



Chapter 15

SETTING THE STAGE

What do you know about government? Do you find politics interesting? How do you feel about obeying laws? What government services are important to you?

You live under the strong framework of the United States Constitution and laws made by Congress in Washington, D.C. Do you know that you also live under the framework of the Utah State Constitution and laws made by the legislature in Salt Lake City? If you live on an Indian reservation, you live under laws made by your tribal council. No matter where you live in Utah, you have rights and responsibilities. Government—it affects you more than you may think!

In Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Thomas Jefferson wrote a first draft of the Declaration of Independence. He described King George III as an evil tyrant and listed twenty-seven reasons why the colonies wanted to separate from Great Britain and form a free nation. Then Jefferson and other Founding Fathers revised the draft before presenting it to the nation. What other famous men are shown in this painting?



An Act of Courage

Back in 1776, the year Fathers Dominguez and Escalante were exploring Utah and other parts of the West, a group of earnest colonial leaders were meeting in faraway Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, and the others made some revisions and then approved it. The men

wanted a country where they could elect representatives to make their laws. At the time, the American colonies had no say in British rule. They had to do as they were told.

Signing the Declaration of Independence was an act of courage—it meant *treason* against Great Britain. The American Revolution had begun. George Washington led the Americans in a long war against British rule.

A New Government

After the Revolutionary War, the new United States of America struggled under a weak national government that gave most of the power to state governments. There was no national money system, so each state printed its own money. The national government had no power to collect taxes, so it had no money to pay the soldiers who had fought in the war. There was no money to run the government or power to enforce laws. Something had to be done.

Finally, in 1787, fifty-five men, now called the Founding Fathers, met in Philadelphia once again to write a new, stronger Constitution. More than half of the men were lawyers. The rest were doctors, merchants, bankers, or farmers. Most of them already had experience in government.

With great reluctance, George Washington left his wife, Martha, and their plantation at Mount Vernon, Virginia, and rode a horse to attend the meetings. To his surprise, he arrived in Philadelphia to find cannons booming and bells ringing in his honor. The revered war general stayed at the home of eighty-one-year-old Benjamin Franklin.

During the first meetings, the delegates elected George Washington as president of the convention. At the time, he didn't know he would also be elected as the first president of the United States.

James Madison, a thirty-seven-year-old man from Virginia, arrived like most of the delegates dressed in knee-length pants, white stockings, and buckled shoes. He wore a long, bright blue coat. His hair was powdered white and tied in the back. He came to be known as the Father of the Constitution because he had studied ancient governments of the world and designed most of the plan for the new government.

The men agreed that our country needed a strong central government with power to tax, raise an army, and regulate commerce. No one, however, wanted a king-like government with unlimited power.

After much debate and compromise, the men designed a *republic* in which the citizens rule themselves through elected leaders from each state. Powers were divided between the national and the state governments

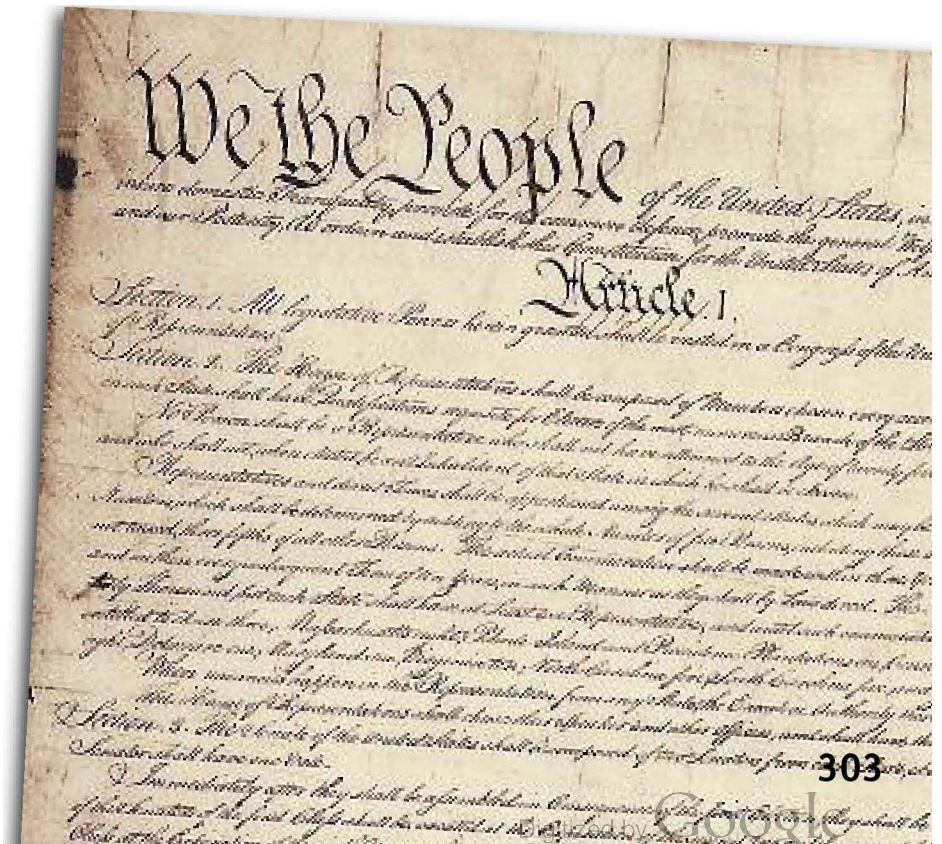
The U.S. Constitution includes a *Preamble* that reads:

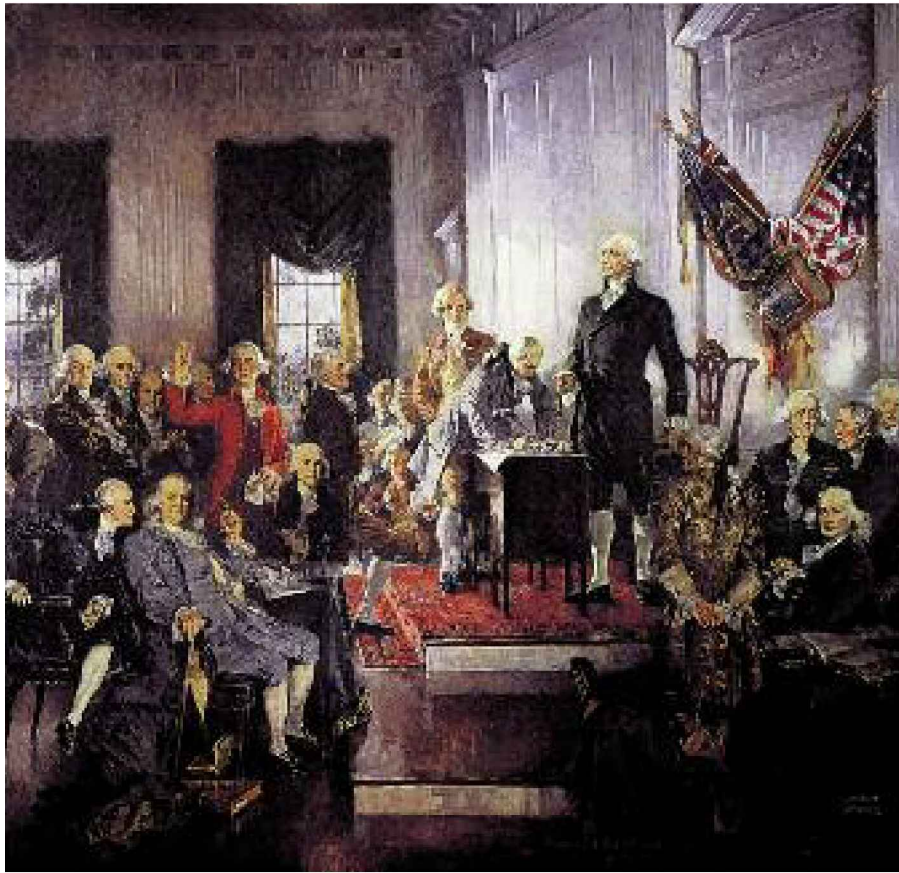
We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

George Washington earned the praise: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Then articles outline how our national government should be run. They separate the national government's power into three branches:

- Executive (the president and many agencies)
- Legislative (Congress)
- Judicial (federal courts)





After seventeen weeks of debate and compromise, the delegates signed our U.S. Constitution. In the foreground we see Alexander Hamilton whispering to Benjamin Franklin (with cane), while George Washington presides over the signing. James Madison, the main author of the document, is sitting across the table from Franklin.

