

WELCOME ABOARD!

Thank you for taking part in our Chicago Waterfront Adventure. Shoreline's Waterways program continues to provide a fun, educational, and affordable way to see the wonderful sights Chicago has to offer.

There are a variety of reasons teachers bring students on this trip. Classes may be focused on historical locations, the development of Chicago as a progressive city, or simply interested in a relaxing way to see the Skyline. Whatever the reason, Shoreline is committed to providing a memorable experience.

This packet is provided to you should you choose to engage the class in discussion prior to your trip. This packet includes the historical facts about Chicago, highlighting some major landmarks and sights. Also included are some fun activities aimed at a younger crowd which involve worksheets and a coloring page. The goal of these worksheets is to build excitement around what is sure to be an exciting trip.

SHORELINE HISTORY

Shoreline was founded in 1939 and has been offering fun sightseeing tours and charters to Chicagoans and visitors ever since. Today Shoreline has the largest boat fleet in Chicago. Our mission is to provide a fun, memorable, and affordable way to see the city.

Dedication to our mission includes developing special products to encourage students to learn about our great city while enjoying a fun, memorable tour experience. We are pleased that you share the same interest in providing your students with a meaningful learning experience outside the classroom.

Shoreline has been a part of Chicago for 65 years. We developed this educational packet not only for students who will take the tour this season, but for future classes and generations. We hope you find this information helpful as you prepare for your Shoreline Waterfront Adventure. We are confident that these pre-tour class discussions will greatly enrich the experience for you and your class.



“IF YOU HAVE
KNOWLEDGE,
LET OTHERS
LIGHT THEIR
CANDLES AT
IT.”

-Margaret Fuller

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Below are some questions that educators, parents, and chaperones have asked. Please read through them carefully and if you have questions of your own, please feel free to call Shoreline at 312.222.9328 x2230 or e-mail us your questions at info@shorelinesightseeing.com.

Where do we board?

The bus should drop you and your students at the front gate of Navy Pier (see map). Just past the bike/skate rental area is the Shoreline Sightseeing dock with a ticket booth directly across from McDonald's restaurant. This booth is where one person from your group will check in and obtain a boarding pass.

When should we arrive?

Please plan to arrive 30-minutes prior to your departure time. All departure times must remain on schedule to accommodate all groups booked that day. Groups arriving late may need to be placed on the next available tour.

How long is the tour?

The tour itself is 45 minutes. Please allow extra time for boarding and disembarking.

What about lunch?

Shoreline's dock is located directly across from the Navy Pier food court, making your lunch plans easily accessible. You may also pack a lunch and enjoy an outdoor picnic in Gateway Park, just steps from your bus drop-off point.

What about weather?

Although Shoreline vessels offer some protection from foul weather, please remember that your guests should dress and plan for an outdoor activity. In the event of foul weather, the decision to sail is left solely to the captain. Typically Shoreline vessels sail rain or shine.

How many chaperones?

The recommended amount is one chaperone per ten students. Shoreline has no minimum but check with your school authorities as they may have minimum requirements.

Boat behavior?

Please instruct your students to remain quiet and seated so that everyone can hear the captain give safety announcements and also so that everyone may hear the narration.

Will there be other classes?

Unless your group has filled the ship to capacity, you may be on board with other classes.

Is the boat safe?

Our boats are piloted by United States Coast Guard certified master captains and are certified by the USCG.

