

# LECTURE 2

# AMERICAN HISTORY

## Plan to the lecture

1. The discovery of America
2. The colonial period
3. American Indians
4. Two formative events in American history
5. The American revolution
6. National symbols of the United States of America
7. Administrative division of the United States

## COMMENTARY

1. Henry VIII (1491–1547) – King of England.
2. the Church of England – the state protestant church of England (16 century).
3. accession to the throne – an act of becoming king (or queen).
4. Elizabeth (1533–1603) – Elizabeth I (Tudor), Queen of Britain, daughter of Henry VIII, supported absolute monarchy and reconstructed the Church of England.
5. New Spain – a general term applying to the territories in the New World that were under Spanish rule or control.
6. James I (1566–1625) – King of England who was also King James VI of Scotland and was the first Stewart monarch to rule England.
7. a joint stock company – a corporate entity in which the corporate stock is owned by a number of individuals or other corporate entities. Can be privately or publicly held.

## COMMENTARY

8. The Scots & Irish... fled economic distress and religious discrimination – people took flight from some parts of England and Ireland in an attempt to improve their economic situation and profess their religious creed.

9. to codify laws – the method of indexing laws and regulations by numerical and alphabetical reference; here: to make, to adopt laws.

10. American enlistments – generally referring to voluntary enrollment into the armed forces of the United States; here: enrollment into the British army from the American population.

11. the redcoats – a name given to the British Army or their sympathizers.

12. “Sons of Liberty” – a pre-constitutional organization, founded by Samuel Adams to organize resistance against the English rule. Any member of colonial activists in the pursuit of democracy.

## COMMENTARY

13. Samuel Adams (1722–1803) – an American patriot, one of the leaders of the Independent Movement, against the English colonization. The leader of the “Sons of Liberty” organization.
14. “committee of correspondence” – established in Boston Mass, by Samuel Adams – the image of local revolutionary authority.
15. The East India Company – a group of European trading companies operating in the 17th and 18th centuries to enhance political and economic power.
16. Concord & Lexington – two towns on the outskirts of Boston, where the major battles were fought between the English (redcoats) and the American (torries), in which the American patriots won against the dominating English.
17. John Hancock (1737–1793) – one of the original architects of, and signatories to the Constitution of the United States. A leader of the liberation movement against the British colonization.

## COMMENTARY

18. Paul Revere (1735 – 1818) – a noted silversmith and patriot who was best known for his midnight ride through the suburbs of Boston, warning the local residents of a pending British invasion.
19. George Washington (1732–1799) – commander-in-chief of the first American Army who defeated the British Army at Potomac (Va). Was elected the first president of the United States.
20. Thomas Jefferson (1743–1826) – President of the United States (1801–1809). The author of the Declaration of Independence.
21. John Adams (1735–1826) – the second President of the United States (1797–1801); participant in the war for independence in North America 1775–1783.

## COMMENTARY

22. Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790) – a noted inventor, author, and scientist. One of the authors of the Declaration of Independence (of the U.S.A.) (1776) and U.S. Constitution (1787). Established in Philadelphia the first public library (1731), University of Pennsylvania (1740), American Philosophical Society (1743).

23. The Seven Years' War (1756–1763) – war between Austria, France, Russia, Spain, Sweden on the one side and Great Britain and Portugal on the other. The main result was the victory of Great Britain over France in the fight for colonial and trade superiority.

24. King Louis XVI (1754–1793) – King of France, the last Bourbon king to govern France as an absolute ruler.

25. guerilla warfare – a method of military tactics utilizing ambush methods of “hit and run” technique.

## Word Combinations

to establish a settlement - основать поселение

to levy a tax - взимать налог

to found a colony - основать колонию

to suspend legislature - приостановить деятельность  
законодательного органа

a key occurrence – ключевое событие

to repeal duties - отменить пошлины

to assume a mature form - принять зрелую форму

to state the rights and grievances - изложить права и претензии

a rapid population growth - быстрый рост населения

to set up a committee - создать комитет

a distressed area - проблемная зона

to grant a monopoly - предоставить монополию

indentured servitude - отступной сервитут

to execute a design - выполнить дизайн

to squat on land - присесть на землю

to pass punitive measures - принять меры наказания

rove one's circumstances dramatically - кардинально доказать  
обстоятельства

to bring somebody into line - привести кого-нибудь в строй

# 1. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

Christopher Columbus discovered America in 1492.

