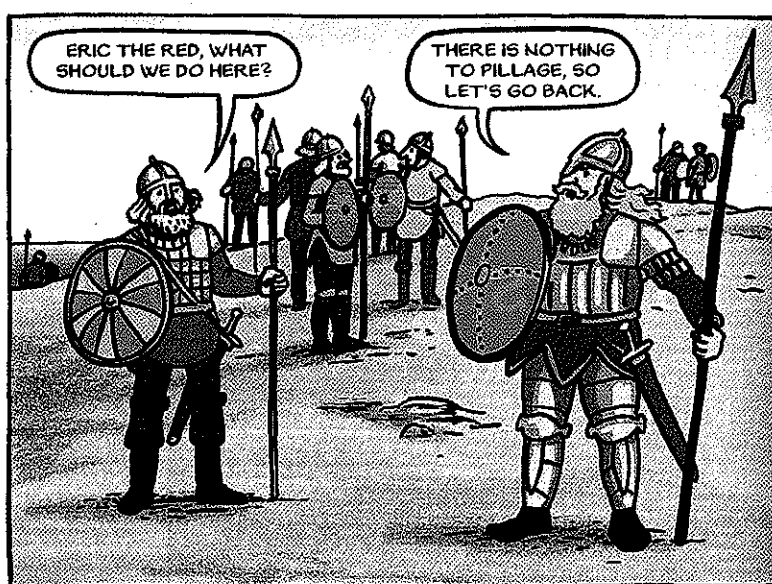
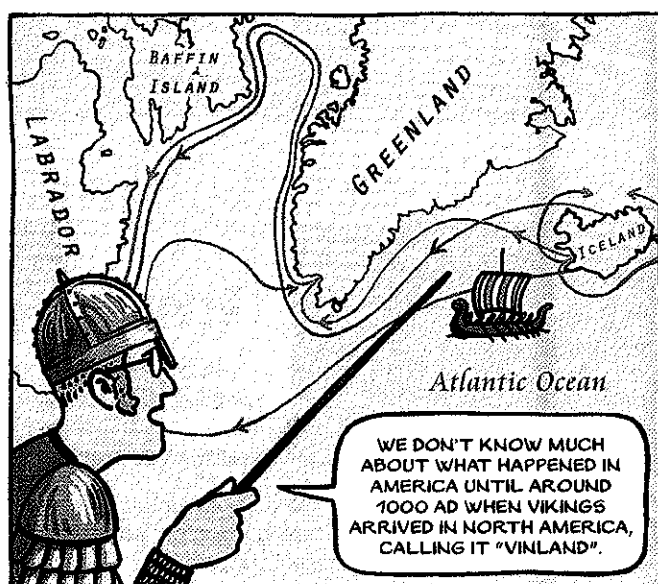
