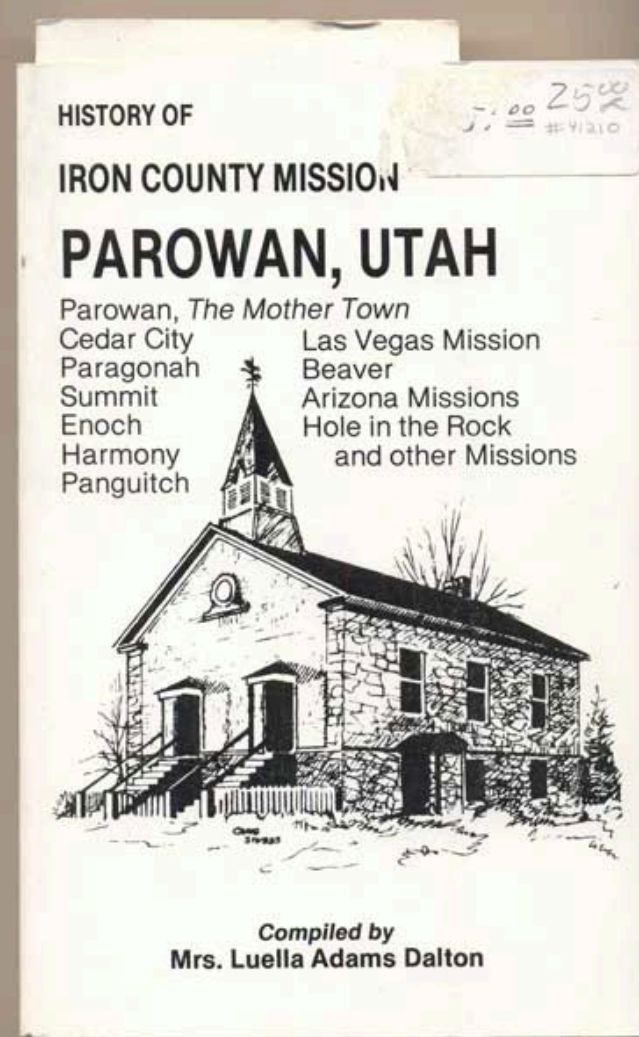


Missionary Work

- The Mormons sent **missionaries** to recruit new members and encourage them to settle in (or near) Utah
- They set up the **perpetual emigration fund** to help these converts pay for their travel
 - What do you think perpetuate this practice?
 - What do you think the difference between an emigrant and an immigrant is?

