Welcome to The Source. The topic for this month is Population. The title page features an introduction to the topic and we welcome your suggestions for topics. To support the idea that all history is local, Connecting to Illinois will showcase Library of Congress primary sources and information from various sources relative to our home state.

Places to Go and Primary Sources to See will share information about local sites that you can visit in Central Illinois to see primary sources and learn more about this month’s topic. If you know of a site, please share and we will add it to the html version.

As our country commemorates the sesquicentennial of the Civil War, we have added an area connecting our topic and this period in history called Toeing the Mark. During the Civil War, toeing the mark meant to get the job done.

A goal of TPS is to provide resources to educators that support the use of Primary Sources in the Classroom. This section will feature Library of Congress Teacher’s Page resources relative to the topic and available now. The Teacher’s Page includes Lesson Plans, Themed Resources, Primary Source Sets, Presentations and Activities, and Collection Connections.

LOC.GOV offers a glimpse at sample resources from divisions of the Library of Congress site beyond the Teacher’s Page. This area draws items from Thomas, Chronicling America, Wise Guide and many more collections found on the Library’s homepage for further research and more materials. The final pages provide thumbnails and citations for all primary sources featured in the issue - a primary source set for you!

About Teaching with Primary Sources
The Teaching with Primary Sources Program works with colleges and other educational organizations to deliver professional development programs that help teachers use the Library of Congress’s rich reservoir of digitized primary source materials to design challenging, high-quality instruction.

COMMON CORE STANDARDS
This year we will be connecting to the Common Core Standards. To learn more about the Common Core Standards visit the Illinois State Board of Education site at www.isbe.net/common_core/default

CC.6-8.R.H.2-Key Ideas and Details: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinion.
Before Illinois became a state, there was a census of the population. The census was taken in 1787 for Barthelemi Tardiseau, an agent sent to Washington D.C. to petition Congress for land grants for French and American settlers. While this is not an official census, which didn’t start until 1800, it does give a glance at early Illinois.

From 1816, Illinois’ population began a quick growth. An Illinois census taken in 1818 to support the quest for statehood reported a population of 40,000. At that time, a population of 60,000 was required for statehood. Even though Illinois didn’t make the population requirement it was deemed a sufficient population and granted statehood in 1818.

Illinois continued to grow becoming an example for other states to follow. The population of Illinois in 1830 was 157,445; in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; and in 1860, 1,711,951.

In the decade between 1850 and 1860, Illinois’ population grew by 101.06 percent, more than doubling the population by settlement and natural increase. The census of 1860 stated, “The condition to which Illinois has attained under the progress of the last thirty years is a monument of the blessings of industry, enterprise, peace, and free institutions.”

In 2010, Illinois’ population was 12.8 million, a small increase over the 2000 population. Even with this small increase, the demographics of Illinois are changing. Latinos are the state’s largest minority group for the first time in Illinois’ history. Asians have become the fastest growing ethnic group in Illinois with a 38 percent growth rate. As expected, most population growth has occurred in Chicago suburbs. In 2010, Kendall County had a population boom of 110.4 percent. Not all of Illinois is growing, numbers show that the population within the city of Chicago has declined by 200,418. Rural Illinois also experienced population losses. Pulaski County saw a population loss of 16.2 percent.

Many factors will affect future population growth of Illinois. Illinois is still a popular destination for immigrants entering the United States and growth through immigration could remain strong. Growth in employment and number of children born, both of which can effect population, may be factors when we look at numbers for 2020.

1. Internet Archive, Illinois Census Returns, 1810, 1818, accessed 11.7.11
2. U.S. Census Bureau, The United States in 1860, accessed 11.7.11
3. Institute of Government and Public Affairs, University of Illinois, Population Change During Trying Times: Illinois’ New Demographic Reality, by Dr. Matthew Hall, accessed 11.7.11

PLACES TO GO & PRIMARY SOURCES TO SEE

**Charleston Carnegie Public Library**

The Charleston Carnegie Public Library holds a wealth of information when it comes to populations. They have cemetery records, marriage indexes from 1830-1929, birth and death records from 1878-1915 and Federal Census for Coles county starting in 1840. These items are found in the Genealogy collection staffed by volunteers so it is best to call to set up an appointment to view these primary sources. Check out your local library to find census records for your area.

