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What issues made it difficult for Utah to become a state?

Polygamy

Control of the LDS Church

Dislike by / of Non-LDS People, etc.

Utah Studies

Ch. 12 Utah Life Reflects the Nation

Goals for Today:

- *Investigate Utah during the early 1900s*

More Immigrants

Many new groups came to Utah after it became a state. The main reason they came? **Jobs!** The railroads needed workers, mines needed miners, and the economy was booming. There were several main groups:

Mexican Immigrants: p 228

Greek Immigrants: p. 228-229

Chinese Immigrants: p. 229

Japanese Immigrants: p. 229

Jewish Immigrants: p 229, etc.



African Americans in Utah

While a few African Americans came to Utah with the early pioneers, their numbers grew slowly. Still, blacks here worked hard to have a life for themselves, creating their own newspapers, social groups, churches, etc.

Like most everywhere in America in 1900, they faced a lot of discrimination :

- They were paid less for the same jobs (like other immigrants)

- State law prohibited “mixed “ marriages

- Had to live in specific parts of town

- Not admitted to amusement parks, many restaurants & hotels, or had to enter via separate entrances, etc.



KKK / Religion in Utah

Blacks fought for their rights, and a NAACP chapter was formed in SLC in 1919 to help. However, the **Ku Klux Klan** arrived in 1921.

They appeared normal during the day, but would secretly meet at night, dressed in white hoods, and worked to intimidate and attack blacks. They were white Protestants, so anyone else (Catholic, LDS, etc.) was not allowed, and they terrorized black communities throughout the country. [VID](#)

Not all “religious” people in Utah were bad at this time. Many different churches sprung up to serve the needs of new migrant groups to the state, as shown on p. 232.

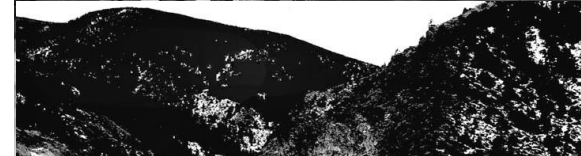


Transportation Innovations in Utah

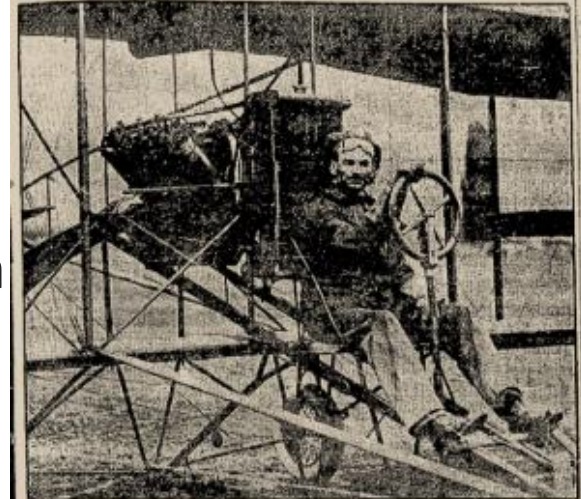
Trains, via streetcars and passenger trans continued to spread across the state, and other improvements too! They eventually ran from Cache Valley / Logan in the North all the way South to Payson in Utah County.

By the 1920s, **cars** began to become a lot more common, and they (along with the **highway systems** built in the 1950s) gradually replaced much of the use for trains, although in recent years, streetcars have been making a comeback in [Utah](#)

They started small, but cars would revolutionize the world that we lived in, as would another invention: the **airplane**, which first came to Utah in 1910. Here's a picture of Lt. Maroney, a famous aviator who went around the country showing off his airplane!



AVIATOR MARONEY TO FLY AT THE FAIR TODAY
IMMENSE CROWDS ENJOYING THE EXPOSITION
AVIATOR T. T. MARONEY, who has been induced by the management of the state fair to extend his stay and make additional flights today.



