

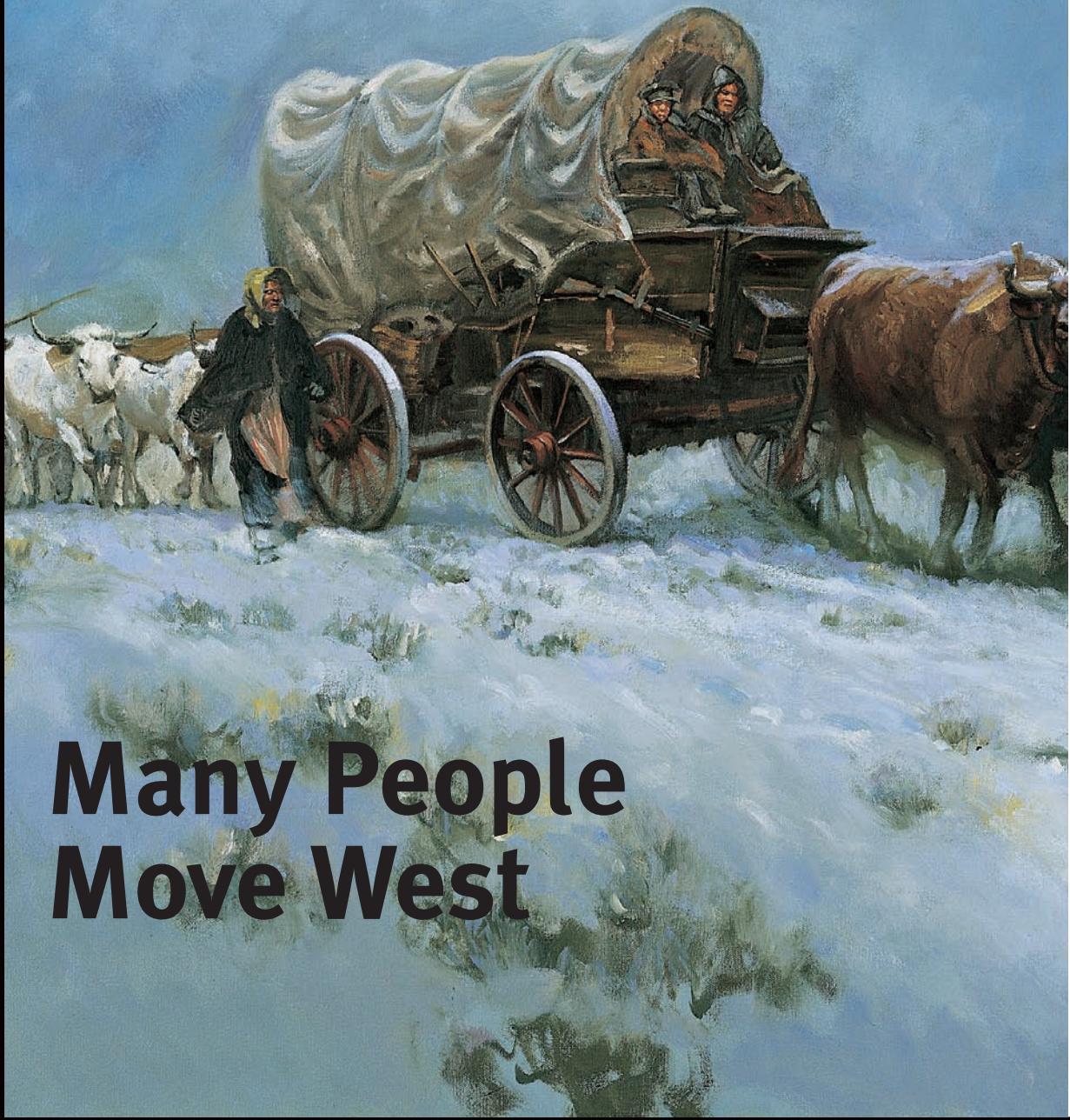
The BIG Question?

How did new groups bring change to Utah?

Mormon pioneers left their homes to start over in a new place. They faced a long, hard journey.

What do you think the families in this painting are thinking?

Many People Move West



Timeline of Events



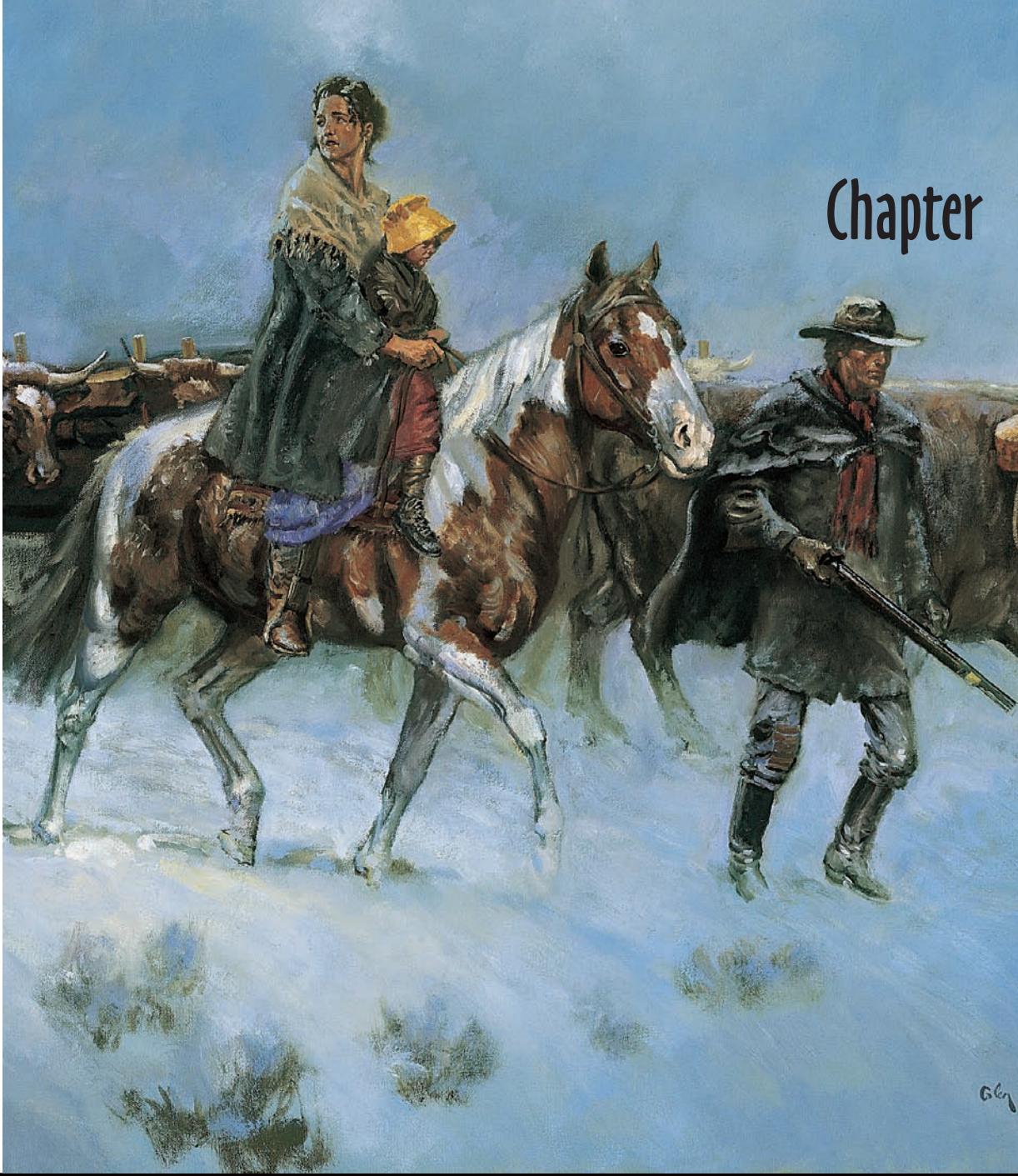
1830
1839

1830
Joseph Smith organizes The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

1839
The Mormons move to Illinois. They start building the city of Nauvoo.

1846
The Mormons leave Illinois on a trek across the plains.

- 1848
- The U.S. wins Utah from Mexico.
 - Gold is discovered in California.



Chapter

6



Become a Better Reader

Infer as You Read

When reading information, we are not always given all the pieces to the puzzle. We infer, or make guesses, to fill in missing information. As you read about explorers and fur traders in Chapter 5, you probably drew inferences about their lives without even knowing it!

In this chapter, you will learn to fill in missing information through inferring. Pay close attention to what details might be missing. This will help you make inferences about the first people to move to Utah.

1847

- Mormon pioneers enter the Great Basin.
- Salt Lake City and Bountiful are founded.

1851–1852

Fillmore is the capital of the Utah Territory.

1850

1849
Utah leaders propose the State of Deseret.

1857

The Utah War begins.

1860–1863
Goshute War

1860s–1870s

Utah's Indian tribes are forced to move to reservations.

1865–1872
Black Hawk War

1870

- Fort Utah Battle
- Utah becomes a territory.

1853–1854

- The Walker War
- The first Jewish people settle here.

1856–1860

Many immigrants use handcarts to come west.

1861

St. George is founded.

1863

Bear River Massacre

LESSON 1

“Their Faces toward Zion”

Key Ideas

- The Mormons were looking for a place to practice their religion and way of life freely.
- Mormon pioneers and immigrants came to Utah from many different places.
- African Americans were among the first pioneers who came to Utah.

Key Terms

convert
isolated
migrate
missionary
persecute
plains
religion



The Mormons

Pioneers continued to pass through the dry Utah region. They did not try to stay and settle here. Then in 1847, a group of people moved to Utah. After American Indians, they were the next people who wanted Utah to be their home. They were the Mormons.

“Mormon” was a nickname for people who belonged to a new church. They were called Mormons because they believed in a book called *The Book of Mormon*. The church’s real name was The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (or LDS for short).

Joseph Smith was the first leader of the LDS Church. He organized the church in his home state of New York. At the time, many people in the East were talking about religion.

Religion is a set of beliefs about God and the universe.

Mormons wanted to invite other people to join their church. They sent **missionaries** all over the world to teach people about their beliefs. The LDS Church grew quickly. Soon it had thousands of members. New members were called **converts**.



Joseph Smith was the first leader of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Although they were poor, the Mormons built this temple in Kirtland, Ohio.

Become a Better Reader

Visualize and Infer

In Search of Religious Freedom

As more people became Mormons, they looked for a place to live. They wanted to join together in a “gathering place.”

However, many other people did not like the way the Mormons lived. Their beliefs and ideas often upset people who were not Mormon. One problem was over politics and land. The Mormons often all voted for the same people. They bought large pieces of land for shared farming. Their neighbors felt they were getting too powerful.

People heard that some Mormon men married more than one wife. This was called polygamy. Polygamy seemed very wrong to other people.

As a result, Mormons were treated badly, or **persecuted**. They were driven out of their towns. Their crops, houses, and barns were burned. Their horses and cattle were stolen. They were forced to move from New York to Ohio to Missouri and then to Illinois. Then Joseph Smith and his brother were murdered. The Mormons knew they had to leave Illinois.

Where could they go?

Mobs forced the Mormons to leave their homes in Missouri. An artist named C. C. A. Christensen painted this scene. What do you see happening in the painting?

