**Lecture 1**

300-400 families of languages in the world, only 300 are spoken in Europe. About 2.000 years ago the British Isles were inhabited by the Celts who had been arriving from Europe from the 8th century BC. , they mixed with the peoples who were already there. A lot of people and tourists come to the South of England just to see the ancient circle of stones, so-called Stonehenge, one of the most famous and mysterious archaeological sites of the world, built between 2500 and 1500 BC (before Christ, до нашей эры). It was used by the Druids for their ceremonies. During the next 1.000 years there were many invasions (набеги). The Romans came in 43 AD, calling the country “Britania”. London, the capital of the United Kingdom was founded by the Romans in 43 A.D. (лат., нашей эры) and called Londinium. In 61 A.D. the town was burnt down and when it was rebuilt by the Romans it was surrounded by a wall. That area within the wall is now called the City of London. It is London's commercial and business and financial centre. It contains the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange (фондовая биржа) and the head offices of numerous companies and corporations. Chester is very important town in the north-west of England. In the past it used to be a Roman fort; its name comes from the Latin word “castra”, meaning «fortified camp». There are plenty of other historical and cultural cities and towns in England: Kent, Bristol, Bath, Brighton, Bournemouth, and many others. The history of the English language really began in the 5th century with the arrival to the British Isles of three Germanic tribes (племена): the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes, who crossed the North Sea from what today is Northern Germany. The Angles who came to England gave birth to the language called “English”. Most of the Celtic speakers were pushed west and north by the invaders - mainly into what is now Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The invading Germanic tribes spoke similar languages, which developed into what is now called Old English. Old English did not sound or look like English today and English speakers of today would have great difficulty in understanding it. Nevertheless, about half of the most commonly used words in Modern English have Old English roots. The words to be, strong and water, for example, are derived from Old English. Old English was spoken until around 1100.

In 1066 the Duke of Normandy from Northern France invaded and conquered England after a well-known the Battle of Hastings. As a result of this the Norman leader became the King of England “William the Conqueror”, who built Tower and Salisbury Cathedral. Salisbury Cathedral is a splendid example of English Gothic architecture: inside there is the oldest clock in England. The Normans brought with them the French language, which became the language of the Royal Court (королевского двора), and the ruling and business classes. For about 300 years there was a kind of linguistic class division, when the lower classes spoke English and the upper classes lords and barons spoke French. The English are the descendants (потомки) of all the invaders, and learners of English can find many words in the English language which originated fro French.

In the 14th century so-called Middle English became dominant in Britain. It was the language of the great poet Chaucer (1340-1400). Towards the end of Middle English, a change in pronunciation (the Great Vowel Shift) started, with vowels being pronounced shorter. Since the 16th century the British had contacts with many nations from around the world. This, and the Renaissance (Bозрождение) of Classical learning, meant that many new words and phrases entered the language.

The invention of printing brought standardization to English spelling and grammar. Books became cheaper and more people learned to read. In 1604 the first English dictionary was published. A southern English accent (the dialect of London) became generally accepted and most easily understood.

Hamlet's famous "To be or not to be" lines were written in Early Modern English by Shakespeare. The main difference between Early Modern English and Late Modern English (1800-Present) is vocabulary. Since the days of Shakespeare, the English pf South-East has been considered the standard. The emergence of an appear and middle, class mode of speech, PR is established through private schools for weal their families. Through radio and Television PR has become a widely spoken accent. Late Modern English has many more words, arising from two principal factors: firstly, the Industrial Revolution and technology created a need for new words; secondly, the British Empire at its height covered one quarter of the earth's surface, and the English language adopted foreign words from many other countries. With the appearance of the US in North America a lot of new vocabulary was added.

Nowhere is this clearer than in the question of education and speech. The way English is spoken gives away not only regional identity but class status too.

The English language already achieved parity with French as a language of diplomacy at the Treaty of Versailles negotiations at the end of the First World War. For the last two centuries the proliferation of English around the world grew intensely changing the idea of artificial global language Esperanto, created by Polish oculist doctor Ludwig Zameng of in 1887.

The widespread of American cinematography, culture and technology made special contributions other primacy of English after the Second World War. As decolonization proceeded throughout the British Empire after the Second World War many former colonies (e.g. India) still continued to use English as the State language. The English language nowadays comprises a Very large number of people across the globe. It has an official or special status in more than 70 countries. Nearly one quarter of tie world’s population, or between 1.2 and 1.5 Bythe time of the foundation of the United Nations at the end of Second World War English had become pre-eminent and is now the main worldwide Jangtage of diplomacy and intentional relations. Besides the UN there are mans worldwide international organizations. including the International Olympic Committee, European Free Trade Association, Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and others which use English as their first working language.

In an increasingly globalized world English is used as the language for broader communication in countries around the world in newspaper and scientific publishing, international telecommunications, trade, and mass entertainment. A working knowledge of English has become a requirement in a great number of occupations and professions especially in computing and medicine. Currently, English is the first language for 375 million: speakers in the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, Canada, a few Caribbean nations

and New Zeland.

**Questions 1**

Answer the following questions.

1. When and why did the English language become the global language?  
*In 18th century English language become the global language, because of colonization and population.*

2. Why is English so important for computer science profession?

*Because it is a working language and it become a requirement in a great number of occupations and professions.*

1. What were the origins of Old English?

*The history of the English language really began in the 5th century with the arrival to the British Isles of three Germanic tribes: the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes, who crossed the North Sea from what today is Northern Germany. Most of the Celtic speakers were pushed west and north by the invaders - mainly into what is now Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The Angles who came to England gave birth to the language called “English”. The invading Germanic tribes spoke similar languages, which developed into what is now called Old English. Old English did not sound or look like English today and English speakers of today would have great difficulty in understanding it. Nevertheless, about half of the most commonly used words in Modern English have Old English roots.*

1. What language did the German tribes bring to the English island?

*The invading Germanic tribes spoke similar languages, which developed into what is now called Old English. Old English did not sound or look like English today and English speakers of today would have great difficulty in understanding it.*

1. Which tribe did England get its name from?

*The Angles who came to England gave birth to the language called “English”.*

1. When and how did so many people all over the globe begin to speak English?

*Currently, English is the first language for 375 million: speakers in the United States, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, Canada, a few Caribbean nations*

*and New Zealand.*

5. What is Esperanto?  
*It is artificial global language Esperanto, created by Polish oculist doctor Ludwig Zamengof in 1887.*

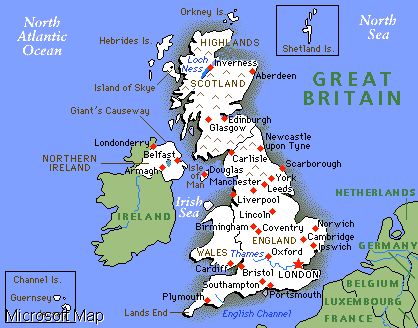
**The structure of course**

As we know the English is the 1 language in the United States of America, United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. Linguistics deals with the social, cultural, historical and political factors that influence. The study of English Language is impossible without learning at least some aspects of history, geography, culture and customs of all these countries.But because of the lack of the time I’ll have to concentrate on the English language of Britain and the United Sates.

In the first part of the course I’ll try to introduce the main geographical, economic and cultural aspects of the life of the UK. The second part of the course is devoted to the history, political structure, education, science and culture of the United States. After the first and the second parts of the course you’ll have to white 2 compositions (UK, USA), The topics will be given. You will have to pass he credit at the end of the course. The final result (зачет) is put into your check –book.

You can find in full all the facts and events I’ll speak about in the book “The United Kingdom and the United States of America in Past and Present” (2009) and “English and political culture” (2016) in the library of the faculty.

**Snapshots of Britain (краткие зарисовки)**



It is but natural that it will be quite difficult to communicate with English people without knowing and understanding the background and cultural content of their country. For example, many students still confuse such notions as England, Great Britain and The United Kingdom.

The full name of the country is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The UK consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The island of Great Britain consists of three main parts: England (the southern and middle part of the island), Wales and Scotland (the northern part of the island). The flag of the UK of the Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a combination of the flags of its parts.

The total area of the British Isles is 325 000 square km. According to science the British Isles used to form a part of the continent. The rocky highlands of Scotland, for example, resemble the Norwegian coast. Evidence (доказательство) that the islands were the part of the continent is the shallowness (мель) of the English Channel between them and the mainland. The British Isles are surrounded by the Irish Sea and the North Sea, the Norwegian Sea, the North Channel and the Atlantic Ocean. Owing to the shape of the country, any point in Great Britain is no more than 70 miles from the sea. The centre of economic and political power is England. Therefore the largest population concentration is in the south of the country - a result of good climate and proximity to the European mainland. Men in the south East the mast and work the shortest week. London remains a inaguet and is home to 7 million people. The south east accounts for more than. The third of the Gross domestic Product (GDP) of the United Kingdom.

Wales is the country in the west of Great Britain. It is mainly a mountainous land with a chiefly agricultural economy and an industrial and coal-mining area in the south. The landscape is really beautiful. Cardiff, a large city in the south, was chosen as the capital of Wales in 1955, mainly because of its size. Since 1536, Wales has been governed by England and the heir to the throne of England has the title of Prince of Wales. The Welsh language is an ancient Celtic language, similar to Breton, spoken in Brittany, France.

The capital of Scotland is Edinburgh, well known for its castle. Glasgow is the industrial capital of Scotland. It is the third largest city in Great Britain. The typical products of Scotland are timber(сырьевой лес), whisky, and salmon. Golf is the Scottish natural sport and it seems to have originated in this country. Scotland is also the land of myths and mysteries; every castle has “its ghost”. And of course everyone knows about so-called “the Loch Ness Monster”. «Nessie» is said to be about six meters long, with a long, thin neck. The first report of the monster in Loch Ness was in 565 A.D.

One third of the population of Northern Ireland (Ulster) lives in and around the capital, Belfast - the most important port, commercial, industrial and cultural centre with theaters, orchestras, ballet and opera companies. The north of England had the lowest average weekly wages, and the second highest regional unemployment level.

**Questions 2**

1. What parts does the UK consist of?

*The UK consists of four parts: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.*

1. What’s the difference between the names GB and UK?

*We use The with UK*

1. Have you ever been to England?  
   *No, I have never been to England, but I really want to do it.*
2. Which pictures do you imagine when you think of this country?  
   *I imagine big wonderful castles, landscapes and a lot of fog. Also I feel an atmosphere of Harry Potter’s world. I think that this country is full of magic.*
3. What do you know of Stonehenge?  
   It is an *ancient circle of stones, so-called Stonehenge, one of the most famous and mysterious archaeological sites of the world, built between 2500 and 1500 BC.*

**Some Snapshots of British History**

William the Conqueror ruled the country through the feudal contacts with his vassals. After him his successors William the Second and Henry 1 strengthened the feudal system. Henry the Second’s successor was Richard (1189-1199) nicknamed the Lionheart. who spent most of his time out of England on crusades (крестовые походы).

His brother John was forced to sign the agreement between the king and the feudal barons so-called Magna Charta in 1215, in which he promised to limit the Crown’s power and control over finance. One of four copies of Magna Charta is kept in Salisbury Cathedral.

In 1258 the nobles elected a council called the parliament (from French parle” (to discuss). A quite important English King was Henry the VIII th (the dynasty of Tudors). Due to the Pope’s refusal to allow Henry the V111 to divorce his first wife Catherine of Aragon Henry the V111 broke with the Roman Church, “nationalized” the English Church and named himself the Supreme Head of the English Protestant Church (1534). He dissolved the catholic monasteries and seized their wealth. He also came into history as the one who killed or executed his.

His daughter of the second wife Anne Boleyn became the most famous Queen Elizabeth the First. During her reign (1558-1603) Elizabeth the First strengthened England considerably, stimulated shipbuilding. developed foreign commerce, art and theatres. The period is famous for the flourishing of English drama, led by playwrights such as William Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe, and for the seafaring prowess of English adventurers such as Francis Drake She strongly fostered the treasury of the country patronizing a group of pirates who caught and robbed the Spanish ships coming back from America with gold and other riches. When the Spanish Armada of fleet, consisting of 130 ships. tried to invade England in 1588, the faster and lighter English ships defeated the slow and heavy Spanish galleons. A third part of the Spanish ships failed to return to Spain. England turned out to be the first sea

country and started its colonial expansion.

Elizabeth the 1 was never married and had no heirs. Elizabeth's successor became James the VI of Scotland, the son of Elizabeth's cousin Mary Stuart, who became James the | of England starting the new dynasty of the Stuarts. His son Charles the 1 attempted to reduce the power of Parliament. As a result of this a bloody civil war followed. The king was arrested and executed in 1649. England became a republic, headed by puritan Oliver Cromwell (1599-

.Cromwell behaved like a dictator, dissolving Parliament and ruling only with the help of his army. That is why after his death the monarchy was restored. Parliament asked Charles the Second to come back from France and resume the throne. But the king’s power was reduces significantly in favour of Parliament.

In the 18th century the power of the king continued to decline. When after the reign of James the 11 Parliament asked Prince William from the Netherlands and his Stuart wife Mary to rein Parliament concluded with them a Bill of Rights that strongly limited the monarch’s power. At the end of the 18" century as a result of the invention of the steam engine by James Watt in 1769 Britain entered the period known as the Industrial Revolution. The first factories appeared in London and a movement of population from the countryside into towns began.

The 19th century was marked by the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901) who ruled the country for 63 years and had 9 children. During her reign Britain passed through industrial, political, cultural, scientific and military change. In 1850 Great Britain had as many merchant ships as the rest of the world. Queen Victoria reign was also marked by a great expansion of the British Empire. Britain enlarged her colonies and dominions with India, Canada. Australia, New Zealand, a lot of African lands. “The sun never sets on the British Empire” became a popular saying of that time. The English way of life was seen as superior to that of other nations.

At the same time in big English cities the most characteristic features of life were long working hours, unemployment, terrible poverty, high taxes and children’s labour. About 30 per cent of the urban population lived below the poverty level.

As the result of popular discontent the first trade-unions were organized and in the Labour Party was formed. It was only in1918 when after the end of World War 1 all men over 21 got the right to vote. Most women got this right much later in 1928.

During the Second World War Britain acted as a part of Anti-Hitler Coalition. The destruction of property was great but only 60000 people were killed during air-raids (in comparison with 27 million people loss in our country).

The postwar period testified the collapse of the British Empire. Starting with India in 1948 all big countries of the former British Empire reached independence. Only Bermuda, the Falklands and Gibraltar were still British. Since the disappearance of her empire and the comparative decline in her power, Britain has adjusted its world view with difficulty. She managed to reconstruct the empire in the form of another unity - the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of members of the former British Empire. There were only 11 members in 1960, which grew to 21 by 1965. Queen Elizabeth the Second is

the head of the Commonwealth, even though half the member states are republics. The UK now is still a highly developed industrial and economic country.the world’s largest producers and exporters of iron and steel products. machinery and electronics, chemicals and textile. aircraft and navigation equipment. Only 7 per cent of the population is engaged in farming.

