

Chapter **12**

Utah Life Reflects the Nation

Essential Question:

How did changes in the early
1900s affect life in Utah?



Setting the Stage: Entering the 20th Century

- During the first two decades of a new century, Utah's economy rested on two solid pillars – agriculture and mining. Then, following World War I, agriculture and mining limped along while industry, construction, trade, and transportation prospered. Labor unions fought big business, and Progressives fought for a safer, cleaner life in the Beehive State.
- After years of prosperity, Utah plunged into the Great Depression. Federal farm programs, the CCC, and the WPA put people back to work and helped Utah's economy.

Chapter **12**

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- Mexico
- Greece
- China and Japan



Chapter 12



Africans and the KKK

- In 1921, the KKK came into Utah
- Ordinary citizens during the day, but at night they put on long, white robes that covered their faces.
- They were against Catholics, Jews, and African Americans.
- Burn crosses in front yards to scare people away.
- In 1925, Robert Marshall was the first lynched by the KKK

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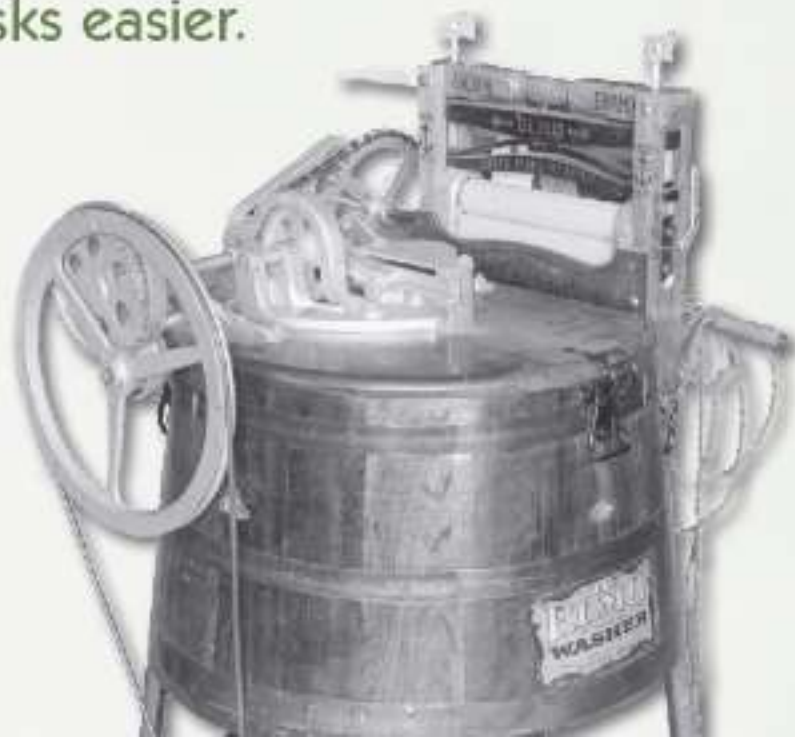
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- Electric trains made it easier to travel between towns.
- New electric inventions made some tasks easier.



Strikes/Child Labor

- Miners went on strike because:
 - LOWER pay (30%)
 - Not fixing dangerous working conditions
- Took guns to fire down on the strike breakers
 - Many people died during the strikes

Strikes/Child Labor

- Child Labor
 - a family would not be able to support itself if the children were not employed.
 - 1.7 million children under the age of fifteen were employed in American industry by 1900
 - Children as young as four were employed in production factories with dangerous, and often fatal, working conditions.

Disease

- Typhoid
 - Contamination through food and water
 - From 1850-1894: 924 deaths.
- Influenza
 - 1918, banned all public gatherings for two to three months.
 - Students at Brigham Young had to wear masks
 - Funeral services were held; only 15 minutes each



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- helped those with disabilities
- protected our forests, parks, and monuments



Utah's Military Aid to WWI

- 21,000 Utahans saw military service; of these, 665 died and 864 were wounded. Of the 665 deaths, 219 were killed on the battlefield or died from wounds received in action; 32 died of accidental causes; the remaining 414 died from disease and illness.

Why did WWI begin?

- The spark was the death of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria. Serbians assassinated him.



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- Utahns helped in the war effort by developing the first automatic machine gun, copper for guns and ammunition, wheat to feed the troops, and soldiers to fight.