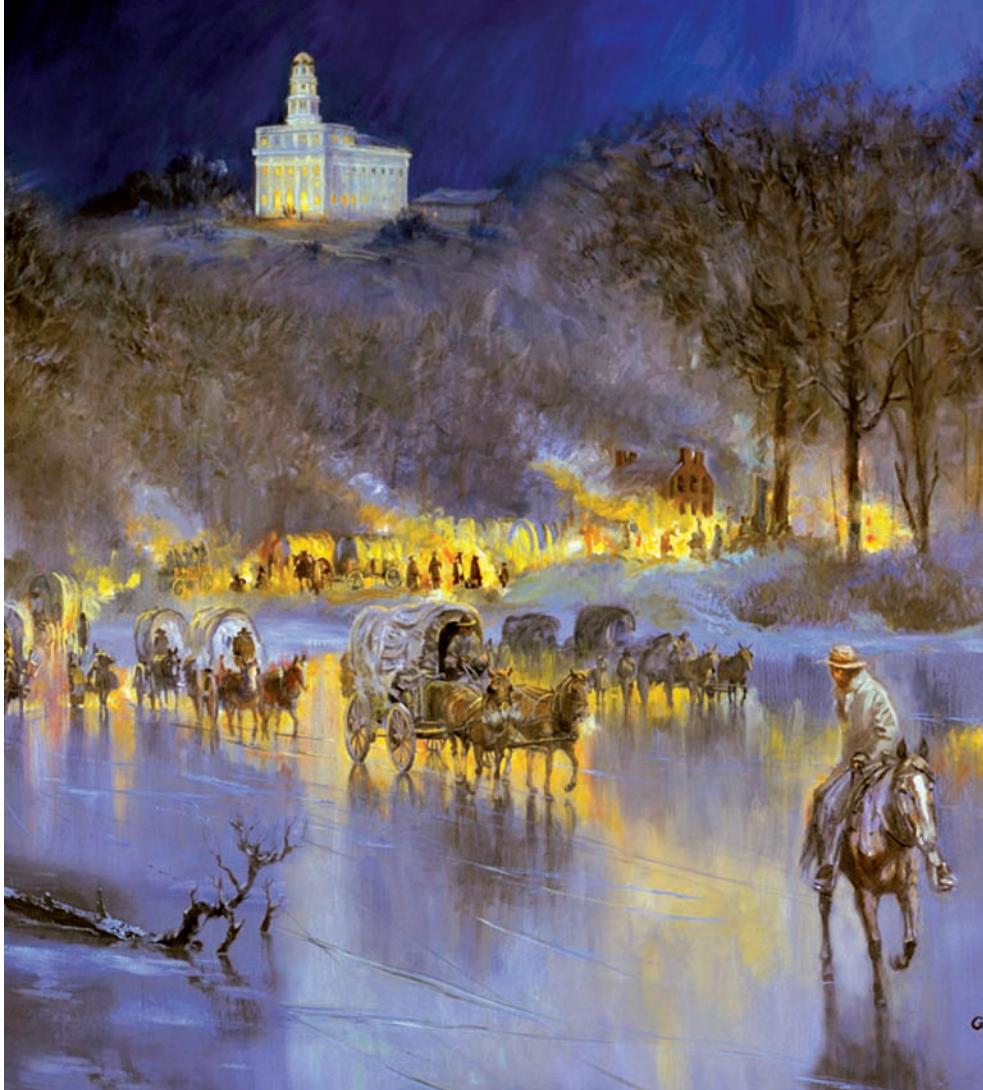


In this painting, the Mormons leave the city they built in Nauvoo, Illinois. Why are there flames in the background? How did the freezing weather help the Mormons?

Patty Sessions' Diary

Patty Sessions was a midwife in Nauvoo. Then she delivered babies along the pioneer trail. She wrote this in her diary:

February 10, 1846 . . . My things are now packed ready for the west, have been and put Richards wife to bed with a daughter. In the afternoon put sister Harriet Young to bed with a son. 11th made me a cap, and in the evening went to the Hall to see the scene of the massacre of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. February 12 . . . started for the west . . . February 14 This morning it snows.



Choosing Utah

The Mormons decided to move far away from other people. They thought about many places—California, Canada, and Texas. The place they finally chose was Utah. (The land we call Utah was still not part of the United States. It was part of Mexico at this time.)

Mormons chose Utah because it was **isolated**. It was a long way from other cities. They hoped they would be left alone and would not have trouble with their neighbors. They hoped other pioneers would continue to pass it by.

"If you can get off by yourselves, you might enjoy peace, . . . not surrounded by such neighbors. I confess that I do not foresee the time when you will be permitted to enjoy quiet."

—Thomas Ford, governor of Illinois, to Brigham Young

Preparing for a Long Trip

Brigham Young was in charge of the trip. The Mormons were going to move more than 1,000 miles. They had to move about 15,000 people, 3,000 wagons, 30,000 cattle, and many mules and horses. It was not an easy job.

In 1847, there were no cars or airplanes. There were no trains that went so far west. There were only wagons and horses, mules, and oxen.

The pioneers could walk only about 15 miles a day. They would be able to move fastest at the beginning, over the flat **plains**. But Wyoming and Utah had huge mountains. It would be harder to travel through them.

The people packed their wagons. They took seeds, plows, shovels, axes, and saws. They took clothes and blankets. They packed everything they thought they would need to start a new settlement.



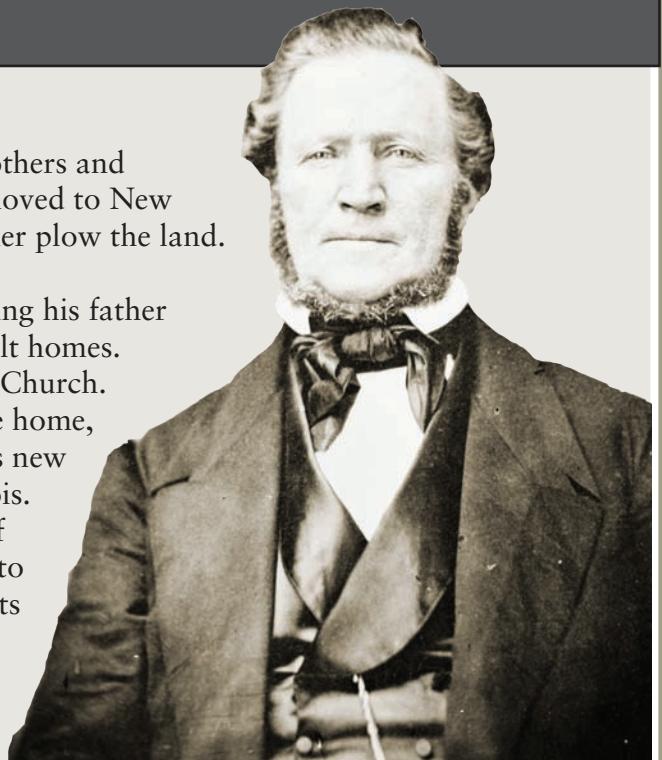
Brigham Young
1801–1877

Brigham Young was born in Vermont. He had 10 brothers and sisters. When he was three years old, he and his family moved to New York. There they bought a farm. Brigham helped his father plow the land. He only went to school for a few days as a young boy.

Brigham's mother died when he was 14. Besides helping his father farm, he became a craftsman. He made furniture and built homes.

Brigham Young got married and joined the Mormon Church. He served as a missionary in Canada. Soon after he came home, his wife died. After a while, he married again. He and his new wife followed Joseph Smith to Ohio, Missouri, and Illinois.

When Joseph Smith died, Young became the leader of the Mormon Church. He led the Mormons from Illinois to the Great Basin. He established more than 300 settlements in the West.



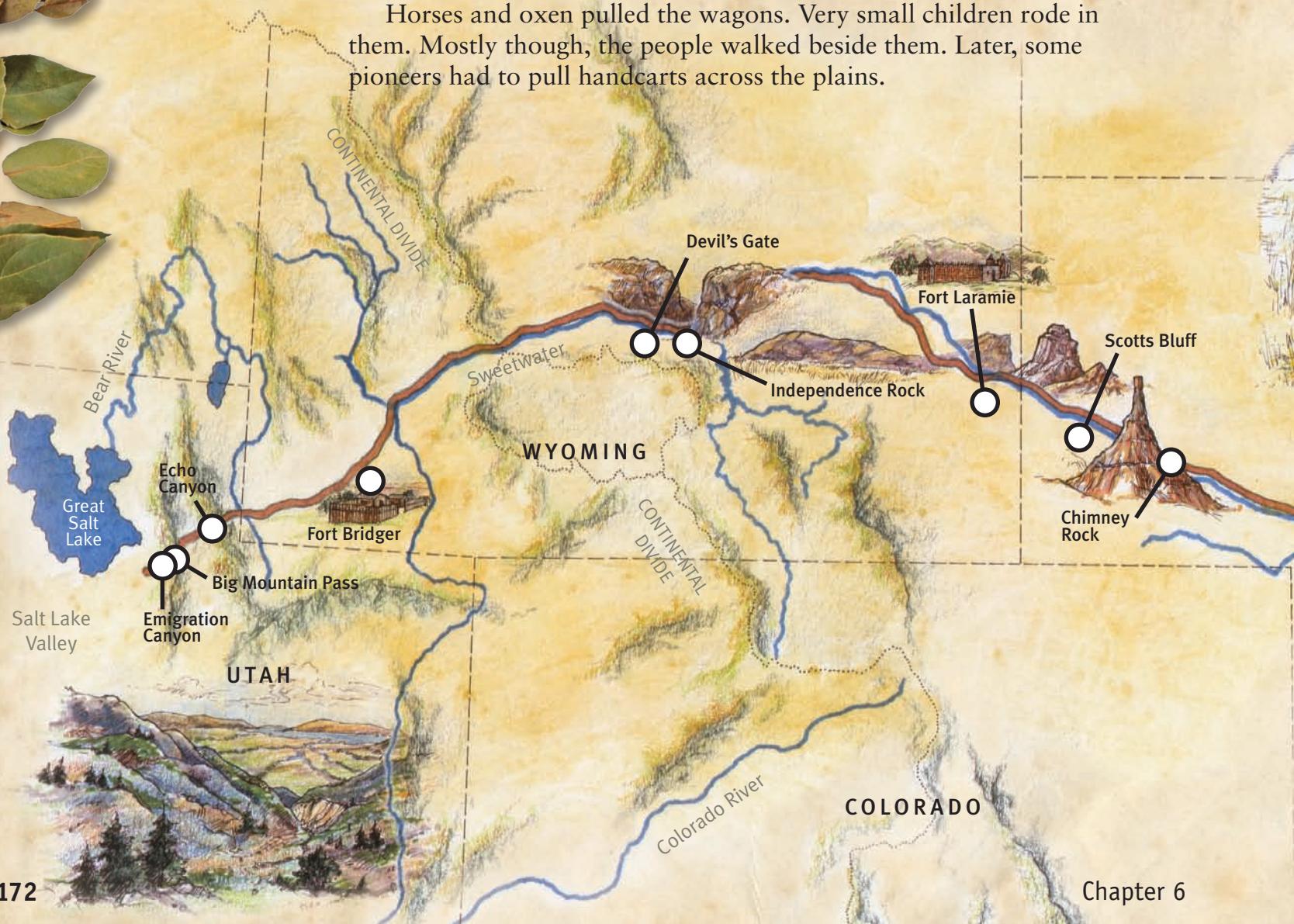
The Mormon Trail

The Mormons sent an “advance company” to the Salt Lake Valley. Its job was to go first and prepare the way for others. A few months later, more Mormon pioneers came.

By the time winter began, there were nearly 2,000 people there. Every year after that, thousands more came. By the time the railroad came to Utah, more than 80,000 people had *migrated* here.

Imagine what it was like to travel in a wagon train! The most common wagons were covered wagons. They were ordinary farm wagons with heavy, sturdy wheels. They had canvas covers to protect their loads. From a distance, they looked like small ships swaying across the wide plains. Their white canvas tops ballooned and whipped in the wind.

Horses and oxen pulled the wagons. Very small children rode in them. Mostly though, the people walked beside them. Later, some pioneers had to pull handcarts across the plains.



"It commenc'd raining soon after our start . . . I felt a loneliness for awhile after parting with my friends."

—Eliza R. Snow, June 1847

"On the move again, by mid-April the travelers saw prairie grass sprouting, trees leafing out, [and] rattlesnakes slithering around."

—Brigham Young

The Platte River . . . is a rapid stream, yet in many places a person can wade across . . . Horses and cattle can walk down to the edge of the river and drink . . . sometimes a man or horse will suddenly sink into the quicksand."

—Wilford Woodruff, 1847



"Another favorite pastime consisted of walking far enough ahead of the [wagon] train to get a little time to play, when we would drive the huge crickets . . . that abounded in some sections of the country, and build corrals of sand or rock as to put them in, calling them our cattle."

—Mary Jane Mount Tanner,
age 10 in 1847

"The teams [of animals] begin to fall for want of water; a very heavy shower revives them & turns our sandy road to mud."

—Eliza R. Snow, July 1847



"In advance of us at a great distance can be seen the outlines of mountains, loftier than any we have yet seen, the settling sun throwing its glancing rays at their summits . . . covered with snow."

—Horace Whitney

As we came down and out of Emigration Canyon . . . we all . . . came together to look and . . . thrill at what our eyes beheld. At last, we could see our journey's end."

—Anna Clark



THE
LATTER-DAY SAINTS'
EMIGRANTS' GUIDE:

BEING A
TABLE OF DISTANCES,

SHOWING ALL THE
SPRINGS, CREEKS, RIVERS, HILLS, MOUNTAINS,
CAMPING PLACES, AND ALL OTHER NOTABLE PLACES,

FROM COUNCIL BLUFFS,

TO THE
VALLEY OF THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

ALSO, THE

LATITUDES, LONGITUDES AND ALTITUDES
OF THE PROMINENT POINTS ON THE ROUTE.

TOGETHER WITH REMARKS ON THE NATURE OF THE LAND,
TIMBER, GRASS, &c.

THE WHOLE ROUTE HAVING BEEN CAREFULLY MEASURED BY A ROADMASTER, AND THE DISTANCE FROM POINT TO POINT, IN
ENGLISH MILES, ACCURATELY SHOWN.

BY W. CLAYTON.