Charleston Carnegie Public Library, Accessed 11.11.11
The world population reached seven billion this year. Just 12 years earlier, the population was six billion. The annual population growth rate has declined to 1.2 percent per year but the world population continues to grow by 83 million annually. The world’s poorest countries experience the largest percent of the population growth, making it difficult to rise out of poverty. Worldwide birth rates are declining with women averaging 2.5 children.

The U.S. population between 2000 and 2010 increased by 9.7 percent from 281.4 million to 308.7 million. The only lower population growth rate was seen in the 1930s with a growth rate of 7.3 percent. States in the South and the West saw a population boom while populations decreased in many rural areas. The South grew by 14.3 million and the West increased by 8.7 million. The fastest growing state between 2000 and 2010 was Nevada growing by 35.1 percent, it is the only state that has maintained a growth rate of 25 percent or greater for the last three decades. It was followed by Arizona, Utah, Iowa and Texas. The slowest growing state was Michigan which actually declined in population by .06 percent.

Rapid population growth is considered a recent occurrence. Until around 1750, birth rates accompanied high death rates, including death from war, famine and epidemics. With medical advances and improvements in the standard of living, killer diseases began to disappear. Many Americans made their living off the land, when people left the farms looking for work, the cities saw a population increase. By 1900, there were 30 million people living in cities.

New medical treatments and better medicines help Americans live longer. The Census Bureau reported that there are two million people in America over the age of 90, triple the number of just three decades ago. Women represent three quarters of this older population. With a growing elderly population and lower birth rates problems with caring for the elderly will increase. Sometimes, rising costs of health care are often a concern of the elderly. The Census Bureau projects the United States population will increase to 392 million by 2050.

The eighth census of the United States included the year 1860, a time right before the full effects of the Civil War would be known. The census was devoted to reporting "the population of the United States, as represented by number, sex, age, nativity and occupation." The census seems to show a growing country with a bright future.

The country had grown from 31 to 35 states with five new territories being organized. The census states "as general good health prevailed, and peace reigned throughout the country, there was no apparent cause of disturbance or interruption to the natural progress of population. At the time no state had declined in population."

In 1860, there were fifteen slave states with a population of 12,240,000. Of these inhabitants, 8,039,000 were white, 251,000 were free colored persons and 3,950,000 were slaves. The nineteen free states and seven territories with the Federal District contained 19,203,008 people. The population consisted of 18,920,771 whites, 237,283 free colored and 41,725 civilized Indians. The country was growing by unprecedented gains.

A new element arose during the 1860 census, the growing statistic of negro slavery among Indian tribes. The Choctaw held 2,297 slaves, the Cherokees obtained 2,504, the Creeks had 1,651, and the Chickasaw had 917 slaves. The manumission of slaves doubled to a little over 3,000 during this census. This increase was seen mainly in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee. Fugitive slaves were reducing in number with Mississippi, Missouri and Virginia reporting an increase in escaped slaves.

Another peculiarity from this census was the surge of the male population. One cause of this population growth is the number of immigrant men leaving a home, wife and children to come to the United States. According to this census, the number of males in Illinois was around 92,000 or one-twelfth of the entire population. Illinois was not the only state with this problem, in Massachusetts females outnumbered males by 37,600, yet in Michigan females were outnumbered by 40,000 males; Texas 36,000; and Wisconsin 43,000. In Colorado, the gap was as large as twenty males to every female.