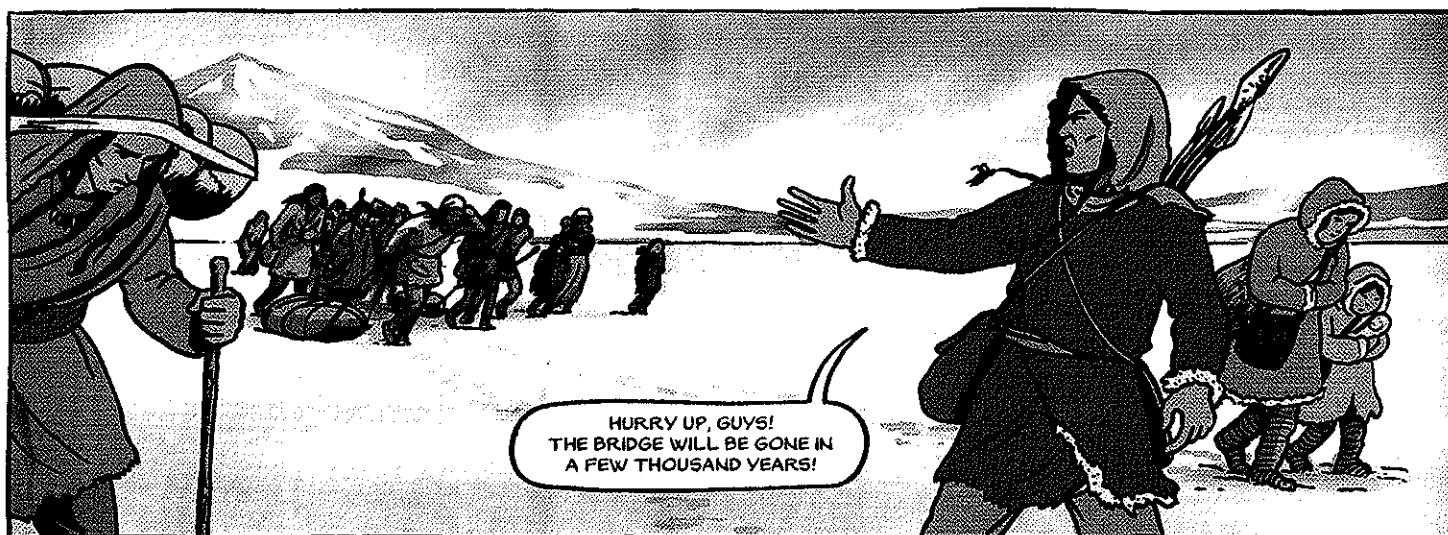
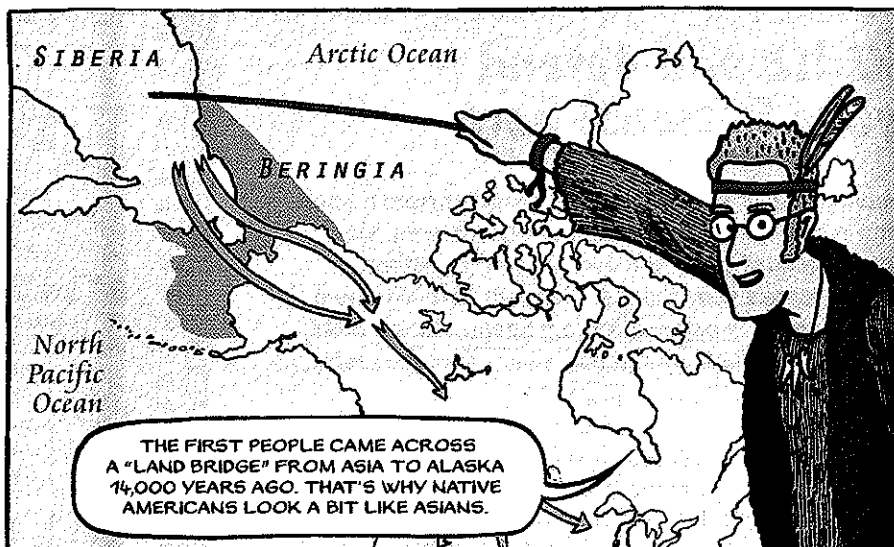