S. T. LOUIS:

NO. REPUBLICAN STEAM POWER PRESS—CHAMBERS & KNAPP.
1848.

PROMINENT POINTS AND REMARKS.	DIST. miles.	From W. Qua. miles.	From C of G.S.L. miles.
Old Pawnee village, south side the road.	5½	127	904
On the banks of the Loup Fork, but mostly dry.			
Road descends from the bluffs.	½	127½	903½
After descending here, you cross a creek twelve feet wide, and one foot deep—banks soft, but not difficult. You then travel through high grass and small bushes.			
Road ascends the bluffs.	½	127½	903½
After traveling about four miles, then turning left from the road, so as to strike the timber you see ahead where it meets the river, the road can be shortened at least a half mile.			
Upper ford of the Loup Fork.	6	133	897½
You will find the water in some places near 3 feet deep, and when in travel down the river about half a mile, avoid deep holes, and has a good place to get out. (See Note 2.)			
Road ascends the bluffs.	5½	139½	891½
After ascending the bluffs you will find a heavy, sandy road for five or six miles.			
Prairie creek, 12 feet wide, 1½ feet deep.	18	157½	873½
Plenty of timber and grass, but no timber. Banks some sand and mud. By taking a south-west course from this creek, you would strike the river six or eight miles above the old crossing, and then crossing the Platte, by turns a little west of south, the road may be shortened at least five miles.			
Dry creek.	½	159	872
"	6½	165½	865½
Main Platte river.	3½	169½	861½
You do not come within two miles of the river, until you arrive at Wood river.			
Wood river, 12 feet wide, one foot deep.	14	183½	847½
Plenty of timber, and a good place to camp. Banks descending, steep, and some soft—but good going out. The road now gradually runs from one to two miles distant from the main Platte.			
Road descends to lower land.	2	185½	845½
The road now runs near the timber for two miles, turning off the road.	22½	208	823
Road ascends to higher land.	4	208½	822½
Deep ravine—steep descent.			
"	3½	211½	819½
Two or a quarter miles beyond this, is a good place to camp, there being plenty of grass and water, on a low bank, about twenty rods south of the road. There is, however, no timber but willow.			
Deep dry creek.	12	213½	817½
No timber on it.	4½	217½	813½
Creek or slough, south side the road.			
Plenty of willows and grass, but doubtful for water.			
Deep, dry creek.			
The head of Great Island is about opposite to this creek, but the road now runs so far from the river, we could not ascertain exactly.			
REMARKS.	DIST. miles.	From W. Qua. miles.	From C of G.S.L. miles.
Following the ridges on of hills and hol-	18	18	1013
anks,			
difficult to water and uneven to the			
feet deep.	9	27	1004
tress to carry 1)	4	27½	1003½
ks.			
out little timber ated near the			
have to go or of a mile nd the east	11½	39	992
the road,	3½	42½	988½
the road,	4	43½	987½
the road ands, for			
at. 41°			
er runs much date.	9	52½	978½
north.	7½	59½	971½
road,	4	60½	970½
ep., lack the on.	2	62½	968½
In	5½	68	963

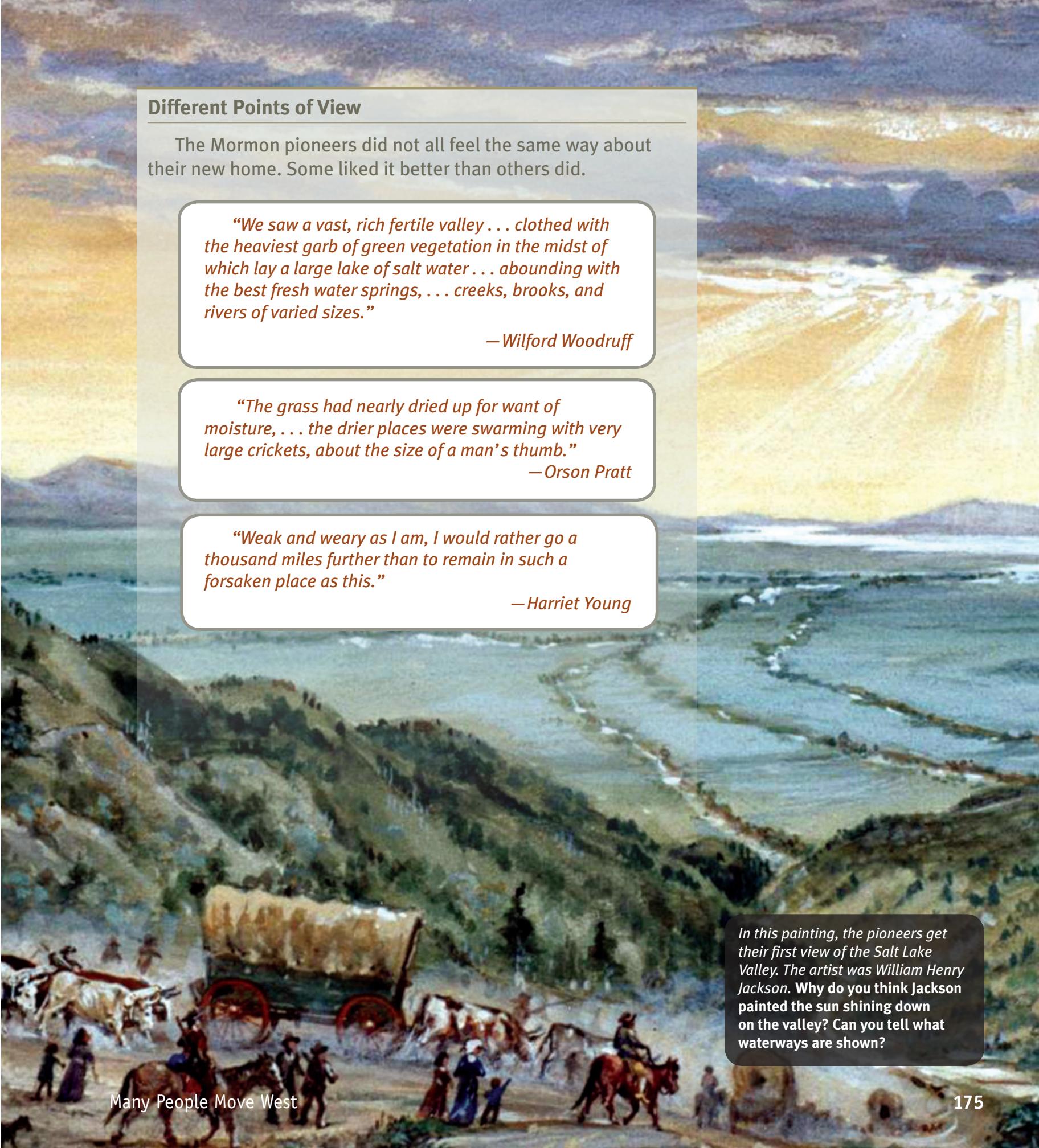
William Clayton wrote this guide for travelers to the West. He traveled with the first group of Mormon pioneers. He tracked the distances they went each day. Once Clayton reached the Great Basin, Brigham Young sent him back to Nebraska. He was to measure the distances again. He did so. What can you learn about the guide by reading its title page?

The Salt Lake Valley at Last!

It took the advance company three and a half months to get to Utah. On July 24, 1847, Brigham Young entered the valley. He was ill, but he rose up from his bed in the back of a wagon. He looked at the Salt Lake Valley for the first time. Historians are not sure exactly what he said. Some people believe he said, "This is the place. Drive on."

Linking the Past to the Present

Since pioneer times, July 24 has been a state holiday. On Pioneer Day, almost every city and town celebrates the arrival of the pioneers in the Salt Lake Valley. There are rodeos, parades, fireworks, picnics, and lots of other fun things to do. Do you celebrate Pioneer Day? What does it mean to you?



Different Points of View

The Mormon pioneers did not all feel the same way about their new home. Some liked it better than others did.

"We saw a vast, rich fertile valley . . . clothed with the heaviest garb of green vegetation in the midst of which lay a large lake of salt water . . . abounding with the best fresh water springs, . . . creeks, brooks, and rivers of varied sizes."

—Wilford Woodruff

"The grass had nearly dried up for want of moisture, . . . the drier places were swarming with very large crickets, about the size of a man's thumb."

—Orson Pratt

"Weak and weary as I am, I would rather go a thousand miles further than to remain in such a forsaken place as this."

—Harriet Young

In this painting, the pioneers get their first view of the Salt Lake Valley. The artist was William Henry Jackson. Why do you think Jackson painted the sun shining down on the valley? Can you tell what waterways are shown?

African Americans Come with the First Pioneers



Green Flake

"Most everybody don't want to be a slave . . . because you can't have even your own thoughts and dreams. You can't plan for the future when all decisions get made by someone else."

—Green Flake to Margaret B. Young

The first pioneers included African American slaves. They were Hark Lay, Green Flake, and Oscar Crosby. After these first three men, other African Americans came. Some were free. They came because they decided to. Others were enslaved. They came because their masters forced them to.

Green Flake

Green Flake was born a slave in North Carolina. His owners joined the Mormon Church. As the Mormons got ready to move to Utah, Green was sent with the first group. Family records say he drove the wagon that brought Brigham Young into the valley. He helped the first pioneers plant crops and build homes. Then he returned to the East. He helped other Mormons make the trek west.

Later, Green Flake became free. He moved to the Fort Union area. He married Martha Crosby, who had also been a slave of Mormon pioneers. They had two children.

Slavery in Utah

Some Mormons were against slavery. Others were for it. Some new members came from South. Slavery was part of a whole way of life there. When they came to Utah, they brought their slaves with them. Some freed their slaves when they got here.

In 1852, Utah lawmakers made slavery legal. After that, people in Utah bought and sold black slaves. Ten years later, in 1862, the U.S. Congress outlawed slavery in the territories.

Biddy Mason

A later group of pioneers included almost as many black people as white people. Biddy Mason was in that group.

Biddy Mason grew up working in the cotton fields of Georgia. Like most slaves, she was not allowed to learn to read and write. But she learned how to raise sheep and cattle. She also learned about herbal medicine and nursing.

Biddy's owners joined the LDS Church. They brought Biddy and her three children with them to Utah. Biddy was in charge of herding the livestock behind the wagons. She had to make sure the animals got enough food and water. She also made sure they did not get lost.

After living for a few years in Utah, Biddy moved with her owner to California. She became free! Later, she helped organize the First African Methodist Episcopal Church in Los Angeles.

Jane Manning James

Jane Manning was born in Connecticut. She converted to the Mormon Church. She wanted to gather with other Mormons.

Jane and her family made their way to Illinois. In New York, they tried to take a steamship. However, the captain would not allow black people on his ship. So Jane and her family walked about 750 miles to Nauvoo.

In Illinois, they went to Joseph and Emma Smith's home. The Smiths welcomed them. They helped them find jobs. Jane married a black convert named Isaac James. They traveled to the Salt Lake Valley in 1847.



Jane Manning James faced many challenges getting to Utah.

LESSON 1 What Did You Learn?

Places to Locate

the East
Great Basin
Illinois
Missouri
New York
Ohio
Salt Lake Valley
the South
Utah

People to Know

William Clayton
Green Flake
Jane Manning James
Biddy Mason
Patty Sessions
Joseph Smith
Brigham Young

Events to Remember

Mormons were forced out of several places in the East.
Mormon pioneers migrated to Utah.
After a difficult journey, they arrived in the Salt Lake Valley.

Lesson Review Activity

Choose a person you would like to meet and a place you would like to visit and tell why. Write some questions you would ask if you could meet that person.

LESSON 2

Settlement and New Cultures

Key Ideas

- Mormons settled the Salt Lake Valley.
- New groups who were not Mormon brought their cultures to Utah.
- People began settlements throughout Utah.

Key Terms

democracy
enforce
found
loyal
self-sufficient
theocracy



Utah was not settled by individuals doing whatever they wanted. They worked together. In this picture, they are digging ditches to bring water to their crops. What kinds of tools are the people using?

Become a Better Reader

Infer and Question

Settling the Salt Lake Valley

After arriving in the valley, the Mormons had a lot of work to do. They decided to cooperate. Everyone worked for the common good.

One group went to the mountains to cut timber. Another group explored the valley. Another went out to hunt and fish. Working in teams, the pioneers plowed the land. They planted corn, oats, potatoes, wheat, beans, and turnips.

The land was dry, so they had to irrigate. They dug a ditch from City Creek to carry water to their crops. The crops were in the middle of what is now downtown Salt Lake City.

The pioneers decided to live close together. First they made a fort. Inside the fort, they built log cabins. They kept their cattle inside the fort, too. It was located where Pioneer Park is today.

