



Lesson 4 A Brief History of the USA



A Brief History of
the USA

America in the Colonial Era (1493-1776)

Forming of the USA (1776-1849)

The Civil War (1861-1865)

Rapid Growth of Economy (1865-1918)

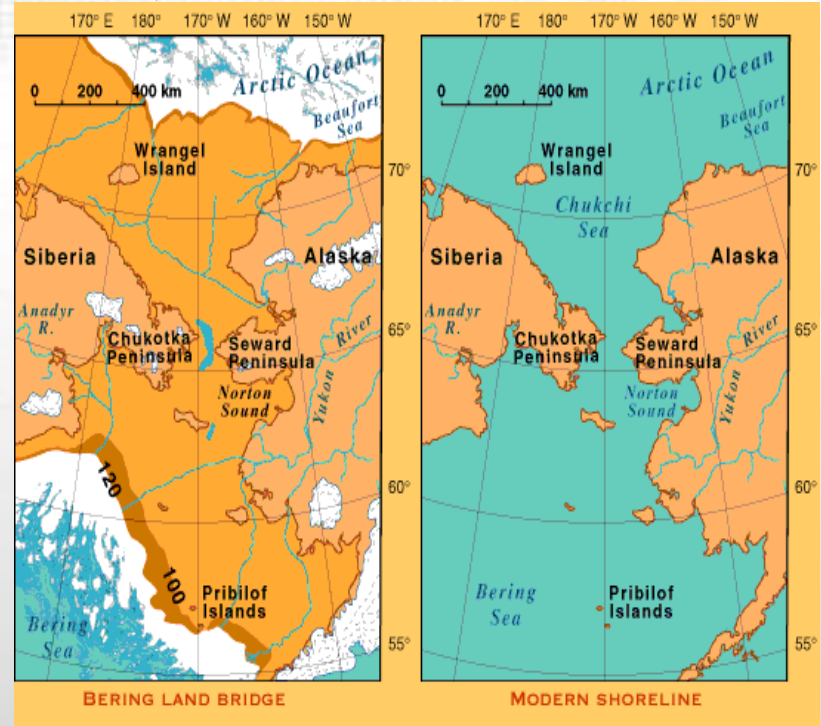
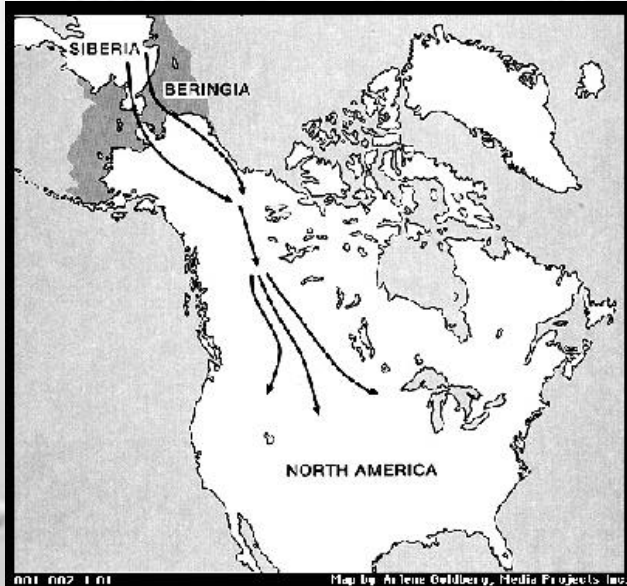
Post-World War I and Great Depression (1918-1940)

World War II (1939-1945)

American Society During Postwar Boom

Pre-colonial America(before1607)

The present-day United States was originally populated by people migrating from Asia via the Bering Land Bridge starting some 20,000 years ago.



