early for the first time in 25 years.

JULY 12 — Navy Pier reopens with a landmark 148-foot-high Ferris Wheel. Navy Pier attracts about 5 million visitors in its first year.

OCTOBER 25 — A school bus is struck by an express commuter train in Fox River Grove, killing seven students and injuring 30.

NOVEMBER 15 — A plaque commemorating the 75th anniversary of passage of the 19th Amendment (women’s suffrage) is dedicated in the Capitol next to the statue of **Lottie Holman O’Neill**, the first woman elected to the General Assembly.

1996 — AUGUST 26-29 — The Democratic National Convention meets at the United Center in Chicago and nominates **Bill Clinton** for President and **Al Gore** for Vice President for re-election.

JUNE — The **Chicago Bulls** beat the Seattle SuperSonics to win their fourth NBA championship in six years.

NOVEMBER — **Richard J. Durbin** (Democrat) is elected to the U.S. Senate, succeeding **Paul Simon** who retired.

NOVEMBER 14 — **Cardinal Joseph Bernardin**, archbishop of Chicago, dies at age 68.

1997 — JUNE — The *Chicago Tribune* celebrates 150 years.

JUNE — The **Chicago Bulls** beat the Utah Jazz for their fifth NBA championship.

JULY 1 — The new Department of Human Services becomes the largest state agency in Illinois with 20,000 employees and a \$4.3 billion budget.

SEPTEMBER 5 — **Sir Georg Solti**, music director laureate of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, dies at age 84.

1998 — JUNE — The **Chicago Bulls** beat the Utah Jazz in the NBA finals, giving Chicago its sixth championship of the decade.

SEPTEMBER — St. Louis Cardinal **Mark McGuire** (70 home runs) and Chicago Cub **Sammy Sosa** (66) each surpass **Roger Maris'** Major League Baseball record of 61 home runs in 1961.

1999 — JANUARY 6 — Illinois Congressman **J. Dennis Hastert** (R-14th District) is elected Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

JANUARY 11 — Republican **George H. Ryan** is inaugurated Governor, and Republican **Corinne Wood** is inaugurated the first female Lieutenant Governor.

JANUARY 11 — Democrat **Jesse White** is inaugurated the first African-American Secretary of State.

JANUARY 11 — Democrat **Daniel W. Hynes** is inaugurated Comptroller — the youngest Illinois constitutional officer since **William Stratton** was elected Treasurer in 1942.

FEBRUARY 23 — **Richard M. Daley** is re-elected to a fourth term as Mayor of Chicago.

OCTOBER 23-27 — **Governor Ryan** becomes the first sitting U.S. Governor to visit Cuba in more than 40 years.

NOVEMBER 1 — Chicago Bears great, **Walter Payton**, who compiled a National Football League record of 16,726 rushing yards in his 13-year Hall of Fame career, dies at age 45.



Michael Jordan, who led the **Chicago Bulls** to three straight NBA championships in 1991, 1992 and 1993, surprised fans by announcing his retirement on Oct. 6, 1993. However, Jordan returned to the Bulls and resumed his basketball career on March 18, 1995. The bulls subsequently won NBA championships in 1996, 1997 and 1998. He retired again on Jan. 13, 1999. On Sept. 25, 2001, Jordan again announced his return to his basketball career as a member of the Washington Wizards. In response to the Sept. 11, 2001 tragedy, Jordan donated his first year's salary to relief and victim assistance efforts.



The Cinco de Mayo Parade travels down Cermak Road in Chicago.

2000 — Population: 12,419,293.

As a result of the 2000 census, Illinois loses one of its congressional seats. The state is reapportioned into 19 congressional districts, down from 20 in the 1990s.

JANUARY 31 — **Governor Ryan** orders a moratorium on executions in Illinois.

NOVEMBER 7 — The presidential election of 2000 is among the closest in history. Illinois' 22 electoral votes are won by Vice President Al Gore, but Texas Governor **George W. Bush** wins the presidency by claiming a majority of the overall electoral votes. Bush won the Electoral College vote 271 to 266 with one abstention.

DECEMBER 3 — Illinois Poet Laureate **Gwendolyn Brooks** dies.

2001 — FEBRUARY 12 — A groundbreaking ceremony is held for the new **Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum** in Springfield, which will serve as a national center for research and study of the life and times of Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War.

APRIL — Flooding along the upper Mississippi River affects communities in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. Ten counties in Illinois are declared presidential disaster areas.

MAY 5 — The **Cinco de Mayo Parade in Chicago** has been an annual event for 10 years. The celebration commemorates Mexico's defeat of the French at the Battle of Puebla on May 5, 1862, and highlights the culture and heritage of many Mexican-Americans in Illinois.

MAY 10 — CEO Phil Condit announces that **Boeing**, the world's largest aerospace company, will move its global headquarters to Chicago.

AUGUST 2 — Drummer silty clay loam is designated as the official state soil.

SEPTEMBER 11 — Terrorists use hijacked planes to attack buildings in New York and Washington, D.C., resulting in thousands of deaths. The Illinois State Capitol Building, government buildings and O'Hare Airport are evacuated and closed down for the first time in history.

President Bush declares "war on terrorism." Illinois National Guard members and reservists are called upon to boost security at Illinois airports and nuclear power plants.

2002 — NOVEMBER 5 — U.S. Congressman **Rod Blagojevich** is elected as Illinois' 40th Governor — the first Democrat to hold the state's highest office in 26 years. **Lisa Madigan** is elected Attorney General, becoming the first woman to serve in that position.

2003 — MARCH 19 — American military forces and an international coalition of troops begin military operations against Iraq, in what is known as **Operation Iraqi Freedom**. More than 4,000 Illinois National Guard members and reservists are placed on active duty as parts of Operations Noble Eagle (homeland security), Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom.

JUNE 6 — The **Illinois State Library** is renamed after the late **Gwendolyn Brooks**, who was Illinois Poet Laureate from 1968 to 2000.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER — University of Illinois physics professor **Anthony J. Leggett** and **Alexei A. Abrikosov** of Argonne National Laboratory are awarded the 2003 Nobel Prizes in Physics. U of I chemistry professor **Paul C. Lauterbur** and **Sir Peter Mansfield**, a former research associate in the department of physics at the university, are named Nobel Prize recipients in the category of Physiology or Medicine.

Carl R. Woese, a U of I microbiologist, receives the Crafoord Prize in Biosciences from the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

DECEMBER 9 — Former **U.S. Senator Paul Simon** dies.

DECEMBER 11 — Governor Blagojevich names Bradley University Professor **Kevin Stein** the new Illinois Poet Laureate.

2004 — NOVEMBER 2 — Illinois voters overwhelmingly elect State Senator **Barack Obama** to the U.S. Senate. Obama becomes the only African-American member of the U.S. Senate and only the fifth in U.S. history.

APRIL 20 — Eight people die when a tornado touches down in **Utica** in LaSalle County. The tornado destroyed more than 100 homes and half of downtown Utica.

JUNE 5 — Illinois native **Ronald W. Reagan**, 40th President of the United States, dies at age 93 after a long battle with Alzheimer's disease.

AUGUST 4 — Popcorn is designated the official state snack.

2005 — JULY 19 — The eastern tiger salamander and the painted turtle are designated the official state amphibian and reptile, respectively.

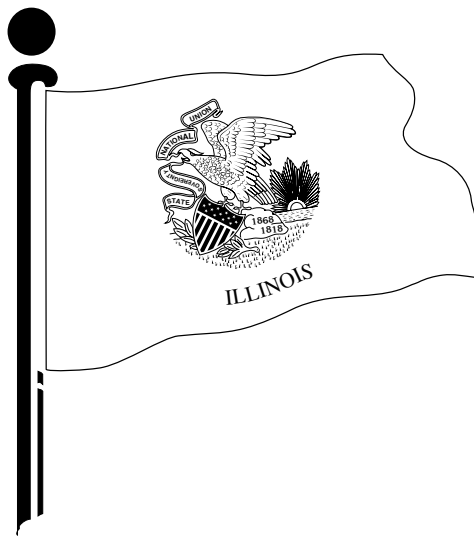
AUGUST 29 — Hurricane Katrina ravages New Orleans and other Gulf Coast cities. Illinois National Guardsmen are deployed and hundreds of Red Cross volunteers and Illinois civilians aid in recovery efforts over the next several months.

OCTOBER 26 — The **Chicago White Sox** defeat the Houston Astros 1 to 0 to win their first World Series since 1917. The White Sox swept Houston four games to none.

2006 — MARCH 12 — Twin tornadoes touch down in the state capital of Springfield causing extensive damage and destruction to homes and businesses along a path stretching from the far west side to the city's southeast side. Many are without power for days and some for over a week. Governor Rod Blagojevich declares Sangamon County and several surrounding counties state disaster areas.



Bradley University professor **Kevin Stein** was named Illinois Poet Laureate in December 2003. He succeeded **Gwendolyn Brooks** for the honor, who had served as Poet Laureate from 1968 until her death in 2000.



CHAIN OF TITLE

OWNERS, OCCUPANTS OR CLAIMANTS

NATURE OF CLAIM

EXTENT OF CLAIM

NATIVE AMERICANS:

Illinois

Illini and othersOccupancy and use of soil.

Indefinite

Illinois tribes:

1. MitchigamisOccupancy and use of soil.
2. KaskaskiasOccupancy and use of soil.
3. PeoriasOccupancy and use of soil.
4. CahokiasOccupancy and use of soil.
5. TamaroasOccupancy and use of soil.

1. Originally west of the Mississippi River.
2. Region between Lake Michigan and Lake Peoria.
3. Region of Lake Peoria.
4. Region of Cahokia and the American Bottom.
5. Region of Southeastern Illinois.

SPAIN:

Columbus' Discovery, 1492.

Western Hemisphere.

ENGLAND:

Cabot's Discovery, 1498.

Continent of America.

SPAIN:

1. De Leon's Discovery of Florida, 1513.
2. De Soto's Landing on the Mississippi, 1541.
3. Menendez' Proclamation, 1565.

1. North America south of Great Lakes.
2. Region on Mississippi River and its tributaries.
3. All North America.

FRANCE:

De Chastes—De Monts' Charter, 1603.

North America between 40 degrees and 46 degrees north latitude.

ENGLAND:

1. Patent for Virginia, 1606 and 1609.

1. North America between 34 degrees and 45 degrees north latitude.

**OWNERS, OCCUPANTS
OR CLAIMANTS**

NATURE OF CLAIM

EXTENT OF CLAIM

London Company, South Virginia.

34 degrees to 38 degrees north latitude.

Intermediate district open to both.

Bancroft, Hist. U.S., Vol. 1, 120.

Plymouth Company, North Virginia.

41 to 45 degrees north latitude.

2. Massachusetts Bay Charter, 1629.

2. Massachusetts Bay Country to sea on west.

3. Connecticut Colony Rights.

3. Connecticut River Country.

FRANCE:

1. Canada and Native Americans of the west Treaty, 1671.

1. Northwestern Lake Region.

2. Discovery of Illinois, etc., by Marquette et al., 1673.

2. Illinois and the Northwest.

3. La Salle ceremony at the mouth of the Mississippi, 1682.

3. Mississippi and tributaries from Gulf to New France.

4. Crozat patent, 1712.

4. Same as far as the Illinois.

5. Company of the West, 1717.

5. Same.

ENGLAND:

1. Treaty of Paris, 1763.

1. French possessions east of Mississippi River except New Orleans and islands.

2. Transfer of Fort Chartres. 1765.

2. Same.

VIRGINIA:

1. Capture by Clark, 1778.

1. Northwest of Ohio River.

2. Erected into Illinois County

2. Same.

UNITED STATES:

1. Cession from Virginia, 1784.

1. Country Northwest of Ohio River.

2. Cession from Massachusetts, 1785.

2. 42 degrees, 2 minutes to 43 degrees, 43 minutes, 12 seconds, north latitude, west of New York to Mississippi River.

3. Cession from Connecticut, 1786.

3. 41 degrees to 42 degrees, 2 minutes north latitude, west of Pennsylvania to Mississippi River.

4. Northwest Territory, by ordinance of 1787.

4. Country northwest of Ohio River.

5. Indiana Territory, by Act of Congress, 1800.

5. Indiana, Illinois, etc.

6. Illinois Territory, by Act of Congress, 1809.

6. Illinois, Wisconsin, etc.

7. Illinois Territory, Second Grade, 1812.

7. Same.

8. Native American Cessions.

8. Various tribes.

ILLINOIS:

Admitted as a State by Act of Congress, 1818.

Illinois.