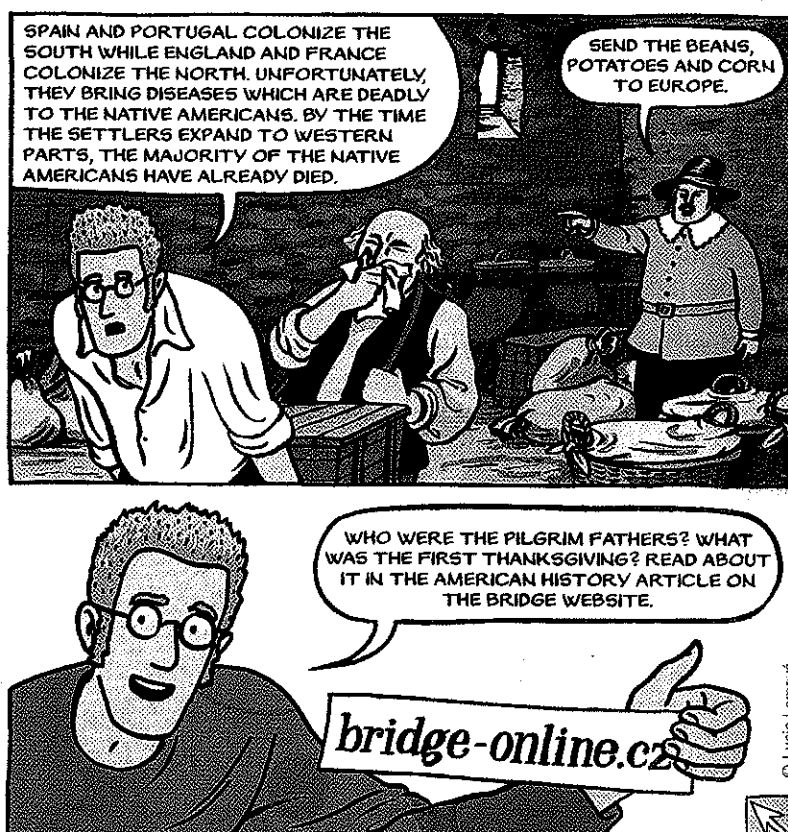
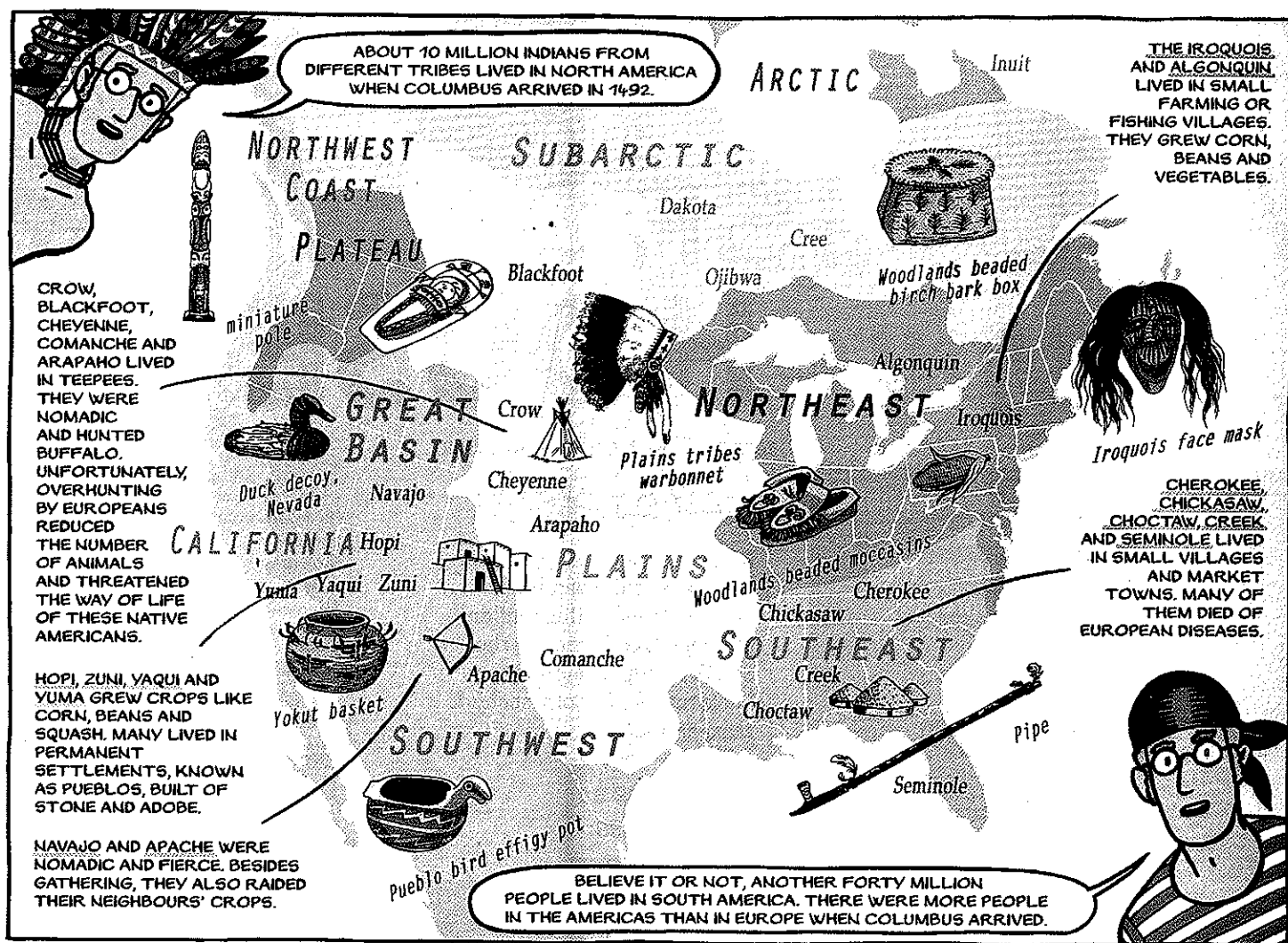
American History