A City on a Grid

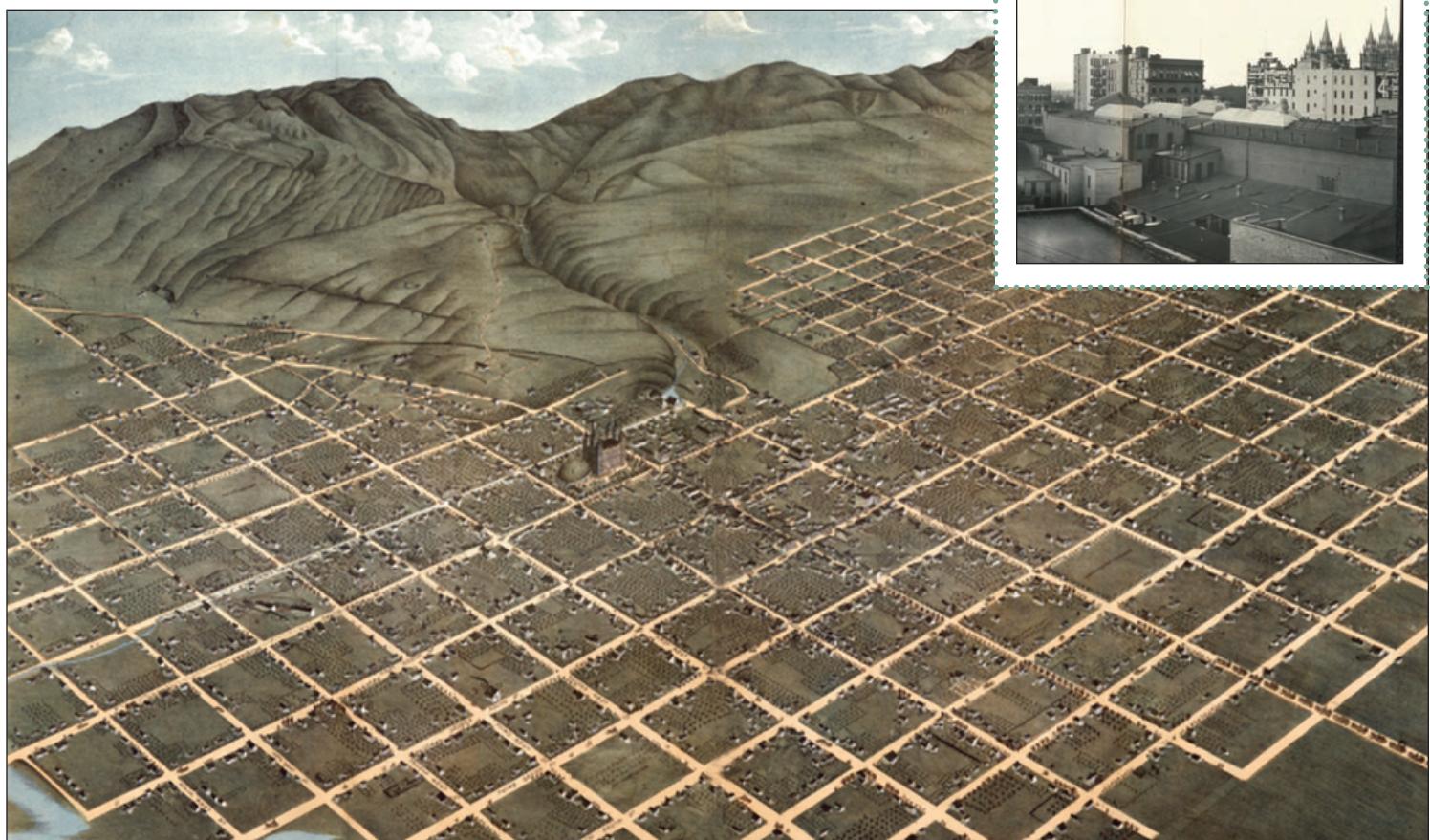
The people who *founded*, or established, Salt Lake City planned carefully. Salt Lake was not going to be like other American cities. It would look like a Mormon city. It was modeled on a plan Joseph Smith had used in other cities.

The city was shaped like a big rectangle. Near one end was a site for a temple. Streets and sidewalks were laid out in a grid around the temple. For example, Fourth South was the fourth street south of the temple.

Three other blocks were set aside as public squares. They would be like islands in the middle of the city where people could go to relax. They belonged to everyone.

Beyond the city was farmland called “the big field.” People were to live close to each other and drive out to the fields each day to work.

Later, people founded other cities and towns in Utah. They followed the same patterns. You can see these patterns in many of our cities and towns today.



Linking the Past to the Present

Compare these two pictures of Salt Lake City. What do you notice that is the same? What is different?



Everyone Owned the Land

The Mormons wanted all their members to be equal. The land would be given to people to use for free. They would not have to buy it. How much they got depended on what they needed. For example, people with large families got more land than unmarried people. Once they had land, people were not to sell it to make money. The land would belong to the whole community.

The same thing applied to natural resources. No one person was to own the water, timber, or coal. Those were to be used by all the people.

A Church Government

The founders of Salt Lake City set up a government and made laws. It was different from the governments in other territories or states. It was not a **democracy**, in which the people voted for their leaders. Instead, it was a **theocracy**. That meant the LDS Church leaders were also the government leaders.

The LDS High Council was in charge. It passed and carried out laws. It tried cases when people broke the laws. A marshal **enforced** the laws. That means he made sure people were following them. He arrested people who broke the law. He also made sure they were punished if found guilty.

“Every man should cultivate his own lot and set out every kind of fruit and shade tree and beautify the city.”

—Brigham Young

The streets were very wide. That way a team pulling a wagon could turn around.



Being Self-Sufficient

Mormons wanted to be *self-sufficient*. They wanted to supply everything they needed on their own. That way they would not have to depend on others for help.

The people built sawmills to cut lumber. They built gristmills to grind wheat into flour. They built blacksmith shops to make horseshoes, nails, and tools. In time, they built factories to make glass, hats, and boots.

A Difficult Start

The first winter in the Salt Lake Valley was mild. The next winter, though, was difficult. The pioneers waited for their crops to grow. People went hungry. They ate crows, hawks, wolf meat, thistle tops, and sego lily bulbs.

In the spring, swarms of black crickets started eating the crops. Harriet Young wrote,

“The crickets came by millions, sweeping everything before them. They first attacked a patch of beans . . . They next swept over peas, then came into our garden; took everything clean.”

It was so bad that some people talked of going to California. Some relief came when flocks of seagulls filled the sky. The seagulls came to feast on the crickets.



The Sego Lily

Shoshones and Utes lived to the north and south of the pioneers. They taught the settlers how to dig for the roots of plants they could eat. The bulb of the sego lily was a favorite. Today, the sego lily is Utah's state flower.



Seagulls ate thousands of crickets. The pioneers believed they came as an answer to prayer. For many years, seagulls returned to farmers' fields. They ate crickets, grasshoppers, worms, and other insects. The seagull is now our state bird.

New Cultural Groups

Before long, new groups came to join the Mormons. They brought change to the growing villages and towns.

Forty-Niners

In 1848, gold was discovered in California. In 1849, thousands of people traveled through Utah. They were on their way to California. They hoped to find gold and strike it rich. They were called forty-niners.

The forty-niners helped Utah grow and develop. They often arrived with hungry bellies, tired animals, and broken wagons. They gathered food, rested animals, repaired wagons, and bought supplies. The people of the Salt Lake Valley provided these goods and services.

Some miners spent the winter in Utah. They worked on farms and helped the community.



The gold rush brought many new people. They stopped in Utah on their way to California. In California, they panned for gold in the rivers and streams.

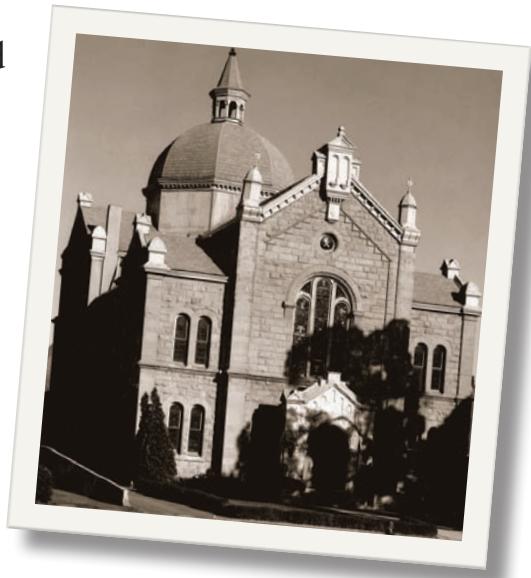
Jewish Merchants

People began coming to Utah to open stores and businesses. The first businessmen in Salt Lake were not Mormons. James Livingston and Charles Kinkead opened the first store on Main Street. It was called Livingston and Kinkead.

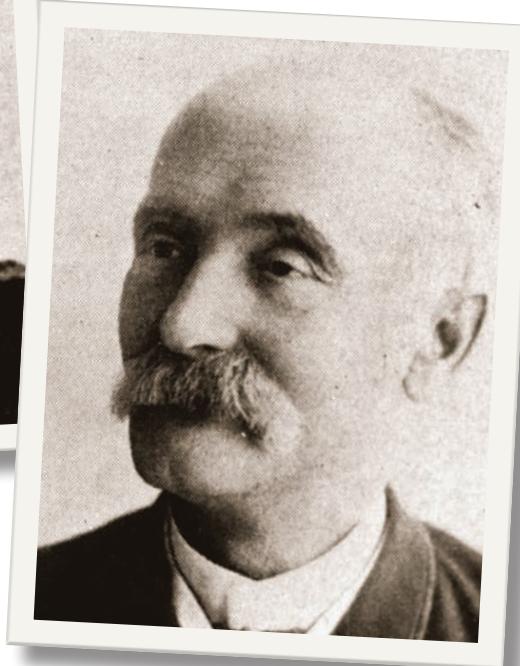
Other businesspeople followed. Some of them were Jewish, like Fanny Brooks and her husband, Julius. They opened a boarding house, a hat shop, and a bakery. Other Jewish families opened a butcher shop and a soap factory.

Before long, Jewish worship services were held in Salt Lake City. At first, they were held in people's houses. When there was a bigger community, they built a synagogue (house of worship). In time, Salt Lake had three synagogues.

Jewish families brought their culture with them. They added new holidays. Rosh Hashanah was a time to make promises for the coming year. Yom Kippur was the most holy Jewish holiday. People fasted from sundown one day until sundown the next. During Hannukkah, families lighted candles every day and gave each other small gifts. Jewish people also brought a new language to Utah. It was Yiddish.



The B' Nai Israel Temple was built in 1891. The Auerbach family brought a man from Germany to draw the plans. He was their nephew, Philip Meyer.



This is Julius Gerson Brooks and his wife, Isabella (known as Fanny). They came to Utah from Germany. The Brooks opened a boarding house and then a hat shop and bakery. They had four children.



This painting shows the Mormon Battalion on its way to California. What kind of work are the men doing?

U.S. Soldiers

Government officials and their families also began to come to Utah. The federal government wanted to make sure the Mormons were *loyal* citizens of the United States. It wanted to make sure they were following the laws and not trying to start their own country. It sent soldiers to keep an eye on them.

Soldiers also came to protect settlers from Indian attacks. Indians did not like other people moving onto their land without asking.

Some of the pioneers became soldiers. Mormon leaders asked the U.S. president for money and equipment to help the pioneers. He agreed to help. In return, he said they could form a group of 500 men to fight for the United States. It had just started a war with Mexico. The money was a big help to pioneer families. The Mormon Battalion did not do much fighting, but it did march all the way to California. It opened a new wagon route and helped secure more land.

Early Immigrants

Mormon converts from other countries arrived in the United States by ship. During this time, they came mostly from Canada, England, Scotland, Denmark, and Sweden. Most immigrants did not come alone. They migrated in large groups with their families and other Mormons. They brought the culture of their homelands to the new settlements.



Some immigrants landed in New Orleans. They had to travel up the Mississippi River to St. Louis. Then they traveled to Utah by wagon train. Sometimes the ships stopped in New York City. The people traveled as far as St. Louis by train. Then they went to Utah by wagon train.

Seren Olsen came from Denmark. He planted the first shade trees in Price. For three years, he hauled water in barrels from the river to water them. The trip was over a mile long. His wife missed the old country. He said, "She cried so much when she first came—to help water those trees."

To save money, some immigrants used handcarts instead of wagons. Do you think handcarts made the trek harder or easier? Why?



Many People Move West

Branching Out Across the Land

Every year, thousands of people arrived in Utah. They came first to the Salt Lake Valley. Then many of them left to start new cities and towns.

Most new towns were established, or *founded*, by creeks or streams. Soon there were settlements in Holladay, Granger, and Draper. People went north in search of pastures for their cattle. They started Bountiful, Farmington, Kaysville, and Layton. Others went south and started towns such as Lehi and Provo.