(Source: *Perrin's History of Illinois*)

CHRONOLOGY OF ILLINOIS HISTORY

- 20,000 B.C.E.-8,000 B.C.E. — **Paleo-Indians** migrate into Illinois. They gather wild plants and hunt animals, including the giant bison, woolly mammoth and mastodon.
- 8,000-1,000 B.C.E. — During the **Archaic Period**, Illinois inhabitants cultivate plants and create specialized tools for hunting and fishing.
- 700-1500 — Mississippian Native American culture builds large planned towns with flat-topped temple mounds along rivers.
- Near present-day Collinsville, 120 mounds are built in a city with a population of more than 20,000. **Monks Mound** is the largest prehistoric earthen construction in North America.
- Extraction of salt from Saline County begins.
- 1655 — The **Iroquois** invade Illinois and defeat the Illini. Native American wars continue sporadically for 120 years.
- 1673 — The **Illiniwek** (tribe of men), a Native American confederation consisting of Cahokias, Kaskaskias, Mitchagamies, Peorias and Tamaroas, encounter French explorers who refer to the people and country as “Illinois.”
- Frenchmen **Jacques Marquette** and **Louis Jolliet** descend the Mississippi to the Arkansas and return to Lake Michigan by way of the Illinois River.
- 1680 — La Salle builds **Fort Crevecoeur** on the Illinois River near present Peoria.
- SEPTEMBER — The Iroquois chase the Illini from Illinois. Twelve hundred Tamaroas are tortured and killed.
- 1682 — La Salle builds **Fort St. Louis** on Starved Rock.
- 1691-92 — Tonti and La Forest build the second Fort St. Louis, better known as **Fort Pimitoui**, on Lake Peoria.
- 1696 — Jesuit priest Francois Pinet organizes the **Mission of the Guardian Angel**, the first permanent place of worship in the pre-Chicago wilderness. It will be abandoned in 1699.
- 1699 — Montigny and St. Cosme, priests of the Seminary of Foreign Missions, establish the Holy Family Mission at Cahokia.
- 1703 — APRIL — The French Jesuits transfer their Illinois Indian mission from Des Peres (present St. Louis) southeast to a site near the mouth of the Kaskaskia River, thereby founding the town of **Kaskaskia**.
- 1719 — **Fort de Chartres**, near present Prairie du Rocher, is established and becomes the seat of military and civil government in Illinois. It is rebuilt in 1727, 1732 and 1753.
- 1757 — The French build **Fort Ascension**, later known as Fort Massac, on the Ohio River near present Metropolis.



French explorers Marquette and Jolliet are depicted in a mural in the State Capitol Building.

1755-63 — **French and Indian War.** The struggle between France and Great Britain for colonial supremacy in North America brings an end to French rule. With the Treaty of Paris, France cedes her North American possessions east of the Mississippi to Great Britain.

1772 — The British abandon and destroy **Fort de Chartres**, leaving behind a small garrison in Kaskaskia.

1775 — APRIL — The **American Revolution** begins. The British control the Illinois Territory.

1776 — JULY 4 — American colonists adopt the **Declaration of Independence** in Philadelphia.

1775-1783 — American **War of Independence** against Great Britain.

1778 — JULY 4 — Virginian **George Rogers Clark** and about 175 men defeat the British at Kaskaskia. Illinois is organized as a county of Virginia.

1779 — FEBRUARY 24 — After a 19-day, 180-mile march across Illinois, Clark defeats the British at Vincennes.

MAY — Kentuckian John Todd, first county lieutenant, organizes the civil and military government. About this time, **Jean Baptiste Pont du Sable** builds the first permanent settlement at what will become Chicago.



George Rogers Clark is portrayed in a mural in the State Capitol Building.

1783 — The **Treaty of Paris**, ending the American War of Independence, extends the infant nation's western boundary to the Mississippi.

1784 — MARCH 1 — Virginia relinquishes claim to Illinois, paving the way for territorial organization.

1787 — JULY 13 — Congress passes the **Ordinance of 1787**, providing for the organization of the Northwest Territory, of which Illinois becomes a part.

1788 — **Arthur St. Clair** is appointed Governor of the Northwest Territory, which includes Illinois.

1790 — St. Clair (APRIL 27) and Knox (JUNE 20) Counties are organized.

1795 — Randolph County is organized.

AUGUST 3 — Through the **Treaty of Greenville**, the U.S. government reserves certain locations for the building of forts. Within what is present Illinois, sites were designated at Chicago, Peoria and the mouth of the Illinois River.



A map of St. Clair and Knox Counties in 1790.

- 1800 — MAY 7 — Legislation creating the **Indiana Territory**, including Illinois, is approved by Congress.
- 1801 — JANUARY 10 — **William Henry Harrison**, Governor of the Indiana Territory, arrives at Vincennes, the territorial capital.
- 1803 — American troops build and occupy **Fort Dearborn**, on the site of Chicago.
Governor Harrison concludes a treaty with the Kaskaskia Indians at Vincennes, by which their claim to all land in the Illinois Country, except a small area around Kaskaskia, is relinquished.
- 1804 — MARCH 26 — Congress directs establishment of a U.S. land office at Kaskaskia. This is the first of 10 such offices in Illinois, with the purpose of selling land to settlers.
- 1809 — FEBRUARY 3 — The **Illinois Territory**, including portions of the present states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, is created by an act of Congress. Kaskaskia, located along the Mississippi in the area known as the “American Bottom,” becomes the first territorial capital.
FEBRUARY 12 — **Abraham Lincoln** is born in Kentucky.
APRIL 24 — **Ninian Edwards** of Kentucky is appointed the first Illinois Territory Governor by President James Madison.
- 1810 — Population: 12,262.
Coal is shipped from southern Illinois to New Orleans for the first time.
- 1812 — MAY 20 — Illinois becomes a territory of the second grade, with suffrage for all white males over 21 who pay taxes and have lived in the territory more than a year.
AUGUST 15 — Native Americans attack U.S. troops and civilians who are evacuating Fort Dearborn; 52 whites are killed.
- 1812-1814 — **The War of 1812** becomes a watershed in the American battle with the British and Native Americans for trade and territory.
- 1813 — **Fort Clark** is constructed on Peoria Lake. It is garrisoned by American troops and state militia during the War of 1812. In 1819, it is destroyed by Native Americans.
- 1814 — **Matthew Duncan** brings the first printing press to Kaskaskia and there publishes Illinois’ first newspaper, the *Illinois Herald*.
- 1816 — The United States builds and garrisons Fort Armstrong (Rock Island) and Fort Edwards (Warsaw) and rebuilds Fort Dearborn (Chicago).
- 1818 — APRIL 18 — Congress passes the **Illinois Enabling Act**, which provides for the organization of a state government, fixes the northern boundary of Illinois, and establishes a permanent school fund from a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands.
AUGUST 26 — The Illinois Constitutional Convention, meeting at Kaskaskia, adopts a State Constitution and selects Kaskaskia as the first state capital.



Shadrach Bond was inaugurated the first Governor of Illinois in 1818.

OCTOBER 6 — **Shadrach Bond**, the first Governor of Illinois, is inaugurated.

DECEMBER 3 — President Monroe signs the congressional resolution making Illinois the 21st state.

1820 — Population: 55,211.

DECEMBER 1 — By an act of the General Assembly, **Vandalia** is declared the capital of Illinois for 20 years.

1821 — FEBRUARY — The General Assembly charters a state bank at Vandalia.

1822 — DECEMBER 5 — **Edward Coles** is inaugurated Governor.

1823 — The rush to the Galena lead mines begins.

1824 — AUGUST 6 — Illinois voters refuse to call a convention to amend the Constitution to legalize slavery in Illinois. After a long and bitter campaign, anti-slavery forces led by **Governor Coles** narrowly defeat the pro-slavery element.

1825 — The General Assembly levies the first tax for public schools.

1826 — DECEMBER 6 — **Ninian Edwards** is inaugurated Governor.

1827 — Congress grants land to Illinois to aid in the construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

The General Assembly establishes a state penitentiary at Alton.

A threatened Native American uprising comes to be known as the **Winnebago War**.

1829 — JULY 29 — The Potawatomi, Ottawa and Chippewa Indians cede to the state more than 3,000 square miles in northern Illinois.

1830 — Population: 157,445.

Abraham Lincoln and his family move to Macon County from southern Indiana.

DECEMBER 6 — **John Reynolds** is inaugurated Governor.

1832 — APRIL — The **Black Hawk War**.

AUGUST 3 — Black Hawk is captured, and the Potawatomi and Winnebago Indians are compelled to cede land in northern Illinois.

1833 — AUGUST 12 — The newly elected **Chicago Board of Trustees** meets for the first time, marking the beginning of the legal existence of the town.



Locks on the Illinois and Michigan Canal at Marseilles.

SEPTEMBER 26 — With the **Treaty of Chicago**, the Potawatomi, Ottawa and Chippewa Indians relinquish all claim to their lands in northeastern Illinois. This is the last of the Indian treaties pertaining to land in Illinois.

The **Jacksonville Female Seminary**, the first institution for the higher education of women in the state, is opened.

1834 — NOVEMBER 17 — **William L.D. Ewing** is inaugurated Governor to complete the unexpired term after Governor Reynolds' resignation.

DECEMBER 1 — **Abraham Lincoln**, now living in New Salem, takes his seat for the first time as a member of the Illinois General Assembly.

DECEMBER 3 — **Joseph Duncan** is inaugurated Governor.

1836 — JULY 4 — Construction of the Illinois and Michigan Canal commences at Canalport on the Chicago River.

1837 — FEBRUARY 27 — The General Assembly passes the **Internal Improvement Act**, calling for a statewide program of public works. Roads and railroads are to be built, and rivers and streams made navigable, all at state expense. This grandiose scheme will collapse under its own weight by 1841, leaving in its wake a huge state debt.

MARCH 3 — The General Assembly passes an act providing for the removal of the state capital from Vandalia to **Springfield** in 1839.

MARCH 4 — The General Assembly approves a city charter for **Chicago**.

JULY 4 — The cornerstone of the first statehouse in Springfield is laid.

NOVEMBER 7 — **Elijah P. Lovejoy**, editor of the abolitionist newspaper, the *Alton Observer*, is slain by a mob in Alton.

John Deere invents the steel plow at Grand Junction.

1838 — DECEMBER 7 — **Thomas Carlin** is inaugurated Governor.

1839 — FEBRUARY 22 — A **State Library** is created by the General Assembly.

Mormons, driven from Missouri, found the town of Nauvoo on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River. By 1845, it will have grown to become the largest city in Illinois, with a population of at least 12,000.

The Potawatomis near Chicago are the last Native Americans to leave Illinois.

1840 — Population: 476,183.

1842 — FEBRUARY 15 — The first train reaches Springfield over the tracks of the Northern Cross Railroad.

DECEMBER 8 — **Thomas Ford** takes office as Governor.

1844 — JUNE 27 — Climaxing a growing dissension between the Mormons and their neighbors, the religion's founder, **Joseph Smith**, and his brother, **Hyrum**, are slain by an anti-Mormon mob at the Carthage jail in western Illinois.

1846 — AUGUST 3 — **Abraham Lincoln** is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

DECEMBER 9 — **Augustus C. French** is inaugurated Governor.



Mormon leader **Joseph Smith** was slain by an anti-Mormon mob at the Carthage jail in 1844.

In early spring, the Mormons leave Nauvoo on their long journey to Utah. The forced exodus ends a two-year period marked by frequent clashes among the Mormons, anti-Mormons, and the state militia in Hancock County.

1846-48 — Illinois furnishes six regiments and several independent companies for the **Mexican War**.

1848 — MARCH 5 — Illinois adopts its second Constitution, giving the Governor more power and making all state and county offices subject to popular elections.

APRIL 23 — The first boat passes through the Illinois and Michigan Canal. Linking Lake Michigan with the Illinois River, it will remain in operation until 1935.

1849 — JANUARY 8 — **Augustus C. French** is inaugurated for a second term as Governor.

1850 — Population: 851,470.

1851 — The Illinois Central Railroad is chartered; it is completed in 1856.

JANUARY 28 — **Northwestern University** is chartered by the General Assembly.

SEPTEMBER — **Newton Bateman** organizes Illinois' first free public high school in Jacksonville.

1853 — JANUARY 10 — **Joel A. Matteson** takes office as Governor.

FEBRUARY 12 — **Illinois Wesleyan University** in Bloomington is chartered.

OCTOBER 11-13 — The first **Illinois State Fair** is held in Springfield, as it is in October of the following year. Thereafter, it is held annually at different locations across the state until 1893, when it returns to Springfield permanently.

1854 — MARCH 15 — **Ninian W. Edwards** is appointed first superintendent of the newly created Office of Public Instruction.

1855 — FEBRUARY 15 — Legislation is approved to provide a free public school system.

1855-58 — **George M. Pullman** engineers much of the raising of the street grades and buildings in Chicago by four to seven feet.

1856 — MAY 29 — The first Illinois Republican State Convention is held in Bloomington.

DECEMBER 25 — The **Union Stock Yards** open, helping Chicago become “hog butcher for the world.” The yards are closed on July 30, 1971.



Robert Root's painting of the Lincoln-Douglas Debate in Charleston.



Lincoln meets with Union troops during the Civil War.

1857 — JANUARY 12 — **William H. Bissell** is inaugurated Governor.

FEBRUARY 18 — The first state normal university is established in what was formerly North Bloomington.

1858 — AUGUST-OCTOBER — **Abraham Lincoln** and **Stephen A. Douglas** hold one debate in each of the seven Illinois congressional districts as a part of their senatorial campaigns. Douglas wins the election, but the exposure makes Lincoln a national figure.