The New Constitution Is Official, 1788

After the Founding Fathers completed the U.S. Constitution, it still had to be officially approved, or *ratified*, by a vote of two-thirds of the thirteen states. This meant the leaders of nine states had to vote for it. Not all the states agreed. There was much heated debate over the document. Many thought it needed more guarantees of human rights that no government, then or later, could take away from the people.

Despite some opposition, the Constitution was ratified by the required nine states in 1788. It was the official ruling document of our new country.

The Bill of Rights, 1791

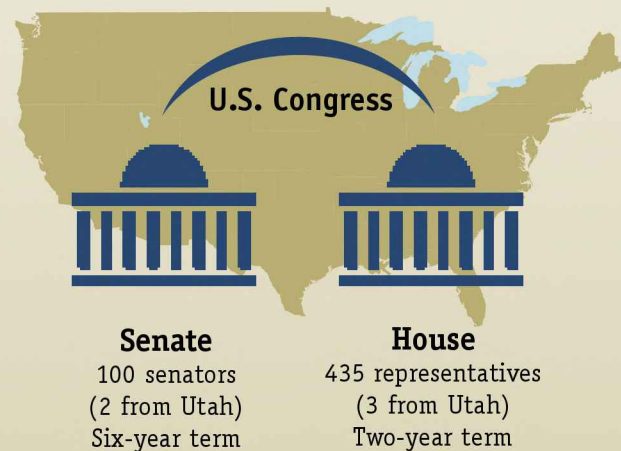
About three years after the Constitution was ratified, Congress added ten important *amendments*, called the Bill of Rights. The men wanted a guarantee that their new government could never take away rights such as freedom of religion, speech, and the press. Other rights were the right to assemble, bear arms, a speedy public trial, and a trial by jury. These amendments are still very important to our way of life in a free country.

National Congress

Utah voters elect representatives and senators to represent the state in the United States Congress in Washington, D.C. The representatives and senators work with representatives of all the other states to make laws for the nation.

Even though together the Senate and House are called Congress, representatives to the House are usually called congressmen and congresswomen. Members of the Senate are called senators.

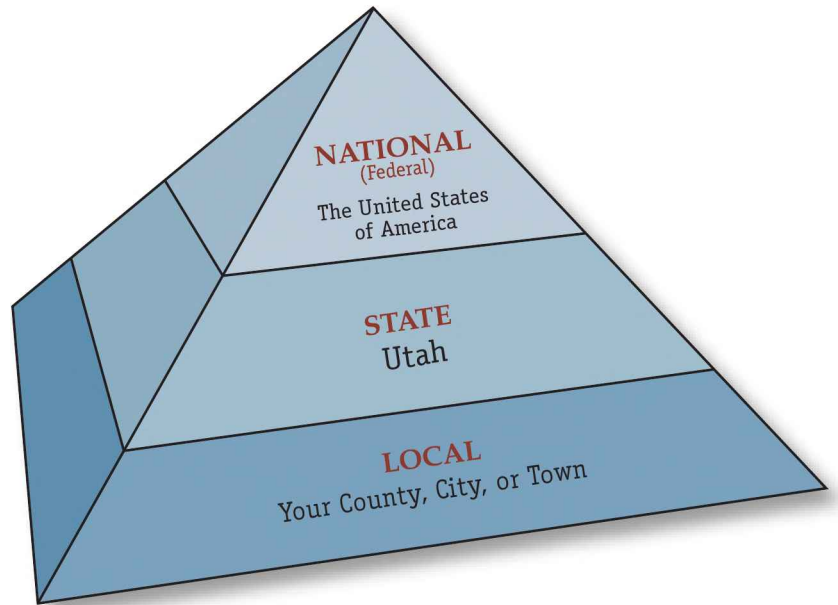
1. How many senators represent the people of Utah?
2. How many representatives (congressmen or congresswomen) represent the people of Utah?



Levels of Government

No matter where you live in our country, you have to live under the rules and laws of the national government. You also live under other smaller governments.

- The national government, often called the federal government, rules everyone in the country.
- The state government rules only people in the state.
- County government applies to smaller regions of the states.
- City government is government closer to home.



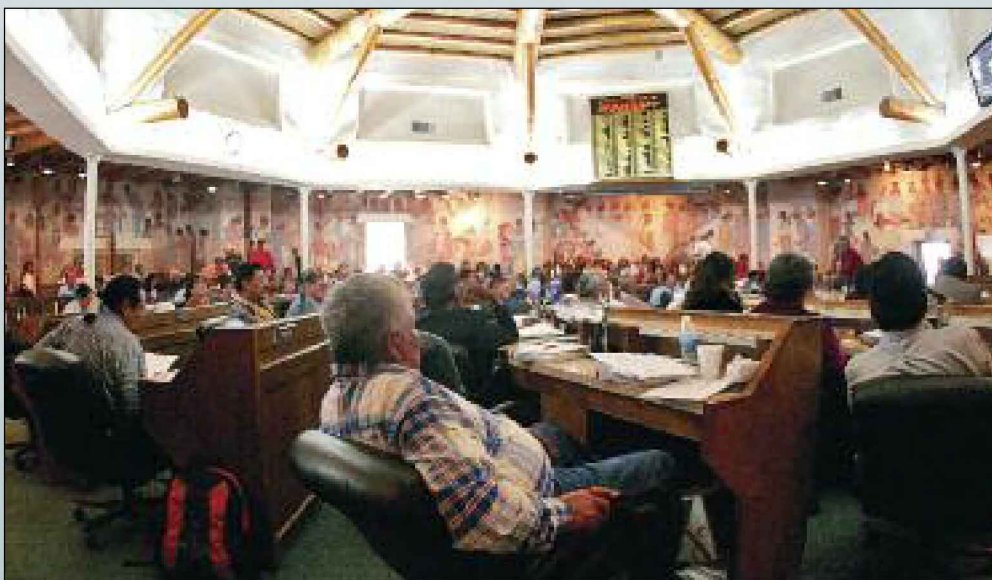
Tribal Governments as Sovereign Nations

All of Utah's people live under the rules and laws of our national government. American Indians who live on reservations also live under a tribal government. Indian nations have "tribal **sovereignty**," or self-rule. They are "nations within nations" and have their own governments and leaders. Tribes often earn money by selling mineral rights to coal and oil on their land.

People living on Indian reservations are citizens of the United States. They pay federal income tax, but they do not pay state taxes if they live and work on reservations.

Services such as education and health on the reservations might be provided by state and federal governments. Indian nations might also provide these services for themselves.

Learn more about Utah's Indian nations and their governments. Compare Indian nation governments to our Utah state government and our federal government. How are they the same, and how are they different?



The Navajo Tribal Council makes laws for the Navajo Nation in Window Rock, Arizona.

Utah's State Government

Utah, like all other states, has a state government patterned after the national government in many ways. Each has a constitution that outlines how the government should be run.

Compare Our State and National Constitutions

The U.S. Constitution and our Utah State Constitution are different in some important ways. The U.S. Constitution

was written to *establish* a republic (sometimes identified as a *democratic, representative* form of government). It was an important document designed to preserve a union of states while protecting the rights of states to govern themselves in many matters. The state constitution, on the other hand, establishes a government only for the state of Utah. It cannot overrule any part of the national Constitution.