The census compares the states with the most rapid and slow population growth. In 1860, Virginia had the lowest rate of increase in population with 12.29 percent. The white population gained 152,611, as the slave population grew by 18,337. The fastest growing population was New York which grew from 3,097,394 to 3,880,735, an increase of 783,341 from 1850 to 1860. The region of Texas was previously mostly wilderness, yet by 1860 the population was over 600,000, an increase of 184 percent.

Birth rates climbed in 1860, with pioneer states Oregon, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Texas, Illinois, Kansas, and Arkansas having the largest increase in births. The territory of Utah had a large birth rate due to the practice of polygamy. Looking at the other end of the spectrum, the total number of deaths in 1860 were 394,123. This number of deceased seems insignificant compared to the more than 620,000 who died by the end of the Civil War. The number of people who died at the age of 100 or over was 466, of which 137 were white, 39 free slaves and 290 slaves. This large number is questionable as many slaves and people of little means were unsure of their actual birth year.

2. U.S. Census Bureau, The United States in 1860, accessed 11.7.11
9. PBS, The Civil War a Film by Ken Burns, Fact Sheet, accessed 11.21.11
The Source

www.eiu.edu/eiutps

The Teacher's Page

The Library of Congress offers classroom materials and professional development to help teachers effectively use primary sources from the Library's vast digital collections in their teaching.

http://www.loc.gov/teachers

Presentations and Activities

Presentations and Activities offer media-rich historical context or interactive opportunities for exploration to both teachers and students.

http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/

American Memory Timeline Rise of Industrial America, 1876-1900-City Life in the Late 19th Century

http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/riseind/city/ Learn about the tremendous growth of cities between 1880 and 1900. In Mapping Population Growth in Chicago, 1850-1900, students can analyze two maps showing the population density of the city of Chicago in 1850 and 1900.

American Memory Timeline Rise to Industrial America, 1876-1900-Rural Life in the Late 19th Century

http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/timeline/riseind/rural/ Students use documents to analyze rural life in the late 19th century and understand how the rural population growth compared to the urban growth.

Zoom into Maps

http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/maps/index.html Using historic maps from the Library of Congress, students learn what maps can tell us. This presentation has a special section on migration and settlement. Students can follow the western migration and analyze a map showing distribution of slaves in the southern states based on the 1860 census.

Immigration

http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/presentationsandactivities/presentations/immigration/ Observe the building of the nation. How have immigrants shaped this land?

Lesson Plans

Teacher created lesson plans using Library of Congress primary sources.

www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/lessons

German Immigrants: Their Contributions to the Upper Midwest

http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/lessons/german/index.html Why did Germans immigrate to the Upper Midwest in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century? What contributions did they make to the region's cultural heritage? Students use American Memory photographs and documents to answer these questions and others while strengthening their German language skills.

Themed Resources

One-stop access to the Library's best exhibitions, activities, primary sources, and lesson plans on popular curricular themes

http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/themes/

Immigration Trace the immigrant experience and study contributions by immigrant Americans through historic film clips; images of Ellis Island, Angel Island and immigrant groups; presentations, letters and manuscripts.

http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/themes/immigration/

Primary Source Set

Sets of selected primary sources on specific topics, available as easy-to-print PDFs. Also, background information, teaching ideas, and tools to guide student analysis.

http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/primarysource sets/

Immigration Photographs, maps detailing immigration patterns, official documents, song sheets and streaming audio recount the immigrant experience in America, their reasons for leaving their homelands, and the reactions of established Americans.

http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/themes/immigration/set.html
Created for children, the Library of Congress, America’s Story wants you to have fun with history while learning at the same time through interactive games and stories. 
http://www.americaslibrary.gov

Jump Back in Time:  http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/

Colonial America  http://www.americaslibrary.gov/jb/colonial/jbColonialSubj.html Discover what countries first settled in America and how the population of the 13 colonies grew to two million by 1770.


Wyoming  http://www.americaslibrary.gov/es/wy/es_wy_subj.html Learn about the big state that has the smallest population in the Union.