In her foreign policy Britain believes in a “special relationship” with the USA. This relationship is based upon a shared language. strong Anglo-Saxon culture, and particularly strong relationships between Prime Minister Churchill and Roosevelt during the war and between M. Thatcher and Reagan in the 1980s and between Blair and Clinton at the end of the 20" century. Britain has encouraged the development of a strong arms industry to supply the armed forces. and during the 1980s she became the second largest arms trader internationally. Britain still spends proportionally more on defense than other NATO members.

The population of Britain at the moment is 66 million people and currently approximately 35 million are of working age. About 2.5 million people are unemployed. When the oil resources were discovered in the North Sea much of the oil revenue was spent on social security for the unemployed. Like in some other countries there is a gap between the earning of the rich and poor. Thesalaries of directors (so-called ‘fat cats’) are sometimes 20 times greater than average earnings at the bottoms of the companies. 80 per cent of the British people live in towns or cities. So called Greater Londow remains a magnet and is hometo 7 million people. Because of its sprawling suburbs of small houses with gardens, Greater London stretches for 25 miles (40 km) from one side to the other.

However life in London and other big cities has become too expensive. Many English people prefer to move out of big cities and move te quiet cheaper small towns. retaining their jobs in cities. They go to work and come back every day and become so-called “commuters”. The conservative housing policies contributed to the rising numberofhomeless people especially in big cities. You can see a lot of people sleeping in central London each night. They are called “dossiers”. Many of them are young school-leavers who come to London to find jobs but fail because it is extremely difficult to get a job without a home address.

For the last years many a lot of ethnic communities are growing. With a natural increase of the people who have come from former colonies to live and work in Britain they have become over 7 per cent of Britain’s population. Concentrating particularly in London. Leicester. Birmingham and Bradford. Muslim community is becoming the most important of these. There are 1.5 million Muslims and over 1000 mosques and prayer centers. Apart from London, there are Muslim communities in Liverpool, Cardiff, Edinburgh and Glasgow. Most are of Pakistan).or Bangladeshi origin, but there are also an increasing number of British converts

**Questions 3**

1. When was the British’s power weakend for the first time?

*The postwar period testified the collapse of the British Empire. Starting with India in 1948 all big countries of the former British Empire reached independence.*

1. When and how was English Parliament formed?

*In 1258 the nobles elected a council called the parliament.*

*Once the reign of John ended and Henry III took full control of the government,*

*leading peers became increasingly concerned with his style of government,*

*specifically his unwillingness to consult them on decisions he took, and his seeming*

*patronisation of his foreign relatives over his native subjects.*

*In 1258, seven leading barons forced Henry to swear to uphold the Provisions of*

*Oxford, superseded, the following year, by the Provisions of Westminster. This*

*effectively abolished the absolutist Anglo-Norman monarchy, giving power to a*

*council of fifteen barons, and providing for a thrice-yearly meeting of parliament to*

*monitor their performance. Parliament assembled six times between June 1258 and*

*April 1262, most notably at Oxford in 1258*

1. Why is King Henry the 8th important historically?

*A very important English King was Henry the 8th (the dynasty of the Tudors). Due to*

*the Pope’s refusal to allow Henry the 8th to divorce his first wife Catherine of Aragon Henry 8 th broke with the Roman Church, “nationalized” the English Church and named himself the Supreme Head of the English Protestant Church (1534). He dissolved the catholic monasteries and seized their wealth. He also came into history as the one who killed or executed his 5-6 wives for their inability to give birth to his male heirs.*

1. What do you know about Queen Elizabeth the First?

*She strengthened England, stimulated shipbuilding, foreign commerce and art. She patronized pirates who robbed Spanish ships coming back from America with gold. The English fleet defeated Spanish Armada.*

1. What is the period of Industrial Revolution in England?

*Britain has encouraged the development of a strong arms industry to supply the armed forces. and during the 1980s she became the second largest arms trader internationally. Britain still spends proportionally more on defense than other NATO members.*

1. When did the saying “The Sun never sets on the British Empire” become popular?

*In the 19th century, it became popular to apply the phrase to the British Empire. It was a time when British world maps showed the Empire in red and pink to highlight British imperial power spanning the globe.*

1. When did men and women get the right to take part in the political elections?

*As the result of popular discontent the first trade-unions were organized and in the Labour   
Party was formed. It was only in1918 when after the end of World War 1 all men over 21 got the right to vote. Most women got this right much later in 1928.*

1. How did Britain act during Word War 2?

*The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—then consisting of England, Scotland, Wales, and the whole of Ireland—was one of the Allied Powers during the First World War of 1914–1918, fighting against the Central Powers (the German Empire, the Austro- Hungarian Empire, the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Bulgaria). During the Second World War Britain acted as a part of Anti-Hitler Coalition. The destruction of property was great but only 60000 people were killed.*

1. When did the British Empire collapse?

*After the World War II all big colonies of British Empire(India, Pakistan and Ceylon (since 1972 Sri Lanka) and other) reached independence. The British Commonwealth of Nations has undergone fundamental changes: it included the colonies, which gained independence, and the word "British" was removed from the name. As a result, the Commonwealth of Nations arose, which became the union not only of the metropolis and the "old" dominions, but also of all the states that arose within the British Empire.*

1. What is the Commonwealth?

*The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of members of the former British Empire. There were only 11 members in 1960, which grew to 21 by 1965.*

1. Describe British foreign policy now.

*Britain believes in a special relationship with the USA, which is based upon a shared*

*language, Anglo-Saxon culture and strong relationships between Churchill and*

*Roosevelt, Thatcher and Reagan, Blair and Clinton.*

1. What is the UK economically now?

*In the 21st century the UK retains the ability to project power and influence around the world. Government involvement is primarily exercised by Her Majesty's Treasury, headed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy. The currency of the UK is the pound sterling, which is the world's fourth-largest reserve currency after the United States dollar, the Euro and the Japanese yen, and is also one of the 10 most-valued currencies in the world. The UK is a member of the Commonwealth, the G7, the G20, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, NATO, the United Nations Security Council, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank and the United Nations.*

1. Why do so many English people prefer to live in the province and who are commuters?

*However life in London and other big cities has become too expensive. Many English people prefer to move out of big cities and move te quiet cheaper small towns. retaining their jobs in cities. They go to work and come back every day and become so-called “commuters”.*

1. What are “commuters”?

*However life in London and other big cities has become too expensive. Many English people prefer to move out of big cities and move te quiet cheaper small towns. retaining their jobs in cities. They go to work and come back every day and become so-called “commuters”.*

**Lecture 2**

**The political structure and elections in GB**

Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. Technically the UK is ruled by the Parliament, the Prime minister and the Monarch (at the moment the Queen Elizabeth the Second) who has been in power since 1953). She is formally the Head of the State.

The Parliament which is the oldest in Europe (1258) is made up of two chambers or houses(палаты) — the House of Commons and the House of Lords. The House of Commons has 651 seats which are occupied by Members of Parliament (MPs) who are elected by the British public in general elections which are held every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies (избирательные округа) each of which elects one Member of Parliament (MP). The party which wins the elections gets the most seats in the House of Commons and forms the Government. Its leader becomes the Prime Minister.The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker.The government party sits on the Speaker's right while on his left sit the members of the Opposition.Although Britain is called constitutional monarchy it does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws. Most legislation (законодательство) originates in the Commons. The Bill becomes a law when it is debated and confirmed after 3 hearings by the MPs, then debated in the Lords and finally signed by the Queen.

The House of Lords comprises about 1 200 members. The members of the House of Lords are not elected: they sit in the House because they are aristocrats who have inherited their seats from their fathers, people with titles and bishops (эпископы) of the Church of England. This House has no real power but acts as an advisory council for the House of Commons. The House of Lords may take a part in legislation, but it cannot permanently block a bill (законопроект) passed by the Commons.The House of Lords is presided over by the Lord Chancellor (Лорд канцлер или председатель суда) and is the highest court of appeal. The sessions of the Parliament are opened and closed by the Queen Elizabeth the Second.

The English monarchy has been interrupted only once during the Revolution and the Cromwell republic. Succession (наследование) to the throne is hereditary (наследственное). Formally the monarch has a number of roles. The monarch is expected to be politically neutral, and should not make political decisions. Nevertheless (тем не менее), Queen Elizabeth 11 still performs some important executive and legislative duties (исполнительные и законодательные обязанности) including opening and dissolving Parliament, signing bills (законопроекты) passed by both Houses and fulfilling international duties, visits to foreign countries, and especially those to the Commonwealth (Содружество наций), whose interests and welfare (благосостояние) are very important to her. She started the tradition of the "walkabouts", when she walks among the public crowds and stops to talk to some people. The annual Christmas broadcast made by the Queen on radio and television has become a traditional. The Queen's husband is Duke of Edinburgh and her heir (наследник) is Charles, Prince of Wales, who was born in 1948, married Lady Diana Spencer who died in a car accident in August, 1997, and has two children, Prince William and Prince Harry. August, 1997. The Queen's other children are Princess Anne, Prince Andrew and Prince Edward .

**The Government**

Two main parties in the UK are the Conservative party and the Labour party. The conservative party descended from the old Tory partly organized in 18th century by big landlords and aristocrats. The Labour party was organized in 1906 and is moderately socialist. The Liberal Democrats, which is a weaker third party, was formed by the merger (слияние) of the Liberal party and the Social Democratic party.

Both Scotland, Wales and North Ireland have nationalist parties whose goal is the independence. The party which wins the most seats in the General Election forms the government in Britain. The leader of the winning party becomes Prime Minister (PM). The PM chooses a committee of ministers called the Cabinet (about 15-25 members or ministers). This is made up of a selection of senior MPs (members of parliament) from the House of Commons and some members of the House of Lords. Each member of the Cabinet is a minister responsible for a government department such as Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, and the Exchequer (казначесйство). The Cabinet of ministers runs the country (управляет страной) and the ministers are responsible for the principles spheres of the country’s life. The Cabinet meets at the Prime Minister's house 10 Downing Street. Cabinet meetings are held in private and the details must remain secret for at least 30 years. Cabinet ministers cannot, however, do as they please! They are responsible to Parliament and must answer their questions. The Prime Minister must answer questions every Tuesday and Thursday in the Commons — this is called Prime Minister's Question Time. At the moment the UK is governed by the Conservative Party headed by Mr. David Cameron. The highest court in the UK is Supreme Court that consists of 12 judges that are selected by an independent commission and nominated by the Monarch. There is a range of subordinate courts and specialized tribunals all over the country.

**Russia's relations with Great Britain, Historical Personalities and outstanding Prime ministers**

Russia's relations with Great Britain have always been marked by chronic tension but the bombing of British cities by the Nazi planes and the German threat to British colonies in 1941 promoted the Military Alliance between Britain, the Soviet Union, and later the United States of America. Winston Churchill (1874-1965) as a prime minister of that period together with the Soviet Union and the USA leaders rallied (o6bequHun) the British people during World War Two, and led his country from defeatto victory. Unfortunately after the war the relations between Britain and the Soviet Union chilled again. Only a year afterthe Second World War in 1946 Winston Churchill delivered his so-called Curtain Speech at Westminster College in the United States, in which he called for special relationship between the United States and the British Commonwealth against the Soviet Union. He even called the USA president of that time Truman to throw the atomic bomb on the Kremlin. Winston Churchill speech was considered to be the beginning of the Cold War between the USSR and the West.

The formation of two military alliances, NATO (1949) and the Warsaw Pact (1955) strengthened the Cold War, which lasted until 1989. Among the personalities of postwar period we must remember, of course, the first female Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who became Britain's Conservative Party leader in1979. During her three terms, she cut social welfare programs, reduced trade union power, privatized certain industries and got the nickname “the iron Lady”.

The years after Margaret Thatcher are characterized by the victory of the Labour Party represented by Tony Blair and then David Cameron, who in their foreign policy believed in a “special relationship” with the USA. This relationship is based upon a shared language, strong Anglo — Saxon culture, and particularly on strong private relationships between Prime Minister Churchill and Roosevelt during the war and between M. Thatcher and American president Reagan in the 1980s. Special relations of British prime-minister Tony Blair and

Bush led to the war in Iraq after the attack on the World Trade Center in New York in 2001 and later to Blair's resignation as he admitted after the war that the causes of that war were invented and false.

Britain has encouraged the development of a strong arms industry to supply the armed forces, and became the second largest arms trader internationally. Britain still spends proportionally more on defense than other NATO members. Since 1972 the UK has got very close relationships with the European Union and its headquarters in Brussels. The country joined the European Economic Community (EEC or “Common Market”) in 1975 and has been its member all this time. But almost four years ago a very interesting phenomenon took place. During his last electoral campaign the British prime-minister David Cameron promised the

UK people that in case of his victory in the elections he would launch a referendum whether to stay in the European Union or leave it.

The United Kingdom European Union membership referendum took place on 23 June 2016. Absolutely surprisingly for David Cameron and the European Union the referendum resulted in an overall vote to leave the EU, by 51.9% to 46.6% (in favour of staying in EU).

New words appeared: Brexit and Brexin. What does Brexit mean? It is a word that has become used as a shorthand way of saying the UK leaving the EU - merging the words Britain and exit. In the same way Brexin means the UK membership in EU.

What happened after the referendum? David Cameron had to resign after losing the referendum and Britain got a new Prime Minister - Theresa May who had been the former home secretary. Like D. Cameron, Teresa May was personally against Britain's leaving the EU but she said she would respect the will of the British people.

Nothing would happen immediately. Firstly, following a vote to leave the EU, the UK Parliament would have to endorse the referendum and prepare legislation for it. Commentators suggested that it would take at least two years, perhaps longer, for everything to be put in place. This transitional period was spent negotiating a withdrawal agreement and the basis of the new relationships with the remaining EU countries.

Teresa May turned out to be unable to prepare the conditions to leave the EU. Besides Scotland backed Remain by 62% to 38%, while Northern Ireland also voted Remain. It’s necessary to mention Teresa May’s personal absolutely negative attitude to Russia and her organization of so-called the Scripals fake poisoning by the Russian government.

In December 2019 the Conservative Party won a final victory and Boris Johnson was elected as the new prime-minister. Boris Johnson’s victory supplied him with the parliamentary majority he needed to pass legislation setting the terms of Britain’s departure on Jan. 31 2021. Even the fierce onslaught (яростный удар) of the coronavirus pandemic didn’t stop the process.