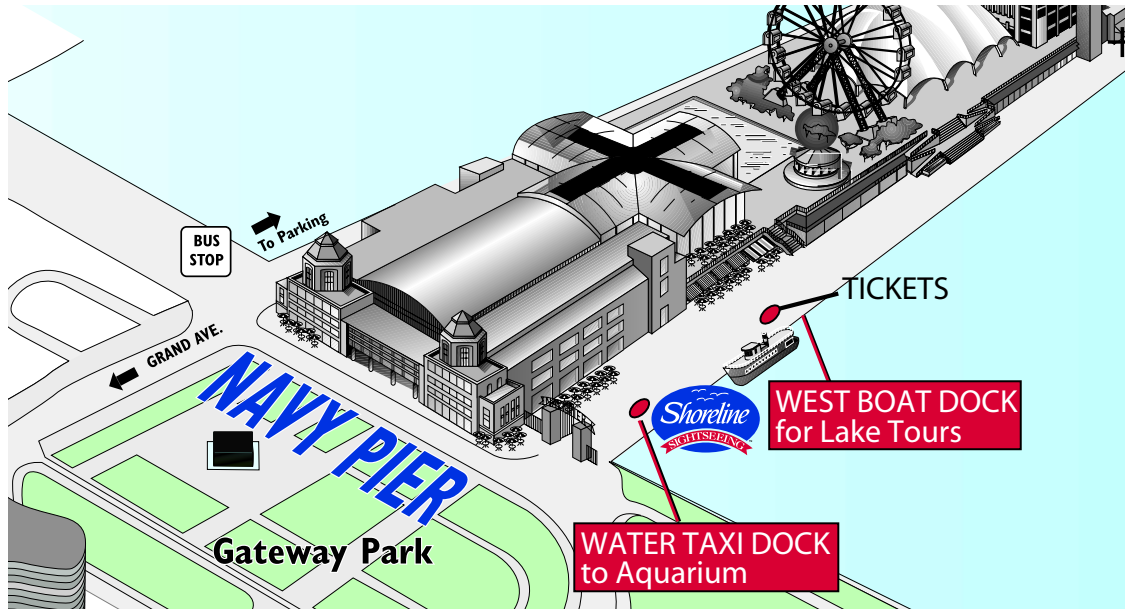
Are there rest rooms?

There are rest rooms on the boat. We recommend, if at all possible, this be taken care of prior to the trip.

Where do we park?

School bus parking is available at 631 W. Kinzie and is free of charge if the bus remains attended. Vehicle parking is available in the Navy Pier parking garage on the North side of the building.

DIRECTIONS TO NAVY PIER



From the North:

Take Lake Shore Drive (US-41) south to the Grand Avenue exit.

From the Northwest:

Take the Kennedy expressway (I90/94) to the Ohio street exit and head south on Orleans to Illinois street. Proceed east on Illinois to Navy Pier.

From the West:

Take the Eisenhower Expressway (I-290) to Columbus Drive North to Illinois street. Head east on Illinois to Navy Pier.

From the Southwest:

Take the Stevenson Expressway (I-55) to Lake Shore Drive (US 41) North to Illinois street and proceed east to Navy Pier

From the South:

Take the Dan Ryan Expressway (I-90/94) west to the Stevenson Expressway (I-55) North to Lake Shore Drive (US 41) North to Illinois Street and head east to Navy Pier.

From the Southeast:

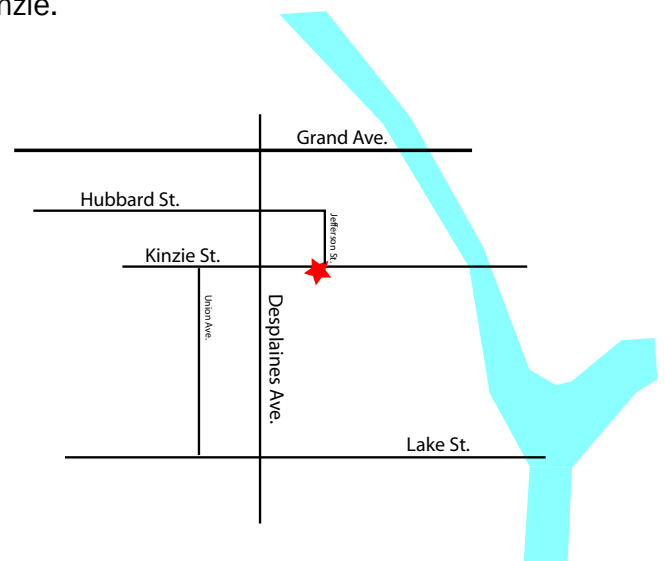
Take Lake Shore Drive (US 41) North to the Illinois Street Exit.

Parking:

Buses should drop students at Navy Pier. Once unloaded, there is outdoor bus parking at 631 W. Kinzie (intersection of Kinzie and Des Plaines). The fee for this lot is free if the bus remains attended. Should the driver choose to return to Navy Pier or simply leave the bus unattended, there is a fee for parking. If there are cars involved, there is a parking garage attached to the North side of the Navy Pier main building.

Directions From Navy Pier to Bus Parking

Go West on Grand Avenue to Des Plaines Avenue. Turn left on Des Plaines and go one block South to Kinzie. Turn Left on Kinzie and end at 631 West Kinzie.