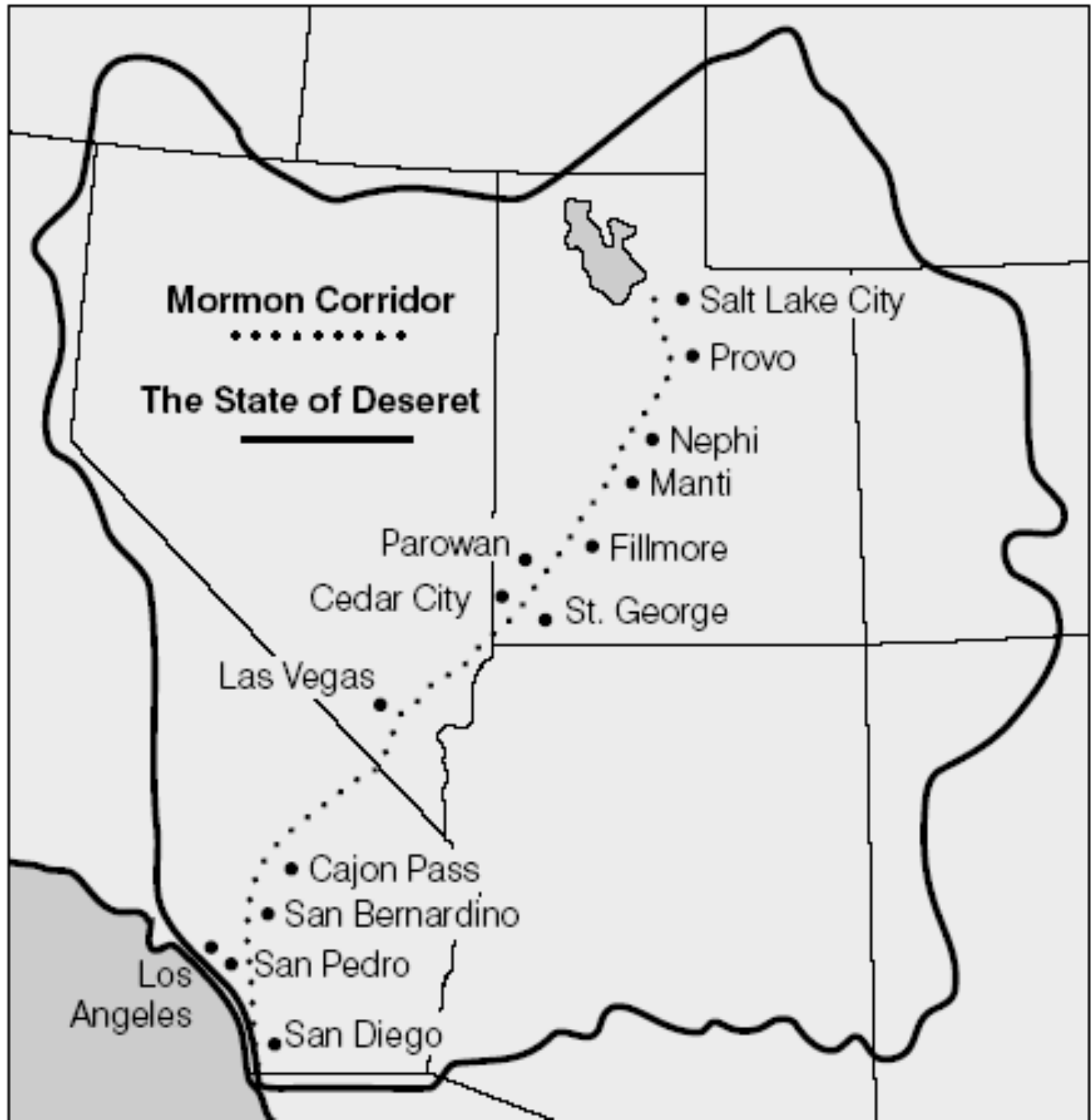


Utah's Settlement Continued

- Utah continued to be settled as a result of pioneer immigration.
- Some settlements were directly established by the church in order to fulfill a need of **self-sufficiency** (providing all necessary things without the help of others)
- Others were started without direct instruction from the church simply to supply the expanding population with a place to live.

Direct Settlements

- The initial idea of settling in Utah was for the Church to set up it's own independent territory called **Deseret**
- This independence required them to provide for themselves and missions were established to try and find the necessary resources.
 - Iron Mission, Parowan and Cedar City
 - Cotton Mission, St. George
 - Sea Port, San Diego
 - Way station outpost, San Bernardino
 - Indian Mission, Las Vegas



Mormon Corridor



The State of Deseret



• Salt Lake City

• Provo

• Nephi

• Manti

• Fillmore

• St. George

Parowan

Cedar City

Las Vegas

• Cajon Pass

• San Bernardino

• San Pedro

Los Angeles

• San Diego

Indirect Settlements

- Most of the new settlers used Agriculture as their means of earning a living so land and access to water were needed in abundance
- Many of Utah's cities and towns are simply a result of an increasing population and its needs
 - American Fork
 - Duchesne
 - Beaver

<https://historytogo.utah.gov/places/index.html>

Utah Becomes Utah



- The U.S. Government acquired the land of Utah in 1848 as part of an agreement to end the Mexican-American War
- In 1849 the Church and Brigham Young **petitioned** (a formal written request) the United States Gov. to recognized the state of Deseret
- The petition was denied



1. Why do you think Congress did not accept the boundaries of the proposed state of Deseret?
2. Can you see the place where the state would have touched the pacific ocean?
3. What advantages would there have been to include seaport city in Utah's boundaries?
4. Which present-day states would have been part of Utah if the proposed boundaries had it been accepted?