**Questions 4**

1. Which political parties in the UK do you know?

*Conservative and Unionist Party (Boris Jonson), Liberal Democrats (Ed Davey), Brexit Party (Nigel Farage)*

1. How do elections take place?

*The House of Commons has 651 seats which are occupied by Members of Parliament (MPs) who are elected by the British public in general elections which are held every five years. The country is divided into 650 constituencies each of which elects one Member of Parliament (MP). The party which wins the elections gets the most seats in the House of Commons and forms the Government. Its leader becomes the Prime Minister.The House of Commons is presided over by the Speaker.The government party sits on the Speaker's right while on his left sit the members of the Opposition.Although Britain is called constitutional monarchy it does not have a written constitution, but a set of laws. Most legislation originates in the Commons. The Bill becomes a law when it is debated and confirmed after 3 hearings by the MPs, then debated in the Lords and finally signed by the Queen.*

1. How many Chambers (Houses) are there in the British Parliament? What is the difference between them?

*The House of Lords comprises about 1 200 members. The members of the House of Lords are not elected: they sit in the House because they are aristocrats who have inherited their seats from their fathers, people with titles and bishops of the Church of England. This House has no real power but acts as an advisory council for the House of Commons. The House of Lords may take a part in legislation, but it cannot permanently block a bill passed by the Commons.The House of Lords is presided over by the Lord Chancellor and is the highest court of appeal. The sessions of the Parliament are opened and closed by the Queen Elizabeth the Second.*

1. Who is the head of the Government?

*The government is led by the prime minister (currently Boris Johnson, since 24 July 2019), who selects all the other ministers.*

1. What is a cabinet?

*The PM chooses a committee of ministers called the Cabinet (about 15-25 members or ministers). This is made up of a selection of senior MPs (members of parliament) from the House of Commons and some members of the House of Lords.*

1. Call any great political figures in the UK who you remember.

*Boris Jonson, Theresa May*

1. What is Brexit? What is Brexin?

*New words appeared: Brexit and Brexin. What does Brexit mean? It is a word that has become used as a shorthand way of saying the UK leaving the EU - merging the words Britain and exit. In the same way Brexin means the UK membership in EU.*

1. Do you know anything about the Scripals fake poisoning problem?

*On 4 March 2018, [Sergei Skripal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sergei_Skripal" \o "Sergei Skripal), a former Russian military officer and double agent for the UK's [intelligence services](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intelligence_services" \o "Intelligence services), and his daughter, Yulia Skripal, were poisoned in the city of [Salisbury](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Salisbury" \o "Salisbury), [England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England" \o "England) with a [Novichok](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Novichok" \o "Novichok) nerve agent, according to UK sources and the [Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Organisation_for_the_Prohibition_of_Chemical_Weapons" \o "Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons). After three weeks in a critical condition, Yulia regained consciousness and was able to speak; she was discharged from hospital on 9 April. Sergei was also in a critical condition until he regained consciousness one month after the attack; he was discharged on 18 May. A police officer was also taken into intensive care after attending the incident. By 22 March he had recovered enough to leave the hospital.*

**Translate from Russian into English:**

Британский парламент состоит из двух палат - The British Parliament consists of two chambers

Проводить выборы - Hold elections

Выигрывать выборы - To win the election

Образовывать правительство - Form a government

Свод законов - Code of laws

Наследовать, наследники - To inherit, the heirs

Не иметь реально власти - Have no real power

Совещательный Совет - advisory Council

Принимать участие - Participate

Заблокировать законопроект - Block the bill

Высший Аппеляционный суд - supreme judicial court

Принимать политические решения - Make political decisions

Исполнительные и законодательные обязанности - Executive and legislative responsibilities

Открытие и роспуск парламента - Opening and dissolution of Parliament

Выполнение обязанностей - Performance of duties

Благосостояние - Welfare

Быть ответственным - Be responsible

Управлять страной - Run the country

**British media**



The term “media” may include to the print industries (the press or newspapers and magazines) and broadcasting (cable and satellite television, radio and video). Of course these systems overlap with each other and with books, film and the Internet. They cover homes, places of business and leisure activities and their influence as we know is very powerful.

The ﬁrst British newspapers appeared in the early eighteenth century such as “The Times” (1785), “the Observer” (1791) and “the Sunday Times” (1822).

The circulation (тираж) of the newspapers at that time was hindered (препятствовать распространению) by transportation and distribution problems, illiteracy (неграмотность) and government licensing or censorship (цензура) restrictions. The growth of literacy (грамотности) after 1870 provided the owners of the print media with an increased market. Newspapers and magazines. which had previously been limited by the middle and upper classes. were becoming more popular. Over the last two hundred years. an expanded educational system. new print inventions and Britain's small area have eliminated these difficulties.

At first the newspapers were used for news and information. Later new types of print media used for entertainment appeared. The first popular national papers were printed on Sundays, such as “The News of the World “(1843) and “The People” (1881). They were inexpensive and aimed at increasingly literate working class. In 1896, “The Daily Mail” was produced, which was targeted at the lower-middle class. In 1903 it was added by “The Daily Mirror” for the working-class popular market. Both “The Mail” and “The Mirror” were soon selling more than a million copies a day.

The early twentieth century was the era of mass-circulation papers. The newspaper-ownership was concentrated in a few large publishing groups, such as Rupert Murdoch’s News International (which had and has large media holdings in Britain, Australia and the USA) causing fierce competition. National newspapers are those which are mostly published from London and are available in all parts of Britain on the same day including Sundays. Many are delivered directly to homes from local newsagents by newsboys and girls. The good internal distribution systems enable national press to develop. Now Internet online copies offer updated and immediate availability.

The national press in Britain today consists of 10 daily morning papers and 9 Sunday papers. Most national newspapers used to have their bases and printing facilities in Fleet Street in central London. But many of them have now left this street and moved to other parts of

the capital because of very high property rents, competition and opposition from trade unions to the introduction of new printing technology. Some editions of nationals are published in Europe and the USA. New technology meant that newspapers could be printed directly through computers and that resulted in job reductions and cuts in labour.

For its survival the press is dependent on circulation figures, on the advertising and on financial help of its owners. A number of newspapers in the 20th century ceased publication because of reduced circulation, loss of advertising revenue or refusals of further financial

aid. Most national newspapers now have online Internet publication. Since the 1970s there has been a decline in sales and in the number of national and other newspapers and magazines.

Although sales are declining they still have a considerable presence on the market. Britons still buy more papers than any other Europeans. Some 50 per cent of people over fifteen years old read a national daily paper and 70 per cent read a national Sunday newspaper.

National papers are usually termed ‘quality’ or ‘popular’ depending on their differences in content and format. The ‘qualities’ (such as “The Times”) are broadsheets (large-sheet). They report national and international news in depth and analyse current events and the arts in editorials(статьи от редактора). The populars (such as “The Sun”) are mostly tabloid (small-sheet).They deal with relatively few ‘hard news’stories, tend to be superﬁcial in the material is sensationalized and trivialized. ‘Qualities’ are more expensive than populars and carry up-market advertising that generates essential ﬁnance. There are also some between these two extremes called ‘mid-market’. There is no legal state control or censorship of the British press, although papers may have a political bias and support a speciﬁc party, particularly at election times. Some 1,300 regional newspapers are published in towns and cities throughout Britain. They contain a mixture of local and national news and are supported ﬁnancially by regional advertising; They may be daily morning or evening papers, Sundays or weekly. 75 per cent of local and regional newspapers also operate an Internet website. Britain’s ethnic communities also produce their own newspapers and magazines, which are increasing in numbers, are available nationally in the larger cities and are improving in quality. There is a wide range of publications for Jewish, Asian, Afro-Caribbean, Chinese and Arabic readers, published on a daily or (more commonly) periodic basis.

**Periodicals and magazines**

There are 9,000 different periodicals and magazines in Britain, which are of a weekly, monthly or quarterly nature. They are aimed at different markets and levels of professions and business or are dealing with sports, hobbies and interests (read by 80 per cent of adults).

Among the serious weekly journals are The New Statesman and Society , the Economist (dealing with economic and political matters); The Spectator (a conservative journal); and The New Scientist. The Times publishes inﬂuential weekly magazines, such as the Educational Supplement, the Higher Education Supplement) and the Literary Supplement.

**The broadcasting media**

Newspapers and magazines have to complete with radion, television and internet of course. The broadcasting media consist of radio and television. Three authorities oversee these services: the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), the Independent Television Commission (ITC) and satelite broadcasting BSkyB.

The BBC is based mainly at Broadcasting House in London, but has stations throughout the country, which provide regional networks for radio and television. The BBC was created by Royal Charter and has a board of governors who are responsible for supervising its programmes. They are appointed by the Crown on the advice of government ministers and are financed by a grant from Parlaiment, which comes from the sale of the licensees.

There are 5 national radio channels and 39 local stations serving many districts in England; and regional and community services in Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The national channels specialize in different tastes. Radio 1 caters for pop music; Radio 2 has light music, news, and comedy; Radio 3 provides classical and modern serious music, talks, discussions and plays; Radio 4 concentrates on news reports, analysis, talks and plays; and Radio 5 Live has sport and news programmes.

The BBC now has two television channels (BBC1 and BBC2). BBC1 is a mass-appeal channel with an audience share of 28 per cent. Its programmes consist of news, plays and drama series, comedy, quiz shows, variety performances, sport and documentaries. BBC2 tends to show more serious items such as news analysis and discussion, documentaries, adaptations of novels into plays and series, operas, concerts and some sport. The Labour government has approved (2001) the expansion of BBC television services by the creation of a BBC4 channel (culture and the arts) and two channels for children.

These are payable by anyone who owns a television set. The BBC also generates considerable income from selling its programs abroad and from the sale of a program guide (Radio Times). books, magazines and videos.

The BBC's external services, the World Service in English and 42 other languages abroad are funded by the Foreign Office. These used to have a reputation for objective news reporting and programs. News reports, documentaries and current-affairs analyses, especially

animal films are generally of a high standard.

The BBC also began commercially funded television programmes in 1991 by cable to Europe and by satellite links to Africa and Asia. A few programmes come from other English-speaking countries, such as the USA, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Although British television has a high reputation abroad. lately the bias of some programs is changing. At the moment there is a lot of criticism about sex, violence and bad language on British television. A Broadcasting Standards Complaints Commission monitors programmes, examines complaints, establishes codes of conduct for the broadcasting organizations.

The BBC is not a state organization, but it is not as independent on political pressures as many in Britain and overseas assume. Its charter (устав) has to be renewed by Parliament. The Parliament can and does intervene in the showing of programs. The BBC govermors are in fact government appointees. Governments can also exert (прилагать усилия) pressure upon the BBC when the license fee comes up for renewal by Parliament.

In London there is also Reuters News Agency ( an international news agency) which operates in more than 200 cities and offers quick and easy access to hot news in about 200 languages.

**Questions 5**

1. What does term media include?

*The term “media” may include to the print industries (the press or newspapers and magazines) and broadcasting (cable and satellite television, radio and video). Of course these systems overlap with each other and with books, film and the Internet. They cover homes, places of business and leisure activities and their influence as we know is very powerful.*

1. What do you think is the reason why the British continue to buy and read newspapers in our internet age?

*I think that it is a big tradition to start day with a cup of tea in one hand and with a new newspapers in other.*

1. Which categories are the national British newspapers divided into?

*The national press in Britain today consists of 10 daily morning papers and 9 Sunday papers. Most national newspapers used to have their bases and printing facilities in Fleet Street in central London. But many of them have now left this street and moved to other parts of*

*the capital because of very high property rents, competition and opposition from trade unions to the introduction of new printing technology. Some editions of nationals are published in Europe and the USA. New technology meant that newspapers could be printed directly through computers and that resulted in job reductions and cuts in labour.*

1. Do you know any British newspapers or magazines (journals)?

*Cambrige News, Ozford Mail, Britain, Majesty*

1. What are the main British radio and television channels?

*Radio 1-5. BBC 1-2*

1. What is the BBC service?

*The BBC now has two television channels (BBC1 and BBC2). BBC1 is a mass-appeal channel with an audience share of 28 per cent. Its programmes consist of news, plays and drama series, comedy, quiz shows, variety performances, sport and documentaries. BBC2 tends to show more serious items such as news analysis and discussion, documentaries, adaptations of novels into plays and series, operas, concerts and some sport. The Labour government has approved (2001) the expansion of BBC television services by the creation of a BBC4 channel (culture and the arts) and two channels for children. These are payable by anyone who owns a television set. The BBC also generates considerable income from selling its programs abroad and from the sale of a program guide (Radio Times). books, magazines and videos. The BBC's external services, the World Service in English and 42 other languages abroad are funded by the Foreign Office. These used to have a reputation for objective news reporting and programs. News reports, documentaries and current-affairs analyses, especially*

*animal films are generally of a high standard. The BBC also began commercially funded television programmes in 1991 by cable to Europe and by satellite links to Africa and Asia. A few programmes come from other English-speaking countries, such as the USA, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.*

1. What is Reuters?

*In London there is also Reuters News Agency ( an international news agency) which operates in more than 200 cities and offers quick and easy access to hot news in about 200 languages.*

**Task 6. Words often used in headlines vocabulary:**

Allege — заявлять

BLIND GIRL ALLEGES UNFAIR TREATMENT

Back — поддерживать

OPPOSITION BACKS PM

Ban — запрет, запрещать

GOVERNMENT BANS SMOKING IN PUBLIC

Bar — препятствовать, мешать

HOTEL BARS FOOTBALL FANS

Bid — попытка

WOMAN MAKES SUICIDE BID

Curb — сдерживать

GOVERNMENT TO CURB ILLICIT LIQUOR TRADE

Deadlock - тупик

DEADLOCK IN INDO-US NUCLEAR DEAL

Drive — попытка, совместные усилия

DRIVE TO SAVE PLANET

Edge —(постепенно) приближаться

WORLD EDGES TOWARDS WAR

Hail - приветствовать

PM HAILS PEACE PLAN

Halt — останавливать

AUTOMOBILE PLANT TO HALT PRODUCTION

Head for - приближаться

ECONOMY HEADING FOR DISASTER. EXPERTS WARN

Hit - наносить ущерб

HEAVY RAINS HIT TRANSPORT

Key- важный

KEY WITNESS IN THE POACHING CASE VANISHES

Life — пожизненное заключение

LIFE FOR SERIAL MURDERER

Move ~ шаг, действие, поступок

MOVE TO BOOST TRADE LINKS WITH CHINA

Nail — арестовывать

CRIME BRANCH NAILS THE ACCUSED

Plea — обращение, просьба

BIG RESPONSE TO PLEA FOR FLOOD AID

Press for — отказываться от участия

OPPOSITION PRESS FOR ENQUIRY ON DEFENSE SCAM

Quit — уходить в отставку

OPPOSITION LEADER QUITS

Row- ссора

NEW ROW OVER WAGE CUTS

Rule out — исключать возможность

PM RULES OUT MIDTERM ELECTION

Sack - увольнение

STRIKING DOCTORS FACE SACK

Seize —захватывать

SMUGGLED ARMS SEIZED AT AIRPORT

Urge — заставлять, настаивать на чем-то  
ENVIRONMENTALISTS URGE GOVERNMENTS TO ACT ON POLLUTION

**Lecture 3**

**Education in Britain**

As Great Britain does not have a written constitution, there are no constitutional provisions for education. The system of education is determined by the National Education Act.