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TOUR

Navy Pier

Navy Pier was originally christened Municipal Pier after its construction in 1915. Although built as an amusement pier, Navy Pier has been used for a variety of purposes over the years. It was used as an educational and training facility for the U.S. Navy during both world wars, thus acquiring its current name. After World War II, the University of Illinois used the Navy's old classrooms as a two year branch of the school. The 1950's conversion of the upper-level of Navy Pier into an exhibit space, coupled with the opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway, marked the beginning of the pier's busiest days. Ocean-going vessels from all over the world used Navy Pier for loading and unloading general cargo. After several decades of neglect, Navy Pier has returned to its original use as an amusement pier. The site now has a Ferris Wheel, carousel, boat rides, and scenic promenades. New attractions include the Chicago Children's Museum, shops and restaurants, a tropical winter garden, and an eight story tall IMAX Theater.

The John Hancock Center

Built in 1969, this 100-story building is the third largest building in Chicago at 1,127 feet. It is also the world's tallest office-residential skyscraper. The upper-half of the building is residential while the lower half is commercial, consisting of stores and offices. The observatory at 1,030 feet offers an excellent view of the city, the Chicago Lakefront, and four states.

Chicago River Locks

The Chicago River Locks control the amount of water that is allowed to flow down the Chicago River. Originally, the river flowed into Lake Michigan. To prevent contamination of the city's drinking water, the flow of the river was reversed in 1900. This was accomplished by dredging the bottom of the river by an average of 5 feet, and by the construction of the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal, connecting the South branch of the river and the Des Plaines River. If a boat were to continue down this route to the Illinois River, it would eventually get to the Mississippi River at Grafton, Illinois which makes it possible for this boat to travel from Chicago to the Gulf of Mexico and the oceans of the world!

Lincoln Park

Lincoln Park is the largest park in the city. It stretches almost the entire length of the north end of the city along the lake. In 1885 the park's name was changed from Cemetery Park to Lincoln Park in honor of the young legislator who began his career in Illinois politics, Abraham Lincoln. Statues of Lincoln, Hans Christian Andersen, William Shakespeare, and others can be found in the park. The Lincoln Park Conservatory and the Lincoln Park Zoo are housed in the park as well. Lincoln Park Zoo is the oldest zoo in America. It is open daily and admission remains free of charge.

Chicago Harbor Lighthouse

This lighthouse marks the entrance to the Chicago Harbor and the Chicago River Locks. It was once inhabited by the United State Coast Guard but is now fully automated.

Carter Harrison Water Intake Crib

The double building three miles out on the lake is the Carter Harrison Water Intake Crib. The crib pumps lake water through underground tunnels to the purification plant on shore. After purification, the water is supplied to the people of Chicago and those suburbs that purchase their water from Chicago.

Adler Planetarium and Astronomy Museum

Founded in 1930, the Adler Planetarium was the first planetarium in the Western Hemisphere. It offers exhibits on modern astronomy and astronomical techniques. On display are early scientific instruments, including the telescope William Herschel used to discover Uranus. Adler Planetarium provides a unique environment with state of the art theaters, interactive displays, and a variety of programs to help people of all ages understand our ever-changing universe.

John G. Shedd Aquarium

In 1924 a Marshall Field & Company executive named John G. Shedd looked to construct the world's largest museum for aquatic life. He formed the Shedd Aquarium Society which was composed of volunteers sharing the same vision to "construct, maintain, and operate an aquarium or museum of aquatic life, exclusively for educational and scientific purposes, for the collection, care, study, and exhibition of fish and other aquatic animals and plant life and the education of the public." Today that society still governs the aquarium and their mission has remained, for the most part, unchanged.

Field Museum of Natural History

The Field Museum was incorporated in the State of Illinois on September 16, 1893 as the Colombian Museum of Chicago. The Field Museum is one of the largest natural history museums in the world. In 1905, the Museum's name was changed to Field Museum of Natural History to honor the Museum's first major benefactor, Marshall Field, and to better reflect its focus on the natural sciences. In 1921 the Museum moved from its original location in Jackson Park to its present site on Chicago Park District property near downtown where it is part of a lakefront Museum Campus. Special exhibits, films, lectures, performances, and demonstrations share knowledge of the natural sciences. World culture, history, animal, and gem exhibits are also included. There is an Egyptian tomb complex with a burial shaft, chamber, and mummies.

