Chapter 1 - Utah’s Geography

Setting the Stage

History is the study of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ activities over \_\_\_\_.  Geography is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ upon which these activities take place.

Utah is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Utah is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Utah is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Utah has varied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Geography - the Stage of History

Geography is the study of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and its mountains, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, deserts, rivers, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and oceans.  It is also the study of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people and animals live on the earth.

Both geographers and historians try to learn how the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a place \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Location Shows Where We Are

Where did it happen?  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means finding out \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ something happened.

The exact location of a place is measured by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Longitude and latitude are measured \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the equator and east or west of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*Is Utah north or south of the equator?*

*Is Utah east or west of the Prime Meridian?*

Physical Features and Natural Resources

The physical features of a place include things that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the environment such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, valleys, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and lakes.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resources such as plants, animals, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and fresh air are also part of the physical features of a place.

People usually live in places where the physical features make life \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

*Look at the picture on p. 6.  What are the physical features and natural resources in this photograph of Monument Valley?*

*How have people and technology changed the natural landscape in the pictures?*

One of the modern ways people use and change the landscape is by building \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Utah’s land holds unknown quantities of treasures in the form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  The minerals are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, refined, transported, \_\_\_\_\_\_, and made into many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people want.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resources means they keep coming back and can be used over and over again.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resources are ones that we will probably never have any more than we have now.

*Name two renewable resources.*

*Name two non-renewable resources.*

Utah’s Land Regions

Geographers divide large land areas of the world into smaller parts called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  They can be large or small.  There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regions such as voting districts, counties, states, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  There are also agricultural and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ regions.

In Utah, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ major landform regions meet.  They are the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and Rocky Mountain Region.

*A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a natural feature of the earth’s surface.*

*Mountains are very high land \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with large bases and small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are high, wide, flat areas that often end with steep cliffs.*

*Basins are shaped like huge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.*

*Valleys are much smaller \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between two \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ areas.*

The Rocky Mountain Region

This region contains the Wasatch and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mountain ranges.

Most of the mountains are covered with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

The mountains are the most important \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ source for cities and farms in the valleys below.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ snow runs down in streams and is stored in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and lakes.

The Great Basin Region

The Great Basin is like a large, flat \_\_\_\_\_ with many small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ranges in the bowl.  It has no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outlet to the Pacific Ocean.  Most of Utah’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ cities and towns are in the basin.

The Great Salt Lake

The Great Salt Lake is part of the Great \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Region.  It is a very \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lake.  There are no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to carry the \_\_\_\_\_ out which is why the lake is so salty.  it is so salty that no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can live in it--only small \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shrimp.

The Colorado Plateau Region

The Colorado Plateau is an area of \_\_\_\_\_\_, flat lands that cover much of Utah.

Some of Utah’s most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scenery is found in this region.  Wind and \_\_\_\_\_\_ have carved wonderful \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the soft \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ rock.

Coal, \_\_\_\_, and natural gas are valuable \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ resources in this region.

Utah’s National Parks

-Zion National Park: Utah’s \_\_\_\_\_\_ national park

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ National Park: the largest of Utah’s parks

-Bryce Canyon National Park: the most \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ park in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-Arches National Park: named for many stone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that are mainly pink \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Reef National Park: has beautiful red sandstone \_\_\_\_\_\_ with strange \_\_\_\_\_\_ formations

Utah’s Public and Private Lands

The national government owns more than \_\_ percent of Utah’s land.  The Utah State government also owns a lot of land.  These are known as “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_”.  Private land is land that people can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ or sell.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ agency that controls part of the government’s land.  Some things BLM land can be used for are: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, fishing, or hunting.

Some public land is set aside by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.  These are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Areas.  Limited activity is allowed.

Utah schools were given \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of acres of land as a resource to make \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for education.  These are called school \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ lands.  Three ways land earns money for schools are:

 -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: people pay rent to use the lands

 -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: companies pay to remove the minerals from the land

 -\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: some trust lands are sold

Utah’s Climate

Utah’s climate varies from place to place.

*Climate is the weather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over a period of many \_\_\_\_\_\_.*

*Utah has three distinct climates:*

*-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ climate (33%)*

*-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ climate (43%)*

*-\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ climate (24%)*

Three important factors affect our climate:

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or how far north of the equator we are
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or how high the land is above sea level
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from an ocean

Today more than \_\_% of the people in Utah live near the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  One reason is for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  Snow collects in the mountains, melts, and runs down into the valleys.

Utah’s Plants and Wildlife

Some plants are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or natural, to Utah.

Utah’s plants change according to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Utah’s mountains, plateaus, and valleys shelter many types of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ animals are those raised by people.

Our wildlife population changes from both natural and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ causes.

*Utah’s State Symbols:*

*Tree - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*Flower - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*Fruit - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*Grass - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*Animal - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*Fish - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*Bird - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

*Insect - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*