

# LOYOLA & OUR NEIGHBORS

## Land & Campus

**800 - 1300**

The Neshnabek (also known as the Council of Three Fires: a confederation of the Ojibwe, Odawa/Ottawa, and Potawatomi) settled in the Great Lakes region. Their territory included what is now Chicago.

**1600 - 1800**

The Iroquois Confederacy, backed by English and Dutch colonizers, encroached upon Potawatomi territory in the western Great Lakes region. Chicago area became a hub for fur trade.

**1812 - 1815**

The War of 1812 shifted relations between colonizing nations (Britain and the United States) and the Council of Three Fires, as well as the Miami, Ho-Chunk, Menominee, Sac, Fox, Kickapoo, and Illinois Nations.

**1816**

Treaty of St. Louis designated the trail that is now Rogers Avenue as a boundary line between the Council of Three Fires and the American colonizers, led by William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau.

**1856**

Rogers died. His daughter Catherine and her husband Patrick Touhy inherited the 1,600 acres.

**1834**

Philip McGregor Rogers and other colonizers from the east coast settled along "The Ridge," now Ridge Boulevard. Rogers acquired 1,600 acres of land covering much of what is now Rogers Park.

**1830**

President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act. Indigenous nations who had called the Chicago area home for centuries were forcibly removed by the US military.

Fr. Arnold Damen, SJ moved to Chicago to expand the Jesuit presence in the city.

**1870**

Under the direction of Fr. Damen, St. Ignatius College opened its first campus on 12th St. in the Near West Side neighborhood.

**1878**

Catherine and Patrick Touhy joined with other landowners to incorporate the Village of Rogers Park.

**1885**

The Chicago, Evanston & Lake Superior Railroad built a commuter line through Rogers Park, the first version of what is now the Morse "L" stop.

**1908**

Alexander J. Burrowes, SJ, had Dumbach Hall constructed to house the new Loyola Academy.

**1906**

Henry Dumbach, SJ, then president of St. Ignatius College, purchased 19.5 acres of land in Rogers Park. This land is now LUC's Lake Shore Campus.

**1893**

Chicago annexed Rogers Park and West Ridge in preparation for the World's Columbian Exposition.

**1890**

Village of West Ridge established as separate from Rogers Park. West Ridge stayed mostly farms while Rogers Park became more urban.

Loyola School of Law established, beginnings of Water Tower Campus.

**1909**

St. Ignatius College rechartered by the state as Loyola University.

**1922**

Loyola University moved operations from 12th St. to the Lake Shore Campus.

**1929**

The Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary (BVMs) opened Mundelein College in an Art Deco skyscraper on Sheridan Road.

**1936**

Construction of Madonna Della Strada.

Northwestern Elevated Railroad opened the Howard Station.

# LOYOLA & OUR NEIGHBORS

## Peoples & Religions

**800 - 1300**

The Neshnabek (also known as the Council of Three Fires: a confederation of the Ojibwe, Odawa/Ottawa, and Potawatomi) settled in the Great Lakes region.

**1600 - 1800**

Iroquois Confederacy, backed by English and Dutch colonizers, encroached upon Potawatomi territory. Fr. Jacques Marquette and other Jesuits set up missions around the Chicago area.

**1830**

President Andrew Jackson signed the Indian Removal Act. Indigenous nations who had called the Chicago area home for centuries were forcibly removed by the US military.

**1830s**

Colonizers, primarily protestant German and Swedish immigrants as well as Americans from the east coast, settle the area in larger numbers.

**1856**

Fr. Arnold Damen, SJ moved to Chicago to expand the Jesuit presence in the growing city.

**1920s**

Jewish Chicagoans and newcomers from Italy, Ireland, and Eastern Europe settle in north Chicago. LUC recruits students through Yiddish-speaking newspaper.

**1914**

School of Social Work established on the Water Tower campus - then the only LUC school to admit women.

**1906**

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**1893**

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**1888**

Village of West Ridge established as separate from Rogers Park. West Ridge stayed mostly farms while Rogers Park became more urban and fashionable.

**1930**

Loyola holds special mass in solidarity with Russian Catholics struggling under the new Soviet Union.

**1947**

Catholic Interracial Council founded at Loyola.

**1950s**

Another wave of Eastern European immigrants settle in Rogers Park, many were refugees seeking new homes in the post-WWII years. Many long-time white residents leave for the suburbs in the "white flight."

