

2016 Utah History Detective
Project Timeline

69. Make a flower with a different fact for each petal

70. Write a handbook or instruction book
71. Create a newsletter

TIMELINE of Utah History

Prehistory - 18th Century

10,000 BCE – Paleoindians: The very first people in Utah as the Ice Age came to an end

6500 BCE – Desert Archaic Culture: Hunter gatherers and tools such as spears, and bow and arrows were created.

1000 CE – Fremont & Ancestral Pueblo: People grew food and built homes and began to stay in one place.

Native American Tribes in Utah

Navajo
Paiute
Goshute
Shoshone
Ute

700 CE - Anasazi Indians built pueblos in the area

1600 -- Shoshone Indians now control the area

1776 - Fathers Silvestre Velez de Escalante and Francisco Atanasio Dominguez seek a new route from New Mexico to California and explore Utah.

19th Century

1821 - Mexico wins independence from Spain and claims Utah.

1824 - General William H. Ashley sends trappers to northern Utah and Jim Bridger discovers the Great Salt Lake.

1826 - Jedediah Smith leads the first overland expedition to California.

1832 - Antoine Robidoux builds a trading post in the Uintah Basin.

1841 - Capt. John Bartleson leads first wagon train of settlers across Utah to California.

1843 - John C. Fremont and Kit Carson explore the Great Basin.

1844-45 - Miles Goodyear builds Fort Buenaventura.

1847 - First party of Mormon pioneers arrive in the Salt Lake Valley.

1848 - US wins Mexican War and the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo is signed which cedes Utah to the United States.

1849 - Constitutional convention proposes the State of Deseret which encompasses the entire Great Basin.

1850 -

- US Senate passes a bill providing for the organization of Utah Territory (rejecting the name Deseret and shrinking its borders).

- University of Deseret (later University of Utah) is chartered).

- The Deseret News starts in June.

1853 -

- LDS Church begins the construction of the Salt Lake Temple.

- The Walker War with the Ute Indians begins over slavery among the Indians.

1854 - Grasshopper plagues endanger crops.

1856-1860 - Handcarts are used by the pioneers traveling to Utah.

1857-1858 - Brigham Young is removed as governor by

20th Century

1906 - Open pit copper mining starts in Bingham Canyon.

1909 - Discovery of Rainbow Bridge.

1911 - Strawberry Reservoir is completed.

1914 - Auto racing begins on the Bonneville Salts Flats near the Great Salt Lake.

1915 - State Capitol is completed.

1919 - Zion National Park is created.

1928 - Bryce Canyon National Park is established.

1942-1945 - Topaz (Japanese-American Relocation Camp) operates near Delta.

1943 - Geneva steel plant begins operation in Utah County.

1952 - Six-mile Duchesne Tunnel is completed for irrigation.

1956 - Congress creates Colorado River Storage Project.

1964 -

- Flaming Gorge Dam on the Green River is dedicated.

- Arizona's Glen Canyon Dam creates Lake Powell the nation's second largest artificial lake.

1965 - Canyonlands National Park is opened.

1980 - The 4th Fighter Squadron at Hill Air Force Base, became the US Air Force's first operational Tactical Fighter Squadron.

1985 - Jake Garn, is first US Senator to fly in space.

1995 - Salt Lake City is announced as the site for the 2002 Winter Olympics.

1996 -

- Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument is created by President

21st Century

February 8-24, 2002, Salt Lake City will hosts the XIX Olympic Winter Games.

2004 - Nasa space capsule, Genesis, carrying captured particles blown off Sun, crashed to Earth in Utah desert after parachutes failed to open