Why didn't the newcomers just stay in the Salt Lake Valley? First, they needed room. The Salt Lake Valley was filling up. Second, the new settlements could supply what others needed. St. George could produce cotton, grapes, and sugar. Cedar City could start mining iron. Coalville could mine coal.

Case Study: Utah's Dixie

Southern Utah was settled to help the people to be self-sufficient. Families would supply "cotton, sugar, tobacco, figs, almonds, olive oil, . . ." Families started farming villages on Ash Creek, the Santa Clara River, and the Virgin River.

After many problems, the cotton plants grew. A factory at Washington started producing cotton cloth and batting for quilts. Some of the first Utah cotton was sold to California. Later, it was taken as far as Missouri.

"Dixie" was a nickname for the southern part of the United States. Cotton was king there. People began to call southern Utah "Utah's Dixie."



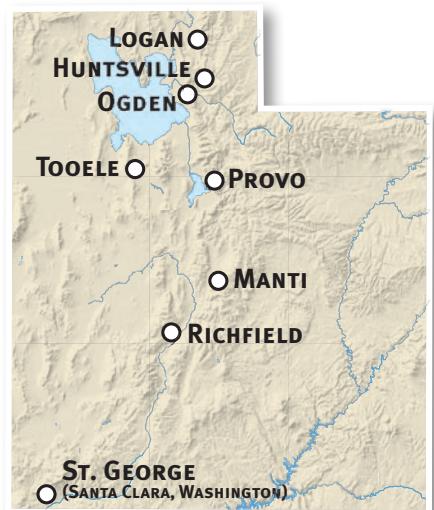
Called to Settle a New Town

Many people did not just go to a new place on their own. They went because LDS Church leaders “called” them to start a new town. A “call” meant the church was asking for their help. It was a person’s religious duty to go.

Some people were happy to go. Others had mixed feelings. One person wrote a song about what he thought. Here are two verses from it:

*Oh, once I lived in Cottonwood, owned a little farm.
But I was called to Dixie, which gave me much alarm.
To raise the cane and cotton, right away I must go,
The reason why they sent me, I am sure I do not know.

I yoked old Jim and Bally up, all for to make a start
To leave my home and garden, it almost broke my heart.
We moved along quite slowly, and always looked behind,
For the sands and rocks of Dixie, kept running through my mind.*



Some people were called to settle two, three, or four different places during their lives. If they were needed somewhere else, they were called again.

Sometimes the church asked people to start a business. It asked some men to start making iron. It asked men and women to grow silkworms to make silk.

People branched out to settle other parts of Utah. These were some of the early towns.

LESSON 2 What Did You Learn?

Places to Locate

Bountiful
California
Canada
Cedar City
Coalville
Denmark
England
Holladay
Scotland
St. George
Sweden

People to Know

Fanny Brooks
Julius Brooks
Forty-Niners
Charles Kinkead
James Livingston
Brigham Young

Events to Remember

Mormons settled the Salt Lake Valley.
Mormons were called to start towns in other places.
People from different backgrounds began coming to Utah.

Lesson Review Activity

On a separate sheet of paper, list all of the Places to Locate, People to Know, and Events to Remember. Next to each item, write another item from one of the other two categories that is related. Write one sentence explaining how they are related.

LESSON 3

Life in the Utah Territory

Key Ideas

- Utah leaders wanted to form the State of Deseret.
- Instead, Utah became a territory of the United States.
- Everyday life in the Utah Territory was different from life today.

Key Terms

appoint
federal
legislature
petition
representative
territory



Become a Better Reader

Infer Meaning of New Words

A State of Deseret?

A year after the pioneers arrived, the land changed hands. In a war with Mexico, the United States won a huge piece of the West. This land included Utah. The U.S. government began dividing the land into states and territories.

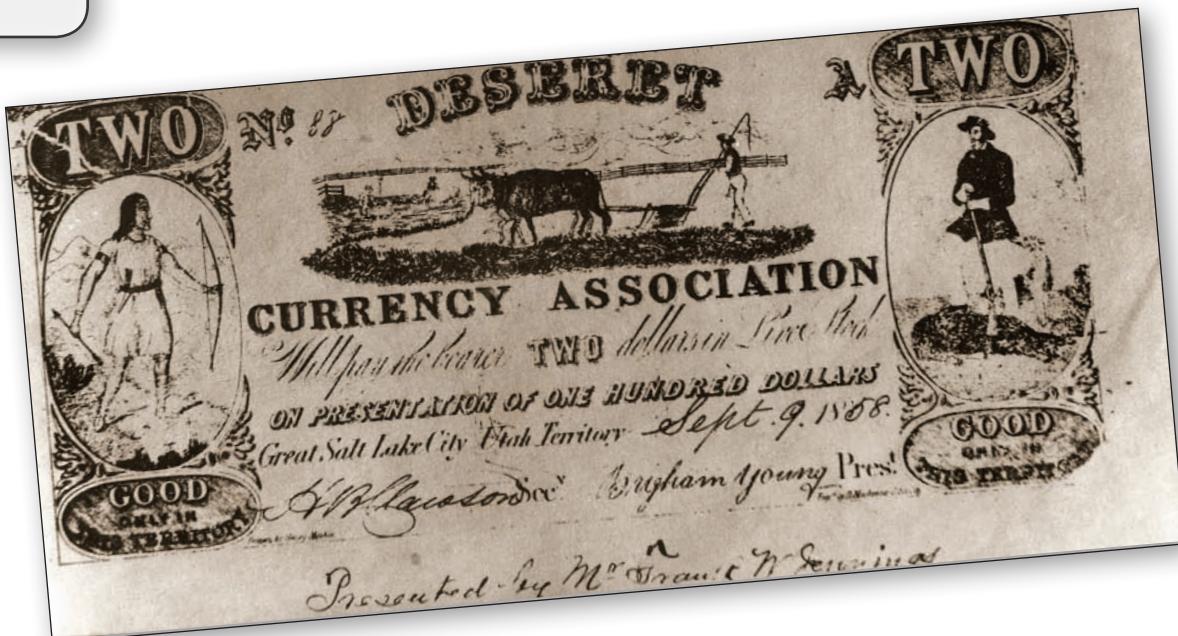
Mormon leaders wanted to set up their own state. They called it the State of Deseret. It was four times as large as Utah is today.

The leaders drew up a plan for the government. In some ways, it was like the governments of other states. It said the power of the government should come from the people, just like the Declaration of Independence says. It set up branches of government and a governor.

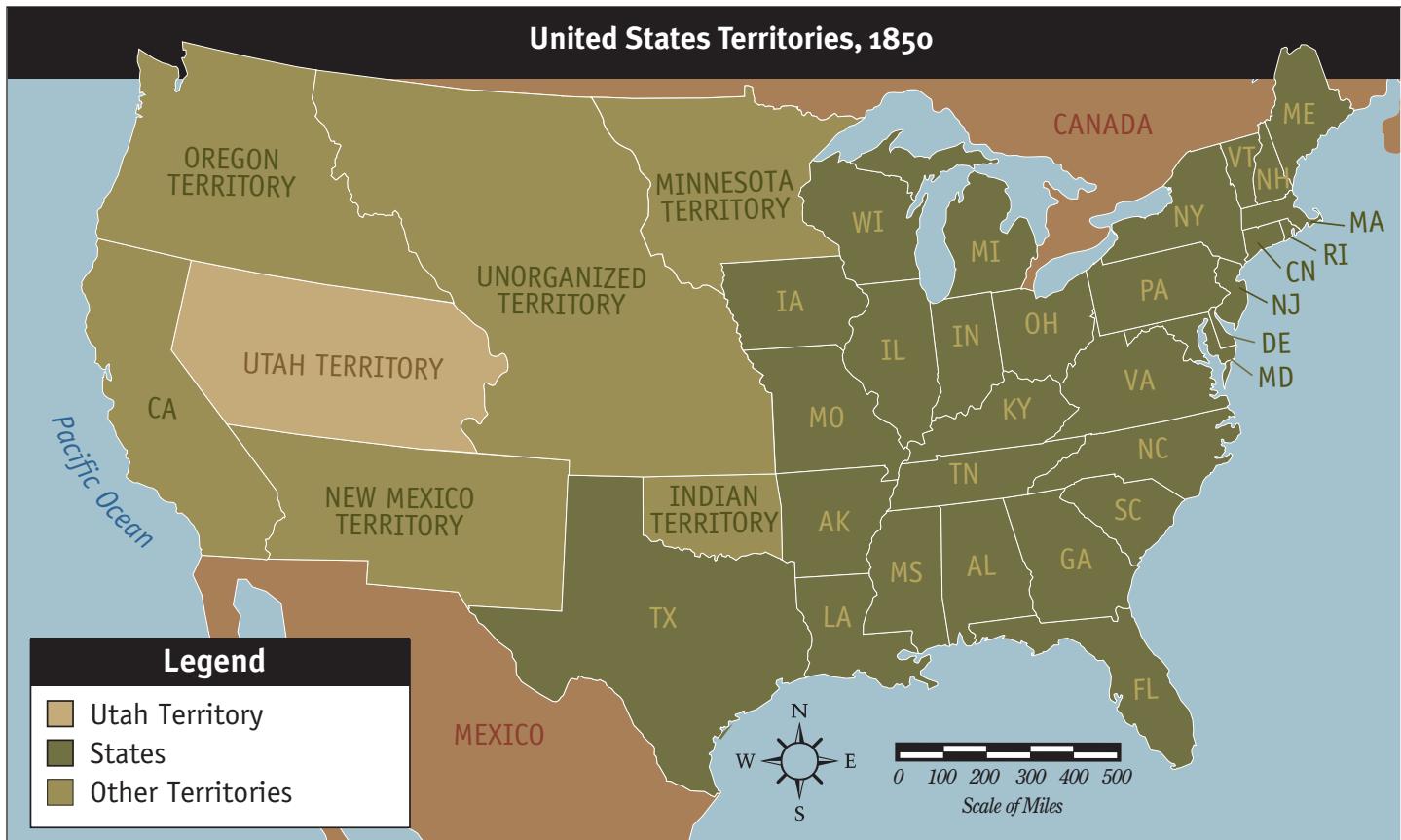
But in other ways, it was different from of other states. The LDS leaders were also the state leaders. The church made the laws and rules for everyone.

The LDS leaders took a **petition**, or official request, to Washington, D.C. That is where the **federal**, or national, government is. The petition asked for statehood.

The federal government turned down the petition. It did not want to give Mormons control of such a large area.



The Mormons issued this paper money. What does it say on it? Whose signatures are on it?



The Utah Territory

Instead of making Utah a state, the federal government made it a U.S. **territory**. Congress named the Utah Territory after the Ute Indian tribe. The Utes were the largest group of Indians in the region.

What Is a Territory?

Being a territory meant the U.S. government would **appoint** many of Utah's leaders. The LDS Church would not choose who would be in charge. The U.S. government would choose.

However, as a territory, the federal government paid many of Utah's government costs. It even paid for a capitol building.

Members of Congress did not like the name "Deseret." It was a *Book of Mormon* word meaning "honey bee." Mormons said it stood for the organized, hardworking society that God wanted. Congress also thought it sounded like a dry "desert," so people would not want to settle there.



Brigham Young was the first governor of the Utah Territory. He was the governor for seven years.

Government for the Territory

The president of the United States appointed Brigham Young as the first governor of the Utah Territory. The president also appointed a secretary, attorney, marshal, and three judges.

People in Utah did get to vote for their own **legislature**. This was a group of men who made laws for the territory. (At this time, women could not vote or serve in the legislature.) Usually, Mormon leaders chose who ran for the legislature or for mayor.

Utahns were allowed to send a **representative** to Washington, D.C. He would speak for Utah in the U.S. Congress (the group of legislators for the whole country). However, he could not vote there.

Many Utahns dreamed of becoming a state. Then they would be able to elect their governor and other leaders. Then Utah would have a vote in Congress.

Governor Young

While he was governor of the territory, Brigham Young did many important jobs. He organized the territorial government.

He worked with the leaders of Indian groups. He started more than 300 new towns. He organized the immigration of thousands of people. He also started new industries.