Until recently planning and organization were not controlled by central government. Each Local Educational Authority was free to decide how to organize education in its own area. There were wide variations between one part of the country and another. In September 1988, however, "The National Curriculum" was introduced, which means that there is now greater government control over what is taught in schools. The Secretary of State for Education and Science in the Cabinet is responsible for all the schools, universities and teachers in Britain. In each county education in Britain is provided by the Local Education Authority (LEA). It is financed partly by the Government and partly by local taxes.

Education in Britain mirrors the country's social system: it is class-divided and selective. The first division is between those who pay and those who do not pay. The majority of schools in Britain are supported by public funds and the education in them is free. The most popular schools are called comprehensive.

There is also a considerable number of public (private) schools. Parents must pay Rather h igh fees to send their children to these schools.

**School Education**

The National Education Act of 1944 provided three stages of education: primary, secondary and further education. Compulsory (обязательное) schooling in England and Wales lasts 11 years, from the age of 5 to 16. Primary education takes place in infant schools (pupils aged from 5 to 7 years) and junior schools (from 8 to 11 years).

Secondary Education (11 to 16/18 years). Before 1965 all children took an exam at the age of 11 called the'"11+” Approximately the top 20 per cent were chosen to go to the academic grammar schools. Those who failed the "11+" exam (80 per cent) went to secondary. A lot of educationalists thought that this system of selection at the age of 11 was unfair for many children. So in 1965 the Labour Government introduced the policy of comprehensive modern schools to offer suitable courses for pupils of all abilities. Pupils at comprehensive schools are quite often put into "sets" for the more academic subjects. Sets are formed according to ability in each subject.

Private Education. In spite of the existence of Free State education some parents prefer to pay for private education. There are about 500 public schools in England and Wales

attended by 7 percent of the school population. The schools, such as Eton, Harrow, Rugby and Winchester. are famous and have a long history and traditions. Public schools educate the ruling class of England. Children of wealthy or aristocratic families often go to the same public school as their parents and their grandparents. Eton is one of the most famous private

schools. The elder son of the Queen Prince Charles left Gordonstoun in 1968. Harrow School is famous as the place where Winston Churchill was educated, as well as six other Prime Ministers of Great Britain. the poet Lord Byron and many other prominent people. Public schools are free from state control and called independent. Most of them are boarding schools. The education is usually of a high quality: the discipline is very strict. These schools accept pupils from the preparatory schools at about 11 or 13 years of age. The fundamental requirements are very high. At 18 the most public school-leavers gain entry to universities. The majority of independent secondary schools are single-sex. although in recent years

girls have been allowed to join the sixth forms of boys’ schools. S0-called independent schools also include religious schools (Jewish, Catholic, Muslim, etc.) and schools for ethnic minorities.

**Exams**

At the age of 14 or 15, in the third or fourth form of secondary school, pupils begin to choose their exam subjects. In 1988 a new public examination — the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) — was introduced for 16 year old.

Many people decide to leave school at the age of 16 and go to a Further Education (FE) College. Here most of the courses are linked to some kind of practical vocational training. for example in engineering, typing, cooking or hairdressing. Some young people are given a "day release" (their employer allows them time off work) so that they can follow a course to help them in their job. For the 16 year old who leave school and who cannot find work but do not want to go to Further Education College. the Government introduced the Young Opportunities Scheme (YOPS). This scheme places young. unemployed people with business or an industry for six months so that they can get experience of work, and pays them a

small grant. They generally have a better chance of getting a job afterwards and sometimes the company they are placed with offers them a permanent job. After the age of 16 a growing number of school students are staying on at school, some until 18 or 19, the age of entry into a higher education in universities and Polytechnics.

Pupils who stay on usually fall into two categories. Some pupils will be retaking GCSEs in order to get better grades. Others will study two or three subjects for an "A" Level (Advanced Level) GCE exam (General Certificate of Education). This is a highly specialized exam and is necessary for University entrance.

**British Universities**

How British school leavers enter universities. Good"A" Level results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a located university. However, good exam passes alone are not enough. Unity ersities choose their students after interviews, aud competition for places at university is fierce. There are 46 universities in Britain. The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge. London, Leeds, Manchester, Livemool, Edinburgh, Southampton, Cardiff, Bristol and Binningham. British universities differ greatly from each other. They differ in date of foundation, size, history, tradition, general organization, methods of instruction, the way of student life. The two intellectual eyes of Britain which are frequently jointly referred to as "Oxbridge — Oxford and Cambridge universities are the most famous of Britain’s universities and date back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

The University of Oxford (informally simply Oxford) is located in very pretty town Oxford. While having no known date of foundation, there is evidence of teaching as far back as 1096, making it the oldest university in the English-speaking world and the world's second-oldest surviving university. It grew rapidly from 1167 when Henry the Second banned English students from attending the University of Paris. In 1188 the historian Gerald of Wales gave a public reading and in 1190 the international scholarship was initiated. In 1231 it got the

name universitas or corporation.

The student life was very different from what it is now. Books were very scarce and all the lessons were in the Latin language which students were supposed to speak even among themselves. Students were of all ages and came from everywhere. Those from the same part of the country tended to group themselves together and these groups often fought one another. There were riots between so-called “gown” and “town”. The students were armed; some even banded together to rob the people of the countryside.

The story of Cambridge University began in 1209 when several hundred students and scholars arrived in the little town of Cambridge after having walked 60 miles from Oxford. Gradually the idea of the College developed, and in 1284 Peterhouse, the oldest College in Cambridge. was founded. In 1440 King Henry VI founded King’s College, and other colleges followed. Erasmus, the great Dutch scholar. was at one of these. Queen’s College. from 1511 to 1513.

Both universities achieved eminence already in the medieval time and won the praises of kings, politicians and popes. In 1355 Edward the third paid tribute to Oxford University for its invaluable contribution to learning and to the services to the state by its graduates.

Until 1878 only male students were allowed to enter the university but from 1920 some Oxford colleges changed their laws and started to admit both males and females. During its history Oxford educated many notable people. including 5 kings, 25 prime ministers, 3 saints, 85 archbishops, 18 cardinals and many foreign heads of state. All in all 40 Nobel prize-winners graduated from Oxford. Many other great men studied at Cambridge, among them Bacon, Milton, Cromwell, Newton, Wordsworth, Byron and Tennyson.

Today “Oxbridge”, continues to attract many of the best brains thanks to their prestige and the beauty of many buildings and surroundings. The universities operate the largest university press in the world and the largest academic libraries in the United Kingdom.

Now Oxford and Cambridge Universities are made up of a variety of self-governing and independent colleges as parts of the university, each controlling its own membership and with its own internal structure and activities. They don’t have a main campus: instead, all the buildings and facilities are scattered (разбросаны) throughout the city centre.

At Cambridge and Oxford Universities students are taught in the tutorial system in groups of one to three on a weekly basis. At Cambridge, these are called "supervisions" and at Oxford they are called "tutorials." One benefit of the tutorial system is that students receive direct feedback and work in small discussion settings.

Student tutorials are generally more academically challenging, because during each session students are expected to orally communicate, defend, analyze and criticize the ideas of others as well as their own in conversations with the tutor and fellow-students.

University College London (UCL) was founded on 11 February 1826, under the name London University. as a secular alterтative to the strictly religious universities of Oxbridge. However its founders met strong opposition from the Church of England. which prevented them from securing the Royal Charter that was necessary for the award of degrees.It was only in 1836, when the college was granted the power to award degrees of the University of London.

Besides Oxbridge and London University there are a lot of newer universities so-called Redbrick universities built in the 19th century as a result of the Industrial Revolution and the expansion of Britain’s overseas empire.

With the expansion of higher education in the 1960s so-called “plate-glass” or “concrete and glass” universities were established. Over 50 polytechnics and similar higher education institutes acquired university status in 1992.

The Scottish universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh date back to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. British university courses are rather short, generally lasting for 3 years. The cost of education stars from 3000 pounds per annul depending on the college and specialty which one chooses.

The academic year in Britain’s universities is divided into three terms, which usually runs from the beginning of October to the middle of December, from the middle of January to the end of March, and from the middle of April to the end of June or the beginning of July.

After three years of study university graduates can leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts(BA). Science. Engineering. Medicine, etc. Later they may continue to take the Master's Degree (MA or MSC) and then the Doctor's Degree (PhD). Research is an important feature of university work during two last stages.

Some universities offer a vocationally - based Foundation degree, typically two years in length for those students who wish to remain to work. This form of education is especially popular for adult students. Continuing education or Lifelong learning is offered to students of all ages.

There is so-called Distant Open University, intended for people who study in free time and «attend" lectures by watching television and listening to the radio and now working on the internet. They keep in touch by phone and email with their tutors and attend summer schools.

Scientific research and development remains important in British universities, with many establishing science parks. Between 2004 and 2012 the UK produced 6% of the world's scientific research papers and had an 8% share of scientific citations. (after the United States’ 9% and China's 7% respectively). Scientific journals produced in the UK include Nature, the British Medical Journal and The medical journal Lancet(ланцет, копье).

**Questions 7**

1. At what age do British children go to school?

*Compulsory schooling in England and Wales lasts 11 years, from the age of 5 to 16. Primary education takes place in infant schools (pupils aged from 5 to 7 years) and junior schools (from 8 to 11 years).*

1. What types of school exist in Britain?

*Secondary and Private*

1. What age do British pupils normally take exams?

*At the age of 14 or 15, in the third or fourth form of secondary school, pupils begin to choose their exam subjects. In 1988 a new public examination — the General Certificate of Secondary Education (GCSE) — was introduced for 16 year-olds.*

1. How can they enter Universities and colleges?

*Good"A" Level results in at least two subjects are necessary to get a place at a located university. However, good exam passes alone are not enough. Unity ersities choose their students after interviews, Aud competition for places at university is fierce.*

1. Which types of British universities do you know?

*There are 46 universities in Britain. The oldest and best-known universities are located in Oxford, Cambridge. London, Leeds, Manchester. Livemool. Edinburgh. Southampton. Cardiff. Bristol. and Binningham. British universities differ greatly from each other. They differ in date of foundation, size, history, tradition, general organization, methods of instruction, the way of student life. The two intellectual eyes of Britain which are frequently jointly referred to as "Oxbridge — Oxford and Cambridge universities are the most famous of Britain’s universities and date back to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.*

1. What degrees do British students receive on leaving universities?

*After three years of study university graduates can leave with the Degree of Bachelor of Arts(BA). Science. Engineering. Medicine, etc. Later they may continue to take the Master's Degree (MA or MSC) and then the Doctor's Degree (PhD). Research is an important feature of university work during two last stages.*

**Task 8.**

Translate from Russian into English:

Обязательное школьное образование - Complusory schooling

Государственнные , общеобразовательные, средние школы - State, General education, and secondary schools

Профессиональное образование - Professional education

Оплата за учебу - Tuition fees

Поступить в университет, закончить университет - enter and finish the University

**Science and technology in the United Kingdom**

The word “science” came from the Latin word “scientia” which means “Knowledge. The UK produced a lot of scientists and engineers credited with important advances. Some of the major theories, discoveries and applications advanced by people from the UK are given below. Already in the 17" century Great Britain was the leading centre of the Scientific and Industrial Revolution. Thomas Newcomen, a blacksmith from Dartmouth invented in 1712 the engine known “Atmospheric Steam Engine”, used mostly as the water pump in mining operations to remove water from mine shafts.

The first invention gave birth to developing more steam technologies. It was James Watt (1736-1819), a Scottish inventor and mechanical engineer whose invention of steam engine in 1736 started the Industrial Revolution in the UK and played a key role in transforming England into the world's first industrialized nation.

Major engineering projects and applications

pursued by people from the UK include the

steam locomotive developed by Richard

Trevithick (1771-1833) and Andrew Vivian (1759-1842).

Richard Trevithick laid the foundations for building of all the future railway systems that are used today. The very first steam locomotive was made by him on in 1804. The first public steam railway was constructed by George Stephenson (1781-1848).

The first railway to run express services and the first all iron ship were contributed to by Isambard Kingdom Brunel (1806-59). Major scientific theorists from the UK include Isaac Newton (1643-1727), physicist, mathematician, astronomer, natural philosopher, regarded as one of the most influential scholars in the history of science, who was for more than 30

years a lecturer of mathematics at Cambridge.

In 1665 he advanced an idea that light consisted of small particles, called today as photons. Later on he came to the conclusion that light had a dual nature and was a combination of photons and waves.

When he got interested in the problem of the cause of the motion of the planets he came to the conclusion that the force that kept the planets in the orbits round the sun was the same force that caused objects to fall onto the ground, namely the force of gravity. A popular legend says that he made his discovery while observing the fall of an apple from a tree in his garden.

In 1684 Newton published his famous book the “Principia” in which he explained the law of universal gravitation and motion that has been seen as a keystone of modern science.

In 1687 he published “Mathenatica Principles of Natural Philosophy” which laid the foundations for classica mechanics. Init he formulated his Three Laws of Motion .The first law known as the “law of inertia” states that: “An objectin motion continues in motion with the same speed and in the same direction unless acted upon by an unbalanced force”. The second law states that acceleration is produced when a force acts on a mass and the greater the mass of the object is, the gteater the force is required to accelerate it”. The third law states that “for every action there is an equal but opposie rection”.

Newton was elected a member of the Royal Scientific Society for the invention of mirror telescope which made a great impression on the contemporaries.

There is a monument to Newton in Trinity College at Cambridge where he worked

for more than 30 years as a lecturer of mathematics.

Charles Darwin ‘s (1809-82) theory of evolution by natural selection, fundamental to the development of modern biology. In 1859 Darwin’s most famous work “Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection” was published. In this book he laid out theory for which he would ultimately be known. His theory of evolution flew directly in the face of most religious beliefs and upset many scholars who were not necessarily ready to make the intellectual connection between humans and animals. The incredible evidence he collected to support his logic is still with us today, and is still debated by scientists, zoologists and even

sociologists.

Edward Jenner is widely regarded as the first doctor who laid the foundation of immunology leading to the ultimate eradication of smallpox. You know that smallpox and plague were epidemic during the Middle Ages in Europe and in Russia as well. The first stages of the decline of the Roman Empire coincided with epidemic of plague and smallpox. In Europe 400000 people died of smallpox every year and very many of those who survived bvecame blind. Edward Jenner noticed that many milkmaids were generally immune to smallpox and supposed that happened due to the diseases they got from the cows so-called cowpox a disease similar to smallpox but much less strong). In 1796 Edward Jenner tested his

hypothesis by inoculating James Phipps, an 8year-old son of Jenner’s gardener in both arms. No full infection followed. The boy was later challenged with various material and again shoed no sign of infection. The boy was later challenged with various materials and again showed no sign of infection.

Major scientific discoveries include hydrogen by Henry Cavendish (1731-1810), who discovered hydrogen and oxygen and their interaction. The discovery of penicillin was made by Scotish biologist and pharmacologist Alexander Fleming (1881-1955). Flemiung wrote many articles on bacteriology, immunology, and chemotherapy.Penicillin antibiotics were among the first drugs to be effective against many previously serious diseases such as bacterial infections caused by staphylococci and streptococci. He shared The Nobel Prize in

Physiology and Medicine in 1945 with Howard Florey and Ernst Boris Chain.