America was named after the famous Italian navigator Amerigo Vespucci. But it was not named America until 1506, the year in which Columbus died.





## 2. THE COLONIAL PERIOD



The first English colony was established in Jamestown in 1607; half a century before France had settled in Canada and the Mississippi valley, Spain and Portugal in South and Central America. The English colonies were not the work of the English government but were initiated by private business

# 3. AMERICAN INDIANS

Many Indian tribes were removed from their homelands and their lands taken by whites in the nineteenth century.

There are hundreds of claims against the federal government by Indian tribes and tribal groups requiring payment for lands taken from them – some pending for 20 years.

While many Indians have continued to live in their old tribal ways isolated from capitalist life, they exist in a capitalist environment and are basically subject to its economic and political laws.



## 4. TWO FORMATIVE EVENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY



The English were slow to establish settlements in North America.

The most important aspect of the first 50 years of English colonization was the meeting of Europeans and Native Americans. The key occurrence of the next century was the importation of more than two hundred thousand Africans into North America. That massive influx of black slaves and the geographical patterns it took, has dramatically influenced the development of American society ever since.

Many other major events also marked the years between 1650 and 1750. New colonies were founded, populating the gap between the widely separated New England and other settlements.

## 5. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

The Native Americans were also angry with the British, as after the British won the victory in 1760 they refused to pay the rent for the forts in the tribal territory. They also permitted white settlers to move farther west.

At the beginning of 1760, England was seeking new sources of money for covering the immense war debt, and so they decided to tax the colonies. The new taxes were to be levied on goods like sugar, paper, glass, and tea. The British also introduced some posts of British officials in America and suspended the New York legislature for not providing firewood and candles to British troops stationed permanently in America.

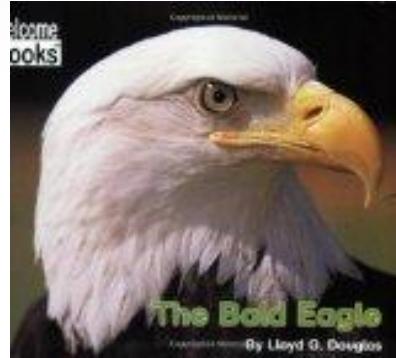
These measures drew a quick response.

The revolution took place in July 1772.