2007 -

Six coal miners trapped in collapse of mine, three rescue workers killed

2012 -

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<p>President James Buchanan who sends a 2,500-man military force to accompany the new governor Alfred Cumming to the territory, starting the Utah War.</p> <p>1861 - Telegraph joins in Tooele County.</p> <p>1861-1862 - Third movement for Statehood begins in December 1861.</p> <p>1863 - Discovery of silver and lead in Bingham Canyon.</p> <p>1865-1868 - Ute Black Hawk War last major Indian conflict in Utah.</p> <p>1869 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the world's first transcontinental railroad was celebrated at Promontory where the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads met on May 10, 1869. It is now known as Golden Spike National Historic Site • First non-Mormon church building in Utah (Church of the Good Samaritan) in Corinne is constructed. • John Wesley Powell explores the Colorado River. <p>1871 - Dedication of First Catholic Church in Utah (St. Mary Madeleine).</p> <p>1879 - First telephone service established in Ogden.</p> <p>1896 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utah becomes the 45th state on January 4 and Heber M. Wells is inaugurated as the first governor. 	<p>Clinton.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utah celebrates its 100th birthday of Statehood. <p>1997 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utah celebrates its Sesequentennial anniversary (150 year) since the Mormon pioneers entered the Salt Lake Valley. <p>1998 - Sen. Bob Bennett, R-Utah is named chairman of the new Senate Select Committee on the Year 2000 Technology Problem.</p> <p>1999 - On August 11 a tornado ripped through downtown Salt Lake City doing over \$100 million of dollars in damage.</p>	
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Resources For Your Study

<http://www.historyto.go.utah.gov/timeline/index.html>

http://ilovehistory.utah.gov/people/first_peoples/time.html

http://onlinelibrary.utah.gov/research/utah_counties/index.html

<http://minds-in-bloom.com/2013/09/72-creative-ways-for-students-to-show.html>

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Final Project Menu

1. Create a poster
2. Design a model
3. Make a shoebox diorama
4. Use a 3-panel display board
5. Make a timeline
6. Create a board game incorporating key elements.
7. Write a poem
8. Write and perform a skit
9. Make a TV or radio commercial
10. Make a collage
11. Make a mobile
12. Create a test about the topic
13. Make a word search
14. Make a crossword puzzle
15. Write a report
16. Create a flow chart or diagram
17. Write an interview of a relevant person
18. Create questions and an answer key
19. Write journal/diary entries
20. Write a postcard or letter exchange
21. Create a scrapbook
22. Create a photo album
23. Make an instructional video
24. Give a presentation
25. Create an interactive notebook
26. Create a set of task cards
27. Make a pamphlet or brochure
28. Write a newspaper article
29. Perform a puppet show
30. Hold a debate
31. Hold a mock court case
32. Create an episode of a reality show
33. Create a game show
34. Have a panel discussion of "experts"
35. Compose a rap or other song
36. Use a Venn diagram to compare two aspects of the topic
37. Design a comic strip about the topic
38. Create a children's story about the topic
39. Create a map
40. Write a fable or myth about the topic
41. Create a help wanted add and a letter/resume to answer it
42. Write a text message dialogue relevant to the topic
43. Write a series of tweets relevant to the topic
44. Create a Facebook wall relative to the topic
45. Create a Pinterest board relative to the topic
46. Start a blog
47. Decorate a box and fill with relevant objects
48. Create a foldable
49. Create a flip book
50. Create a Cootie Catcher
51. Create a cereal based on the topic (cover a cereal box)
52. Assemble a time capsule
53. Create several bookmarks about different aspects of the topic
54. Write a recipe relevant to the topic (good for showing causes of an event)
55. Do a newscast
56. Write an acrostic poem
57. Create an Internet scavenger hunt
58. Write an advice column with several problems related to the topic
59. Create flash cards or trivia cards
60. Create a cheer relevant to the topic
61. Make a short documentary film
62. Create a museum exhibit
63. Create a top 10 list relevant to the topic
64. Create a video game
65. Make a "Choose Your Own Adventure"
66. Create a mini book with one fact/idea per page
67. Create a glossary of relevant terms
68. Make a paper chain with a different fact for each link

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THE RESEARCH PAPER

Procedure for Writing a Research Paper

Step 1:
Choose
a Topic

Step 1: Choose a Topic

Ideas for topics can be taken from the Utah Social Studies book, a library book, newspaper or magazine or any other source. You should be interested in the topic selected.

