

UTAH ACTIVITY PACKET

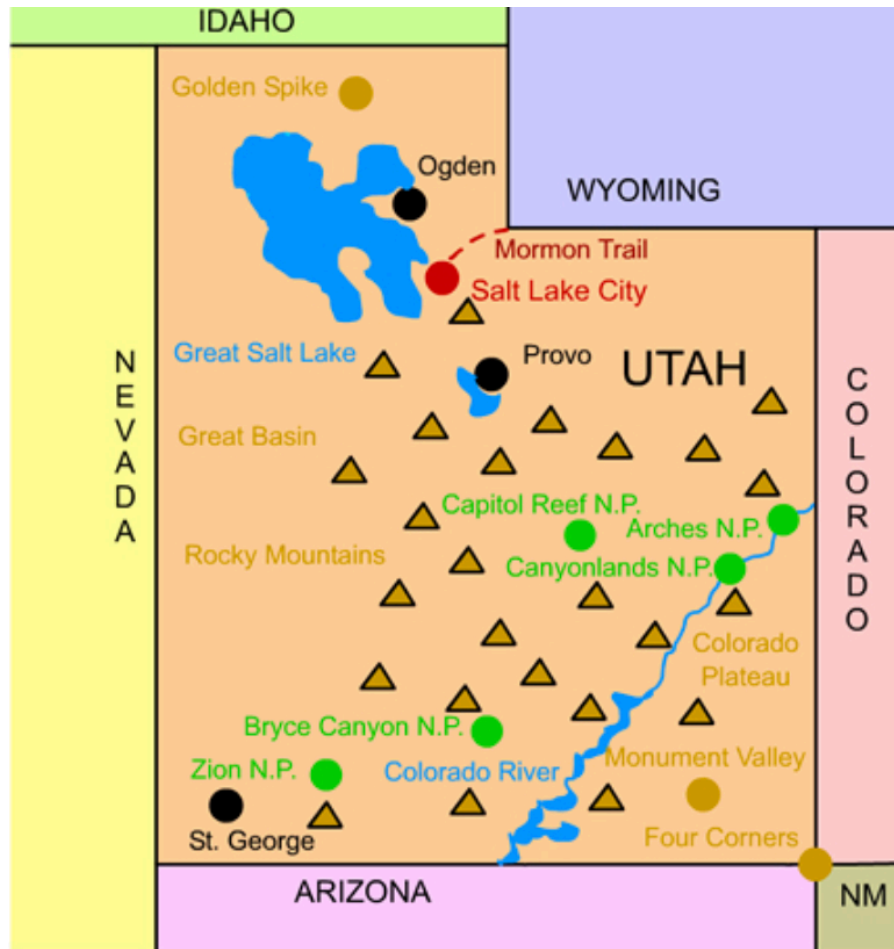


Exclusively for members of MrNussbaum.com

<https://pixabay.com/users/12019-12019/>



UTAH



Capital: Salt Lake City

Area: 84,904 sq. miles (13th)

Population: 3,161,000 (30th)

Date of Union Entry: 1/4/1896 (45th state)