- The "first Americans" were the Indians, which is now called Native Americans



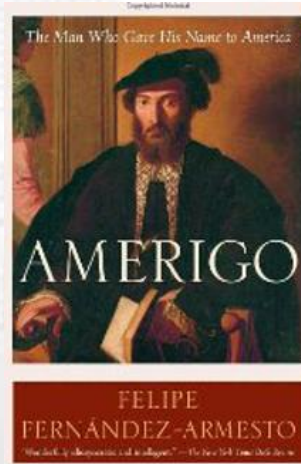
Indigenous people of the Americans

The Discovery of the New Continent



**Christopher
Columbus**
1492
Discoverer

Vs



**Amerigo
Vespucci**
● 1507
● **Confirmer**

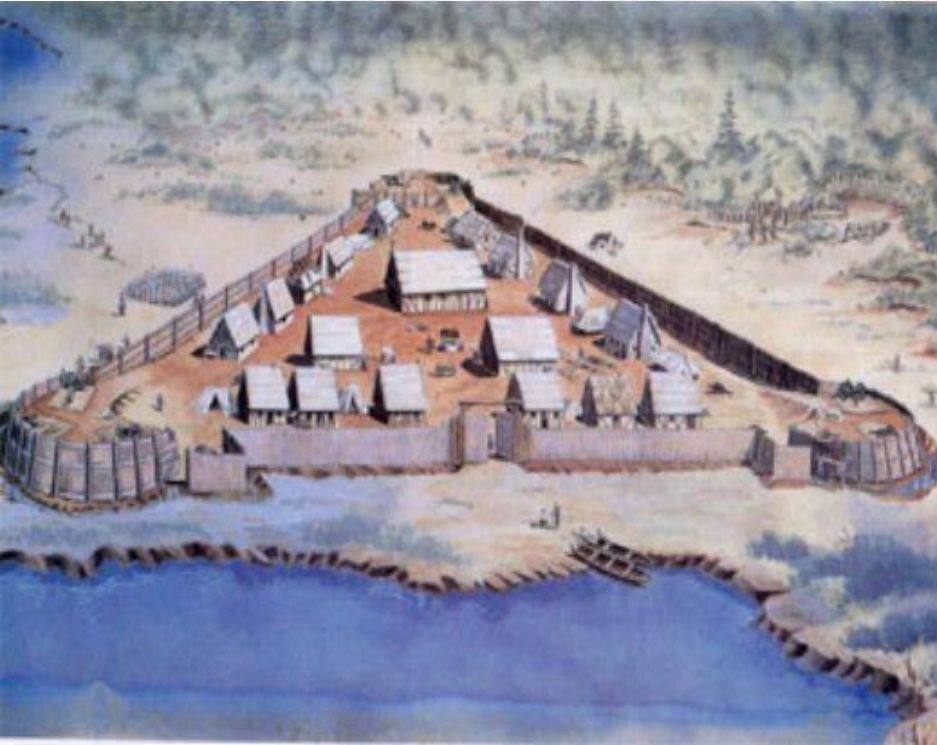


America
named after

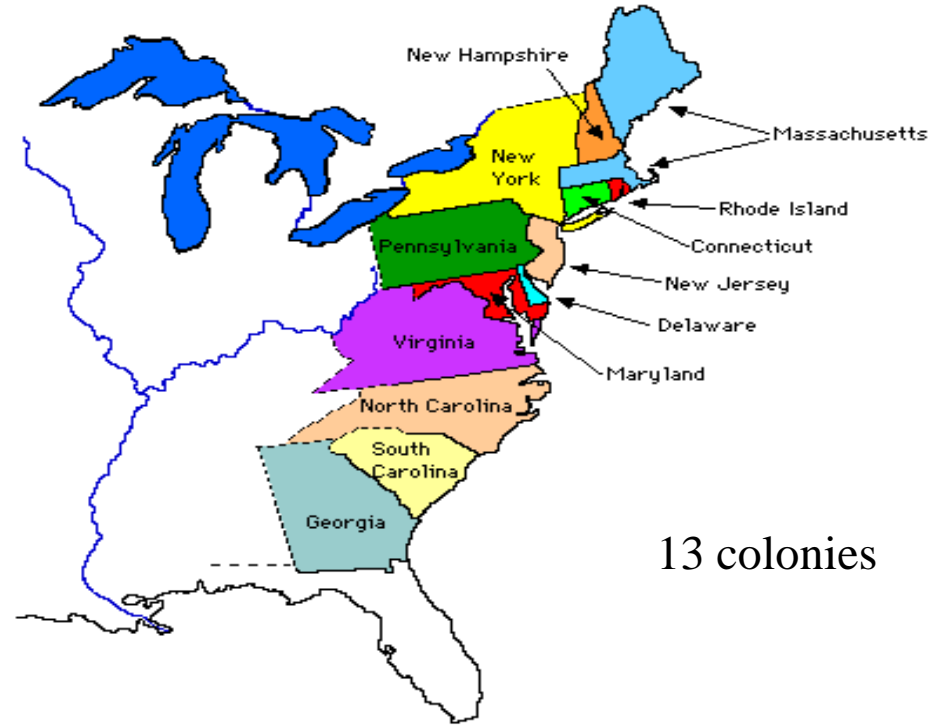
English Colonial America (1607-1776)