■ *State of Deseret (proposed)*

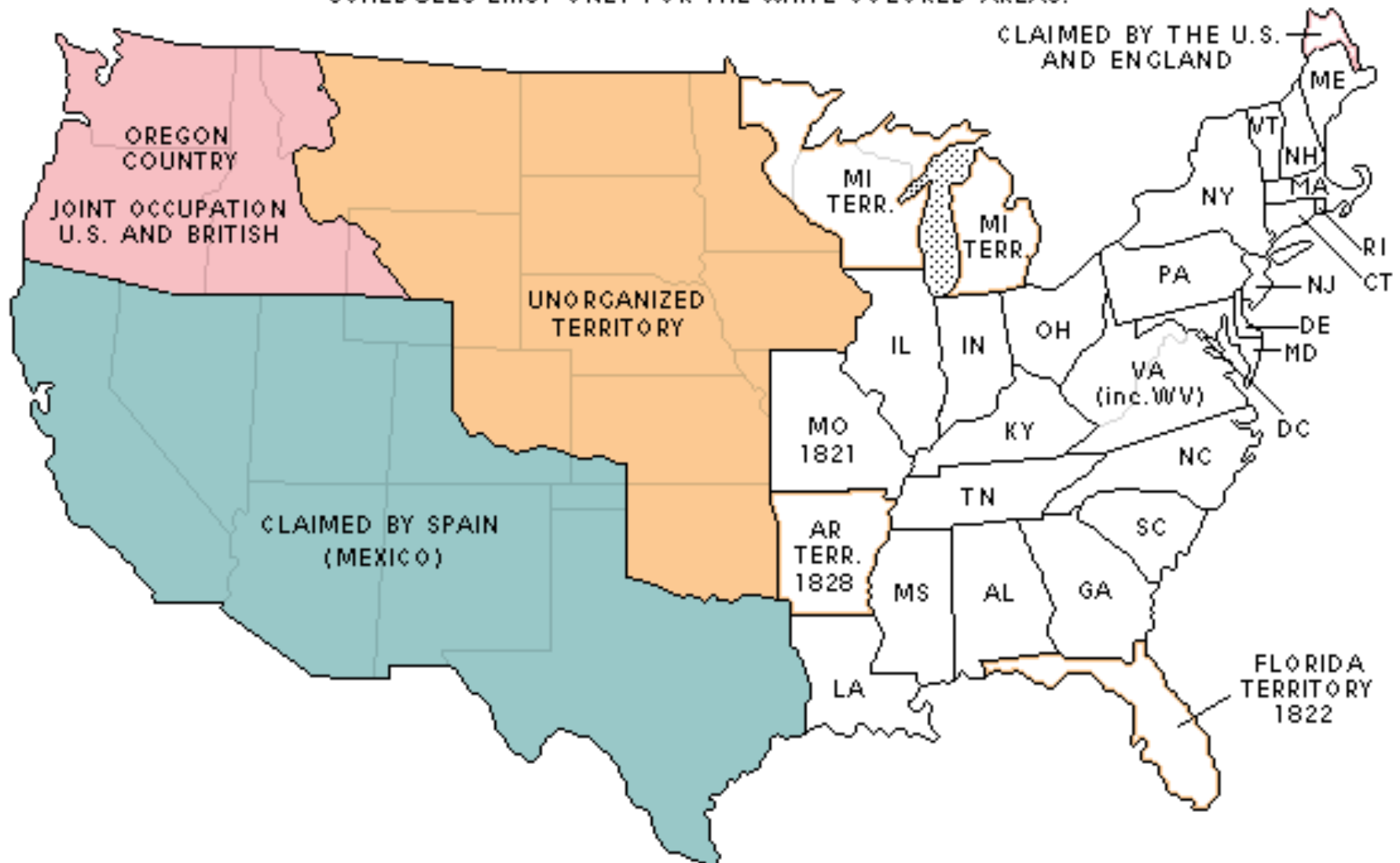
■ *Utah Territory 1851*

Compromise of 1850

- During the first half of 19th century tensions between pro and anti-slave sections of the country came to a head.
- In an effort to prevent a civil war the **Compromise of 1850** was agreed upon
 - California enters the union as a free state
 - Utah and New Mexico territories were organized and could choose to be free or slave
 - The Utah territory decided to allow slavery