The two constitutions are also alike in many ways. They both start with a Preamble, followed by articles that outline the rules of government. They both establish three branches of government to balance the power. They both outline the requirements for different government offices. They state the requirements for voting. They both protect the rights of the people.

Utah's Constitution

The Utah State Constitution begins with a Preamble that reads:

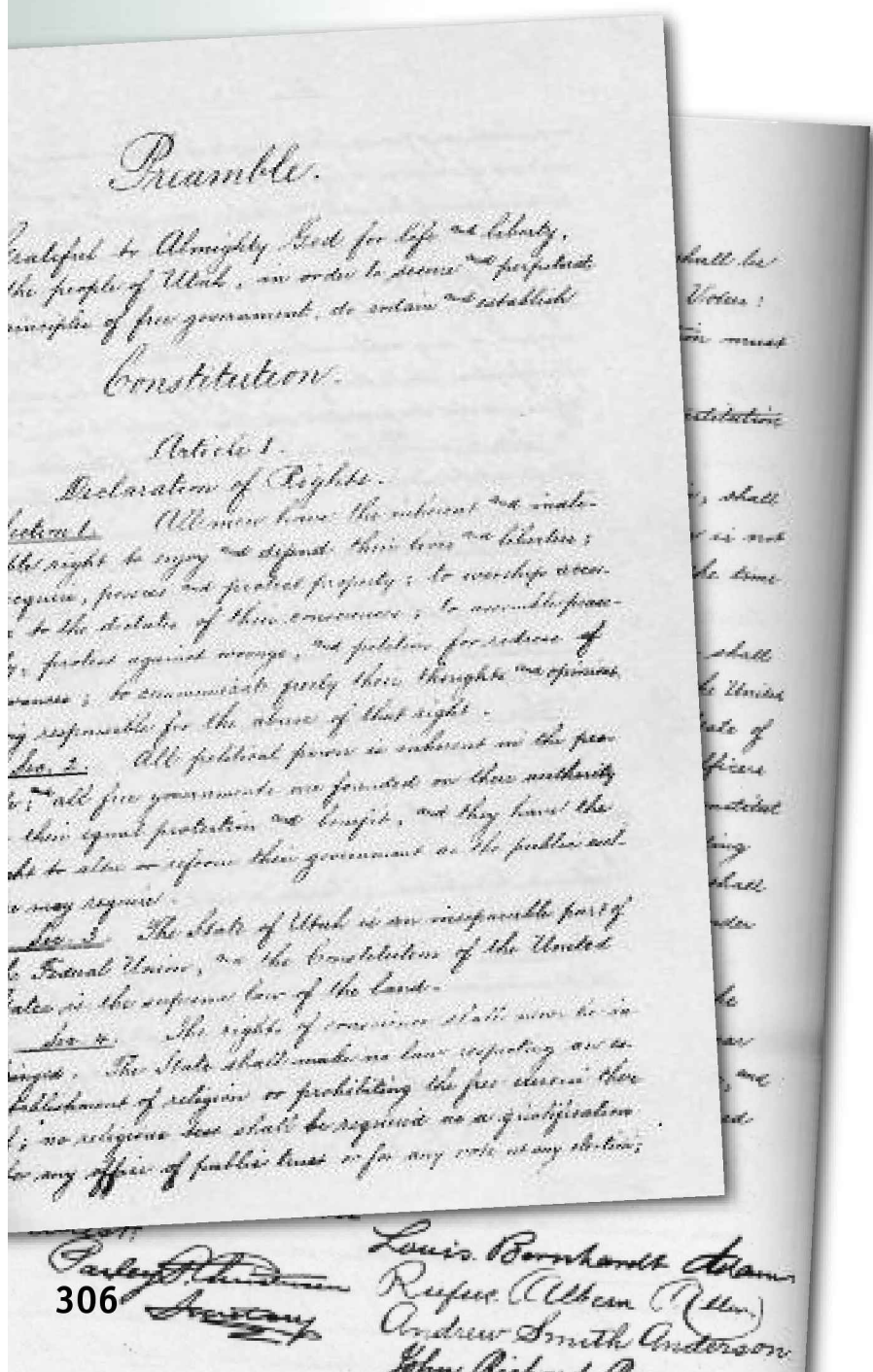
Grateful to Almighty God for life and liberty, we the people of Utah, in order to secure and perpetuate the principles of free government, do ordain and establish this constitution.

The document consists of twenty-four articles that outline our state government.

Article I is entitled "Declaration of Rights" and is similar to the U.S. Bill of Rights. A special provision was added to eliminate some of the problems caused by Utah's unique religious history: "There shall be no union of church and State, nor shall any church dominate the State or interfere with its functions."

Article II describes the boundaries of the state.

Article III cannot be found in the constitution of any other state. It was required by Congress as a condition for



statehood. Some important points include the guarantee of religious tolerance, except that plural marriage is “forever prohibited.” It guarantees a free, nonreligious public school system for every child.

Article IV states that “both male and female citizens of this state shall enjoy all civil, political, and religious rights” and that the right “to vote and hold office shall not be denied . . . on account of sex.” (This was important at a time when only men could vote in most of the other states.)

Articles V, VI, VII, and VIII describe the separation of powers among the three branches of government.

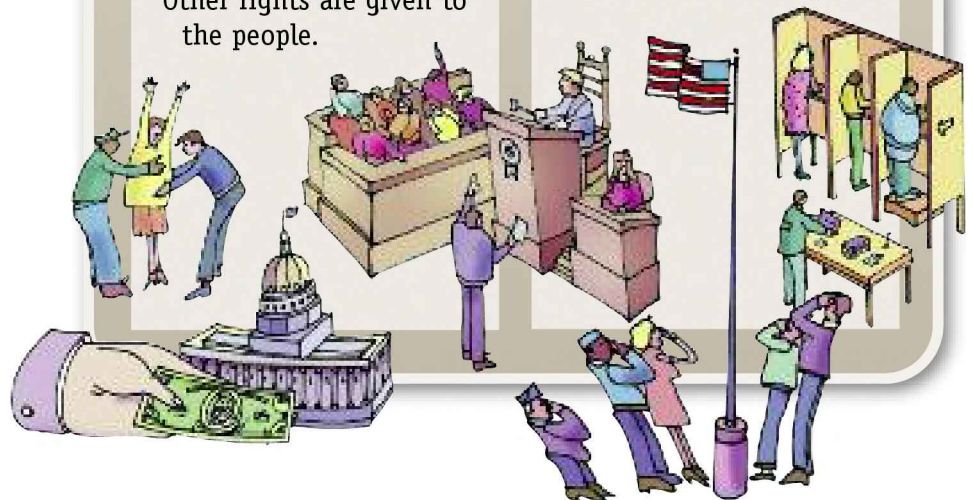
- **Executive** (the governor and many agencies carry out the laws and run the state)
- **Legislative** (the state legislature makes the laws)
- **Judicial** (state courts interpret and uphold the laws)

Other articles have to do with the educational system, voting districts, taxation and other money matters, water rights, the militia, public debt, and other items.

Utah’s constitution, with amendments, is one of the few original state constitutions still in force. Most other states have completely rewritten their constitutions.