Causes of the English colonization

- ① English nobles
- ② people who could not find jobs in England.
- ③ the poor and the homeless
- ④ in search of religious freedom



The first English colony:
Jamestown, Virginia, 1607



Between 1607 and 1733 the British established **13** colonies along the east coast of North America.

the May Flower voyage

In 1620

Puritans

In search of religious freedom

Plymouth colony



Mayflower ship



Landing of the Pilgrims

Forming of the USA (1776-1849)

The prelude

The war of
Independence

United States
Constitution

Territorial
expansion

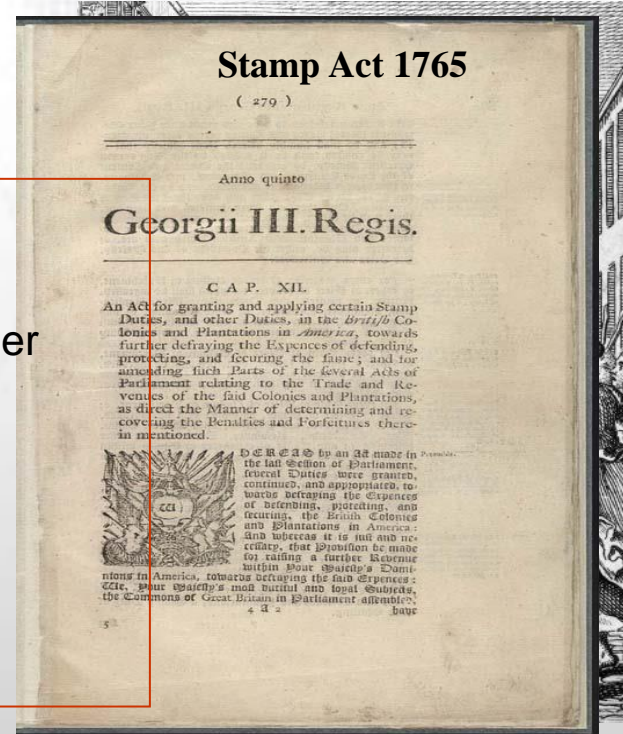


The prelude

- **Causes: Britain's colonial policy**
 - The economy in the 13 colonies developed very fast
 - The British government was to bring the development under control and to collect more taxes from the colonies.

the Stamp Act(1765), the Tea Act(1773)

Result : the colonies were heavily loaded with debt



Stamp Act Protest

British East India Company



the Boston Tea Party
---the **prelude** of the War of Independence

The War of Independence(1775-1783)

the First Continental Congress :September 1774,Philadelphia

-- encouraged Americans to refuse to buy British goods.

the shot at Lexington on April 19, 1775

----the **start** of the War of Independence.

First Continental Congress



Patricia Anne Robertson
2929 Waverly Drive
Los Angeles, California 90039

the Second Continental Congress

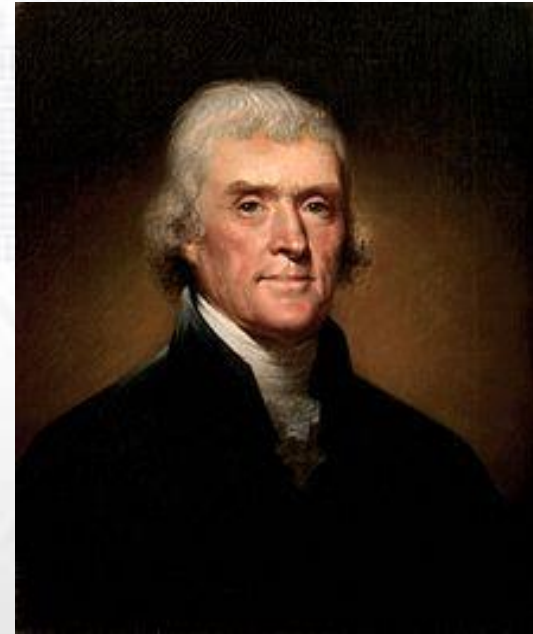
--- Continental Army and Navy :George Washington