12000 BC - 1492 AD

TIME TO SETTLE DOWN



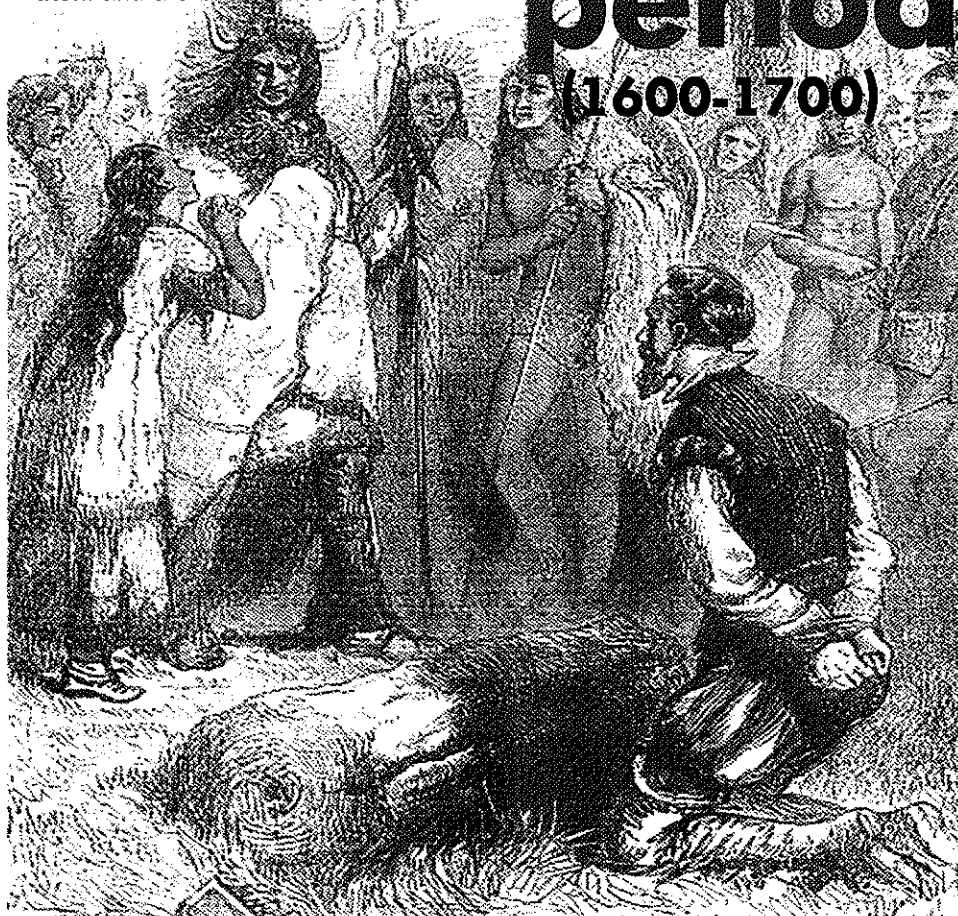
V BC (Before Christ) – před narozením Ježíše Krista; AD (Anno Domini) – léta Páně (po narození Ježíše Krista); **to pillage** ['pɪlɪdʒ] – drancovat; **tribe** [traɪb] – kmen; **corn** [kɔːn] – kukuřice; **beans** [biːnz] – fazole; **to threaten** ['θret(ə)n] – ohrožit



V duck decoy – a floating model of a duck designed to attract other water birds; warbonnet – series of feathers attached together, worn to a battle or special occasions; squash [skwɒʃ] – dýně; adobe [a'dəʊb(ə)] – vepřovice (nepálená cihla); fierce [fɪəs] – divoký; to raid [reɪd] – vyplenit; route [ru:t] – cesta; settler ['setlɪ] – osadník

When Christopher Columbus first set foot on what he thought was India, little did he know what was to follow. His voyage started the incredible series of events that would one day lead to the splitting of the atom and the birth of rock and roll.

The Colonial period (1600-1700)



In 1597 the English first attempted to **plant** a colony in North America, but it ended in **mysterious failure**.

Unfortunately, the colony **soon ran out of supplies** and sent their ship back to England for more. Three years later the ship returned, **only to find no trace of the colonists**. There have been many theories as to what happened to the colonists, but no one knows their real fate.

The English tried again, and in 1607 the colony of Jamestown was established in what is now the state of Virginia. The first two years of the colony were known as The **Starving Time**. **Hostile** Indians and hard winters led to many deaths, and only 32 out of 105 colonists survived the first year. However, through the strong leadership of Captain John Smith, Jamestown was able to **hold on**.

In time, Jamestown became very prosperous, mainly through the export of an interesting new crop called tobacco.

Patrick Phillips (USA)

In brief

1619 - the first slaves in North America arrived to work in the tobacco fields.

1620 - The Pilgrims established the Puritan colony at Plymouth Rock.

1621 - The Pilgrims celebrated the first Thanksgiving, a feast giving thanks to God and Indians for their successful harvest.

1636 - Harvard College founded in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Several Presidents have graduated from Harvard, including Franklin Roosevelt, John Kennedy, and George W. Bush.

1675 - The first full-scale war between the Indians and the colonists, but not the last.

1692 - The Salem Witch Trials. In the village of Salem, Massachusetts, 19 people and two dogs were burned or **drowned** for being witches. What started off as a **hoax** played on the town by children, ended up with the adults getting revenge on past enemies by **accusing** them of witchcraft. The accused were not given fair trials, and torture was used to get confessions.



William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

America was inspired by Shakespeare with words like *fall* for *autumn*, *mad* for *angry*, and *gotten* as past participle for *get*. These can all be found in the works of Shakespeare.