State Bird: California Gull

State Flower: Sigo Lily

State Tree: Blue Spruce

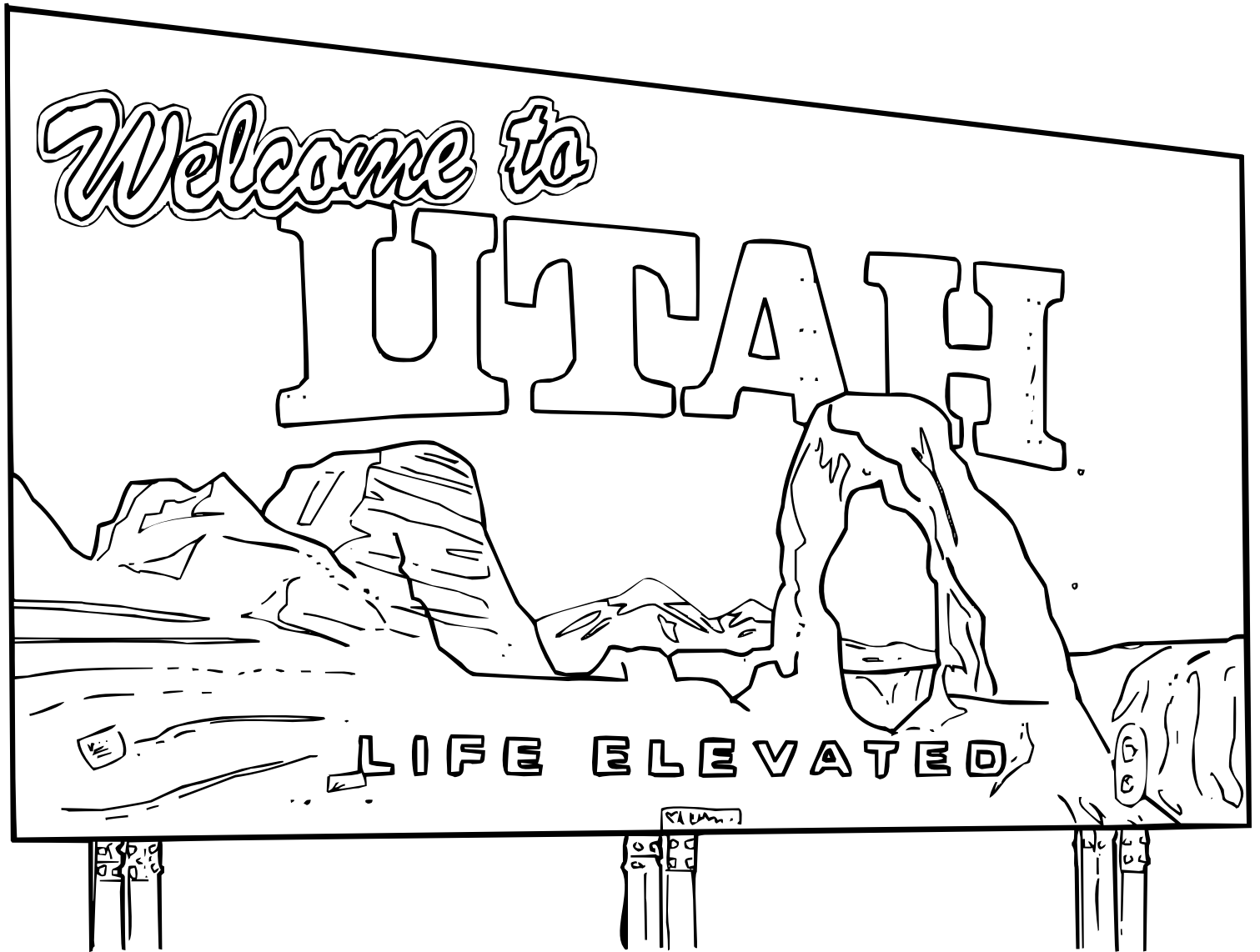
Highest Point: Kings Peak – 13,527 feet

Motto: Industry

MR. NUSSBAUM

LEARNING + FUN

www.mrnussbaum.com

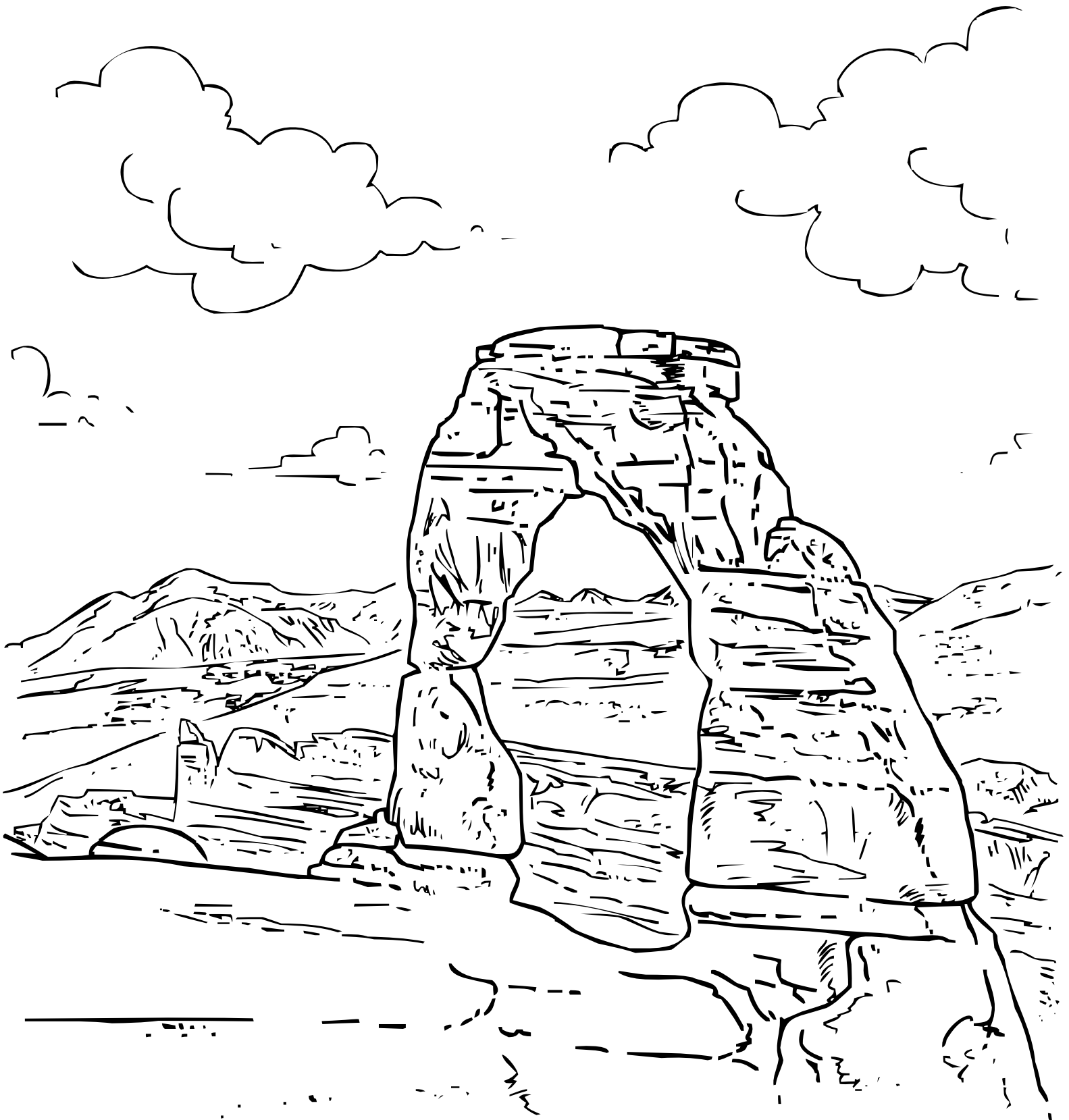


UTAH

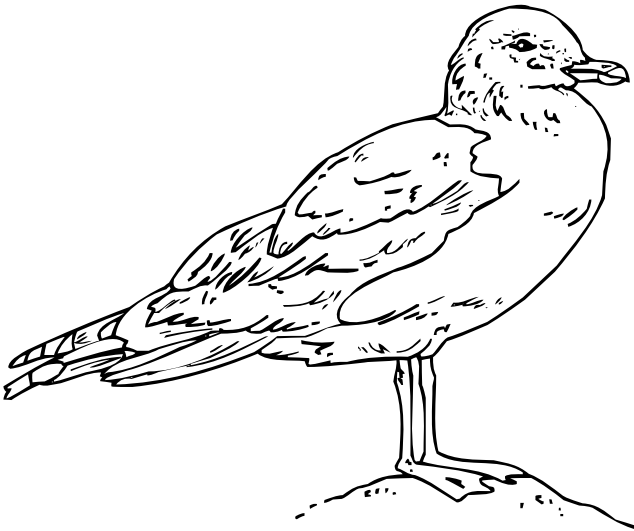
MR. NUSSBAUM

LEARNING + FUN

www.mrnussbaum.com



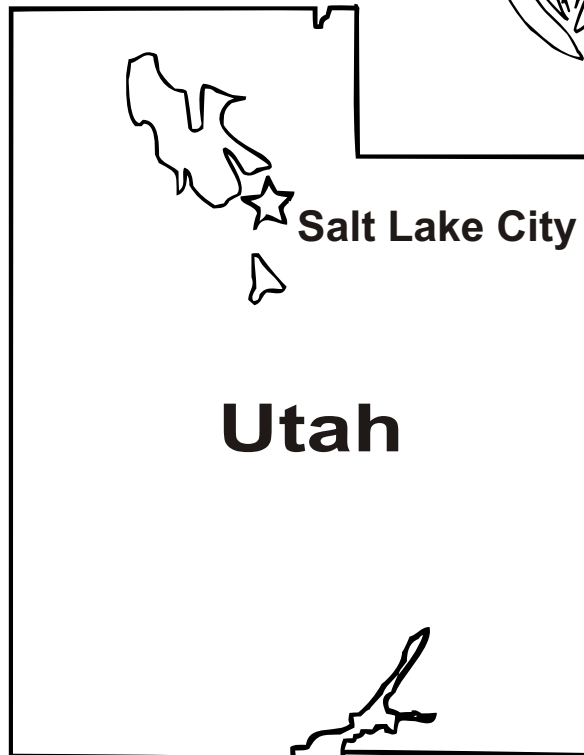
