

CAPITOL BUILDING



MOUNTAIN GOAT



○ THE GOOD AND THE BEAUTIFUL ○

UTAH

← STATE STUDY →

LOWER Calf CREEK FALLS



DELICATE ARCH





Course Overview

This Utah State Study consists of 20 lessons designed to foster a true love of learning through engaging lessons and activities, visually rich maps and illustrations, and stories of the people and events that have shaped the state. The course is designed to be completed by the student independently, but parents/guardians can choose to be as involved in the lessons as they would like to be.

Lesson Overview

Most lessons will take 20–25 minutes to complete. To keep the student focused and engaged with the material, activities and knowledge checks appear on most pages.

Getting Started

Simply open the course book and begin reading. Each lesson begins with a supply list showing what is needed for that specific lesson. Most lessons require only basic school supplies such as pencils, colored pencils, and highlighters. A complete list of supplies needed for the course can be found on the following page. Students will read each lesson and complete the activities directly in the course book.

Christian Worldview

The Good and the Beautiful curriculum takes a Christian worldview. With input from people with diverse ethnic, racial, and religious backgrounds on both our staff and our review panels, this course is built on the common ground and basic biblical principles that apply to all Christians. Rather than focusing on doctrine, the curriculum teaches Christlike character and principles of liberty.



← SUPPLIES →

Items to Always Have on Hand

- pencils
- highlighters
- colored pencils

Additional Supplies Needed

Lesson 1: laptop or computer (optional)

Lesson 2: ruler

Lesson 3: laptop or computer (optional)

Lesson 4: none

Lesson 5:

- several personal items such as photos, letters, or trinkets
- small container such as a shoebox or plastic zipper bag
- items for time capsule (newspaper articles, books, photos, drawings, small toys, clothing, etc.)

Lesson 6: none

Lesson 7: laptop or computer (optional)

Lesson 8: none

Lesson 9: none

Lesson 10: none

Lesson 11: none

Lesson 12: none

Lesson 13: none

Lesson 14: none

Lesson 15: Bible

Lesson 16: laptop or computer (optional)

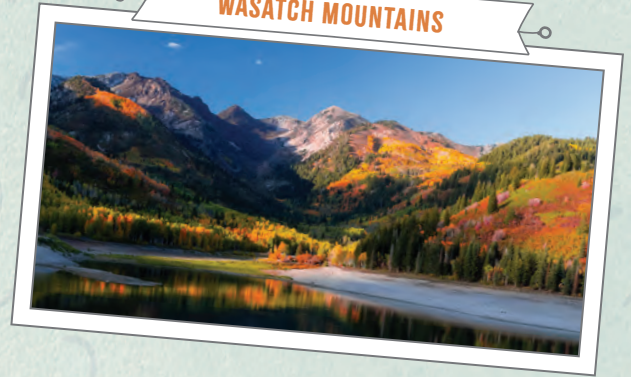
Lesson 17: none

Lesson 18: none

Lesson 19: laptop or computer (optional)

Lesson 20: laptop or computer (optional)

WASATCH MOUNTAINS



SALT LAKE CITY



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UTAH STATE FLAG



THE BEEHIVE STATE



SUPPLIES: colored pencils, laptop or computer (optional)

Introduction

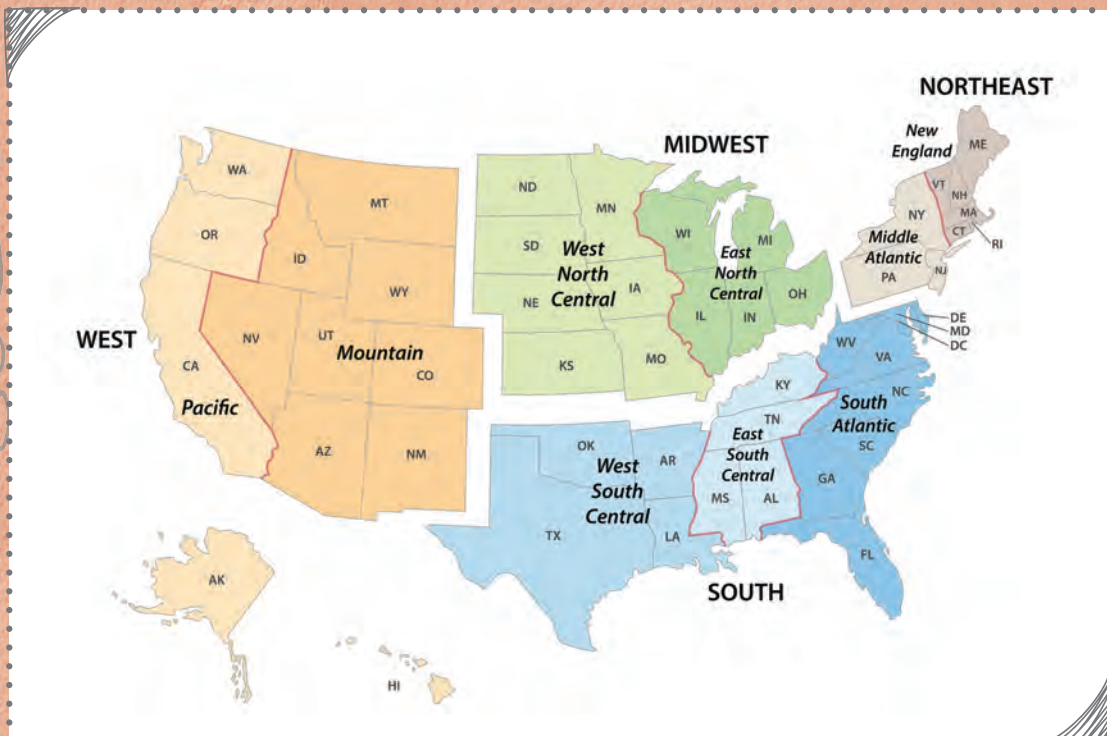
When you picture the state of Utah, what scenery comes to mind? Maybe it's majestic snowcapped mountains with evergreen forests marching up their sides or canyon roads winding through quiet groves of aspen trees. Perhaps it's broad white salt flats or the blue waters of a reservoir, surrounded by cacti, sagebrush, and brilliant red rock cliffs. Or maybe it's open highways across serene valleys dotted with houses and trees. Utah's remarkable landscapes truly have something for everyone!

