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How do I view the California Zephyr route map on google maps? I want to be able to see a detailed satellite view of the route the California Zephyr travels. Excellent question. Google does show railroad tracks if you zoom in really close and see fine detail of the route of a particular train. terrain/satellite view in the upper right corner. Amtrak also has a similar map that shows the location, and even how fast it is moving. Hope this helps! Last edited: Jan 29, 2024 Excellent question, and even how fast it is moving. Hope this helps! Last edited: Jan 29, 2024 Excellent question, and even how fast it is moving. particular train. Fortunately, Amtrak has an excellent route map: You can zoom in really close and see fine detail of the route. You can switch from a conventional map to a terrain/satellite view in the upper right corner. Amtrak also has a similar map that shows the location of each train in real time, surprisingly accurately: Click on a particular train and you can see its origin station, arrival time at the next station, and even how fast it is moving. Hope this helps! Thanks! I never knew this. Wonderful. I am zooming in on the Zephyr route from Sacramento to Reno and I am amazed that a majority of the track uses concrete ties. Wow! I sit corrected and updated. Google never fails to surprise. In the past, I just saw Amtrak routes as a straight line, airline style. Related question: I know that if I'm using a smartphone or tablet, the built-in GPS will show where I am with a blue dot. However, I've never been able to figure out a way to get the info on my Windows laptop Google map, even though I have a perfectly good usb GPS dongle that seems to talk to other Windows applications. Finally, for the nostalgia folks here, before Amtrak got their map together, we used a piece of lovingly created software from a company/person called Dixielandsoftware. The maps are very primitive by Google standards, but he has an amazing series of train status updates in many highly useable formats. One of my favorites: Train 5 of 01/28/2024 Map Details Unformated Data California Zephyr StationScheduledActualChicago, IL (CHI)Dp 234PDp 433P 49 minutes late. Burlington, IA (BRL)Dp 532P 54 minutes late. Burlington, IA (BRL)Dp 532P 54 minutes late. Naperville, IL (NPV)Dp 234PDp 433P 49 minutes late. Details Unformated Data California Zephyr StationScheduledActualChicago, IL (CHI)Dp 200PDp 251P 51 minutes late. Details Unformated Data California Zephyr StationScheduledActualChicago, IL (CHI)Dp 200PDp 251P 51 minutes late. Details Unformated Data California Zephyr StationScheduledActualChicago, IL (CHI)Dp 200PDp 251P 51 minutes late. 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Helper, UT (HER)Dp 720PDp 1213A 4 hours, 48 minutes late. Brovo, UT (PRO)Dp 926PDp 1213A 4 hours, 48 minutes late. Brovo, UT (PRO)Dp 926PDp 1213A 4 hours, 48 minutes late. Comparent of the state (TRU)Dp 937ADpColfax, CA (COX)Dp 1148ADpRoseville, CA (RIC)Dp 359PDpEmeryville, CA (RIC)Dp 359PDp 359PDpEmeryville, CA (RIC)Dp 359PDp 35 built in GPS will show where I am with a blue dot. It will actually use the surrounding WiFi networks for that, as it's much faster and precise enough (Google has over the years built a database of the location of WiFi APs in the world, using both their Google Street Cars when mapping the world and the Android users). However, I've never been able to figure out a way to get the info on my Windows laptop Google map, even though I have a perfectly good usb GPS dongle that seems to talk to other Windows applications. Because your web browser (and the website inside of it) doesn't know how to talk with your GPS dongle. Hmm. I am going to do a Downeaster boondoggle this Thursday, I will see if Google Maps will actually show my moving location on a laptop map. I will turn on "use my current location". Might not be a huge number of Wifi AP's trackside in Maine other than my fellow travellers Androids. Do you actually think Garmin running on a laptop with wifi will ask a nearby Android to check its location via GPS, then have the laptop connected to Amtrak Wifi which probably isn't going to help much. For historical purposes, the old DeLorme Street Atlas laptop mapping service had an excellent set of railroad maps, and happily used my GPS dongle. But they didn't have a giant rotating globe named Eartha in their lobby. You can't securic trains. Garmin bought DeLorme and killed off Street Atlas. Now we're still have a giant rotating globe named Eartha in their lobby. You can't securic trains. it from the Downeaster but I salute it every time I pass by on 1295. Last edited: Jan 30, 2024 Hmm. I am going to do a Downeaster boondoggle this Thursday, I will see if Google Maps will actually show my moving location on a laptop map. It won't I will turn on "use my current location". Might not be a huge number of Wifi AP's trackside in Maine other than my fellow travellers Androids. So it will tell you you're somewhere in the US based on your public IP address, and that's about it. Do you actually think Garmin running on a laptop with wifi will ask a nearby Android to check its location via GPS, then have the Android Mobile Hotspot fink on its location to my WiFi enabled laptop running Google Maps? Are you talking about Garmin Express? If so it won't, it's just there to update the GPS device. Or will it use my own laptop's wifi to search for nearby trackside hotspots? I will already have the laptop connected to Amtrak Wifi which probably isn't going to help much. Same, it won't. Amtrak also has a similar map that shows the location of each train in real time, surprisingly accurately: Click on a particular train and you can see its origin station, arrival time at the next station, arrival time at the next station, arrival time at the display or both is cut off at the very top of the dialogue box that has the other details. Is that where it shows the train speed? Edit: I found it. I have to toggle the full screen view on Chrome. Never mind. Sorry, meant Google. Most Windows laptops don't have a GPS built in. I bought a \$20 GPS USB dongle and it fired right up, installing its own driver. I downloaded a laptop app called Windows laptops don't have to toggle the full screen view on Chrome. Never mind. Sorry, meant Google. Most Windows laptops don't have to toggle the full screen view on Chrome. Never mind. Sorry, meant Google. Most Windows laptops don't have a GPS built in. I bought a \$20 GPS USB dongle and it fired right up, installing its own driver. 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Most Windows laptops don't have a GPS up to the full screen view on Chrome. Never mind. Sorry meant Google. Most Windows laptops don't have a GPS up to the full screen view on Chrome. Never mind. Sorry meant Google. Most Windows laptops don't have a GPS up to the full screen view on Chrome. Never mind screen view on Chrome. Never mind scree address routing suggestions, including some sort of traffic service. Took it out in the car and it happily followed me around the block, with perfect road alignment. So why doesn't Google Laptop Maps do the same? They already have the POI, routing and traffic software. Are they so sure I'll either use the
very good Amtrak map or just keep my phone or tablet that it isn't worth coding a GPS interface? I generally work on my laptop enroute. I guess I'll either use the very good Amtrak map or just keep my phone or tablet that it isn't worth coding a GPS interface? I generally work on my laptop enroute. I guess I'll either use the very good Amtrak map or just keep my phone or tablet that it isn't worth coding a GPS interface? I generally work on my laptop enroute. I guess I'll either use the very good Amtrak map or just keep my phone or tablet that it isn't worth coding a GPS interface? I generally work on my laptop enroute. I guess I'll either use the very good Amtrak map or just keep my phone or tablet, that it isn't worth coding a GPS interface? I generally work on my laptop enroute. I guess I'll either use the very good Amtrak map or just keep my phone or tablet that it isn't worth coding a GPS interface? I generally work on my laptop enroute. I guess I'll either use the very good Amtrak map or just keep my phone or tablet that it isn't worth coding a GPS interface? I generally work on my laptop enroute. I guess I'll either use the very good Amtrak map or just keep my phone or tablet that it isn't worth coding a GPS interface? I generally work on my laptop enroute. I guess I'll either use the very good Amtrak map or just keep my phone or tablet that it isn't worth coding a GPS interface? I generally work on my laptop enroute. I guess I'll either use the very good as straight line, airline style. Related question: I know that if I'm using a smartphone or tablet, the built in GPS will show where I am with a blue dot. However, I've never been able to figure out a way to get the info on my Windows applications. ... ocation permission in your browser. If there's a message that says "Google Maps page and click My location," control location, " control location, " control location, " control location, " choose Allow. Reload the Google Maps page and click My location. To control location, " control location, " control location, " control location, " choose Allow. Reload the Google Maps page and click My location. To control location, " control location, " control location, " choose Allow. Reload the Google Maps page and click My location. To control location, " control locat device if you're an administrator on the device, select Change, and then in the Location for this device is off appears on the settings page, you won't be able to turn on the Allow apps to access your location setting for an individual user account." Thanks, I'll try it tomorrow. Create and share custom maps with Google My Maps. Get started Mēs izmantojam sikfailus un datus tālāk minētajos nolūkos.nodrošinātu un uzturētu Google pakalpojumus;izsekotu darbības pārtraukumiem un aizsargātu lietotājus pret nevēlamu saturu, krāpšanu un ļaunprātīgu izmantošanu;mērītu mērķauditorijas iesaisti un vietņu statistiku ar mērķi izprast, kā mūsu pakalpojumu tiek izmantoti, un uzlabot šo pakalpojumu kvalitāti.Ja izvēlēsieties opciju "Piekrist visiem", mēs arī izmantosim sīkfailus un datus, lai:izstrādātu un uzlabotu jaunus pakalpojumus;rādītu reklāmas un novērtētu to efektivitāti;rādītu personalizētu saturu (atkarībā no jūsu iestatījumiem). Ja izvēlēsieties opciju "Noraidīt visus", mēs neizmantosim sīkfailus minētajiem papildu mērķiem. Nepersonalizētu saturu (atkarībā no jūsu iestatījumiem). Ja izvēlēsieties opciju "Noraidīt visus", mēs neizmantosim sīkfailus minētajiem papildu mērķiem. Nepersonalizētu saturu (atkarībā no jūsu iestatījumiem). 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Such accolades have the California Zephyr in great company with other North America's most scenic train. On its two nights and three day journeys. High on the list would be Amtrak's Empire Builder, Via Rail's Canadian and Jasper to Prince Rupert trains and of course the luxurious Rocky Mountaineer. California Zephyr at a Glance The California Zephyr is an overnight Amtrak train from Chicago to San Francisco The journey takes approximately 52 hours, or two nights and three days The train crosses California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa and Illinois Key city stops are Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Reno, Sacramento and San Francisco The train is scheduled to operate daily in each direction and travels overnight Coach and sleeper passengers, with three meals a day included A sightseer lounge car is available for sleeper passengers, with three meals a day included A sightseer lounge car is wailable as a shared space to meet fellow passengers, read a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available in the sightseer lounge for all passengers to purchase food and drinks Checked baggage storage onboard There is baggage is available at some, but not all stations There is baggage storage onboard to meet fellow passengers, read a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available in the sightseer lounge for all passengers to purchase food and drinks Checked baggage is available in the sightseer lounge for all passengers to purchase food and drinks Checked baggage is available at some, but not all stations There is baggage storage onboard There is a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available in the sightseer lounge for all passengers to purchase food and drinks Checked baggage is available at some, but not all stations There is baggage storage onboard There is a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at some, but not all stations There is a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at some, but not all stations there is available at some at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at some at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at some at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at some at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at some at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at some at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at some at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at some at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at some at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at some at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at a book or watch the world go by A cafe is available at a bo 3900km, about twice the distance from Florida to New York City. With its breathtaking year round scenery you won't regret taking. It's an impressive journey that passes through California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, and Illinois. Along the way there are some 33 scheduled stops, including Omaha, Denver, Winter Park, Salt Lake City, Reno and Sacremento, the Californian capital. This train however, is best known for its journey through the Rocky Mountains on day two. This section is always during daylight hours, regardless of which direction you travel. Westbound: When heading west, the train climbs into the Rocky Mountains after leaving Denver. The most scenic views will be to the left hand side in the direction of travel. Following the climb is the Moffat tunnel, where the Zephyr follows the Colorado River through the 6.2 mile (10km) tunnel that was opened in 1927. From here, it's time to settle in near a window. For the rest of the day natures best remains on display as the Zephyr follows the Colorado River through the 6.2 mile (10km) tunnel that was opened in 1927. From here, it's time to settle in near a window. For the rest of the day natures best remains on display as the Zephyr follows the Colorado River through the 6.2 mile (10km) tunnel that was opened in 1927. eastbound journey the day happens in reverse. Here, the main scenery starts just after Grand Junction in the morning and the most scenic views will be to the right in the direction of travel. The train follows the trip here. Near Grand Junction in the mountains in the evening. The
descent into Denver makes for a preat finale to an epic day of sightseeing, and is ideally timed for a hotel check-in if you choose to break the trip here. Near Grand Junction, Colorado on day two of the Zephyr journey. Image: Mitch Altman (CC BY-SA 2.0) via Wikimedia Commons. Other Highlights While the mountain scenery is a clear winner there's other point of interest to keep an eye out for. Along the way the Zephyr crosses the Mississippi River at Burlington on the state border of Illinois and Jowa, traverses through through Ruby Canyon in Colorado and passes by Utah's impressive Book Cliffs! Also not to be missed is California's Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. In short, with this variety of scenery you'll never be without an amazing view out the window. The California Zephyr? Seasoned rail travelers recommend this trip in either direction. That said, there is a slight preference for the westbound trip. This is because during the deep winter months on the eastbound trip the descent from the Rocky Mountains into Denver often occurs after sunset. The train is scheduled to arrive into Denver at 6:30pm. By most accounts though, even when this happens the approaching city lights on the descent are impressive too. Which direction for stopovers? If you and to be a journey on the Zephyr with stopovers? If you are looking to take a journey on the Zephyr with stopovers? If you are looking to take a journey on the Zephyr with stopovers? If you are looking to take a journey on the Zephyr with stopovers? Stopovers Views of the Colorado River in Gore Canyon on day two of the Zephyr JourneyImage: Shankarnkikhil88 (CC0 1.0) via Wikimedia Commons. California Zephyr Train 5 - Westbound (departs Chicago) Chicago. Alternatively, throughout the station there are many fast food style dining options. For those onboard snacks a Walgreens and CVS can be found nearby. After departure the train makes nine stops between Chicago union the early morning hours with an intended arrival in Denver at 7am. Architecture at Chicago Union After a day of epic scenery in Colorado the train passes into Utah in the evening where the last stop of day two is Salt Lake City, at around 11pm. Even though 11pm is late, if you're looking for a stopover at Salt Lake the westbound service! Westbound service is best. It's preferable to the 3am arrival on the eastbound service is best. It's preferable to the Californian capital of Sacramento for an arrival of just after two in the afternoon. For the finale, the Zephyr travels alongside the waters of San Francisco bay, ending the journey at Emeryville, Oakland with a intended arrival of around 4pm. Amtrak offers a guaranteed coach connection on your ticket. Donner Lake, near Truckee California) seen from the California Zephyr.Image: Sarah Stierch (CC BY 4.0) via Wikimedia Commons California Zephyr Train 6 - Eastbound Zephyr Train 6 - Eastbound Zephyr departs just after 9am daily from Oakland's Emeryville station. Emeryville station is just across the Bay Bridge from down-town San Francisco. Amtrak offers a connecting coach service that links Emeryville station is just across the Bay Bridge from down-town San Francisco. for a nominal fee. For this guaranteed connection select San Francisco as your departure destination when booking. Emeryville station as a modern although no-frills affair. There is no lounge for sleeper passengers nor food and beverage options within the station as through no-frills affair. Sacramento at around 11am. It's then onto Reno at 4pm before crossing the remainder of Nevada in the evening and Utah overnight. Eastbound: Day Two On day two, the train is scheduled for its first stop in Colorado at Grand Junction just after ten before. Be sure to head to the sightseer lounge early in the day, although keep in mind Amtrak staff may ask passengers to limit time in the lounge