The structure of DNA by molecular biologist, biophysicist and neuroscientist Francis Crick (1916-2004) who is most noted for being a co-discoverer of the structure of the DNA molecule. | can add that the work on molecule known as nuclin had been performed by some biologisits among whom there had been Russian biochemist Phoebus Levene. Levene wasa prolific researcher who published more than 700 papers on chemistry of biological moleculus and the

first to discover the carbohydrate component of DNA.

Erwin Chargaff was one of a handful of scientists who expanded Levene’s work by uncovering additional details of the structure of DNA.English researchers Rosalind Franklin and Maurice Wilkins contributed to Watson and Crick’s derivation of the three-dimensional model for the structure of DNA.

Crick and Watson were the first scientists to formulate an accurate description of the molecule’s complex, double-helical structure.Thanks to these reseachers we now know a great deal about genetic structure, human genome and the importance of DNA to life and health.In 1962 Fracis Crick together with James Watson and Maurice Wilkins were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology and Medicine “for their discoveries concerning the molecular structure of nucleic acids and its significance for information transfer in living material”.

It is necessary to mention very important engineering advantages made in Great Britain in the 18" and the 19 centures.

The electric motor was engineered by Michael Faraday (1771-1867), who is given credit for the discovery of electromagnetic induction in1831 and largely made electricity viable for use in technology. He discovered that an electric motor as an electrical machine that converts electrical energy into mechanical energy.

The theory of aerodynamics was discovered by Sir George Cayley (1773-1857). The first commercial electrical telegraph was co-invented by Sir William Fothergill Cooke (1806-79) and Charles Wheatstone (1802-75). In decades after their creation, electrical networks permitted people and commerce to transmit messages across continents and oceans with widespread social and economic impacts.

The unification of electromagnetism belongs to James Clerk Maxwell (1831-79) who was born in Edinburgh in Scotland and worked both as a professor of experimental physics first at Kings College in London and in Cambridge University. He wrote a great number of works in the field of kinetic theory of gases and electricity.

The invention of the incandescent light bulb (лампы накаливания), by Joseph

Swan dates back 1826-1914.

The first practical telephone was patented by Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) who also was born in Scotland. Both his grandfather and his father studied the mechanics of a sound and became the pioneer teachers of speech to the deaf people. In 1871 Alexander Bell moved to the USA where he became the professor of Boston University. There he became interested in the conversion of sound wave vibrations into a fluctuating electric current. That work led him to the invention of the telephone in 1876. The first transcontinental telephone was

opened in 1915.

The world's first working television system, and colour television, by John Logie Baird (1888-1946). He took the word television from Ancient Greek meaning “far” and Lain visio, meaning “sight”.

The first synthesis of quantum mechanics with special relativity by physicist and Professor of mathematics at Cambridge University Paul Dirac (1902-84) in the equation named after him, and his subsequent prediction of antimatter. Dirac shared the Nobel Prize in Physics for 1933 with Erwin Schrodinger for “the discovery of new productive forms of atomic theory”.

Peter Higgs (1929-) a theoretical physicist who worked in Edinbugh university the field of particle and received the Nobel prize for the discovery of the particle named after him.

Christopher Cockerell (1910-99) was an English engineer, best known as the inventor of the hovercraft. The invention of the jet engine belongs to Frank Whittle (1907-96). The influence

of jet engine is hard to underestimate —all modern air crafts and space rockets are set in motion with jet engines.

**Lecture 4**

Adam Smith ( 1723- 1790)was a Scottish economist, philosopher, and author as well as a moral philosopher, a pioneer of politicaleconomy, also known as "The Father of Economics'or" The Father of Capitalism". Smith wrote two classic works, The Theory of Moral Sentiments (1759) and An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations (1776). The latter, often abbreviated as The Wealth of Nations, is considered the first modern work of economics. In his work, Adam Smith introducedhis theory of absolute advantage.Smith obtaineda professorship at Glasgow, teaching moral philosophy and during this time, wrote and published The Theory of Moral Sentiments. |n his later life, he took a tutoring position that allowed him to travel throughout Europe, where he met other intellectual leaders of his day. Smith laid the foundations of classical free market economic theory. The

Wealth of Nations was a precursor (предшественник) to the modern academic discipline of economics. In this and other works, he developed the concept of division of labour and expounded (развил теорию) upon how rational self-interest and competition can lead to economic prosperity.

There are a lot of the scientists in the UK who played important part in development of computers. It is impossible not to mention George Boole whose name is connected with the

term Boolean algebra. In his works “The mathematical Analysis of Logic” (1847) and “Investigation of the Laws of Thought” (1854) George Boole introduced mathematical principles important for those whо study electronics logical electronic devices. Boolen algebra has bean fundamental in the development all digital electronics and is provided for all modern programming languages. The UK has been playing a very great role in the field of computing. “A father of computer” Charles Babbage(1791-1872) was born in Great Britain, A

mathematician, philosopher and mechanical engineer, Charles Babbage is credited with inventing the first mechanical computer. Although his computer was not completed it is considered the one which led to more complex westerns. In 1991 his computer was constructed from the parts on display in the London Science Museum according to Babbage original plan and it was proved that Charles Babbage’s computer could have worked.

Augusta Ada King, the daughter of famous English poet Byron was an English mathematician, chiefly known for her work on Charles Babbage’s computer. She was the first to recognize that the machine had applications beyond pure calculation, and published the first algorithm intended to be carried out by a machine. She is sometimes regarded as the first to recognize the full potential of a computer machine and the first computer programmer.

The invention of the first digital computer also belongs to the Englishman Alan Turing (1912-54). So-called Turing Machine became the foundation of the modern theory of computation.

Besides during the Second World War Turing worked for the Government Code and Cypher Schoolat Bletchley Park, Britain’s backbreaking centre. He led Hut 8, the section responsible for German naval cryptanalysis. He devised a number of techniques for speeding the breaking of German ciphers and electromechanical machine that could find settings for the Enigma machine.

From 1945 to 1947 Turing lived in London where he worked on the design of Automatic Computing Engine at the National Physical Laboratory. He presented ca paper in 1946 which was the first detailed design of a stored-program computer. In 1948 Turing was appointed Reader in the Mathematics Department at the Victoria University of Manchester. In 1949 he became Deputy Director of the Computing Machine Laboratory working there on software for one of the earliest stored-program computers — the Manchester Mark 1.

Turing is widely considered to be the father of theoretical science and artificial intelligence. In 1950 he published a very impressive work “Computing machinery and intelligence”, foreseeing many questions of artificial intelligence. In this paper he proposed the Turing Test, which is still applied in attempting to answer whether a computer can be intelligent.

Scientists are continuing to play a very important role in the UK .Tim-Berners Lee (1989-2018) took a great part in the creation of the World Wide Web. He was a Professorial Fellow of Computer Science at the University of Oxford and a professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).

Berners-Lee proposed an information management system on 12 March 1989, then implemented the first successful communication between a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) client and server via the internet in mid-November.

Berners-Lee was the director of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) which oversees the continued development of the Web. He was also the founder of the World Wide Web Foundation and a senior researcher and holder of the 3Com founders chair at the MIT Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Laboratory (CSAIL). In 2004, Berners-Lee was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II for his pioneering work. He was named in Time magazine's list of the 100 Most Important People of the 20th century and. was honored as the "Inventor of the World Wide Web" during the 2012 Summer Olympics opening ceremony at the London

Olympic Stadium.

It’s important to tell about a very talented British scientist Stephen Hawking (1942-2017), British theoretical physicist known for his contributions to the fields of cosmology, general relativity and quantum gravity, especially in the context of black holes. In spite of his terrible physical state (he was paralyzed and could work only on computer with eyes) Hawking made outstanding discoveries and theories in cosmology, quantum gravity and black holes. When Hawking lost his ability to speak California computer programmer developed a

speaking program that could be directed by head or eye movement. The invention allowed

Hawking to select words on a computer screen that were then passed through a speech

synthesizer. At the time of it introduction, Hawking who still had the use of his fingers,

selected his ords with a hand held clicker. Later with all control of his body gone, Hawking directed the program through a cheek muscle attached to a sensor. Through the program Stephen Hawking wrote a great number scientific papers and two books “ A Brief History of Time” which in short became an account of cosmology for the masses and “The Universe in a Nutshell”. Both of them hada great success and were translated into 40 languages.Four years later, he authored “A Brief History of Time”. Together the books explain how the universe began and express Hawking’s conviction that time travel is possible and that humans may come and live on other planets in future. In 2007 at the age of 65 Hawking made his important step toward space travel. While visiting the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, he was given an opportunity to experience an environment without gravity. During two hours over the Atlantic Oean Hawking was a passenger on Boeng 727 and experienced bursts of weightessness. In 2015 he held a news conference in London. Funded by Russian entrepreneur Yuri Milner Hawking created a special program Breakthrough Listen devoted to the discovery of extraterrestrial life. He died on March 2018 at the age 76.

In the XX century, the UK is loosing the lead to US science in importance. However, many important studies are still underway here. The UK remains a leading centre of auto design and production, particularly of engines, and has around 2,600 component manufacturers. The UK plays a leading part in the aerospace industry, with companies including Rolls-Royce playing a leading role in the aero-engine market;

BAE Systems defense company, developing armory and information security acting as Britain's largest and the Pentagon's sixth largest defense supplier of military weapons.

GKN (концерн, производящий компоненты автомобилей и т.д.) acting as major suppliers to the Airbus project. The Airbus A380 has wings and engines manufactured in the UK. Two British-based companies,GlaxoSmithKline and AstraZeneca, ranked in the top five pharmaceutical companies in the world by sales in 2009 and UK companies have discovered and developed more leading medicines than any other country apart from the US.

**UK-Russia scientific cooperation**

In spite of the considerable political tensions between the UK and Russia scientific cooperation is existing and developing. Besides collaboration in traditional Russian scientific top fields such as physics, mathematics, chemistry, geosciences and space, there has also been an increase in joint work in areas identified by Nature in 2016 as ‘rising stars’ such as life sciences. Science Festivals were organized running across been an increase in joint work in areas identified by Nature in 2016 as ‘rising stars’ such as life sciences. In 2017 the UK —Russia Year of Science and Education was agreed between Russian foreign Minister

Sergei Lavrov and Boris Johnson. Science Festivals were organized running across the country, including in Moscow and St. Petersburg. A special programme for young Russian researchers was made to run seminars and get accessed to international journals.

**Culture of the UK**

The culture of the United Kingdom is rich and varied. Although the country is small (130,423 square kilometers) there is a great difference between South, West and North. The most places of interest are situated in South and especially in London. You may have met the sentence “When a man is tires of London he is tired of life”. To describe all sights of the UK we need too much time therefore | want to talk only about the most popular and interesting ones. To begin with —The Tower of London, situated close to the river Thames. The

Tower was built in the 11 century by William the Conqueror to enforce the power of the Norman king. Over the time the complex was expanded and fortified with 20 towers. The Tower of London went through different periods. It was used as home of several kings and\_later as a prison for political opponents. Important prisoners were often locked there sometimes with their servants. Among famous people who were imprisoned in the Tower there was Thomas More before his execution. At the moment the Tower is a museum best known for its Crown Jewels and Royal Armories, including the personal Armory of King Henry V111. The main entrance or Warders. Dressed in historic clothes, they not only guard the tower but also give tours of the fortress. One of the Warders is called the Raven master, responsible for the ravens that have been living there for centuries. There are plenty more to see in London. The Houses of Parliament, also known as the Palace of Westminster, is the seat of two British parliamentary houses with the famous clock tower known as Big Ben. The oldest hall of the Houses of Parliament is Westminster Hall, dating back to 1097.

Buckingham Palace is one of several palaces owned by the British Royal family. The Palace was bought by George 111 from the Duke of Buckingham from whom it takes the name. Buckingham Palace is one of the major tourist attractions in London. The colorful Changing of the Guards in front of the palace always attracts plenty of spectators.

Westminster Abbey is the place of coronations and other ceremonies of national significance. Situated on the grounds of a former monastery, it was refounded as the Church of St. Peter in Qestminster by Queen Elizabeth 1 in 1560. In 1987 Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament were collectively designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

St. Paul’s Cathedral built by Christopher Wren from 1675 to 1711 is one of the largest cathedrals in Europe. Although it was not once destroyed by fire, it was rebuilt and expanded. The last damage was made during the Second World War when the German bomb spoilt the altar. Several famous people are buried in St. Paul’s Cathedral including the Duke of Wellington, who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, Admiral Nelson, some other important people. Christopher Wren himself is also was buries in his cathedral.

As for the museums in London | want to begin with the British Museum dedicated to human history and culture. Its permanent collection, numbering over 8 million works, is among the largest and most comprehensive in the world. The British Museum was established in 1753. Its expansion over the following time was a result of the British colonial expansion. There are departments of the multiple exhibits from all the countries of British former dominions and colonies. The departments of Africa and Asia and Oceania cover over 75000 antiquate

objects from Egypt, Greece and Rome Empires, Iraq, India, Sudan, including the best collection of Egyptian mummies. Drawing department presents works by Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michelangelo, Durer, Peter Paul Rubens, Rembrandt, Claude and Watteau. Attached to the British Museum there is a Library where a lot of famous people got education (Fredrick Engels, Vladimir Lenin, Charles Dickens).

Besides the British Museum there are some other art Galleries where one can see pieces of art. The most famous are the National Gallery and Tate Modern. The National Gallery is located in Trafalgar Square in London. Founded in 1824, it houses a collection of over 2300 paintings dating back to the mid-13" century to the 20" century and until today. It has the most comprehensive collection of Italian Renaissance outside Italy. Among the artists represented there are Raphael, Leonardo, and Vermeer. The museums’s collection of French

Impressionists is also notable. Tate Modern Gallery was built and opened in 1897. In 1889 Henry Tate offered his collection of British nineteenth-century art to the nation and provided funding for the first Tate Gallery. Today Tate has four major sites. It holds the national collection of British art from 1900 to the present day and the works of international modern and contemporary art. In London there is also National Portrait Gallery presenting the portraits and sculptures of royals starting with early Tudors, scientists, politicians and other

celebrities, including the most famous portrait of William Shakespeare. The Natural History Museum in London is a natural museum that exhibits a vast range of specimen from various segments of natural history.It is one of three major museums on Exhibition Road in South Kensington, the others being Science Museum and Victoria and Albert Museum. The Science Museum was founded in 1857. It included a collection of machinery, industry, technology and medicine (300000 objects, among which the first computer by Babbage). There are some other impressive art museums in different areas of the country. E.g., the National Museum of Scotland with collections of Scottish antiquities, culture and history.