In 1896 this beautiful and diverse land became the 45th state to join the United States. If you travel to the very edge of the southeast corner, you will find the Four Corners Monument—the only location in the United States where you can place your hands and feet in four states at the same time!



FUN FACT

Utah's state abbreviation code is UT.



◦ Study the map above. Then follow the prompts on the next page.

- Draw a star on the four corners.
- Circle the region in which Utah lies:

Pacific

Mountain

- Write the state codes or names of the states that border Utah. (Hint: See the reference map of the United States of America on page iv and the map on page 1 if you need help.)

Utah State Nicknames and Symbols

When early European explorers reached this land of dry desert and rocky mountains in the 1700s, the vast western part of North America had already been inhabited since ancient times by many thriving Native American groups, whom you will learn about in future lessons. However, many Europeans decided that the region would be too difficult to settle. But in 1847, Latter-day Saint pioneers—members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints—arrived in the area that would become Utah. Despite the challenges, they built thriving settlements, forming the foundation of the state we know today.

These pioneers were tireless workers with a sense of community, much like the industrious honeybee. At first they even named their new home Deseret [deh-zur-ET], which means “honeybee” in their scripture. Later Utahns chose the beehive as their state emblem and made their **motto** one simple word: “industry,” meaning hard work. This is how



Beehive



Quaking Aspen



California Gull



Rocky Mountain Elk

Utah got its nickname, the Beehive State! All these years later, images of the beehive can still be found on the state flag, state signs, and state buildings.

While the beehive is Utah’s emblem, over the years other symbols have been adopted too. Standing tall and graceful is Utah’s state tree, the quaking aspen. You can identify it by its stark white bark dotted with dark spots, which appear when branches naturally fall off as a form of self-pruning. In the autumn months, aspen leaves turn yellow and create a stunning ocean of gold across the forests. With even the slightest breeze, the thin branches sway and the leaves flutter, making the trees look like they’re shaking. This is where the name “quaking aspen” comes from!

High above the trees, you’ll spot the California gull (also known as the seagull) flapping its white wings in the wind. It was named Utah’s official state bird to **commemorate** the Miracle of the Gulls, an amazing tale of how seagulls saved the first harvest of the pioneers and kept them from starvation. You’ll get to read this story later in the course.

Roaming on the mountains and foothills are herds of Rocky Mountain elk, Utah’s state animal. These majestic creatures used to live all throughout the United States, but now they are found mostly in the

motto [MAH-toe]

a short sentence or phrase that stands for something

commemorate [kuh-MEM-or-ate]

to celebrate, remember, and show respect for something

Rocky Mountains. You can recognize them by the large antlers that sweep back behind their heads.

In the early summer months, you can spot the sego lily, Utah's state flower, growing throughout the state. It has three waxy white, pink, or lavender petals with bright purple and yellow coloring the inside edge. However, it's not just their beauty that makes these flowers so special! They are sacred to Native American tribes in Utah, who discovered the bulbs were **edible** and used them often for food.

Sego lilies can be eaten raw or cooked, so if you find one, you could try a bite and see if you like the flavor. However, you should always check with an adult to ensure you have the correct plant

first—another flowering plant, the death camas, looks very similar to the sego lily, but it is toxic to eat!

The pioneers might have died from starvation without the sego lily. Brigham Young, the leader of the early settlers, called the flowers "a heaven-sent source of food." Another early Utah pioneer, Elizabeth Huffaker, described the joy of the settlers upon finding sego lilies growing in the hills:



Sego Lily

"In the spring of 1848, our food was gone. . . . Along the month of April we noticed all the foothills were one glorious flower garden. The snow had gone, the ground was warm. We dug thousands of sego roots, for we heard that the [Native Americans] had lived on them for weeks and months. We relished them and carried them home in bucketfuls. How the children feasted on them, particularly when they were dried, for they tasted like butternuts."

Match the riddles to the state symbols they describe.