Utah  http://www.americaslibrary.gov/es/ut/es_ut_subj.html Home of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints, the congregation of this church makes up 70 percent of the population of Utah.

New York  http://www.americaslibrary.gov/es/ny/es_ny_subj.html The first settlement was established in 1624 but today New York has the third largest population in America.


American Memory provides free and open access through the Internet to written and spoken words, sound recordings, still and moving images, prints, maps, and sheet music that document the American experience. It is a digital record of American history and creativity. These materials, from the collections of the Library of Congress and other institutions, chronicle historical events, people, places, and ideas that continue to shape America, serving the public as a resource for education and lifelong learning. 
http://www.loc.gov/ammem/index.html

The complete Thomas Jefferson Papers from the Manuscript Division at the Library of Congress consists of approximately 27,000 documents. This is the largest collection of original Jefferson documents in the world. The collection holds many documents relating to population. The October 1, 1880 census, the British Colonies of 1775 and the Louisiana population translated in French are just a few of the documents in the Jefferson papers.


Map Collections  http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/gmdhtml/gmdhome.html The Library of Congress holds more than 4.5 million items in the Geography and Map Division. Students can analyze maps from the early exploration of America to cities and how they have changed over time with the movement of the population. You can also view maps of other countries from early maps of the 1700’s to maps of today.

A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Documents and Debates, 1774-1875  http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/amlaw/lawhome.html This collection contains many miscellaneous documents pertaining to population. A special presentation, Indian Land Cessions in the United States, 1784-1894, “indicates the number and location of each cession by or reservation for the Indian tribes from the organization of the Federal Government to and including 1894, together with descriptions of the tracts so ceded or reserved, the date of the treaty, law or executive order governing the same, the name of the tribe or tribes affected thereby, and historical data and references bearing thereon.” The Schedule of Indian Land Cessions comprises 709 entries with links to the related map or maps for each entry.

Bills and Resolutions, Senate, 34th Congress, 1st Session, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, .... Bill S.172
Continued from page 6.

**Nineteenth Century in Print Periodicals**
[http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpcoop/moahtml/snchome.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpcoop/moahtml/snchome.html)

This component of The Nineteenth Century in Print will incorporate magazines and journals, with an emphasis on those intended for a general audience. The periodical Manufacturer and builder include articles on Population of the Earth, Population of the Globe, and Population of the World. There are also articles on the population in major cities during 1880 and 1870 and articles covering the populations of major cities overseas.

**Today in History**

Each day an event from American history is illustrated by digitized items from the Library of Congress American Memory historic collections. [http://www.loc.gov/ammem/today](http://www.loc.gov/ammem/today)

March 15, 1820: The Pine Tree State [http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/mar15.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/mar15.html) Maine is the most sparsely populated state east of the Mississippi.

May 11, 1858: The Star of the North [http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/may11.html](http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/may11.html) Until the second half of the nineteenth century, immigration into Minnesota was slow. However, as the value of the state’s woodlands and fertile prairie was realized, settlers poured into the region with New England lumbermen leading the way. Between 1850 and 1857, the states population skyrocketed from 6,077 to over 150,000.

**Prints and Photographs**

The collections of the Prints and Photographs Division include photographs, fine and popular prints and drawings, posters, and architectural and engineering drawings. [http://www.loc.gov/pictures](http://www.loc.gov/pictures)


**Webcasts**

Streaming video presentations on all sorts of subject, from book talks by authors, scientific breakthroughs in preservation, and historical footage from the dawn of film.

**National Geospatial Digital Archive** [http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=4011](http://www.loc.gov/today/cyberlc/feature_wdesc.php?rec=4011) Geospatial data is information such as maps, imagery and data sets that help us better understand, manage and monitor change in the present while providing insight into the past. From the first colonial maps to the time-sequenced satellite imagery of the 21st century, cartographic information has helped define our view of the country and the world.