THE GREAT LAKES



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Detroit District

Lake Michigan is the second largest of the five great lakes by volume and the only one whose shores lie completely within the United States. The others share a border with Canada. Lake Michigan is joined by Lake Huron at the Straits of Mackinac and, together, are considered to be one lake. The lake measures 307 miles from north to south and 118 miles from east to west. The maximum depth of the lake is 923 feet. Depths such as this are only found in the northern parts of the lake. The depths around Chicago (the ones we travel over) vary from 12 to 31 feet.

Lake Michigan has perhaps the most diverse shore population of the five. The Northern part lies within the less developed regions of the Great Lakes System. It contains mostly forests but receives much of the waste from the world's largest concentration of pulp and paper mills. The more temperate southern region contains the urban populations of Chicago and Milwaukee. About 8 million people live in this area making that about one-fifth of the population of the Great Lakes region overall.

Originally called, "Lake of the Stinking Water" or "Lake of the Puants" (Winnebago Indians), Lake Michigan was designated like so many other names in this area; by adopting a Native American word. The word for Michigan was "mici gami" and was likely applied after explorations conducted by Joliet and Marquette.

The Great Lakes as a whole were formed more than a million years ago by the movement of glaciers which eventually melted to form the world's largest system of fresh water basins. The lakes collectively hold 5,500 cubic miles, or 6 quadrillion gallons of fresh water. This is about 95% of the freshwater supplied to the United States. If you were to spread all of this water over the 48 states it would be roughly 9.5 feet deep.

BRIEF HISTORY OF CHICAGO

Chicago is the third largest city in the United States with a population of 2.7 million people living in a 228 square mile area. Chicago's early history began when Jean Baptiste Point DuSable erected a trading post on the North bank of the Chicago River. Prior to this, Chicago only existed as a series of mudflats through which a shallow y-shaped river flowed. The Pottawatomie Indians referred to the area as Chicagou which means "wild garlic place".

The first Europeans to the area were Joliet and Marquette who used the area as a portage in their journey to find a water passageway to Asia. Throughout the 1700's, trappers, traders, and Native Americans used this area as a portage and a meeting place for bartering. In 1795, sixteen years after DuSable established his trading post on the river, the United States signed the Treaty of Greenville after a victory at the Battle of the Fallen Timbers and obtained six square miles of land around the river's mouth.

As the population in this region grew, Chicago was incorporated as a town in 1833. Incorporation meant that any community with a population of over 150 may establish themselves as a town. The original boundaries of the Town of Chicago were Kinzie to the North, Madison to the South, State to the East and Des Plaines to the West.

As work began on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, the population was growing, real estate was becoming more valuable and more immigrants were arriving, it was clear that a more liberal charter had to be developed. In 1836 a committee was formed to draw up this charter to appeal to the state legislature for city status. In 1837 the charter was approved, thus making the Town of Chicago, the City of Chicago. Elections were held shortly after and made William B. Ogden the first mayor of Chicago.

As Chicago attracted more residents, homes and businesses were quickly erected. Chicago was built around swampy land so drainage soon became a problem. A Drainage Commission was incorporated, mandating that buildings be lifted four to seven feet above the low water level. George Pullman who had solved similar problems while the Erie Canal was being erected, had devised ways of lifting these buildings without disturbing the occupants. By 1858 Chicago had essentially lifted itself out of the mud.

Chicago has been noted for many things including the Union Stockyards which were completed in 1865 and also being a major railroad hub as America moved into the industrial age. But perhaps what many people think of in Chicago history is the Great Fire. No one really knows how the fire started on the West side, despite accusations of a lantern being tipped by a cow. What is known is that the fire spread quickly. The waterworks were depleted and rainfall helped put out the last of the flames. 300 people died and 90,000 were homeless. Chicago showed a brilliant will to survive and rebuilt quickly into what is widely considered one of the greatest cities in the world.

Chicago's will and determination were recognized after Congress selected it as the site for 1893's World Columbian Exposition after beating out New York which had been the lead contender for the site. Jackson Park, then little more than a swamp, was transformed into White City with classical buildings, statues, and fountains. The Palace of Fine Arts received much praise and now houses the Museum of Science and Industry. The Exposition ran for six months and attracted over 27,539,000 visitors. That was almost half of the entire population of the United States at that time.