My name may make you think I'm from another state, but Utah is my true home. I may not seem like anything special, but my kind staved off starvation.

beehive

I'm a house for hard workers that like to be part of a team. Even though Utah is no longer named after me, you can still find my image in important places.

sego lily

I'm not just pretty to look at; you can also eat me! But be careful—I have a look-alike that will make you sick!

California gull

Utah State Flag

Just like our country has a flag, each state has its own flag that's unique and symbolic of the area's history and culture. Utah's first flag was created in 1911 and was used for over a century. In March 2023 the government approved the creation of a brand-new state flag. If you ever drive past the capitol building in Salt Lake City, you'll see it flying proudly!

Similar to the American flag, each element of the Utah flag was picked to symbolize something—even the colors were carefully chosen for specific reasons. When all the elements work together, the flag shows people, both inside and outside the state, what Utah stands for. Complete the activity on the opposite page to break down each element and discover the deeper meaning.

UTAH STATE FLAG 1911–2023



UTAH STATE FLAG 2023–PRESENT



The Pledge of Allegiance



*I pledge allegiance to the Flag
of the United States of America,
and to the Republic for which it stands,
one Nation under God, indivisible,
with liberty and justice for all.*

These words likely feel familiar to you. This is the Pledge of Allegiance, a promise of loyalty to our country that is often recited at schools and sports games. Baptist minister Francis Bellamy penned the original pledge in 1892, after which it was the subject of much debate and went through several rewordings.

In 1942 President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Flag Code, which included an official version of the pledge for people to recite. President Dwight D. Eisenhower asked Congress to add "under God" to the pledge in 1954, and thus the version people say today was finalized.

The Flag Code also included guidelines for how to display and treat the United States flag and state



flags respectfully. Have you ever seen someone take a flag down from a flagpole? If so, you may have noticed that they were careful to not let the flag touch the ground and folded it neatly to store it. A few other ways we show respect for these great symbols of our state and nation are making sure the flag is properly illuminated at night and disposing of a worn-out or damaged flag properly by burning it rather than throwing it away.

To show devotion to our country, we recite the pledge respectfully by standing, facing the flag, removing any hats, and placing our right hands over our hearts.

Think about the words "indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." What does that mean to you?



UTAH STATE FLAG MATCHING

As you read through the list of descriptions, draw a line from each symbol on the state flag to the correct explanation.

This stripe is in the shape of a mountain range, representing the Rocky Mountains and the snow Utah is famous for. The color also symbolizes peace.

This part of the flag symbolizes Utah's lakes and skies, as well as principles of freedom, faith, and tradition.



This symbol includes five points, which represent the five Tribal Nations in Utah, and the shape represents Utah becoming the 45th star on the American flag.

This part of the flag includes the state symbol, representing industry and hard work. The shape around it symbolizes prosperity, strength, and unity.

This stripe is included for the rocks and canyons found in Southern Utah, which millions of people from around the world come to see. The color stands for perseverance. Together, the colors pay respect to the colors of the American flag.



ANCIENT HISTORY



 **SUPPLIES:** none



Activity

ANCIENT TIME LINE

This time line will help you trace the ancient history of Utah. As you read the lesson, match the years to the correct event.

Before 300	The Fremont and the Ancestral Puebloans dominate Utah.
About 300–1300	Hunter-gatherers roam the land as nomads.
About 1000–1300	The Navajo people migrate into parts of southeastern Utah.
Around 1300	Four more nations grow in Utah: Shoshone, Goshute, Ute, and Paiute.
After 1300	Numic peoples begin spreading throughout Utah.
Around 1500	Numic peoples become the main culture in Utah.

Early Hunter-Gatherers

When Jesus was born near Jerusalem, it was already a large and ancient city, having been established thousands of years earlier. In fact, throughout that region, many grand cities had been built thousands of years before Christ. This was not the case in other areas of the world, such as ancient Utah.

Picture a familiar city in Utah that you live in or would like to visit—maybe Salt Lake City, Logan, or St. George. Now try to imagine that area before the city was there, when there were no stores, businesses, houses, or roads. What would it be like to live there?



The ancient people of Utah did not build large cities. Instead they lived as **nomads**, meaning they moved from place to place through the canyons and valleys of the Great Basin, the Colorado Plateau, and the Rocky Mountains. These ancient people were **hunter-gatherers** who followed their sources of food, such as deer, bighorn sheep, or antelope. Depending on the season, they also caught fish and rabbits and gathered berries, nuts, and seeds.

Two Ancient Cultures

By about AD 300, these hunter-gatherers developed into a distinct people called the Fremont culture. At around the same time, another group migrated from the south into the Utah area. They are known as the Ancestral Puebloans. These two cultures are the earliest well-defined groups to inhabit Utah. They lived in the region for the next 1,000 years.

While both these cultures continued a hunter-gatherer lifestyle in some ways, they also began planting and farming using the Three Sisters planting method, described below.

The Fremont culture dominated most of Utah, and ancient Fremont artifacts have been discovered all over the state, including moccasins, clay figures, and rock art, or **petroglyphs**. Fremont petroglyphs

can be seen on many Utah cliff faces and seem to tell dramatic stories of these ancient people's lives. For example, archaeologists believe the drawings on the opposite page, found near the city of Price, depict a sacred hunting trip.