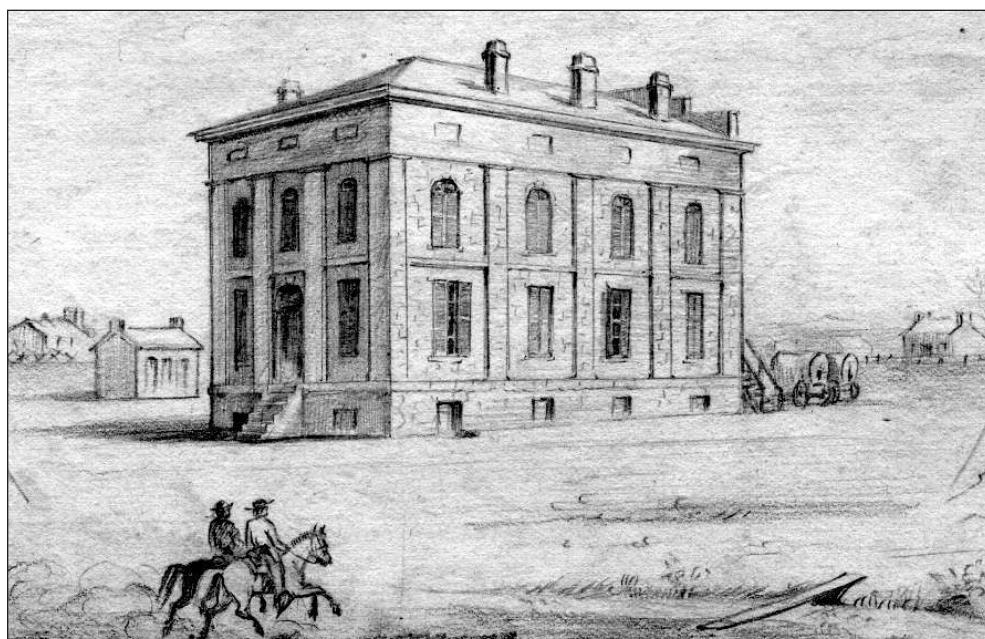
The Territorial Capital

Anson Call took 30 families to what is now the center of the state. They built houses, a log schoolhouse, and a post office. They started a farming community called Fillmore. It was named after U.S. President Millard Fillmore. Millard County was also named after the president.

Fillmore was chosen to be the capital of the Utah Territory. The legislature chose it because of its central location. But the next year, the lawmakers began meeting in Salt Lake City. It was easier for most of them to get there. After that, Salt Lake City became the territorial capital.

“I was sent to Utah as one of the justices of the courts. I carried with me all the prejudices and hate that have been against Mormonism . . . When I arrived in Ogden I was somewhat astonished to find that the people looked like other people; they lived in houses, and wore clothes, and went about their business, and appeared not differently from the people I had seen in the United States.”

—Judge John W. Judd



This is the Capitol Building in Fillmore. The lawmakers of the Utah Territory met there for only one session. Today, it houses a museum.

Life in the Territory

Life in the territory was different from life in Utah today. Most people lived in rural towns or on farms. Later, some of the towns grew into cities.

Most of the people in the towns were Mormons. A boy or girl could grow up and hardly ever meet someone who was not a Mormon. At first, it was hard for other people who came to Utah to fit in. People had to learn to understand each other.

Early Homes

The first houses were built of logs, and later of adobe or stone. Log homes often had dirt roofs, wooden floors, and no windows. Before they had glass, they used greased paper or cloth to cover window openings. The inside of a cabin was often dark. There was always a fireplace for heat and light. Most people made their own furniture.

Look carefully at this picture of a log cabin. Notice the roof. It is made of wooden boards with dirt on top. How many rooms do you think it has? How are the corners connected so it does not fall down? Why do you think log houses were so small?

“It rained as fast in the house as it did outside . . . We had an oilcloth table cover which we tacked to our heads where we ate, emptying the water into buckets every little while. Wraps and umbrellas were used while doing our cooking and housework.”

—Mary Isabella Horne



Hard Work

People had a lot to do, and they worked hard. About half of the people were farmers. The rest did other jobs. Sawyers cut trees into boards for building. Millers ground wheat and corn into flour. Tanners made leather goods. Blacksmiths made horseshoes and tools. Bricklayers and carpenters were also important.

People had to make other things they needed. They made soap, candles, brooms, wooden bottles, spoons, cups, and plates. Women made most of the clothes for the whole family. They were careful not to waste anything. Children grew up hearing, “Use it up, wear it out, make it do, or do without.”

People grew much of their food. They planted gardens and orchards. During the summer and fall, there were fresh fruits and vegetables. To make these foods last all year, women canned or dried them. They also made jam.

Winter was a time for killing cattle and hogs. The cold weather helped to keep the meat fresh.

“My mother herded sheep, sheared them, washed and carded the wool; then spun it and wove it into cloth. From it she made blankets, shawls, and clothing.”

—Mary Ann Orton, Parowan

Linking the Past to the Present

How are jobs today different from the jobs in pioneer times? What jobs are the same?

Case Study: Christina from Deseret

Women did more than work in the house and take care of the children. Both men and women planted and harvested the crops, took care of the animals, and cleaned the stables.

Christina Oleson Warnick kept a diary about her life in the town of Deseret. Here is her list of some of the jobs she did.

- Helped build the house, fireplace, and chimney
- Plowed, planted, and fertilized the land
- Helped dig irrigation ditches
- Cut and stacked wild hay for the cows
- Sheared the sheep
- Made clothes
- Walked from town to town selling butter and eggs



Mary Jane Dilworth

Early Schools

Just three months after the pioneers arrived, a 17-year-old girl started a school. She held class in her tent in the Old Fort. Her name was Mary Jane Dilworth.

At first, she had six students. Their seats were rough logs. Miss Dilworth's desk was an old camp stool. Instead of pencils, the children used charcoal. Instead of paper, they wrote on smooth logs or bark. To make ink, they mixed clay with water.

Soon more schools were started. Children of all ages learned together in one room. Some families were able to hire a teacher just for their children. The teacher came to their home each day.



These children posed outside their school in Cove Fort. How old would you say the oldest students are?

How young do you think the youngest are? How are their clothes different from yours today?

How does their school look compared to yours?

Marie Nebeker's School Day and Yours

Read about Marie Nebeker's school day. Then compare it to your school day today.

"The little school I attended was in a log cabin. The room was . . . very cold in winter. Pegs were thrust into the logs around the room, and on these were rough boards for seats. The smaller children sat on blocks, which they brought from home. The teacher sat at one end of the room, and watched the boys and girls. She was never angry at us, but always patient and kind. There were no blackboards or maps.

"School began at 9 o'clock. We sang songs and then the teacher always prayed. We had 'mental' exercise in arithmetic, and then . . . geography. We girls sewed every day in school. The boys . . . marched off to the fields to gather sagebrush for the little stove that was in the center of the room.

"Friday afternoon was looked forward to with pleasure, for if we had been good during the week we had a 'spelling match.' There were also 'geography matches' and arithmetic problems to solve. We often danced in the schoolroom, and one of the happy events was the closing programme at the end of the winter or at Christmas time."

—Marie Nebeker





Seven of Brigham Young's wives posed for this picture. It was taken long after he died. Wives living in the same house shared the work. They nursed each other in ill health.

Polygamy

In Utah, most married men had only one wife, just like the men in the rest of the country. But some men in Utah had two or three wives. Some had even more. Brigham Young had more than 50 wives and more than 50 children. This was called polygamy. Mormons also called it plural marriage.

Annie Clark Tanner grew up in Farmington. Her father had two wives. One wife had 10 children. The other had 11. They lived in separate houses across the street from each other. "As a child, I went freely from one home to the other," she said. She called her father's other wife "Aunt Mary."

When people who were not Mormon came to Utah, they did not like polygamy. They were shocked and angered. They thought it was wrong for a man to have more than one wife. But Mormons believed that God commanded certain people to live that way.

The Lion House was one of Brigham Young's houses. The first floor had bedrooms for nine wives. The top floor had 20 bedrooms for children. The basement had a dining room where 70 people could eat together. A large lion carved out of stone was above the front door.





Time for Fun

In the Utah Territory, there were no televisions, movies, or computer games. Every town had a choir and a band. People put on plays. Almost every town had an acting company.

Dances were held often and went late into the night. There was usually a fiddle player, an accordion, or even an organ. Most holidays ended with a grand ball.

Children played games such as Sheep over the River, where someone was the “wolf” who chased all the “sheep.” They played Pull the Rope, which was like a tug-of-war over a river or stream.

A violin and a few band instruments played at dances. Dances were held outside or inside, in towns, and out in the country.

LESSON 3 What Did You Learn?

Places to Locate

Fillmore
Salt Lake City
Utah Territory
Washington, D.C.

People to Know

Anson Call
Mary Jane Dilworth
Millard Fillmore
Marie Nebeker
Annie Clark Tanner
Christina O. Warnick
Brigham Young

Events to Remember

Utahns tried to form the State of Deseret, but Congress did not approve.
In 1850, Utah became a U.S. territory.
Fillmore was the first capital of the territory.

Lesson Review Activity

Choose two items from each column and write what the items tell us about life in the Utah Territory.

LESSON 4

Changes for American Indians

Key Ideas

- Indians and pioneers had different points of view about the land.
- Indians fought to defend their homelands.
- Indians were forced to move to reservations.

Key Terms

conflict
civilize
defend
rebel
reservation
resist
surrender
treaty



Become a Better Reader

Infer to Finish the Story

This painting shows the Manti area before white settlers came. Study it closely. Then look at the next picture.

American Indians and Pioneers

For the pioneers, settling Utah was a great success. But for the Indians, it was another story. Their lives changed for the worse. They had to face hard times.

The Great Basin was not just a wilderness waiting to be filled with people. Historians think that between 20,000 and 35,000 Indians were living in Utah when the pioneers arrived.

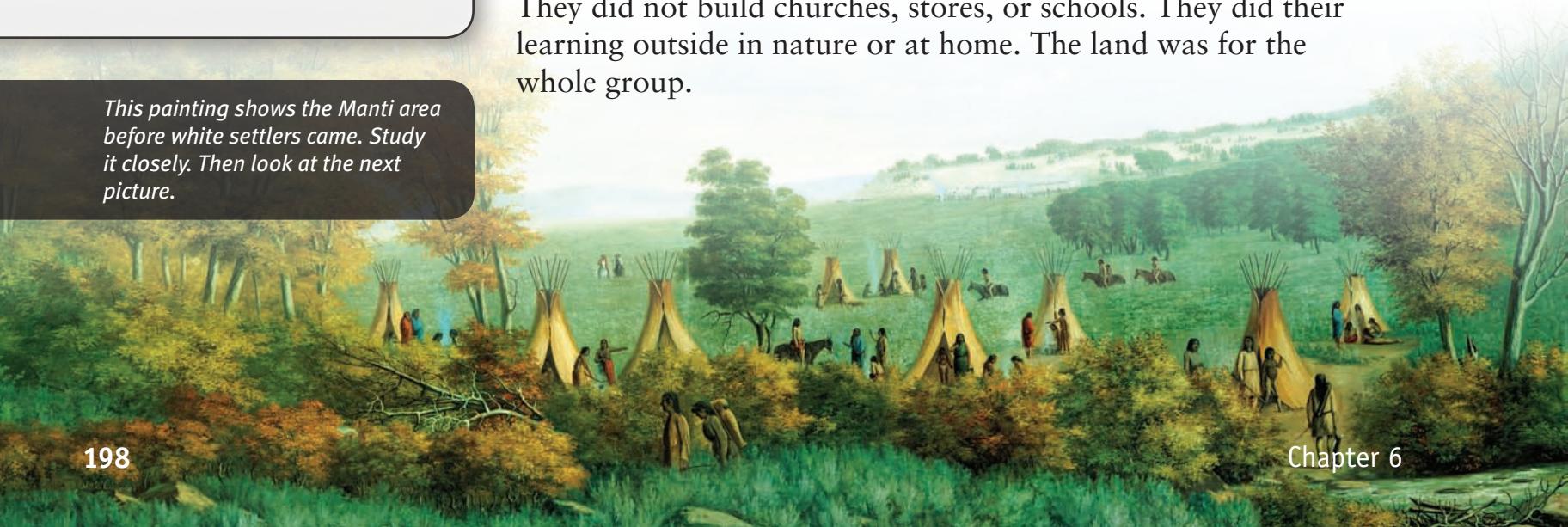
There were few problems as long as the settlers stayed in the Salt Lake Valley. It was a buffer zone between Shoshone and Ute lands. But soon pioneers began to move onto land that Indians occupied.

Loss of Land and Resources

Indians lived near the streams and canyons. They could get water and hunt animals there. The pioneers turned the best land into towns, farms, and pastures. Soon there were not as many wild animals for the Indians to eat. As more and more people arrived, they began to push the Indians off their lands.

Different Ways of Life

Settlers thought they had a right to take the land. They thought their ways were better than the Indians' ways. They saw the land as a resource to be used and tamed. They divided it up. The Indians were happy with nature how they found it. They did not build churches, stores, or schools. They did their learning outside in nature or at home. The land was for the whole group.