The special place among British Museums has the Museum by Madame Marie Tussaud. Marie Tussaud learned modeling techniques from a skilled wax sculptor Dr. Curtius for whom Maries’ mother was a housekeeper. In 1794 Dr. Cutius died, and Marie inherited his business. Her talent became noticeable and she was invited to make the death masks of Marie Antoinette, Lois XV1, Jean Paul Marat after they had been executed during the French Revolution. Life was difficult in France at that time and in 1802 Marie Tussaud made a decision to go to England and run the exhibition. She spent 33 years travelling in Britain, exhibiting her growing collection of figures. Her two sons helped her in making wax figures

(among them figures of Lord Byron, King George 1V, Shakespeare, and Emperor Napoleon). When she was able to find a building in London, her collection began to grow with the addition of what is called now the Chamber of Horrors, including famous murders and monsters. When she died in 1850 her portrait made 8 years before her death added her collection. At the moment Madame Marie Tussaud Museum is growing very fast, adding the most popular celebrities and remaining a world famous tourist attraction.

The world’s largest museum of decorative arts and resign is Victoria and Albert Museum housing a collection of 4.5 million objects. The last museum which is absolutely necessary to mention is the one belonging to Greenwich Observatory displaying the astronomical and navigational tools and clocks including one of the most precise clocks belonging to Russian F.

Fedchenko. The Royal Observatory itself is best known as the location of the prime meridian.

The observatory is located on a hill in Greenwich Park, overlooking the River Thames.

As for the parks: the Kensington Gardens, the Botanical Garden Keys,very popular

Hyde Park.

**Suggested projects (compositions) on the UK life (5-12 PP).**

1. Important scientific and technological advances made by people from the UK
2. Scientific research
3. Will you compare education systems in the R.F. and the UK?
4. Cultural life
5. Literature and writers
6. Museums and interesting sights
7. National life and characters
8. Personalities
9. What do you think of the British media?
10. Living in London: advantages and disadvantages to your mind.

**Lecture 4**

**Social Life in the UK**

The population of Britain at the moment is over 63 million people and currently approximately 35 million are of working age. About 2.5 million people are unemployed. When the oil resources were discovered in the North Sea some part of the oil revenue was spent on social security for the unemployed. The centre of economic and political power, and therefore the largest population concentration is in the south of the country - a result of good climate and proximity to the European mainland. Men in the South East earn the most and work the shortest week. The South East accounts for more than one-third of the Gross

Domestic Product (GDP) of the United Kingdom. The north of England had the lowest average weekly wages, and the second highest regional unemployment level. North Ireland has the highest unemployment. 80 per cent of the British people live in towns or cities. So called Greater London is home to over 7 million people plus a great number of tourists especially in summer. Because ofits sprawling suburbs of small houses with gardens, Greater London stretches for 25 miles (40 km) from one side to the other.

Despite a lot of changes, broad stereotypical views concerning British society persist. Take, for example. the classic stereotypes concerning English Homes and Houses. Do you remember R. Kipling’ famous expression: My home is my castle?

There is a special place which castles and palaces occupy in Great Britain. The most castles are those between the 11" and 16 centuries in Great Britain. They are relics of a remarkable past. a lengthy heritage in stone as well as with the blood and swear of those who built, laboured, and fought there.

One of the first castles was the White Tower in the center of the Tower of London. Besides Tower William the Conqueror also improved the Angle-Saxons Dover Castle which overlooked Dover Harbour. Leeds Castle, acclaimed as the most romantic castle in England, is located in south-east England, built on two adjacent islands in the river Len.

Some Castles in Britain are associated with many ghost stories in English literature: among them Featherstone Castle in Northumberland, Lowther Castle in Cumbria and Windsor Castle in Berkshire.

Palaces in Britain used to belong to the Royal families and aristocracy and were inherited by the generations. Many of them now are no longer residences. It’s extremely expensive to keep palaces andsome of them were turned into museums and places of sightseeing visited by tourists. Besides English Kings and landowners gradually found castles and palaces unnecessary, too cold and uncomfortable to live in. Is an Englishman's home really his castle now? Though both the role and the look of the homes have dramatically changed an

Englishman's home is as much his castle is it was a hundred years ago. 82% of British families still prefer to live in their own houses and only 15% live in flats. Here are some typical houses owned by Britons: “Detached” houses, ones that standon their own, are the most desirable. “Semi-detached” houses, consisting of two equal halves and there are also “terraced” ones, joined in a row of more than two. All ofus know the love of Britons for gardening. There are small gardens in front and behind their house. And there is a stereotype of an Englishman who on returning home after the working day is working in his garden.

Another stereotype - a typical English breakfast and five o’clock tea different from the continental ones, then lunch (from 12 o’clock to one o’clock), dinner or supper (6-7 o’clock).

Now British people spend less time cooking then they used to do in the past. Even traditional English breakfast is a myth today. Many people prefer to have a bowl of cornflakes or a cup of coffee for breakfast. A lot of people unite two meals: breakfast and lunch together (so-called Brunch). When British people go out for a meal, they often go to their local Indian or Chinese, Italian or Turkish restaurants or uset a “takeaway” food.

English people are very proud of their pubs and sometimes spend there many hours. The word "pub" is short for "public house". Pubs are so popular in the UK that there are over 60.000 pubs there (53.000 in England and Wales, 5.200 in Scotland and 1,600 in Northern Ireland). Pubs are an important part of British life. People not only drink and eat there but meet their friends, talk and relax in pubs.

The third stereotype is connected with English weather. A lot of British customs and habits as well as the language phrases are connected with the English weather. The common ideas foreigners have about the weather in Britain are: "It rains all the time, it's very damp"; "There's a terrible fog in London, just like in Sherlock Holmes'...", 'The sun never shines in July or August". Indeed the weather changes in England so frequently that it is difficult to

forecast it and it is not unusual for people to complain that the “weathermen” are

alltime wrong. But contrary to popular opinion, it does not rain all the time in England and there are years when summers are very hot and even dry.

The fourth stereotype is connected with English fogs and smogs.

Indeed the dirt caused by London and Manchester smoke used to cause terrible fogs and smogs, described by many English classical writers and shown in old films where they added mystery and atmosphere to murder stories and thrillers. Now they are things of the past. Since the 1950s, most British cities have introduced clean air zones. Britain's countryside is famous for its deep green color.

The fifth stereotype — the majority ofLondon and otherbig English cities citizens are English. For the last years many white British are becoming the minority in London. Life in London and other big cities has become too expensive. Many of them prefer to move out of big cities and move to quiet cheaper small towns, retaining their jobs in the cities. They go to work and come back every day and become so-called “commuters”.

With a natural increase of the people who have come from former colonies to live and work in Britain they have become over 7 per cent of Britain’s population, concentrating particularly in London, Leicester, Birmingham and Bradford. There are 1.5 million Muslims and over 1000 mosques (meyetn) and prayer centers.

The sixth stereotype — the most English people are well-off. In reality like in some other countries there is a gap between the earnings of the rich and poor. The salaries of directors (so-called ‘fat cats’) are sometimes 20 times greater than average earnings at the bottoms of the companies.

Housing and rents are very expensive in London and in the south. There are long waiting lists for public sector housing there, that is why only single young people take the risks to move to the south. The housing policies contributed to the rising number of homeless people

especially in London and other big cities. You can see a lot of people sleeping in central London each night. They are called “dossiers”. Many of them are young school-leavers who come to London to find jobs but fail because it is extremely difficult to get a job without a home address and help from relatives and acquaintance.

The seventh stereotype- British people are very proud of the Royal ceremonies in London. Indeed the most of them - Changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace at 11.30.a.m., Ceremony of the Keys at 10 p.m. in the Tower, Mounting the Horse Guards, the Royal Salute to mark the Queen’s birthday on April 21, Lord Mayor's Show on the second Saturday in November and others are the oldest and the most cherished ones.

But now all these ceremonies attract numerous spectators not among Englishmen but are famous mostly with the tourists. The Eighth stereotype - Although life is changing in Britain social class division is still important. The combination of class, wealth and privileged educationstill plays a very important role. The examples can be found in literature (in George Bernard Shaw’s plays and Somerset Maugham novels and stories).

Nowhere is this is clearer than in the question of speech. The way English is spoken gives way not only to regional identity but class status too. Since the days of Shakespeare, the English of South-East has been considered the standard. “Received Pronunciation” RP is established through private schools for wealthier families. Through radio and television, RP has become a widely spoken accent.

But now RP is influenced very much by American English. Besides in many and rich London shops belonging to Arabic rich people you won’t hear normal English speech but Very often so-called “pigeon English” (a mixture of English with the languages of other people who immigrated into Britain and naturalized there). Some English Customs are reflected in popular British Holidays Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. In England less emphasis is placed on Christmas Eve than in other countries, much more is made on Christmas Day. Carol singing. midnight church services and going out to the pub are some of the activities that many families enjoy.

In 1647, the Puritan leader Oliver Cromwell passed a law that made Christmas illegal. and all festivities were banned. The ban was lifted only when Cromwell lost power in 1660. During Queen Victoria's reign, Christmas became a very important holiday especially for children. Guy Fawkes’ Day (November the 5"). In 1605 on the 5“ of November Catholic Guy Fawkes and 60 other fellow conspirators attempted to kill King James1 and the Members of Parliament. This conspiracy arose as a reaction to the persecution of Catholics under the rule of King James, a Protestant. The conspirators hid 36 barrels of gunpowder in the cellars of the House of Parliament and were going to blow it up. But one of the plotters betrayed the conspiracy in a letter to his brother-in-law who told the government about the plotter’s plans. Fawkes was caught with a box of matches in his pocket. Some conspirators fled but many were killed or arrested. Nine members, including Fawkes, were hung and quartered in January 1606.

Parliament made the Sth November a day of public thanksgiving and ever since then the day has been celebrated with fireworks and bonfires. Today children still make stuffed figures with masks of Guy Fawkes. They call these figures guys and display them in the streets.

November 5 is also called the Ringing Day because it is appointed for church bells to ring for the whole day. One of the largest events in the UK is the Bridgewater Carnival. The procession is held each year on the Thursday nearest to November 5. It is an illuminated

procession that takes about two hours to pass with over 130 entries made by various local carnival clubs. St. David's Day - March 1%+ St. David (520-588), or Dewi as he is called in

Welsh, is the patron saint of Wales. He founded twelve monasteries across the country and went on pilgrimage to Jerusalem where he became a bishop.

St Patrick's Day - March 17%, St .Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland. According to the legend when he was 16 he was captured by pirates and taken to Ireland where he drove all the snakes away. They all went into the sea and drowned. The snake was a pagan (языческий) symbol, and perhaps this is a metaphor for the fact that St. Patrick drove paganism out of Ireland. The feast day of St. Patrick is celebrated all over the world wherever Irish exiles

gather(even in Russia).

Bank Holidays - public holidays when banks. post offices, shops and some attractions are closed. Bank holidays always occur on Monday (it is the last Monday in May).

Midsummer Day - 24th June - ceremonies in honor of the Sun have been held from the earliest times. This day is preceded by Midsummer Night when supernatural beings are said to wander about.

Edinburgh Festival Itbegan in 1947, when right from the start people were inspired to puton shows of their own, and these soon grew into the Edinburgh Festival Fringe. Since then

half a dozen or so festivals have grown up around it in August and early September, and collectively these are often known as 'the Edinburgh Festival’. The Highland games are events held throughout the year in Scotland as a way of celebrating Scottish and Celtic culture and heritage, especially that of the Scottish Highlands.

During the time of the fight for independence the Scotland people were forbidden to train in an attempt to prevent another Scottishuprising. The Scots continued to train for war during so-called the Highland games. Certain aspects of the games are well known, such as the bagpipes, the kilt. and the heavy events. While centered on competitions in piping and drumming, dancing. and Scottish heavy athletics, the games also include entertainment and exhibits related to other aspects of Scottish and Gaelic culture.

Further on is the material presented by one of the 4 year students Anna Gulenko.

**Scottish Country Dances**

The Scottish Country Dances form an important part of Scottish culture. With their special music, dancing technique and figures Scottish Country Dances gained a great popularity in different countries but did not lose their ethnic Scottish spirit. Even today Scottish Country Dances are danced not as performance but for pleasure. Scottish Country Dances can be seen on different balls and dancing evenings.

The country dance is a form of social dancing. It means that dancers are not performers, they dance to have fun themselves. Country dances are usually danced by groups of couples, called sets, positioned adjacent to each other in two lines, the men facing the women. This form of dancing was popular in England and Scotland and then spread to other countries.

Most country dances are progressive: each couple changes its place when the turn of the dance finishes. It gives dancers the opportunity to meet other people in the set and to dance together with them. Interaction between dancers is an important feature of Scottish Country Dances.

The country dance is composed of formations called ‘figures’ which are arranged in a different sequence for each dance. Reel of three, Rights and lefts, Hands across and Grand chain are examples of these figures. There is a great difference between English and Scottish country dances: they have completely different dancing techniques. Steps of Scottish Country Dances are Skip-Change and Strathspey step. they both are energetic and include jumps. Also, Scottish Country Dances require special music: reel, jig or strathspey.

Precisely when the country dance was first danced in Scotland is still unclear. It seems likely that it was known in Scotland by the middle of the seventeenth century. During the eighteenth century the country dance acquired enthusiastic patrons in Scotland and its popularity increased greatly. There are. in several British towns and cities, eighteenth-century Assembly Rooms which were constructed to accommodate the sets of the country dance. In Edinburgh, the first public Assembly at which the country dances were performed was begun in 1723.

The country dances danced in Scotland during the eighteenth century began developing their own distinctive Scottish characteristics. The Reels emerged. During the second half of the eighteenth century, Strathspey country dances were popular. In nineteenth century, Scottish Country Dances absorbed elements from new popular dances - the waltz and the quadrille. With the popularity of the French ballet poussette, pas de basque and allemande became a part of country dances. The country dance declined in popularity in Europe as the nineteenth century progressed; other new social dances proved to be more popular. The exception to this decline was in Scotland where the country dance continued to flourish alongside the new dances. The twentieth century returned popularity to Scottish Country Dances. British people became more interested in traditional music and dances. The Scottish Country Dance

Society was formed on 26th November 1923. The title ‘Royal’ was conferred upon the

Society by King George VI in 1951. HM Queen Elizabeth II became Patron in 1952.

Although Scottish Country Dances are national tradition, they are danced in Russia. Since 1993 Royal Scottish Country Dances Society (RSCDS) has its dancing school in Moscow. There are other studious in Saint Peterburg. Moscow, Ufa and other cities, where Scottish Country Dances are studied. Some dances like Eightsome Reel, Domino Five, Monymusk and Scottish Waltz are danced on social dancing events including traditional ball in MSU and MIPT b.

**Lecture 5**

**FOLKLORE AND LITERATURE**

British literature is so rich that it is absolutely impossible to describe its history and its main writers, poets and dramatists in any detail. Like many other world literatures English literature grew up from the rich and diverse folklore of the nations in this country.

The folklore and folk customs of England developed over a long chain of centuries. Some ancient customs were passed from Celtic to Germanic generations and further on. Invaders and settlers brought with them their own beliefs, which mixed with older traditions. The main system of values, beliefs and traditions of British nations is mostly reflected in ballads and fairy tales.