ANCESTRAL PUEBLOAN CLIFF DWELLING RUINS



Many ancient Native American cultures found that planting maize, beans, and squash together caused all three plants to thrive. This is known as the Three Sisters method.

Use the clues to match each of the vegetables to the right statement.

CLUES

- Vine plants benefit from a trellis, or something to crawl or climb up.
- Beans add nitrogen to the ground below.
- All plants need nitrogen to grow.
- Low plants can block the sun and keep some water from evaporating.

Maize

Beans

Squash

Fertilize the soil

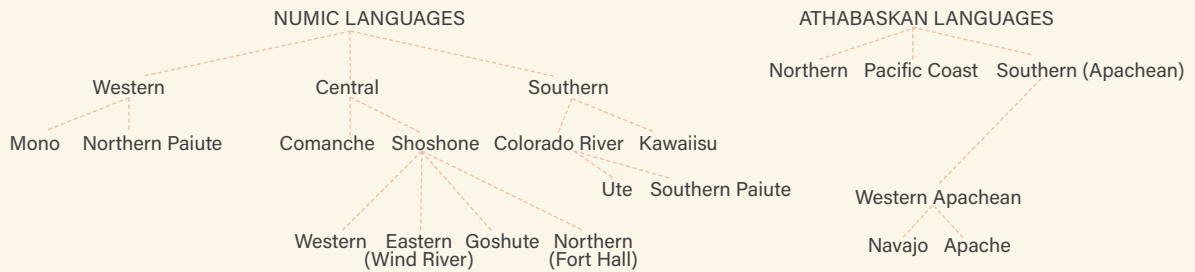
Keeps the soil moist

Acts as a trellis

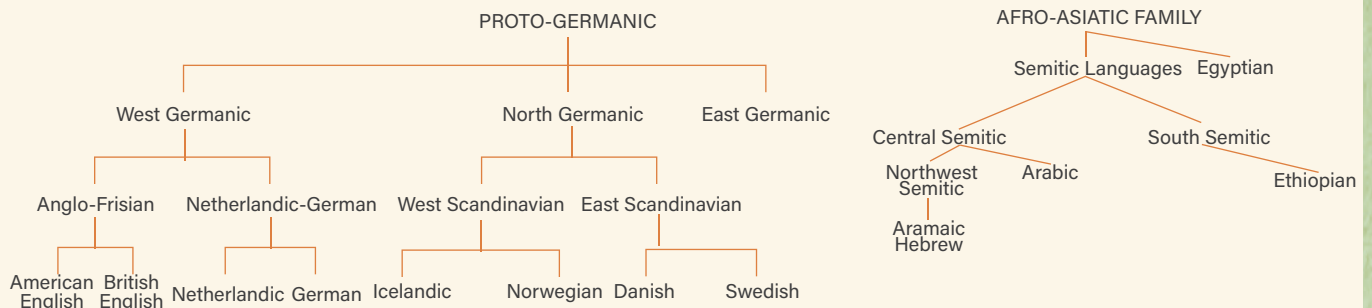


Sometimes it can be hard to understand how different languages relate to one another. Use these charts to help you understand what the five nations of Utah might have experienced when they interacted with each other.

NATIVE UTAH LANGUAGES CHART



ENGLISH COMPARISON CHART



Use the charts above to answer the following questions.

- If a Shoshone met a Comanche, it might be similar to an American meeting someone who speaks .
- If a Northern Paiute met a Shoshone, it might be similar to an American meeting someone who speaks .
- If a Ute met a Navajo, it might be similar to an American meeting someone who speaks .

LATTER-DAY SAINT PIONEERS

 **SUPPLIES:** none

An Important Trek

Each year on July 24, Utahns celebrate a holiday unique to the state: Pioneer Day. On this day you might see parades full of people in dresses, bonnets, bandannas, and cowboy hats pushing **handcarts** down the streets of local cities. On other days throughout the summer, youth groups dress up the same, but instead of walking on a parade route, they push their handcarts along a dusty trail, camping for several nights along the way as they endure heat, storms, and even river crossings! This experience is known as **trek**.



Both Pioneer Day and trek are meant to help Utahns remember the Latter-day Saint pioneers of the mid-1800s who walked across the Great Plains, came through the Rocky Mountains, and settled in the Great Basin.

The pioneers' trek is deeply meaningful in at least three ways.

1

Family: For many in and out of Utah, it matters to their family because their ancestors were among these pioneers.

2

Religion: For Latter-day Saints in Utah and around the world, it matters to their religion because the pioneers came to Utah hoping to practice their faith freely.

handcart

a cart pushed or pulled by people on foot, as opposed to being pulled by an animal

trek

a long journey, done on foot, that requires great effort

3

History: For anyone in North America, it matters historically because the pioneers were part of the United States' westward expansion. They played a big role in settling the American West.