Chicago has continued its reputation as one of the most progressive cities in the world. It was the place where the atomic bomb was developed and it was the birthplace of the modern Skyscraper. It is known to be a cultivating ground for cultural, recreational and technological advances. Today, Chicago attracts visitors from around the globe who are always impressed by our beautiful and dynamic city that began as a trading post and grew to be one of the great cities of the world.

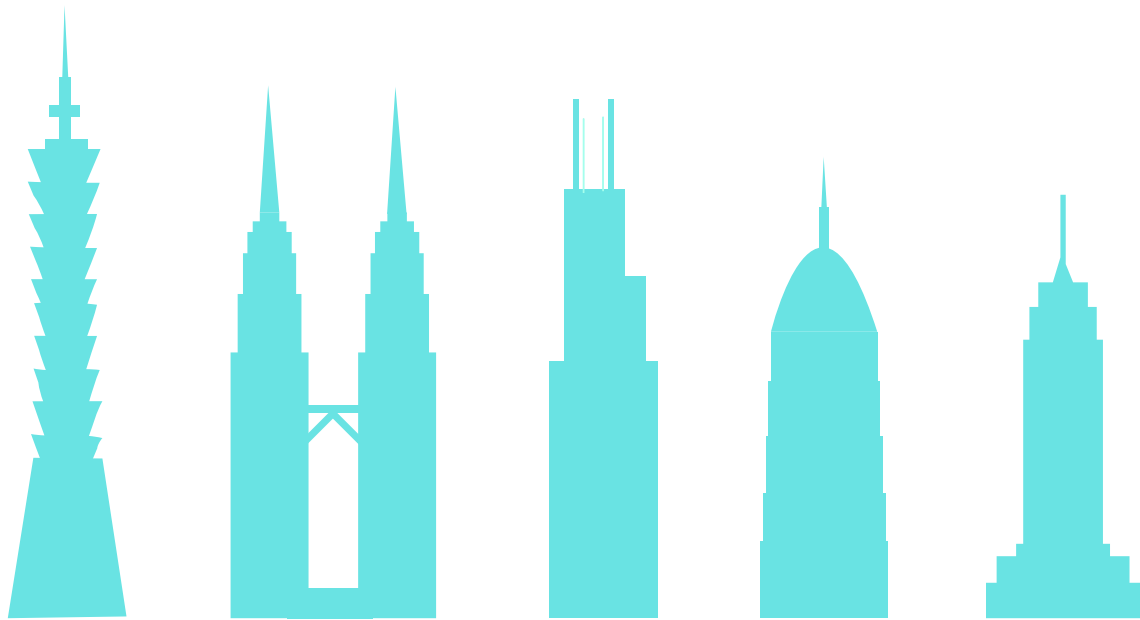
"It is hopeless for the occasional visitor to try to keep up with Chicago – she outgrows his prophecies faster than he can make them. She is always a novelty; for she is never the Chicago you saw when you passed through the last time."

-- Mark Twain, "Life On The Mississippi,"

DEFYING GRAVITY

Chicago is considered the birthplace of the modern skyscraper. It is home to North America's tallest building, the Sears Tower, and three of the fifteen tallest buildings in the world (Sears Tower, Aon Building, and the John Hancock Center). The impressive skyline in Chicago owes much to the engineering feats that have advanced greatly over the years.

If you think of the strength it takes to hold so much weight on a base, think of a cheerleading pyramid. If you had one person with another on her shoulders that is about all the force she can take. But if you expand the base, or add more people, you are able to add height. This was the principle on which architects operated until buildings over ten stories tall were desired. Technological advances in iron and steel were applied to expand the ability to make buildings made of this material taller than ones made of bricks and mortar. Steel skeletons were made to be the main support system laying on top of cast iron plates and concrete which extends well into the earth for ground support. Weight is transferred to cross beams riveted at each floor level above ground so they essentially have to only support their own weight. This is why architects are able to make curtain walls out of glass, giving occupants the majestic views of cities below.