car if the train is busy. Day two ends in Denver, around half-six in the evening. Eastbound: Day Three On day three for the early risers the train passes through Omaha, the service is well timed for all stops in Iowa and Illinois before the scheduled arrival into Chicago around 3pm. Perfect timing for a hotel check-in! Gore Canyon, Colorado in the winter months from the California ZephyrImage: Mitch Altman (CC BY-SA 2.0) via Wikimedia Commons. California Zephyr Ticket Types and Prices As of February 2022 we checked the booking engine for various dates up to 12 months ahead. The following prices are a guide: Similar to airlines, Amtrak uses variable pricing which means prices fluctuate according to a range of factors. Outside of a sale, the prices above are unlikely to go lower than the minimum we found. Be aware they could certainly go higher than the upper range we found, especially as the train fills up. This train is very popular in the summer months, making it likely to be more expensive at that time of year. Consider a winter trip on the Zephyr, the scenery is just as spectacular. In fact, many would argue a trip in the fall or winter are the ideal times for travelling on the Zephyr. Travel Tip: If you book a roomette it's not possible to guarantee which side of the train this is on. Economy cars are always joined to the train with the seats facing the direction of the train time of year. travel, although sleeper cars can be attached either way. If you're traveling as a group of two and want the best scenery consider booking two roomettes – upstairs and across the corridor from each other. To get the room assignments locked in you'll need to book over the phone rather than online. To book travel on the California Zephyr start at amtrak.com California Zephyr uses two-level Amtrak Superliner cars. A typical Zephyr train has sleeper cars, coach cars, a dining car and sightseer lounge car is a key space on the train. Upstairs there are large windows where the seating faces outward. It's a relaxed atmosphere to meet other travellers over a coffee, read a book or listen to a podcast as the world passes by. Downstairs in the sightseer car you'll find a cafe with light meals and refreshments for purchase accompanied by a seating area. Sleeper Service: Sleeper tickets have the highest level of onboard service to convert the room to night mode, and the reverse in the morning. Sleeper cars guests also have access to showers, with towels and soap supplied onboard. These showers are shared in the case of roomettes and family/accessible bedrooms. The Sleeper bedroom suites have an in-room shower. Coach passengers don't have access to showers or the dining car. In coach meals can only be purchased from the cafe or at stations along the way. Normally, coach passengers would have access to the dining car on a paid basis. This access to the dining car on a paid basis. This access is currently suspended due to COVID-19 related service adjustments. California Zephyr takes? The California Zephyr takes? The California Zephyr takes? The California Zephyr takes approximately 52 hours from end to end. The journey is two nights and three days. How often does the California Zephyr run?Daily (everyday) in each direction will provide the same amazing scenery at key parts of the trip. Seasoned travellers often have a slight preference for the Westbound trip departing Chicago. Which side on the California Zephyr? The views to the south are considered the best on main day of scenery (day 2) in Colorado. When booking a sleeper cabin the side you'll be facing cannot be guaranteed. Where does the California Zephyr stop? Illinois: Chicago, Naperville, Princeton, GalesburgIowa: Burlington, Mount Pleasant, Ottumwa, Osceola (Des Moines), CrestonNebraska: Omaha, Lincoln, Hastings, Holdrege, McCookColorado: Fort Morgan, Denver, Fraser-Winter Park, Grandy, Glenwood Springs, Grand JunctionUtah: Green River, Helper, Provo, Salt Lake CityNevada: Elki, Winnemucca, RenoCalifornia: Truckee, Colfax, Roseville, Gacramento, Davis, Martinez, Richmond, Emeryville Where do my bags go on the California Zephyr?Checked baggage may be available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage may be available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage may be available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage may be available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage may be available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage may be available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage may be available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage may be available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage may be available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage may be available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage may be available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage may be available there are luggage storage spaces available there are luggage may be available there are lug These are announced onboard and subject to variations depending on circumstances on the day. Don't venture too far - the train will leave without you! If you want to break up a trip you need to book a ticket for each segment - just like an airline. U.S. state This article is about the U.S. state. For the river, see Illinois River. For other uses, see Illinois River. For other uses, see Illinois River. For other uses, see Illinois (disambiguation). State in the United StatesIllinois River. For other uses, see Illinois River. For other uses, see Illinois (disambiguation). State in the United StatesIllinois River. For other uses, see Illinois River. For other uses, see Ill nouse Illinois Senate • Lower house Illinois House of Representatives Judiciary Supreme Court of Illinois U.S. senators Dick Durbin (D) Tammy Duckworth (D) U.S. House delegation 14 Democrats 3 Republicans
(ist) Area • Total 57,915 sq mi (143,969 km2) • Land 55,593 sq mi (5,981 km2) 3.99% • Rank 25th Dimensions • Length 390 mi (5,981 km2) 4. Land 55,593 sq mi (5,981 km2) 3.99% • Rank 25th Dimensions • Length 390 mi (5,981 km2) 4. Land 55,593 sq mi (143,969 km2) • Land 55,593 sq mi (143,969 km2) • Land 55,593 sq mi (5,981 km2) 3.99% • Rank 25th Dimensions • Length 390 mi (5,981 km2) 4. Land 55,593 sq mi (143,969 km2) • Land 55,593 sq mi (143,969 a])1,235 ft (376.4 m)Lowest elevation (Confluence of Mississippi River and Ohio River[2][a])280 ft (85 m)Population (2024) • Total 12,710,158[3] • Rank6th • Density232/sq mi (89.4/km2) • Rank12th • Median household income \$80,300 (2023)[4] • Income rank17thDemonymsIllinoisanLanguage • Official languageEnglish (80.8%)Spanish (14.9%)Other (5.1%)Time zoneUTC-05:00 (CDT)USPS (C abbreviationILISO 3166 codeUS-ILTraditional abbreviationIIL Latitude36°58′ N to 42°30′ W to 91°31′ WWebsiteillinois.gov State symbols of IllinoisSlogan"Land of Lincoln"Living insigniaAmphibianEastern tiger salamanderBirdNorthern cardinalButterflyMonarch butterflyFishBluegillFlowerVioletGrassBig bluestemMammaWhite-tailed deerMushroomGiant puffballReptilePainted turtleTreeWhite oakInanimate insigniaDanceSquare danceFoodGold Rush Apple, popcornFossilTully monsterMineralFluoriteRockDolomiteSoilDrummer silty clay loamState route markerState quarterReleased in 2003Lists of United States, It borders on Lake Michigan to its northeast, the Mississippi River to its west, and the Wabash and Ohio rivers to its south.[b] Of the fifty U.S. states, Illinois has the fifth-largest gross domestic product (GDP), the sixth-largest population, and the 25th-most land area. Its capital city is Springfield in the center of the state, and the state's largest city is Chicago in the northeast. Present-day Illinois country, as part of their sprawling colony of New France. A century later, the revolutionary war Illinois campaign prefigured American involvement in the region. Following U.S. independence in 1783, which made the Mississippi River the national boundary, American settlers began arriving from Kentucky via the Ohio River. Illinois was soon part of the United States' oldest territory, and in 1818 it achieved statehood. The Erie Canal brought increased commercial activity in the Great Lakes, and the invention of the self-scouring steel plow by Illinoisan John Deere turned the state's rich prairie into some of the world's most productive and valuable farmland, attracting immigrant farmers from Germany, Sweden and elsewhere. In the mid-19th century, the Illinois and Michigan Canal and a sprawling railroad network facilitated trade, commerce, and settlement, making the state a transportation hub for the nation.[6] By 1900, the growth of industrial jobs in the northern cities and coal mining in the central and southern areas attracted immigrants from Eastern and southern area, informally referred to as a major manufacturing center.[7] The Great Migration from the South established a large Black community, particularly in Chicago, which became one of America's most industrialized states and remains a major manufacturing center.[7] The Great Migration from the South established a large Black community, particularly in Chicago, which became a leading cultural, economic, and population from the South established a large Black community. Chicagoland, holds about 65% of the state's 12.8 million residents. Two World Heritage Sites are in Illinois, the ancient Cahokia Mounds, and part of the Wright architecture site. A wide variety of Illinois, the ancient Cahokia Mounds, and part of the Wright architecture site. A wide variety of Illinois, the ancient Cahokia Mounds, and part of the Wright architecture site. A wide variety of Illinois, the ancient Cahokia Mounds, and part of the Wright architecture site. A wide variety of Illinois, the ancient Cahokia Mounds, and part of the Wright architecture site. A wide variety of Illinois are in Illinois, the ancient Cahokia Mounds, and part of the Wright architecture site. A wide variety of Illinois are in Illinois are in Illinois. Jlysses S. Grant, and Barack Obama; additionally, Ronald Reagan was born and raised in the state. Illinois honors Lincoln Presidential Center in Chicago. Illinois has a highly diverse economy, with the global city of Chicago in the northeast, major industrial and agricultural hubs in the north and center, and natural resources such as coal, timber, and petroleum in the south. Owing to its central location and favorable geography, the state is a major transportation hub: the Port of Chicago has access to the Atlantic Ocean through the Great Lakes and Saint Lawrence Seaway and to the Gulf of Mexico from the Mississippi River via the Illinois Waterway. Chicago has been the nation's railroad hub since the 1860s,[10] and its O'Hare International Airport has been among the world's busiest airports for decades. Illinois has long been considered a microcosm of the United States and a bellwether in American culture, exemplified by the phrase Will it play in Peoria?.[11] See also: Illinois meant 'man' or 'men' in the Miami-Illinois language, with the original illinivek transformed via French into Illinois language, with the original illinivek has also been said to mean 'tribe of superior men',[15] which is a false etymology. The name Illinois derives from the Miami-Illinois verb irenwe wa 'he speaks the regular way'. This was taken into the Ojibwe language, perhaps in the Ottawa dialect, and modified into ilinwe (pluralized as ilinwe-k). The French of that time. The current spelling form, Illinois's name into the Ojibwe language, perhaps in the Ottawa dialect, and modified into ilinwe-k). for themselves, as attested in all three of the French missionary-period dictionaries of Illinois, was Inoka, of unknown meaning and unrelated to the other terms. [16][17] Main article: History of Illinois American Indians of successive cultures lived along the waterways of the Illinois area for thousands of years before the arrival of Europeans. The Koster Site has been excavated and demonstrates 7,000 years of continuous habitation. Cahokia, the largest regional chiefdom and Urban Center of the Pre-Columbian Mississippian culture, was located near present-day Collinsville, Illinois. They built an urban complex of more than 100 platform and burial mounds, a 50-acre (20 ha) plaza larger than 35 football fields, [18] and a woodhenge of sacred cedar, all in a planned design expressing the culture's cosmology. Monks Mound, the center of the site, is the largest Pre-Columbian structure north of the Valley of Mexico. It is 100 ft (30 m) high, 951 ft (290 m) long, 836 ft (255 m) wide, and covers 13.8 acres (5.6 ha).[19] It contains about 814,000 cu yd (622,000 m3) of earth.[20] It was topped by a structure thought to have measured about 105 ft (32 m) in length and 48 ft (15 m) high, making its peak 150 ft (46 m) above the level of the plaza. The finely crafted ornaments and tools recovered by archaeologists at Cahokia include elaborate ceramics, finely sculptured stonework, carefully embossed and engraved copper and mica sheets, and specialists in toolmaking, bide dressing, potting, jewelry making, shell engraving, weaving and salt making.[21] The civilization vanished in the 15th century for unknown reasons, but historians and archeologists have speculated that the people depleted the area of resources. Many indigenous tribes engaged in constant warfare. According to Suzanne Austin Alchon, "At one site in the central Illinois River valley, one third of all adults died as a result of violent injuries."[22] The next major power in the region was the Illinois Confederation or Illini, a political alliance.[23] Around the time of European contact in 1673, the Illinois confederation had an estimated population of over 10,000 people.[24] As the Illini declined during the Beaver Wars era, members of the Algonquian-speaking Potawatomi, Miami, Sauk, and other tribes including the Fox (Meskwaki), Iowa, Kickapoo, Mascouten, Piankeshaw, Shawnee, Wea, and Winnebago (Ho-Chunk) came into the area from the east and north around the Great Lakes.[25][26] Main articles: New France; Louisiana (New France); Canada (New France); Canada (New France); Canada (New France); Country, Virginia; Treaty of Paris (1763); Province of Quebec (1763); Northwest Ordinance; and Northwest Territory Illinois in 1718, approximate modern state area Starved Rock State Park. French Empire Canadiens came south to settle particularly along the Mississippi River, and Illinois, was part of first New France, and then of La Louisiane until 1763, when it passed to the British rule. [28] A few British soldiers was part of first New France, and then of La Louisiane until 1763, when it passed to the British rule. [28] A few but few British or American settlers moved there, as the Crown made it part of the territory reserved for Indians west of the Appalachians, and then part of the British Province of Quebec. In 1778, George Rogers Clark claimed Illinois County for Virginia. In a compromise, Virginia (and other states that made various claims) ceded the area to the new United States in the 1780s and it became part of the Northwest Territory, administered by the federal government and later organized as states. [28] Main articles: Indiana Territory, Organic acts, Illinois Territory, Admission to the Union, and List of U.S. states by date of admission to the Union See also: History of Chicago and History of Company was an early claimant to much of Illinois. The Illinois Territory was created on February 3, 1809, with its capital at Kaskaskia, an early French settlement. During the discussions leading up to Illinois's admission to the Vorthwest Ordinance had specified a boundary of the state was moved twice. [29] The original provisions of the Northwest Ordinance had specified a boundary that would have been tangent to the southern tip of Lake
Michigan. Such a boundary of the state was moved twice. would have left Illinois with no shoreline on Lake Michigan at all. However, as Indiana had successfully been granted a 10 mi (16 km) northern border at the same latitude as 10 miles north of the southernmost extremity of Lake Michigan. However, the Illinois delegated a northern border at the same latitude as 10 miles north of the southernmost extremity of Lake Michigan. Nathaniel Pope, wanted an interview of the border of the b in 1819, Vandalia became the capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital to centrally located Springfield in 1839. In 1818, Illinois became the capital to centrally located Springfield in 1839, the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building. In 1819, Vandalia became the capital to centrally located Springfield in 1839. In 1819, Vandalia became the capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building rented by the state capital remained at Kaskaskia, headquartered in a small building remained at Kaskaskia, brought slaves into the area from Kentucky. Slavery was nominally banned by the Northwest Ordinance, but that was not enforced for those already holding slaves. When Illinois became a state in 1818, the Ordinance no longer applied, and about 900 slaves were held in the state. As the southern part of the state, later known as "Egypt", [31][32] was largely settled by migrants from the South, the section was hostile to free blacks. Edward Coles, the second Governor of Illinois who was born in Virginia, participated in a campaign to block extending existing slavery in Illinois gubernatorial election. In 1824, state residents opposed allowing free blacks as permanent residents. Some settlers brought in slaves seasonally or as house servants.[34] The Illinois Constitution of 1848 was written with a provision for exclusionary laws to be passed. In 1853, John A. Logan helped pass a law to prohibit all African Americans, including freedmen, from settling in the state, [35] The winter of the Sudden Freeze". On December 20, 1836, a fast-moving cold front passed through, freezing puddles in minutes and killing many travelers who could not reach shelter. The adverse weather resulted in crop failures in the northern part of the state. The southern part of the state shipped food north, and this may have contributed to its name, "Little Egypt", after the Biblical story of Joseph in Egypt supplying grain to his brothers.