From America to Mexico to America

In 1821 Mexico won its independence from Spain. This meant Utah was now Mexican territory. Eight years later, Mexican traders established a trade route called the Old Spanish Trail. It started in Santa Fe, passed through central and southern Utah, and ended in Los Angeles. The route was pieced together by connecting a variety of other trails—ones you've learned about! It included parts of the Domínguez-Escalante route; longtime footpaths used by Utes, Paiutes, and Navajo; and parts of the trail Jedediah Smith charted from Utah to California.

POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF MEXICO IN 1821





Activity

MAKING TRAILS

Connect the dots between the cities by tracing the dashed lines to finish drawing the two trails on this map. Then correctly label the two trails.



"BRIGHAM YOUNG AND PIONEERS ENTERING THE VALLEY," AS PAINTED IN THE UTAH STATE CAPITOL BY LEE GREENE RICHARDS (1878–1950), 1935



Soon after founding The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, members became known by the nicknames "Mormonites" or "Mormons," taken from one of their scriptures, the Book of Mormon. While the Church embraced this name for many years, in 2018 its leadership officially requested that followers be referred to as "Latter-day Saints."



MAPPING HISTORICAL CENTERS OF WORSHIP OF WORSHIP

Locate and circle the eight historic centers of worship on the map of Salt Lake City. Then draw a line from each center's picture to its location on the map.

SALT LAKE TEMPLE
(LATTER-DAY SAINT),
1893



CATHEDRAL OF
THE MADELEINE
(CATHOLIC), 1900



ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL
(EPISCOPAL), 1871



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH OF SALT
LAKE CITY, 1905



FIRST UNITED METHODIST
CHURCH, 1906



HOLY TRINITY
CATHEDRAL (GREEK
ORTHODOX), 1925



"Salt Lake City, Utah (2021)" by Another Believer, licensed under CC BY 4.0, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Salt_Lake_City,_Utah_\(2021\)_-_313.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Salt_Lake_City,_Utah_(2021)_-_313.jpg)

JAPANESE CHURCH OF
CHRIST, 1924

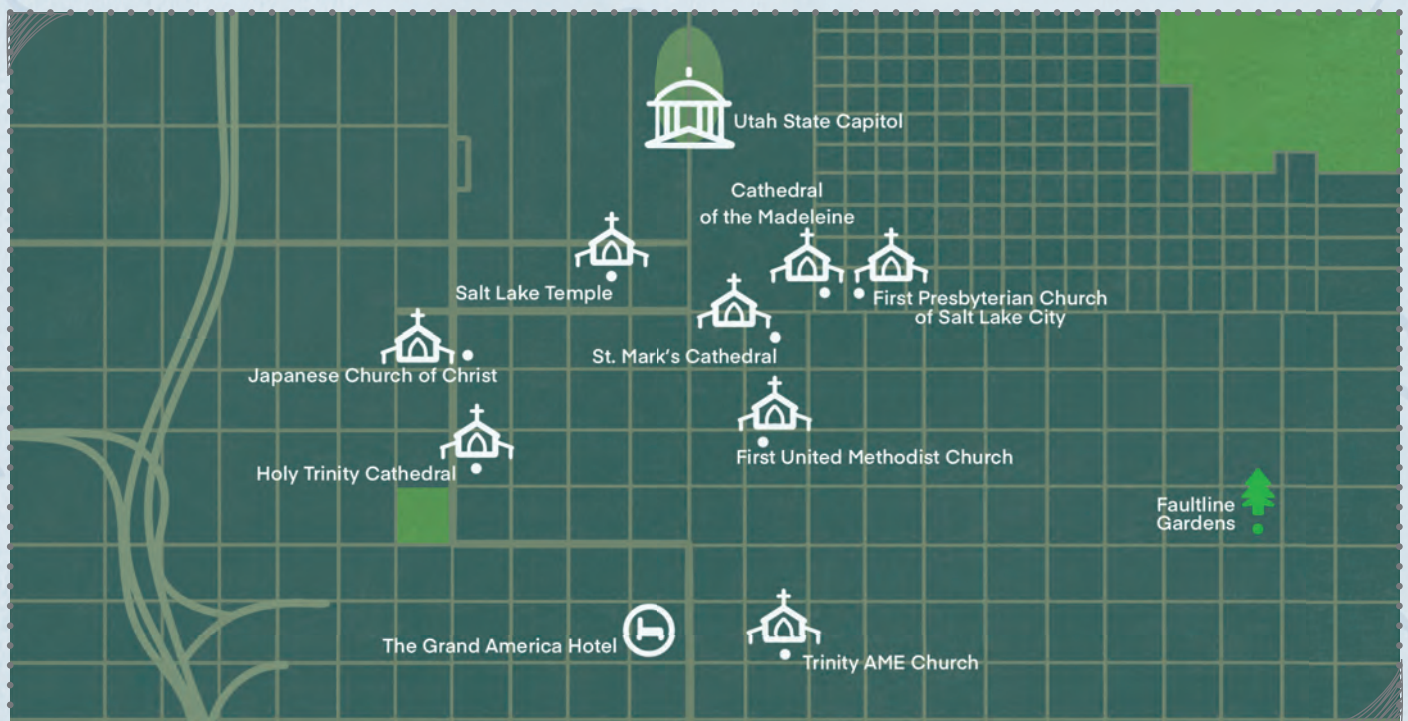


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TRINITY AFRICAN
METHODIST EPISCOPAL
CHURCH (AME), 1909



"Trinity AME Church SLC" by Tricia Simpson, licensed under CC BY 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Trinity_AME_Church_SLC.jpeg



UTAH IN GLOBAL CONFLICTS

 **SUPPLIES:** red colored pencil

Globalization

The 20th century was a time of **globalization**. This means that as the 1900s progressed, the countries of the world became more and more interconnected. They improved their ability to communicate and trade with each other, but sadly, they also clashed in great wars that affected the whole world. Because of globalization, Utahns found that, whether they liked it or not, they were now part of major worldwide events.