---Thomas Jefferson :Declaration of Independence , adopted on July 4, 1776.

the Treaty of Paris

---September ,1783

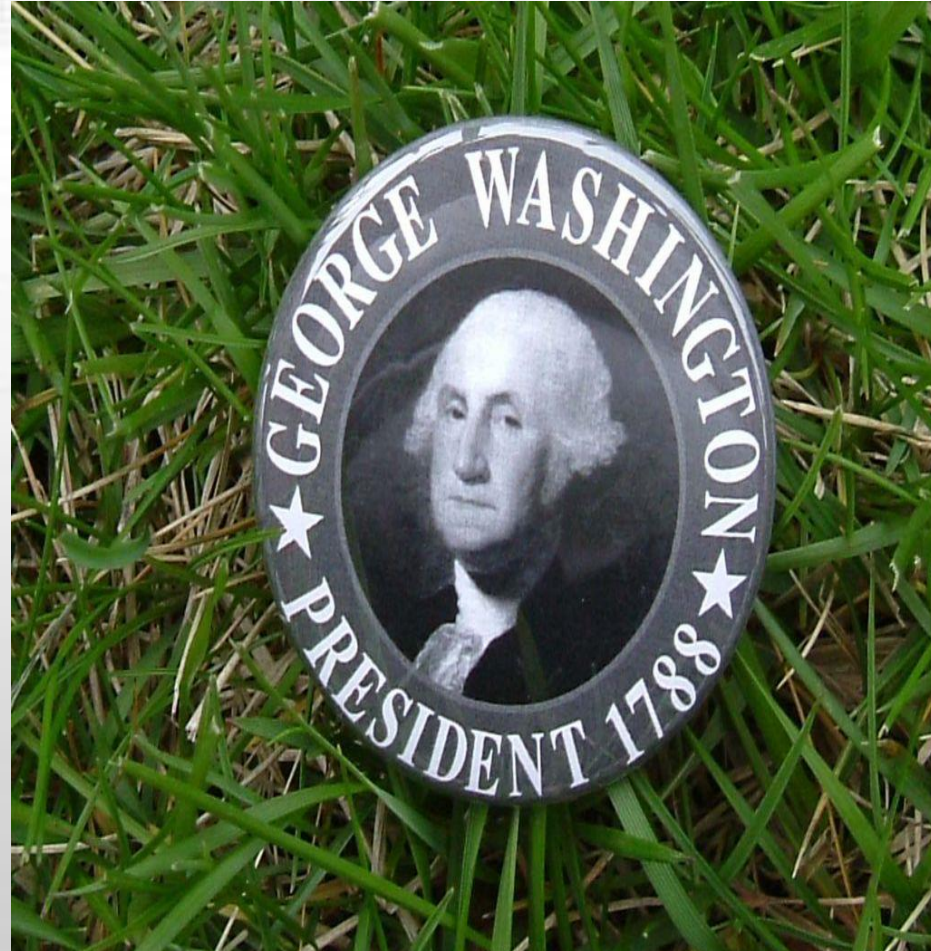
----recognized the Independence of the United States of America