[37] In 1832, the Black Hawk War was fought in Illinois and present-day Wisconsin between the United States and a coalition of the Sauk, Fox (Meskwaki), and Kickapoo Indian tribes, who had been forced to leave their homes and relocate to Iowa in 1831. The tribes had lost their territory east of the Mississippi river in Illinois under a disputed treaty in 1804. The Indians, under Sauk Chief Black Hawk, attempted to return to Illinois in April 1832 to reclaim this land. They were attacked and defeated by the U.S. Militia and rival tribes allied with the US forces, including the Potawatomi. Dakota, Menominee, and Ho-Chunk, The survivors of Black Hawk's band were forced back to Iowa [38] This represented the end of Indian resistance to white settlement in the Chicago and Northern Illinois vere ceded to the United States, the indigenous population of the state had been reduced by infectious diseases, warfare, and forced away from Nauvoo. Following a succession crisis, Brigham Young led most Latter Day Saints out of Illinois in a mass exodus to present-day Utah; after close to six years of rapid development, Nauvoo quickly declined afterward. After it was established in 1833, Chicago was Illinois's largest city. [28] With the as an Illinois and Michigan Canal port after 1848, and as a rail hub soon afterward. By 1857, Chicago was Illinois's largest city. [28] With the most a great Lakes port, and then as an Illinois and Michigan Canal port after 1848, and as a rail hub soon afterward. By 1857, Chicago was Illinois's largest city. [28] With the most agreed prominence as a Great Lakes port, and then as an Illinois and Michigan Canal port after laves of rapid development, Nauvoo quickly declined afterward. By 1857, Chicago was Illinois is a mass exodus to present-day Utah; after close to six years of rapid development, Nauvoo quickly declined afterward. By 1857, Chicago was Illinois's largest city. [28] With the most agreed prominence as a Great Lakes port, and then as an Illinois and Michigan Canal port after laves. By 1857, Chicago was Illinois's largest city. [28] With the source of the first states to present the state in the 19th century, Illinois became one of the first states to establish a system of state-supported treatment of mental illness and disabilities, replacing local almshouses. Dix came into this effort after having met J. O. King, a Jacksonville, Illinois businessman, who invited her to Illinois, and the restrict of the first states to establish a system of state-supported treatment of mental illness and disabilities, replacing local almshouses. Dix came into this effort after having met J. O. King, a Jacksonville, Illinois businessman, who invited her to Illinois, a first state sta d in downtown Chicago, destroying four sq mi (10 km2). [44] Police and protesters at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Rising waters in Alton in 1993. At the turn of the state by employment caused by the expanding industrial base. Whites were 98% of the state's population. [45] Bolstered b outhern and eastern Europe, and by the African-American Great Migration from the South, Illinois grew and emerged as one of the most important states in the union. By the end of the century, the population had reached 12.4 million. The Century of Progress World's fair was held at Chicago in 1933. Oil strikes in Marion County and Crawford County led to a boom in 1937, and by 1939, Illinois ranked fourth in U.S. oil production the nation to adopt the recommendation of the American Law Institute and pass a comprehensive criminal code revision that repealed the law against sodomy. The code also abrogated common law crimes and established an age of consent of 18.[52] The state's fourth constitution was adopted in 1970, replacing the 1870 document.[53] The first Farm Aid concert was held in Champaign to benefit American farmers, in 1985. The worst upper Mississippi River the Great Flood of 1993, inundated many towns and thousands of acres of farmland. [28] A COVID-19 safety message in the Chicago Loop Illinois entered the 21st century under Republican Governor George Ryan. Near the end of his term in January 2003, following a string of high-profile exonerations, Ryan commuted all death sentences in the state. [54] The 2002 election brought Democrat Rod Blagojevich to the governor's mansion. It also ges [56] Blagojevich's replacement Pat Quinn was defeated by Republican Bruce Rauner in the 2014 election. Disagreements between the governor and legislature over budget and struggled to pay its bills.[57] On August 28, 2017, Rauner signed a bill into law that prohibited state and local police from arresting from arresting from 2015 to 2018 in which the state lad no budget and struggled to pay its bills.[57] On August 28, 2017, Rauner signed a bill into law that prohibited state and local police from arresting from arresting from arresting from 2015 to 2018 in which the state legalized marijuana.[62] On March 9, 2020, Pritzker, returning the state government to a Democratic trifecta.[61] In January 2020 the state legalized marijuana.[62] On March 9, 2020, Pritzker issued a disaster proclamation due to the COVID-19 pandemic. He ender border with Indiana until the Wabash enters the Ohio River. [64] Most of the western border with Kentucky, which runs along the northern border with Mississippi and reachable only from Missouri. The state's northern border with Wisconsin is fixed at 42°30 stern border of Illinois lies in Lake Michigan, within which Illinois shares a water boundary with the state of Michigan, as well as Wisconsin and Indiana. [25] Charles Mound, the highest natural point in Illinois shares a water boundary with the state of Michigan, as well as Wisconsin and Indiana. nois, the Driftless Area, a region of unglaciated and therefore higher and more rugged topography, occupies a small part of the state. Southern Illinois includes the hilly areas around the Shawnee Hills in the south, and there is varying topography along its rivers; the Illinois River southwest. The floodplain on the Mississippi River from Alton to the Kaskaskia River is known as the American Bottom. Main article: Geology of Illinois buring the early part of the Paleozoic Era, the area that would one day become Illinois was submerged beneath a shallow sea and located near the Equator. Diverse marine life
lived at this time, including trilobites, brachiopods, and crinoids. Changing environmental conditions led t sea level,[66] the lowest elevation point in the state is located near Cairo and the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Illinois has three major geographical divisions. Northern Illinois is dominated by Chicago metropolitan area, or Chicagoand, which is the city of Chicago metro area includes severation point in the state is located near Cairo and the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Illinois has three major geographical divisions. Northern Illinois is dominated by Chicago metropolitan area, or Chicagoand, which is the city of Chicago metro area includes severation and wisconsin, and has a population of over 9.8 million. Chicago itself is a cosmopolitan city, densely populated, industrialized, the transportation hub of the nation, and settled by a wide variety of ethnic groups. The city of Rockford, Illinois's third-largest city and center of the state's fourth largest metropolitan area, sits along Interstates 39 and 90 some 75 mi (121 km) northwest of Chicago. The Quad Cities region, located along the in northern Illinois, had a population of 381,342 in 2011. The midsection of Illinois is the second major division, called Central Illinois. Historically prairie, it is now mainly agricultural and known as the Heart of 1812 and forms the conspicuous western bulge of the state. Agriculture and soybeans, as well as educational institutions and manufacturing centers, figure prominently in Central Illinois. Cities include Peoria; Springfield, the state capital; Quincy; Decatur; Bloomington-Normal; and Champaign-Urbana.[25] The third division is Southern Illinois, comprising the area south of U.S. Route 50, including Little Egypt, near the juncture of the Mississippi River and Ohio River. Southern Illinois is the site of the ancient city Cahokia, as well as the site of the first state capital at Kaskaskia, which today is separated from the rest of the state by the Mississippi River. [25][67] This region has a somewhat warmer winter climate, different variety of crops (including some cotton farming in the past), more rugged topography (due to the area remaining unglaciated during the Illinoian Stage, unlike most of the state by the Mississippi River. [25][67] This region has a somewhat warmer winter climate, different variety of crops (including some cotton farming in the past), more rugged topography (due to the area remaining unglaciated during the Illinoian Stage, unlike most of the state), as well as small-scale oil deposits and coal mining. The Illinois suburbs of St. Louis, such as East St. Louis, are located in this region, and collectively, they are known as the Metro-East. The other somewhat significant concentration of population in Southern Illinois is the Carbondale Marion, a two-county area that is home to 123,272 residents. [25] A portion of southeastern Illinois is part of the extended Evansville, Indiana, Metro Area, locally 'ri-State with Indiana and Kentucky. Seven Illinois counties are in the area. In addition to these three, largely latitudinally defined divisions, all of the region outside the Chicago metropolitan area is often called "downstate" Illinois. This term is flexible, but is generally meant to mean everything outside the chicago metropolitan area is often called "downstate" Illinois. and cold winters. The southern part of the state, from about Carbondale southward, has a humid subtropical climate (Koppen Cfa), with more moderate winters. Average yearly precipitation for Illinois varies from just over 48 in (1,219 mm) at the southern tip to around 35 in (889 mm) in the northern portion of the state. Normal annual snowfall exceeds 38 in (965 mm) in the Chicago area, while the southern tip to around 35 in (889 mm) in the northern portion of the state normally receives from just over 48 in (1,219 mm) at the southern tip to around 35 in (889 mm) in the northern portion of the state normally receives from just over 48 in (1,219 mm) at the southern tip to around 35 in (889 mm) in the northern portion of the state. Normal annual snowfall exceeds 38 in (965 mm) in the Chicago area, while the southern tip to around 35 in (889 mm) in the northern portion of the state normally receives from just over 48 in (1,219 mm) at the southern tip to around 35 in (889 mm) in the northern portion of the state. Normal annual snowfall exceeds 38 in (965 mm) in the Chicago area, while the southern tip to around 35 in (889 mm) in the northern portion of the state normally receives from just over 48 in (1,219 mm) at the southern tip to around 35 in (889 mm). In the northern portion of the state normally receives a state of the state. Normal annual snowfall exceeds 38 in (965 mm) in the chicago area, while the southern tip to around 35 in (889 mm). In the northern portion of the state. Normal annual snowfall exceeds 38 in (965 mm) in the Chicago area, while the southern tip to around 35 in (889 mm) in the northern portion of the state. Normal annual snowfall exceeds 38 in (965 mm) in the state. Normal annual snowfall exceeds 38 in (965 mm) in the chicago area, while the southern tip to around 35 in (889 mm) in the northern portion of the state. Normal annual snowfall exceeds 38 in (965 mm) in the chicago area, while the southern portion of the state. Normal annual snowfall exceeds 38 in (965 mm) in the orthern portion o nadoes per 10,000 sq mi (30,000 km2) annually [74] Some of Tornado Alley's deadliest tornadoes on record have occurred in the state. The Tri-State Tornado of 1925 killed 695 people in three states; 613 of the victims died in Illinois [75] Monthly Normal High and Low Temperatures For Various Illinois Cities (°F) City January February March April May June July August September October November December Cairo[76] 43/25 48/29 33/63 81/61 74/52 62/40 46/29 32/17 Springfield[82] 33/17 39/22 51/32 63/42 74/53 83/62 86/66 84/64 78/55 67/44 51/34 38/23 See also: Illinois statistical areas and List of municipalities in Illinois statistical areas and List of municipalities in Illinois chicago is the largest city in the United States, with a population of 2,746,388 in 2020. Furthermore, over 7 million residents of the Chicago metropolitan area reside in Illinois. The U.S. Census Bureau currently lists seven Cicero Cook 85,268 JolietNaperville 2 Aurora Kane 180,542 12 Schaumburg Cook 78,723 3 Joliet Will 150,362 13 Bloomington McLean 78,680 4 Naperville DuPage 73,922 7 Springfield Sangamon 114,394 17 Decatur Macon 70,522 8 Peoria 113,150 18 Palatine Cook 67,908 9 321 19 Skokie Cook 67,824 10 Champaign Champaign Champaign S8,302 20 Des Plaines Cook 60,675 It has been suggested that this section be split out into another article titled Demographics of Illinois (Discuss) (September 2024) The United States Census Bureau found that the population of Illinois was 12,812,508 in the 2020 United States census, moving from the fifth-largest state to the sixth-largest state (losing out to Pennsylvania). Illinois in 2020 from the 2010 United States census by just over 18,000 residents and the overall population was quite higher than recent census estimates. [84]Illinois 2020 Population Density MapIllinois is the most populous city in the United States, is the center of the Chicago metropolitan area or Chicago metropolitan area is nicknamed. Although the Chicago metropolitan area or Chicago metropolitan area is nicknamed. population living in the city of Chicago itself as of 2020.[85] The five most populous counties in the state, as of 2024, are Cook (5,182,617), DuPage (937,142), Lake (718,604), Will (708,583), and Kane (520,997), all located in the Chicago metropolitan area. While the state's population has declined in recent years, according to the 2020 census, these loss metro area; rather the declines are from the Downstate counties. [86] As of the 2020 census, the state's geographic mean center of population is located at 41° 18′ 43″N 88° 22 23″W in Grundy County, about six miles northwest of Coal City. [87] Illinois is the most racially and ethnically diverse state in the Midwest. By several metrics, including racial and ethnic background, religious affiliation, and percentage of rural and urban divid ntative of the larger demography of the United States.[88] Historical population CensusPop.Note%± 18002,458– 349.5%1830157,445185.2%1840476,183202.4%1850851,47078.8%18601,711,951101.1%18702,539,89148.4%18803,077,87121.2%18903,826,35224.3%19004,821,55026.0%19105,638,59116.9%19206,485,28015.0%19307,630,65417.7%19407,897,2413.5%19508,712,17610.3%196010,081,15815.7%197011,113,97610.2%198011,426,5182.8%199011,430,6020.0%200012,419,2938.6%2010sitionNote: the US Census treats Hispanic/Latino as an ethnic category. This table excludes Latinos from the racial categories and assigns them to a separate category. Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race. Race / Ethnicity (NH = Non-Hispanic) Pop 2020[93] % 2000 % 2010 % 2010 % 2020 White alone (NH) 8,424,140 8,167,753 7,472,751 67.83% 63.66% American alone (NH) 1,856,152 1,832,924 1,775,612 14,95% 14.29% 13.86% Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH) 13,479 16,008 45,080 0.11% 0.12% 0.35% Mixed race or Multiracial (NH) 13,479 16,008 45,080 0.11% 0.12% 0.35% Mixed race or Multiracial (NH) 13,996 183,957 414,856 10.15% 0.15%
0.15% 0.15\% 0.1 or Latino (any race) 1,530,262 2,027,578 2,337,410 12.32% 15.80% 18.24% Total 12,419,293 12,830,632 12,812,508 100.00% 100.00% 100.00% Ethnic origins in Illinois Map of counties in Illinois by racial plurality, per the 2020 U.S. census Non-Hispanic White Ethnic composition as of the 2020 census Race and ethnicity[94] Alone Total White (non-Hispanic) 58.3% 58.3 61.3% 61.3 Hispanic or Latino (cl - 18.2% 18.2 Africa 15.0% 15 Asian 5.8% 5.8 6.7% 6.7 Native American 0.1% 0.1 1.1% 1.1 Pacific Islander 0.02% 0.02 0.1% 0.1 Other 0.4% 0.4 1.1% 1.1 Illinois Racial Breakdown of Pop - - - 0.0% 0.0% 0.0% 'Some Other race' - - 0.2% 3% 4.2% 5.8% 6.7% 8.9% Two or more races - - - - 1.9% 2.3% 8.9% Hispanic or Latino (Any race) 0.3%[d] - 3.3% 5.6% 7.9% 12.3% 15.8% 18.2% Non-Hispanic white 94.7% - 83.5% 78% 74.8% 67.8% 63.7% 58.3% Non-Hi 7% 15.0% 14.3% 13.9% Non-Hispanic Asian — — 0.4% 1.4% 2.4% 3.4% 4.5% 5.8% Non-Hispanic Native American — — 0.1% 0.1% 0.2% 0.2% 0.2% 0.1% Non-Hispanic 'Some other race' — — 0.2% 0.4% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.4% Non-Hispanic two or more races — ----1.2% 1.4% 3.2% Racial Makeup of Illinois (2023)[103] White alone (60.7%) Black alone (13.32%) Native American alone (0.7%) Asian Alone (6.03%) Pacific Islande me other race alone (8.13%) Two or more races (11.08%) Racial/Ethnic Makeup of Illinois excluding Hispanics from racial categories (2023)[103]NH=Non-Hispanic Mite NH (0.38%) Two or more races NH (3.65%) Hispanic Any Race (18.95%) Racial Makeup of Hispanics in Illinois (2023)[103] White alone (15.02%) Black alone antic-Latino (of any race) and 81.0% is Non-Hispanic (of any race). If treated as a separate category, Hispanics are the largest minority group in Illinois, making up 14.3% of the total population of the state's Hispanic population of the state's Hispanic population is Mexican-American, numbering 1,794,369 and making up 14.3% of the total population of the state's Hispanic population of the state's Hispanic (of any race). If treated as a separate category, Hispanic population of the state's Hispanic population of the state state state as a separate category. The second largest Hispanic group in Illinois are Puerto Ricans, numbering 211,676 and making up 9% of the Hispanic population. The state is also home to significant Central Americans, 41,047 Ecuadorian-Americans, 41,047 Ecuadorian-Americans, 105] The vast majority of Hispanics in Illinois live in Chicago or the surrounding suburbs, with 786,464 Hispanics living in the city of Chicago itself, making up nearly a third of the city's population. The state, at 33.5% of the population. The state, at 33.5% of the population, is Kane County, located on the western edge of the Chicago suburbs and including the cities of Elgin and Aurora.[100] nics have the lowest per-capita income of any major ethnic or racial group in Illinois, at \$28,541.[111] However, the Hispanic residents, who have a poverty rate, at 14.1%, is lower than that of Black residents, who have a poverty rate, at 14.1%, is lower than that of Black residents, who have a poverty rate, at 14.1%, is lower than that of Black residents, who have a poverty rate of 23%.[112] Hispanic origin, 2021 estimates show that almost 10% lower than that of Black residents, who have a poverty rate, at 14.1%, is lower than that of Black residents, who have a poverty rate of 23%.[112] Hispanic origin, 2021 estimates show that almost 10% lower than that of Black residents are the youngest demographic group in Illinois, with a median age of 30.7.[113] While those of Hispanic estimates show that almost 10% lower than that of Black residents are the youngest demographic group in Illinois, with a median age of 30.7.[113] While those of Hispanic estimates show that almost 10% lower than that of Black residents are the youngest demographic group in Illinois, with a median age of 30.7.[113] While those of Hispanic estimates show that almost 10% lower than that of Black residents are the youngest demographic group in Illinois, with a median age of 30.7.