The old ballads make up a very valuable part of poetic literature. Ballads area rich source of data connected with history, social life, feelings and values of the people living on the British Isle. Although the subjects of ballads vary considerably, some major classes of the ballad can be distinguished—among them the historical and heroic such as Beowulf, King Arthur songs and Robin Hood cycle. Beowulf is the most famous heroic epic poem in old English. It has been adapted a number of times in cinema and on the stage .Its creation dates to between the 8th and the 11th centuries. It is long, as there are 3183 lines, devoted to brave and strong hero who fought for the good of people, killing monsters.

Another old recorded ballad in the English language is the legend devoted to King Arthur who was a legendary Celtic figure of the late 5th and early 6th centuries. According to medieval histories he led the defense of the Celts against the Saxon invaders. In the legend king Arthur had a round table so that none of his knights could claim precedence over the others. The magical sword Excalibur, his castle Camelot, and the Lady of the Lake also play great associations with King Arthur. Countless new legends, stories, revisions, books, and films have been produced in Europe and the United States about King Arthur and his Round Table (the film with R. Geer). Other ballads printed in the late 15th or early 16" centuries are

S devoted to Robyn Hood. Robin Hood is a heroic outlaw in English folklore. According to

the legends Robin Hood lived with his “Merry Men” in Sherwood. He became a very popular figure in the medieval period as the one who was fighting with the unscrupulous sheriff. Robbing the rich he gave everything to the poor. The earliest Robin Hood manuscript is «Robin Hood and the Monk” (1450) keptin Cambridge University.

Robin Hood continues to be widely represented in modern literature, films and television.

Like ballads English Fairy Tales circulated in England in oral form. In the 18th century English fairy tales were published mainly by French writer Perrault. Such fairy tales as Cinderella, Bluebeard, Sleeping Beauty, Beauty and the Beast, Frog Prince, Red Riding Hood, Snow White, and The Little Mermaid were totally absorbed into English culture, staged and made into

numerous cartoon films.

**Literature**

Rich narrative traditions of ballads, songs and tales come to us through literature. writings of English authors ranging since Geoffrey Chaucer (X1V century). Geoffrey Chaucer (1343-1400) is considered to be the Father of English literature. Chaucer is best known today for “The Canterbury Tales”, a collection of stories written in Middle English. The stories are presented as part ofa story- telling contest by a group of pilgrims as they travelling together near Canterbury Cathedral. The prize for this contest was a free meal at the Tabard Inn.

Chaucer was the first to write in Middle English at a time when the dominant languages in England were French and Latin. Sir Thomas Moore (XVI century) coined the word “utopia”, aname he gave to the ideal, imaginary island nation whose political system he invented and

described. William Shakespeare stood outin that period as a poet and playwright yet

unsurpassed. Shakespeare wrote plays in a variety of genres, including histories, tragedies, comedies and tragicomedies.

John Milton (XV11 century) (1608-74) is one of the greatest English poets of the English Renaissance who wrote at a time of religious flux and political upheaval. Philosopher Francis Bacon (1561-1626) wrote the utopian novel “New Atlantis” and coined the phrase “Knowledge is Power”. Everyone in the childhood read Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe (1660-1731), Gulliver’s Travels by Jonathan Swift (1667-1745), historical novels of Walter Scott, “Oliver Twist” and” David Copperfield” by one of the greatest English writers of the 19% century Charles Dickens (1812-1870) who wrote about 50 novels.

Walter Scott (1771-1832) was a Scottish historical novelist. playwright and poet. Scott’s historical novels remain classics of both English and Scottish literature. His famous titles include “ Ivanhoe”.” Rob Roy”, “The Lion Heart” and a number of others. Charles John Dickens (1812 — 1870) was an English writer and social critic. He created some of the world's best-known fictional characters and is regarded as the greatest novelist of the Victorian era.

The bibliography of Charles Dickens includes more than a dozen major novels, many

short stories (including Christmas stories and ghost stories), several plays, several non-

fiction books, and individual essays and articles. Dickens's novels were serialized initially in weekly or monthly magazines, then reprinted in standard book formats.

The most popular novels by Charles Dickens are Dombey and Son, David Copperfield,

Hard Times, Little Dorit, A Tale of Two Cities, Great Expectations, Our Mutual Friend. His novel the Bleak House, a tragic, romantic and complicated story about the i is the first detective novel i in English literati. His works enjoyed unprecedented popularity during his lifetime, and by the 20th century, critics and scholars had recognized Dickens as a literary genius. His novels and short stories are still read today.

There were many significant poets in Britain. Romantic poets Baron (1788-1824) and Shelly (1792-1822) influenced the poetry of Alexander Pushkin. Despite his success of’ Childe Harold Pilgrimage” (1812-18) and other works, Byron left England in 1816 for Europe. Childe Harold Pilgrimage describes the travelling and reflections ofa young man who, disillusioned with a life of pleasure and revelry, finds distraction in foreign lands.

In 1813-1814 Baron wrote many other poems, among them “The Corsair” and “Lara”. In Geneva he wrote and published well-known poems “Don Juan” and “Childe Harold”. The melancholy of Childe Harold and satirical realism o fDon Juan are two sides of one coin.

Byron plays are not as highly regardedas his poetry.

Scottish poet Robert Burns (1759-1796) whom we know in wonderful translations by Marshak grew up on the folklore traditions ofhis land. R,Burns managed to combine in his simple poems tenderness, rich humour, lyric and love for freedom of the Scottish folklore heroes. His birthday is celebrated in Scotland as the national holiday and his statue and house in Dumfries are the places, visited by his numerous admirers and tourists.

Lewis Carroll, pseudonym of English mathematician Charles Dodgson (1832-1880 became well known for his “Alice in Wonderland’(1865) and its sequel “Through the Looking Glass (1871).

Thomas Hardy’s and Jane Austen’s novels reflected different sides of English life of the 19% century. It was not easy for 19 century women- writers to sell their books under their real names. Many of them used male pseudonyms: George Eliot (1819-1880) never used her real name which was Mary Ann Evans. Her books show a detailed picture of provincial Victorian society with humour and feeling. Elizabeth Gaskell (1810-65) was a successful writer and her novel “Mary Barton” was published anonymously in 1848.

The Bronte sisters also female were exceptional writers of poetry as well as fiction. “Wuthering Heights” by Emily Bronte and “Jane Eyre” by Charlotte Bronte are read and enjoyed even now.

A Scottish writer Robert Stevenson (1800-94) (13 November 1850 - 3 December 1894) was a Scottish novelist, poet and travel writer, most noted for Treasure Island, Kidnapped, Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, and A Child's Garden of Verses. His Treasure Island started adventure novels in British literature.

English novelist William Thackeray (1811-63) in his brilliant satire “Vanity Fair” became the master of great satirical work, giving a vivid portrait of English society.

Oscar Wilde (1854- 1900) was an Irish poet and playwright. Throughout the 1880s he tried himself.in different forms. Butin the early 1890s saw him become one of the most popular playwrights in London. His plays” The Importance of Being Eamest”,” The Ideal Husband’ and others were often staged in Russian theaters. He is also remembered for his epigrams and his philosophical novel “The Picture of Dorian Gray”(1890). The Picture of Dorian Gray is the only published novel by Oscar Wilde. It first appeared in print in a version of thirteen chapters in the July 1890 issue of the American publication. A revised and expanded edition of twenty chapters was published in book form in 1891. The novel tells the story of a young and handsome man named Dorian Gray who is the subject of a painting by the artist Basil Hallward. Aware that his beauty will fade one day, he agrees that the portrait) grow old and ugly instead of him.

In the history of English literature Jerome K. Jerome (1859-1927) occupies a modest place and cannot be compared with Dickens or Wilde. K. Jerome wrote two humorous books, one of which “Three Men in a Boat” is favorite with the Russian students.

Arthur Conan Doyle (1859-1930), first a Scottish physician, later got interested in writing. His interests and achievements in medicine and politics allowed him to create the iridescent master detective fiction. His creation of Sherlock Holmes, one of the most popular and recognized characters of English literature brought him fame among many people of his country and many other countries of the world.

Conan Doyle wrote four novels and fifty-six short stories. All but four Conan Doyle stories are narrated by Holmes’ friend, assistant and biographer Dr. Watson.

Rudyard Kipling (1865-1936) wrote a lot of poems, stories and tales, which children of all the countries still enjoy today. His stories about Mowglii and finest animal stories in” The Jungle Book” inspired American producer and artist Walt Disney to create wonderful cartoon films.

Kipling was the first English writer to be awarded with the Nobel Prize in 1907. The 20% century gave a great number of talented British writers, poets and dramatists: poet Thomas Eliot (1888-1965), novelistand dramatist John Galsworthy (1867-1933), David Lawrence, Richard Oldington, novelist, dramatist and essayist , John Priestly (1894-1984), Evelyn Waugh (1903-66).

John Galsworthy is known for his novel “ The Forsythe Saga” depicting the lives ofan upperclass family. In 1932 Galsworthy won the Nobel Prize, a year before his death. Separate sections of the Saga were adapted for cinema and television. The BBC produced a popular 26-part serial in 1967 uniting the trilogy about the Forsytes.

A symbolic method of writing had already started early in the 20" century. There appeared writers who refused to acknowledge reality as such. To them the cause of everything that happened was irrational, unconscious and mystical in a man. These writers (e.g. Aldous Huxley (1894-1963) and Irish novelist James Joyce (1882-1941) called the inner psychological process “the stream of consciousness” and based a new literary technique upon it.

Joyce’s novel “Ulysses” started the development of modernist literature in Britain. In this novel Joyce revolutionized the techniques of fiction — writing, introducing the “stream of consciousness,” inventing words and experimenting with syntax. Virginia Woolf (1882-1941) in her novels “Mrs. Dalloway” (1925), A Room of One’s Own” (1929) and other also experimented with the stream-of-consciousness narrative technique.

Modernist poet T.E.Eliot used to be American but spent most ofhis life in Britain to become a naturalized British citizen .In 1948 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for the epic “ The Waste Land” in which Eliot channeled the disillusionment of his generation andthe horrorof World War One.

George Orwell is also one of the greatest writers of the 20" century. His satire “Animal Farm” is devoted to equality, where all farm animals live free from their human masters’ tyranny. Inspired to rebel by an old boar animals on Manor Farm begins a revolution to achieve an idealistic state ofjustice. Buta power-hungry pig, Napoleon becomes a dictator who leads the Animal Farm into oppression.

English writers of XX century also include Graham Green (1904-91), the author of“The Quite American”. “The War of the World” by H. Wells (1866-1946) became the first great work of science fiction. Ian Lancaster Fleming (1908-1964 ) became extremely popular thanks to his

James Bond novels. While working for Britain’s Naval Intelligence Division during the Second World War, Fleming was involved in planning intelligence Operations. On his demobilization in 1945 he started working as a journalist. His wartime service and his work as a journalist provided much of the background, detail and depth ofhis spy novels. Allin all he wrote twelve books and two short-story collections about Bond. In addition, many adaptations were produced, including TV and radio series, comics, video games and so on. However, nowadays James Bondis well known for the film series. An Trish playwright Sean O’Casey wrote a number of tragicomedies, blending realism with symbolism and poetry with vernacular speech. The poetic writings of William Yeats (1865-1939), marked with the Nobel Prize in 1923, had a great influence on the development of the British poetry ofthe 20th century. All his books of verses were full of the Irish spirit, brilliant vigorous technique, the combination of western viewpoint with national philosophy and traditions. William Somerset Maugham (1874-1965) is considered to be the best short-story writer in English. Many of his stories, together with novels and plays have been dramatized and became very fashionable and successful.

Agatha Christie (1890-1976), the world’s most successful and best-known detective writer, occupies a special place in British literature. During her long writing career she wrote over 83 books including 66 detective novels and 14 short story collections. Her detective novels

fee were translated into every major language and tens of millions of her G kaki books were sold. Her little Belgian detective Hercules Poirot became as popular as Sherlock Homes by Arthur Conan Doyle. Poirot and her other detectives have also appeared in many of the popular films, radio programmers and stage plays, based on her books.

Philosopher Iris Murdock was a prolific writer of detective novels as well throughout the second half of the 20% century that deal especially with morality and human relationships in “The Net”, “The Black Prince” and the Green Knight”.

Anthony Burgess is especially remembered for his novel “ A Clockwork Orange” (1962) set in the not-too- distant future, which was made into a film by Stanley Kubrick in 1971.

Sir Arthur Clarke created a number of science fiction books but probably became best known for his book “A Space Odyssey” which was made into an extremely popular film.

Another British writer bornin South Africa was scholar John Ronald Tolkien (1892-1973), the author of “the Hobbit” and “the Lord of the Rings”, “The Fellowship of the Ring”,” The Two Towers”, and “The Return of the King”. Tolkien was ascholarin mythology and languages including Old English. Most ofthe inhabitants of Tolkien’s books are derived from Celtic

mythology or from idealized Anglo-Saxon past.

Aspecial place belongs to Joanne Rowling best knownas the author of the Harry Potter fantasy serials. The books have gained worldwide fame. They have become the best-selling book series in history. A lot of films were made from her books. In October 2010 Rowling was named the “Most Influential Woman in Britain”.

English literature influenced the literatures of America, Europe, Russia and many other world countries. It also gave rise to the young literatures of former British colonies. For example, Paul Scot’s novels show the last years of the British presence in India. Alan Paton, Jack Cope, and Alex La Guma wrote about the racial relationships in South Africa. Chinua Achebe described the tribal life in Nigeria. Nadina Gordimer, a white author from South Africa, was rewarded with the Nobel Prize in 1991 as the greatest English writer of her time.

**Theater**

Britain has a long tradition of theater. It was introduced from Europe to England by the Romans. By the medieval period theatre had developed a form of early street theatre, concentrating on themes such as Saint George and the Dragon and Robin Hood. The actors travelled from town to town performing those for their audiences.

The reign of Elizabeth the I saw a flowering of the theater. The Elizabethan age is sometimes nicknamed "the age of William Shakespeare" (1564-1616) for the amount of influence he held over the era. His 40 plays include tragedies. such as Hamlet , Othello , King Lear Romeo and Juliet; comedies, such as A Midsummer Night's Dream and Twelfth Night and history plays, such as Henry IV. Throughout the 20 and 21th centuries Shakespeare’s works have been continually adapted and rediscovered in scholarship and performance. His plays remain popular and are studied, performed, and reinterpreted through various cultural and political context around the world.

During the Revolution of 1642—1660, English theaters were closed by the Puritans. When the London theatres were opened again with the Restoration of the monarchy in 1660, they flourished under the personal interest and support of Charles II. The audiences were attracted by the introduction of the first professional actresses (in Shakespeare's time all female roles had been played by boys). New genres of the Restoration were heroic dramas and comedies.

In the 18th century, the Restoration comedy was replaced by an overwhelming interest in Italian opera. A change came in the late 19th century with the plays by the Irishmen Bernard

Shaw, Oscar Wilde and Norwegian Henrik Ibsen.