**Exhibitions**

Discover exhibitions that bring the world’s largest collection of knowledge, culture, and creativity to life through dynamic displays of artifacts enhanced by interactivity. [www.loc.gov/exhibits](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits)

**Maps in our Lives** [http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/maps/](http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/maps/) View a California Population and Ethnic Distribution Map that shows two thematic elements, population and ethnic distribution shown side by side to create a powerful demographic portrait of California.
IMAGES SOURCES

**Prints and Photographs**

Library of Congress
The Squeeze is on

Library of Congress
Crowd on the boardwalk, Atlantic City, New Jersey

Library of Congress
Naturalization of foreigners, scene in Tammany Hall

Library of Congress
Group of immigrants

Library of Congress
Sorry, Doc—but I’ve got to do it!

Library of Congress
Taking the census

Library of Congress
The earth can’t handle many more birthday parties

Library of Congress
Illus. for article “an alien anti-dumping bill” in The Literary Digest, May 7, 1921: illus. graph of foreign-born population in U.S. in 1920
Library of Congress
Map Collections
Map of Knox County, Illinois

Library of Congress
Map Collections

Sectional map of the state of Illinois: especially exhibiting the exact boundaries of counties as established by law and the general topography of the state as towns, streams, lakes, ponds, bluffs, rail-roads, state & common-roads & tc., also the main coal field, mineral districts, outcrops of coalbanks, mines & tc. / compiled & drawn from the government --state--geological--topographical and many other most authentic documents of Leopold Richter, State Topographer, Springfield, Ill.; engraved on stone and printed by Leopold Gast, Brother & Co. St. Louis, Mo.

Library of Congress
Map Collections

Map showing the distribution of the slave population of the southern states of the United States. Compiled from the census of 1800 Drawn by E. Hergesheimer. Engr. By Th. Leonhardt

Library of Congress
Map Collections

Library of Congress
Map Collections
The Washington map of the United States /by M.F. Maury, L.L.D., Superintendent, U.S. Navy Observatory

Library of Congress
Map Collections
Bacon's steel plate map of America, political, historical & military

Library of Congress
Map Collections
The national atlas of the United States of America. (Arch C. Gerlach, editor) Populations
Coping with the rising tide of European immigrants: (European Communities countries)

Los Angeles, Cal., population of city and environs 65,000. Litho. Elliott Pub Co.

Statistical map of the United States of America Prepared by James S. Cowdon and James D. Holman, Special Statisticians, under the direction of the Hon. John C. Black, Commissioner of Pensions.

Delaware Slave Population, Tuesday, November 26, 1861 (Census)

Solomon Sturges to Abraham Lincoln, Monday, April 09, 1860 (Slavery)

United States, westward migration from 1860-1943

United States, population chart, 1901-1952

United States, two maps: showing population and migration, 1910-1952
**American Memory continued**

Library of Congress
A Century of Lawmaking for a New Nation: U.S. Congressional Document and Debates, 1774-1875
Bills and Resolutions, Senate, 34th Congress, 1st Session, Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported the following bill, which was read the first and second times. A Bill To authorize the people of the Territory of Kansas to form a constitution and State government, preparatory to their admission into the Union, when they have the requisite population. S. 172

Library of Congress
The Nineteenth Century in Print: Periodicals
The Advance of Population in the Untied States. (Subscribers monthly, an illustrated magazine for the people/ Volume 4, Issue 2, June 1872

Library of Congress
The Thomas Jefferson Papers
United States Census, October 1, 1800, Population Estimates

Library of Congress
An American Time Capsule: Three Centuries of Broadsides and Other Printed Ephemera
Table of population &c. (For Rhode Island for the year 1840).

Library of Congress
Exhibitions
Maps of Our Lives
California Population and Ethnic Distribution Map

Library of Congress
American Women: A Gateway to the Library of Congress Resources for the Study of Women’s History and Culture in the United States
Emigrant party on the road to California
If you or your school is interested in learning more about the Library of Congress resources, please contact us. Our program offers individualized professional development using the rich resources offered by the Library of Congress.

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