[113] While those of Hispanic estimates show that almost 10% lower than the power the power the power the power the power the power up in Illinois. In 2023, 1,922,259 Illinoisans identified as Black alone or in combination, making up 15.3% of the states population. Of this population, 1,643,638 (13.1%) are non-Hispanic Black alone, while 28,321 identify as Afro-Latino, and 250,300 identify as lation also reported a non-Spanish European ancestry, with this group making up 1.7% of the state's total population.[114] Black Americans form the second largest minority gr Black in combination with any other race.[115][116][117] While most of the state's Black population identifies as African-American,[118] there are also 45,393 people of West Indian descent and 43,911 of Nigerian descent in the state's Black population resides in the Chicago area has the third highest level of black white residential segregation in the United States.[121] While some areas, including many neighborhoods on the city's west side and south western suburbs of the northern and southwestern suburbs of the city, have very small Black populations.[122] Outside of Chicagoland, urban areas in Southern and Central Illinois, ro East, Peoria, Springfield, and Decatur also have significant Black populations. The counties with the highest share of Black residents in Illinois are Pulaski and Alexander County, located at the southern tip of the state along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the region known as "Little Egypt", with Black residents in Illinois are Pulaski and Alexander County, located at the southern tip of the state along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the region known as "Little Egypt", with Black residents in Illinois are Pulaski and Alexander County, located at the southern tip of the state along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the region known as "Little Egypt", with Black residents in Illinois are Pulaski and Alexander County, located at the southern tip of the state along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the region known as "Little Egypt", with Black residents in Illinois are Pulaski and Alexander County, located at the southern tip of the state along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the region known as "Little Egypt", with Black residents in Illinois are Pulaski and Alexander County, located at the southern tip of the state along the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in the region known as "Little Egypt", with Black residents in Illinois are Pulaski and Alexander County, located at the southern tip of the state along the banks of the other tip of the state along the banks of the population in both counties. up 6.0% of the population [127] The state's Asian population is of South Asian origin, 31% are East Asian, 29% are Southeast Asian, 20% are East Asian, 20% are East Asian, 20% are East Asian, 20% are Southeast Asian, 20% no (184,508), Chinese (160,880), Korean (67,452), and Pakistani (50,508).[129] Around 85% of the state's Asian alone, while 15% identify as multiracial ancestry, with 94% of Indian-Americans and 90% of Pakistani (50,508).[129] Around 85% of the state is Asian alone, compared to 82% of the state is Asian alone, while 15% identify as multiracial. Illinoisans of South Asian alone, while 15% identifying as Asian alone, compared to 82% of the state is Asian alone. 3% of Filipino-American residents, and only 44% of the state's 33,000 Japanese-American residents. [132] Suburban DuPage County has the highest share of Asian residents in the state, at 14.7%. [133] While Asians aren't the majority in any municipality within Illinois, they make up a significant between 20 and 40%) in multiple western and northern suburbs of Chicago, including Naperville, Schaumburg, Hoffman Estates, Skokie, Niles, and Morton Grove. Additionally, the Chicago community area of Armour Square, which includes the city's Chinatown neighborhood, is majority Asian at 63.7% of the population.[134] Asian residents have the highest per-capita income of any major ethnic or racial group in the state, at \$54,122, and the second lowest poverty rate, after non-Hispanic whites, at 10.4%.[135][136] The median age of single-race Asian residents in Illinois as Native American alone or in combination, making up 2.2% of the state's population. 184,155 Illinoisans identified as Native American alone or in combination, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic whites, at 10.4%.[137] In 2023, 271,494 Illinoisans identified as Native American alone or in combination, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic as Native
American in combination, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino alone. (138][136] The median age of single-race Asian residents in Illinois is 38.9 years.[137] In 2023, 271,494 Illinoisans identified as Native American alone or in combination, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state as non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state's non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state as non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state as non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state as non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state as non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state as non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state as non-Hispanic or Latino, making up 2.2% of the state as non-Lat ,982 and making only 0.1% of the population in 2023.[141] The majority of Pacific Islanders in the state identify as multiracial, with only 5,852 identifying as Pacific Islander alone. [142] The majority of Pacific Islanders in the state identify as multiracial, with only 5,852 identifying as Pacific Islander alone. [143] In 2023, 7,260,529 Illinoisans identified as non-Hispanic white alone, making up 57.9% of the population. [144] Although sidents in the state live in the chicago area, the counties with the highest percent share of white population in most non-Hispanic white population, with non-Hispanic white population in most non-urban counties in the state. (between 53%[146] and 75%[147]) in every metropolitan county other than Cook County, while making up only 31.7% of the population in the city of Chicago, there is significant racial segregation, with the white population in the city of the city, while many predominantly African-American or Hispanic neighborhoods on the West Side and South Side of the city have almost no non-Hispanic white residents. 149] The largest European ancestry reported in Illinois is German. 1,983,050 Illinoisans, or 15.8% of the total population, identify with German ancestry group in the state. [150] German ancestry predominates among the white population in every county in northern Illinois, as well as most of the state. while English-Americans, making up 6.8% of Illinois' population, predominate in most of the state. he state's white population also includes a large number of Irish (10.5%), Polish (6.1%), and Italian-Americans (5.5%), with these groups concentrated mainly in Chicago and the surrounding suburbs. [152] Illinois' Polish-Americans population of 761,948 is the highest out of any state. The state is also home to a significant population of 761,948 is the highest out of any state. 86,814 Russians, 83,679 Czechs, 71,279 Ukrainians, and 35,407 Croatians. [153][154] Most Illinois, including 58% of Polish-Americans, 69% of German-Americans, 69% of German-Americans, 69% of German-Americans, and 75% of Irish-Americans in the state. Of all European ancestry groups in Illinois, including 58% of Polish-Americans, 69% of German-Americans, and 75% of Irish-Americans in the state. Of all European ancestry groups in Illinois, including 58% of Polish-Americans, 69% of German-Americans, and 75% of Irish-Americans in the state. Of all European ancestry groups in Illinois, including 58% of Polish-Americans, 69% of German-Americans, 69% of German-Americans, 69% of German-Americans, and 75% of Irish-Americans in the state. Of all European ancestry groups in Illinois, including 58% of Polish-Americans, 69% of German-Americans, and 75% of Irish-Americans in the state. State's population in the state is population in an estimated in the state is population and partial descent make up the majority among the state's reporting multiple European ancestry groups in the state is population identifies as non-Hispanic white in combination with another racial group. [94] Additionally, while those of Hispanic ethnicity are not distinguished between total and partial Hispanic origin an estimated 1.7% of Illinois' population are Hispanic white share the second highest per-capita income of any racial group in the state, at \$53,591, just slightly below that of Asians. [158] The white poverty rate, at only 8.3%, is the lowest of all major racial or ethnic groups in the state, including Asians. [136] The median age of non-Hispanic white residents is the oldest of all racial or ethnic groups in the state, including and or ethnic groups in the sta [159] The state is home to a significant Middle Eastern population, with 101,464 people (0.8% of the population) identifying as Arab.[e][160] 71,422, (0.6% of the population) identifying as Arab. [a] The state are found in the southern suburbs of Chicago, in the towns of Brigeview,[162] Oak Lawn,[163] Palos Hills, [164] and Hickory Hills, where they make up between 5-12% of the s has the largest Palestinian population in the United States. According to census estimates, 19,255 Illinoisans have Palestinian ancestry, while other estimates place the population of Palestinian descent in the Chicago area as high as 85,000. [166] As of 2023[update], 50% of Illinois's population younger than age 18 were minorities, and 2000, when 41% of children in the State were minorities, and 2000, when 41% of children in the State were minorities. (Note: Children born to white Hispanics or to a sole full or partial minority parent are counted as minorities. Arabs are classified as white in census data.).[168] The state's most population, lives in Cook County, while the county includes around 40% of the state book County, which is home to Chicago, is the only majority-minority county within Illinois, with non-Hispanic whites making up a plurality of 40.4% of the population. [172] Despite being the most ethnically diverse state in the Midwest, urban areas in Illinois have had a persistently high level of racial segregation, with a study from the Brookings Institute finding that the Chicago area has the third highest level of black-white residentia ropolitan areas in the United States.[121] According to 2022 estimates from the American Community Survey, 16% of the population had German ancestry, 5.2% had Italian ancestry, 3.4% listed themselves as American, 2.3% had Indian ancestry, 1.7% had Puerto Rican ancestry, 1.7% had Swedish ancestry, 1.4% had Filipi and 1.2% had Chinese ancestry. The state also has a large population of African-Americans, making up 15.3% of the population alone or in combination. [173][174][175][176] This table displays all self-reported ancestries with over 50,000 members in Illinois, alone or in combination. [173][174][175][176] This table displays all self-reported ancestries with over 50,000 members in Illinois, alone or in combination. [173][174][175][176] This table displays all self-reported ancestries with over 50,000 members in Illinois, alone or in combination. [173][174][175][176] This table displays all self-reported ancestries with over 50,000 members in Illinois, alone or in combination. [173][174][175][176] This table displays all self-reported ancestries with over 50,000 members in Illinois, alone or in combination. [173][174][175][176] This table displays all self-reported ancestries with over 50,000 members in Illinois, alone or in combination. [173][174][175][176] This table displays all self-reported ancestries with over 50,000 members in Illinois, alone or in combination. [173][174][175][176] This table displays all self-reported ancestries with over 50,000 members in Illinois, alone or in combination. [173][174][175][176] This table displays all self-reported ancestries with over 50,000 members in Illinois. nber in 2022 (Alone) 177 [178] Number as of 2022 (Alone or in any combination) 179 [180] 180] 179 [180] 181] % Total German 649.997 2.014.297 16.0% Black or African American (Including Afro-Caribbean & Sub-Saharan African) 1.689.724 1.931.027 15.3% Mexican - 1.759.842 14.0% Irish 338.198 1.312.888 10.4% English 278.564 891.189 7.1% Polish 336.810 780.152 6.2% Italian 205.189 657.830 5.2% American (Mostly old-stock white Americans of British 278.564 891.189 7.1% Polish 336.810 780.152 6.2% Italian 205.189 657.830 5.2% American (Mostly old-stock white Americans of British 278.564 891.189 7.1% Polish 336.810 780.152 6.2% Italian 205.189 657.830 5.2% American (Mostly old-stock white Americans of British 278.564 891.189 7.1% Polish 336.810 780.152 6.2% Italian 205.189 657.830 5.2% American (Mostly old-stock white Americans of British 278.564 891.189 7.1% Polish 336.810 780.152 6.2% Italian 205.189 657.830 5.2% American (Mostly old-stock white Americans of British 278.564 891.189 7.1% Polish 336.810 780.152 6.2% Italian 205.189 657.830 5.2% American (Mostly old-stock white Americans of British 278.564 891.189 7.1% Polish 336.810 780.152 6.2% Italian 205.189 657.830 5.2% American (Mostly old-stock white Americans of British 278.564 891.189 7.1% Polish 336.810 780.152 6.2% Italian 205.189 657.830 5.2% American (Mostly old-stock white Americans of British 278.564 891.189 7.1% Polish 336.810 780.152 6.2% Italian 205.189 657.830 5.2% American (Mostly old-stock white Ameri descent) 345,772 428,431 3.4% Indian 270,311 287,101 2.3% Puerto Rican - 214,835 1.7% Swedish 48,814 210,128 1.7% Filipino 131,433 175,619 1.4% French 27,025 174,964 1.4% Chinese 130,864 153,277 1.2% Broadly "European" (No country specified) 114,209 146,671 1.2%
Scottish 33,638 1.1% Dutch 32,184 122,139 1.0% Arab 74,779 106,612 0.8% Czech 21,168 83,090 0.7% Greek 39,290 82,360 0.7% Russian ulation, 53.5% were naturalized U.S. citizens, and 46.5% were not U.S. citizens. [184] The top countries of origin for immigrants in Illinois were Mexico, India, Poland, the Philippines and China in 2018. [187] % of Total United States or D.C. 2,227,917 17.7% Puerto Rico 50,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad to American to American (2022) [186] [187] % of Total United States or D.C. 2,227,917 17.7% Puerto Rico 50,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad to American (2022) [187] % of Total United States or D.C. 2,227,917 17.7% Puerto Rico 50,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad to American (2022) [187] % of Total United States or D.C. 2,227,917 17.7% Puerto Rico 50,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad to American (2022) [187] % of Total United States or D.C. 2,227,917 17.7% Puerto Rico 50,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad to American (2022) [187] % of Total United States or D.C. 2,227,917 17.7% Puerto Rico 50,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad to American (2022) [187] % of Total United States 0,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad to American (2022) [187] % of Total United States 0,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad to American (2022) [187] % of Total United States 0,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad to American (2022) [187] % of Total United States 0,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad to American (2022) [187] % of Total United States 0,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad to American (2022) [187] % of Total United States 0,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad (2022) [187] % of Total United States 0,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad (2022) [187] % of Total United States 0,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad (2022) [187] % of Total United States 0,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% Born abroad (2022) [187] % of Total United States 0,577 0.4% Other US Territories 2,633 0.0% parents 111,714 0.9% Mexico & Central America 683,766 5.4% Mexico 621,541 4.9% Guatemala 22,886 0.2% Honduras 13,811 0.1% El Salvador 12,097 0.1% Belize 7,150 0.1% Other Central America 683,766 5.4% Mexico 621,541 4.9% Guatemala 22,886 0.2% Provide a transformation of the contral America 6,873 0.1% Isolation of the contral Ameri 4,356 0.1% Brazil 9,164 0.1% Peru 6,426 0.1% Other South American countries 8,815 0.1% Northern America 17,775 0.1% Canada 17,632 0.1% Other South American countries 14,300 0.1% Bosnia 11,071 0.1% Bosnia 11,071 0.1% Bosnia 11,071 0.1% Bosnia 11,071 an countries 10,465 0.1% Southern Europe 34,997 0.3% Italy 18,660 0.1% Greece 12,463 0.1% Other Southern European countries 3,874 0.0% Northern European countries 3,874 0.0% Northern Europe 27,573 0.2% IK (Including overseas Crown Dependencies) 19,123 0.2% IV (Including overseas Crown Other East Asian countries 2,603 0.0% Other South or Central Asia 231,775 1.8% India 173,578 1.4% Pakistan 29,823 0.2% Bangladesh 5,858 0.0% Other Southeast Asia 52,352 0.4% Iraq 13,341 0.1% Jordan 8,240 0.1% Vietnam 18,559 0.1% Turkey 5,271 0.0% Other Southeast Asia 131,684 1.0% Philippines 92,569 0.7% Vietnam 18,559 0.1% Turkey 5,271 0.0% Other Southeast Asia 131,684 1.0% Philippines 92,569 0.7% Vietnam 18,559 0.1% Turkey 5,271 0.0% Other Southeast Asia 131,684 1.0% Philippines 92,569 0.7% Vietnam 18,559 0.1% Turkey 5,271 0.0% Other Southeast Asia 131,684 1.0% Philippines 92,569 0.7% Vietnam 18,559 0.1% Turkey 5,271 0.0% Other Southeast Asia 131,684 1.0% Philippines 92,569 0.7% Vietnam 18,559 0.1% Turkey 5,271 0.0% Other Southeast Asia 131,684 1.0% Philippines 92,569 0.7% Vietnam 18,559 0.1% Turkey 5,271 0.0% Other Southeast Asia 131,684 1.0% Philippines 92,569 0.7% Vietnam 18,559 0.1% Turkey 5,271 0.0% Other Southeast Asia 131,684 1.0% Philippines 92,569 0.7% Vietnam 18,559 0.1% Turkey 5,271 0.0% Other Southeast Asia 131,684 1.0% Philippines 92,569 0.7% Vietnam 18,559 0.1% Turkey 5,271 0.0% Other Southeast Asia 131,684 1.0% Philippines 92,569 0.7% Vietnam 18,559 0.1% Turkey 5,271 0.0% Other Southeast Asia 131,684 1.0% Philippines 92,569 0.7% Vietnam 18,559 0.1% Turkey 5,271 0.0% Other Southeast Asia 131,684 1.0% Philippines 92,569 0.7% Vietnam 18,559 0.1% Turkey 5,271 0.0% Other Southeast Asia 131,684 1.0% Philippines 92,569 0.7% Vietnam 18,559 0.1% Turkey 5,271 0.0% Vietnam 18,559 0.1\% Vietnam 18,55 Other West Asian countries 17,370 0.1% Asia, unspecified country 8,366 0.1% Sub-Saharan Africa 63,590 0.6% Nigeria 22,648 0.2% Ghana 6,018 0.0% Other Sub-Saharan Africa countries 29,855 0.3% North Africa 11,924 0.1% Africa, unspecified country 2,368 0.0% Oceania 4,211 0.0% Total Population 12,582,032 100% In 2022, 11.2% of Illinois's population was reported as being under the age of 9, 12.9% were between 10 and 19 years old, 13.4% were 20-29 years old, 13.6% were 30-39 years old, 12.6% were 40-49 years old, 12.7% were 50-59 years old, 12.7% were 50-59 years old, 12.7% were 50-59 years old, 11.9% were 60-69 years old, 12.7% were 50-59 years old, 12.7% were 50-59 years old, 2022 study from the Williams Institute, an estimated 0.44% of adults in Illinois identify as lower than the national estimate of 0.52%.[190] According to a Gallup survey from 2019, 4.3% of adults in Illinois identify as LGBTQ.[191] Age Group % of Total (2022) Population (2022) 0-9 11.2% 1,505,049 60-69 11.9% 1,501,221 70-79 7.7% 970,961 80+ 4% 502,173 As of 2023, the per-capita income in Illinois identify as LGBTQ.[191] Age Group % of Total (2022) 0-9 11.2% 1,505,049 60-69 11.9% 1,501,221 70-79 7.7% 970,961 80+ 4% 502,173 As of 2023, the per-capita income in Illinois i \$45,043,[192] and the median income for a household in the state is \$80,306, slightly higher than the national average. 11.6% of the population lives below the poverty line, including 15% of children under 18 and 11% of those over the age of 65. There is significant income (2023) Povert 54,122 10.4% White (Non-Hispanic)[158][136] \$53,591 8.3% All residents \$45,043 11.6% Black[193][124] \$30,295 23.0% Hispanic (Any Race)[111][112] \$28,541 14.1% There are 5,071,288 households in Illinois, with an average size of 2.4 people per household. 48% of the population over the age of 15 is married. 90.6% of the adult population has a high school diploma, and 38.3% of the population over 25 has a bachelor's degree or al average of 36.2% [188] In 2022. Illinois scored 0.932 on the UN's Human Development Index, placing it in the category of "very high" Human Development and slightly higher than the US average of 0.927.[194] According to HUD's 2022 Annual Homeless Assessment Report, there were an estimated 9.212 homeless people in Illinois [195][196] Live Births by Single Race/Ethnicity of Mother Race 2013[197] 2014[198] 2015[199] 118[202] 2019[203] 2020[204] 2021[205] 2022[206] 2022[206] 2022[206] 2022[206] 2023[207] White 85,866 (54.7%) 86,227 (54.4%) 85,424 (53.3%) 78,925 (52.8%) 77,244 (53.3%) 74,434 (53.1%) 70,550 (52.9%) 71,482 (54.1%) 68,107 (53.1%) 70,550 (52.9%) 71,482 (54.1%) 68,107 (53.1%) 74,434 (53.1%) 70,550 (52.9%) 77,244 (53.3%) 74,434 (53.1%) 70,550 (52.9%) 71,482 (54.1%) 68,107 (53.1%) 74,434 (53.1%) 70,550 (52.9%) 71,482 (54.1%) 68,107 (53.1%) 74,434 (53.1%) 70,550 (52.9%) 71,482 (54.1%) 68,107 (53.1%) 74,434 (53.1%) 74,434 (53.1%) 70,550 (52.9%) 71,482 (54.1%) 68,107 (53.1%) 74,434