Arches National Park



California Gull

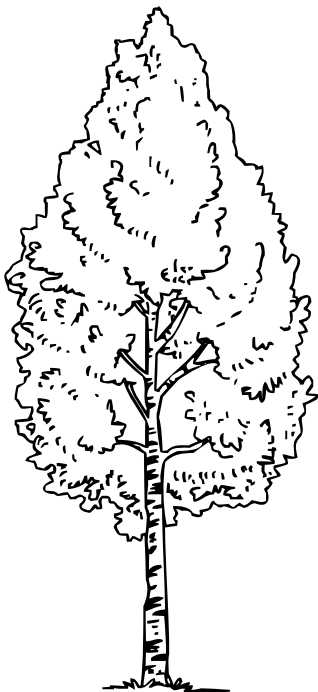


Sego Lily



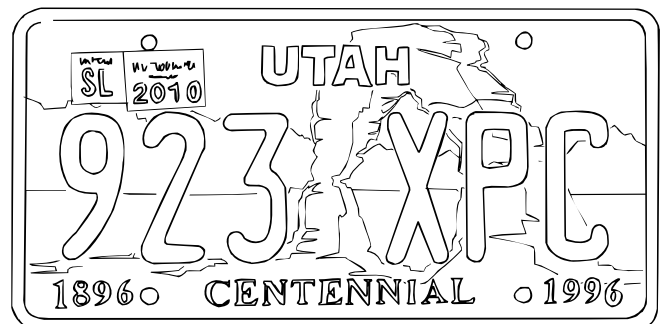
Utah

The Beehive State



Quaking Aspen

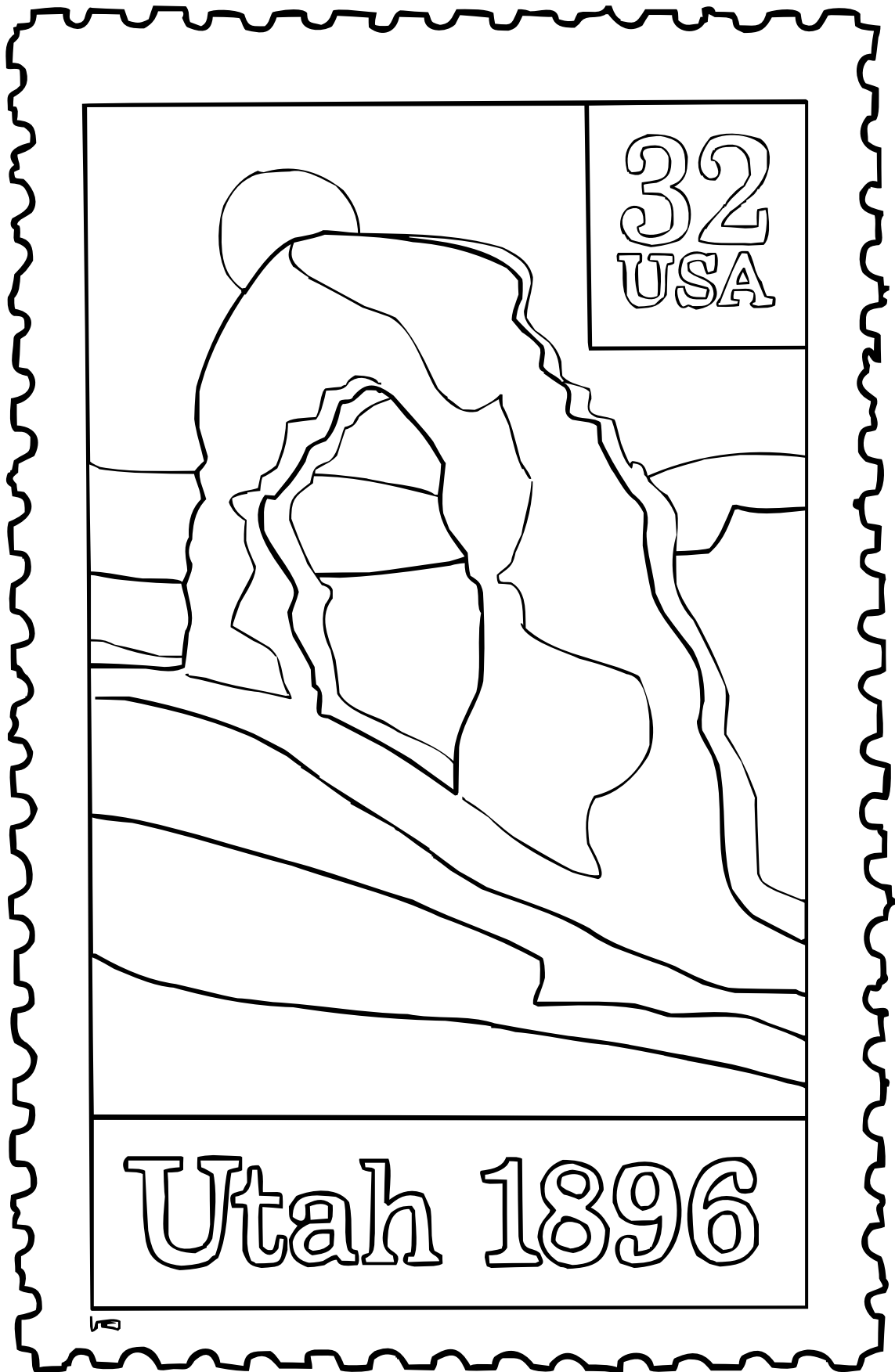
State license plate



MR. NUSSBAUM

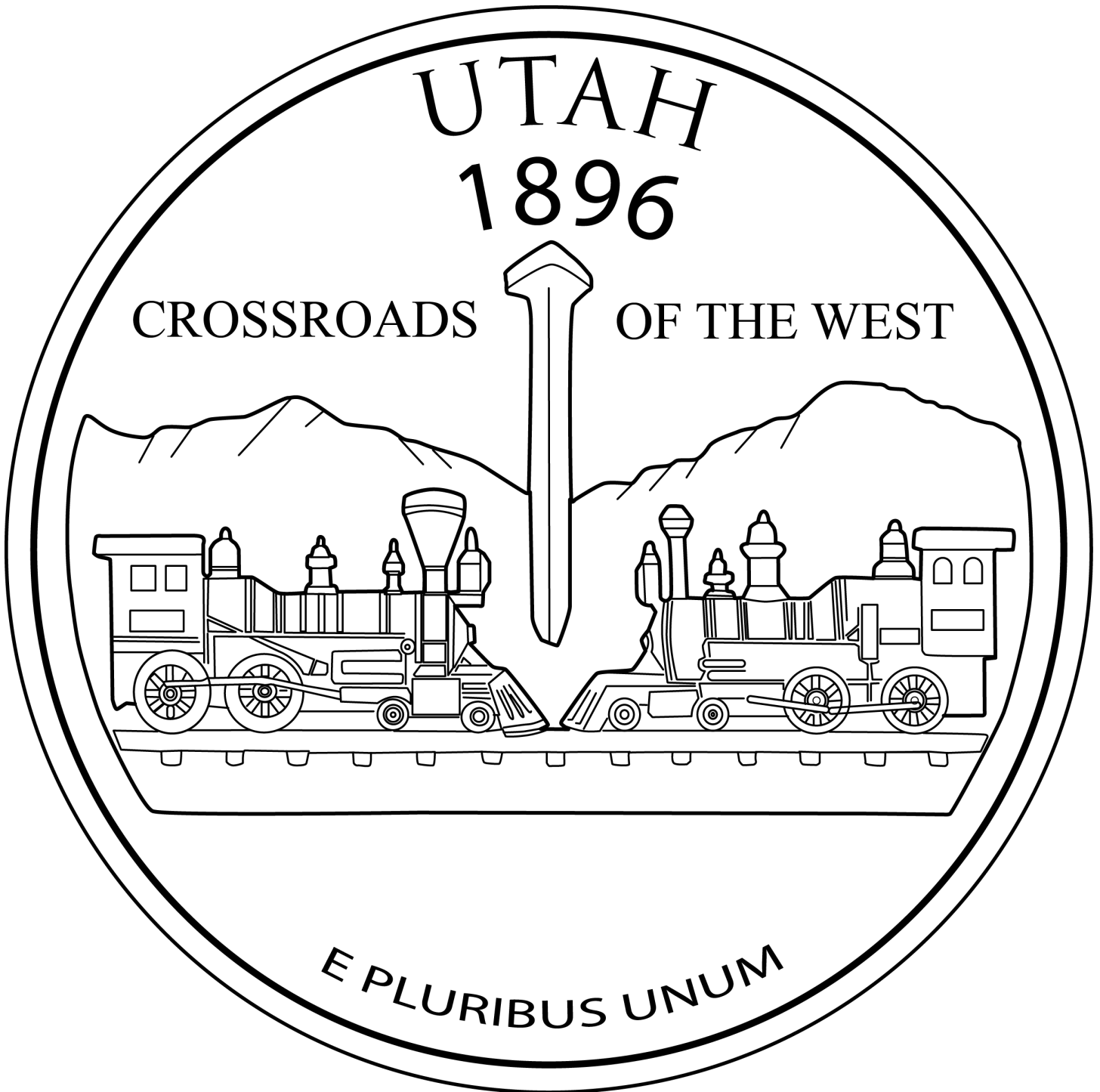
LEARNING + FUN

www.mrnussbaum.com



Utah stamp - 32 cents

Utah State Quarter

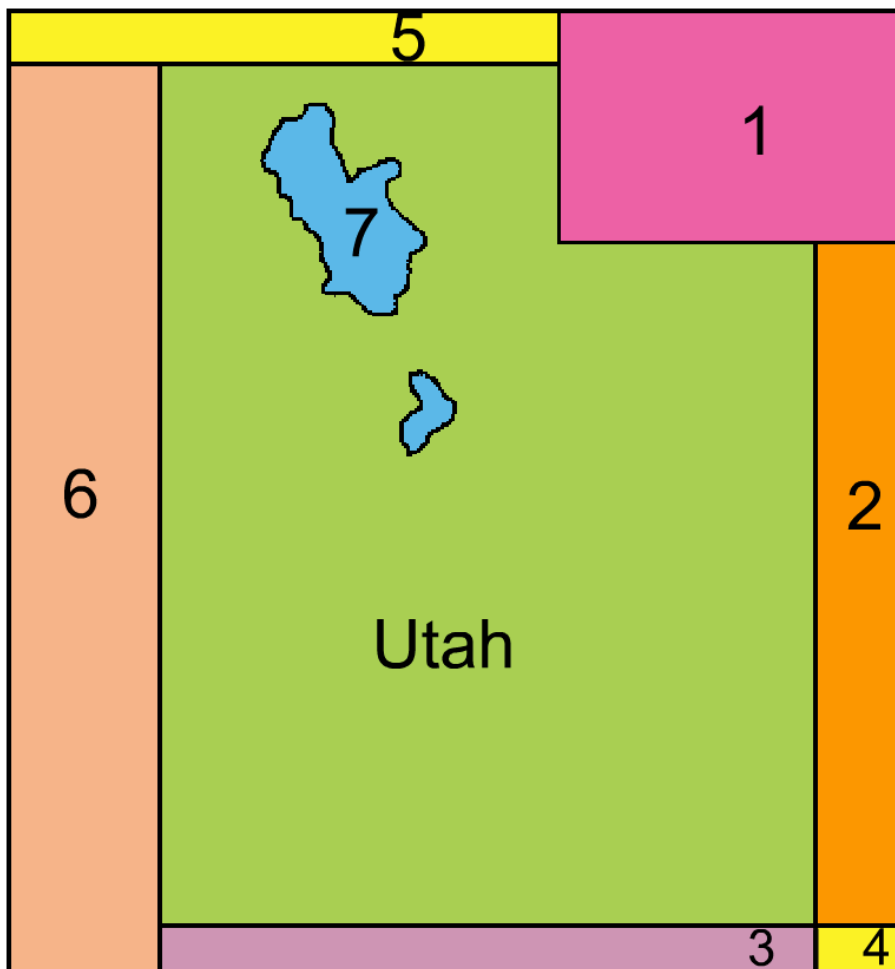