World War I (1914–1918)

World War I started as a conflict between two Eastern European countries: Austria-Hungary and Serbia. But because these countries had alliances, war soon spread throughout Europe and eventually to other parts of the world.

For the first few years, the United States felt this was only a European problem and did not join the war. This changed, however, when Germany began attacking American ships and offered to help Mexico retake Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona from the United States. After this, in 1917, the United States joined the Allies.



An **alliance** is an agreement between countries that they will help and protect each other. During World War I, two major alliances battled against each other.

The Central Powers		The Allies	
	Austria-Hungary		France
	Germany		Great Britain
	Italy (switched sides in 1915)		The Russian Empire
	The Ottoman Empire (Turkey)		Japan
	Bulgaria		The United States

Americans everywhere either volunteered or were drafted to join the Army and fight on the battlefield in Europe. This included about 21,000 Utahns. Soldiers on the front lived in awful, muddy trenches and endured hours of nighttime bombings and toxic gas. Six hundred sixty-five Utah soldiers were lost in the war, though most of them died from disease rather than battle.

One Utah soldier from Beaver, George Grimshaw, is known for the many letters he wrote home. His letters could not include any information that would give away knowledge to the enemy, so Grimshaw's family never knew exactly where he was. He returned home in 1919.

"VICTORY GARDEN" POSTER



- George Grimshaw spent five months in the trenches in France. To give himself comfort, he inscribed five words of a hymn on his bag. Unscramble those words below.

I dene eTeh ryvee oruh

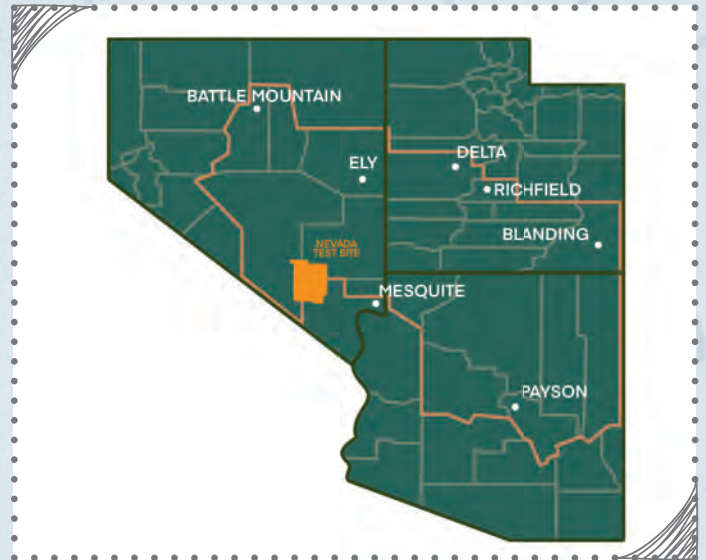
Those who couldn't be soldiers found other ways to help. For example, Utahns, like other Americans, planted "victory gardens" in their backyards or at community parks. These gardens helped people at home grow more food for themselves so that big farms could produce more food for the soldiers.

Maud Fitch, a Utah woman from Eureka, found her own unique way to help. She became an ambulance driver near the front lines in France, taking wounded soldiers from the midst of battle and transporting them to the hospital. As the daughter of a wealthy miner, she was able to buy her own ambulance and pay for herself to travel to Europe. She often drove for many hours without rest while missiles rained down all around her. She was later given an award for her bravery.



In southeast Nevada, the US military tested nuclear bombs in the desert, and the explosions sent up clouds of dangerous dust and debris called "fallout." This fallout drifted in the wind to Southern Utah, and many residents there became sick with various cancers. Those affected by fallout have come to be known as "downwinders." Eventually the government required that nuclear weapons be tested underground.

- Find the Nevada Test Site on the map. Draw a line from the test site to Battle Mountain, Nevada. From there, draw the following lines:
 1. from Battle Mountain to Ely, Nevada
 2. from Ely to Delta, Utah
 3. from Delta to Richfield, Utah
 4. from Richfield to Blanding, Utah
 5. from Blanding to Payson, Arizona
 6. from Payson to Mesquite, Nevada
 7. from Mesquite back to the Nevada Test Site
- You have outlined the general area that was affected by nuclear testing fallout.
- How many counties in Utah were in this area?



FUN FACT

One fascinating part of the Cold War was the Space Race, in which the US and the Soviet Union competed to explore space before the other. The Soviets launched the world's first satellite, called Sputnik, into space in 1957. In 1969 American astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first humans to walk on the moon. Their expedition to the moon was called the Apollo 11 mission. Utah astronaut Don Lind helped plan the mission and served as CAPCOM (Capsule Communicator) during it, meaning he was the person on Earth giving instructions to Armstrong and Aldrin in space.