(53.1%) 74,434 (53.1\%) 74,434 (53.1\%) 74,434 (53.1\%) 74,434 (53.1\%) 74,434 (53.1\%) 74,434 (53.1\%) 74,434 (53.1\%) 74,434 (53.1\%) 74,434 (53.1\%) 74,434 (53.1\%) 74,434 (53.1\%) 74,434 (53.1\%) 7 5%) 10,015 (6.5%) 9,650 (6.5%) 9,452 (6.5%) 9,452 (6.5%) 9,169 (6.5%) 8,505 (6.4%) 8,338 (6.3%) 8,277 (6.4%) 8,416 (6.7%) American Indian 234 (0.1%) 227 (0.1%) 110 (0.0%) 133 (0.1%) 129 (0.1%) 119 (0.1%) 79 (>0.1%) 119 (0.1%) 79 (>0.1%) 119 (0.1%) 79 (>0.1%) 119 (0.1%) 79 (>0.1%) 119 (0.1%) 79 (>0.1%) 119 (0.1%) 119 (0.1%) 79 (>0.1%) 119 (0.1%) 79 (>0.1%) 119 (0.1%) 79 (>0.1%) 119 (0.1%) 79 (>0.1%) 119 (0.1%) 119 (0.1%) 79 (>0.1%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 (0.1\%) 119 ( 30.465 (24.4%) Total 156.931 (100%) 158.556 (100%) 158.556 (100%) 158.116 (100%) 158.128 (100%) 132.298 (100\%) 132.298 (100\%) "the American language". Nearly 80% of people in Illinois speak English natively, and most of the rest speak it fluently as a second language.[209] A number of dialects of American English are spoken, ranging from Inland Northern American English and African-American English around Chicago, to Midland American English in the far south. Over 24% of Illinoians speak a language. nese 0.9% 109,270 Tagalog 0.7% 87,330 Arabic 0.6% 74,919 Urdu 0.5% 62,667 Ukrainian or other Slavic languages 0.2% 20,193 Vietnamese 0.2% 19,468 West African Languages 0.3% 32,917 German 0.3% 34,463 West African Languages 0.2% 20,193 Vietnamese 0.2% 19,468 All other languages 2.0% 232,046 Total population aged 5+ 100% 11,888,663 Religion in Illinois; they are heavily concentrated in and around Chicago, reflecting the promine: (3%) Judaism (2%) Buddhism (1%) Other religion (2%) No response given/Unknown (0%) Roman Catholicis (3%) Judaism (2%) Buddhism (1%) Other religion (2%) Roman Catholicis (3%) Judaism (3%) Roman Catholicis (3%) Roman Catholi Aispanic, Polish, Irish, and Italian diasporas in the area. [213] The first and only American-born Catholics on Protestant denominations comprise a greater percentage of the state's population. [214] However, taken together as a group, the various Protestant denominations comprise a greater percentage of the state's population. [214] However, taken together as a group, the various Protestant denominations comprise a greater percentage of the state's population. number had declined to 3,099,544. The largest Protestant denominations in 2020 were the United Methodist Church with 235,045 members and the Southern Baptist Convention with 222,589. Illinois played an important role in the early 1840s. Following the 184 killing of Mormon leader Joseph Smith by a lynch mob in nearby Carthage, Nauvoo was the location of the secession crisis, which led to the secession crisis, ardinals after 1 failed vote. The Bahá'í House of Worship in Wilmette, Illinois A significant number of adherents of other Abrahamic faiths can be found in Illinois. Largely concentrated in the Chicago metropolitan area, followers of the Muslims by state in the country, with 3.7% of v 7.6% of the p tion of Muslims in the state is in su one of eight continental Bahá'í House of Worship [220] It serves as a space for people of all backgrounds and religions to gather, meditate, reflect, and pray, expressing the Bahá'í principle of the oneness of religions to gather, meditate, reflect, and pray, expressing the Bahá'í House of Worship [220] It serves as a space for people of all backgrounds and religions to gather, meditate, reflect, and pray, expressing the Bahá'í principle of the oneness of religions to gather, meditate, reflect, and pray, expressing the Bahá'í principle of the oneness of religions to gather, meditate, reflect, and pray, expressing the Bahá'í principle of the oneness of religions to gather and pray and pra 4% of the Chicago area's population is Jewish, numbering over 300,000 people. [222] Chicago is also home to a significant population of Hindus, Sikhs, Jains, and Buddhists. [216] Main article: Economy of Illinois reached 4.2%. [224] Illinois's minimum wage will rise to \$15 per hour by 2025, making it one of the highest in the nation. [225] Main article: Agriculture in Illinois farm; the company is headquartered in Moline, Il (11.64 million metric tons) in 2008, after Iowa's production of 444.82 million bushels (12.11 million metric tons). [226] Illinois is a top producer of ethanol, ranking third in the United States in 2011. [228] Illinois is a leader in food manufacturing and meet processing. [229] Although Chicago may no longer be "Hog Butcher for the World", the Chicago area remains a global center for food manufacture and meat processing, [229] with many plants, processing houses, and distribution facilities concentrated in the area of the former Union Stock Yards. [230] Illinois also produces wine, and the state is home to two American viticultural areas. In the area of the former Union Stock Yards. [230] Illinois also produces wine, and the state is home to two American viticultural areas. In the area of the Great Rivers Scenic Byway, peaches and apples are grown. The German immigrants from productive manufacturing state in the country, behind California, Texas, and Ohio.[232] About three-quarters of the state's manufacturing industries in Illinois, based upon value-added, were chemical manufacturing (\$18.3 billion), machinery manufacturing (\$18.3 billion), machinery manufacturing (\$18.4 billion), machinery manufacturing (\$12.9 billion), machinery manufacturing (\$12.9 billion), machinery manufacturing (\$12.9 billion), machinery manufacturing (\$12.9 billion), and computer and electronic products (\$1.5 billion), plastics and rubber products (\$1.5 billion), and computer and electronic products (\$1 inancial trading, higher education, law, logistics, and medicine. In some cases, these services clustered around institutions that
hearkened back to Illinois's earlier economies. For example, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange for global derivatives, had begun its life as an agricultural futures market. Other important non-manufacturing industries funded a logistics, and medicine. In some cases, these services clustered around institutions that hearkened back to total of approximately \$62 billion in the U.S. of this amount, Illinois-based companies received approximately \$1.1 billion. Similarly, in FY 2016, the federal government spent \$461 billion on contracts in the U.S. of this amount, Illinois is a net importer of fuels for energy, despite large coal resource to the second provimately \$1.1 billion. Similarly, in FY 2016, the federal government spent \$461 billion in the U.S. of this amount, Illinois is a net importer of fuels for energy, despite large coal resource to the second provimately \$1.1 billion. Similarly, in FY 2016, the federal government spent \$461 billion on contracts in the U.S. of this amount, Illinois is a net importer of fuels for energy, despite large coal resource to the second provimately \$1.1 billion. Similarly, in FY 2016, the federal government spent \$461 billion is a net importer of fuels for energy, despite large coal resource to the second provimately \$1.1 billion. Similarly, in FY 2016, the federal government spent \$461 billion is a net importer of fuels for energy, despite large coal resource to the second provimately \$1.1 billion. Similarly, in FY 2016, the federal government spent \$461 billion is a net importer of fuels for energy. The second provimately \$1.1 billion is a net importer of fuels for energy. The second provimately \$1.1 billion is a net importer of fuels for energy. The second provimately \$1.1 billion is a net importer of fuels for energy. The second provimately \$1.1 billion is a net importer of fuels for energy. The second provimately \$1.1 billion is a net importer of fuels for energy. The second provimately \$1.1 billion is a net importer of fuels for energy. The second provimately \$1.1 billion is a net importer of fuels for energy. The second provimately \$1.1 billion is a net importer of fuels for energy. The second provimately \$1.1 billion is a net importer of fuels for energy. The second provimately \$1.1 billion is a net importer of fuels for energy. The second provimately \$1.1 billion is a net importer of fuels for ene and some minor oil production. Illinois exports electricity, ranking fifth among states in electricity production and seventh in electricity production and seventh in electricity consumption. [234] Location of the Illinois Basin The coal industry and was a founder and owner of the Western Coal & Mining Company of Illinois. About 68% of Illinois has coal-bearing strata of the Pennsylvanian geologic period. According to the Illinois State Geological Survey, 211 billion tons of bituminous coal are estimated to lie under the surface, having a total heating value greater than the estimated oil deposits in the Arabian Peninsula. [235] However, this coal has a high sulfur content, which causes acid rain, unless special equipment is used to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions. [25][28][67] Many Illinois power plants are not equipped to burn high-sulfur coal. In 1999, Illinois produced 40.4 million tons of coal, but only 17 million is exported to export nine million in 2011, as demand for energy grows in places such as China, India and elsewhere in Asia and Europe [236] As of 2010[update], Illinois was ranked third in recoverable coal reserves at producing mines in the nation. [228] Most of the coal burned for power in Illinois (21 million tons in 1998) is mined in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming [234] Mattoon was chosen as the site for the Department of Energy's FutureGen project, a 275-megawatt experimental zero. mission coal-burning power plant that the DOE just gave a second round of funding. In 2010, after a number of setbacks, the city of Mattoon backed out of the project. [237] Illinois is a leading refiner of petroleum in the American Midwest, with a combined crude oil distillation capacity of nearly 900,000 bbl/d (140,000 m3/d). However, Illinois is a leading refiner of petroleum in the American Midwest, with a combined crude oil distillation capacity of nearly 900,000 bbl/d (140,000 m3/d). 81% natural gas compared to less than 1% heating oil. Illinois is ranked 14th in oil production among states, with a daily output of approximately 28,000 bbl (4,500 m3) in 2005.[238][239] Main article: Nuclear power anguably began in Illinois with the Chicago Pile-1, the world's first artificial self-sustaining nuclear chain reaction in the world's first nuclear reactor, built on the University of Chicago campus. There are six operating nuclear power plants in Illinois: Braidwood, Byron, Clinton, Dresden-1 and Zion-1 and Zio Generation from its nuclear power plants accounted for 12 percent of the nation's total [228] In 2007, 48% of Illinois, 50 m (160 ft) height above ground (2009) Illinois has seen growing interest in the use of wind power for electrical generation.[242] Most of Illinois was rated in 2009 as "marginal or fair" for wind turbines are taller, enabling them to reach stronger winds farther from the ground. As a result, more areas of Illinois have become prospective wind farm sites As of September 2009, Illinois had 1116.06 MW of installed wind power nameplate capacity with another 741.9 MW under construction. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity and sixteenth by potential capacity. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity and sixteenth by potential capacity. [244] As of 2007, wind energy production. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity and sixteenth by potential capacity. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity and sixteenth by potential capacity. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity and sixteenth by potential capacity. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity and sixteenth by potential capacity. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity and sixteenth by potential capacity. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity and sixteenth by potential capacity. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity and sixteenth by potential capacity. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked ninth among U.S. states in installed wind power capacity. [244] Large wind farms in Illinois ranked nin the power could provide 5-10% of the state's energy needs.[245][246] Also, the Illinois corn is used to produce 40% of the ethanol consumed in the United States, [247] Illinois is to come from renewable resources.[247] Illinois is to come from renewable resources.[247] Illinois corn is used to produce 40% of the ethanol consumed in the United States.[247] Illinois is to come from renewable resources.[247] Illinois the world's only facility dedicated to research project funded by petroleum giant BP.[249] University edwardsville.[248][249] University edwardsville.[248][ collected by the Illinois Department of Revenue. State income tax is calculated by multiplying net income by a flat rate. In 1990, that rate was set at 3%, but in 2010, the General Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate to 5%; the new rate went into effect on January 1, 2015, to 3.75%, while the corporate income tax fell to 5.25%. [252][253] Illinois failed to pass a budget from 2015 to 2017, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate to 5%; the new rate went into effect on January 1, 2015, to 3.75%, while the corporate income tax fell to 5.25%. [252][253] Illinois failed to pass a budget from 2015 to 2017, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate was set at 3%, but in 2010, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate was set at 3%, but in 2010, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate was set at 3%, but in 2010, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate was set at 3%, but in 2010, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate was set at 3%, but in 2010, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate was set at 3%, but in 2010, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate was set at 3%, but in 2010, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate was set at 3%, but in 2010, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate was set at 3%, but in 2010, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate was set at 3%, but in 2010, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate was set at 3%, but in 2010, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate was set at 3%, but in 2010, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in the rate was set at 3%, but in 2010, the general Assembly voted for a temporary increase in temporary incr after the 736-day budget impasse, a budget was passed in Illinois after lawmakers overturned Governor Bruce Rauner's veto; this