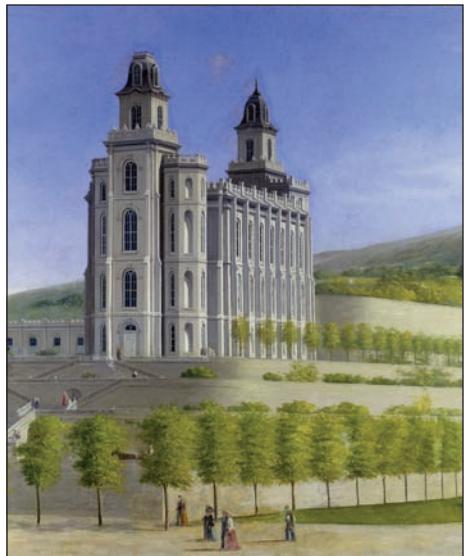
Diseases and Death

The Indians suffered from diseases the pioneers brought. They caught smallpox, measles, typhoid, and chicken pox. Their bodies were not used to these diseases, so thousands died. This had already happened when the Spanish explorers came. The pioneers brought another wave of diseases.

Converting the Indians

Many white people believed the Indians should become like them. They thought they were not **civilized** (educated and cultured). They wanted them to dress, speak, and act like white people. Mormons wanted to convert the Indians to the LDS Church. They also wanted to teach all of them to be farmers.

Most Indians did not want to give up their own ways of life. They did not want to give up their homelands. They wanted the new settlers to leave. But the settlers kept coming.



This picture shows Manti after white settlers came. Compare it with the painting on the left page. What differences do you see?



LDS men baptize a Paiute man. This band of Paiutes, called Shivwits, continued to live the way they always had. However, they added some of the Mormon ways.

Indian Wars

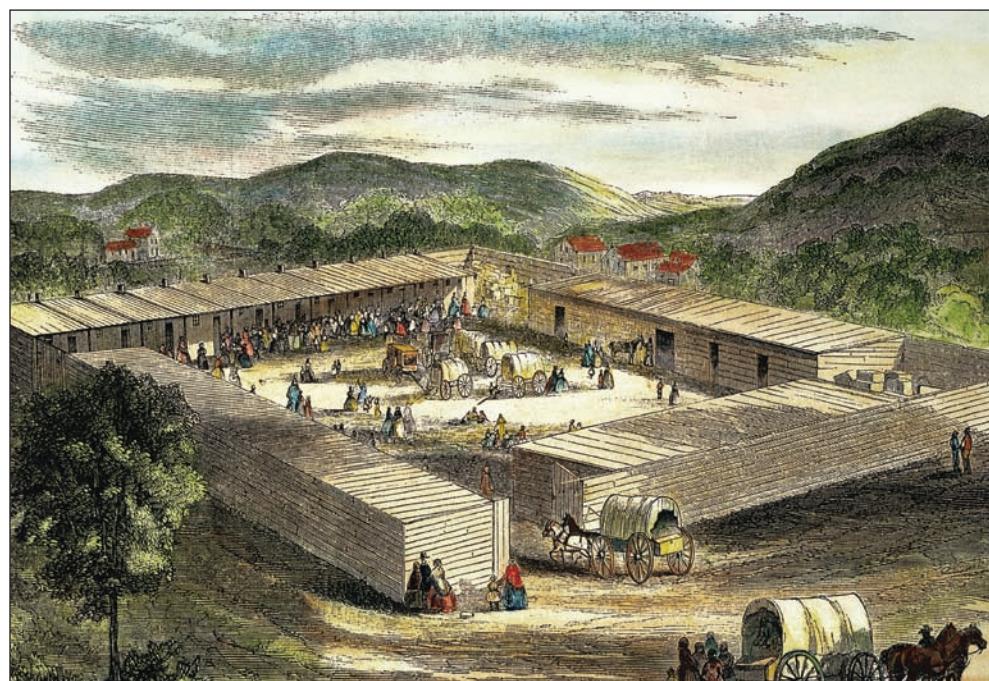
All of these differences caused problems between white people and Indians. Sometimes the **conflicts** ended in war. The Indians were greatly outnumbered. Many of them were starving. To end some of the wars, they signed treaties with the U.S. government. A **treaty** is a written agreement between two groups.

The Indians had to give up their lands. They were forced to move to **reservations**. This was land set aside only for them. In return, the government promised food, blankets, clothes, and money. It gave them tools for farming and set up schools for their children. Let's learn about some of the major conflicts.

Fort Utah Battle

The Utes were worried about all the settlers in the Salt Lake Valley. Then Mormons began to move into Utah Valley. They built Fort Utah near what is now Provo. It was in the middle of an important Northern Ute settlement.

The Utes fought to **defend**, or protect, their land. Then Governor Young ordered an attack on a Ute camp near Fort Utah. After about a week of fighting, almost all the Ute men had been killed. The women and children were taken prisoner.



Before there was a town called Provo, there was Fort Utah. It was built on land that was very important to the Utes. Over 100 settlers moved in. Soon, the Utes had to compete with them for food.

The Walker War

The Utes did not like being pushed from their land. A Ute named Walkara decided to act. (White people called him "Walker.") His home was near the Spanish Fork River. This was a meeting ground for many Utes.

To protect his land and food supply, Walkara led his people in fighting the settlers. Utes stole horses and cattle from Mormons. They tried to drive out the settlers. The settlers built forts for protection. They called this "forting up." Soon the whole region was a battleground.

In about a year, the Utes were defeated. Walkara promised to fight no more. He died the next year of pneumonia.



There were over 150 battles between settlers and Indians in Utah. Notice the guns these warriors are carrying. Why do you think they are shooting or stealing cattle?

Walkara was an important Ute leader.

The Goshute War

The Goshutes lived in the desert west of the Salt Lake Valley. Their lifestyle had also been upset. The settlers' sheep and cattle were grazing nearby. The Goshutes had a harder time finding food.

Goshutes attacked stagecoaches and stations along the route through Utah. U.S. Army troops were sent to stop the attacks. Finally, the Goshutes had to give in, or **surrender**.

The Bear River Massacre

The biggest battle between Indians and whites was the Bear River Massacre. A massacre is the violent killing of a group of people. It may have been the largest massacre in the West.

The Shoshone people lived in Cache Valley. They watched as settlers moved onto their lands and took their water. They began to fight back. They hoped the farmers would leave. Instead, the U.S. government sent soldiers to the area.

One winter morning, the soldiers attacked. One account showed they killed 493 Shoshones. They destroyed their village and captured nearly 200 of their horses.

The Bear River Massacre was a surprise attack. The Shoshones fought back. However, Colonel Patrick Connor had more troops and more guns.



The Black Hawk War

The Utes were angry about the spreading settlements. In 1861, a reservation was set aside for them. But they did not want to settle on a reservation.

Black Hawk was a Ute leader. He got the Navajo, Shoshone, Paiute, and other tribes to help fight the settlers. The warriors raided Mormon settlements for cattle and supplies. They attacked towns in Sanpete and Sevier counties. They forced the settlers to leave 25 of their towns.

The Black Hawk War was long and costly. Finally, in 1865, the Treaty of Spanish Fork was signed. It forced the Utes to be removed to the Uintah Valley. Still, fighting continued for several more years.

While trying to rescue a warrior, Black Hawk was shot. The wound never healed properly, and he died a year later.



This picture shows a Ute warrior and his bride. How do you think horses helped the Utes as they fought the settlers?

**UTAH
PORTRAIT**

Black Hawk
1830–1870

Black Hawk's real name was Nooth. He became a leader of the Utes. He saw his people suffer after the white settlers came. To help feed his people, he stole cattle and led raids. Soon he was named a war chief. He had many followers.

When Black Hawk died, he was buried near Spring Lake. Later, his remains were dug up. They ended up in an LDS Church museum. A Boy Scout named Shane Armstrong and an archaeologist worked to give his remains back to the Ute tribe. They have reburied him in Spring Lake.

GO TO THE SOURCE!



Study a Treaty

To end the wars, the Indians signed treaties. Often, the Indians and settlers did not communicate well. They spoke different languages. The words were not always understood by the Indians. Many could not read printed words. They signed with “x” marks. Here is part of a treaty with the Utes from 1868.

It is . . . agreed by the Indians, . . . that henceforth they will and do hereby relinquish (give up) all claims and rights in and to any portion of the United States or Territories, except such as are embraced in (this treaty) . . .

In order to insure the civilization of the bands entering into this treaty, the necessity of education is admitted, . . . and they therefore pledge themselves to induce their children, male and female, between the ages of seven and eighteen years, to attend school . . . a house shall be provided and a teacher competent to teach the elementary branches of an English education shall be furnished, who will reside among said Indians . . . for not less than twenty years.

LOOK

What words in the treaty tell you changes were about to come for the Indians?

THINK

Why do you think the treaty requires that Indians go to school?

DECIDE

How do you think these changes forced on the Indians were received? Why?

The Move to Reservations

As a result of the treaties, the Indians had to move to reservations. The government promised to protect the Indians if they stayed on the reservations. Seven reservations were established in Utah.

The Indians said this was not what they wanted. But they did not want any more of their people to die. Indian leaders realized they had little choice. Many signed treaties.

Even so, many Indians **resisted** moving to reservations. They had to be forced.

On the Reservation

Life on the reservations was hard. Most often, the land was not as good as where the Indians had lived before. It was hard for a family to produce enough food. The people were not allowed to sing or dance. They could not perform their rituals and ceremonies. Their freedom to travel about was gone.

Many Indian children were sent to boarding schools. They worked hard to keep their traditions and languages alive. So did their parents, grandparents, uncles, and aunts.

"If the talk is for us to trade the land in order to get the presents, I do not want any blankets or any clothing . . .

I would rather do without them, than to give up my title to the land I occupy."

—Sanpitch, Ute

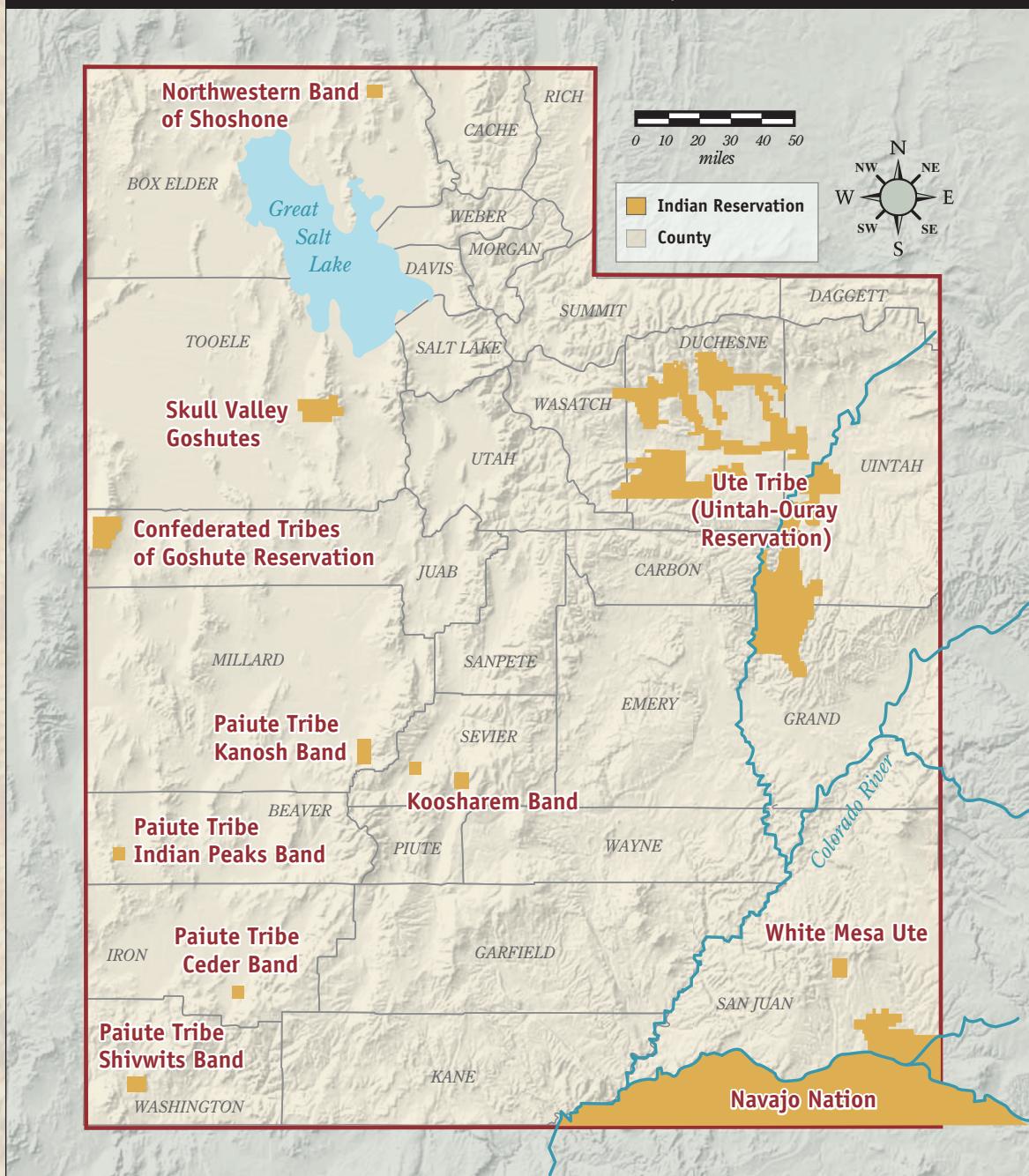
"Our grandfathers had no idea of living in any other country except our own . . . I hope to God that you will not ask me to go to any other country except my own."