1860 — Population: 1,711,951.

MARCH 21 — Lieutenant Governor **John Wood** becomes Governor, succeeding William H. Bissell, the first Illinois Governor to die in office.

MAY 16-18 — The Republican National Convention meets in Chicago and nominates **Abraham Lincoln** for President. Lincoln's old nemesis, **Stephen A. Douglas**, is nominated by the northern wing of the Democratic Party in Baltimore.

1861 — JANUARY 14 — **Richard Yates** is inaugurated Governor.

1861-65 — The **Civil War** begins on APRIL 12 when Confederate forces fire on Fort Sumter. It ends four years later on April 9, with Lee's surrender at Appomattox. Though possessing considerable southern sympathy, Illinois answers every call for troops and is one of the few states to exceed its quota: 259,052 Illinoisans serve in Union forces.

1862 — A **Constitutional Convention** meets at Springfield, but the new State Constitution is not ratified by voters.

Former slave **Andrew Jackson Smith** suffers a head wound while assisting Illinois Major John Warner at the Battle of Shiloh in 1862. After recovering in Clinton, Smith enlists in the Union Army and serves with valor for three years.

1863 — JUNE 10 — Governor Yates adjourns the General Assembly.



Andrew Jackson Smith received the Congressional Medal of Honor posthumously in 2001 for bravery in action during the Civil War.

1864 — AUGUST 29 — The Democratic National Convention, meeting in Chicago, nominates **General George B. McClellan** for President.

1865 — APRIL 14 — **President Abraham Lincoln** is assassinated at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., by actor and southern sympathizer John Wilkes Booth and dies the following morning. Lincoln's remains are carried by train in a grand funeral procession spanning 12 days on its way back to his hometown of Springfield, Illinois, for burial in Oak Ridge Cemetery.

1868 — MAY 20-22 — **Ulysses S. Grant** is nominated for President by the Republican National Convention in Chicago.

OCTOBER 5 — The cornerstone for the new statehouse is laid, with work being completed in 1888.

OCTOBER 26 — Authorized by the General Assembly on March 7, 1867, the redesigned state seal is used on a document for the first time.

1869 — JANUARY 11 — **John M. Palmer** is inaugurated Governor.

1870 — Population: 2,539,891.

AUGUST 8 — The new Illinois State Constitution goes into effect.

SEPTEMBER 5 — The first classes are held at Chicago's Saint Ignatius College. In 1909, the Jesuit-founded school will be rechartered as **Loyola University**.

Chicago experiences some 600 fires.

1871 — APRIL 15 — The Illinois Department of Agriculture is created.

OCTOBER 8-9 — The **Chicago Fire** razes an area of three and one-half square miles in the heart of the city, at the cost of 300 lives and \$200 million worth of property.

1872 — APRIL 15 — The first legislation for the protection of miners in Illinois is approved.

1873 — JANUARY 13 — **Richard J. Oglesby** begins his second term as Governor.

JANUARY 23 — **John L. Beveridge** is inaugurated Governor when Oglesby resigns to become a U.S. Senator.



Destruction caused by the 1871 Chicago Fire.



1877 — JANUARY 3 — The new State Capitol opens unfinished.

State Rep. **John W. E. Thomas** takes his seat as the first African-American to serve in the General Assembly.

1880 — Population: 3,077,871.

JUNE 2-8 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **James A. Garfield** for President.

1881 — JANUARY 10 — **Shelby M. Cullom** begins his second term as Governor.

1883 — FEBRUARY 6 — **John M. Hamilton** becomes Governor, succeeding Shelby M. Cullom, who resigns to become a U.S. Senator.

JUNE 23 — Illinois' first compulsory school attendance law is passed by the General Assembly.

OCTOBER 11 — The General Time Convention meets in Chicago and sets "Standard Time" for all U.S. trains starting November 18.

1884 — JUNE 3-6 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **James G. Blaine** for President and **John A. Logan** of Illinois for Vice President.

JULY 8-11 — The Democratic National Convention in Chicago nominates **Grover Cleveland** for President.

1885 — JANUARY 30 — **Richard J. Oglesby** becomes the first man in Illinois history to be inaugurated Governor three times.

The first skyscraper, William Le Baron Jenney's Home Insurance Building, is completed in Chicago.

1886 — MAY 4 — When a detachment of police moves to break up a mass labor meeting at **Haymarket Square** in Chicago, a bomb explodes and police open fire. Seven officers are killed, and many other persons are killed and wounded. Numerous arrests are made, and four alleged anarchists are eventually hanged. In 1893, Governor Altgeld will pardon the three surviving prisoners.



State Rep. John W.E. Thomas was the first African-American to serve in the General Assembly.



An 1886 labor rally resulted in a riot in Chicago's Haymarket Square.

1888 — JUNE 19-25 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Benjamin Harrison** for President.

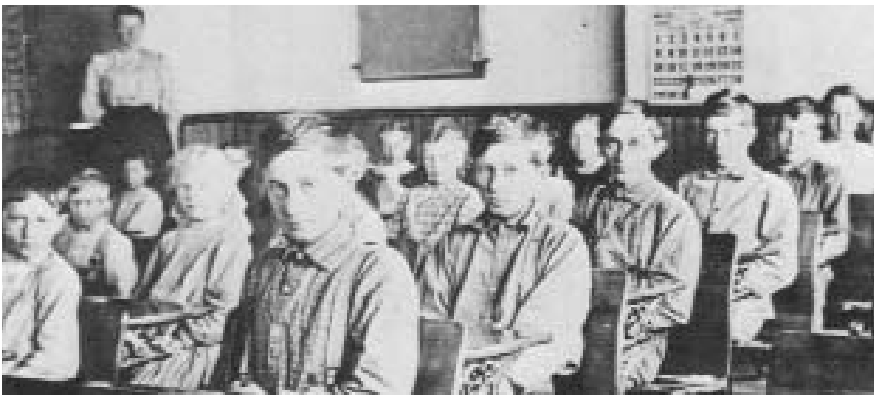
1889 — JANUARY 14 — **Joseph W. Fifer** is inaugurated Governor.

MAY 25 — The General Assembly enacts legislation creating the Illinois State Historical Library.

SEPTEMBER 18 — **Jane Addams** and her associates found one of the earliest social settlement houses in the United States, Hull House in Chicago.

1890 — Population: 3,826,352.

SEPTEMBER 10 — The University of Chicago is chartered.



A one-room school in Illinois at the beginning of the 20th century.

- 1891 — JUNE 19 — By act of the General Assembly, the right of suffrage in school elections is granted to women.
Illinois adopts the principles of the Australian secret ballot.
- 1892 — JUNE 21-23 — The Democratic National Convention in Chicago nominates **Grover Cleveland** for President and **Adlai E. Stevenson** of Illinois for Vice President.
- 1893 — JANUARY 10 — **John P. Altgeld** is inaugurated Governor.
MAY 1-OCTOBER 30 — The **World's Columbian Exposition**, commemorating the 400th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of America, is held in Chicago.
JUNE 17 — The General Assembly passes the **Sweatshop Act** providing for the inspection of factories and the regulation of child labor.
- 1894 — MAY-JULY — A strike of **Pullman Car Company** employees develops into a general railway strike. Before order is restored, mob violence and destruction of property necessitate the calling out of federal troops.
- 1896 — JULY 7-11 — The Democratic National Convention in Chicago nominates Illinois native **William Jennings Bryan** for President.
- 1897 — JANUARY 11 — **John R. Tanner** is inaugurated Governor.
- 1898 — APRIL 25 — The United States declares **war on Spain** after the destruction of the battleship *Maine* in Havana harbor. Illinois provides more than 12,000 men for the conflict. By August, hostilities have ceased, and the peace treaty is signed in Paris on December 10.
- 1899 — APRIL 11 — The General Assembly establishes free employment offices in cities with populations of more than 50,000 and provides for the licensing of private employment agencies.
- 1900 — Population: 4,821,550.
The flow of the Chicago River is reversed as the main channel of the **Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal to Lockport** is opened.
- 1901 — JANUARY 14 — **Richard Yates**, the son of Illinois' Civil War Governor, is inaugurated Governor.
- 1903 — MAY 15 — An improved law for the regulation of child labor is passed by the General Assembly. Under provisions of the act, Illinois is the first state to establish an eight-hour work day and a 48-hour work week for children.

DECEMBER 30 — A fire in Chicago's **Iroquois Theater** results in the death of 571 persons. The tragedy is followed by passage of improved safety legislation throughout the nation.

1904 — JUNE 21-23 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Theodore Roosevelt** for President.

1905 — JANUARY 9 — **Charles S. Deneen** is inaugurated Governor.

MAY 11 — The General Assembly enacts a state Civil Service Code to be administered by an appointive commission.

MAY 13 — The State Board of Health is authorized to distribute diphtheria antitoxin.

1906 — The **Chicago White Sox** defeat the **Chicago Cubs** to win the World Series.

1907 — MAY 16 — A local option law regulating the consumption of alcoholic beverages is passed by the General Assembly.

The **Chicago Cubs** defeat the Detroit Tigers to win the World Series.

DECEMBER 24 — **De Paul University** is chartered.

The Hennepin (Illinois-Mississippi) Canal, authorized in 1890, is completed. It extends from Great Bend on the Illinois River to the Mississippi River, three miles below Rock Island.

1908 — FEBRUARY 21 — The native oak becomes the official state tree, and the native violet is designated as the state flower by the General Assembly.

JUNE 16-19 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **William Howard Taft** for President.

The new Illinois Supreme Court Building is dedicated in Springfield.

For the second consecutive year, the **Chicago Cubs** defeat the Detroit Tigers to win the World Series.



More than 500 people were killed in the 1903 Iroquois Theater fire in Chicago.



In 1910 Illinois was one of the first states to enact legislation to improve safety conditions for coal miners.

1909 — JANUARY 18 — **Charles S. Deneen** begins his second term as Governor.

JUNE 15 — The General Assembly passes the Ten-Hour Law for women. The constitutionality of the law is upheld by the Illinois Supreme Court.

NOVEMBER 13 — A disastrous mine fire in Cherry, IL, kills 259 men.

The Chicago Plan, the first comprehensive urban development program ever offered to an American city, is published.

1910 — Population: 5,638,591.

MARCH 4 — Illinois is the first state to pass legislation providing for mine firefighting and rescue stations in coal mining centers.

MARCH 9 — After several unsuccessful attempts, the General Assembly passes a direct primary law, which is upheld by the courts.

1911 — FEBRUARY 6 — **Ronald W. Reagan**, 40th President of the United States, is born in Whiteside County at Tampico.

MAY 26 — The General Assembly enacts legislation protecting workmen against occupational diseases.

JUNE 5 — By providing a fund for the care of dependent and neglected children, Illinois becomes the first state to pass “mothers’ aid” legislation.

JUNE 10 — The Starved Rock State Park Bill becomes law. By the end of the year, **Starved Rock State Park** is transferred to state control.

JUNE 10 — The General Assembly passes the first **Workmen’s Compensation Act**, providing compensation for death or injury in designated industries.

1912 — JUNE 18-22 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **William Howard Taft** for President.

AUGUST 5-7 — The first National Convention of the Progressive Party meets in Chicago and nominates **Theodore Roosevelt** for President.

1913 — FEBRUARY 3 — **Edward F. Dunne** is inaugurated Governor.

JUNE 26 — The General Assembly grants women the right to vote for presidential electors, making Illinois the first state east of the Mississippi to do so.

JUNE 26 — The General Assembly creates a **Legislative Reference Bureau**.

Catharine McCulloch, a “lady lawyer,” drafts the Illinois Women’s Suffrage Bill and fights for its passage every year from 1893 to 1913.

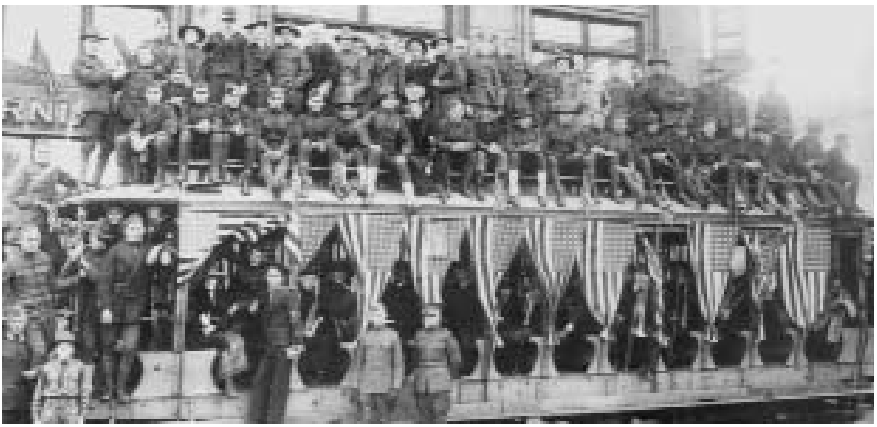
1915 — JULY 6 — A state flag is adopted by the General Assembly. On July 1, 1970, a modified version with the word “Illinois” becomes official.