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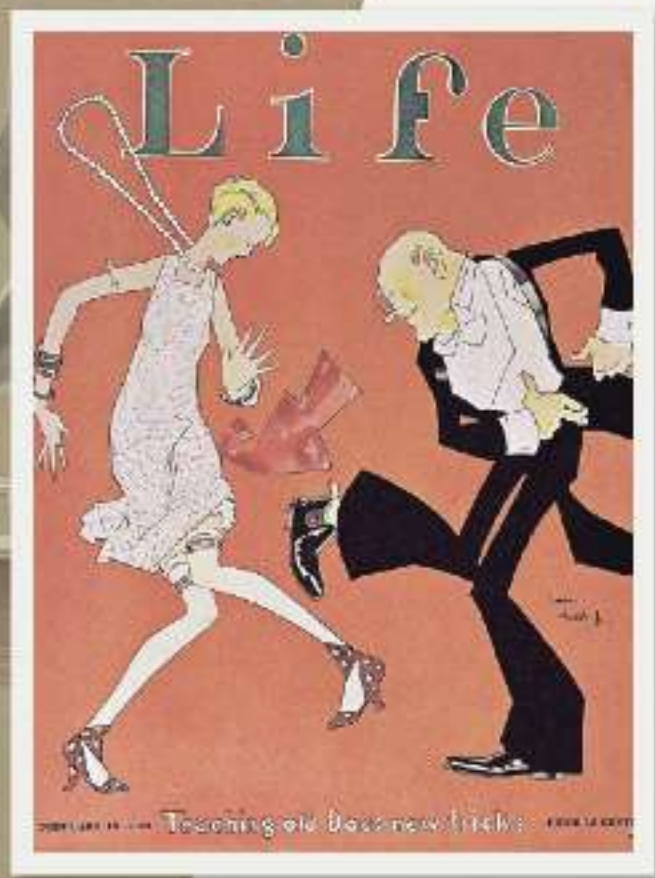
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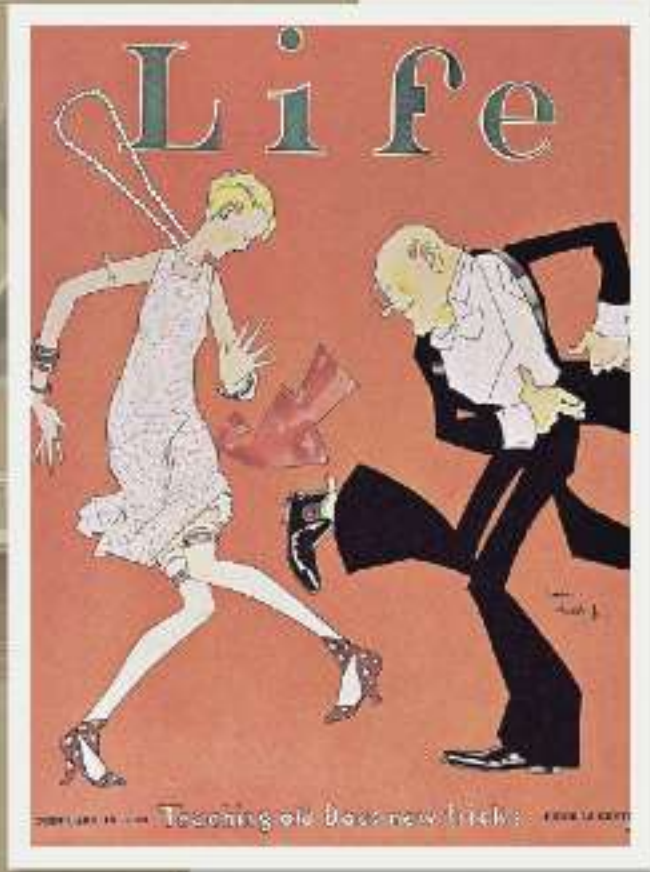
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- After the Roaring Twenties, the Stock market crashed in 1929 and the Great Depression began.



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Depression Cycle

Factories lay off workers.

Factories do not get orders.

People lose their jobs.

Stores do not order from factories.

People cannot buy things.

Stores go out of business.

- Few people had jobs.

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- Because people didn't have jobs, they couldn't buy things.
- Because people couldn't buy things, businesses lost sales and had to lay off workers.

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- The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) hired men to build dams, bridges, and campgrounds in Utah.
- The Works Progress Administration (WPA) hired men to build highways, roads, and other public places.

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- The Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) helped states in time of need. During a drought in Utah, they provided money to build dams and irrigation ditches.