United States Constitution

George Washington

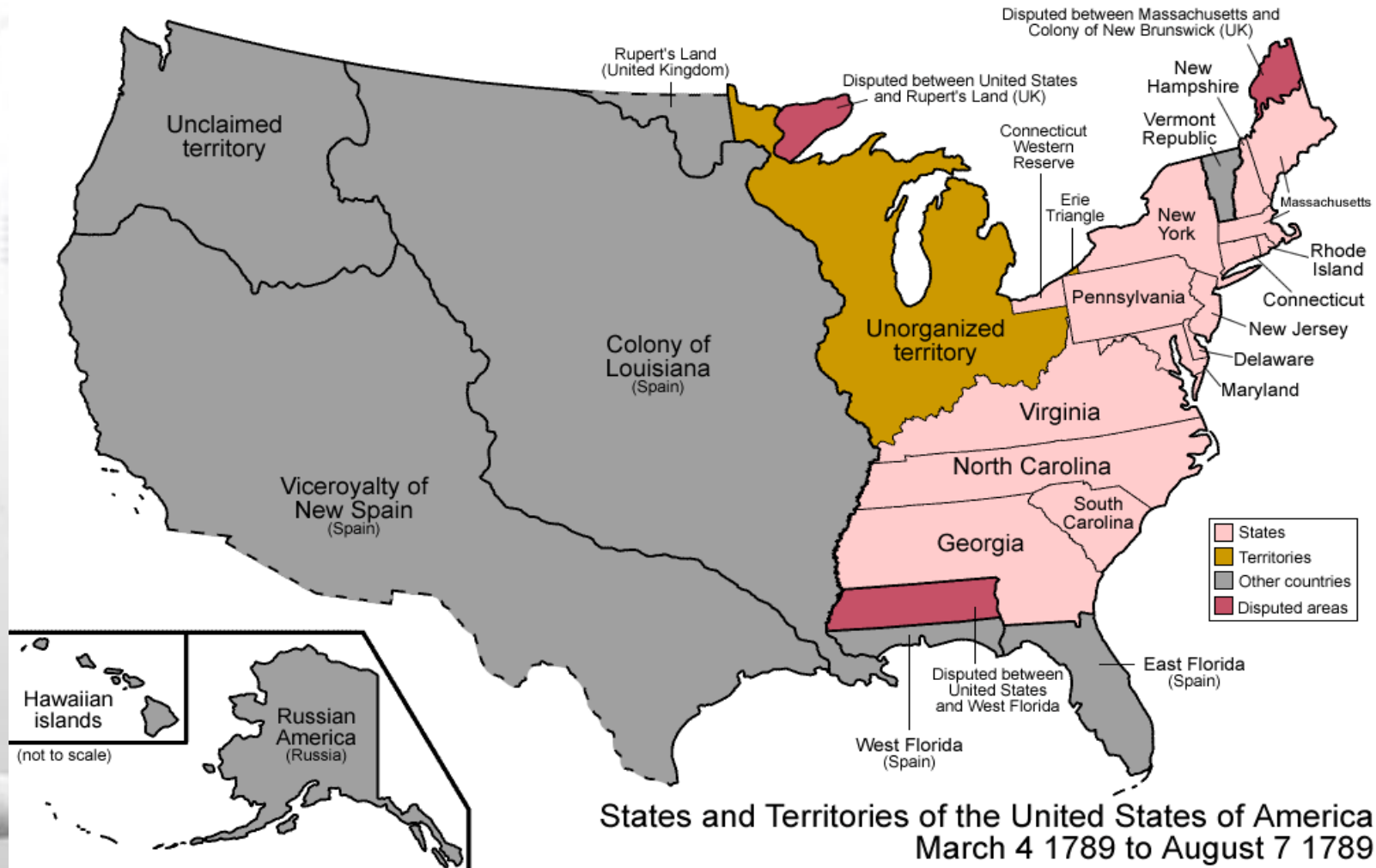
---the first President of the United States.



Territorial expansion and the Westward Movement




- give up Old Northwest
- Spain , open the Mississippi River.
- bought Louisiana
- War with Mexico





The Civil War(1861-1865)



-  Causes of Civil War
-  The Fierce War
-  [Influence of the Civil War](#)