William Bradford (1590-1657)

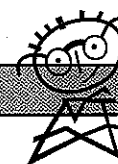
When Bradford, with a group of Puritans, decided to go to the New World in 1620, he first called them "Pilgrims", the name now used for all of the original Plymouth colonists. In 1854 Bradford's journal, *Of Plymouth Plantation*, was found, in which many details of life during the colony's first thirty years were given.

John Smith (1580-1631)

An adventurer and soldier, John Smith is mostly known for the exciting story of how Pocahontas, the daughter of Powhatan, the chief of a local Indian tribe, saved him from death at the hands of her father. While Pocahontas definitely existed, the rest of Smith's story has never been proved.

(vocabulary)

- little did he know what was to follow** - jistě málo tušil, co bude následovat
- splitting of the atom** - rozštěpení atomu
- to plant** [plɑ:nt] - umístit; založit
- in mysterious failure** [mɪ'stɪəriəs 'feɪljə] - záhadným neúspěchem
- soon ran out of supplies** - brzy došly zásoby
- only to find no trace of the colonists** [treɪs] - jen, aby zjistili, že po kolonialistech nebylo ani stopy
- starving** [stɑ:vɪŋ] - hladovění
- hostile** ['hɒstail] - nepřátelský
- to hold on** - vydržet, přetrvat (nesnáze)
- to drown** [draʊn] - utopit
- hoax** [həʊks] - šprým
- to accuse of** [ə'kju:z] - obvinít (z čeho)



POEM (levels Z and V)

A) Read the poem 'Richard Cory' and suggest suitable words to fit in the spaces 1 - 6.

Richard Cory
by **Erwin Arlington Robinson**
(1869-1935)

Whenever Richard Cory went down town,
We people on the pavement looked at him:
He was a gentleman from sole to crown,
Clean favored, and imperially 1)

And he was always quietly arrayed,
And he was always human when he talked;
But still he fluttered pulses when he said
"Good Morning," and he glittered when he 2)

And yes he was rich - yes, richer than the king
And admirably schooled in every grace:
In fine, we thought that he was 3)
To make us wish that we were in his 4)

So on we worked, and waited for the light,
And went without meat, and cursed the 5);
And Richard Cory, one calm summer 6)
Went home and put a bullet through his head.

('Richard Cory', Collected Poems)

B) Vyslechněte si báseň a doplňte na vynechaná místa 1 - 6 v textu správné výrazy. (Z, V level)

Přečtěte si báseň **Richard Cory**.

C) Která z následujících tvrzení (a - j) vystihují postavu Richarda Coryho? Vybraná tvrzení označte ☒. Na vyznačený řádek doplňte podle vzoru číslo té sloky básně (1 - 4), která obsahuje informace podporující vaše tvrzení. K jednomu tvrzení může náležet více slok. (Z, V level)

Richard Cory

- Vzor: ☒ byl gentleman. _1_
- a) ☐ byl štíhlé postavy. _____
- b) ☐ měl vadu chůze. _____
- c) ☐ měl vadu řeči. _____
- d) ☐ byl vzdělaný. _____
- e) ☐ byl namyšlený. _____
- f) ☐ byl nezdvořilý. _____
- g) ☐ byl bohatý. _____
- h) ☐ byl z královské rodiny. _____
- i) ☐ měl vysoký puls. _____
- j) ☐ byl držgrešle. _____

D) A. E. Robinson se v básni stylizuje do role mluvčího určité skupiny lidí. Charakterizujte stručně tuto skupinu. (Z, V level)

E) Why do you think Richard Cory 'went home and put a bullet through his head'? (V level)

vocabulary

from **sole to crown** - od hlavy až k patě (nelit.);

to **flutter one's pulse** - rozechvívát puls;

to **curse** - proklínat;

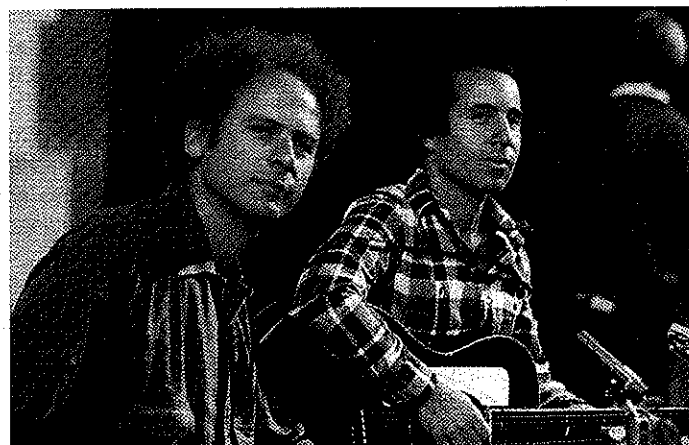
to **put a bullet through one's head** - prohnat si kulku hlavou

Solutions as a supplement

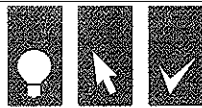


Edwin Arlington Robinson (1869 - 1935)

American poet who is best known for his short dramatic poems concerning the people in a small New England village, Tilbury Town.