Utah Flag Outline



Utah Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



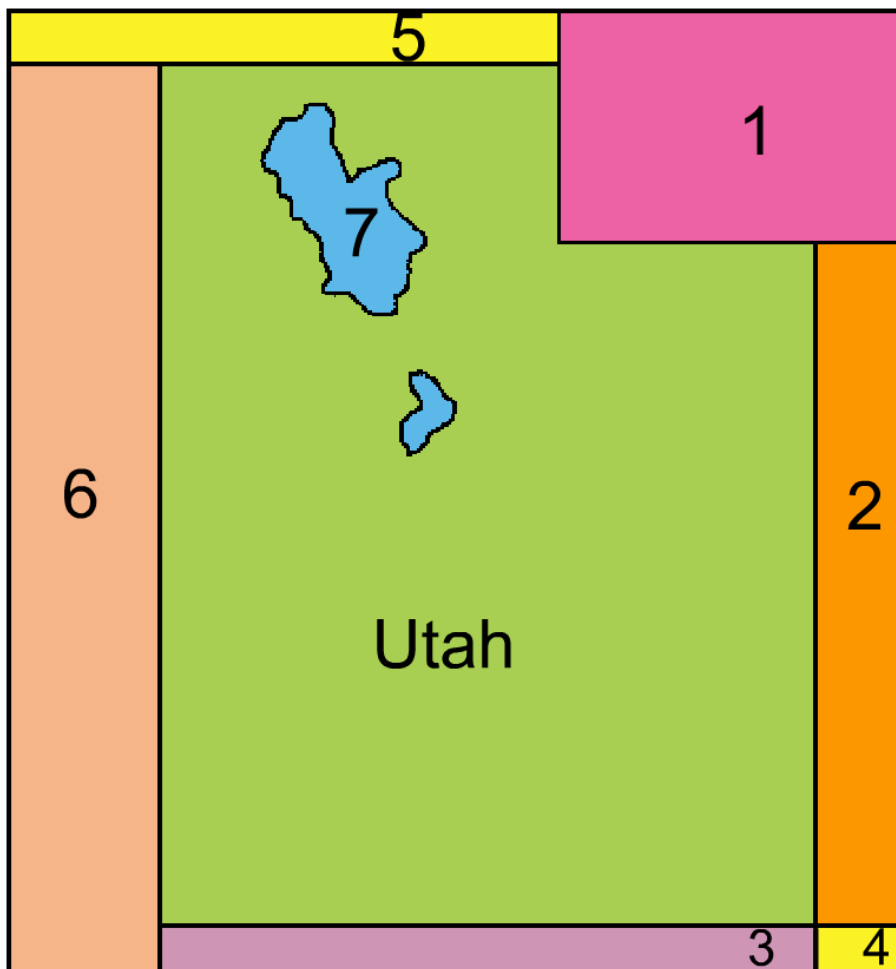
Utah Labels

Nevada
New Mexico
Colorado
Great Salt Lake
Idaho
Arizona
Wyoming

Labels:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

Utah Label-me Map – Bordering States and Bodies of water



Utah Labels

Nevada

New Mexico

Colorado

Great Salt Lake

Idaho

Arizona

Wyoming

Labels:

1. Wyoming

2. Colorado

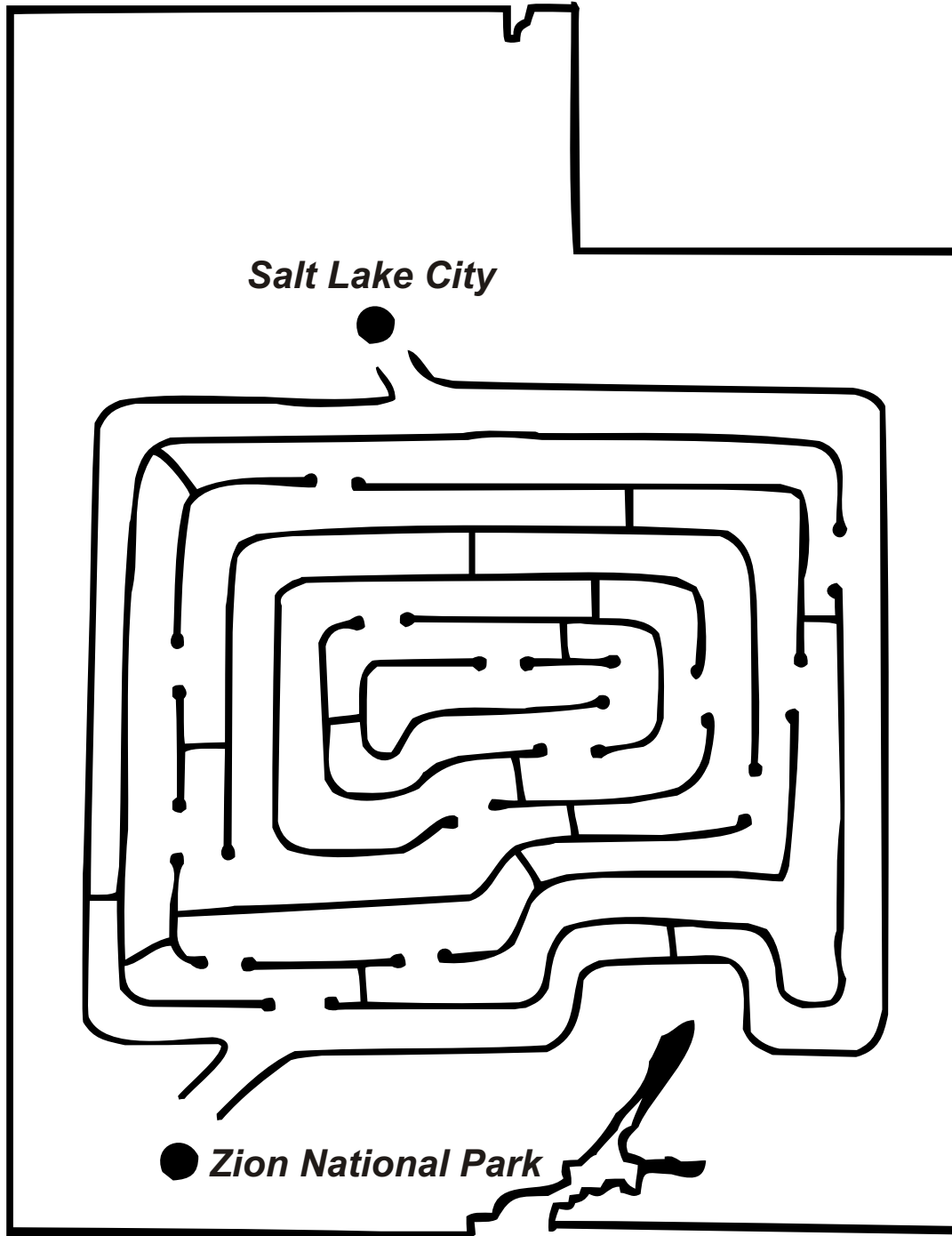
3. Arizona

4. New Mexico

5. Utah

6. Nevada

7. Great Salt Lake



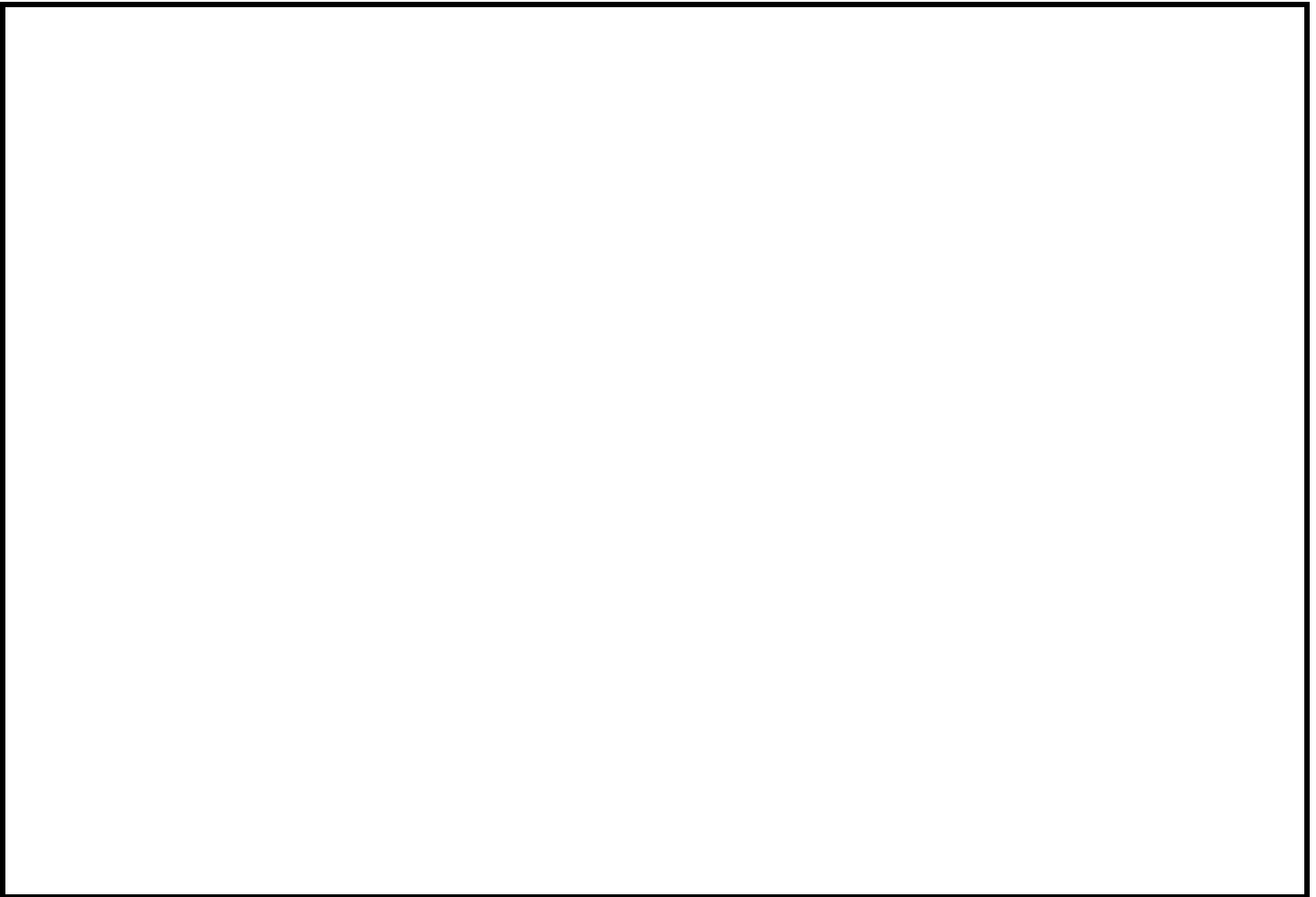
Utah - The Beehive State



Arches National Park – Student Interpretation

Imagine you are at Arches National Park! Read the description below and draw to the best of your ability.

