

Settling of Utah

How the Mormon Pioneers settled
and shaped Utah

What does a Settlement Need to Survive?

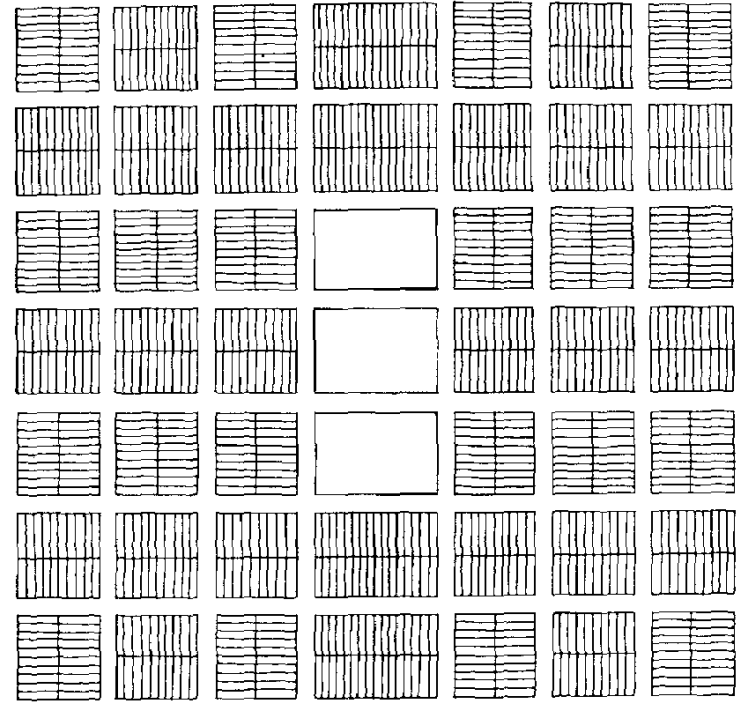
- **Water** ➤ The Salt Lake Valley had many Rivers and Streams (le The Jordan River, Bear River)
- **Food** ➤ There was lots of land for planting and near by mountains were rich with wildlife to hunt
- **Shelter** ➤ The Wasatch Range of the Rocky Mountains contained Canyons with an ample supply of trees and stone for building structures

How did the Mormons settle the Salt Lake Valley

- Upon entering the valley, Mormon settlers immediately began building homes, planting crops, and digging irrigation ditches

Settlers built their communities in an organized grid pattern

- Helped to find locations in the town easier
- Allowed for organized distribution of land





These grids were characterized by **wide straight streets**

- Allowed for 2 wagons to pass in opposite directions side by side
- Made it possible to turn your wagon around

They contain **big city blocks**

- Blocks were 4 Acres or larger
- Necessary for gardens and livestock

- Irrigation ditches ran along the streets

Allowed for watering of gardens even in the city center



Land was set aside in the center of towns for “**Town Squares**”

- Area for meetings and celebrations
- Usually housed Churches, Shops, and Government buildings
- Open spaces or parks typical

The town was usually surrounded by farmland

- Close to town or homes for ease of access
- Poplar Trees planted around it to protect crops from the wind

Settlement Problems

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Fresh water

- The land was fertile but very dry.
(Utah is the second driest state)
- Some water was too salty to be used

Isolation

- Difficult to communicate with others
- Difficult to get needed supplies

Protection -

They were required to protect themselves From Indians, unfriendly immigrants, and natural predators

- Including immigrants -
 - New immigrants brought with them new skills
 - Also brought conflicting cultures, languages, and needs