Our Rights and Responsibilities Are Set by the U.S. and Utah Constitutions

Rights	Responsibilities
Free speech and press	Respect the opinions of others
Assembly and petition	Pay taxes
Freedom to vote in free elections	Vote and help choose good leaders
Freedom of religion	Be tolerant of other religious beliefs
Fair trial by jury	Serve on juries when called
Freedom from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive bail • Excessive fines • Cruel punishment 	Support law and order
Due process of law	Give evidence in court
<i>Habeas corpus</i> (the right to go before a court or judge before being sent to prison)	Assist in preventing crimes and detection of criminals
Just payment for private property taken for public use	Abide by decisions of the majority
Freedom from slavery	Respect rights of the minority
Freedom from unreasonable search and seizure	Respect public and private property
Freedom to bear arms	Live peaceably
Other rights are given to the people.	Meet financial obligations
	Respect the flag and serve the nation when required



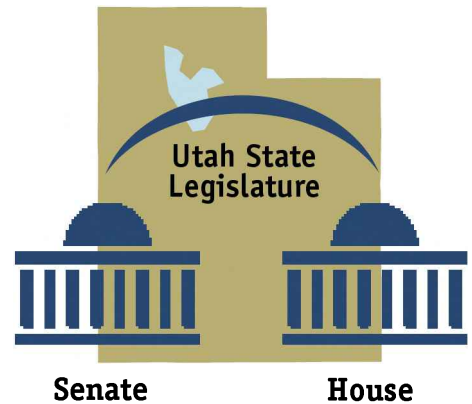
Utah's Legislative Branch

Utah voters elect members to both the state and federal law-making bodies. The state representatives meet in Salt Lake City to make laws for Utah. The federal representatives meet in Washington, D.C., to make laws for the whole country.

You already know that Utah's constitution, like the U.S. Constitution, allows for a legislative branch called the **legislature**. The members of the legislature make laws for the state.

The legislature is made of two groups, or houses. The members of the legislature are representatives of the people who voted for them. In this way all of the citizens of legal age in our country and in our state have the opportunity to help make the laws.

- The Utah legislature meets in Salt Lake City for 45 days each year.
- The opening day is the 3rd Monday in January.



How a Bill Becomes a Law

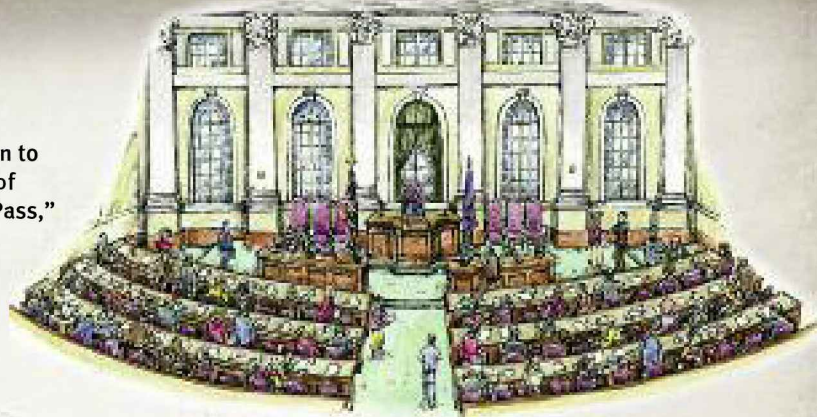
1 A **bill** is a written proposal for a law. Before an idea can go before the Senate or the House, it must first be drafted into a bill.

2 Once a bill is drafted, the senator or representative sponsoring the bill presents it to the House or the Senate. The bill is given a number and read aloud; then it is sent to a committee.



3 At this stage of the process, sponsors get the opportunity to explain the bill, answer the questions of committee members, present supporting testimony, and hold public hearings. People who oppose the bill are also allowed to speak.

4 After committee members hear all the testimony, they make a recommendation to the rest of the House or Senate. Members of both the House and Senate can vote, “Do Pass,” “Do Not Pass,” or “Do Pass as Amended.”



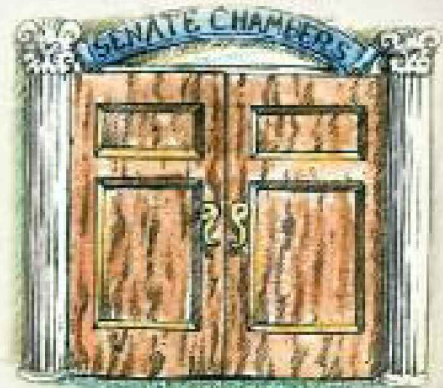
VOTING BOARD

House Bill 22		
Representative	YES	NO
ADAMS	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
ANDERSON	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
BOYER	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
COLLINS	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
DAVIS	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
EDWARDS	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
FARMER	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
FRANKLIN	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
GAINES	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
GODDARD	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
HANSEN	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
HARRIS	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
MUSLIEF	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

5 Members can now suggest changes or amendments to the bill. However, amendments are only adopted by a majority vote. Any adopted amendments must then be reviewed by committee members.

6 After the committee reviews the amendments, the bill is finalized and added to the calendar.

7 For a third time, the bill is read to members of the House or the Senate. Each group debates and votes on the bill. Once it has passed in the Senate or the House, it has to go through the same process in the other house. Bills must pass with a majority vote.



8 Once both the House and the Senate approve a bill, it heads to the governor for final approval. If the governor does not approve the bill, he will veto it. It will not become a law at that time.



9 If the bill is vetoed, there is still a way to make it a law. It goes back to the house where it began for another vote. If two-thirds of the legislators in both houses vote for it, it becomes law even if the governor is against it. This is one way the balance of power keeps any one group or person from making laws. It is an important part of our democratic government.

What Can Citizens Do?

- Give ideas for laws to their legislators. Many ideas for bills start this way.
- Attend a public hearing on the day the bill is debated, or “heard.” It is a good idea to bring as many people as possible to the meeting. They may get to talk to legislators about their experiences.
- Call or e-mail the governor’s office to give an opinion on bills.

Utah's Executive Branch

The **governor** is the head of the state executive branch. He or she:

- Directs state government
- Is commander-in-chief of the Utah National Guard
- May present bills to the legislature
- May call special sessions of the legislature
- Signs (approves) or vetoes bills
- Pardons (forgives and frees) people convicted of crimes

Other executive officers act under the governor:

The **lieutenant governor** keeps records of the legislature, performs other duties, and acts as governor when the governor is out of the state.

The **state treasurer** directs the spending of state money.

The **state auditor** looks after the state's financial records.

The **attorney general** performs legal duties for the governor and other offices.

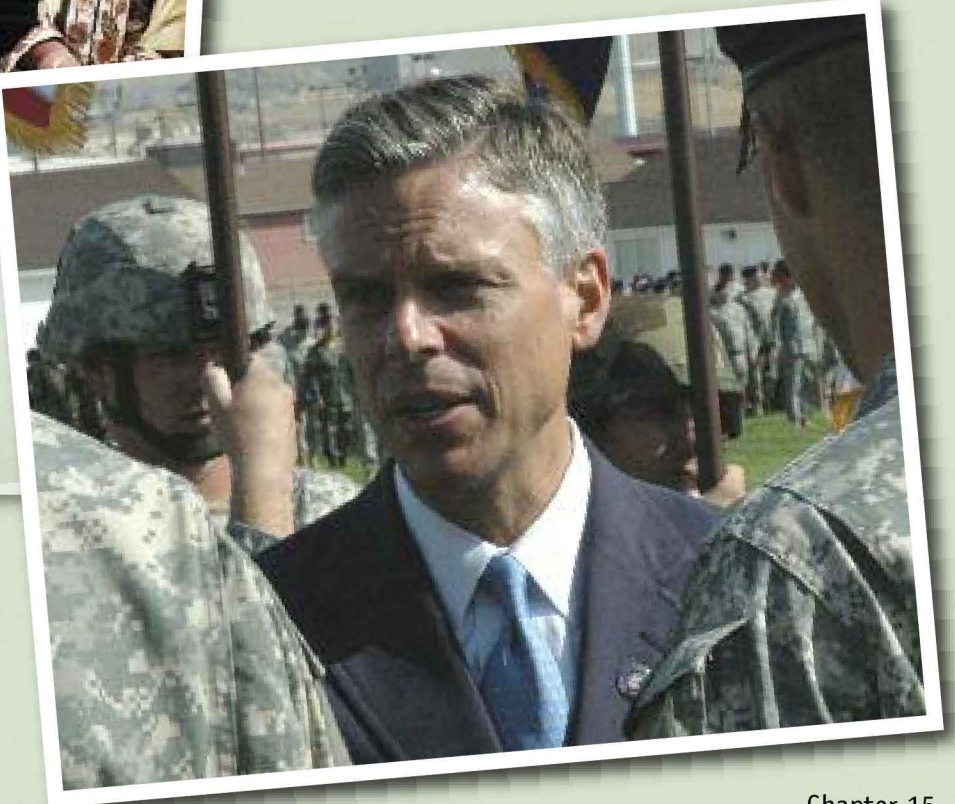
State boards, departments, and commissions look after such things as mining safety, agriculture, land use and preservation, water, taxes, etc.