The puffy white and grey clouds nearly squeeze out the blue sky, but not quite. Cracks of vivid azure pierce them and radiate to the desert below. Green shrubs grow in clumps below the reddish rock spires which rise high into the dry air. Next to one of these spires, is a natural arch, high enough for a small building to fit under, and through which wispy clouds drift. Parts of it are strong, and parts seem to crumble, its red and brown crumbs scattered below.



Comparing and Contrasting Colorado and Utah

Name: _____

Colorado

California, located in the western United States, became America's 38th state on August 1st, 1876. Because it became a state on America's 100th birthday year, it is nicknamed the Centennial State. It is also called the Rocky Mountain State. Nearly six million people live in Colorado. Colorado, which is shaped like a rectangle, borders Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Kansas. It is one of the Four Corner States. Its capital and largest city is Denver. Two great American landforms converge in Colorado: The Great Plains and Rocky Mountains. The eastern part of Colorado is made up mostly of plains and grasslands, whereas central and western Colorado feature the towering Rocky Mountain Range. Southwestern Colorado is mostly desert. Colorado is famous for its many ski resort towns including Vail, Aspen, and Breckenridge.

Utah

Utah, one of the four corner states, is located in the western United States. It became America's 45th state on January 4th, 1896. Utah is nicknamed the Beehive State to honor its hard-working people. Today, the state is home to over three million people. Utah Borders Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, and Idaho. Salt Lake City is Utah's capital and largest city. It was built on the shores of the Great Salt Lake, the largest saltwater lake in the Western Hemisphere. Utah features breathtaking scenery. It has five national parks including the world-famous Zion and Arches National Parks. Visitors from throughout the world come to see the colorful rock formations, cliffs, and mountain vistas. Utah's western half is mostly desert. Utah is also famous for its world-class ski resorts.

Which facts belong in each category?

Its nickname honors its hard-working people
Located in the western United States
Has more people
Became a state first
The western part of the state is mostly desert
Has grasslands
The capital city is the largest city are the same
Borders Texas
Became a state on America's 100th birthday
Is one of the four corner states

Colorado
Both
Utah
Neither

Answers:

Colorado

**Has more people
Became a state first
Has grasslands
Became a state on America's 100th birthday**

Both

**Located in the western United States
The capital and largest city is the same
Is one of the four corner states.**

Utah

**Its nickname honors its hard working people
The western part of the state is mostly desert**

Neither

Borders Texas

Francisco Coronado Reading Comprehension

Name _____

Rumors of Seven Golden Cities

Francisco Coronado was a Spanish explorer who visited parts of the American southwest. He was born in Salamanca, Spain around 1510. He left home as a teenager because his parents promised their fortune to his brother. He quickly took to exploring. As governor of New Galicia (a province of New Spain in present-day Mexico), Coronado heard stories of seven golden cities along the Pacific Ocean named Cibola and quickly assembled a simultaneous land and sea expedition. The cities were said to contain houses made out of gold and streets paved with gold. Coronado and a friend, Antonio Mendoza, invested large sums of money in the expedition. In 1540, Coronado, Mendoza, 335 Spaniards, 1300 natives, and four Franciscan monks headed north for the purposes of taking the gold from the Seven Cities of Cibola.

The Search

Coronado divided the expedition into small groups that would begin the arduous inland journey at different intervals so that the grazing areas and water holes along the trail would not be overwhelmed. Coronado and the expedition first crossed into present-day America by following the Zuni River into Cibola (present day New Mexico). Coronado expected to find the fabled seven cities, but instead, found little more than a complex of Zuni Indian pueblos. Nevertheless, a devastated Coronado and his half-starving expedition pushed on into present-day Arizona, where they entered Zuni Indian territory at Hawikuh and demanded entrance into the village. When the Zuni refused, the men of the expedition took their village by force and confiscated all of the food they needed. This incident intimidated Indians of nearby villages, who quickly submitted to the demands of Coronado in future encounters.

Discovery of the Grand Canyon

From Hawikuh, Coronado sent several scouting parties to search for the Seven Cities of Cibola. The first scouting party raided a Hopi Indian Village, that turned out to be as poor as the Zuni villages. Although no gold was discovered, members of the expedition learned of the Colorado River that was located to the west. Coronado then sent a second scouting party to find the Colorado River. Members of this scouting party became the first to find the Colorado River and the magnificent Grand Canyon. Unfortunately, the expedition was unsuccessful in descending the Grand Canyon to the Colorado River, and thus could not link up with the water expedition. They next headed east where they encountered another pueblo village along the Rio Grande in New Mexico. It was near this village called Tiguex, close to present-day Albuquerque, where Coronado and his expedition spent the winter of 1540-1541. During the winter, Coronado clashed with Indians from the village in what came to be known as the Tiguex War. As a result of the war, hundreds of Indians were killed and the pueblo village was destroyed.

Still, No Golden Cities!

During the winter of 1540-1541, Coronado once again heard of a mythical city to the northeast known as Quivira that was said to be full of gold and riches. Coronado and his expedition traveled hundreds

of miles to the village of Quivira in present-day Kansas. Once again, Coronado suffered a crushing disappointment when he found the village and there was no gold. Coronado returned to Tiguex and spent another winter there. On June 29, 1541, Coronado held the first ever Christian mass in the interior of the present-day United States near Dodge City, Kansas. The event is commemorated with a large concrete cross known as Coronado's Cross.

Death in Disgrace

Coronado was soon ordered back to New Spain (Mexico). He remained the governor of New Galicia, but his expeditions had bankrupted him. He died on September 22, 1544, in Mexico City.

1. Which of the following best explains Coronado's motivations to find Cibola?

- a) Wealth and riches
- b) Fame and glory
- c) Power and success
- d) Death and conquest

2. What does Coronado's Cross represent?

- a) A bloody conflict
- b) A religious milestone
- c) A metaphorical crossroads
- d) An unforgiving winter

3. Which statement about Coronado's journey is best supported by the passage?

- a) If Coronado had looked for longer, it is likely he would have found Cibola.
- b) Coronado made his travels as one united group.
- c) Cibola was likely located in the southeast rather than southwest.
- d) Coronado's expeditions had negative consequences for several native tribes.

4. Which location did Coronado visit first?

- a) New Mexico
- b) Kansas
- c) Dodge City
- d) Arizona

5. Was Coronado's choice to split up exploration groups successful?

- a) Yes, because they covered more ground and eventually found Cibola.
- b) Yes, because some groups were untrustworthy.
- c) No, because the divided groups were less effective at survival.
- d) No, because one of the groups was immediately decimated by natives.

6. Which best describes Coronado's state at the conclusion of his journey?

- a) Bankrupted and an outcast
- b) Successful and renowned
- c) Excommunicated for religious treason
- d) Broke, but with political power

7. Which was not a challenge faced by Coronado during his expedition?

- a) Fights with native communities
- b) Problems with crossing the natural terrain
- c) An excess of inedible food
- d) Crushing disappointment

-----Key-----

1. (a)
2. (b)
3. (d)
4. (a)
5. (c)
6. (d)
7. (c)

-----Key-----

1. (a)
2. (a)
3. (c)
4. (c)
5. (b)
6. (d)
7. (b)

-----Key-----

1. (b)
2. (d)
3. (b)
4. (a)
5. (c)
6. (a)
7. (d)

The Miracle of the Gulls – the Story of how the California's Gull became Utah's state bird
Name _____

Mormon settlers led by Brigham Young settled in Utah's Salt Lake Valley in 1847. They had settled in Utah to practice their religion without the persecution and violence they had experienced in Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois.