budget raised the personal income rate to 7%.[254] There are two rates for state sales tax: 6.25% for general merchandise and 1% for qualifying food, drugs, and medical appliances.[255] The property tax is a major source of tax revenue for local government taxing districts. The property tax is a localnot state—tax imposed by local government taxing districts, which include counties, townships, municipalities, school districts, and special taxation districts. The property tax in Illinois is imposed only on real property tax in Illinois is imposed only on real property tax in Illinois Constitutional amendment that would have allowed the state legislature to impose a graduated income tax based on annual income. The governor, J. B. Pritzker, approved the bill on May 27, 2019. It was scheduled for a 2020 general election ballot vote [256] [257] and required 60 percent voter approval to effectively amend the state constitution. [258] The amendment was not approved the bill on May 27, 2019. It was scheduled for a 2020 general election ballot vote [256] [257] and required 60 percent voter approved the bill on May 27, 2019. It was scheduled for a 2020 general election ballot vote [256] [257] and required 60 percent voter approved the bill on May 27, 2019. It was scheduled for a 2020 general election ballot vote [256] [257] and required for a 2020 general election ballot vote [256] [257] and required for a 2020 general election ballot vote [256] [257] and required for a 2020 general election ballot vote [256] [257] and required for a 2020 general election ballot vote [256] [257] and required for a 2020 general election ballot vote [256] [257] and required for a 2020 general election ballot vote [256] [257] and required for a 2020 general election ballot vote [256] [257] and required for a 2020 general election ballot vote [256] [257] and required for a 2020 general election ballot vote [256] [257] highest state and local sales tax rate for a U.S. city with a populations above 200,000, at 10.250%. [260] The state of Illinois. Illinois ranks seventh out of the 11 states with the most miles of toll roads, at 282.1 miles. Chicago ranks fourth in most expensive toll roads in America b the mile, with the Chicago Skyway charging 51.2 cents per mile. [262] Illinois also has the 11th highest gasoline tax by state, at 37.5 cents per gallon. [263] For a more comprehensive list, see List of museums in Illinois. Illinois has numerous museums; the greatest concentration of these are in Chicago are ranked as some of the best in the world. These include the John G. Shedd Aquarium, the Field Museum of Natural History, the Art Institute of Chicago, the Adler Planetarium, and the Museum of Science and Industry. The modern Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library and Museum in Springfield is the largest and most attended presidential Library in the country. The Illinois State Museum in Springfield is the largest and most attended presidential Library in the country. The Illinois State Museum in Springfield is the largest and most attended presidential Library and Museum in Springfield is the largest and most attended presidential Library and Museum in Springfield is the largest and most attended presidential Library and Museum in Springfield is the largest and most attended presidential Library in the country. Other historical museums in the state include the Polish Museum of America in Chicago; Magnolia Manor in Cairo; Easley Pioneer Museum, located on the former Chanute Air Force Base in Rantoul. The Chicago metropolitan area also hosts two zoos: The Brookfield Zoo, located about ten miles west of the city center in suburban Brookfield, contains more than 2,300 animals and covers 216 acres (87 ha). Lincoln Park Zoo is located in Lincoln Park on Chicago's North Side, approximately 3 miles (4.8 km) north of the Loop. The zoo, including Nature Boardwalk, occupies 49 acres (20 ha) of the park. Illinois Museums Vandalia State House State Historic Site in Vandalia The Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago has north of the Loop. The zoo, including Nature Boardwalk, occupies 49 acres (20 ha) of the park. Historic Site in Springfield The Polish Museum of America in Chicago A Railway Post Office preserved at the Illinois Railway Museum in Union Main article: Music of Illinois is a leader in music educator's organizations in the country. Each summer since 2004, Southern Illinois University Carbondale has played host to the Southern Illinois Music Festival, which presents dozens of performances throughout the region. Past featured artists include the Eroica Trio and violinist David Kim. Chicago, in the northeast corner of the state, is a major center for music[264] in the midwestern United States where distinctive forms of blues (greatly responsible for the future creation of rock and roll), and house music, a genre of electronic dance music, were developed. The Great Migration of poor black workers from the South into the city, resulting in Chicago style" Dixieland jazz and blues music to the city, resulting in Chicago style" Dixieland jazz. Notable blues artists included Muddy Waters, Junior Wells, Howlin' Wolf and both Sonny Boy Williamsons; jazz greats included Muddy Waters, Junior Wells, Howlin' Wolf and both Sonny Boy Williamsons; jazz greats included Muddy Waters, Junior Wells, Howlin' Wolf and both Sonny Boy Williamsons; jazz greats included Muddy Waters, Junior Wells, Howlin' Wolf and both Sonny Boy Williamsons; jazz greats included Muddy Waters, Chicago is also well known for its soul music. In the early 1930s, Gospel music began to gain popularity in Chicago symphony Orchestra, the Lyric Opera of Chicago, and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Lyric Opera of Chicago, and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Lyric Opera of Chicago, and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Lyric Opera of Chicago include the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Lyric Opera of Chicago include the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Lyric Opera of Chicago include the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, the Lyric Opera of Chicago Symphony Operation Symphony Operatio many films of his in Chicago, and its suburbs. Ferris Bueller's Day Off, Home Alone, The Breakfast Club, and all his films include Glenbrook North High School, is on Shermer Road). Most locations in his films include Glenbrook North High School, Glenbrook North High School, Glenbrook North High School, is on Shermer Road). Most locations in his films include Glenbrook North High School, the Ben Rose House in Highland Park, and the famous Home Alone house in Winnetka, Illinois. For a more comprehensive list, see List of protected areas of Illinois. Sunset on the Garden of the Shawnee National Park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park, becoming the first park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park, becoming the first park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park, becoming the first park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park, becoming the first park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park, becoming the first park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park in a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park is a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park is a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park is a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park is a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park is a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park is a system began in 1908 with what is now Fort Massac State Park is a system began in 1908 Service include: the Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor near Lockport, [266] the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, the American Discovery Trail, the American Discovery Trail, the American Discovery Trail, the Lincoln Home National Historic Trail, the American Discovery Trail, the Lincoln Home National Historic Trail, the American Discovery Trail, the Shawnee National Historic Trail, the Lincoln Home National Historic Trail, the American Discovery Trail, the American Discovery Trail, the Lincoln Home National Historic Trail, the American Discovery Trail, the Shawnee National Historic Trail, the American Discovery Trail, the Shawnee National Historic Trail, the American Discovery Trail, the Shawnee National Historic Trail, the American Discovery Trail, the Shawnee National Historic Trail, the American Discovery Trail,
the Shawnee National Historic Trail, the American Discovery Trail, the Shawnee National Historic Trail, the Shawnee National Historic Trail, the Shawnee National Historic Trail, the American Discovery Trail, the Shawnee National Historic Trail, the American Discovery Trail, the Shawnee National Historic Trail, the Shawnee National Histori Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie. For a more comprehensive list, see List of professional sports teams in Illinois. Soldier Field is home to the National Football League's Chicago Cubs As one of the United States' major metropolises, all major sports leagues have teams headquartered in Chicago. Two Major League Baseball teams are located in the state. The Chicago Cubs of the National League's Chicago Bears Wrigley Field is home to Major League Baseball teams are located in the state. The Chicago Cubs of the National League of the National Leagues have teams headquartered in Chicago Bears Wrigley Field, and went the longest length of time without a championship in all of major American sport, from 1908 to 2016, when they won the World Series in 2005, their first since 1917. They play on the city's south side at Rate Field. The Chicago Bears football team has won nine total NFL Championships, the last occurring in Super Bowl XX on January 26, 1986. The Chicago Bulls of the NBA is one of the most recognized basketball teams in the world, largely as a result of the efforts of Michael Jordan, who led the team to six NBA championships in eight seasons in the 1990s. The Chicago Blackhawks of the NHL began playing in 1926 and became a member of the original Six once the NHL began playing in 1926 and became a member of the Original Six once the NHL began playing in 1926 and became a member of the Original Six once the NHL dropped to that number of the amount of the efforts of Michael Jordan, who led the team to six NBA championships in eight seasons in the 1990s. The Chicago Blackhawks have won six Stanley in Bridgeview, adjacent to Chicago Fire FC is a member of MLS and has been one of the league's most successful and best-supported clubs since its founding in 1997, winning one league and four Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cups in that timespan. The team now played at the top level of U.S. women's soccer since their formation in 1997, winning one league and four Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cups in that timespan. The team now plays at Soldier Field in Chicago Fire FC is a member of MLS and has been one of the league's most successful and best-supported clubs since its founding in 1997, winning one league and four Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cups in that timespan. The team now plays at Soldier Field in Chicago Fire FC is a member of MLS and has been one of the league's most successful and best-support for a soccer since their formation in 1997, winning one league and four Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cups in that timespan. The team now plays at Soldier Field in Chicago Fire FC is a member of MLS and has been one of the league's most successful and best-support of the league's most successful and best-support of the league and four Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cups in that timespan. The team now plays at Soldier Field in Chicago Fire FC is a member of MLS and has been one of the league's most successful and best-support of the league's most successful and best-support of the league and four Lamar Hunt U.S. Open Cups in that timespan. The team now plays at Soldier Field in Chicago Fire FC is a member of MLS and has been one of the league's most successful and best-support o 2009, except in the 2011 season. The team currently plays in the National Basketball Association (WNBA) since 2006. The Sky won their first WNBA Championship in 2021. They play at Wintrust Arena in Chicago Bandits of the NPF, a women's Softball league, have won four league, playing at SeatGeek Stadium, the Bridgeview venue it formerly shared with Fire FC. The Chicago Bandits of the NPF, a women's Softball league, have won four league, have won four league, have won four league, have won four league titles at the SeatGeek Stadium, the Bridgeview venue it formerly shared with Fire FC. The Chicago Bandits of the NPF, a women's Softball league, have won four league titles at the SeatGeek Stadium, the Bridgeview venue it formerly shared with Fire FC. The Chicago Bandits of the NPF, a women's Softball league, have won four league titles at the SeatGeek Stadium, the Bridgeview venue it formerly shared with Fire FC. The Chicago Bandits of the NPF, a women's Softball league, have been at the SeatGeek Stadium, the Bridgeview venue it formerly shared with Fire FC. The Chicago Bandits of the NPF, a women's Softball league, have been at the SeatGeek Stadium, the Bridgeview venue it formerly shared with Fire FC. most recently in 2016. They play at Parkway Bank Sports Complex in Rosemont, Illinois, in the Chicago area. Many minor league, Bloomington Flex of the American Association, Chicago Boys of the American Basketball Association, Chicago Boys of the American Hockey League, Gateway Grizzlies of the Frontier League, Kane County Cougars of the American Association, Joliet Slammers of the Frontier League, Rockford IceHogs of the Frontier League, New York City Bulls of the Frontier League, New York City Bulls of the Frontier League, Rockford IceHogs of the Frontier League, New York City Bulls of the Frontier League, Rockford IceHogs of the Frontier League, New York City Bulls of the Frontier Leag reatures 13 athletic programs that compete in NCAA Division I, the highest level of U.S. college sports. The Fighting Illini and Northwestern Wildcats, both members of the Big Ten Conference and the only ones competing in the "Power Five conferences". The Fighting Illini football team has won 17 conference seasons and played five Final Fours. Meanwhile, the Wildcats have won eight football conference championships and one Rose Bowl Game. The Northern Illinois Huskies compete in the Second level of Division I football championships and one Rose Bowl Game. The Northern Illinois Huskies compete in the second level of Division I football championships and second level of Division I football championships and one Rose Bowl. Salukis are members of the Missouri Valley Conference. The city of Chicago is home to four Division I programs that do not sponsor football; the DePaul Blue Demons of the Big East Conference. Locola Ramblers of the Atlantic 10 Conference. The Chicago is home to four Division I programs that do not sponsor football; the DePaul Blue Demons of the Big East Conference. Locola Ramblers of the Atlantic 10 Conference. The Chicago is home to four Division I programs that do not sponsor football; the DePaul Blue Demons of the Big East Conference. The Chicago is home to four Division I programs that do not sponsor football; the DePaul Blue Demons of the Big East Conference. The Chicago is home to four Division I programs that do not sponsor football; the DePaul Blue Demons of the Atlantic 10 Conference. The Chicago is home to four Division I programs that do not sponsor football; the DePaul Blue Demons of the Big East Conference. The Chicago is home to four Division I programs that do not sponsor football; the DePaul Blue Demons of the Atlantic 10 Conference. The Chicago is home to four Division I programs that do not sponsor football; the DePaul Blue Demons of the Atlantic 10 Conference. The Chicago is home to four Division I programs that do not sponsor football; the DePaul Blue Demons of the Atlantic 10 Conference. The Chicago is home to four Division I programs that do not sponsor football; the DePaul Blue Demons of the Atlantic 10 Conference. The Chicago is home to four Division I programs that do not sponsor football; the DePaul Blue Demons of the Atlantic 10 Conference. The Chicago is home to four Division I programs that do not sponsor football; the DePaul Blue Demons of the Atlantic 10 Conference. The Chicago is home to four Division I programs that do not sponsor football; the DePaul Blue Demons of the Atlantic 10 Conference. The Chicago is home to four Division I programs that do not sponsor football; the DePaul Blue Demons of the Atlantic 10 Conference. The Chicago is home to four Dintegration I programs that and Chicago State Cougars of the Northeast Conference. Finally, two non-football Division I programs are located downstate. The Bradley Braves are Missouri Valley Conference members, and the SIU Edwardsville Cougars compete in the Ohio Valley Conference. The inaugural Enjoy Illinois 300 at Gateway Motorsports Park in Madison Motor racing oval tracks at the Chicagoland Speedway in Joliet, the Chicago Motor Speedway in Cicero and the Gateway Motorsports Park in Madison, near St. Louis, have hosted NASCAR, CART, and IRL races, whereas the Sports Car Club of America, among other national Raceway in Carpentersville. Illinois also has several short tracks and dragstrips. The dragstrip at Gateway in South Beloit and the former Meadowdale International Raceway in Carpentersville. Illinois also has several short tracks and dragstrips. The dragstrip at Gateway in Carpentersville. Illinois also has several short tracks and dragstrips. The dragstrip at Gateway in Carpentersville. Illinois also has several short tracks and dragstrips. Route 66 Raceway, which sits on the same property as the Chicagoland Speedway, both host NHRA drag races. Illinois features several golf courses, such as Olympia Fields, Medinah, Midlothian, Cog Hill, and Conway Farms, which have often hosted the BMW Championship (latest at Medinah) (l in 2006), three editions of the U.S. Women's Open (latest at The Merit Club), the 2009 Solheim Cup (at Rich Harvest Farms), and the 2012 Ryder Cup (at Medinah). The John Deere Classic is a regular PGA Tour event since 2013. Previously, the LPGA State Farm Classic was an LPGA Tour event from 1976 to 2011. Main articles: Law of Illinois and Politics of Illinois and Politics of Illinois and Politics of state for citizens to vote in.[270] Main article:
Government of Illinois, under the Constitution of Illinois General to the Illinois General statewide elected offices, with the governor as chief executive. Legislative functions are granted to the Illinois General to the Illinois Constitution of Illinois (at the constitution of Illinois). Assembly. The judiciary is composed of the Supreme Court and lower courts. The executive branch is composed of six elected officers are:[271] The six elected officers are:[271] The six elected officers are their officers are their officers are entire to the so-called code departments provide to the so-called code departments provide to the so-called code departments are entire to the so-called code departments provide to the so-called code departments. most of the state's services.[271][272] Illinois House of Representatives The Illinois General Assembly is the state legislature, composed of the 118-member Illinois is the state soft a general and permanent nature.[273][274] The Judiciary of Illinois is the state legislature, composed of the 118-member Illinois House of Representatives and the 59-member Illinois is the state legislature, composed of the 118-member Illinois is the state legislature, composed of the 118-member Illinois House of Representatives and the 59-member Illinois is the state legislature, composed of the 118-member Illinois is the state legislature, composed of the 118-member Illinois House of Representatives and the 59-member Illinois House of Representatives and unified court system of Illinois. It consists of the Supreme Court, Appellate Court, and Circuit Courts, the administration of the court system. The administration of the court system. The administration of the court system. The administration of the court system of Illinois are the 102 counties. [276] Eighty-five of the 102 counties are in turn divided into townships, and precincts. [276][277] Municipal governments are the cities, villages, and incorporated towns [276] Some localities possess home rule, which allows them to govern themselves to a certain extent. [278] Governor J. B. Pritzker (D) In modern national and state politics, Illinois is a Democratic stronghold. [279] Historically, Illinois was a political swing state, with near-parity existing between the Republican and the Democratic stronghold. [279] Historically, Illinois was a political swing state, with near-parity existing between the Republican and the Democratic stronghold. [279] Historically, Illinois was a political swing state, with near-parity existing between the Republican and the Democratic stronghold. [279] Historically, Illinois was a political swing state, with near-parity existing between the Republican and the Democratic stronghold. [279] Historically, Illinois was a political swing state, with near-parity existing between the Republican and the Democratic stronghold. [279] Historically, Illinois was a political swing state, with near-parity existing between the Republican and the Democratic stronghold. [279] Historically, Illinois was a political swing state, with near-parity existing between the Republican and the Democratic stronghold. [279] Historically, Illinois was a political swing state, with near-parity existing between the Republican and the Democratic stronghold. [279] Historical swing state, with near-parity existing between the Republican and the Democratic stronghold. [279] Historical swing state, with near-parity existing between the Republican and the Democratic stronghold. [279] Historical swing state, with near-parity existing state, with near-parity existing state, with near-parity existing state strong strong state strong ground, and Illinois has come to be seen as a solid "blue" state in both presidential and congressional campaigns. [280][281] Illinois's Democratic tendencies are mostly attributable to Cook County, were ancestrally Republican and helped keep the state competitive; however, they have swung toward the left in recent elections as the national Republican. The dominance of the Chicago area in state politics. [282] Outside of the Chicago area in state elections is so overwhelming that it has influenced a secessionist movement in the downstate region. [283] Illinois was long seen as a national bellwether. [284] supporting the winner in every election in the 20th century, except for 1916 and 1976. Since the 1992 election, however, Illinois has trended more toward the Democratic Party and is part of the "blue wall" of states that have consistently voted Democratic In the last six presidential elections. In 2000, George W. Bush became the first Republican to win the presidency without carrying either Illinois has trended more toward the Democratic Party and is part of the "blue wall" of states that have consistently voted Democratic In the last six presidential elections. In 2000, George W. Bush became the first Republican to win the presidency without carrying either Illinois has trended more toward the Democratic Party and is part of the "blue wall" of states that have consistently voted Democratic In the last six presidential elections. In 2000, George W. Bush became the first Republican to win the presidency without carrying either Illinois has trended more toward the Democratic Party and is part of the "blue wall" of states that have consistently voted Democratic In the last six presidency without carrying either Illinois has trended more toward the Democratic In the last six presidency without carrying either Illinois has trended more toward the Democratic In the last six presidency without carrying either Illinois has trended more toward the Democratic In the last six presidency without carrying either Illinois has trended more toward the Democratic In the last six presidency without carrying either Illinois has trended more toward the Democratic In the last six presidency without carrying either Illinois has trended more toward the Democratic In the last six presidency without carrying either Illinois has trended more toward the Democratic In the last six presidency without carrying either Illinois has trended more toward the Democratic In the last six presidency without carrying either Illinois has trended more toward the Democratic In the last six presidency without carrying either Illinois ha in 2016. Illinois has not elected a Republican to the Senate since Mark Kirk won in 2010; the last Republicans to hold statewide office were Governor Evelyn Sanguinetti, who both left office in 2019. Main article: Political corruption in Illinois Politics in the state have been infamous for highly visible corruption cases, as well as for crusading reformers, such as governors Adlai Stevenson and James R. Thompson. In 2006, former governor George Ryan was convicted of racketeering and bribery, leading to a six-and-a-half-year prison sentenced to 14 years in prison for allegations that he conspired to sell the vacated Senate seat left by President Barack Obama to the highest bidder. Blagojevich had earlier been impeached and convicted by the legislature, resulting in his removal from office. In the late 20th century, Congressman Dan Rostenkowski was imprisoned for mail fraud; former governor and federal judge Otto Kerner, Jr. was imprisoned for bribery; Secretary of State Paul Powell was imprisoned for mail fraud; former governor and federal judge Otto Kerner, Jr. was imprisoned for bribery; and in federal judge Otto Kerner, Jr. was imprisoned for bribery, and in federal judge Otto Kerner, Jr. was imprisoned for bribery; Secretary of State Paul Powell w 1921, Governor Len Small was found to have defrauded the state of a million dollars. [28][67][285] Main article: United States presidential elections in Illinois has shown a strong presence in presidential elections. Three presidential elections. Three presidents have claimed Illinois at age 21. He served in the General Assembly and represented the 7th congressional district in the U.S. House of Representatives before his election to the presidency in 1860. Ulysses S. Grant was born in Ohio and had a military career that precluded settling down, but on the eve of the Civil War and approaching middle age, he moved to Illinois his home and political base when running for president. Barack Obama was born in Hawaii and made Illinois his nome after graduating from law school, and later represented Illinois in the U.S. Senate. He
then became president in 2008, running as a candidate from his Illinois base. Ronald Reagan was born in Illinois, and educated at Eureka College, outside Peoria. Reagan later moved to California during his young adulthood. He then became an actor, and later became president in 2008, running as a candidate from his Illinois base. Hillary Clinton was born and raised in the suburbs of Chicago and became the first woman to represented Illinois, the most of any single state: Carol Moseley-Braun, [286] Barack Obama, [287] and Roland Burris, who was appointed to replace Obama after his election to the presidency. Moseley-Braun was the first African-American woman to become a U.S. Senator. Several families from Illinois have played particularly prominent elected positions representing Illinois. Ebon C. Ingersoll (1831-1879), Illinois State Representative 1856, U.S. Representative from Illinois 1864-71. Brother of Ebon C. Ingersoll.[288] Robert G. Ingersoll (1833-1899), Illinois State Representative from Illinois 1867-69, delegate to the Republican National Convention 1876. Brother of Ebon C. Ingersoll.[289] John C. Ingersoll.[289] John C. Ingersoll (1833-1899), U.S. Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1902. Son of Ebon C. Ingersoll.[280] Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1807-69, delegate to the Republican National Convention 1876. Brother of Ebon C. Ingersoll.[281] Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1902. Son of Ebon C. Ingersoll.[282] Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1807-69, delegate to the Republican National Convention 1876. Brother of Ebon C. Ingersoll (1833-1899), U.S. Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1902. Son of Ebon C. Ingersoll.[280] Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1807-69, delegate to the Republican National Convention 1876. Brother of Ebon C. Ingersoll (1833-1899), U.S. Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1902. Son of Ebon C. Ingersoll.[280] Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1807-69, delegate to the Republican National Convention 1876. Brother of Ebon C. Ingersoll (1833-1899), U.S. Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1902. Son of Ebon C. Ingersoll.[280] Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1807-69, delegate to the Republican National Convention 1876. Brother of Ebon C. Ingersoll (1833-1899), U.S. Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1902. Son of Ebon C. Ingersoll.[280] Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1902. Son of Ebon C. Ingersoll (1833-1899), U.S. Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1902. Son of Ebon C. Ingersoll (1833-1899), U.S. Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1902. Son of Ebon C. Ingersoll (1833-1899), U.S. Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1876. Brother of Ebon C. Ingersoll (1833-1899), U.S. Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1902. Son of Ebon C. Ingersoll (1833-1899), U.S. Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1902. Son of Ebon C. Ingersoll (1833-1899), U.S. Consul in Cartagena, Colombia 1902. Son of Ebon C. Ingersoll (1833-1899), U.S. Co

the United States, as well as a Congressman Lewis Stevenson family, initially rooted in central Illinois of Illinois and as the U.S. Ambassador to the United States, as well as a Congressman Lewis, served as Illinois of Illinois of Illinois of Illinois and as the U.S. Ambassador to the United States, as well as a Congressman Lewis Stevenson I (1835-1914) was a Nations; he was also the Democratic party's presidential nominee in 1952 and 1956, losing both elections to Dwight Eisenhower. Adlai II, served ten years as a United States Senator. The Daley (anily's powerbase was in Chicago from 1989 to 2011), son of Adlai II, served ten years as a United States Senator. The Daley (anily's powerbase was in Chicago from 1989 to 2011), son of Adlai II, served ten years as a United States Senator. The Daley (anily's powerbase was in Chicago from 1989 to 2011), son of Adlai II, served ten years as a United States Senator. William M. Daley (born 1948), another son of Richard J, is a former White House Chief of Staff and has served in a variety of appointed positions. The Pritzker (born 1959), 28th United States Secretary of Commerce under President Barack Obama. J. B. Pritzker (born 1965), 28th United States Secretary of Commerce under President Barack Obama. J. B. Pritzker (born 1959), 28th United States Secretary of Commerce under President Barack Obama. J. B. Pritzker (born 1965), 28th United States Secretary of Commerce under President Barack Obama. J. B. Pritzker (born 1965), 28th United States Secretary of Commerce under President Barack Obama. J. B. Pritzker (born 1965), 28th United States Secretary of Commerce under President Barack Obama. J. B. Pritzker (born 1965), 28th United States Secretary of Commerce under President Barack Obama. J. B. Pritzker (born 1965), 28th United States Secretary of Commerce under President Barack Obama. J. B. Pritzker (born 1965), 28th United States Secretary of Commerce Under States Secretary States States Secretary States Secretary States S current and 43rd governor of Illinois and co-founder of the Pritzker Group. Members of the Madigan family have held extensive influence in Illinois politics. Michael Madigan (born 1966), adopted daughter of Michael Madigan (born 1967), longtime speaker of the University of Illinois Attorney General. Campus of the University of Illinois Attorney General. Campus of the University of ChicagoFoellinger Auditorium at the University of Illinois politics. Main article: Illinois State Board of Education The Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) is autonomous of the governor and the state legislature, and administers public schools, but the Illinois School Report Card. The ISBE also makes recommendations to state leaders concernin education spending and policies. See also: List of school districts in Illinois and List of high school sin the state are actually located in two school sin Illinois school are commonly, but not exclusively divided into three tiers of primary and secondary education is compulsory for ages 7-17 in Illinois school are commonly, but not exclusively divided into three tiers of primary and secondary education is compulsory for ages 7-17 in Illinois school are commonly, but not exclusively divided into three tiers of primary and secondary education is compulsory for ages 7-17 in Illinois school are commonly but not exclusively divided into three tiers of primary and secondary education is compulsory for ages 7-17 in Illinois school are commonly but not exclusively divided into three tiers of primary and secondary education is compulsory for ages 7-17 in Illinois school are commonly but not exclusively divided into three tiers of primary and secondary education is compulsory for ages 7-17 in Illinois school are commonly but not exclusively divided into three tiers of primary and secondary education. school and the other for elementary and middle schools. And such districts do not necessarily share boundaries. A given high school districts that feed into it, yet some of those feeder districts may themselves feed into it, yet some of those feeder districts that feed into multiple high school districts that feed into it, yet some of those feeder districts and universities in Illinois. Using the criterion established by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, there are elever National Universities" in the state. As of 19 August 2010 [update]. six of these rank in the "first tier" among the top 500 National University. The University of Illinois Institute of Technology. DePaul University of Illinois State University. Southern Illinois State University of Illinois State University. Southern Illinois Institute of Technology. DePaul University of Illinois State University. and Northern Illinois University of Chicago is continuously ranked as one of the world's top ten university of Educate business, along with Northwestern's Kellogg School of Business, and its Booth School of Bus ngineering schools in the world and United States. Illinois also has more than twenty additional accredited four-year universities, both public community colleges in the Illinois supports 49 public community colleges in the Illinois supports 49 public community colleges in the Illinois are funded primarily by property taxes. Based on state assessment of property values, rather than direct state contributions. Schola Tracy Steffes has described Illinois public education as historically "inequitable", a system where one of "the wealthiest of states" is "the stingiest in its support for education". There have been several attempts to reform school funding in Illinois. The most notable attempt came in 1973 with the adoption of the Illinois schools more equitably "inequitable", a system where one of "the wealthiest of states" is "the stingiest in its support for education". tion from affluent Illinois communities, produced by redlining, white flight, and other "soft" segregation methods) resulted in the late 1980s.[292] See also: List of Illinois Routes Because of its central location and its proximity to the Rust Belt and Grain Belt, Illinois is a national crossroads for air, auto, rail, and 59.3 million domestic passengers annually, along with 11.4 million international passengers in 2008,[293] O'Hare consistently remains one of the two or three busiest airport globally, and in some years still ranks number one in total flights. It is a major hub for both United Airlines and American Airlines, and a major airport expansion project is currently underway. Midway Airport (MDW), which had been the busiest airport in the world at one point until it was supplanted by O'Hare as the busiest airport in 1962, is now the secondary airport in the Chicago metropolitan area and still ranks as one of the nation's busiest airports. Midway is a major hub for Southwest Airlines and services many other carriers as well. Midway served 17.3 million domestic and international passengers in 2008.[294] Main articles: List of Interstate Highways in Illinois and List of U.S. Highways in Illinois An Illinois welcome sign along U.S. in after California and Texas, which are much bigger states in area. [296] Standard license plate introduced in 2017 The Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) is responsible for maintaining the U.S. Highways in Illinois. The system in Illinois consists of 21 primary highways. Among the U.S. highways that pass through the state, the primary ones are: US 6, US 12, US 14, US 20, US 24, US 30, US 34, US 36, US 34, US 36, US 34, US 36, U US 50, US 51, US 52, US 54, US 60, US 62, and US 67. Due to its central location, Illinois sees numerous intercity bus services primarily connecting east and west. The following carriers provide scheduled service: Amtrak Thruway, Barons Bus Lines, Burlington Trailways, Flixbus, Greyhound Lines, Indian Trails, Miller Transportation (Hoosier Ride), Peoria Charter Coac mpany, Van Galder Bus Company, and Wisconsin Coach Lines. Local transit MathorityColes County Transit AuthorityColes County Transit MathorityColes County Transit MRTDRMTDSHOW BusConsin Coach Lines. Local transit MRTDRMTDSHOW BusClass=notpageimage| Local transit MRTDRMTDSHOW BusClass=notpageimage| Local transit MathorityColes County Transit MathorityColes County Transit LinesRiver Valley Metro only systems with fixed-route services are shown) See also: List of Illinois railroads Illinois major rail network Illinois featuring the Chicago to St. Louis Lincoln Service, featuring the Chicago to St. Louis Lincoln Service, featuring the Chicago to St. Louis Lincoln Service. the largest suburban commuter rail system in the United States, operated by Metra, uses existing rail lines to provide direct commuter rail access for hundreds of suburbs to the state's agricultural interests. Lake Michigan gives Illinois access to the Atlantic Ocean by way of the Saint Lawrence and Illinois access for hundreds of suburbs to the state's agricultural interests. Geaway. Illinois portalUnited States portal Index of Illinois-related articles List of people from Illinois Outline of Illinois, 4 ships ^ a b Elevation adjusted to North American Vertical Datum of 1988 ^ Illinois borders the state of Wisconsin to its north, Iowa to its northwest, Kentucky to its southwest, Kentucky to its south Index of Illinois borders the state of Wisconsin to its northwest, Missouri to its southwest, Kentucky to its south Indiana to its east, and has a water border with Michigan to the northeast in Lake Michigan. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin ar ed between total and partial ancestry. ^ Estimate based on the white population "of Spanish mother tongue" in the 1940 Census. Prior to the introduction of 'some other race' as a census category, the vast majority of Hispanics and those of Hispanics are classified as racially 'white' by "Charles". NGS Data Sheet. National Geodetic Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Department of Commerce. 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Calvary 10, 2007. ^ Costa Value Press. P. 23-34. ISBN 978-0-670-02090-4. OCLC 276819729. Calvary 10, 2007. ^ Costa Value Press. P. 23-34. ISBN 978-0-670-02090-4. OCLC 276819729. Calvary 10, 2007. ^ Costa Value Press. P. 23-34. ISBN 978-0-670-02090-4. OCLC 276819729. Calvary 10, 2007. ^ Costa Value Press. P. 23-34. ISBN 978-0-670-02090-4. OCLC 276819729. Calvary 10, 2007. ^ Costa Value Press. ce was an open fifty-acre Grand Plaza, surrounded by packed-clay pyramids. The size of thirty-five football fields, the Grand Plaza was at the time the biggest public square 1,600-plus feet in width. ^ Skele, Mikels (1988). The Great Knob: Interpretations of Monks Mound. Studies in Illinois Archaeology. Springfield, IL: Illinois Histori ISBN 978-0-942579-03-1. Retrieved November 12, 2015. ^ Snow, Dean R. (2010). Archaeology of Native North Americas. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall. pp. 201-203. ISBN 9780136156864. OCLC 223933566. ^ Nash, Gary B. (2015). 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The city is 45 miles (72 km) northwest of Peoria. At the 2010 census, its population was 32,195. [4] It is the county seat of Knox County, Illinois, United States. The city is 45 miles (72 km) northwest of Peoria. At the 2010 census, its population was 32,195. [4] It is the county seat of Knox County, Illinois, United States. The city is 45 miles (72 km) northwest of Peoria. At the 2010 census, its population was 32,195. [4] It is the county seat of Knox County, Illinois, United States. The city is 45 miles (72 km) northwest of Peoria. At the 2010 census, its population was 32,195. [4] It is the county seat of Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County, Illinois, United States. The city is 45 miles (72 km) northwest of Peoria. At the 2010 census, its population was 32,195. [4] It is the county seat of Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a city in Knox County [5] and the principal city of the Galesburg is a c Sandburg College, a two-year community college. A 496-acre (201 ha) section of the city is listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the Galesburg Washington Gale, a Presbyterian minister from New York. In 1836 Gale publicized a subscription- and land purchase based plan to found manual labor colleges in the Mississippi River valley.[6] Land was purchased for this purpose in Knox County and in 1837 the first subscribers to the college-founding plan arrived and began to settle what would become Galesburg.[7] Ga on October 7, 1858. Galesburg also was the home of Mary Ann "Mother" Bickerdyke, who provided hospital care for Union soldiers during the civil War. In later years, Galesburg became the birthplace of poet Carl Sandburg, artist Dorothea Tanning, and former Major League Baseball star Jim Sundberg. Sandburg became the birthplace of poet Carl Sandburg state Historic Site. It includes the cottage he was born in, a modern museum, the rock under which he and his wife Lilian are buried, and a performance venue. Throughout much of its history, Galesburg has been inextricably tied to the railroad industry. Local businessmen were major backers of the first railroad industry. Local businessmen were major backers of the first railroad industry. Local businessmen were major backers of the first railroad the connect Illinois's then two biggest cities—Chicago and Quincy—as well as a third leg initially terminating across the Mississippi River from Burlington, Iowa, eventually connecting to it via bridge and thence onward to the Western frontier. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad (CB&Q) sited major rail sorting yards here, including the first to use hump sorting. The vard is still used by the BNSF Railway. A BNSF train passes through central Galesburg near the site of the former Santa Fe depot. In the late 19th century when the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway connected its service through to Chicago, it also laid track through Galesburg and built its own railroad depot. The depot remained in operation until the construction of the Cameron Connector southwest of town[9] nabled Amtrak to reroute the Southwest Chief via the Mendota Subdivision and join the California Zephyr at the Burlington Northern depot. A series of mergers eventually united both lines under the ownership of BNSF Railway, carrying an average of seven freight trains per hour between them. With the closure of the Maytag plant in 2004, BNSF is once again Galesburg was home to minor league baseball from 1890 to 1914. The Galesburg Pavers was the last name of the minor league team based in
Galesburg. Galesburg teams played as members of the Eastern Iowa League (1890), Illinois-Iowa League (189 parents, and two sisters were killed in a tornado. Galesburg teams played at Illinois Field (1908-1912, 1914), Lombard College Field (1908-1912, 1914), Lombard College Field (1908-1912, 1914), and willard Field at Knox College (1890, 1895). [11][12][13][14] Lombard College was in Galesburg until 1930, and is now the site of Lombard Middle School. The Carr Mansion at 560 North Prairie Street was the site of a presidential cabinet meeting held in 1899 by U.S. President William McKinley and U.S. Secretary of State John Hay. Galesburg is in western Knox County. Interstate 74 runs through the east side of the city, leading southeast 47 miles (58 km) to Peoria and north 36 miles (58 km) to Interstate 80 near the Quad Cities area. According to the 2010 census, Galesburg has an area of 17.928 square miles (46.43 km2), of which 17.75 square miles (45.97 km2) (or 99.01%) is land and 0.178 square miles (46.43 km2), of which 17.75 square miles (46.43 km2), of which 17.75 square miles (46.43 km2), of which 17.75 square miles (45.97 km2) (or 99.01%) is land and 0.178 square miles (46.43 km2), of which 17.75 square miles (46.43 km2), of which 17.95 square miles (46.43 km2), of which 17.75 square miles (46.43 km2), of which 17.95 square miles (46.43 km2), of which 17.75 square miles (46.43 km2), of which 17.95 square miles (46.43 km2), of which 17.75 square miles (46.43 km2), of which 17.7 burg, Illinois (1991-2020 normals, extremes 1896-present) Month Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Year Record high °F (°C) 30.0(-1.1) 34.7(1.5) 48.0(28.9) 61.3(16.3) 72.0(22.2) 81.2(27.3) 84.0(28.9) 62.3(27.9) 76.2(24.6) 63.0(17.2) 48.0(8.9) 35.4(1.9) 59.7(15.4) Daily mean °F (°C) 21.9(-5.6) 26.0(-3.3) 38.0(3.3) 50.6(10.3) 61.8(16.6) 71.6(22.0) 74.7(23.7) 72.8(22.7) 65.5(18.6) 52.8(11.6) 39.0(3.9) 27.8(-2.3) 50.2(10.1) Mean daily minimum °F (°C) -27(-33) -28(-2.3) 50.2(10.1) 17.3(-8.2) 28.1(-2.2) 39.9(4.4) 51.7(10.9) 62.0(16.7) 65.4(18.6) 63.4(17.4) 54.7(12.6) 42.5(5.8) 29.9(-1.2) 20.2(-6.6) 40.7(4.8) Record low °F (°C) <math>-27(-33) -28(-2.3)2.39(61) 3.83(97) 5.27(134) 4.58(116) 4.04(103) 3.89(99) 3.85(98) 2.82(72) 2.60(66) 2.14(54) 38.97(990) Average snowfall inches (cm) 9.0(23) 6.6(17) 2.3(5.8) 0.4(1.0) 0.0(0ethnic category. This table excludes Latinos from the racial categories and assigns them to a separate category. Hispanics/Latinos may be of any race. Race / Ethnicity (NH = Non-Hispanic) Pop 2020[20] % 2000 % 2010 % 2020 White alone (NH) 3,402 3,630 4,215 10.09% 11.28% 14.03% Native American alone (NH) 27,688 25,114 21,088 82.15% 78.01% 70.17% Black or African American alone (NH) 3,402 3,630 4,215 10.09% 11.28% 14.03% Native American or Alaska Native alone (NH) 456 47 0.19% 0.17% 0.16% Asian alone (NH) 345 284 301 1.02% 0.88% 1.00% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander alone (NH) 87 7 0.02% 0.12% 0.57% Mixed race or Multiracial (NH) 486 828 1,670 1.44% 2.57% 5.56% Hispanic or Latino (any race) 1,688 2,327 2,552 5.01% 6.95% 8.49% Total 33,706 people, 13,237 households, and a strain or pacific Islander alone (NH) 25 39 172 0.02% 0.02% 0.12% 0.57% Mixed race or Multiracial (NH) 486 828 1,670 1.44% 2.57% 5.56% Hispanic or Latino (any race) 1,688 2,327 2,552 5.01% 6.95% 8.49% Total 33,706 people, 13,237 households, and a strain or pacific Islander alone (NH) 25 39 172 0.02% 0.02\% 0 7,902 families residing in the city. The population density was 1,994.9 inhabitants per square mile (770.2/km2). There were 14,133 housing units at an average density of 836.5 per square mile (323.0/km2). The racial makeup of the city was 84.23% White, 10.20% African American, 1.03% Asian, 0.02% Pacific Islander, 2.46% from other races, and 1.84% from two or more races. Hispanic or Latino of any race were 5.01% of the population 17.4% were of German, 12.6% American, 11.5% Irish, 11.3% Swedish and 9.1% English ancestry according to Census 2000. There were 13,237 households, of which 26.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 43.6% were married couples living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.24 and the average family size was 2.87. The population was spread out, with 21.1% under the age of 18, 11.8% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 45 to 64, and 18.1% 65 or older. The median income for a household in the city was \$31,987, and the median income for a household in the city was \$31,987, and the median income for a household size was 2.87. The population was spread out, with 21.1% under the age of 18, 11.8% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 45 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 45 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 45 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 45 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 45 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 45 to 64, and
18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 45 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 45 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 45 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 45 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 25 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 25 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 25 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 25 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 25 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 25 to 64, and 18.1% from 18 to 24, 27.0% from 25 to 64, and 18.1% from 25 to 64, and 18.1\% f for a family was \$41,796. Males had a median income of \$31,698 versus \$21,388 for females. The per capita income for the city was \$17,214. About 10.7% of the population were below the poverty line, including 23.4% of those under age 18 and 6.3% of those under age 65 or over. Galesburg is the home of the fourth weekend of June [22] The festival began in 1977 as an open house to the public from the then Burlington Northern. Burlington Northern gave train car tours of their yards. The city started having street fairs to draw more people to town. In 1981, the Galesburg Railroad Museum was founded and opened during Railroad backed out of the festival and there were no yard tours. In 2003 the city worked with local groups to revamp the festival and the Galesburg Railroad Museum resumed bus tours of the yards, in which a select group of riders are allowed in the Hump Towers and Diesel Shop to see the BNSF at work. During the festival, one of the yards, in which a select group of riders are allowed in the Hump Towers and Diesel Shop to see the BNSF at work. During the festival, one of the yards, in which a select group of riders are allowed in the Hump Towers and Diesel Shop to see the BNSF at work. Galesburg High School Fieldhouse.[22] On Labor Day weekend, Galesburg hosts the Stearman Fly in.[23] Also in September are the Great Cardboard Boat Regatta and the Annual Rubber Duck Race, at Lake Storey.[24][25] On the third weekend of August, a Civil War and pre-1840s rendezvous is held at Lake Storey Park. Amtrak, the national passenger rail system, provides service from Chicago on four trains daily. It operates the California Zephyr, Carl Sandburg, Illinois Zephyr, and Southwest Chief and the state-supported Carl Sandburg and Illinois Zephyr take passengers to Chicago or points west. The Southwest Chief and the state-supported Carl Sandburg and Illinois Zephyr take passengers to Chicago or points west. The Southwest Chief and the state-supported Carl Sandburg and Illinois Zephyr discharges passengers only on its eastbound run since the other trains provide ample service. Central Loop, Red West Loop, and Blue East Loop, [26] BNSF provides rail freight to Galesburg and operates a large hump yard 1.9 miles (3.1 km)[27] south of town.[28] Galesburg is served by Interstate 74, which runs north to Moline in the Quad Cities region, and southeast to Peoria and beyond. The Chicago-Kansas City Expressway, also known as Illinois Route 110, runs through Galesburg is served by Interstate 74, which runs north to Moline in the Quad Cities region, and southeast to Peoria and beyond. The Chicago-Kansas City Expressway, also known as Illinois Route 110, runs through Galesburg. To the southwest it passes through Macomb, the home of Western Illinois University, and toward Quincy, before crossing into Missouri. Galesburg served by U.S. Routes 34 and 150. US 34 connects to Galesburg to Burlington, Iowa, and Chicago. It is a freeway through three interchanges at West Main Street, North Henderson Street, and North Seminary Street, along with an additional interchange at Interstate 74. US 150 runs through the heart of Galesburg. It enters the city as Grand Avenue from the southeast, runs through downtown as Main Street, and exits the city as North Henderson Street, and exits the city as Grand Avenue from the southeast, runs through downtown as Main Street, and exits the city as Grand Avenue from the southeast, runs through downtown as Main Street, and exits the city as North Henderson Street, and exits the city as Orth Henderson Street, and exits the city as County highways 1, 7, 9, 10, 25, 30, 31, and 40. Galesburg Municipal Airport and General Wayne A. Downing Peoria International Airport and General Wayne A. Downing Peoria International Airport provides general aviation access, while Quad City International Airport and General Wayne A. Downing Peoria International Airport provides general aviation access, while Quad City International Airport and General Wayne A. Downing Peoria International Airport provides general aviation access, while Quad City International Airport and General Wayne A. Downing Peoria International Airport provides general aviation access, while Quad City International Airport and General Wayne A. Downing Peoria International Airport provides general aviation access, while Quad City International Airport and General Wayne A. Downing Peoria International Airport provides general aviation access, while Quad City International Airport and General Wayne A. Downing Peoria International Airport provides general aviation access, while Quad City International Airport and General Wayne A. Downing Peoria International Airport provides general aviation access, while Quad City International Airport and General Wayne A. Downing Peoria International Airport access, while Quad City Inter provide commercial flights. Galesburg will be home to the National Railroad Hall of Fame. Efforts are underway to raise funds for the \$30 million (~\$43.6 million in 2023) project, which got a major boost in 2006, when Congress passed a bill to charter the establishment. It is hoped that the museum will bring tourism and a financial boost in 2006, when Congress passed a bill to charter the establishment. It is hoped that the museum will bring tourism and a financial boost to the community. while Prairie Radio Communications owns WAIK-AM, KZZ66 provides Weather Radio in the Galesburg Register-Mail is the result of the merger of the Galesburg Regi century. A daily, it is the city's main newspaper, and was owned by Copley Press until it was sold to Gate House Media in 2007. The Zephyr was started in 1989, was published on Thursdays, and was the only locally owned by Limestone Publishing. Galesburg is part of the Quad Cities television market. 90.7 WVKC "Tri States Public Radio", supported by Western Illinois University and Knox College Tri States Public Radio[30] (NPR Affiliate with HD Radio subchannels) 92.7 WCL, Religious, an affiliate of Three Angels Broadcasting Network 100.5 W2G3AO (Translates 91.5 WCIC), Christian AC (RDS) 105.3 WKAY "105.3 KFM", Adult Contemporary (RDS - Artist/Title) 1400 WGIL, News/Talk 1590 WAIK, News/Talk/Sports KGB-Radio "Knox ville Bulletir Mail, local daily newspaper (in the Register-Mail, local weekly newspaper (discontinued in 2010) The New Zephyr, local weekly newspaper (in the Register-Mail, local daily newspaper (discontinued in 2013) Knoxville Bulletir Mail, local daily newspaper (discontinued in 2013) Knoxville Bulletir Mail, local daily newspaper (in the Register-Mail, local daily newspaper (discontinued in 2013) Knoxville Bulletir Mail (discontinued in 2013) Knoxville Bulletir (discontinued in 2013 local weekly newspaper (started in May 2016) The Burg, local weekly newspaper (started in summer of 2019) "Welcome to Galesburg's Gaity Theatre in 1914. Nicknames at Galesbur vaudevillian, Art Fisher, supposedly bestowed them upon the brothers during a poker game there. Zeppo Marx received his nickname later.[32] Barack Obama also visited Galesburg during his keynote address at the 2004 Democratic National Convention and near the beginning of his 2010 State of the Union Address.[33] Obama also visited Galesburg during his keynote address at the 2004 Democratic National Convention and near the beginning of his 2010 State of the Union Address.[33] Obama also visited Galesburg during his keynote address at the 2004 Democratic National Convention and near the beginning of his 2010 State of the Union Address.[34] Baseball legend Jimmie
Foxx lived out some of his last years as a greeter at a steakhouse in Galesburg is the birthplace of artist Stephen Prina, whose recent a steakhouse in 1967.[35] Ronald Reagan attended second grade at Silas Willard Elementary School between 1917 and 1918.[36] He portrayed pitcher Grover Cleveland Alexander's stint with the minor-league Galesburg is the birthplace of artist Stephen Prina, whose recent bublication Galesburg, Illinois + documents an exhibition that portrays the town indirectly through various media.[38] The first stage of the NES game Ninja Gaiden is in Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c U.S. Geological Survey Geographic Names Information System: Galesburg, Illinois ^ a b c 7, 2021. ^ "2020 U.S. Gazetteer Files". 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