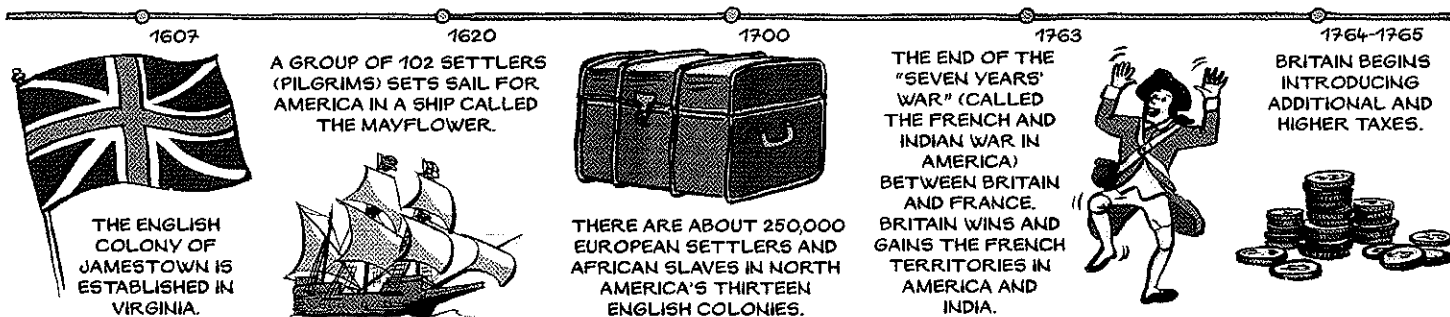
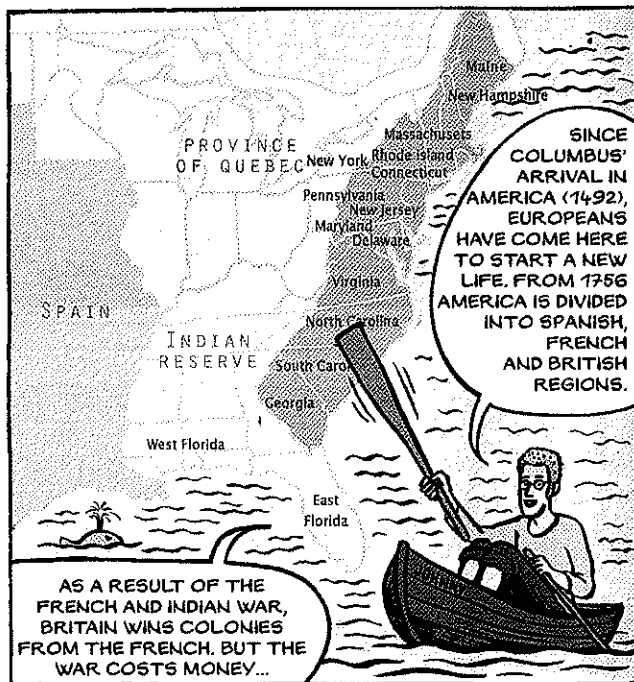


Simon and Garfunkel recorded the song "Richard Cory" on *The Sounds Of Silence*, based on the poem by 19th century American poet E. A. Robinson, but added more on Cory's character and power. His workers envied his wealth and political connections. However Richard Cory wasn't happy and committed suicide. Nothing to envy, really.