In the late spring of 1848, after the Mormons had settled the land and built their homes, they were attacked by a terrible swarm of katydids that were nicknamed "Mormon Crickets." The flightless crickets emerged by the millions on the Mormon settlement and threatened to destroy the crops that sustained the settlers. The Settlers were powerless to stop the winged destroyers and turned to prayers and fasting. According to legend, their prayers were answered. A flock of thousands of California gulls appeared from the west and tenaciously feasted on the katydids until the entire horde was consumed over a two-week period. The grateful Mormons henceforth held the gulls in high esteem. Eventually, the California gull was honored as the state bird of Utah and a statue was built to honor the birds in downtown Salt Lake City. The gulls had saved the harvest of the 4,000 settlers.

Truth or Hyperbole?

While elements of the "Miracle of the Gulls" may have been true, the story could be "too good to be true" according to William G. Hartley, author of the novel published in 1992: *New Mormon History*. According to Hartley, the cricket plague was well-established in Utah in 1848 and by the time the gulls had reached the Mormon settlement the damage had already been done. Even if there was a large flock of gulls feeding on the crickets, it might have helped the situation but would not have prevented the destruction of the crops. Furthermore, the event was hardly unique as California Gulls live in colonies on the Great Salt Lake and are known to feast on insect hordes far from water.

Whether the legend is true or embellished, it is still the subject of conversation and debate today and the California gull remains the state bird of Utah.

1. Why were the Mormons in Utah?

- A. To grow crops
- B. To escape religious persecution
- C. To own land
- D. To honor the California gull

- 2. Which of the following IS NOT true about the insects that attacked the settlement?**
- A. They could fly great distances
 - B. They came by the millions
 - C. They were called “Mormon Crickets” but were actually katydids
 - D. They threatened to destroy the entire harvest
- 3. Why might have the “Miracle of the Gulls” story been “too good to be true?”**
- A. Because damage had already been done to the crops before the gulls arrived
 - B. Because the gulls themselves would have done damage to the crops
 - C. Because California gulls only occur near water
 - D. Because California gulls do not live in Utah
- 4. What does the word “embellished” mean as used in the following sentence?**

Whether the legend is true or embellished, it is still the subject of conversation and debate today and the California gull remains the state bird of Utah.

- A. downplay
 - B. validate
 - C. minimize
 - D. exaggerate
- 5. Which of the following is NOT answered in the passage?**
- A. How long did it take the gulls to dispose of all of the katydids?
 - B. Why did the Mormons settle in Utah?
 - C. Do California gulls venture to areas without water?
 - D. What year was the California gull made Utah’s state bird?
- 6. Which of the following is likely true about William G. Hartley?**
- A. He was in Utah in 1848
 - B. He is an expert on the history of the Mormons
 - C. He is an expert on gulls
 - D. He is an expert on the wildlife of the Great Salt Lake

7. William G. Hartley believed...

- A. the gulls may have helped the situation, but the crops were likely damaged or destroyed anyway.
- B. that the story is fiction and there was never a massive horde of katydids that destroyed Mormon crops.
- C. that California gulls never visited the Mormon settlement in Utah.
- D. that the “miracle of the gulls” was a unique event in Utah history.

Utah Cloze Reading for Grades 1-3

Name _____

Directions: Fill in the correct blanks

Utah is a state in the western _____ of America. It is part of the “four corners” of America, which _____ includes Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. Here, you can step in _____ four states at once! Utah touches the states of Nevada and Idaho as _____. One of Utah’s _____ famous _____ is called the Great Salt Lake. The Great Salt Lake is much saltier _____ the ocean. Utah’s capital city, Salt Lake City, is located on the shores of the lake. Salt Lake City is the largest city in Utah and _____ has its own professional basketball team, the Utah Jazz.

Words:

most
than
even
also
places
part
well
all

Utah Cloze Reading for Grades 4-6

Name _____

Directions: Fill in the correct blanks

Arches National Park, located in eastern Utah, _____ more than 2,000 _____ sandstone arches, including Delicate Arch, _____ is featured on the Utah license plate. The Olympic torch _____ passed _____ Delicate Arch in 2002.

The famous arches were _____ from a sandstone layer _____ by an ancient sea. Over time, the salt underneath the sandstone forced it to rise and crack. The rising sandstone was _____ to wind, precipitation and erosion, which resulted in the formation of the arches.

Words:

exposed
deposited
formed
through
which
features
natural
even

Utah Reading Comprehension for Grades 1-3

Utah is a state in the western part of America. It is part of the “four corners” of America, which also includes Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico. Here, you can step in all four states at once! Utah touches the states of Nevada and Idaho as well. One of Utah’s most famous places is called the Great Salt Lake. The Great Salt Lake is much saltier than the ocean. Utah’s capital city, Salt Lake City, is located on the shores of the lake. Salt Lake City is the largest city in Utah and even has its own professional basketball team, the Utah Jazz. Utah is also well known for its great ski resorts and its five beautiful national parks.

1. What is NOT true about Utah?

- A. It is part of the “four corners”
- B. It touches Nevada
- C. It has a professional basketball team
- D. Utah is in the eastern part of America

2. Which of the states below is not in the “four corners?”

- A. Idaho
- B. Utah
- C. Colorado
- D. Arizona

3. Which of the following people would probably like to visit Utah?

- A. Doctor
- B. Skier
- C. Tennis player
- D. Bus Driver

4. The Great Salt Lake is...

- A. about as salty as the ocean.
- B. saltier than the ocean.
- C. less salty than the ocean.
- D. not really in Utah.

Utah Reading Comprehension for Grades 4-6

Salt Lake City was founded by Brigham Young and members of the Church of Latter Day Saints (Mormons) in 1847. The Mormons were looking for an isolated place to practice their religious beliefs without being persecuted. Immediately, settlers began building their temple, which was completed forty years later. They also organized a new state, which they called Deseret. Congress, however, denied their petition for statehood and instead created the Utah Territory. In 1858, Salt Lake City was named capital of the Utah Territory. In the late 1800's, the city's population grew with the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad. The famed "Golden Spike" was hammered north of Salt Lake City in Promontory, Utah.

Today, Salt Lake City remains one of only two urban areas (cities) in the entire Great Basin (Reno, Nevada is the other). A little less than half of the city's residents are Mormons. The city is a popular resort town with skiers and winter sports enthusiasts. In 2002, Salt Lake City hosted the Winter Olympics.

1. Why did the Mormons settle in Salt Lake City?

- A. It was the capital of Utah
- B. They wanted to practice their religion freely
- C. They knew the population would grow
- D. They knew it would grow to be a great city

2. What happened when the Mormons applied for statehood?

- A. It was granted by Congress
- B. Congress agreed to complete the Transcontinental Railroad
- C. The Utah Territory was created
- D. The Mormons organized the "state" of Deseret.

3. Today...

- A. Many Mormons still live in Salt Lake City.
- B. Mormons are the only people that live in Salt Lake City.
- C. Mormons no longer live in Salt Lake City.
- D. There are very few Mormons who live in Salt Lake City.