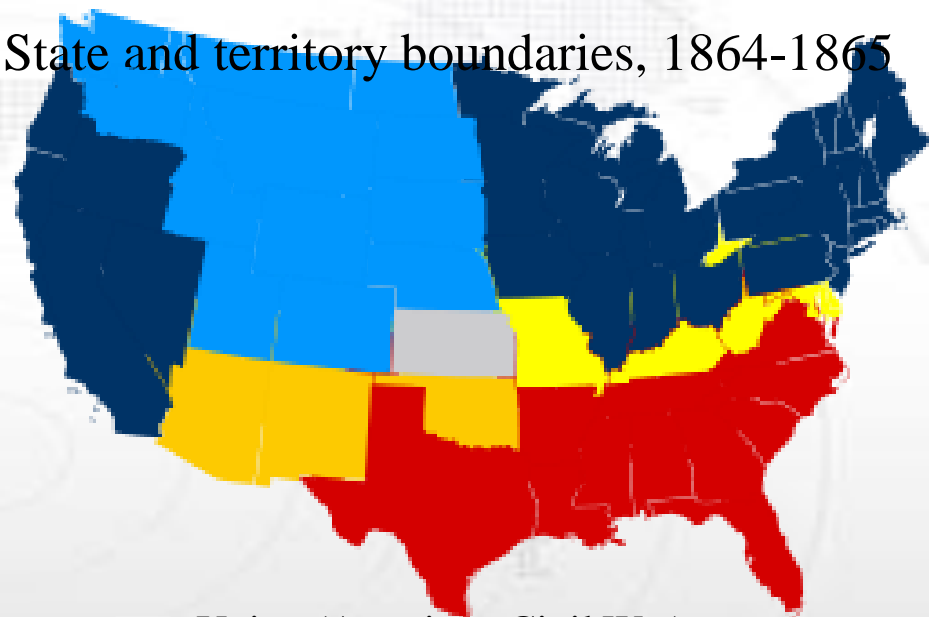
Causes of Civil War

Root reason: The different economic system

North **Capitalist Economy**

South **Plantation**

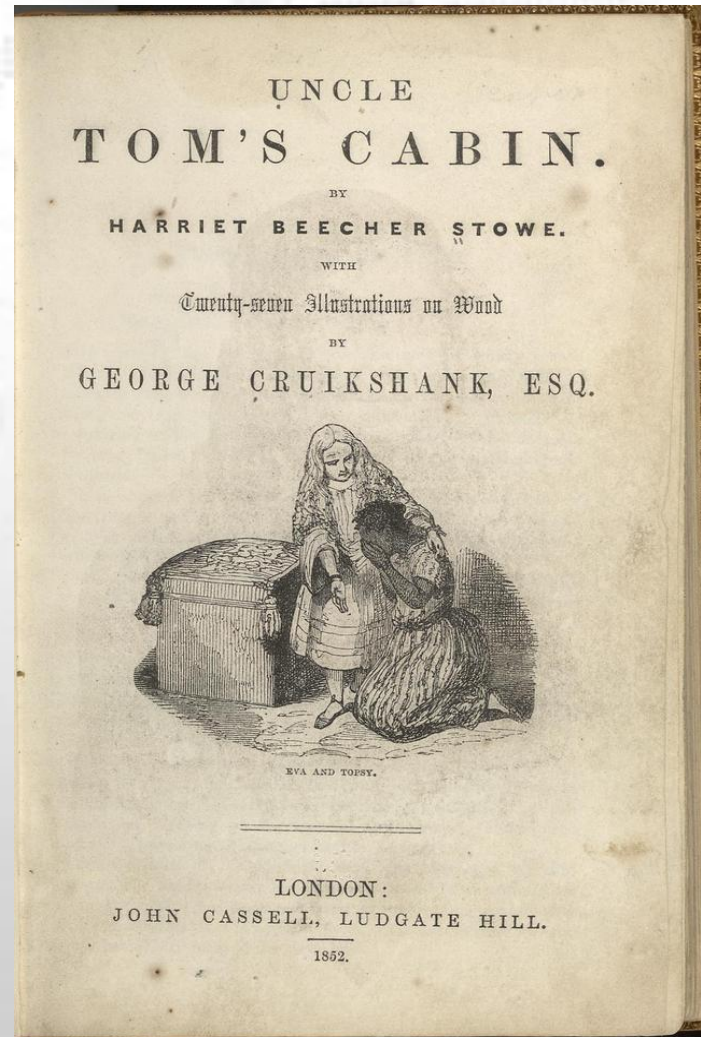
State and territory boundaries, 1864-1865



- Union (American Civil War) states
- Union territories
- Kansas, entered the Union as a free state
- Union border states that permitted slavery
- The Confederacy
- Union territories that permitted slavery

Uncle Tom's Cabin

- Harriet Beecher Stowe
- An **antislavery** novel which had great political influence.
- "So this is the little lady who made this big war." ---
Lincoln



The direct cause :

Abraham Lincoln was elected as president.



first priority—keeping the United States one country

11 southern states broke away from Federal Union

secondary objective—freedom for black people
--Emancipation Proclamation

“Republican”

❖ **Gettysburg—turning point of the war**

- Union army defeated one Confederate army
- later all other Confederate forces soon surrendered
- **Gettysburg Address** ,On November 19, 1863