1,670 feet
Taipei 101
Taipei, Taiwan

1,483 feet
Petronas Towers 1&2
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

1,450 feet
Sears Tower
Chicago, Illinois

1,380 feet
Jin Mao Building
Shanghai, China

1,280 feet
Empire State Building
New York

Category	Structure	City	Country	Height
Tallest building to highest point	Sears Tower	Chicago	USA	1,736 Feet
Tallest building to architectural top	Taipei 101	Taipei	Taiwan	1,667 Feet
Highest occupied floor	Taipei 101	Taipei	Taiwan	1,437 Feet

VESSEL VOCABULARY

Find each of the words below that have to deal with boats and with Chicago sights. Then unscramble the "vessel vocabulary" words.

- starboard** (right side of the boat)
- port** (left side of the boat)
- bow** (front of the boat)
- stern** (back of the boat)
- deck** (the floor)
- helm** (steering apparatus of the ship)
- head** (the bathroom)
- bridge** (where vessel is navigated)
- draft** (how deep the vessel sits in water)
- galley** (the kitchen)
- lake michigan**
- navy pier**
- chicago**
- john hancock center**
- lincoln park**
- lighthouse**
- river locks**
- adler planetarium**
- shedd aquarium**

L S U R E T N E C K C O C N A H N O J
 S I T B S H E D R H C F B O U G H L K
 D H J L A N P E S S T A R B O A R O Z
 K H E G W K A O P M P E H Q F Z N R L
 L B R D A D O G F N H E Y B D R A I A
 I H F U D T C J I K A A G O B C S V K
 G M E E H A R L N H D F J L I O P E Z
 H A H A G R Q O B M C S T H K P T R Y
 T N P F D I H U P Y L I C D R B H L R
 H R O J R N E D A L R L M C X E S O I
 O M N A V Y P I E R I G H E C H T C Q
 U D E S P O N E O F I N R M K U G K B
 S H L T B H C Y U L L U C F W A A S K
 E L G E M E H S E H D D M O A H L G E
 G E J R U R I E O L A J B E L W B M G
 A P E N T B W D J C L X O Y O N E T D
 L R B F G O K H G R O A N B E S P F I
 K Q A C P J L A L D L I G P U H S P R
 H R V L M D M L E H J O H M L N R R B
 D U M U I R A T E N A L P R E L D B K