# 6. NATIONAL SYMBOLS OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



National Flag of USA



National Bird of USA



National Flower of USA



National Tree of USA



National Anthem of USA



Great Seal



National Creed of USA



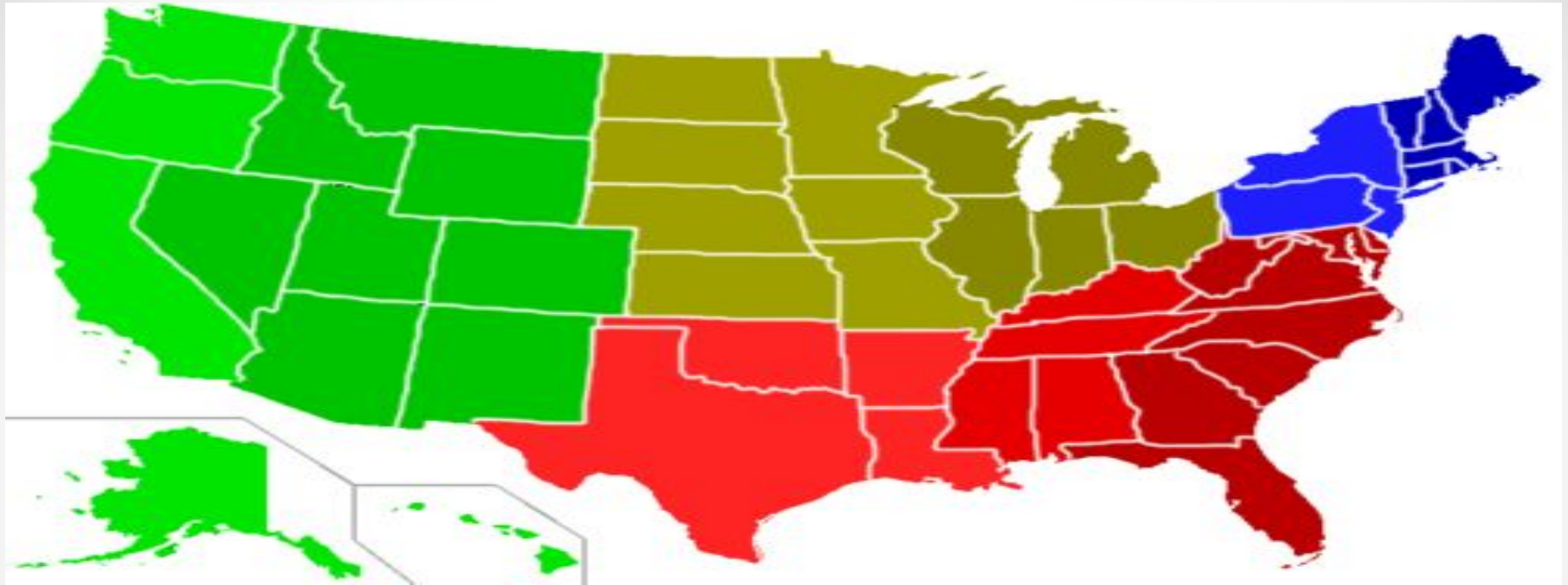
Currency of USA



National Motto

# 6. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES

## Territories of the United States



The macro-region - northeast USA

Areas:

- - Mid-Atlantic States
- - New England

The macro-region - the Western United States

Areas:

- Pacific States
- - Mountain States

The macro-region - Midwest USA

Areas:

- - Northwest Central States
- - North-Eastern Central States

The macro-region - South USA

Areas:

- - Southwest Central States
- - South East Central States
- - South Atlantic States

# US main cities

Aurora	Grand Forks	Las Vegas	Oklahoma	San Francisco	Warren
Alexandria	Greensboro	Las Cruces	City	San Jose	Wayne
Albuquerque	Grand Rapids	Lexington	Albany	Centennial	Fargo
Anchorage	Davenport	Lincoln	Olympia	Saint Louis	Fayetteville
Annapolis	Dallas	Little Rock	Omaha	Saint Paul	Philadelph
Arvada	Durham	Los Angeles	Orlando	Cedar Rapids a	
Atlanta	Denver	Louisville	Austin	Sioux Falls	Phoenix
Atlantic City	Des Moines	Madison	Pierre	Syracuse	Flint
Baltimore	Detroit	Manchester	Pittsburgh	Seattle	Fort Wayne
Bâton Rouge	Jackson	Miami	Portland	Salt Lake City	Frankfort
Burlington	Jacksonville	Memphis	Portland	Schenectady	Huntsville
Billings	Jersey City	Milwaukee	Providence	Springfield	Hartford
Binghamton	Joliet	Minneapolis	Provo	Sioux-City	Helena
Birmingham	Juneau	Mobile	Pueblo	Sioux Falls	Hilo
Bismarck	Jefferson City	Montgomery	Richmond	Tallahassee	Houston
Bloomington	Dover	Montpelier	Rockford	Tampa	Hampton
Boise	Indianapolis	Nashville	Raleigh	Topeka	Charleston
Boston	Kansas City	New Orleans	Rochester	Trenton	Chicago
Boulder	Carson City	Newark	Sacramento	Wheeling	Cheyenne
Bridgeport	Columbus	New York	Salem	Wilmington	Charlotte
Buffalo	Columbia	Norfolk	San Antonio	Wilmington	Evansville
Washington	Colorado	Newport News	San Diego	Wichita	Ann Arbor
Virginia Beach	Springs	Augusta	Santa Fe		Eugene
Harrisburg	Concord	Ogden			
Honolulu					

# US STATES