Michael Leavitt was elected governor of Utah in 1992. A very popular governor, Leavitt worked to meet Utah's educational challenges and create more jobs at higher salaries for Utah workers. He started the Centennial School program, increased development of technology, and cut taxes for several years. Governor Leavitt left office during his third term to head the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, D.C.

Utahns elected business leader and former U.S. diplomat **Jon Huntsman** as governor in November 2004. Huntsman works to reform the tax system and create an environment for growth in the West. He is very concerned about environmental and education issues.

As commander-in-chief of the Utah National Guard, Governor Huntsman talks with soldiers before they leave for Afghanistan and Iraq. The War in Iraq began in 2003. Many Utah men and women are serving in the war effort.





The members of the Utah Supreme Court are (left to right): Justice Michael J. Wilkins, Justice Matthew B. Durrant, Chief Justice Christine M. Durham, Associate Chief Justice Ronald E. Nehring, and Justice Jill N. Parrish.

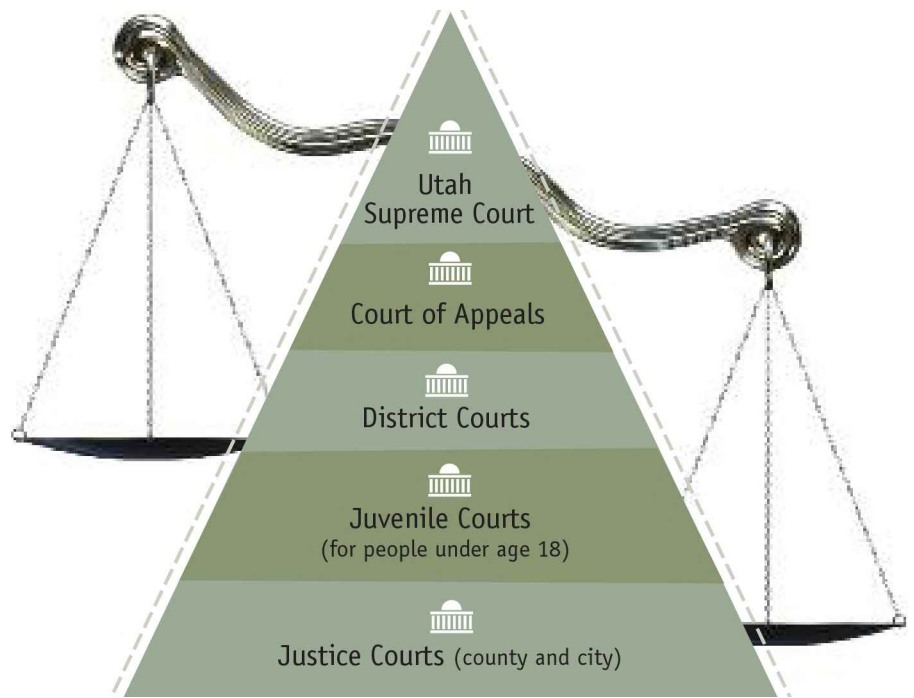
Utah's Judicial Branch

Utah laws are made by the legislature. Courts interpret the law—they determine if the law is constitutional or not, and if a law has been broken. One job of the courts is to ensure the accused of a fair trial. They also resolve legal disputes between people and businesses or other groups.

Utah's courts handle both civil and criminal cases. In a **criminal case**, a person is accused of committing a serious crime such as robbery, murder, or drug possession. The person who is accused is called a *defendant*.

In a **civil case**, a person claims to have been harmed by the actions of another person. The “injury” could be harm done to a person’s property, reputation, or rights. The injured person seeks damages—usually money—to pay for his or her loss or injury. For example, after a contractor finished building a house for Mr. Smith, the garage fell in. Mr. Smith has the right to sue the contractor for money to rebuild the garage. The court would then decide if the problem was the fault of the builder, the weather, or the company who made the building materials.

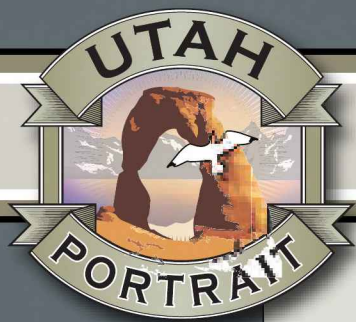
Juries also play an important role. They are made up of ordinary citizens who are called to serve for a short time. A jury listens to witnesses and lawyers,



and then votes on whether or not they believe a person is guilty or innocent. If the person on trial receives a “guilty” decision, he or she may appeal to a higher court for a new trial.

What do you think

How does the judicial branch operate within the system of checks and balances?



Christine M. Durham

The Honorable Christine Durham was appointed to the Utah Supreme Court in 1982. In 2002 she was named chief justice. The following text is taken from the *Deseret Morning News* that year. It gives fascinating insight into Utah's top judge.



Durham Endures

By Doug Robinson

Around the Durham household, they named chief justice of the State like to say they have a family motto: "Supreme Court. there's a harder way to do it, we'll find it." No kidding. They have spent a lifetime, it seems, just piling on challenges for themselves. In one household they managed a family, school, and careers in medicine and law. Who in their right mind does this? It has been a busy life," says

Hard: Law school. Harder: Law school with a baby. Hardest: With two babies. Chief Justice Christine Durham, who wouldn't have it any other way.

Even harder: With husband, George, in medical school. Harder than that: Durham oversees all Utah Courts, and she has won everybody's respect. I attend three different law schools in three semesters. "I think she's brilliant," says a federal judge in Washington, D.C. "Her mind

Hard: Trying to start a career as a lawyer. Harder: As a woman. Hardest: While her husband begins his medical practice. Even harder: With four children, one with special needs. makes connections that . . . just really strike you. They are so insightful and accurate."

Hard: Becoming the first woman to name a judge for a district court at the age of 36. Harder: The first woman to be named to the Utah Supreme Court. Hardest: The first woman to

work with the Utah State Board of Education to approve legislation that put civics and government into the core curriculum. Some also credit Durham for helping Utah to earn a national reputation for being one of the nation's best judicial



Utah Supreme Court justices hear a case. Durham is the judge in the center.

Local Government: Counties and Cities

What county do you live in? What city or town? Did you know that your county and your city have governments? Did you know they both collect taxes to pay for services they provide?

County Government Services

Utah is divided into smaller regions called counties. County government is headed by a board of county commissioners.