Other Innovations

Electricity was just starting to be used by Utahns in 1900, mainly for light bulbs. The **Utah Power and Light Company** was formed in 1913, and that supplied power to 90% of the state. Cities got power quickly, rural areas sometimes took decades to catch up. Today it is known as **Rocky Mountain Power**.

Power not only meant no more candles at night, but powered new **appliances**, like washing machines, vacuum cleaners, stoves, etc.!

Mining was also taking off in Utah at the time, especially at the **Bingham Mine**, where Kennecott Copper Mine is today. **Daniel Jackling** founded the **Utah Copper Company** and made it a great success, even still today!



Progressive Spirit in Utah



The next few decades, a grassroots effort swept the country where many (who called themselves **progressives**, or people looking to enact **progress**) felt that they needed to make the country better. They fought for regulation / laws that led to:

- Government regulation of businesses

- Secured safe, sanitary food production

- Made sure that work environments were safe, especially for miners!

- People who were disabled were protected and ensured a means of living

- Parks, forests, and other natural areas were protected from destruction / exploitation

For example, a bunch of **progressive** women in **Kanab**, Utah worked to fix up their town! P. 236

Land Use / Reclamation

Utah realized that its resources were limited, and so it worked to conserve them during this period. The **Strawberry River** was diverted into a reservoir, which was then piped over the mountains to water Utah County. This was finished in 1922.

National forests were established to protect water for Utah's growing population, and mines were required to clean up after themselves better. Also, many national monuments and parks were established in this period, like **Zion National Park**, in 1918, and **Rainbow Bridges National Monument** in 1908



WWI & the Flu

In the midst of the **progressive era**, Utah began to focus more on worldwide issues, with the Great War capturing national attention. War preparations required all Americans to help in the effort, and Utah helped in many ways:

John Browning, a Utahn, invented the first **automatic machine gun**

Copper from the Bingham Mine was used to make **bullets** and other materials.

Wheat produced in Utah helped feed the soldiers.

After the war ended, many soldiers brought **Spanish Flu** back with them, leading to one of the worst **influenza epidemics** in American history. Nearly 1 million Americans died, and more people died worldwide from this than the Great War.



Life After the War

The U.S. was very prosperous after the end of WWI; it was called the Roaring Twenties.

This was a period where life overall got better for all Americans. Jazz music and flappers became popular during this period, and things seemed great. For reference, the film / book *The Great Gatsby* focuses on this.

Unfortunately, the good times didn't last, and the **Great Depression** hit in 1929. Everyone tried to sell their stock that day, and prices plummeted. Many lost all their money, and we entered an **economic recession**.



The Great Depression

With the loss of jobs and money, the economy came to a near standstill. Some parts of Utah had 75% unemployment. Profits from mining and other businesses dropped off a cliff here in Utah.

Everyone pulled together to help each other. People who could afford to donated food and clothing, and local governments did what they could to hire people to do work.

The situation was grim across the country. The President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, pushed several programs through Congress to help make things better, known as the [New Deal](#). This included groups like the **CCC**, **PWA** and the **WPA**, who created those Nat'l Park Posters you made versions of!

Utah meanwhile was having a **terrible drought**, so we were hurting. Many of the PWA workers were put to work building dams to conserve water.



Utah Studies

Ch. 13 Utah Enters the Modern Age

Goals for Today:

- *Investigate Utah during the early Mid 1900s*

WWII & Life in Utah

Nationalism was a growing trend across the world, where many countries were focused on promoting their **ethnic majorities**, and ignoring / minimizing the rights of ethnic minorities. This was especially true in Japan, Germany, and Italy, and motivated WWII.

The U.S. was not interested in joining the war. After the attack on [Pearl Harbor](#) on Dec. 7th, 1941, we felt we had no choice but to join the war on the side of the Allies.

