
1619 DBQ Packet - Infrastructure

Directions:

Unpack the question below and check out the grid options for this question.

Prompt: How is the legacy of slavery seen the creation of infrastructure of Chicago?

- 1) **Independently**, read your document set using 4 Corners to actively read your documents
- 2) Place your documents in chronological order in the timeline below. **Don't just put document numbers in the timeline!** List main ideas or quotes. You'll use this in English when you begin to write your thesis statement.

Timeline

Infrastructure Document 1

POV (Who wrote the document? What do you know about the author?)

Historical Context (Look at the date. What was happening in that time period?)

Source: “IC’s New Plan May Cut Service in Negro Areas”, by the Chicago Defender, August 29, 1967. The Chicago Defender was a Black newspaper that focused on stories that impacted the Black community.

Negro commuters along the Illinois Central Rail Road’s right-of-way might have to find another way of getting to work if the firm’s plan to curtail service passes the Illinois Commerce Commission.

Meanwhile, callers to the Daily Defender have expressed concern over the proposed change in IC schedules.

Many contended they are “totally dependent” on the line for transportation to and from their jobs.

The IC announced last week that it is planning to “get out of the long trolley car business and become a real commuter railroad.”

To do this, IC officials said “dead weight” stations’ service would have to be altered.

Stations involved are: 18th, 47th, 67th, 71st, 87th, and 91st streets.

All of these locations lie in Negro areas.

Main Idea:

Audience (Who is the author talking to?)

Purpose (Why did the author/speaker create the document?)

Significant Statement (How does this document answer the prompt?)

Infrastructure Document 2 (Context)

Source: Chicago: The Crosstown Expressway by Tom Vanderbilt, Slate.com, DEC 23, 2010

The Crosstown Expressway—aka I-494—was to have run west on 75th Street, then northward along Cicero Avenue to the Kennedy Expressway. With 30,000 housing units slated for demolition, the Crosstown was the first highway to be successfully resisted in Chicago. As the Encyclopedia of Chicago notes, “community protests over the loss of housing and businesses, which a decade earlier might have been ignored, now coincided with growing environmental concerns, national doubts about urban expressways, and a changing political landscape in Illinois.”

By the late 1960s, the road’s backers were clearly aware of the political sensitivity of the project—for Chicago highways like the Dan Ryan often had thinly veiled agendas of spatial politics (i.e., using highways to promote social jerrymandering by race or class)— and worked to position the Crosstown as part of a “new approach to highway planning,” one that made the “freeway a positive factor in all aspects of community development.” As the city’s commissioner of public works, Milton Pikarsky wrote, in a paper optimistically titled “Chicago’s Crosstown Expressway: Mod-Highway for Urban America”: “Can we make the expressway a neighborhood asset, a linear community center that provides community facilities, stimulates community improvement, increases property values?”

Main Idea:

Infrastructure Document 3

POV (Who wrote the document? What do you know about the author?)	Historical Context (Look at the date. What was happening in that time period?)
Source: Hit Crosstown's 'black removal', by Ted Lacey, The Chicago Defender, April 20, 1971	
<p>The proposed Crosstown Expressway, designed to run roughly along 74th st. between Cicero ave and the Dan Ryan Expressway, is yet another proof of the city administration's disregard for the black population, which will suffer another uprooting to vacate the expressway path.</p> <p>That charge is being made by a representative of a federation of block clubs east of Ashland from 71st to 74th, which is strenuously opposing the plan to route the expressway through the neighborhood.</p> <p>"I used to live where Prairie Shores is now," Osce Yokley said. "They told me where I was forced to move out so the land could be 'rehabilitated' that I'd be the first to move back in. But how the hell am I going to afford that kind of rent?</p> <p>"Now they want to force me out of home (at 1228 W. 74th pl.) again for this expressway, along with 4,000 other families. We are getting shuffled all over the city."</p> <p>Yokley, who works as general manager for the Price Rite Industry, claims that most of the blacks in his neighborhood view the proposed expressway the same way he does, and are concluding that the city administration is actually trying to discourage black homeowners from establishing roots and upgrading their own neighborhoods.</p>	
Main Idea:	
Audience (Who is the author talking to?)	Purpose (Why did the author/speaker create the document?)
Significant Statement (How does this document answer the prompt?)	

Infrastructure Document 4

POV (Who wrote the document? What do you know about the author?)	Historical Context (Look at the date. What was happening in that time period?)
Source: “Whites, Blacks Unite in Opposing Crosstown”, by Pamela Zekman, Chicago Tribune, August 16, 1970	
<p>Southwest Side blacks and whites have found a common cause in the controversial Crosstown Expressway which threatens to dislodge droves of property owners.</p> <p>They have formed a untied front against he proposed 22-mile highway and vow to “lay down in front of the bulldozers” if legal efforts to halt the one billion dollar project fail.</p> <p>To demonstrate their unity and that “black and white people can work together,” an anticrosstown rally was held last week in a vacant lot at 74th Street and Racine Avenue. . . .</p> <p>Relocation Major Problem</p> <p>Fred Farrell, regional head of the Federal Bureau of Public Roads, said relocation is a “large problem of great magnitude. It’s one deuce of a tough job right now and we are working closely with the city and state on it. We are on the same side of the fen e on this thing,” he said. . . .</p> <p>Mrs. Ura Matthews . . . coordinator of the black block clubs [stated]: “We are poor people and we don’t have the money for new homes. The best thing we can do is try and hold on to what we’ve got. There is nowhere to put us and I have yet to see them relocate people in housing equal to what they destroy.”</p>	
Main Idea:	
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