4. Which of the following people would likely be MOST excited to visit Utah?

- A. Snowboarders
- B. Skateboarders
- C. Tennis Players
- D. Surfers

5. What can you infer about the Great Basin from the passage?

- A. It has a lot of traffic and congestion
- B. It has a lot of people
- C. Apart from Salt Lake City and Reno, there are probably few people
- D. Reno, Nevada is a very large city

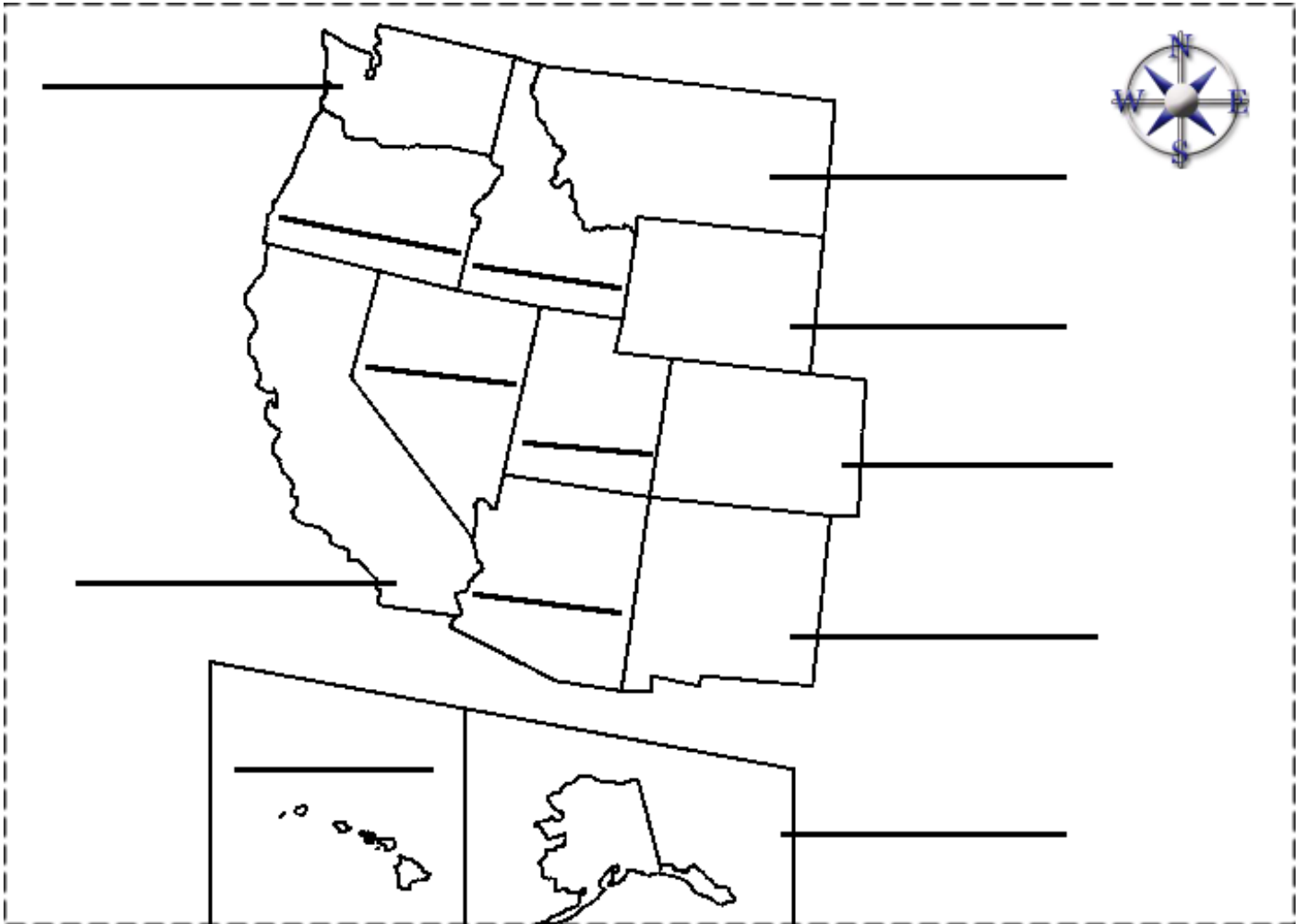
6. When did Salt Lake City start growing?

- A. Upon the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad
- B. After the Winter Olympics of 2002
- C. 1858
- D. When Deseret was formed

7. What is implied in the followed sentence?

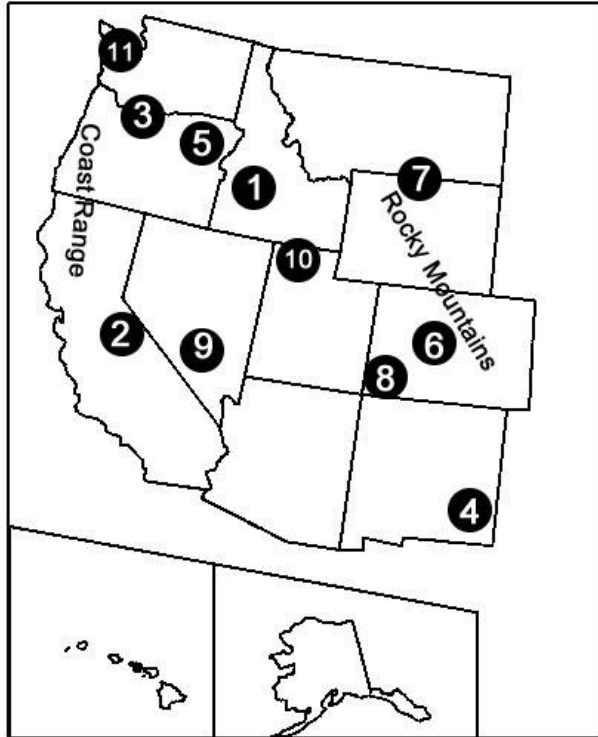
The famed "Golden Spike" was hammered north of Salt Lake City in Promontory, Utah.

- A. Promontory, Utah became the capital of Utah
- B. The "Golden Spike" became well known
- C. The Transcontinental Railroad was built through Salt Lake City
- D. None of the above



Directions: Fill in the blanks with the correct numbers that correspond to the various ranges.

Western Ranges



- 1.) The Cascades Range is located in Washington state and Oregon. It is represented by number _____.
- 2.) The Monitor Range is entirely within in the state of Nevada. It is represented by number _____.
- 3.) The Sacramento Range is located in eastern New Mexico. It is represented by number _____.
- 4.) The Bitterroot Range is located in southern Idaho. It is represented by number _____.
- 5.) The Wasatch Range is located in northern Utah. It is represented by number _____.
- 6.) The Blue Mountains are located in northeastern Oregon. These mountains are represented by number _____.
- 7.) The Olympic Range is located in western Washington. These mountains are represented by number _____.
- 8.) The Bighorn Range is located on the Montana/Wyoming border. It is represented by number _____.
- 9.) The Sierra Nevada Range is located in eastern California. It is represented by number _____.
- 10.) The San Juan Mountains are located in southwestern Colorado. These mountains are represented by number _____.
- 11.) The Sangre de Cristo Range is located in central Colorado. It is represented by number _____.

Answers:

1.) 3

2.) 9

3.) 4

4.) 1

5.) 10

6.) 5

7.) 11

8.) 7

9.) 2

10.) 6

11.) 8