❖ **On April 14, 1865, Lincoln was assassinated**



Influence of the Civil War

1) abolished the slavery system

**2) swept the obstacles to the development of
US capitalist production**



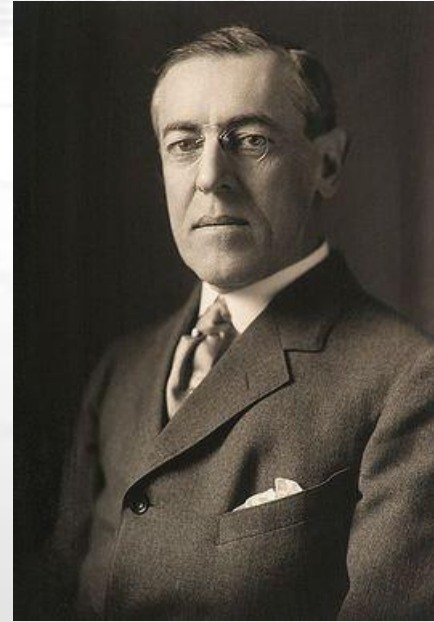
The US and the First World War 1914-1918



❖ **Attitude** before entering:

---stand neutral & sold munitions ,
offering bank loans to the allies

❖ **Time** to enter the **War**: April 6, 1917



Woodrow Wilson

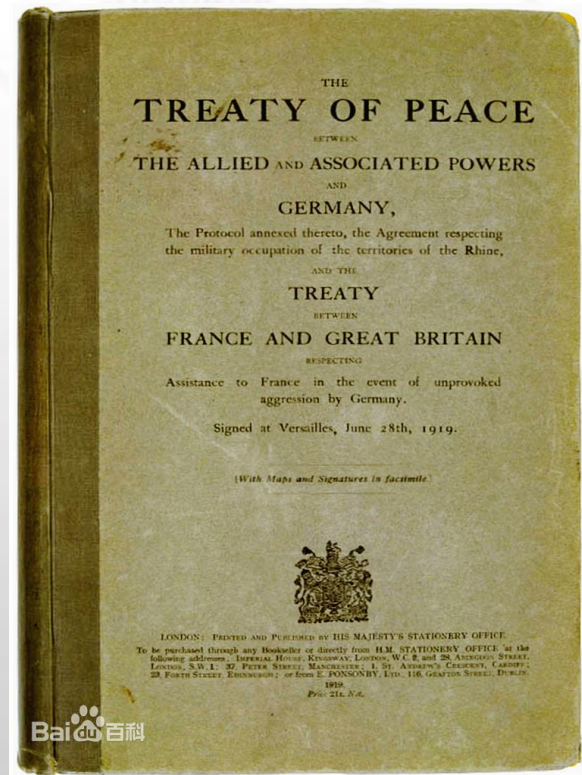
Q. Why did America enter World War I?

Germans' submarines sank ships going to England—injuring American trade.

Germany promised the Mexicans a chance “to regain its lost territory by the war against the US”.

After two years' fighting, both sides grew weary—a good chance for America to enter the war.

- ❖ The war **ended** :in November 11, 1918.
- ❖ the Paris Conference: Jan. 18, 1919
----A meeting to divide the colonies
- ❖ the Versailles Treaty

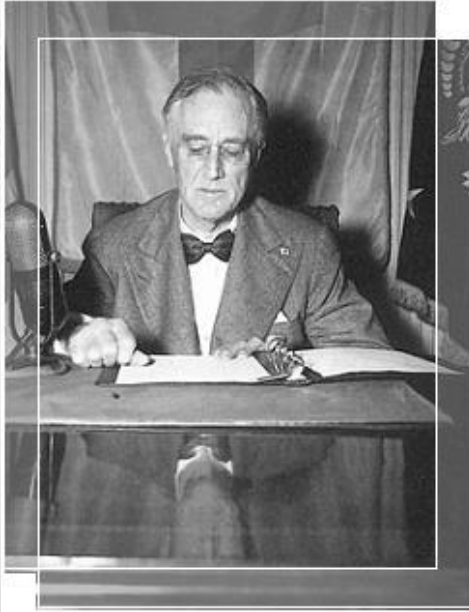


The Great Depression (1929--1939)



beginning---in 1929,the stock market crashed





- ❖ Roosevelt became the U.S. president in 1932.
- ❖ Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal
---It helped the country get out of the depression.

“The only thing we have to fear is fear itself.”
-----FanklinD. Roosevelt

US in World War II(1939-1945)



Background of the war
----the World-spread economic crisis

America's foreign policy in the early stage
---- **A sit-on-the-fence policy**

❖ **the Pearl Harbour Incident in December 7,1941**



❖ **two guiding principles of the diplomacy:**

1. to win the war;
2. to establish a postwar political structure in accord with American interests and to prevent the Soviet Union from over-expansion.