BUZZ ALDRIN ON THE MOON PHOTO TAKEN BY NEIL ARMSTRONG



A Blend of Cultures

Utah's history involves a blend of cultures, including both Native Americans and immigrants. The mixture of people from around the world has created part of Utah's unique cultural heritage.

European American Culture

In Lesson 8 you read about Pioneer Day, on which Utahns honor their pioneer ancestors who came to Utah from Europe and the American East. Like Independence Day, Pioneer Day has come to feature parades, rodeos, and fireworks, though some pioneer themes can be found. Some dress in 19th-century attire and retrace the pioneers' steps from Emigration Canyon to First Encampment Park in Salt Lake City. Others visit historic sites or study stories of their ancestors.

Another celebration of Utah's European American settlers is the Soldier Hollow Classic in Heber Valley, where dog handlers and their sheepdogs demonstrate the skill of herding sheep. Held on a beautiful Olympic hillside, the event is considered one of the best sheepdog competitions in the world, featuring dog handlers and dogs from Utah and other US states, as well as Canada and countries in Europe. Thousands of spectators come to watch each year.

race

a group of people who share common physical characteristics, such as White or Black

ethnicity

a group of people who come from the same ancestors, nation, or history, such as Hispanic or Jewish; people may have the same ethnicity but be different races

minority

a group of people who make up only a small part of the population; in Utah, White people are the majority, while other races are minorities



Use the clues to unscramble the names of four more European American festivals in Utah.

1. During this celebration, people may visit the Holy Trinity Cathedral in Salt Lake City and eat roasted lamb and gyros [YEE-rohs].

laSt kaLe rekeG latisveF

2. This festival in Midway features polka and waltz dances and music from accordions, alpenhorns, and yodelers.

siSws aDsy

3. This festival in Salt Lake City includes bagpipes, kilts, and a strength competition where people throw weights, stones, and even logs.

ctostiSh langHihd maseG

4. At this event in Ephraim, you can see a Viking beard competition, eat Swedish meatballs, and hear stories from Denmark and Norway.

nancinSaviad vastiFel



SALT LAKE GREEK FESTIVAL



SWISS DAYS



SCOTTISH HIGHLAND GAMES



SCANDINAVIAN FESTIVAL

Latin American Culture

The first major Latin American settlement in Utah formed around 1900 near Monticello in San Juan County, where Mexican vaqueros [vuh-KAY-rows] (cowboys) and shepherders could find good jobs. Other Latin Americans worked in the north on the railroads and in coal mines.

Abraham Mejia [meh-HEE-yuh] and his family were among the first Latin Americans to move to Salt Lake City. In 1907 Mejia started what was likely the first Mexican restaurant in Utah. Later, in 1938, Manuel Torres began selling tortillas and tortilla chips from his home in Salt Lake City, with his efforts eventually growing into a company that provides chips to restaurants and stores around the Mountain West. Today, Latin American Utahns have built on this beginning, establishing a thriving culture, strong communities, and thousands of businesses around the state.

Latino and Hispanic festivals, both large and small, can be found throughout Utah. One special celebration is *Día de los Muertos* [DEE-ah deh lohs MWEHR-tohs] ("Day of the Dead"), when families gather to honor their loved ones who have passed on.

The *mariachi* [mar-ee-AH-chee] music genre started in 19th-century rural Mexico. Mariachi bands wear colorful costumes and play trumpets, guitars, violins, accordions, trombones, and more. Today, Utah is home to several professional mariachi bands, and some Utah schools have mariachi classes!



AD FROM 1909, SALT LAKE CITY



Residence 55 W. Third South

Ind. Phone 1914

ABRAHAM MEJIA

Guarantees to serve nothing but
Genuine Mexican Dishes

Short orders and all kinds of sandwiches put up

No. 1 Commercial St.

Corner 1st South

Tribal Governments

ARTICLE III

The people inhabiting this state do affirm and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to . . . all lands . . . owned or held by any [Native] tribes.

The 11 Native reservations in Utah are managed by their own tribal governments. These reservations are individual nations, and their governments are often structured in three branches: a president or chairman as the executive branch, a tribal council as the legislative branch, and a tribal court as the judicial branch. Tribal governments work with Utah's state, county, and municipal governments to maintain peaceful and fair relationships. The state legislature has a committee responsible to meet with tribal leaders to understand how laws might affect them. State agencies (run by the governor's cabinet members) are also required to have regular meetings with tribal leaders.

Actions like these are done in the hope of accomplishing Utah's goals stated in the preamble: showing gratitude and protecting the freedoms for all people.

Put a check mark next to the counties that have Native American reservations (the colored shapes) within their boundaries.