Starved Rock State Park in Utica came under state control in June 1911.



Catherine Couger Waugh McCulloch fought for women’s suffrage from 1893 to 1913.



World War I soldiers prepare to leave Springfield.

JULY 24 — The excursion steamer Eastland capsizes as it leaves its wharf in the Chicago River. Of some 2,000 passengers, 812 are lost.

1916 — JUNE 7-10 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Charles E. Hughes** for President.

1917 — JANUARY 8 — **Frank O. Lowden** is inaugurated Governor.

MARCH 2 — The General Assembly passes the **Civil Administrative Code**, providing for the reorganization and consolidation of Illinois Government.

In MAY, and again in JULY, the Illinois National Guard is sent to East St. Louis to restore order. Race rioting broke out when a stream of black laborers from the south flooded the labor market.

The **Chicago White Sox** defeat the New York Giants to win the World Series.

SEPTEMBER — The **Assyrian American Association** of Chicago was founded by Rev. Joel E. Warda, with Chicago inventor David Yagdir as a charter member.

1917-18 — The United States enters **World War I** on the side of the allies. In Illinois, a State Council on Defense is appointed and all state facilities are mobilized. More than 350,000 men, including the 33rd Division, composed entirely of Illinois National Guard units, are inducted into the Army and Navy. The war claims the lives of 4,266 Illinois soldiers.

1918 — NOVEMBER 5 — Illinois voters approve the first bond issue (\$60 million) for the construction of a statewide system of hard roads.

1919 — JULY 27-AUGUST 3 — The **Illinois National Guard** is called out when serious race riots break out in Chicago.

1920 — Population: 6,485,280.

JANUARY 6 — The Illinois Constitutional Convention convenes at Springfield.

JUNE 8-12 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Warren G. Harding** for President.

NOVEMBER 6 — Construction of the Illinois Waterway is begun at Bell's Island, west of Marseilles.

1921 — JANUARY 10 — **Len Small** is inaugurated Governor.

- 1922 — JUNE 21-22 — Twenty-two miners are slain in Herrin when violence breaks out during a general coal strike.
- NOVEMBER — **Lottie Holman O'Neill** becomes the first woman elected to the General Assembly. She serves for 38 years.
- DECEMBER 12 — Illinois voters reject the proposal submitted by the Constitutional Convention.
- 1923 — The Illinois State Library, State Museum and State Historical Library move into the first section of the new **Centennial Building** in Springfield.
- 1924 — NOVEMBER 4 — The second bond issue (\$100 million) for the construction of hard roads is approved by Illinois voters.
- 1925 — JANUARY 12 — **Len Small** begins his second term as Governor.
- MARCH 4 — **Charles Gates Dawes** of Evanston becomes Vice President under **President Calvin Coolidge**.
- JUNE 30 — "Illinois" is adopted as the official state song by the General Assembly.
- 1929 — JANUARY 14 — **Louis L. Emmerson** is inaugurated Governor.
- FEBRUARY 14 — Al Capone's gangland execution of seven men on Chicago's north side creates a public outcry for an end of the corruption caused by Prohibition.
- MARCH 25 — A tax on motor fuel is authorized by the General Assembly. Money collected is to be used for the state hard road program.
- JUNE 4 — The cardinal is named the official state bird.
- OCTOBER 29 — The stock market crash signals the beginning of 12 years of the **Great Depression** across the United States.
- 1930 — Population: 7,630,654.
- MAY 12-JUNE 27 — A special session of the General Assembly passes a series of bills to relieve the financial difficulties of Chicago.
- 1932 — JUNE 14-16 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Herbert Hoover** for President.
- JUNE 27-JULY 2 — The Democratic National Convention in Chicago nominates **Franklin D. Roosevelt** for President.
- Four special sessions of the General Assembly are called in an effort to relieve the economic distress of Illinois. An unemployment relief commission and an emergency relief commission are created. A state income tax is passed but is later declared unconstitutional, and money is borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
- 1933 — JANUARY 9 — **Henry Horner** is inaugurated Governor.
- MAY 27-NOVEMBER 13 — A Century of Progress International Exposition, celebrating the 100th anniversary of the city, is held in Chicago.



This World War I Memorial is located on the first floor of the Michael J. Howlett Building, adjacent to the State Capitol.

JUNE 22 — The arrival in Chicago of a flotilla of river barges from New Orleans marks the official completion of the Illinois Waterway.

JUNE 25 — The retailers' occupation tax of two percent is passed by the General Assembly.

JULY 6 — An act establishing a fair **minimum wage standard** for women and minors is passed by the General Assembly.

1934 — FEBRUARY 19 — A 10-year-old boy starts a fire that destroys the State Arsenal and thousands of war records. It is replaced by the State Armory in 1937 and the Illinois State Archives in 1938 at a total cost of more than \$1.9 million.

1935 — JUNE 29 — The Old Age Security Act, providing state aid for qualifying persons, is passed by the General Assembly.

1937 — In January, oil is discovered on the Merryman farm, near Patoka in Marion County. This is the beginning of an oil boom in southern Illinois. By the end of the year, Illinois ranks 11th among the oil producing states, with about 7.5 million barrels.

JANUARY 4 — **Henry Horner** begins his second term as Governor.

JUNE 23 — The General Assembly passes the **Saltiel Marriage Law**, requiring a physical examination prior to the issuance of a marriage license.

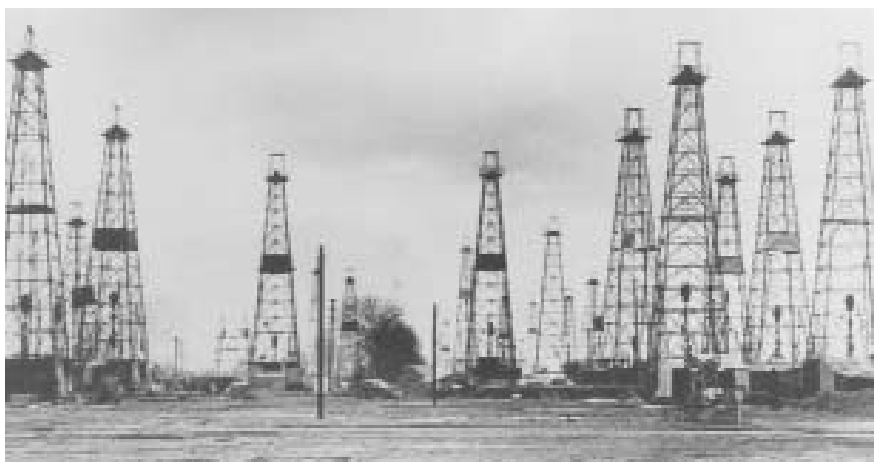
JUNE 30 — An act setting up a system of unemployment compensation is passed by the General Assembly.

JULY 1 — The **Eight-Hour Law**, limiting the hours of work for women, is passed by the General Assembly.

1939 — JUNE 1 — By an act of the General Assembly, Illinois becomes the first state to establish a separate division for the prevention of delinquency.



The State Arsenal in Springfield after being destroyed by fire in 1934.



In 1939, Illinois was the fourth-ranking oil-producing state in the nation.

1940 — Population: 7,897,241.

JULY 15-18 — The Democratic National Convention meets in Chicago and nominates **Franklin D. Roosevelt** for a third term as President.

JULY 25 — The **Illinois Institute of Technology** in Chicago is created by the consolidation of the Lewis Institute and the Armour Institute of Technology.

OCTOBER 6 — **Governor Horner** dies at Winnetka, the second Illinois Governor to die in office. He is immediately succeeded by Lieutenant Governor **John Stelle**.

1941 — JANUARY 13 — **Dwight H. Green** is inaugurated Governor.

MARCH 5 — The Illinois National Guard is inducted into federal service. It is replaced by the recently created Illinois Reserve Militia.

APRIL 17 — Governor **Dwight H. Green** signs a bill providing for a State Council of Defense.

MAY 16 — The Department of Public Safety, consolidating divisions dealing with public safety, crime fighting and penal administration, is created by the General Assembly.

DECEMBER 18 — With the United States having declared war on Japan on December 8, a special session of the General Assembly convenes to put Illinois on war footing. About 670,000 Illinois men and women serve in the armed forces during **World War II**.

1942 — MARCH 3 — The mine sweeper YMS-84, the first Navy vessel built for World War II in Illinois, is launched in the Chicago River.

NOVEMBER 24 — In the first treason trial ever held in Illinois, sentence is passed in Chicago federal court on three German-Americans and their wives. The men are sentenced to death, the women to fine and imprisonment.

DECEMBER 2 — The world's first controlled nuclear reaction takes place under the direction of **Enrico Fermi** at the University of Chicago.

1943 — JANUARY 21 — The 551-mile oil pipeline from Longview, TX, to Norris City, IL, is completed. The line has a capacity of 300,000 barrels per day.

1944 — JUNE 28 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Thomas E. Dewey** for President and **John W. Bricker** for Vice President.



President-elect Harry S. Truman holds up an infamous headline from the *Chicago Daily Tribune*.

JULY 20-21 — The Democratic National Convention in Chicago nominates **Franklin Delano Roosevelt** of New York for President and **Harry S. Truman** of Missouri for Vice President.

1945 — JANUARY 8 — **Dwight H. Green** is inaugurated Governor for a second term. Germany marks the end of the war in Europe.

AUGUST 14 — The unconditional surrender of Japan is announced by President Truman, although V-J Day is not officially observed until September 2.

NOVEMBER 19 — Weekly airline service from Chicago to London is inaugurated by **American Airlines**.

1946 — JULY 7 — **Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini**, who died in Chicago in 1917, is proclaimed a saint. She is the first U.S. citizen to be so honored by the Roman Catholic Church.

AUGUST 9 — The first Illinois State Fair since 1941 begins. (The state fairgrounds was leased to the War Department during the war.)

1947 — MARCH 25 — A coal mine explosion at Centralia kills 111 miners.

JUNE 17 — The General Assembly passes the first congressional reapportionment bill since 1901.

JULY 11 — A child labor law passed in 1945 goes into effect and calls for more effective regulation of employment of minors between ages 14 and 16.

DECEMBER 12 — The United Mine Workers, under the leadership of **John L. Lewis**, withdraw from the American Federation of Labor, following the latter organization's compliance with the **Taft-Hartley Act**.

1948 — JULY 20-OCTOBER 3 — The **Railroad Fair**, commemorating 100 years of railroad progress, is held in Chicago at the site of the 1933 World's Fair.

1949 — JANUARY 10 — **Adlai E. Stevenson** is inaugurated Governor.

1950 — Population: 8,712,176.

MARCH 5 — **Edgar Lee Masters**, poet and author, best known for his *Spoon River Anthology*, dies at Melrose Park, PA.

MARCH 14 — **Lewis Fablinger** of Downers Grove, the last Civil War veteran in the state, dies at age 103.

MAY — **Gwendolyn Brooks** of Chicago receives the Pulitzer Prize in poetry for her poem, *Annie Allen*. She is the first African-American woman to receive this award.

JUNE 25 — North Korea invades South Korea, an action challenged by the United States as a breach of the peace. Two days later, President Truman authorizes the use of U.S. air and naval power in support of South Korea.

1951 — JULY 9 — The **Illinois Civil Defense Act**, creating a state Civil Defense Agency to act with local units in the event of an atomic explosion or other wartime disaster, becomes law.

1952 — JULY 7-11 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Dwight D. Eisenhower** for President and **Richard M. Nixon** for Vice President.



In 1950, Illinoisan Gwendolyn Brooks became the first African-American woman to win a Pulitzer Prize.

JULY 19-26 — The Democratic National Convention meets in Chicago and nominates **Governor Adlai E. Stevenson** of Illinois for President and **John J. Sparkman** of Alabama for Vice President.

NOVEMBER 4 — The Eisenhower-Nixon ticket is successful, bringing an end to 20 years of Democratic control of the White House.

1953 — JANUARY 12 — **William G. Stratton** is inaugurated Governor. His appointments include Vera M. Binks, director of Registration and Education, and Joseph J. Bibb, director of Public Safety, the first woman and the first African-American to hold cabinet positions in Illinois.

MAY 2 — The first Baha'i Temple in the Western Hemisphere is dedicated at Wilmette.

JUNE 18 — By joint resolution, the General Assembly agrees to submit a constitutional amendment for reapportioning the state's legislative districts at the General Election of 1954.

1954 — FEBRUARY 15 — Ground is officially broken for a new state office building in Springfield. Later named for **Governor William G. Stratton**, the building will open in December 1955.

1955 — MAY 17 — Although placed on 1954 license plates, "Land of Lincoln" is approved as the official state slogan by the General Assembly.

JUNE 16 — The first successful Reapportionment Act since 1901 creates 58 Senate districts and 59 House districts that are to be reapportioned following each decennial census.

OCTOBER 30 — **O'Hare International Airport**, west of Chicago, begins commercial operation.

1956 — MARCH 3 — The Illinois Terminal System makes the last run of an interurban electric train over its St. Louis-Springfield tracks.