E L Y A L G

C E K D

M L H E

R D A R T A S O B

W B O

W F R R O A D

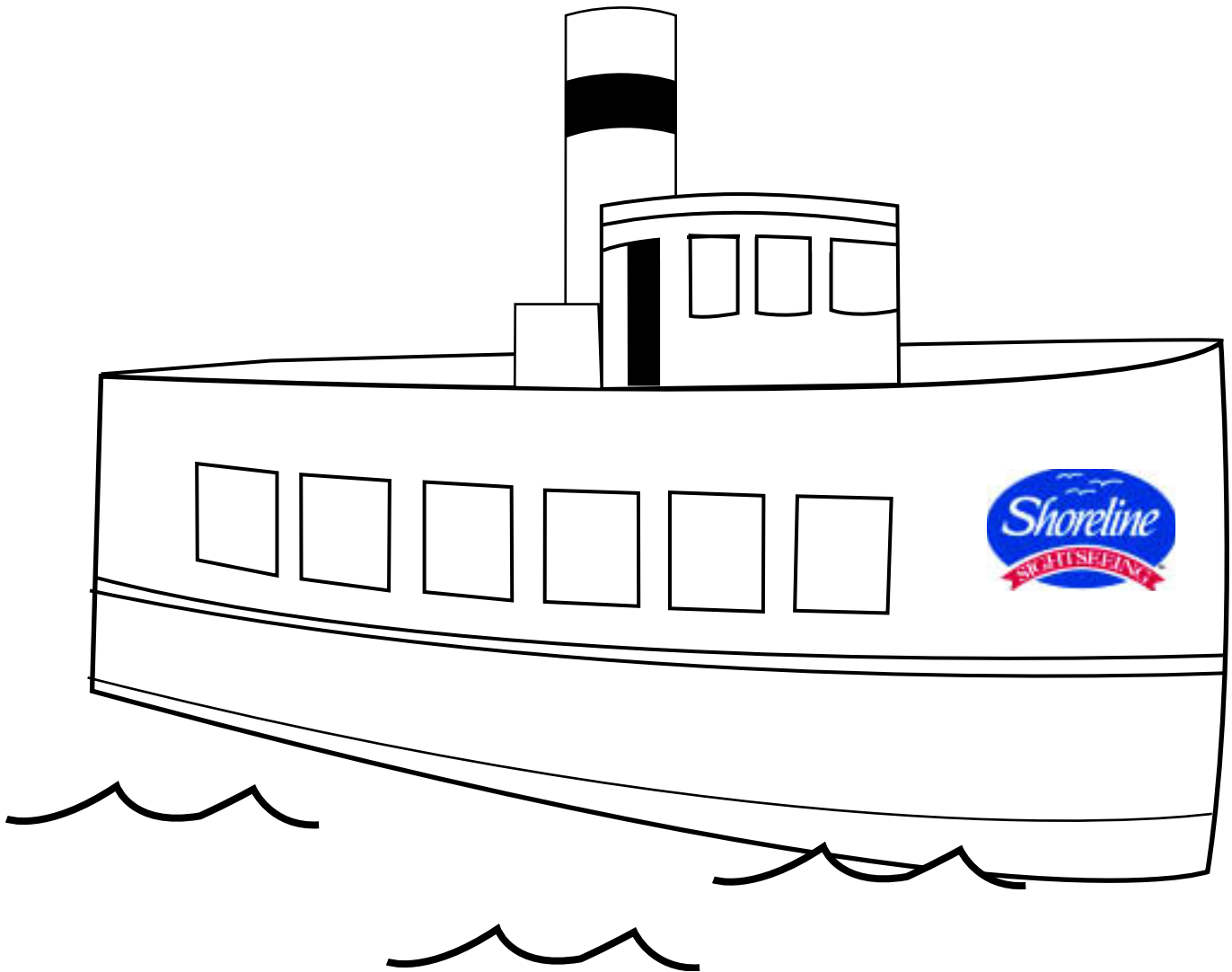
T F A

D H A E

T P O R

S V L E E S

COLORING FUN



THE CAP STREETER

George Wellington “Cap” Streeter came to Chicago in the mid 1800’s after serving in the Civil War. Chicago was in the midst of a building boom and Streeter found contractors eager to pay to dump fill on the beaches near his boat. Streeter had amassed 186 acres of new land and claimed it his homestead as a Civil War Veteran.

Streeter sensed that the adjacent landowners would try to get rid of him so he replaced his boat with a two-story castle. The first floor was his war room and the second floor was his residence. Streeter fought many battles on his land and in court for what he called “The District of Lake Michigan” which is now the most valuable land in Chicago. This stretch of land is bound by Oak Street on the North, Michigan Avenue on the West, Grand Avenue on the South, and Lake Michigan on the East. The land still bears the name “District of Lake Michigan” in honor of its founder.

HELPFUL INFORMATION

Contact Shoreline:

474 N. Lake Shore Drive
Suite 3511
Chicago, IL 60611

Sarah Munley, Group Sales

Phone: 312.222.9328 x2230

Fax: 312.321.0632

e-Mail: sm@shorelinesightseeing.com

Your Contract:

The contract which was faxed/e-mailed to you should be received by Shoreline prior to your trip. Please read it carefully as it outlines all cancellation and late arrival policies as well as information regarding foul weather. Please note all payment dates. All payments are due prior to the trip. Boarding will be refused to groups that have not paid in full.

What you should bring:

Please bring your copy of the contract which serves as confirmation of your trip. You will not need to surrender this contract upon arrival, but may need it for reference. Also, please bring proof of payment (copy of a check, credit card information) for use in the unlikely case that a Shoreline Ticket Agent does not have the information at hand. You may request that Shoreline's business office provide confirmation on received payment.

Please also advise parents that a Shoreline boat ride is an outdoor activity and they should prepare children accordingly.

Extra Passengers:

A final head count is due upon check-in. If your count is greater than the one you have given Shoreline, extra passengers will be charged the amount as contracted. No refunds are given for a guest count below the one given to Shoreline.

Great Links Online:

howstuffworks.com

Everything you wanted to know about how things work. Detailed descriptions on everything from convection ovens to skyscrapers.

great-lakes.net

Get information on all 5 Great Lakes as well as maps, photos, and information on the ongoing restoration projects. It's a great resource for high resolution, downloadable images.

chipublic.org

A great link for further discussion on the history of Chicago. Also a great way to find out the events at local Chicago Public Library branches.

noaa.gov

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is a great web link not only for marine information but for news in national and global weather conditions. Shoreline regularly uses NOAA for its marine forecasting.