There are 7 general categories your project could fall into

Culture	The story of Utah includes American Indians, the Dominguez- Escalante exploration, explorers, trappers, Latinos, Mormon pioneers, Polynesians, Chinese, Japanese, Greeks, African-Americans, Middle Easterners, and many other groups seeking new homes, work and refuge. As each culture has come to Utah, Utah has changed. These changes have had and will continue to have significant impacts on all the people of Utah. Examples: ancient civilizations, Native Americans, customs, festivals, types of shelter and food, religion.
Economics	This deals with the production, distribution, and consumption of wealth and with the various related problems of labor, finance, and taxation. Examples: natural resources, labor, capital goods, barter/trade, banks, consumers, taxes budgets.
Geography	This deals with the surface of the earth, its divisions, and the climate, plants, animals, natural resources, inhabitants, and industries of those divisions. Examples: ecology, lands and people, maps, flooding, rivers, lakes, cities, conservation.
History	This is what has happened in the life or development of a people, country, or individual. Examples: Story of humankind, historical events, places, biographies, wars.
Political Science	This concerns the determining of the form of government, choosing the officials, making the laws and performing the function of one's government. Examples: Government agencies, Utah elected officials (local or state)

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Sociology	Beliefs, Values, Relationships of groups and the principles governing social acceptance Examples: Families, crime, lifestyles, media
Local History	This deals with how the area around us has developed and changed over time. Examples: North Ogden history, History of Maria Montessori Academy,

Step 2: Narrow Your Topic

Once you've decided on a big idea, narrow it down to something manageable. Below is an example of how to take a huge topic like Native Americans and narrow it down to something specific.

Now, take your specific topic and turn it into a driving question. This question should be the question you focus on answering with all the research you're going to do!

Step 3: Gather Information (RESEARCH!)

Research your topic thoroughly! You should know enough about it that you can teach it to others. Make sure you pay attention to which sources you are using and whether or not they are reliable. Wikipedia and google are not always reliable sources. Keep track of the books you read, the websites you visit and the information you gather! You will need it for Step 7.

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Step 4: Organize Information

This is also called Prewriting! Use all the research you've gathered to create an outline, mind map or other graphic organizer. (Ask your teacher if you need help!)

Step 5: Write a Rough Draft

Use your prewrite to begin to form complete sentences in a logical order following the outline of a 3 paragraph essay.

3 Paragraph Essay

- Get the reader's attention with the opening sentence.
- State the main idea of the essay in the thesis statement

- Support the thesis statement with details
 - Detail #1
 - Detail #2
 - Detail #3

- Restate the thesis statement
- Summarize the main idea

Step 6: Revise and Edit

Revising is when you edit the content (don't fix the spelling or punctuation yet!) Use the checklist below to review your writing.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Did I write what I wanted to write? | <input type="checkbox"/> Is all my information needed? Are there any words, phrases, sentences, or paragraphs that I can cut? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Is my topic focused? | <input type="checkbox"/> Are there places I can expand my ideas? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Will my readers understand what I'm saying? | <input type="checkbox"/> Does my piece show unity? Do all the parts build to a whole? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Is my opening strong? Does it capture the reader's attention? | <input type="checkbox"/> Are my paragraphs cohesive and unified? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Are my main ideas supported with details? Have I used examples? | <input type="checkbox"/> Does each one contain only one main idea? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Does my conclusion contain a final point or summary for my piece? | <input type="checkbox"/> Is the style right for the subject? |

Editing is when you fix the conventions (spelling, grammar, punctuation) of your writing.

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- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Does every sentence begin with a capital letter? | <input type="checkbox"/> Is each paragraph indented? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Is there a period, question mark or exclamation mark at the end of every sentence? | <input type="checkbox"/> Are there quotation marks for dialogue? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Is your handwriting neat? | <input type="checkbox"/> Are proper nouns and the pronoun "I" capitalized? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Is your name, title, and date on the paper? | <input type="checkbox"/> Are there commas in lists of two or more items |

Step 7: Cite Sources

- Make sure that if you use someone else's exact words you put it in quotation marks and cite it.

Examples: My great-grandma Marilyn said, "Those crickets were pesky critters!"

Dr. Seuss said "One fish, two fish, red fish, blue fish"

- If you are paraphrasing or summarizing from a book or article be sure to cite the title.

Examples: The photos in the book *Westward Expansion* showed the pioneers with large carts and holey shoes.

The article *Only One* stated Jimmy had a grandfather named Chief Squanto.

The movie *Mormon Pioneers* talked about the pioneers dying in South Pass Wyoming because they were eaten by wolves.

Step 8: Create Your Final Draft

Fix all the revisions, editing and citations so you have a final copy, either written in your very best handwriting or typed using the MMA writing guide.

Step 9: Publish and Present

Now that you've done the research and written your paper it's time to choose a way to present your work visually or orally. Use your research and get creative! Use one of these ideas or come up with your own. Final projects should demonstrate your very best work.