In Utah, we had a lot of specific contributions to the war effort:

Pilots flew training missions in our deserts
Our mines & plants provided needed materials for the war (food, weapons, etc.)
Navajo code talkers helped keep communication secure



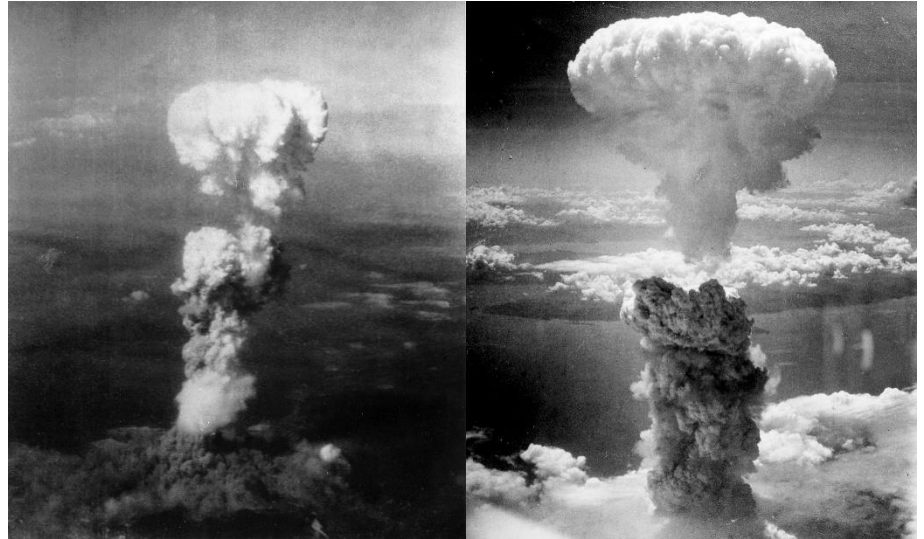
Other Utah Involvement

Other Utah Involvement:

Fort Douglas, Hill Field, and several other depots helped provide training and materials for bombs, weapons, etc.

Topaz Internment Camp was built to intern Japanese Americans after the attack on Pearl Harbor. An unfortunate part of our history, but one that we should talk about [VID](#)

The war ended in 1945 after dropping two atomic bombs on Japan.

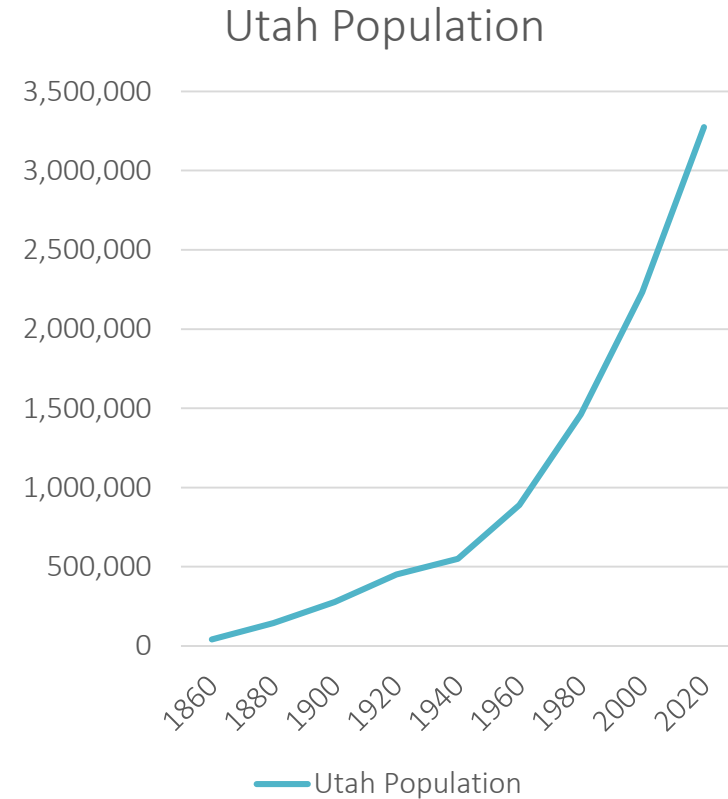


After WWII

Utah has grown quite a bit since WWII. The Wasatch Front has seen the most growth, with Utah's population growing from just over 500k in 1940 to over 3.3 million today!