JULY 16 — State Auditor **Orville E. Hodge** resigns. He is later sentenced for embezzlement of public funds.

AUGUST 13-17 — The Democratic National Convention in Chicago again nominates **Adlai E. Stevenson**, Governor of Illinois from 1949 to 1953, for President. Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee is nominated for Vice President.

SEPTEMBER 22 — Governor Stratton officially opens construction on the first Illinois toll road near Rockford.

1957 — JANUARY 14 — **William G. Stratton** begins his second term as Governor. Inaugurated with him is **Mrs. Earle B. Searcy**, clerk of the Supreme Court, the first woman elected to state office in Illinois.

FEBRUARY 9 — The first nuclear power generating system in the United States is activated at **Argonne National Laboratory** in DuPage County.

1958 — JUNE 16-20 — A special session of the 70th General Assembly meets to consider anti-recession measures, appropriates \$15 million for relief, and extends unemployment compensation benefits to 13 weeks.



Construction of the Stratton building, west of the Capitol, began in 1954.

DECEMBER 1 — A fire at Our Lady of the Angels School in Chicago claims the lives of 87 students and three nuns.

1959 — APRIL 29 — Governor Stratton approves a bill making Daylight Saving Time uniform throughout the state for the first time.

JULY 6 — **Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip** visit Chicago, the city's first visit of a reigning British sovereign.

SEPTEMBER 22 — The **Chicago White Sox** win the American League pennant, their first in 40 years.

1960 — Population: 10,081,158.

JUNE 25-28 — The Republican National Convention in Chicago nominates **Richard M. Nixon** for President and **Henry Cabot Lodge** for Vice President.

OCTOBER 12 — The first full-scale, privately financed, nuclear power plant in the United States is dedicated at Morris.

1961 — JANUARY 4 — The General Assembly convenes in regular session, with **Paul Powell**, a Democrat from Vienna, elected Speaker — the first time the minority party has elected a Speaker.

JANUARY 9 — **Otto Kerner** is inaugurated Governor.

JULY 2 — Illinois native and Nobel and Pulitzer Prize winning novelist **Ernest Hemingway** dies of a self-inflicted gunshot wound at his home in Ketchum, ID.

1962 — Following eight years as a state lawmaker, **George W. Dunne** is elected to the Cook County Board of Commissioners. He served as chairman of the Finance Committee prior to his unprecedented 21 years as County Board President.

FEBRUARY 28 — **Carl Sandburg** is named the first Illinois Poet Laureate.

NOVEMBER 6 — The 14th Amendment to the 1870 Constitution, establishing a unified court system, is approved.

NOVEMBER 14 — By action of the General Assembly, Illinois becomes the first state to ratify the 24th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, prohibiting the paying of a poll tax as a requisite for voting in federal elections.

1964 — JANUARY 1 — The **University of Illinois** football team defeats the University of Washington in the Rose Bowl.

AUGUST — The **Gulf of Tonkin Incident** marks the beginning of the American phase of the Vietnam War, the longest war in U.S. history.

1965 — JANUARY 11 — **Otto Kerner** begins his second term as Governor.

JULY 7 — By an act of the General Assembly, fluorite (calcium fluoride) is designated the official state mineral.

JULY 14 — **Adlai E. Stevenson**, former Illinois Governor and two-time Presidential candidate, dies in London, England.



Carl Sandburg was named Illinois' first Poet Laureate in February 1962.

1966 — NOVEMBER 8 — **Charles Percy** is elected U.S. Senator from Illinois.

DECEMBER 15 — **Walter E. Disney**, a Chicago native, cartoonist and creator of Disneyland, dies at age 65.

DECEMBER 16 — The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announces DuPage County as the site for the construction of the world's most powerful atom smasher.

Illinois is the leading export state in the nation for 1966.

1967 — JANUARY 26–27 — The largest single snowstorm in Chicago history dumps 23 inches on the city in 29 hours.

MARCH 12 — The **Chicago Black Hawks** capture their first National Hockey League title.

JULY 22 — Illinois poet and Lincoln historian **Carl Sandburg** dies at his home in North Carolina at age 89.

1968 — Under the direction of Mayor **Richard J. Daley**, General Superintendent of the Forestry Department Ned Benigno develops a plan to eliminate the spread of Dutch Elm disease and introduce new species of trees throughout Chicago.

JANUARY 8 — **Gwendolyn Brooks** of Chicago is named the new Illinois Poet Laureate by executive order of the Governor.

MAY 19 — Governor **Otto Kerner** resigns to become judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals.

MAY 21 — Lieutenant Governor **Samuel H. Shapiro** is sworn in as Governor.

AUGUST 27–30 — The Democratic National Convention meets in Chicago amid great civil disorder and nominates **Hubert H. Humphrey** for President and **Edmund S. Muskie** for Vice President.

NOVEMBER 5 — Republican **Richard B. Ogilvie** and Democrat **Paul Simon** are elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively. Also elected is **Everett M. Dirksen**, who returns to the U.S. Senate for a fourth term.

1969 — MARCH 20 — A federal grand jury indicts eight police officers and eight demonstrators on criminal charges stemming from disturbances during the Democratic National Convention in Chicago the previous summer.

JULY 1 — **Governor Ogilvie** approves a bill creating a state income tax.

SEPTEMBER 7 — **Everett M. Dirksen**, longtime Republican Senator from Illinois, dies at age 73.

OCTOBER 15 — Throughout Illinois, thousands of people give peaceful support to the nationwide war moratorium.

1970 — Population: 11,113,976.

FEBRUARY 18 — The celebrated “Chicago 7” trial ends as five of the defendants are found guilty of crossing state lines to incite a riot.



Everett M. Dirksen, who was elected to four terms in the U.S. Senate, appears with Richard Nixon (lower left) at the Illinois State Fairgrounds.



Abraham Lincoln's home in Springfield became a national historic site in 1971.

1972 — JANUARY 1 — The **Illinois Department of Transportation** is created to oversee one of the largest state highway systems in the nation.

JUNE — Charging racial discrimination, Operation PUSH boycotts Chicago-area stores.

JULY 8 — The Neo-Nazi Party demonstrates in Berwyn, clashing with the Jewish Defense League.

OCTOBER 30 — An Illinois Central train accident in Chicago kills 45 people and injures 350. It is the worst U.S. rail crash in 14 years.

1973 — JANUARY 9 — **Dan Walker** is inaugurated Governor.

FEBRUARY 19 — Judge **Otto Kerner** is convicted on 17 counts of conspiracy, fraud, perjury, bribery and income tax evasion in connection with the purchase and sale of racetrack stock while serving as Governor.

MAY 3 — The topping of the **Sears Tower**, standing 1,454 feet tall, makes it the world's tallest building.

SEPTEMBER 17 — By act of the General Assembly, the white oak replaces the native oak as the official state tree.

AUGUST 9 — **Governor Walker** signs a bill creating the Department on Aging.

1974 — MAY 7 — **Governor Walker** declares state trooper jobs open to women.

JULY 30 — The first **Illinois lottery tickets** go on sale in Chicago. In August, the first bonanza winner of the lottery is awarded \$300,000.

1975 — APRIL 1 — **Richard J. Daley** is re-elected to an unprecedented sixth four-year term as Mayor of Chicago.

MAY 20 — **Dr. Albert Crewe**, University of Chicago physicist, announces that he has accomplished the feat of seeing a single atom.

SEPTEMBER 3 — Illinois' Sixth Constitutional Convention adjourns with ceremonies at the Old State Capitol.

DECEMBER 15 — Illinois voters approve a new State Constitution while rejecting the appointment of judges, abolition of the death penalty and lowering of the voting age to 18.

1971 — JANUARY 11 — **Michael J. Bakalis** is the youngest elected Superintendent of Public Instruction and the last elected office holder to that position.

AUGUST 18 — **President Richard Nixon** visits Springfield and signs a bill making Abraham Lincoln's home a national historic site.



Michael J. Bakalis was elected to two statewide offices in the 1970s, Superintendent of Public Instruction (1971-75) and State Comptroller (1977-79).

APRIL 18 — **James B. Parsons** is named as the first African-American chief judge on the U.S. District Court in Chicago.

AUGUST 19 — The monarch butterfly is designated the official state insect.

1976 — JULY 4 — Illinois celebrates the nation's 200th birthday.

JULY 17 — Race riots over integration in Chicago's all-white **Marquette Park** result in injury to 33 people.

DECEMBER 20 — **Richard J. Daley**, Mayor of Chicago since 1955, dies from a heart attack at age 74.

1977 — JANUARY 4 — Four elevated train cars fall to the street in Chicago, killing 12 and injuring nearly 200 people.

JANUARY 10 — **James Thompson**, elected for a modified two-year term, is inaugurated Governor.

The General Assembly is unable to act for six weeks as 186 roll calls are taken before a Senate President is selected.

MAY 1 — Illinois' ban on self-service gas stations is lifted.

JUNE 21 — Governor Thompson signs a bill providing for the **death penalty** of adults convicted in any of 16 categories of murder.

1978 — MARCH 4 — The *Chicago Daily News*, the city's last afternoon newspaper, ceases publication.



At 1,454 feet, the Sears tower was the tallest building in the world until February 1996.



Richard J. Daley served as mayor of Chicago for nearly a quarter of a century.

JULY 22 — Inmates erupt in a bloody takeover at Pontiac prison in which three guards are killed.

NOVEMBER — **Roland W. Burris** is the first African-American to be elected as a constitutional officer in Illinois. He served as State Comptroller from 1979 to 1991 and as Attorney General from 1991 to 1995.

NOVEMBER 7 — Elections of Illinois state officers are altered so they will no longer be held during presidential election years.

1979 — APRIL 3 — **Jane Byrne** is elected Chicago's first female mayor.

MAY 25 — The worst air disaster in American history occurs when American Airlines flight 191 crashes on take-off in Chicago, killing 275 people.

JULY 12 — Radio Legend Steve Dahl made national headlines in 1979 when a radio promotion, “Disco Demolition Night,” brought an estimated 90,000 WLUP fans and listeners to Comisky Park. Dahl’s fans stormed the field and joined him in destroying thousands of disco records in an effort to put an end to the Disco era. Many consider this his most influential contribution to the national music scene.



Chicago DJ Steve Dahl made national headlines in 1979 with “Disco Demolition Night.”

AUGUST 21 — Governor Thompson signs a bill returning the Illinois drinking age to 21, effective in 1980.

Pope John Paul II visits Chicago and celebrates mass for nearly 1.5 million people in Grant Park.

1980 — Population: 11,426,518.

MARCH 19 — Attorney General **William Scott** is convicted of federal tax fraud.

APRIL 1 — The Illinois Department of Nuclear Safety is created.

JULY 1 — The Illinois Department of Human Rights is established.

NOVEMBER 4 — Illinois voters pass the **Cutback Amendment**, reducing the number of House members by one-third.

1981 — JUNE 8 — **Morton Grove** enacts a strict gun control ordinance that attracts national attention.

DECEMBER 17 — The state announces a \$20 million loan to the ailing **Chrysler Corporation** in Illinois.

1982 — JANUARY 1 — The white-tailed deer becomes the official state animal by act of the General Assembly.

MAY–JUNE — Seven women engage in a 37-day hunger strike and 17 women chain themselves to a rail in the State Capitol in an effort to win approval for the federal **Equal Rights Amendment**. Despite their efforts, the amendment is defeated.

SEPTEMBER — Pain reliever capsules laced with cyanide kill seven in the Chicago area.

Governor James R. Thompson and **Lieutenant Governor George H. Ryan** narrowly defeat **Adlai E. Stevenson III** and **Grace Mary Stern**, 1,816,101 to 1,811,027, a plurality of 5,074 votes or 0.1 percent.

1983 — APRIL 5 — **Harold Washington** becomes Chicago’s first African-American mayor.

AUGUST — A record-breaking drought, the worst since the “dust bowl” of the 1930s, withers Illinois crops; the month is cited as the hottest on record.

NOVEMBER 1 — **Rupert Murdoch** purchases the *Chicago Sun Times* for \$90 million in cash.

DECEMBER 2 — Governor Thompson signs a no-fault divorce law.

1984 — Construction of the new **State of Illinois Center**, with estimated costs of \$118 million, nears completion in Chicago’s North Loop.

JULY 1 — The Department of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse and the Department of Employment Security are created.

NOVEMBER 6 — State Representative **Paul Simon** ousts incumbent Senator **Charles Percy** from his seat in the U.S. Senate.

1985 — MARCH 11 — Twenty-two down-state counties are declared disaster areas by the Governor as flooding of the Illinois River wreaks havoc.

APRIL 24 — Officials announce the worst of the Illinois **salmonella epidemic** is over. A total of 10,154 cases were confirmed in Illinois and four other states, reportedly in part from contaminated dairy products.

JUNE 29 — Lebanese terrorists release 153 hostages, many from Illinois.

JULY 1 — A strict new seat belt law goes into effect in Illinois requiring all front seat occupants to “buckle up.”

1986 — JANUARY 26 — The **Chicago Bears** play in and win their first Super Bowl.