**1968**

Creation of MuCUBA (Mundelein College United Black Association.)

**1970s**

Refugees from Vietnam and Cambodia arrive in Rogers Park. Immigrants from South Asia settle along Devon Ave.

**1986**

Loyola University Afro-American Student Association and the Black Cultural Center put on a series of events celebrating Black culture.

**1976**

Mundelein College established the Hispanic Institute in response to the needs of Chicago's growing Hispanic population.

**1974**

Loyola Jewish Students Organization became the first official non-Catholic religious group at Loyola.

**1972**

The Latin American Student Organization provided a new sense of community for Latinx students.

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**1987**

Jewish Loyola students open a Hillel chapter.

**1991**

Students found the American Muslim Students of Loyola University to combat misconceptions about Islam.

**1995**

A musalla (prayer room) for Loyola's Muslim students and community members was built in the university's ministry center.

**2000**

KAPWA, Loyola's Filipino Student Organization, put on a festival of dance and tradition called "Nite in Manila"

**2010s -2020s**

In recent years, most newcomers to Chicago's north neighborhoods come from the rest of the US, Mexico, Poland, and India.

# LOYOLA & OUR NEIGHBORS

## Civil Rights & Political Action

**1922**

Loyola students took an active role in the AUL, a mostly Catholic organization that published a weekly newspaper that publicly shamed KKK members.

**1931**

James Weldon Johnson, former president of the NAACP, spoke on "the race problem" and African American poetry at Loyola.

**1942**

Mundelein opened a unit of the American Red Cross, holding blood drives and courses in first aid, nutrition, and nursing.

**1947**

Catholic Interracial Council founded at Loyola.

**1953**

Loyola Law students and faculty held a TV-broadcast Moot Court Trial on segregation. They followed up in 1954 by calling for greater racial integration in schools.

**1963**

Students and clergy picketed Lewis Towers after the Illinois Club for Catholic Women (ICCW) refused to admit a Black sophomore to their pool in the building.

**1969**

Mundelein and Loyola students took part in the initial Vietnam Moratorium to disrupt "business-as-usual" and to call for an end to the Vietnam War.

**1968**

Loyola and Mundelein students along with other colleges, clergy, and families gathered downtown to protest the Vietnam War. A Mundelein student was battered and hospitalized by city police.

**1966**

Women gain access to all courses on the Lake Shore Campus after previously being restricted to downtown programs.

**1965**

28 Mundelein students, 8 faculty members, a priest, and a doctor drove to Selma for the Freedom March, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Loyola men's basketball played with a majority-Black starting line-up in the famous "Game of Change" and won the NCAA championship.

**1970**

Loyola and Mundelein students strike after Kent State Shooting.

**1971**

Loyola chapter of the Women's Liberation Union opened.

**1974**

Loyola Gay Student Association formed. The administration refused to acknowledge the group.

**1980**

Loyolans Against Apartheid, the Loyola Chapter of Amnesty International, and Loyola's Social Justice Week all established.

**1982**

Mundelein students and staff flew to Moscow on a study abroad trip and smuggled gifts and religious materials to Soviet Jewish families.

**1996**

Loyola's Latin American Student Organization participated in the first Latino March in DC.

**1995**

Loyola students participated in the Million Man March in DC.

**1993**

National AIDS Memorial Quilt displayed at Loyola.

**1991**

Over 100 Loyola students attended the protest against the Gulf War in DC.

**1990**

Loyola student groups hold first National Coming Out Day rally.

**1988**

Loyola's Student Health Service began providing resources for students to learn about and live with AIDS.

**1983**

Loyola's Pax Christi student organization joined a city-wide coalition of college student activists called The Student Freeze Network to oppose nuclear weapons.

**1998**

First debate on abortion rights held at LUC.

**2001**

Loyola students formed a chapter of United Students Against Sweatshops. LUC held emergency blood drive for 9/11.

**2003**

Loyola Anti-War Network (LAWN) formed to oppose the war in Iraq.

**2008**

Students formed A.R.M. (the Anti-Racism Movement) in response to racial profiling by campus police.

**2016**

First Black Lives Matter conference at Loyola.

**2017**

Loyola students participate in the Women's March downtown.

**2019**

Loyola students participate in the national Climate Strike. Students speak on the refugee crisis.

# LOYOLA & OUR NEIGHBORS

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