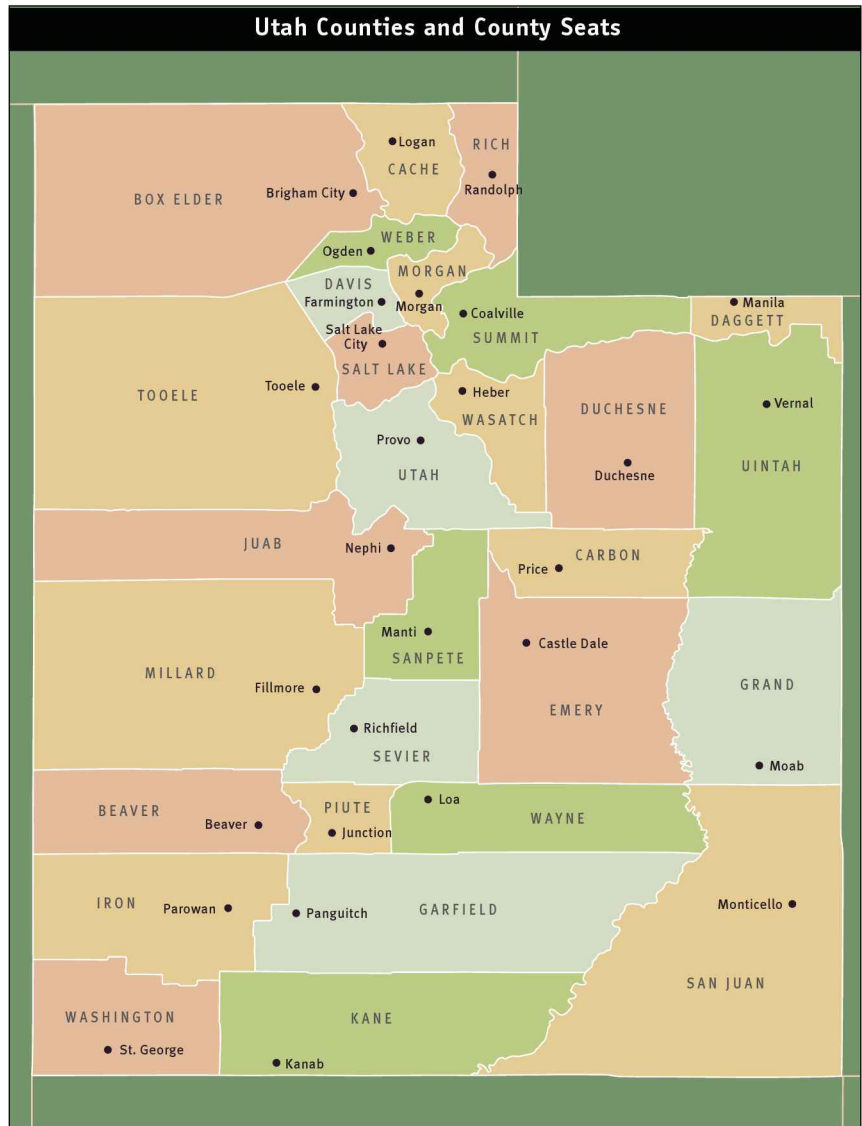
Each county has a county seat. This is the city or town where the county government offices are. There is usually a courthouse building there where court is held. It is also where you might go to get a driver's license, a copy of your birth certificate, or a marriage license. Somewhere at the county seat you might also get a shot at a health clinic or pay the taxes on a car.

Counties hold elections, levy taxes, and carry out laws. They buy property and erect buildings for the county's needs. Public health and welfare, business licenses, schools, and libraries are some county services.

City Government Services

The main role of the city government is to offer services such as streets and parks, water, and sewage and garbage disposal. Cities also remove the snow from streets, provide fire and police protection, build and maintain roads, provide libraries, and run cemeteries. Have you ever played baseball, football, soccer, or basketball on a city recreation program? Have you watched a parade and fireworks on the 4th of July? They were probably run and paid for by your town or city government.

The type of government for cities and towns depends on how large the town is. Larger cities and towns have a mayor and a council. Some towns are run by a town board or manager. Town leaders direct city affairs and make *ordinances* (local rules). They decide how to spend the town's tax income.



*What county do you live in? What town or city is your county seat?
Have you ever been to your county courthouse? What offices were there?*

What do you think

Some people think we have too much government! Other people think we need the different levels of government. Think about ways the levels are the same and different. Do you think we need both county and city government?

