

Dallas



Alimova Zhankumis
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History

- In 1819, the Adams-Onís Treaty between the United States and Spain defined the Red River as the northern boundary of New Spain, officially placing the future location of Dallas well within Spanish territory.
- The area remained under Spanish rule until 1821, when Mexico declared independence from Spain, and the area was considered part of the Mexican state of Coahuila y Tejas.
- In 1836, Texans, with a majority of Anglo-American settlers, gained independence from Mexico and formed the Republic of Texas
- In 1839, Warren Angus Ferris surveyed the area around present-day Dallas. John Neely Bryan established a permanent settlement near the Trinity River named Dallas in 1841. The origin of the name is uncertain. The general consensus is the city was named after either Dallas
- Dallas was formally incorporated as a city on February 2, 1856.

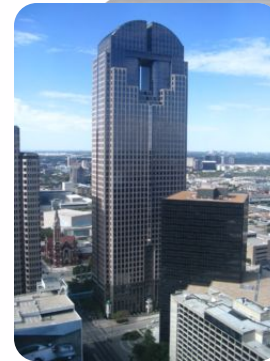
Geography

- Dallas is the county seat of Dallas County. Portions of the city extend into neighboring Collin, Denton, Kaufman, and Rockwall counties. According to the United States Census Bureau, the city has a total area of 385.8 square miles (999.3 km²). 340.5 square miles (881.9 km²) of Dallas is land and 45.3 square miles (117.4 km²) of it (11.75%) is water. Dallas makes up one-fifth of the much larger urbanized area known as the Dallas–Fort Worth metroplex, in which one quarter of all Texans live.



Architecture

- Dallas's skyline has several buildings over 700 feet (210 m) in height. Although some of Dallas's architecture dates from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, most of the notable architecture in the city is from the modernist and postmodernist eras. Iconic examples of modernist architecture include Reunion Tower, the JFK Memorial, I. M. Pei's Dallas City Hall and Morton H. Meyerson Symphony Center. Good examples of postmodernist skyscrapers are Fountain Place, Bank of America Plaza, Renaissance Tower, JPMorgan Chase Tower, and Comerica Bank Tower.
- Several smaller structures are fashioned in the Gothic Revival style, such as the Kirby Building, and the neoclassical style, as seen in the Davis and Wilson Buildings. One architectural "hotbed" in the city is a stretch of historic houses along Swiss Avenue, which has all shades and variants of architecture from Victorian to neoclassical. The Dallas Downtown Historic District protects a cross-section of Dallas commercial architecture from the 1880s to the 1940s



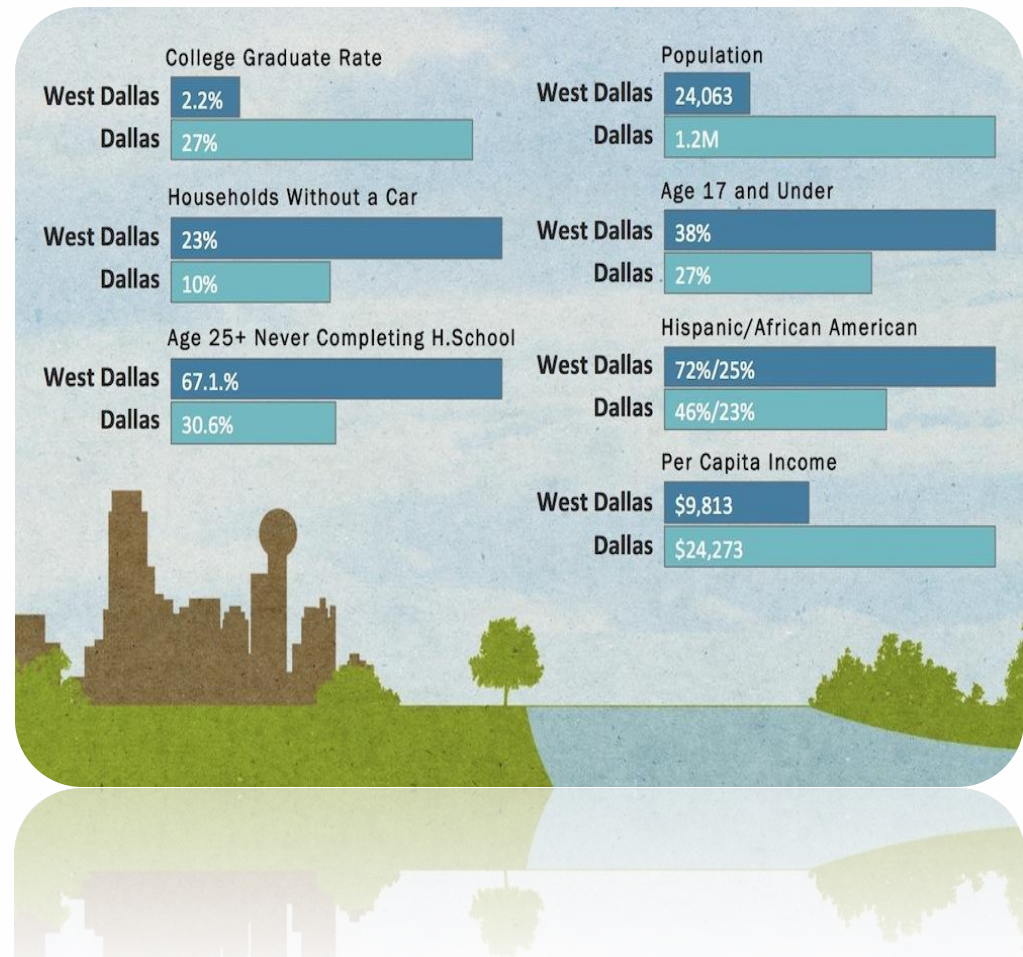
Climate

The climate of Dallas is subtropical wet. In winter, the weather can change very much, depending on the wind - even in December and January, the heat can be above $+30^{\circ}\text{C}$, or quite hard frosts, which are -15°C , and occasionally more, although the average winter is mild. Summer is exceptionally hot and stuffy: the heat is above $+40^{\circ}\text{C}$ - a frequent phenomenon, and the average August temperature is $+30^{\circ}\text{C}$, which together with extremely high stuffiness makes Dallas one of the hottest cities in the world in terms of effective temperature.



Demographics

As of the 2010 Census, Dallas had a population of 1,197,816. The median age was 31.8. According to the 2010 Census, 50.7% of the population was White (28.8% non-Hispanic white), 24.8% was Black or African American, 0.7% American Indian and Alaska Native, 2.9% Asian, and 2.6% from two or more races. 42.4% of the total population was of Hispanic or Latino origin (they may be of any race).



Cuisine

- Dallas is known for its barbecue, authentic Mexican, and Tex-Mex cuisine. Famous products of the Dallas culinary scene include the frozen margarita.



Education



- There are 337 public schools, 89 private schools, 38 colleges, and 32 libraries in Dallas. Dallas-Fort Worth is also home to six Nobel Laureates.

Sources

- <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dallas>