JUNE 13 — Chicago holds a Vietnam Veterans Parade more than 11 years after the end of the war. Some 200,000 supporters take part in the march.

NOVEMBER 17 — The Illinois Department of Public Health institutes regulations restricting smoking in its statewide offices.

1987 — JANUARY 12 — A U.S. district judge rules that Springfield’s commission form of government violates the federal Voting Rights Act by denying access to blacks.

Governor James R. Thompson takes the oath of office for a fourth term during the 50th inauguration of an Illinois Governor.

APRIL 7 — **Harold Washington** becomes the first Chicago Mayor to be re-elected since the late Richard Daley. He will die of a heart attack in November.

1988 — JANUARY — The AIDS epidemic leads to a requirement for a marriage blood test; the act will be repealed in September 1989.

JULY 2 — Ceremonies celebrate the centennial of the **State Capitol** and mark an end to 20 years of intensive restoration work on the building.

A severe summer drought necessitates water restrictions throughout much of central Illinois.

A memorial to Illinoisans who died in the Vietnam War is erected in Springfield’s **Oak Ridge Cemetery**.

1989 — APRIL — **Richard M. Daley** is elected Mayor of Chicago.

JULY — The General Assembly approves a temporary two-year increase in the state income tax, intended to aid education and local governments.

AUGUST 31 — Big bluestem becomes the official state prairie grass.

SEPTEMBER 1 — The Tully Monster becomes the official state fossil.



Harold Washington was the first African-American to become Mayor of Chicago in 1987.



The Illinois Vietnam Veterans Memorial at Springfield's Oak Ridge Cemetery.

1990 — Population: 11,430,602.

FEBRUARY 7 — The **Riverboat Gambling** law goes into effect. The first boat, the Alton Belle, is launched on the Mississippi River in September 1991, and 10 licenses exist by 1995.

AUGUST 17 — The square dance is designated as the official state dance.

AUGUST 22 — The U.S. begins massive military buildup in the Persian Gulf under the auspices of **Operation Desert Shield**. About 20,000 Illinois soldiers are involved in the effort.

AUGUST 28 — A tornado levels Plainfield High School and destroys an apartment complex. The tornado kills 27 people, the second-highest death toll from a storm in state history. An additional 350 people are injured.

NOVEMBER — **Dawn Clark Netsch** is the first woman to be elected to a state constitutional office in Illinois. She served as Comptroller from 1991 to 1995.

1991 — JANUARY 14 — Republican **Jim Edgar** is inaugurated Governor, succeeding **James R. Thompson**, who served a record 14 years.

FEBRUARY 27 — **President George Bush** announces a cease-fire in the six-week-old war against Iraq. Thirteen Illinoisans are killed in the conflict.

JUNE — The **Chicago Bulls** beat the Los Angeles Lakers to capture the NBA championship — the team's first in its 25-year history.

JULY 19 — The **General Assembly** adjourns following a record 19-day overtime brought on by the budget impasse.

SEPTEMBER 4 — The bluegill becomes the official state fish.

1992 — APRIL — **Chicago** is declared a disaster area when a leak in an underground freight tunnel system causes more than 250 million gallons of Chicago River water to flood tunnels and basements in Chicago's business district, sending 250,000 workers home and costing at least \$40 million in lost productivity.

JUNE — The **Chicago Bulls** beat the Portland Trail Blazers to win the NBA championship for the second year in a row.

NOVEMBER 3 — **Carol Moseley-Braun** becomes the first African-American woman ever elected to the U.S. Senate.

NOVEMBER 18 — The Centennial Building in Springfield's Capitol Complex is renamed in honor of the late **Michael J. Howlett**, the first Democrat to serve four consecutive terms in state office. Howlett served three terms as State Auditor and one term as Secretary of State.



George W. Dunne was the longest serving President of the Cook County Board of Commissioners (1969-90).

1993 — One of the largest and costliest **floods** in U.S. history causes extensive damage in Illinois; 500,000 acres are flooded, causing \$1.5 billion of crop and property damage.

MAY 10 — The State of Illinois Center in Chicago is renamed in honor of former Governor **James R. Thompson**.

JUNE — The **Chicago Bulls** beat the Phoenix Suns to capture the NBA championship for the third straight year.

1994 — MAY 10 — **John Wayne Gacy** is executed. Gacy was convicted March 12, 1980, in Chicago of murdering 33 men.

NOVEMBER 8 — **Judy Baar Topinka** is elected State Treasurer, the first woman in Illinois history to hold this post.

NOVEMBER 14 — **U.S. Senator Paul Simon** announces his plans to retire from politics following 42 years in elective office.

1995 — JANUARY 25 — The Illinois Supreme Court orders the adoptive parents of **“Baby Richard”** to turn over the boy “forthwith” to his biological father in one of the most celebrated court cases in Illinois history.

MAY 26 — The General Assembly recesses early for the first time in 25 years.

JULY 12 — Navy Pier reopens with a landmark 148-foot-high Ferris Wheel. Navy Pier attracts about 5 million visitors in its first year.

OCTOBER 25 — A school bus is struck by an express commuter train in Fox River Grove, killing seven students and injuring 30.

NOVEMBER 15 — A plaque commemorating the 75th anniversary of passage of the 19th Amendment (women’s suffrage) is dedicated in the Capitol next to the statue of **Lottie Holman O’Neill**, the first woman elected to the General Assembly.

1996 — AUGUST 26-29 — The Democratic National Convention meets at the United Center in Chicago and nominates **Bill Clinton** for President and **Al Gore** for Vice President for re-election.

JUNE — The **Chicago Bulls** beat the Seattle SuperSonics to win their fourth NBA championship in six years.

NOVEMBER — **Richard J. Durbin** (Democrat) is elected to the U.S. Senate, succeeding **Paul Simon** who retired.

NOVEMBER 14 — **Cardinal Joseph Bernardin**, archbishop of Chicago, dies at age 68.

1997 — JUNE — The *Chicago Tribune* celebrates 150 years.

JUNE — The **Chicago Bulls** beat the Utah Jazz for their fifth NBA championship.

JULY 1 — The new Department of Human Services becomes the largest state agency in Illinois with 20,000 employees and a \$4.3 billion budget.

SEPTEMBER 5 — **Sir Georg Solti**, music director laureate of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, dies at age 84.

1998 — JUNE — The **Chicago Bulls** beat the Utah Jazz in the NBA finals, giving Chicago its sixth championship of the decade.

SEPTEMBER — St. Louis Cardinal **Mark McGuire** (70 home runs) and Chicago Cub **Sammy Sosa** (66) each surpass **Roger Maris'** Major League Baseball record of 61 home runs in 1961.

1999 — JANUARY 6 — Illinois Congressman **J. Dennis Hastert** (R-14th District) is elected Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives.

JANUARY 11 — Republican **George H. Ryan** is inaugurated Governor, and Republican **Corinne Wood** is inaugurated the first female Lieutenant Governor.

JANUARY 11 — Democrat **Jesse White** is inaugurated the first African-American Secretary of State.

JANUARY 11 — Democrat **Daniel W. Hynes** is inaugurated Comptroller — the youngest Illinois constitutional officer since **William Stratton** was elected Treasurer in 1942.

FEBRUARY 23 — **Richard M. Daley** is re-elected to a fourth term as Mayor of Chicago.

OCTOBER 23-27 — **Governor Ryan** becomes the first sitting U.S. Governor to visit Cuba in more than 40 years.

NOVEMBER 1 — Chicago Bears great, **Walter Payton**, who compiled a National Football League record of 16,726 rushing yards in his 13-year Hall of Fame career, dies at age 45.



Michael Jordan, who led the **Chicago Bulls** to three straight NBA championships in 1991, 1992 and 1993, surprised fans by announcing his retirement on Oct. 6, 1993. However, Jordan returned to the Bulls and resumed his basketball career on March 18, 1995. The bulls subsequently won NBA championships in 1996, 1997 and 1998. He retired again on Jan. 13, 1999. On Sept. 25, 2001, Jordan again announced his return to his basketball career as a member of the Washington Wizards. In response to the Sept. 11, 2001 tragedy, Jordan donated his first year's salary to relief and victim assistance efforts.



The Cinco de Mayo Parade travels down Cermak Road in Chicago.

2000 — Population: 12,419,293.

As a result of the 2000 census, Illinois loses one of its congressional seats. The state is reapportioned into 19 congressional districts, down from 20 in the 1990s.

JANUARY 31 — **Governor Ryan** orders a moratorium on executions in Illinois.

NOVEMBER 7 — The presidential election of 2000 is among the closest in history. Illinois' 22 electoral votes are won by Vice President Al Gore, but Texas Governor **George W. Bush** wins the presidency by claiming a majority of the overall electoral votes. Bush won the Electoral College vote 271 to 266 with one abstention.

DECEMBER 3 — Illinois Poet Laureate **Gwendolyn Brooks** dies.

2001 — FEBRUARY 12 — A groundbreaking ceremony is held for the new **Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum** in Springfield, which will serve as a national center for research and study of the life and times of Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War.

APRIL — Flooding along the upper Mississippi River affects communities in Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. Ten counties in Illinois are declared presidential disaster areas.

MAY 5 — The **Cinco de Mayo Parade in Chicago** has been an annual event for 10 years. The celebration commemorates Mexico's defeat of the French at the Battle of Puebla on May 5, 1862, and highlights the culture and heritage of many Mexican-Americans in Illinois.

MAY 10 — CEO Phil Condit announces that **Boeing**, the world's largest aerospace company, will move its global headquarters to Chicago.

AUGUST 2 — Drummer silty clay loam is designated as the official state soil.

SEPTEMBER 11 — Terrorists use hijacked planes to attack buildings in New York and Washington, D.C., resulting in thousands of deaths. The Illinois State Capitol Building, government buildings and O'Hare Airport are evacuated and closed down for the first time in history.

President Bush declares "war on terrorism." Illinois National Guard members and reservists are called upon to boost security at Illinois airports and nuclear power plants.

2002 — NOVEMBER 5 — U.S. Congressman **Rod Blagojevich** is elected as Illinois' 40th Governor — the first Democrat to hold the state's highest office in 26 years. **Lisa Madigan** is elected Attorney General, becoming the first woman to serve in that position.

2003 — MARCH 19 — American military forces and an international coalition of troops begin military operations against Iraq, in what is known as **Operation Iraqi Freedom**. More than 4,000 Illinois National Guard members and reservists are placed on active duty as parts of Operations Noble Eagle (homeland security), Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom.

JUNE 6 — The **Illinois State Library** is renamed after the late **Gwendolyn Brooks**, who was Illinois Poet Laureate from 1968 to 2000.

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER — University of Illinois physics professor **Anthony J. Leggett** and **Alexei A. Abrikosov** of Argonne National Laboratory are awarded the 2003 Nobel Prizes in Physics. U of I chemistry professor **Paul C. Lauterbur** and **Sir Peter Mansfield**, a former research associate in the department of physics at the university, are named Nobel Prize recipients in the category of Physiology or Medicine.

Carl R. Woese, a U of I microbiologist, receives the Crafoord Prize in Biosciences from the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

DECEMBER 9 — Former **U.S. Senator Paul Simon** dies.

DECEMBER 11 — Governor Blagojevich names Bradley University Professor **Kevin Stein** the new Illinois Poet Laureate.

2004 — NOVEMBER 2 — Illinois voters overwhelmingly elect State Senator **Barack Obama** to the U.S. Senate. Obama becomes the only African-American member of the U.S. Senate and only the fifth in U.S. history.

APRIL 20 — Eight people die when a tornado touches down in **Utica** in LaSalle County. The tornado destroyed more than 100 homes and half of downtown Utica.

JUNE 5 — Illinois native **Ronald W. Reagan**, 40th President of the United States, dies at age 93 after a long battle with Alzheimer's disease.

AUGUST 4 — Popcorn is designated the official state snack.

2005 — JULY 19 — The eastern tiger salamander and the painted turtle are designated the official state amphibian and reptile, respectively.

AUGUST 29 — Hurricane Katrina ravages New Orleans and other Gulf Coast cities. Illinois National Guardsmen are deployed and hundreds of Red Cross volunteers and Illinois civilians aid in recovery efforts over the next several months.

OCTOBER 26 — The **Chicago White Sox** defeat the Houston Astros 1 to 0 to win their first World Series since 1917. The White Sox swept Houston four games to none.

2006 — MARCH 12 — Twin tornadoes touch down in the state capital of Springfield causing extensive damage and destruction to homes and businesses along a path stretching from the far west side to the city's southeast side. Many are without power for days and some for over a week. Governor Rod Blagojevich declares Sangamon County and several surrounding counties state disaster areas.



Bradley University professor **Kevin Stein** was named **Illinois Poet Laureate** in December 2003. He succeeded **Gwendolyn Brooks** for the honor, who had served as Poet Laureate from 1968 until her death in 2000.

THE ELECTION PROCESS

Voting is one of the most valuable rights and privileges of an American citizen. Under the provisions of the 1970 Illinois Constitution, to be a qualified voter in the State of Illinois, you must be age 18 or older and have lived in the state and the voting district 30 days. Voter registration is governed by state and federal laws and was most recently modified by the National Voter Registration Act of October 1993. Federal law also provides that a person who is unregistered and who has resided in Illinois for 30 days may vote for President and Vice President only.