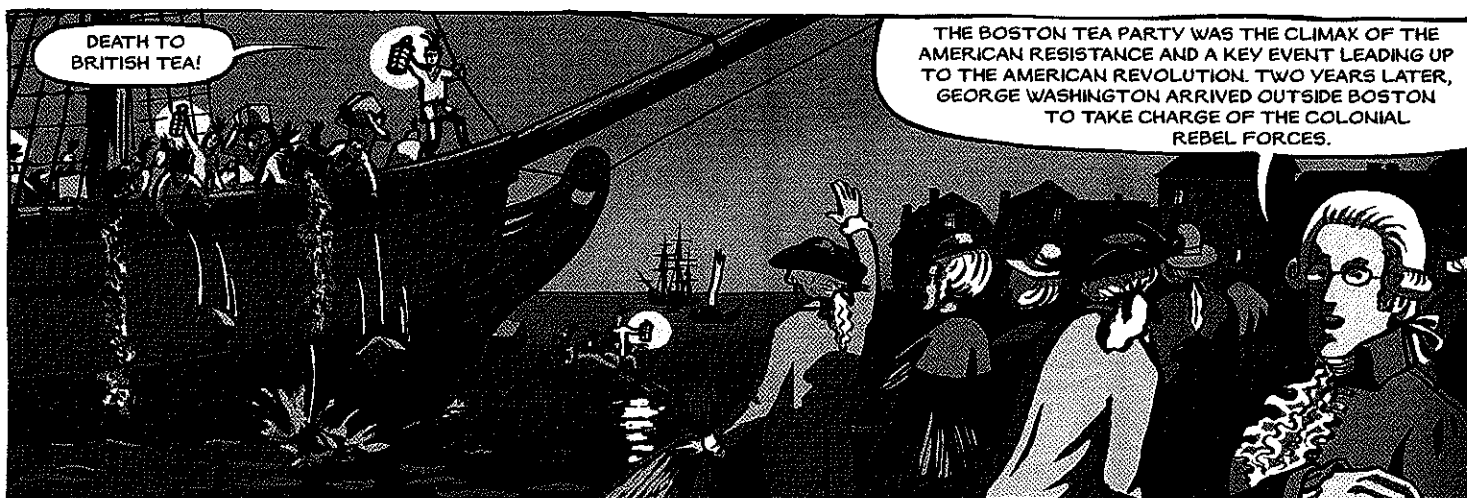
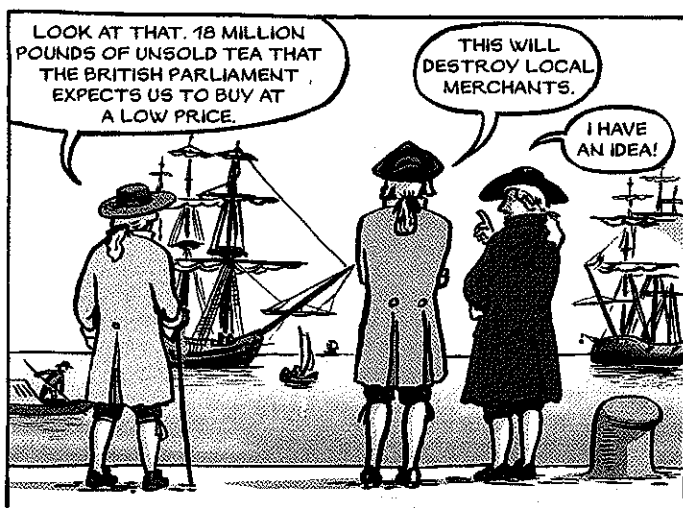


**American
History**
1492-1775

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM

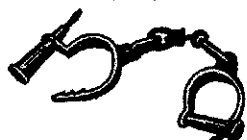


V tax [tæks] – dań; to chill out [tʃɪl] – zchladić si głowę; to establish [ɪ'stæblɪʃ] – zalożyć; settler ['setlɚ] – osadnik; to gain [geɪn] – zyskać; troop [tru:p] – wojsko; Clear out! [kli:ɔ] – Odprejsknětel;



1770

FIVE PEOPLE ARE KILLED IN THE BOSTON MASSACRE. SOLDIERS ARE ARRESTED BUT MOST OF THEM ARE RELEASED.



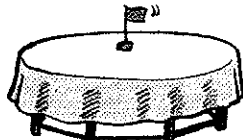
1773



THE PASSING OF THE TEA ACT AND THE BOSTON TEA PARTY

1774

THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS MEETS IN PHILADELPHIA AND INCLUDES DELEGATES FROM ALL THE COLONIES, EXCEPT GEORGIA.



1775



GEORGE WASHINGTON IS NAMED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE CONTINENTAL ARMY. THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION BEGINS.

WHO WERE THE FOUNDING FATHERS OF AMERICA? WHO SAVED BOSTON FROM THE BRITISH? READ ABOUT IT IN THE AMERICAN HISTORY ARTICLE ON THE BRIDGE WEBSITE!



V Redcoats – a term for English soldiers (from the red uniforms that they wore); climax ['klɪmæks] – vrchol; resistance [rɪ'zɪst(ə)ns] – odpor; to take charge [tə'ʒɑːʒ] – postavit se do čela/převzít velení; to release [rɪ'liːs] – propustit; passing ['pɑːsɪŋ] – schválení; commander-in-chief [kə'mændə] – vrchní velitel;

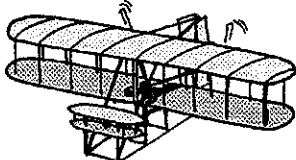
American
History
1900-1918

AMERICA JOINS WWI



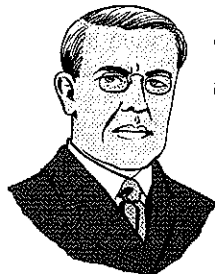
1903

FIRST FLIGHT OF THE
WRIGHT BROTHERS' PLANE.