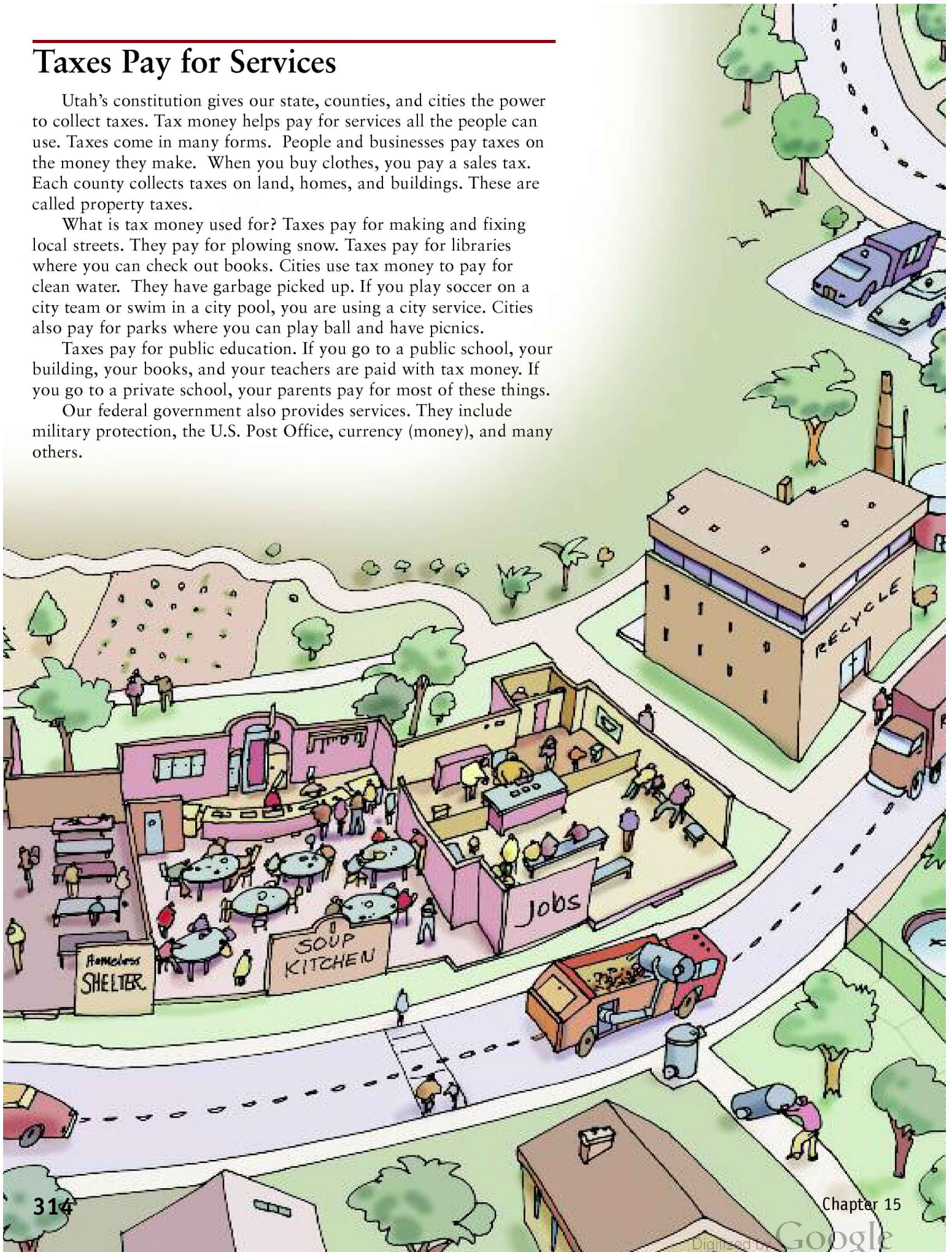
Taxes Pay for Services

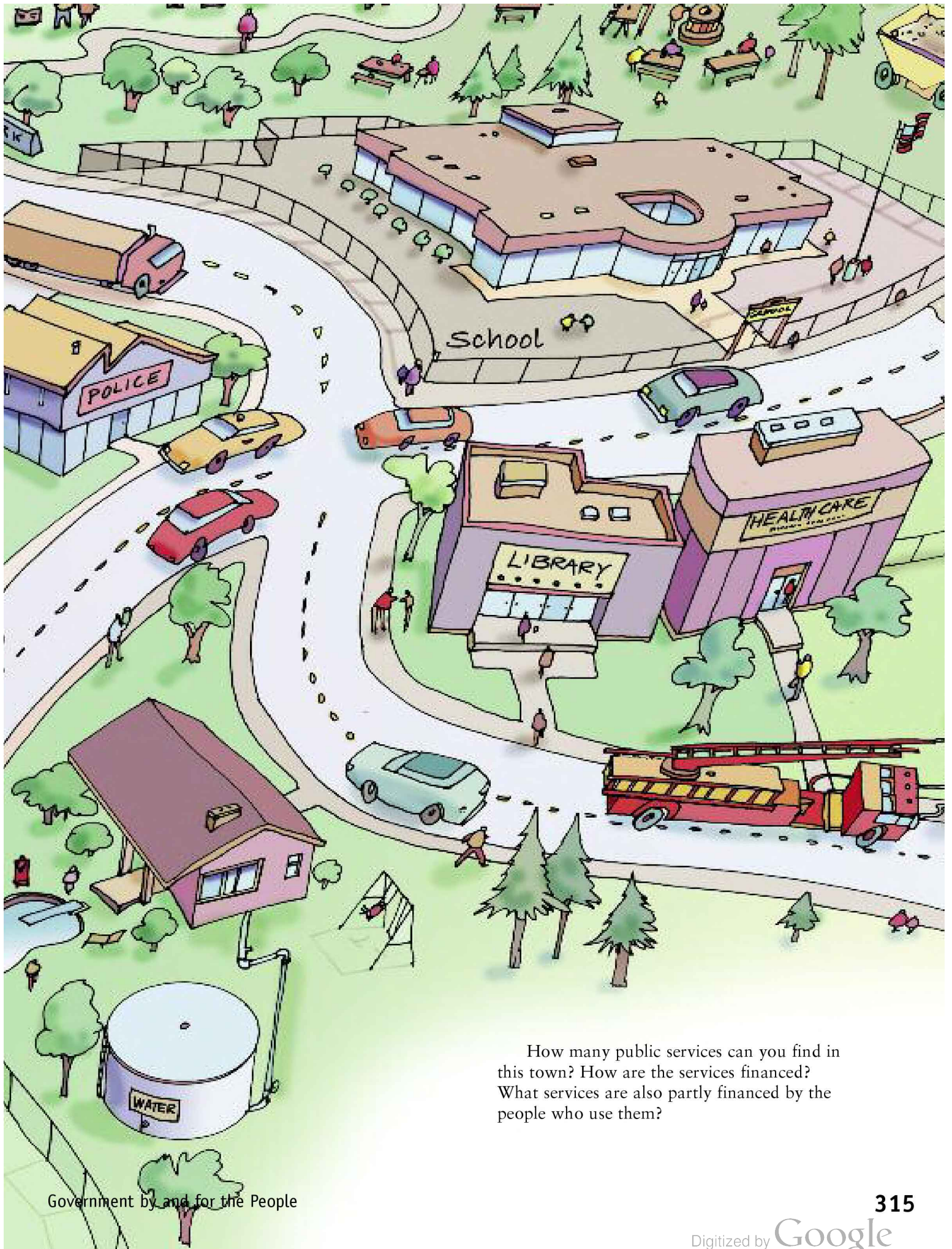
Utah's constitution gives our state, counties, and cities the power to collect taxes. Tax money helps pay for services all the people can use. Taxes come in many forms. People and businesses pay taxes on the money they make. When you buy clothes, you pay a sales tax. Each county collects taxes on land, homes, and buildings. These are called property taxes.

What is tax money used for? Taxes pay for making and fixing local streets. They pay for plowing snow. Taxes pay for libraries where you can check out books. Cities use tax money to pay for clean water. They have garbage picked up. If you play soccer on a city team or swim in a city pool, you are using a city service. Cities also pay for parks where you can play ball and have picnics.

Taxes pay for public education. If you go to a public school, your building, your books, and your teachers are paid with tax money. If you go to a private school, your parents pay for most of these things.

Our federal government also provides services. They include military protection, the U.S. Post Office, currency (money), and many others.





How many public services can you find in this town? How are the services financed? What services are also partly financed by the people who use them?



Activity | Identify Local Officials

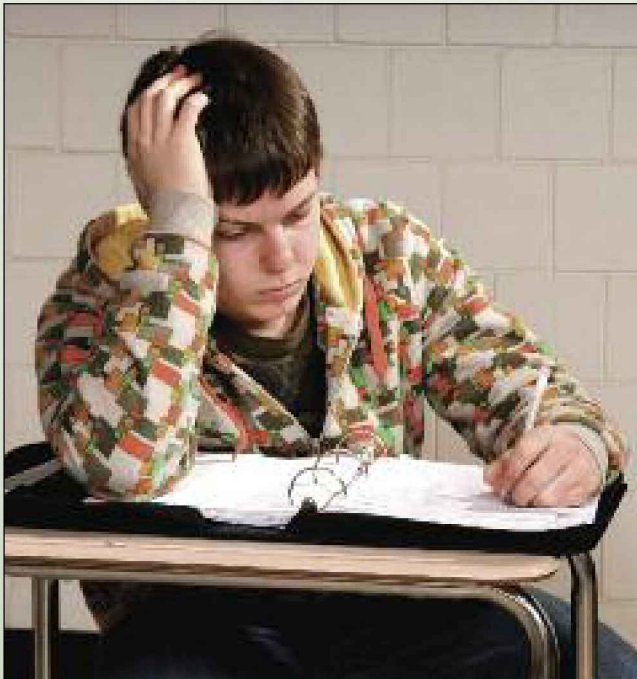
Many people work in your city and county governments. Who are they? What are their responsibilities? Were they appointed or elected?

On the Internet, try to find websites for your local government. Make a chart or give a report to show what you learned. Invite one of the workers to talk to your class about community issues and what is being done to help.



Public Schools for Everyone

No matter where you live in Utah, all the working adults in the state help pay for your education. Public schools are a government service. Tax dollars are used to pay for school buildings, teachers' salaries, and textbooks and supplies. However, if you attend a private school, your parents pay for all or most of your education.