HOW CANDIDATES ARE NOMINATED

In Illinois, there are several ways in which the names of candidates are placed on the ballot. The **Primary Election** is the most widely used method of nominating candidates and is a party election. This is the means by which a political party selects its candidates. The voters of each party have the opportunity to express their choice of the various candidates seeking the nomination. Each candidate using this system must be affiliated with a political party.

Any qualified citizen who desires to run for office may have his or her name placed on his or her party's primary ballot by filing a petition signed by a determined number of qualified voters of the party. The primary ballot will, as a rule, carry the names of several candidates for each office.

All judges — Circuit, Appellate and Supreme Court — must be licensed attorneys at law, as must the Attorney General and the county state's attorney. A superintendent of an educational service region also must meet specific requirements.

One additional requirement is placed on the candidate and the voter in a Primary Election in that both must affiliate with a particular party. The voter must declare himself or herself a member of a party to receive a ballot. Each party is listed on a separate ballot, and the voter can only request one ballot to indicate his or her choice of candidates. This is known as a Closed Primary. Even though a person must vote on a one-party ballot at the primary, this in no way controls his or her freedom of choice in voting for candidates of all parties in the General Election.

The **Party Caucus** is another way in which a political party nominates candidates. The leaders of the party call a meeting to determine whom they desire as candidates for the various offices. According to state law, only the regularly-elected party officers may call such a meeting, and it must be held at a convenient place and time, although the date is set by statute. The names of persons chosen as candidates are then sent to the proper election officials, who place them on the ballot.

The third method of nominating candidates is through **Party Conventions**. The County Central Committee of each party holds a county convention, at which time delegates to a state convention are chosen. State conventions have the power to select delegates and alternate delegates at large to the National Nominating Convention of the party.

The candidates for judges of the Circuit Courts, Appellate Courts and Supreme Court of Illinois are nominated at the Primary Election. Judges, once elected, run on a "retention" question without opposition.

State law also makes provisions for the nomination of persons seeking office who are not affiliated with any recognized party.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

The President and Vice President of the United States are not elected by the direct vote of the people. Instead, they are elected by presidential electors. Each state has the number of electors equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the state is entitled.

Every year in which a President and Vice President of the United States are chosen, each political party nominates its candidates for presidential electors at state conventions.

The names of candidates for electors are not printed on the official ballot. Instead, the names of candidates for President and Vice President are printed on the ballot as a "team." A vote for the Presidential and Vice Presidential "team" not only is a vote for the candidates but also a vote for the entire list of that party's presidential electors. After the votes have been canvassed, the Governor proclaims the persons elected as electors of President and Vice President.

The Illinois electors meet the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December in the State Capitol at Springfield and give their votes for President and Vice President. This vote is certified by the electors to the President of the U.S. Senate.

The electoral votes of all the states are counted at a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives in Washington, D.C., on the sixth day of January. The result of the vote is announced by the President of the Senate, and this announcement is deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice President of the United States.

ILLINOIS GENERAL ELECTION

November 2, 2004

Summary of General Vote

Office, Party, Candidate	Percent of Total	Total Votes	Outside Cook County	Cook County	Counties Carried
PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT					
John Kerry (D) John Edwards	54.82%	2,891,550	1,451,826	1,439,724	15
George Bush (R) Dick Cheney	44.48%	2,345,946	1,748,541	597,405	87
Michael Badnarik (LIB) Richard V. Campagna	0.62%	32,442	20,964	11,478	
Ralph Nader (WI) Peter M. Camejo	0.04%	2,357	1,998	359	
U.S. SENATOR					
Barack Obama (D)	69.97%	3,597,456	1,968,160	1,629,296	92
Alan Keyes (R)	27.05%	1,390,690	1,061,019	329,671	10
Albert J. Franzen (IND)	1.58%	81,164	58,329	22,835	
Jerry Kohn (LIB)	1.35%	69,253	43,020	26,233	

LEGEND — Party Abbreviations

D — Democratic R — Republican LIB — Libertarian

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

County	Party	Plurality	Democratic	Republican	Libertarian
			Kerry Edwards	Bush Cheney	Badnarik Campagna
Adams	R	10,323	10,511	20,834	127
Alexander	D	185	2,016	1,831	24
Bond	R	840	3,228	4,068	69
Boone	R	2,846	8,286	11,132	105
Brown	R	784	895	1,679	10
Bureau	R	1,861	7,961	9,822	98
Calhoun	D	50	1,367	1,317	22
Carroll	R	997	3,537	4,534	57
Cass	R	671	2,492	3,163	43
Champaign	D	1,628	41,524	39,896	816
Christian	R	2,932	6,112	9,044	105
Clark	R	2,205	2,877	5,082	39
Clay	R	2,315	2,101	4,416	35
Clinton	R	3,422	6,797	10,219	99
Coles	R	3,449	9,566	13,015	155
Cook	D	842,319	1,439,724	597,405	11,478
Crawford	R	2,889	3,194	6,083	49
Cumberland	R	1,635	1,862	3,497	51
DeKalb	R	1,832	19,263	21,095	324
DeWitt	R	2,084	2,836	4,920	42
Douglas	R	2,935	2,767	5,702	66
DuPage	R	38,805	180,097	218,902	2,608
Edgar	R	2,165	3,093	5,258	77
Edwards	R	1,482	930	2,412	21
Effingham	R	7,386	4,388	11,774	114
Fayette	R	2,309	3,571	5,880	93
Ford	R	2,599	1,912	4,511	50

County	Party	Plurality	Democratic	Republican	Libertarian
			Kerry Edwards	Bush Cheney	Badnarik Campagna
Franklin	R	1,572	8,816	10,388	134
Fulton	D	1,262	9,080	7,818	124
Gallatin	R	46	1,573	1,619	32
Greene	R	1,102	2,457	3,559	52
Grundy	R	2,735	8,463	11,198	145
Hamilton	R	839	1,814	2,653	45
Hancock	R	1,862	3,975	5,837	87
Hardin	R	578	923	1,501	13
Henderson	D	412	2,269	1,857	23
Henry	R	1,335	11,877	13,212	126
Iroquois	R	6,082	3,832	9,914	77
Jackson	D	3,110	14,300	11,190	300
Jasper	R	1,748	1,781	3,529	26
Jefferson	R	3,447	6,713	10,160	61
Jersey	R	838	4,597	5,435	105
JoDaviess	R	863	5,311	6,174	94
Johnson	R	2,184	1,813	3,997	47
Kane	R	18,252	73,813	92,065	1,321
Kankakee	R	4,736	20,003	24,739	293
Kendall	R	7,279	12,497	19,776	251
Knox	D	2,292	13,403	11,111	182
Lake	R	4,729	134,352	139,081	1,535
LaSalle	R	1,838	24,263	26,101	344
Lawrence	R	1,644	2,518	4,162	45
Lee	R	2,891	6,416	9,307	147
Livingston	R	4,684	5,632	10,316	79
Logan	R	4,839	4,273	9,112	66
Macon	R	4,777	23,341	28,118	258
Macoupin	R	220	11,193	11,413	159
Madison	D	4,015	63,399	59,384	732
Marion	R	1,719	7,694	9,413	102
Marshall	R	928	2,806	3,734	37
Mason	R	692	3,215	3,907	59
Massac	R	1,773	2,805	4,578	33
McDonough	R	537	7,119	7,656	110
McHenry	R	26,082	50,330	76,412	994
McLean	R	11,399	29,877	41,276	359
Menard	R	2,271	2,137	4,408	25
Mercer	D	107	4,512	4,405	56
Monroe	R	2,680	6,788	9,468	107
Montgomery	R	872	5,979	6,851	95
Morgan	R	3,742	5,650	9,392	129
Moultrie	R	1,640	2,388	4,028	43
Ogle	R	5,900	9,018	14,918	131
Peoria	D	70	41,121	41,051	439
Perry	R	819	4,770	5,589	66
Piatt	R	2,268	3,124	5,392	66
Pike	R	2,183	2,849	5,032	94
Pope	R	582	918	1,500	17
Pulaski	R	348	1,372	1,720	16
Putnam	D	81	1,704	1,623	25
Randolph	R	1,305	6,771	8,076	108
Richland	R	2,624	2,529	5,153	61
Rock Island	D	10,217	39,880	29,663	371
Saline	R	2,360	4,697	7,057	52
Sangamon	R	17,274	38,630	55,904	749
Schuyler	R	809	1,594	2,403	31
Scott	R	769	927	1,696	12
Shelby	R	3,009	3,744	6,753	68
St. Clair	D	12,207	62,410	50,203	494

County	Party	Plurality	Democratic	Republican	Libertarian
			Kerry Edwards	Bush Cheney	Badnarik Campagna
Stark	R	652	1,189	1,841	31
Stephenson	R	3,299	8,913	12,212	167
Tazewell	R	10,244	25,814	36,058	445
Union	R	1,598	3,735	5,333	44
Vermilion	R	4,005	14,726	18,731	223
Wabash	R	2,460	1,752	4,212	40
Warren	R	536	3,938	4,474	43
Washington	R	2,086	2,986	5,072	41
Wayne	R	3,963	2,139	6,102	46
White	R	2,109	3,071	5,180	41
Whiteside	D	764	13,723	12,959	182
Will	R	13,556	117,172	130,728	1,477
Williamson	R	6,401	11,685	18,086	166
Winnebago	R	1,042	59,740	60,782	782
Woodford	R	6,693	6,005	12,698	85

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR

County	Party	Plurality	Democratic	Republican	Independent	Libertarian
			Barack Obama	Alan Keyes	Albert Franzen	Jerry Kohn
Adams	D	2,179	16,036	13,857	448	272
Alexander	D	1,247	2,395	1,148	40	68
Bond	D	1,510	4,227	2,717	120	127
Boone	D	3,889	11,206	7,317	367	223
Brown	D	235	1,308	1,073	50	25
Bureau	D	4,364	10,648	6,284	258	231
Calhoun	D	692	1,604	912	45	39
Carroll	D	2,231	4,961	2,730	161	89
Cass	D	1,445	3,341	1,896	109	70
Champaign	D	26,265	51,813	25,548	1,656	1,263
Christian	D	4,222	9,323	5,101	284	187
Clark	R	267	3,566	3,833	155	111
Clay	R	1,109	2,505	3,614	88	92
Clinton	D	2,872	9,437	6,565	303	223
Coles	D	4,133	12,758	8,625	416	283
Cook	D	1,299,625	1,629,296	329,671	22,835	26,233
Crawford	D	41	4,302	4,261	239	146
Cumberland	D	106	2,598	2,492	110	66
DeKalb	D	14,123	26,077	11,954	1,058	603
DeWitt	D	1,367	4,340	2,973	153	81
Douglas	D	522	4,239	3,717	160	111
DuPage	D	126,803	251,445	124,642	8,768	6,118
Edgar	D	156	4,014	3,858	140	140
Edwards	R	721	1,155	1,876	51	47
Effingham	R	2,666	6,264	8,930	265	183
Fayette	D	699	4,826	4,127	157	132
Ford	D	37	3,021	2,984	151	80
Franklin	D	5,728	11,949	6,221	246	267
Fulton	D	7,173	11,729	4,556	252	188
Gallatin	D	1,323	2,109	786	43	48
Greene	D	1,062	3,343	2,281	109	94
Grundy	D	5,977	12,285	6,308	395	268
Hamilton	D	778	2,458	1,680	76	60
Hancock	D	1,018	5,143	4,125	145	139
Hardin	D	262	1,253	991	47	39

