



Government

Chapter 10

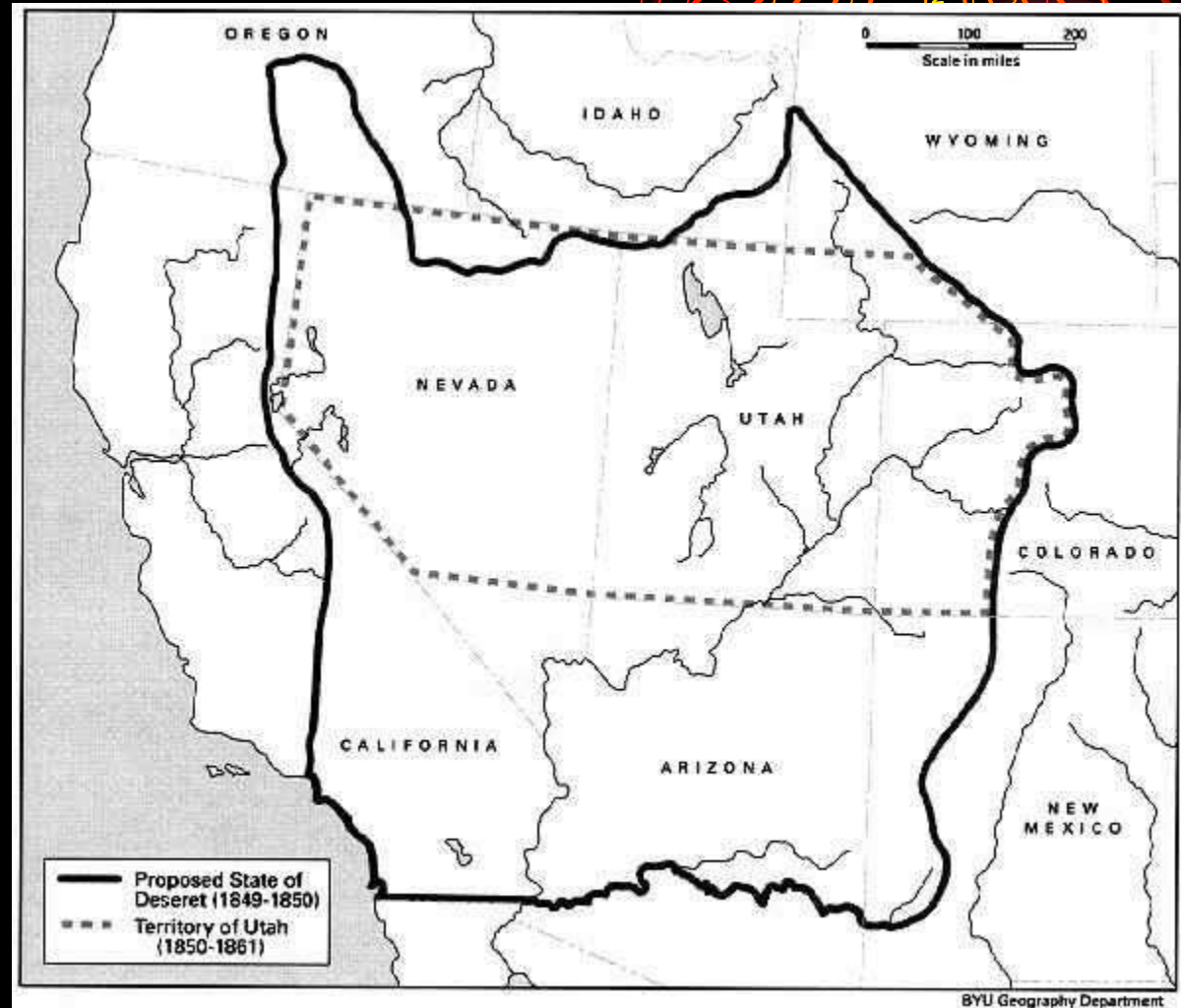
Class Objective

- **Students will investigate the steps Utah, and the LDS church, takes to move towards statehood.**



Deseret Territory

- **When settlers first moved into the Great Basin the area was considered a territory of the United States.**
- **What is the difference between a territory and a state?**



Territory



- **A territory of the United States does not have the same rights and responsibilities.**
- **From 1850-1896 the Deseret/Utah territory petitions for Statehood.**

Deseret



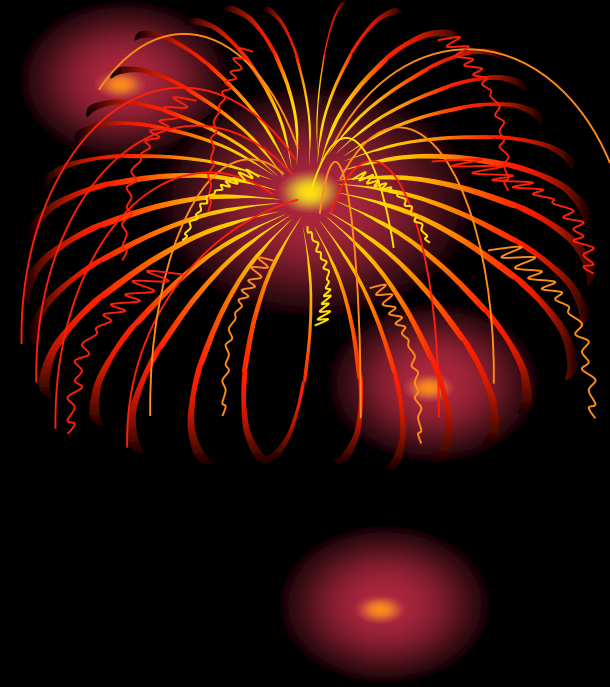
Territory

- **Not able to make laws applicable to the territory.**
- **Lawmakers in the Federal Government make and implement laws for the territory.**
- **No representation in the legislative branch of government.**

State

- **Makes it's own laws as long as they follow the U.S Constitution.**
- **Has representatives in the legislative branch of government.**
- **Control non federal lands within borders of the state.**
- **State taxes, education, police.**

Political Parties



- **What is a Political Party?**
 - **In the Utah territory most Mormons voted the same. Why would they vote the same?**
 - **Other candidates of different parties started to gain more support from non Mormons moving into Utah.**

Falling in line



- **During this time Mormons started to fall in line with the rest of the nation.**
- **LDS Prophet Wilford Woodruff encouraged this and it would help towards Utah's statehood.**
- **This period is known as the *reconciliation*.**

Utah's Constitution



- **During the trials against polygamy the U.S government in an attempt to vote out polygamy gave women the right to vote.**
- **This was taken away with the Edmunds-Tucker Act.**
- **With the new constitution one of the key aims was to regain women's right to vote.**



- **The fight for women's right to vote was called the suffrage movement.**
- **During the writing of the new state constitution this topic was the longest to be debated. In the end the following was determined.**



- **“the rights of citizens of the State of Utah to vote or hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female citizens of this state shall enjoy equally all civil, political and religious rights and privileges.”**

**Article IV, Section I, Utah State
Constitution**

Prohibition



- **Because of Utah's dominant religious beliefs against the use of alcohol prohibition was debated during the making of the new Utah Constitution.**
- **Prohibition is laws banning alcohol.**
- **Eventually prohibition was not put into the constitution.**

66 Days



- **At the end of 66 days the constitution was ready to be approved.**
- **The new constitution was put up for a vote and was accepted in a vote of 31,305 to 7,687.**

January 4, 1896



- **On January 4, 1896 president Grover Cleveland announced Utah as the forty-fifth state.**
- **Celebrations occurred all across the state as state officials were inaugurated.**