With all of these people and demands for homes, the development of **suburbs** becomes a method to meet the demand. Here's where they came from: [Levittown](#)

These were fueled by the growth of the **interstate freeway system**. These highways were good in some ways, and bad in other ways: [VID](#)



Cold War...and Other Conflicts

After the end of WWII, there were two superpowers left: the U.S., and the Soviet Union. They both had fundamentally different ways of how to run their economies (government controlled = soviets, free market = America). Their ensuing feud was known as the **Cold War**.

Several **proxy wars** were fought between the powers, or by groups they supported, first in the 1950s in **Korea**, and later in the 1960s in **Vietnam / SE Asia**.

After these wars, many refugees from these countries came to the U.S. to escape their war-torn countries. Yet Utah was having struggles of its own, during the **Civil Rights Movement**, though Utah was ahead of much of the country, but not perfect. [Civil Rights Utah](#), [MLK Jr](#)

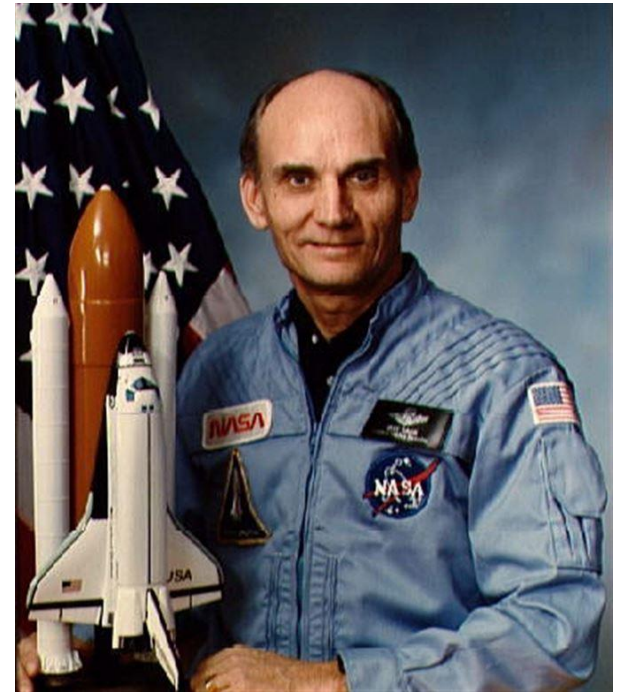


More Change

Utah helped create new technology for the **Space Race** between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, with companies like **Thiokol**, **Sperry Rand**, and **Hercules** all working to produce rocket booster systems. Our own **Senator Jake Garn** was the first government official to go to space in 1985.

While a Utahn had invented the television (Philo T. Farnsworth, 1927), more innovations have come since then. Computers became a lot smaller in the 1980s, and people could then have PCs (Personal Computers).

Utah has lead the way with software, from **Novell's Wordperfect** (the predecessor to Word / Google Docs) to more innovative companies today, like IM Flash, Adobe, etc at **Silicon Slopes** in Lehi, Utah. Utah continues to be a great place to live & work! [VID](#)



Ch. 14: Working in Utah Today

Review pp 283-292, and then pick one of the main industries mentioned, summarize it, and describe **why** it is important to the local economy in 1-2 paragraphs.

Utah Studies

Ch. 15 Government by the People, for the People

Goals for Today:

- Discover the government that Utah has, how it is modeled after our national government, and review the last section of the book.

Web-Quest

Head on over to utahgovernment.weebly.com and learn a bit more about how our **state government** compares with our **national government**! Or, as an alternative, read pp 301-317.

Next, we will be reviewing the last section via a **kahoot!**