County	Party	Plurality	Democratic	Republican	Independent	Libertarian
			Barack Obama	Alan Keyes	Albert Franzen	Jerry Kohn
Henderson	D	1,509	2,704	1,195	75	56
Henry	D	7,746	15,965	8,219	313	243
Iroquois	R	559	6,177	6,736	247	173
Jackson	D	10,371	17,295	6,924	323	500
Jasper	R	627	2,141	2,768	85	68
Jefferson	D	2,333	9,111	6,778	243	199
Jersey	D	1,845	5,670	3,825	157	139
JoDavies	D	2,746	6,714	3,968	211	158
Johnson	D	164	2,781	2,617	101	72
Kane	D	48,786	101,105	52,319	3,663	2,576
Kankakee	D	13,550	28,164	14,614	773	561
Kendall	D	6,928	18,450	11,522	914	467
Knox	D	10,395	17,098	6,703	285	246
Lake	D	108,518	183,717	75,199	4,824	4,069
LaSalle	D	16,517	32,193	15,676	929	711
Lawrence	D	299	3,255	2,956	147	88
Lee	D	2,687	8,873	6,186	274	214
Livingston	D	1,961	8,474	6,513	292	192
Logan	D	1,428	6,945	5,517	272	103
Macon	D	12,218	30,729	18,511	759	499
Macoupin	D	7,477	14,423	6,946	459	267
Madison	D	37,777	77,208	39,431	2,355	1,622
Marion	D	3,989	10,088	6,099	292	223
Marshall	D	1,555	3,909	2,354	90	67
Mason	D	2,268	4,498	2,230	121	82
Massac	R	380	3,309	3,689	87	60
McDonough	D	4,729	9,422	4,693	166	162
McHenry	D	33,716	76,652	42,936	2,754	2,053
McLean	D	17,987	43,027	25,040	934	778
Menard	D	1,076	3,529	2,453	160	71
Mercer	D	3,044	5,729	2,685	138	93
Monroe	D	3,061	9,150	6,089	303	199
Montgomery	D	3,825	7,903	4,078	309	134
Morgan	D	3,100	8,578	5,478	392	209
Moultrie	D	827	3,449	2,622	95	58
Ogle	D	2,991	12,903	9,912	457	266
Peoria	D	30,173	55,061	24,888	728	781
Perry	D	3,179	6,464	3,285	146	153
Piatt	D	1,152	4,548	3,396	208	116
Pike	D	314	3,887	3,573	156	124
Pope	D	191	1,211	1,020	38	35
Pulaski	D	612	1,749	1,137	31	49
Putnam	D	1,221	2,192	971	43	45
Randolph	D	4,048	9,009	4,961	247	190
Richland	R	1,137	3,048	4,185	113	102
Rock Island	D	30,476	49,096	18,620	794	562
Saline	D	2,718	6,851	4,133	145	130
Sangamon	D	27,953	57,385	29,432	2,096	1,277
Schuyler	D	699	2,241	1,542	63	37
Scott	D	214	1,315	1,101	62	30
Shelby	D	738	5,364	4,626	173	96
St. Clair	D	41,159	74,447	33,288	1,762	1,413
Stark	D	603	1,722	1,119	53	37
Stephenson	D	4,362	12,244	7,882	367	220
Tazewell	D	13,103	36,058	22,955	760	643
Union	D	1,423	4,761	3,338	125	130
Vermilion	D	7,087	19,500	12,413	621	427
Wabash	R	706	2,404	3,110	110	108
Warren	D	2,717	5,402	2,685	99	74
Washington	D	795	4,110	3,315	156	95

County	Party	Plurality	Democratic	Republican	Independent	Libertarian
			Barack Obama	Alan Keyes	Albert Franzen	Jerry Kohn
Wayne	R	1,269	3,233	4,502	112	120
White	D	546	4,038	3,492	168	133
Whiteside	D	9,706	17,585	7,879	423	270
Will	D	90,105	162,891	72,786	4,773	3,516
Williamson	D	6,211	17,113	10,902	419	443
Winneshago	D	34,441	74,911	40,470	2,034	1,679
Woodford	D	754	9,304	8,550	240	194

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

District	Name	Party	Votes	District	Name	Party	Votes
2	Miguel Del Valle Unopposed	D	40,496	32	Pamela J. Althoff Patrick Ouimet Cathy Peschke	R D	62,047 37,747 219
3	Mattie Hunter Unopposed	D	51,986	35	J. Bradley Burzynski Bruce T. Washington	R D	64,074 32,459
5	Rickey R. Hendon David J. Warren	D R	63,242 10,553	38	Gary G. Dahl Pat Welch	R D	51,829 47,062
8	Ira I. Silverstein Joseph R. Hedrick	D R	51,256 20,275	41	Christine Radogno Unopposed	R	92,604
11	Louis S. Viverito Jeffrey P. Malinowski	D R	50,249 22,202	44	William E. Brady Unopposed	R	83,250
14	Emil Jones, Jr. Unopposed	D	82,698	47	John M. Sullivan Tom Ernst	D R	59,294 36,706
17	Donne E. Trotter Unopposed	D	79,650	49	Deanna Demuzio Unopposed	D	74,545
20	Iris Y. Martinez Unopposed	D	38,815	50	Larry K. Bomke Unopposed	R	90,147
23	Carole Pankau Unopposed	R	62,117	53	Dan Rutherford Rob Raguet-Schofeld	R	85,871 1
26	William E. Peterson Nancy L. Peterson	R D	59,361 37,760	56	William R. "Bill" Haine David J. Sherrill	D R	64,216 33,300
28	Kathleen L. "Kay" Wojcik Unopposed	R	65,941	59	Gary Forby Ron Summers	D R	52,037 46,762
29	Susan Garrett Daniel R. Bryant	D R	62,736 25,937				

LEGEND (Senate)

Party Abbreviations

D — Democratic

R — Republican

VOTE FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVES

District	Name	Party	Votes	District	Name	Party	Votes
1	Susana Mendoza Unopposed	D	11,264	26	Lovana S. "Lou" Jones Unopposed	D	37,708
2	Edward J. Acevedo Unopposed	D	14,462	27	Monique D. Davis Unopposed	D	43,892
3	William "Willie" Delgado Unopposed	D	15,831	28	Robert "Bob" Rita Michael Fredette	D R	35,592 6,468
4	Cynthia Soto Unopposed	D	22,389	29	David E. Miller Unopposed	D	35,422
5	Kenneth "Ken" Dunkin Robert Vaughn	D R	27,464 5,871	30	William "Will" Davis Unopposed	D	31,686
6	Patricia A. Bailey Unopposed	D	23,445	31	Mary E. Flowers Unopposed	D	36,909
7	Karen A. Yarbrough Unopposed	D	37,105	32	Milton "Milt" Patterson Unopposed	D	28,289
8	Calvin Giles Glenn L. Harris Julie Samuels	D R GRN	30,408 4,601 3,432	33	Marlow H. Colvin Unopposed	D	36,611
9	Arthur L. Turner Unopposed	D	32,405	34	Constance A. "Connie" Howard Unopposed	D	35,966
10	Annazette R. Collins Thomas M. Swiss	D R	30,688 4,746	35	Kevin Carey Joyce Richard A. Madonia	D R	36,625 11,301
11	John A. Fritchey Doug Nelson Jason J. Briggeman	D R LIB	32,073 10,518 1,770	36	James D. Brosnahan Jason E. Tabour	D R	33,205 9,587
12	Sara Feigenholtz Marie-Elana Leone	D R	36,671 11,814	37	Kevin A. McCarthy Unopposed	D	38,084
13	Larry McKeon Unopposed	D	29,937	38	Robin Kelly Jack McInerney	D R	41,837 6,727
14	Harry Osterman Marc Loveless	D	28,889 3	39	Maria Antonia "Toni" Berrios Unopposed	D	19,059
15	John C. D'Amico William C. "Bill" Miceli	D R	25,757 12,737	40	Richard T. Bradley Thomas G. Czachorowski	D R	16,554 3,556
16	Lou Lang Thomas T. Morris	D R	25,053 7,335	41	Robert A. "Bob" Biggins Unopposed	R	40,573
17	Elizabeth Coulson Michele Bromberg	R D	28,422 24,315	42	Sandra M. Pihos Unopposed	R	39,270
18	Julie Hamos Julianne E. Curtis	D R	35,458 11,645	43	Ruth Munson Michael J. Noland	R D	12,686 12,299
19	Joseph M. Lyons Roman Wiewiora	D R	25,897 7,392	44	Terry R. Parke Unopposed	R	22,928
20	Michael P. McAuliffe Ralph C. Capparelli	D D	25,022 17,249	45	Roger A. Jenisch Unopposed	R	30,162
21	Robert S. Molaro Martin J. Ryan	D R	26,240 12,165	46	Lee A. Daniels Joe Vosicky	R D	24,381 14,469
22	Michael J. Madigan Darleen A. Conners	D R	26,670 7,596	47	Patricia R. "Patti" Bellock James Cavallo	R D	29,924 15,648
23	Daniel J. Burke Unopposed	D	16,169	48	James H. "Jim" Meyer Guy Rosenthal	R D	30,274 18,392
24	Michelle Chavez Frank Aguilar	D R	9,923 8,716	49	Timothy L. Schmitz Unopposed	R	44,279
25	Barbara Flynn Currie Unopposed	D	34,049	50	Patricia Reid Lindner Michael L. Logan	R D	41,989 18,403
				51	Ed Sullivan, Jr. Nancy Shepherdson	R D	28,486 20,047

District	Name	Party	Votes	District	Name	Party	Votes
52	Mark H. Beaubien, Jr. Larry Feigen	R D	34,249 14,935	78	Deborah L. Graham Unopposed	D	34,987
53	Sidney H. Mathias Nicholas Chrisos R. Scott Blutdorn	R D LIB	26,336 14,648 3,673	79	Lisa M. Dugan Kay M. Pangle	D R	23,458 21,047
54	Suzanne "Suzie" Bassi Unopposed	R	34,178	80	George Scully Unopposed	D	33,199
55	John J. Millner Unopposed	R	34,308	81	Renée Kosel Unopposed	R	50,113
56	Paul Froehlich Unopposed	R	30,412	82	Eileen Lyons Kim Savage	R D	33,564 17,485
57	Elaine Nekritz Steven Szayevicz	D R	22,867 10,361	83	Linda Chapa LaVia Unopposed	D	20,264
58	Karen May Marc P. Brown	D R	35,549 18,510	84	Tom Cross Unopposed	R	49,755
59	Kathleen A. Ryg Paul S. Tully	D R	24,410 16,325	85	Brent Hassert Austin L. Hough	R LIB	31,669 7,945
60	Eddie Washington Susan Tenzi	D R	14,315 5,665	86	Jack McGuire Unopposed	D	33,606
61	JoAnn D. Osmond Bill Scheurer	R D	27,584 16,121	87	Bill Mitchell Unopposed	R	45,628
62	Robert W. Churchill Sharyn I. Elman	R D	23,434 20,306	88	Dan Brady Phil Huckelberry	R GRN	36,114 6,914
63	Jack D. Franks Perry Moy	D R	31,014 16,636	89	Jim Sacia Unopposed	R	42,812
64	Michael W. Tryon Paula E. Yensen Jim Young	R D LIB	31,078 18,038 2,022	90	Jerry L. Mitchell Unopposed	R	40,166
65	Rosemary Mulligan Michael Tashman	R D	25,207 13,019	91	Michael K. Smith Unopposed	D	36,837
66	Carolyn H. Krause Unopposed	R	33,386	92	Aaron Shock Ricca Slone	R D	19,719 19,484
67	Charles E. "Chuck" Jefferson Unopposed	D	26,996	93	Art Tenhouse Unopposed	R	40,459
68	Dave Winters Carroll W. Brumfield	R D	28,833 18,817	94	Richard P. "Rich" Myers Unopposed	R	39,468
69	Ronald A. Wait Unopposed	R	44,639	95	Randall M. "Randy" Hultgren Dirk Enger Steve Dubovik	R D LIB	27,388 16,390 1,317
70	Robert W. Pritchard Bob Brown	R D	25,996 19,511	96	Joe Dunn Unopposed	R	38,338
71	Mike Boland Steven M. "Steve" Haring	D R	28,024 22,496	97	Jim Watson Unopposed	R	38,521
72	Patrick Verschoore Jeffrey A. Choudhry	D R	32,913 14,832	98	Gary Hannig Unopposed	D	37,344
73	David R. Leitch Unopposed	R	46,943	99	Raymond Poe Carol J. "C.J." Higgason	R D	28,117 15,514
74	Donald L. Moffitt Rick E. Childers	R D	32,495 14,604	100	Rich Brauer Fred Tabor, Jr.	R	50,856 7
75	Careen M. Gordon Doug Hayse	D R	26,681 24,948	101	Robert "Bob" Flider Scot England	D R	23,292 20,606
76	Frank J. Mautino Unopposed	D	40,656	102	Ron Stephens Unopposed	R	42,332
77	Angelo "Skip" Saviano Unopposed	R	23,990	103	Naomi D. Jakobsson Deborah Frank Feinen Thomas Mackaman	D R SEP	25,700 14,520 1,466

District	Name	Party	Votes	District	Name	Party	Votes
104	William B. "Bill" Black Kevin S. Jessup, Sr.	R	38,480 29	112	Jay C. Hoffman Carol Kugler	D	38,813 5,368
105	Shane Cultra Unopposed	R	40,082	113	Thomas "Tom" Holbrook Unopposed	D	36,134
106	Keith P. Sommer Scott "Lassie" Crawford	R D	35,686 14,212	114	Wyvetter H. Younge Linda Lehr	D R	27,955 14,347
107	Kurt M. Granberg Wayne "Weiner" Steevens	D R	28,824 13,562	115	Mike Bost Mic Middleton Rich Whitney	R D GRN	27,984 14,804 3,859
108	David B. Reis Bill Grunloh	R D	31,058 18,830	116	Dan Reitz Unopposed	D	40,745
109	Roger L. Eddy Terry Edwards	R D	31,080 15,566	117	John Bradley Leslie Donelson	D R	35,508 13,976
110	Chapin Rose Unopposed	R	40,515	118	Brandon W. Phelps Unopposed	D	38,384
111	Steve Davis Larry D. Rudder	D R	30,588 14,645				

LEGEND (House)

Party Abbreviations

D — Democratic
R — Republican
LIB — Libertarian
WI — Write - In