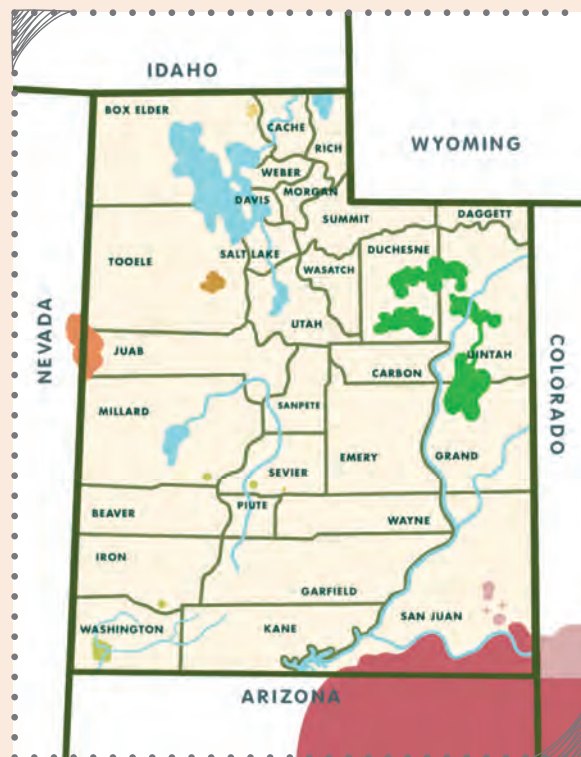
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ☐ Beaver | ☐ Piute |
| ☐ Box Elder | ☐ Rich |
| ☐ Cache | ☐ Salt Lake |
| ☐ Carbon | ☐ San Juan |
| ☐ Daggett | ☐ Sanpete |
| ☐ Davis | ☐ Sevier |
| ☐ Duchesne | ☐ Summit |
| ☐ Emery | ☐ Tooele |
| ☐ Garfield | ☐ Uintah |
| ☐ Grand | ☐ Utah |
| ☐ Iron | ☐ Wasatch |
| ☐ Juab | ☐ Washington |
| ☐ Kane | ☐ Wayne |
| ☐ Millard | ☐ Weber |
| ☐ Morgan | |

If you live in Utah, write the county you live in. If not, write a county you think has an interesting name.

Does the county you wrote above have Native American reservations in it?

Yes

No



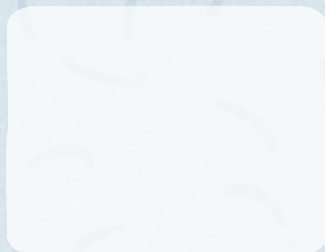


UTAH FIRSTS

Below are some of the first Utahns to accomplish these significant feats. Unscramble the bold scrambled words to learn what each person accomplished.



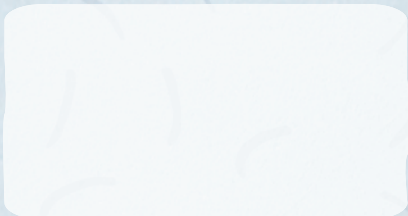
1912: High jumper Alma Richards was the first Utahn to win an **mipcOly odlg dalme**.



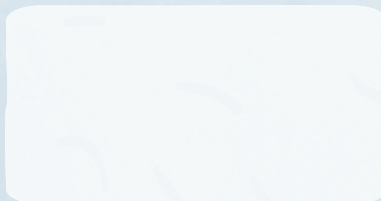
1933: George Henry Dern became the first Utahn to serve in a **drespniel's banctie**, as Secretary of War under Franklin D. Roosevelt.



1947: Wat Misaka from Ogden became the first non-White player in the **atiNonal stekblaBal** Association (NBA).



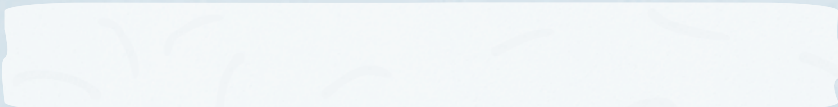
1921: Mignon Barker Richmond became the first Black woman to **drautage morf gleeloc** in Utah.



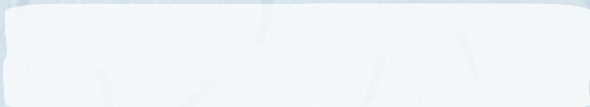
1932: Jake Harmon and Lorenzo Smith separately opened Utah's first **cryoger orstes**.



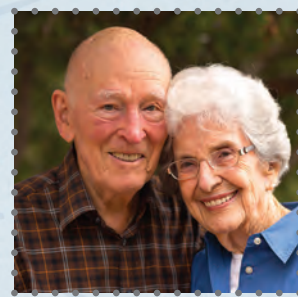
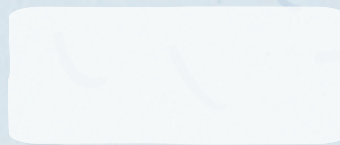
1976: Reverend Robert Harris was the first Black person elected to the Utah **estat glaseetilur**.



1912: BYU Athletic Director Eugene Roberts led the first group to **mumsit Munot sogoTipnam**.



1997: Chemist Paul D. Boyer was the first Utahn to win the **beloN ziPer**.



"Paul D. Boyer and Lyda Boyer" by Mashuri Clark, licensed under CC BY 4.0, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Paul_D_Boyer_and_Lyda_Boyer.jpg