—Barboncito, Navajo

The Navajo Reservation was set aside by the Treaty of 1868.



Indian Farms and Reservations, 2010



Source: Utah Division of Water

What Do You Think?

Imagine you are an Indian leader. You are faced with a difficult decision. If you keep fighting, more of your people will die. If you agree to peace, you will be moved to a reservation. The reservation is not as good for your people as the land you are fighting for. What would you do?

Broken Promises

The treaties promised much to the Indian peoples. Often, the promises were not kept. The treaties were sometimes changed when the needs of the settlers changed. For example, the Uintah Reservation was set aside for the Utes. Settlers thought this was poor land that other settlers would never want. But in time, farmers and ranchers did want it. The government reduced the reservation from 4 million acres to 1 million. It opened the 3 million acres to white settlement.

Linking the Past to the Present

For a long time, the Indians were left alone on the reservations. In 1934, they won the right to have tribal governments. They could have their own councils and make their own laws.

Today, less than half of Utah's Indians live on reservations. The Navajo Reservation has the most people. Utes on the Uintah-Ouray Reservation are the second-largest group. Most of the people who do not live on reservations live along the Wasatch Front. Others live in towns around the state.



Moving to a reservation was big change. After the long walk there, life was very different. People did not always have what they needed. They were very poor.

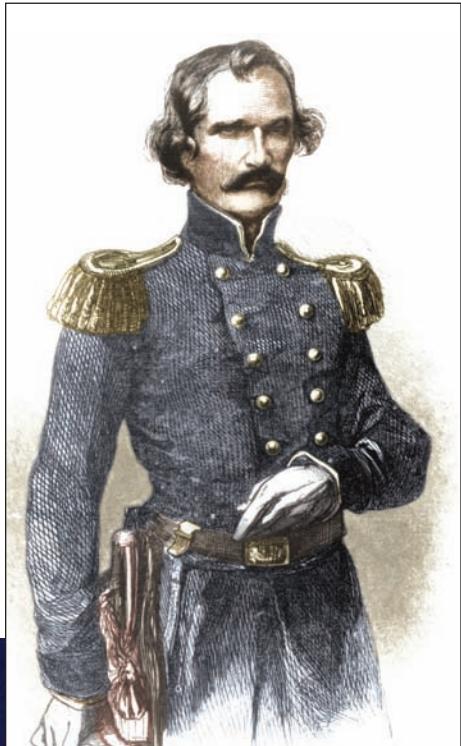
The Utah War

There were other conflicts in the Utah Territory. There were rumors that the Mormons were trying to raise an army. People said they were against the federal government. They might try to form their own country. This would have been against the law.

Government officials believed the Mormons were **rebelling** against the United States. President James Buchanan sent an army to Utah. It was called Johnston's Army because the commander was Colonel Johnston. The army was supposed to stop any rebellion.

The president also sent a new territorial governor. Alfred Cumming would replace Brigham Young.

The Mormons hoped they could convince the government that they were not rebelling. If they did not, they might have to find another place to live. They started to do that just in case.



Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston led soldiers to Utah.



Moving South

People in northern Utah packed their belongings. They loaded their wagons and left for other parts of Utah. They also sent men to slow down the soldiers traveling to Utah. They hoped to keep them from coming at all. “The move south” took two months to complete. In all, 30,000 people joined the rush.

When Johnston’s Army marched through Salt Lake City, they found it almost empty. Utahns planned to set fire to the city if the soldiers decided to attack.

No shots were fired at the Mormons. None were fired at the soldiers, either. After a while, the soldiers actually helped support the Mormons. They bought food and supplies from them.



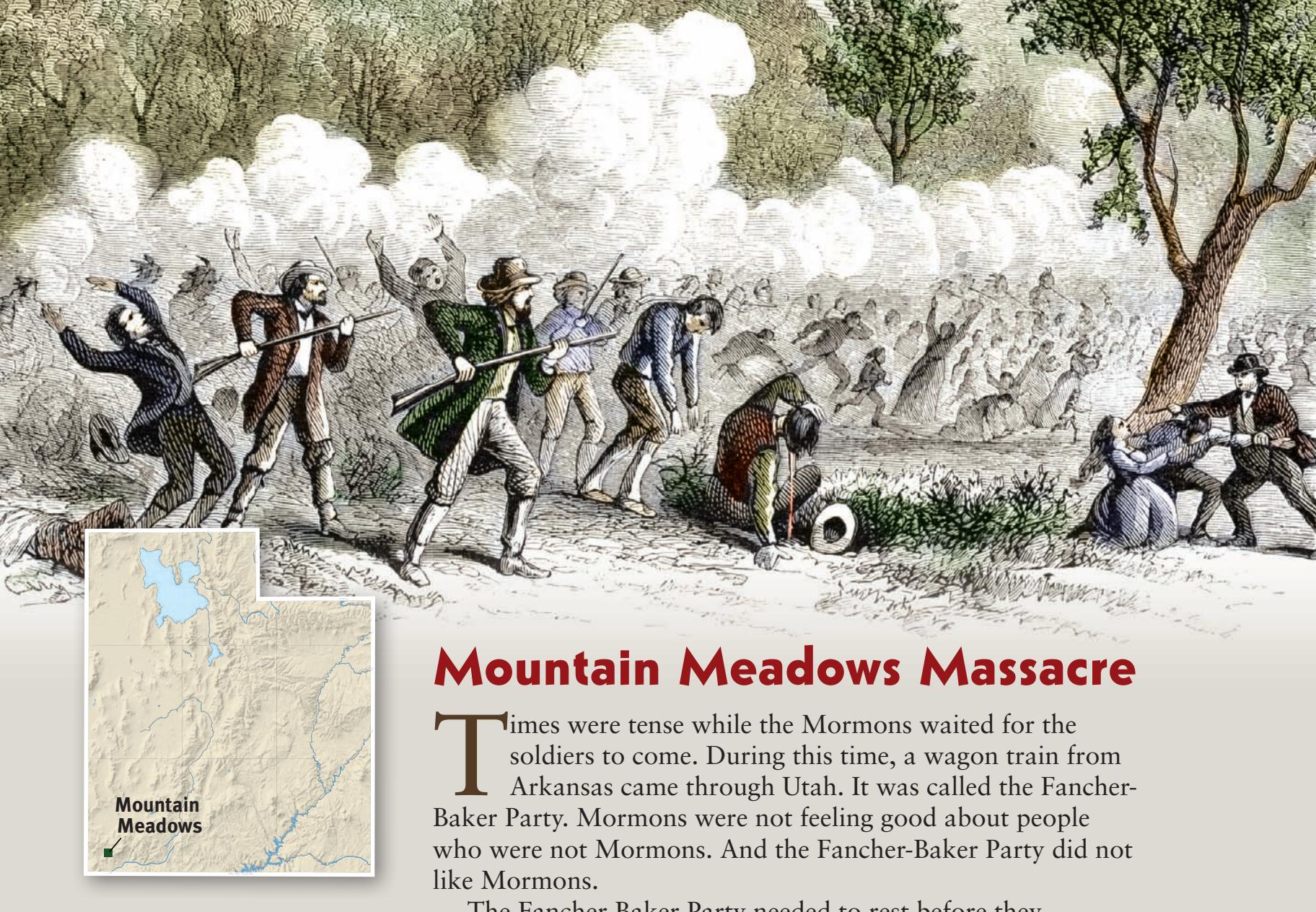
Johnston’s Army enters Salt Lake City.



These settlers are making it look like they have cannons and more people.

Would you have wanted to stay and fight or move south?

President James Buchanan ordered the army to Utah.



Mountain Meadows Massacre

Times were tense while the Mormons waited for the soldiers to come. During this time, a wagon train from Arkansas came through Utah. It was called the Fancher-Baker Party. Mormons were not feeling good about people who were not Mormons. And the Fancher-Baker Party did not like Mormons.

The Fancher-Baker Party needed to rest before they continued on to California. They camped in a place called Mountain Meadows. Exactly what happened next is not completely clear. We do not have enough proof to know everything about it. We do know that a group of Mormons attacked the wagon train. They killed about 120 people. That was everyone but 17 children.

Paiute Indians may have been involved in the attack. Some historians think they were. Others think they were not. Many Paiutes, both then and now, say they were not involved at all.

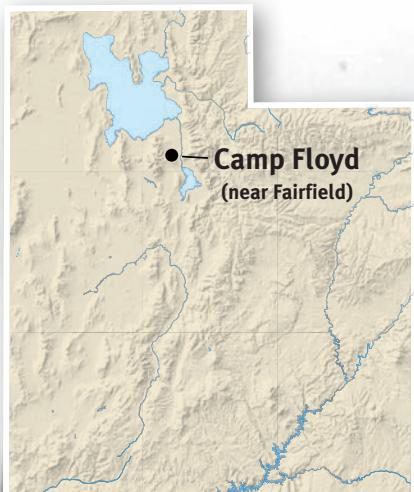
After many years, one Utah man was arrested. His name was John D. Lee. He was tried, found guilty, and shot by a firing squad.

What Do You Think?

Today, it is hard to understand how the Mountain Meadows Massacre could have happened. Talking about it is hard, too. It makes some people feel sad, embarrassed, or angry. Why is it important to talk about the sad, terrible parts of history as well as the good parts?

A Free and Full Pardon

President Buchanan granted Mormons a “free and full pardon” if they agreed to remain loyal to the United States. A pardon meant the government would not punish them. The Utah War was over. Brigham Young said people could return to Salt Lake City. Soldiers stayed for a long time. They set up Camp Floyd, south of the city.



Johnston's soldiers created a military camp they called Camp Floyd.



These men were buglers at Camp Floyd. They played for marches and ceremonies.

LESSON 4 What Did You Learn?

Places to Locate

Bear River
Cache Valley
Mountain Meadows
Provo
Sanpete Country
Spanish Fork River
Spring Lake
Utah Valley

People to Know

Black Hawk (Nooch)
Goshutes
Albert Sidney Johnston
Navajos
Paiutes
Shoshones
Utes
Walkara

Events to Remember

Pioneers and Indians fought over land and resources.
The Indians signed treaties with the U.S. government.
Indians were forced to move to reservations.

Lesson Review Activity

Choose a place, person, and event and explain how they are related. Then repeat this exercise two more times with different items from the list.



Compare Then and Now

We can learn a lot about the people who lived in the Utah Territory by comparing their lives to ours today. There are many differences in the way we live. However, you might be surprised by how many similarities you can find.

On a piece of paper, create a chart like the one shown. Start by writing details about your own life. Fill in the categories shown and then fill the extra boxes with other parts of your life to compare. Next, fill in details about the lives of those who lived in the Utah Territory. Be sure to fill in the categories you created with details about life in the Utah Territory.

	My Life	Life in the Utah Territory
Food		
Clothes		
Shelter		
School		
Fun		
Transportation		

After you complete the chart, study it carefully to share what you have learned. Write a paragraph that tells some of the interesting similarities and differences you found between your life and the lives of people in the Utah Territory.

Chapter Review 6



Become a Better Reader

Infer as You Read

As you read the chapter, you stopped to think about what you read and visualized. When you stopped, you inferred, or made guesses, about missing information.

Write a short story about something exciting that has happened in your life. Leave out some information. For example, you might not describe what you were thinking or feeling. When you are finished writing, trade stories with a partner. Take turns reading the stories. As you read your partner's story, stop to make inferences about what was happening. Ask your partner if you are correct.



Technology Tie-In

Create a Timeline Online

Visit the International Reading Association's website, ReadWriteThink.org, to create a timeline. First, review the chapter and choose at least 10 important events. Visit the website and search for the Timeline Tool. Use the Timeline Tool to enter each event, along with event details.

When you are done, print your timeline and share it with a partner. Did you include any of the same events? Why did you each choose the events on your timeline? Are your timelines organized in a similar way?

Review What You Read

Lesson 1

1. Why did Mormon pioneers come to Utah?
2. How did the Mormons feel about settling in Utah?
3. What brought African Americans to Utah with the pioneers?

Lesson 2

4. What did the Mormons do once they reached the Salt Lake Valley?
5. What other groups began coming to Utah?
6. Why did people begin settling throughout Utah?

Lesson 3

7. Why was the petition to create the State of Deseret turned down?
8. What changes came when Utah became a territory?
9. List some ways territorial life was different than life today.

Lesson 4

10. Describe the different viewpoints Indians and pioneers had about the land.
11. For what purpose did Indians fight?
12. Why were reservations created?