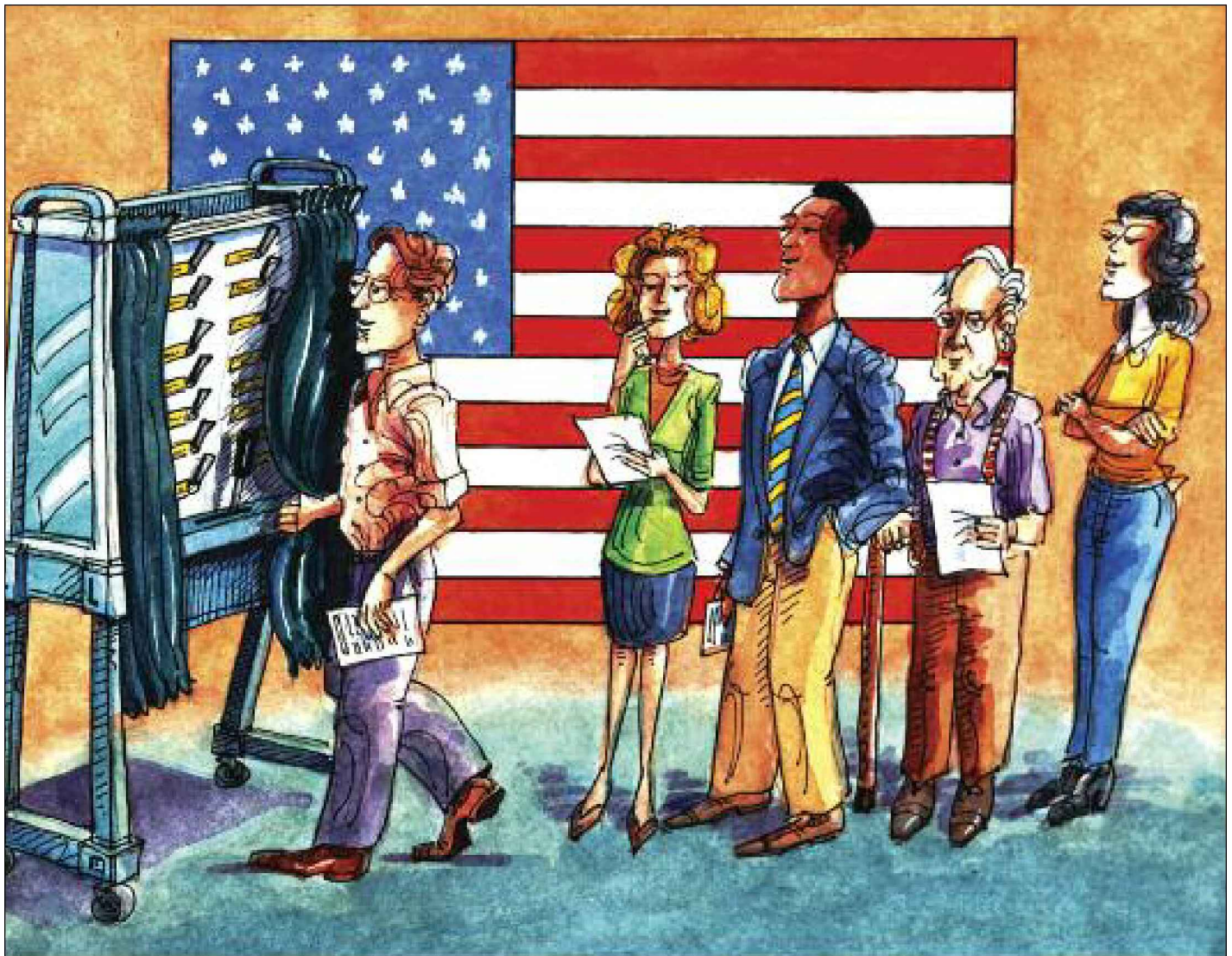


Since both state and local tax money is used to pay for public education, the state legislature can require students to attend school for a certain number of days each year. It can also require school districts to meet certain standards in core subjects.

Other decisions about your education are decided by the school board of your school district. Most of Utah's counties have only one school district, but counties with higher populations have two or more. The voters of each school district elect members of the school board. The boards then adopt policies to fit local needs. What school district do you live in?

What do you think?

- How do government services affect you?
- How might they affect other residents of the state?
- What other services do you think the government should provide?



Get Involved in the Political Process

Find out what type of city government exists where you live. City council meetings are open to the public. Visit a meeting to see what type of decisions the council makes. Try to reconstruct some of the meeting for your class. You can also volunteer for a city clean-up project or find another way to help your city.

When you are eighteen years old you will be able to register and vote in local, state, and federal elections. Until then, you can learn about candidates and issues and urge other people to vote. You can write to your senators and representatives. When you are old enough, you might run for office or help with a campaign.

Be a Person of High Character

Utah is only as good as its people. You should be honest, moral, polite, and helpful. You should help your family, keep your own yard clean, and never litter or ruin property. You should obey all the laws. You should speak out against discrimination or unfair actions of other people. You can become aware of issues that affect your family in your town.

Could you help immigrants learn English or things they need to know about the American lifestyle? Could you volunteer to help students with special needs? Could you be a friend to someone who is having a hard time? You can make a difference.

Voting is an American right and a privilege. How old do U.S. citizens need to be before they can vote?



Memory Master

1. What important document outlines the rules of government for the United States of America?
2. How does the Bill of Rights preserve the rights of all Americans?
3. Explain the roles of the three branches of government.
4. List some of the rights and responsibilities of good citizens.
5. Explain the unique relationship between the United States government, the Utah State government, and the tribal government of sovereign Indian nations.
6. Who is Utah's current governor, and what are the duties of the office?
7. Who is head of Utah's State Supreme Court?
8. What services are provided by county and city governments?
9. Public education in Utah is paid for by _____?
10. Explain how individuals can be involved in the political process.



Activity | Government on the Web

You can learn a lot about your state government at www.utah.gov.

Choose one of the subjects in the box and research it on the Internet. Choose a way to report what you find. You can write, draw, make a model, or make a tape recording, video, or PowerPoint presentation.

- Learn who your state leaders are and what they do for the citizens.
- Find the long list of state agencies and learn what they do.
- See how to contact the governor and your representatives.
- Learn about education in the state's schools.



Activity | Levels of Government

Think of the levels of government as large sections of a roof over your head. You live under all the levels at the same time. Choose one of these activities to better understand the levels of government:

1. Make a poster that shows all the levels of government. Illustrate the poster with artwork, pictures from magazines, or photocopies of pictures in books or newspapers.
2. Attend a city, town, or county meeting. To find the place and time, look in the "Government" section of a telephone book or on the Internet. These meetings are usually held in the evenings, and the people there are used to having visitors. Take notes and report to the class what happened at the meeting.
3. Do some research to learn more about your federal, state, county, or city government services and, in a creative way, report to your class. You might write a poem, song, or short story.



Go to the Source

Compare Constitutions

The U.S. Constitution is the supreme law of the country. Each state also has a constitution. Nothing in the state constitution can contradict the U.S. Constitution. Read the following words from the U.S. Constitution and the Utah State Constitution. Then answer the questions below.

United States Constitution	Utah Constitution
<p>Preamble: We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.</p>	<p>Preamble: Grateful to Almighty God for life and liberty, we, the people of Utah, in order to secure and perpetuate the principles of free government, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION.</p>
<p>Amendment I: Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.</p>	<p>Article I, Section 1: All men have the inherent and inalienable right to enjoy and defend their lives and liberties; to acquire, possess and protect property; to worship according to the dictates of their consciences; to assemble peaceably, protest against wrongs, and petition for redress of grievances; to communicate freely their thoughts and opinions, being responsible for the abuse of that right.</p> <p>Article I, Section 4: The rights of conscience shall never be infringed. The State shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; no religious test shall be required as qualification for any public trust or for any vote at any election; nor shall any person be incompetent as a witness or juror on account of religious belief or the absence thereof. There shall be no union of Church and State, nor shall any church dominate the State or interfere with its functions. No public money or property shall be appropriated for or applied to any religious worship, exercise or instruction, or for the support of any ecclesiastical establishment.</p>
<p>Amendment X: The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.</p> <p><i>Note: Though the U.S. Constitution does not have specific articles similar to the Education and Forestry articles in the Utah Constitution, it does give authority to states for such laws.</i></p>	<p>Article X, Section 1: The Legislature shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of the state's education systems including: (a) a public education system, which shall be open to all children of the state, and (b) a higher education system. Both systems shall be free from sectarian control.</p> <p>Article XVIII: Section 1: The Legislature shall enact laws to prevent the destruction of and to preserve the Forests on the lands of the State, and upon any part of the public domain, the control of which may be conferred by Congress upon the State.</p>

1. What rights are outlined in Amendment I of the U.S. Constitution and in Article I, Section 1, of Utah's Constitution?
2. What do both constitutions say about establishment of religion? What additional details does the Utah Constitution have that are not included in the U.S. Constitution?
3. What do you think is the purpose of Amendment X in the U.S. Constitution?
4. What does the Utah Constitution say about education and forestry?