U.S. Divisions 1849

1830 - FIFTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES. M19.
SCHEDULES EXIST ONLY FOR THE WHITE COLORED AREAS.

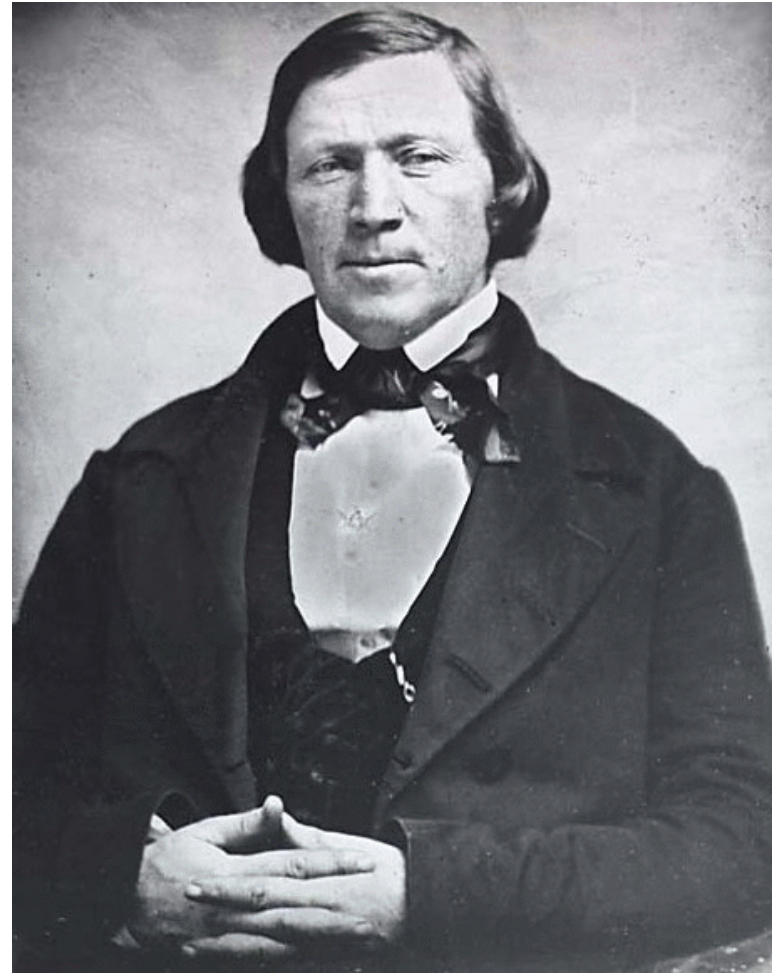


U.S. Divisions 1850



Utah Becomes a Territory - Discussion

- Even though the Utah Territorial Legislature voted to allow slavery it was never widely practiced in Utah
 - Why do you think that is?



Political Power of the Utah Territory

- As a territory, Utah was mainly run by the U.S. Government.
 - President Millard Fillmore appointed Brigham Young as Territorial Governor of Utah
 - He also appointed a Secretary and 3 Judges from the Eastern U.S. to keep Young in check
 - The City of Fillmore was settled to become the new Territorial Capital

Territorial State House



States vs. Territories

Privileges	Territory	State
Vote for U.S. President?	No	Yes
Choose local officials?	In Part	Yes
Make local laws	In Part	Yes
Representatives Vote in Congress	No	Yes