**American and Soviet troops meet
east of the Elbe River.**



❖ **End of WWII**

- The US air force dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima on August 6 and on Nagasaki on August 9.
- On August 14, 1945, Japan surrendered.



Post WWII Years

Postwar boom

---twenty-five years' economic boom.

cornerstones

---- the automobile, housing and defense industries

GNP rise

---\$200 billion in 1946 to close to \$1 trillion in 1970.

baby boom and military spending

---- increased consumption.



❖ **The Cold War**

--The conflict between the two superpowers Russia and the US increased and later led to the Cold War.

❖ **Truman Doctrine**

-- marked the beginning of the Cold War.

Three great immigrant waves in US history



Immigrants registering at New York City's Castle Garden reception center in 1866

America

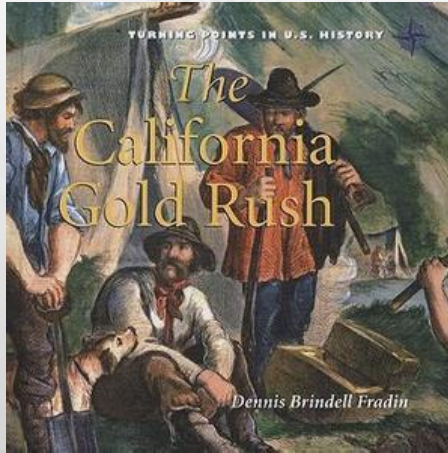
--a nation of immigrants

--a nation of nations



First Immigrant Wave, 1820-1860

from western and northern Europe, with about 2 million Irish and 1.7 million Germans, as well as a large number of African slaves



Second immigrant Wave, 1861-1880



the industrialization
---demand for labor

third immigrant Wave, 1881 to 1920



The growth of "old immigrants" from Britain, Germany, Sweden and other northwest European countries was limited, but the growth of "new immigrants" from Italy, Russia and other southeast European countries was rapid.

The impact of the immigration waves

population ---over 100 million in 1920.

immigrants --accounted for over 20 percent of the annual growth of the U.S. population.

the world's top economic power--- a foundation for the future as a world superpower.

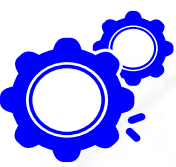
Lesson Review

I. Vocabulary Building

II. Key Facts

III. Discussion and Report

IV Extensive Activities



Vocabulary Building

- 1. *Mayflower*
 - 2. Continental Congresses
 - 3. Puritan
 - 4. Christopher Columbus
 - 5. Boston Tea Party
 - 6. *Declaration of Independence*
 - 7. Great Depression
 - 8. *Emancipation Proclamation*
 - 9. *Uncle Tom ' s Cabin*
 - 10. Abraham Lincoln
- a. one of the four greatest American Presidents who emancipated the black slaves
 - b. the ship which carried the first group of pilgrims to the New World.
 - c. the man who discovered the New Continent
 - d. a document drafted by Thomas Jefferson
 - e. a novel about the miserable life of the black slaves
 - f. a member of the Protestant religious group in the 16th and 17th centuries, who wanted to make religion simpler
 - g. the beginning incident of the War of Independence
 - h. a special period when American economy almost collapsed
 - i. a document for liberating the black slaves
 - j. meetings held before the War of Independence





Key Facts

Complete the following chart with the information from the text.

Incidents	Time	Main Figures/Stories	Characteristics/Results
English Colonial America	1) 1493-1776	Puritans; <i>Mayflower</i>	2) Immigration of the Puritans
Founding of the USA	3) 1776	George Washington	Independence of the USA
The Civil War	4) 1861-1865	Abraham Lincoln	5) Libration of black slaves
W W I	6) 1914-1918	7) Woodrow Wilson	US grew into a world power
Great Depression	1918-1940	Franklin Roosevelt	8) Homeless and jobless people; bankrupt banks
W W I I	9) 1939-1945	Attack of the Pearl Harbour	redivision of post-war powers



Discussion and Report

- 1. How was the United States of America founded?
- 2. How did the USA become the richest country in the world? What are the reasons for the rise of the USA?
- 3. What lesson can we learn from the history of the USA?



Thank You