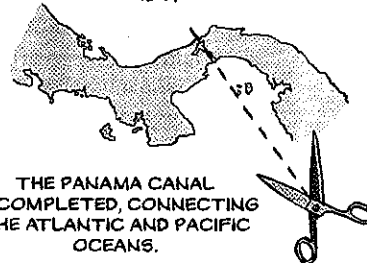
1913

WOODROW
WILSON
IS ELECTED
PRESIDENT
OF THE US.



1914

THE PANAMA CANAL
IS COMPLETED, CONNECTING
THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
OCEANS.



1916

ALBERT
EINSTEIN
PROPOSES
HIS GENERAL
THEORY OF
RELATIVITY.



V to trade – obchodovat; to blockade – uzavřít blokádou; atrocities – zvěrstva; pro-war – pro válku; u-boat – válečná ponorka; passenger ship – loď pro osobní dopravu; secret service – tajná služba; to receive – získat

THE SECRET SERVICE RECEIVES IMPORTANT INFORMATION...

NEXT STOP, MONTREAL!

DANKE... I MEAN, THANK YOU!

THANK YOU, SIR!

BE CAREFUL!

DEAR LORD! GERMANY IS FINANCING ACTS OF SABOTAGE AGAINST US, CAUSING LABOUR STRIKES IN CANADA, AND CREATING TROUBLE ON OUR BORDER WITH MEXICO!

BRITISH SECRET SERVICE

BUT THE LAST STRAW IS WHEN THE BRITISH DECODE A TELEGRAM BETWEEN GERMANY AND MEXICO...

WE MUST GIVE THIS TO THE AMERICANS!

THE KAISER HAS OFFERED MEXICO A MILITARY ALLIANCE IN EXCHANGE FOR OUR TERRITORIES IN TEXAS, NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

THIS IS REALLY TERRIBLE!

WE MUST MAKE THE WORLD SAFE FOR DEMOCRACY. I ASK YOU FOR A DECLARATION OF WAR!

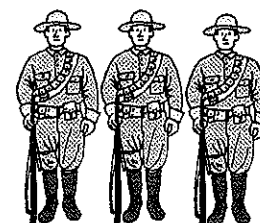
YES!

AMERICA JOINED THE FIRST WORLD WAR ON APRIL 6, 1917. ONE YEAR AND SEVEN MONTHS LATER BRITAIN, FRANCE AND AMERICA WON, WITH AMERICA BECOMING A GREAT POWER. WILSON'S DREAM WAS FOR WORLD PEACE AND HE WROTE A PLAN FOR A LEAGUE OF NATIONS TO WORK TOGETHER TO PREVENT WAR. IRONICALLY, IT WAS THE AMERICAN CONGRESS THAT REJECTED THE AGREEMENT AS IT WANTED TO REMAIN NEUTRAL AND NOT GET INVOLVED WITH EUROPE'S POLITICS...THUS SOWING THE SEEDS FOR WORLD WAR II....

1918, PALACE OF VERSAILLES. LEADERS MEET TO DISCUSS THE END OF WAR.

Vittorio Orlando, David Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau, Woodrow Wilson

APRIL 1917



AMERICA JOINS WORLD WAR I.

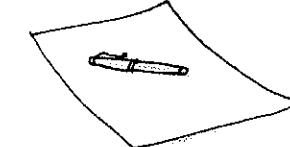
NOVEMBER 1917

BECAUSE OF THE COMMUNIST REVOLUTION RUSSIA STOPS FIGHTING GERMANY.



1918

THE END OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR.



AMERICA, BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ITALY SIGN THE VERSAILLES PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY. (THE GERMANS LOSE TERRITORIES AND HAVE TO PAY A LOT OF REPARATIONS - MONEY.)

1919

WHY DID FRANCE AND AMERICA DISAGREE ON THE VERSAILLES TREATY? AND WHY DID PRESIDENT WILSON COLLAPSE AFTER THE WAR? FIND OUT MORE ON OUR WEBSITE. WWW.BRIDGE-ONLINE.CZ!

V act of sabotage – sabotáž; to cause – způsobit; last straw – poslední kapka; to decode – dešifrovat, rozluštit; Kaiser – official title for German emperors; declaration of war – vyhlášení války; The League of Nations – international organization (1919-1946) founded to prevent future wars; to reject – odmítnout; to sow – zasít