The Irish playwright Bernard Show, (1856-190) wrote a great number of satirical, witty and psychological plays that became well known not only in Britain, but all over the world, including Russia. Among Shaw’s best-known plays are Heartbreak House, Saint Joan and Pygmalion, based on a Greek myth about asculptor who carveda statue ofa woman and fell in love with her. The adaptation of Pygmalion is a very popular musical “My Fair Lady”, successfully staged in Broadway and many Europeans theaters.

In the late 1950s John Osborne, one of a group of so-called Angry Young Men, achieved fame as an author of tough realistic drama about working class life. Today there are over 200 theaters in Britain: 40 of which are situated in London’s West End.

Because ofits location and other economic factors, Londonis one of the most important cities for music in the world: it has several important concert halls andis also home to the Royal Opera House, one of the worlds leading opera houses.

The National Theatre and the Barbican Theatre are also very famous. The National is a part of the South Bank Arts Centre, located near the River Thames. The Centre contains three theatres, lecture and concert halls, cinemas and an art gallery. The diamond of the National

is the 1.160-seat Oliver Theatre, named after famous actor and director Laurence Olivier.

The Royal Shakespeare Company performs at the Barbican in London and in Shakespeare's birthplace Stratford-upon-Avon. Britain also supports a number of major orchestras including the BBC Symphony Orchestra, the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. Pop music in Britain is an important part of British culture. It is mainly a mixture ofstyles. Itis difficult to find people who don’tlisten to music at least for pleasure so it is not surprising, that music can be an instrument of social influence and change. A prolific composer of the 20th century Andrew Lloyd Webber has dominated in the West End for a number of years and his musicals have travelled to Broadway in New York and around the world, as well as being turned into films. In the 20th century American influences became most dominant in popular music, with young performers producing their own versions of American music. The UK along with the US is the main country in the development of “rock and roll”, and has provided bands and singers including The Beatles, the Rolling

Stones, Led Zeppelin, The Who, Quo, Pink Floyd, Queen, Elton John, Iron Maiden, Status Qua, Sting and many others. Their music albums were sold more than a billion copies. As aresult the United Kingdom is remaining a major source of musical innovation and participation at our time.

**Film Industry**

Also noteworthy is the UK film industry. British producers Alfred Hitchcock and David Lean are among the most popular producers in the history. Other well-known producers were Charlie Chaplin, Carol Reed, and Ridley Scott. Studio “Eagling Studios” claims to be the oldest working film studio in the world. Many British actors have achieved international fame. e.g. Julie Andrews. Richard Burton, Michael Caine, Sean Connery, Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier and others. Christopher Nolan who was born in London and had two citizenships became a writer and director of a number of science fiction and action films honored with many prestigious Awards.

**Questions**

**Answer the following questions:**

1. When was the term “ballad” used in its present sense?

*In literature and music, short, narrative poem or song usually relating a single, dramatic event.*

1. What are the oldest printed fairy tales in England?

*The stories had been thought to date back to the 16th and 17th Centuries. Durham University anthropologist Dr Jamie Tehrani, said Jack and the Beanstalk was rooted in a group of stories classified as The Boy Who Stole Ogre's Treasure, and could be traced back to when Eastern and Western Indo-European languages split more than 5,000 years ago. Analysis showed Beauty And The Beast and Rumpelstiltskin to be about 4,000 years old. And a folk tale called The Smith And The Devil, about a blacksmith selling his soul in a pact with the Devil in order to gain supernatural abilities, was estimated to go back 6,000 years to the Bronze Age.*

1. What important information does the British folklore contain?

*English folklore consists of the myths and [legends](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legend" \o "Legend) of [England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/England" \o "England), including the English region's [mythical creatures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legendary_creature" \o "Legendary creature), traditional [recipes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recipes" \o "Recipes), [urban legends](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Urban_legends" \o "Urban legends), and [folktales](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Folklore" \o "Folklore). English folklore takes a heavy influence from [Pagan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pagan" \o "Pagan) tradition, with a number of figures, legends, and creatures being adapted from the pre-Christian traditions of the region. This Pagan influence means that English folklore generally differs between regions in the country, however some myths pervade most of the country.*

1. What English fairy tales and legends do you know?

*[A Christmas Carol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Christmas_Carol" \o "A Christmas Carol), [Robin Hood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robin_Hood" \o "Robin Hood), [Peter Pan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_Pan" \o ")*

1. Which English writers do you know?

*Charles Dickens, J.K. Rowling, Jane Austen, George Orwell*

1. Which English writers have you read in English?

*Charles Dickens, J.K. Rowling*

1. What do you know about UK Theater?

*Britain has a long tradition of theater. It was introduced from Europe to England by the Romans. By the medieval period theatre had developed a form of early street theatre, concentrating on themes such as Saint George and the Dragon and Robin Hood. The actors travelled from town to town performing those for their audiences.*

1. Have you read or seen any Shakespeare plays?

*I have read some of his poems in Russian. Also I have seen Hamlet play in Russian’s theater.*

1. Have you seen any B. Shaw’s plays?

*No, I haven’t*

**Перевести на английский**

1. Главная причинауникальности культуры Великобритании лежит на поверхности.  
   *The Main reason for the uniqueness of UK culture lies on the surface.*
2. Большинство английских сказок существовали только в устной форме.  
   *Most English fairy tales existed only in oral form.*
3. Сказки с одинаковыми сюжетами и героями можно обнаружить практически во всех европейских культурах.  
   *The fairy tales with the same plots and characters can be found in almost all European cultures.*
4. Баллады можно считать богатым источником информации об истории, общественной жизни, чувствах и ценностях англичан.   
   *The ballads can be considered as a rich source of information about the history, social life, feelings and values of the English.*
5. Легенды о короле Артуре начали появлятьсяв 12 веке и, возможно, в их основе лежат предания о предводителе кельтов 5 или 6 веков, защищавшего страну отсаксонского нашествия .  
   T*he Legends of king Arthur began to appear in the 12th century and may be they based on the legend of the leader of the Celts in 5 or 6 centuries, who defended the country from the Saxon invasion .*
6. Самые древние баллады о Робин Гуде относятся к 15 веку. Его имя впервые упоминается ванглийской литературе в поэме Вильяма Лэнгланда, написанной в 1377 году и позже в 18 веке в правительственных документах.  
   T*he oldest ballads about Robin Hood date back to the 15th century. His name is first mentioned in vangli literature in a poem by William Langland, written in 1377 and later in government documents in the 18th century.*
7. Можно с уверенностью сказать, что Робин Гуд действительно был похож на человека, описанного в старинных балладах.   
   I*t is safe to say that Robin Hood really looked like the man described in the old ballads.*
8. Великий шотландский поэт Роберт Бернс любил свою родину, своих cоотечественников и писал, в основном, о них.   
   T*he Great Scottish poet Robert loved his homeland, his countrymen and wrote mainly about them.*
9. В 1718 году, когда английскому писателю Даниэлю Дэфо было уже около 60 лет, он встретил моряка, который пробыл много лет один на необитаемом острове около Чили.   
   *In 1718, when the English writer Daniel Dafoe was about 60 years old, he met a sailor who had spent many years alone on a desert island near Chile.*
10. Необычные приключения моряка Селкирка захватили его воображение, и Дэфо написал историю человека, потерпевшего кораблекрушение. Он выбрал 60 лет, он встретил моряка, который пробыл много лет один на необитаемом острове около Чили.  
    *The unusual adventures of the sailor Selkirk captured his imagination, and Dafoe wrote the story of a shipwrecked man. He chose 60 years, he met a sailor who spent many years alone on a desert island near Chile.*
11. Мастерство журналиста позволило Дэфо создать очень правдивую и увлекательную историю. Книга имела грандиозный успех. Читатели поверили в реальность описанного.  
     *The skill of the journalist allowed Defo to create a very true and fascinating story. The book was a huge success. Readers believed in the reality of what was described.*

**Lecture 6**

**The USA**

It is common to say that the USA is the country with a short history but vast, abundant geography and diverse population. Only five hundred years ago the USA was a wilderness. inhabited by Indian tribes. After the discovery of America by Europeans the immigrants from Europe and then almost all over the world streamed to the new continent seeking happier life and so-called “American Dream.” As a result of the mass immigration, the struggle of the young nation for independence from former motherland Britain. formation of the new country with democratic rights and great opportunities, the acquisition of the new territories. Fast development of industry and agriculture. the USA turned into a superpower with the strong economy, the most advanced and innovative technologies, diverse national culture and arts, influencing the other countries of the globe. The life of the USA is so complex, controversial and dynamic that it would be impossible to present all its aspects in every detail. However, we hope that the materials collected from many different sources and included into the lectures may help the students see the American historical formation and political structure, education and science, cultural and lifestyle peculiarities with better understanding.

Some snapshots of geography The total area of the US is 9.826.630 km? (3,794,080 sq mi) in 2007 (territorial waters added). By total area the United States is the world's third largest country, after Russia and China, with Canada in fourth. The USA is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east, the Pacific Ocean on the west, and the Gulf of Mexico to the southeast. Alaska borders the Pacific Ocean to the south, the Bering Strait to the west, and the Arctic Ocean to the north, while Hawaii lies far to the southwest of the mainland in the Pacific Ocean.

The Appalachian Mountains form a line of low mountains separating the eastern seaboard from the Great Lakes and the Mississippi Basin. The five Great Lakes are located in the north-central portion of the country, four of them forming part ofthe border with Canada, only Lake Michigan situated entirely within the United States. West of the Appalachians lies the Mississippi River basin and two large eastern tributaries, the Ohio River and the Tennessee River. The Ohio and Tennessee Valleys and the Midwest consist largely of the Great Plains.

The Great Plains come to the Rocky Mountains that form a large portion of the Western U.S.. entering from Canada and stretching nearly to Mexico. The Rocky Mountains contain some of the most spectacular and well known scenery in the world. In addition, it is broken up into a number of smaller mountain ranges, forming a large series of basins and valleys. West of the Rocky Mountains lies the ranges.

There area lot of national parks as Grand Canyon, Arches, Mesa Verde National Park and Bryce Canyon. among others. The Grand Canyonis among the most famous locations in the country. Due to its large size and wide range of geographic features, the United States

contains examples ofnearly every global climate. The climate is temperate in most areas, subtropical in the Southern United States, tropical in Hawaii and southern Florida, polar in Alaska, semiarid in the Great Plains aria in the Great Basin and Mediterranean in coastal California. Some First Significant Stages of the USA History. The First Explorers and

Settlers of America. How did American history begin? For thousands of years America lay unknown to Europeans beyond the Atlantic Ocean. The very first discovery of the continent is

supposed to have been made by Norsemen from Greenland who reached the New

World and encamped there. The actual material on the voyages is very small and covered with mystery. But the voyage of Thor Heyerdahl’s papyrus craft, Ra 11, did demonstrate that ancient sailors could have crossed the Atlantic Ocean even before the Christian era. Both archeological evidence and ancient sagas do reveal the activities of courageous Norsemen who could reach North America around year 1100. Anold Scandinavian saga tells that the Norsemen found there a lot of grapes and grape vines. They filled their ships with grapes and a cargo of timber and sailed away. naming the country Vinland. Another saga tells abouta group ofthe Vikings who spenta winter in Vinland but failed to establish peace with the natives and returned to Greenland with their son, the first European born in what is now

It is well known that the Italian navigator Christopher Columbus (1451-1506) rediscovered the — “New World” in 1492 by accident while looking for a shorter route to the spice places in India. A water route to the India might reduce the cost of Oriental products, inflated by various middlemen along the traditional land-sea way. Kings Christopher Columbus had addressed a lot of European when finally the queen of Spain Isabella of Castile sponsored Columbus to sail westward with the fleet of three small ships. A navigational genius, Columbus made four successful voyages from Spain to the islands now called West Indies and claimed the land in the New World for Spain.

The continent however was named America for another Italian explorer — Amerigo Vespucci (1454-1512) who completed many voyages to South America and was the first to understand that he had not reached India but a new continent, so-called the New World. After Vespucci’s accounts, published in Europe, geographer Martin Waldseemuller produced a world map (kept in the Library of Congress) on which he depicted the new continent and named it America after Vespucci’s first name.

After Columbus’ voyages, a lot of other brave and skilled adventurers, driven by a search for personal glory as much as by a desire for wealth, repeated the initial contacts with the New World.

Italian explorer John Cabot commanded the first European ship to reach the shores of North America. Like Columbus, Cabot hoped to reach Asia by sailing west. Like Columbus, Cabot had unsuccessfully offered his service to several countries before finding financial support from England’s port Bristol and formal authorization ofKing Henry Y11. In May 1497 Cabotsailed from Bristol with two small ships andmadea remarkably quick journey to the coast of Newfoundland. He spent a month there exploring American waters. Another Italian seaman Giovanni Verrazzano reached the eastern coast of North America in 1524 in the

service of the French king. Until the 17% century it had been Spain that founded its colonies in South America. In 1528 five Spanish ships under the command of Panfilo Narvaez reached the west coast of Florida, staying on the continent in search of gold for several years.

In 1539 Spanish legendary explorer Fray Marcos de Niza was sent to America and described “very beautiful land” as one of the “Seven wonders”. The First Wave of North America Immigration The English did not attempt to “share the American pie” and inhabit North

America until the 17" century. English first colonization steps were stimulated by their hostility to Spain. Queen Elizabeth’s advisers Sir H. Gilbert, Walter Raleigh and Francis Drake proposed a more aggressive policy toward Catholic Spain and persuaded the Queen that New World colonies would serve as bases for attacks on it.

The first English attempts at colonization in Newfoundland and North Carolina however failed. Sir H. Gilbert’s expedition in 1583 was destroyed by a storm. It was bound to be unsuccessful from the start as the boats were too light for the trans-Atlantic passage. Walter Raleigh’s first expedition to America in 1587 broughtback glorious reports of the coast of Virginia in North America, but the outbreak of war between England and Spain in 1588 postponed the mission of England’s plans.

Only two decades later King James I authorized the chartering of a joint stock company to colonize Virginia. In 1607 Virginia Company landed 144 men near the mouth ofthe James River for permanent settlement. The English pictured the new land of America as New England — a region not very much different from old England. The Virginia Company resembled English joint-stock companies of Africa and Asia, but the small Jamestown colony proved to be economic “white elephant” for investors and a nightmare for many ofits inhabitants. The location was low, swampy, covered withtrees full of malaria mosquitoes. During the first six months fever and disease killed approximately halfthe settlers. Still in 1609 the reorganized Virginia Company petitioned for a charter, fixing the limits ofthe colony at two hundred miles north and south and including all islands within one hundred miles of the coast. Over the years, the company established land grants, encouraged immigration of men and women, and slowly but steadily built strong economy based on growing and selling tobacco. Finally the British Crown recognized Virginia, and as the population increased the planter class created the local government.

The next group of the immigrants to the New World consisted of the English puritans who disagreed with the English Church and fled from persecution at home to Holland. In July 1620 a group of 102 so-called pilgrims sailed on the ship “Mayflower” to North America with the hope to set up a colony and find there civil and religious freedom. After a long Trans - Atlantic crossing the pilgrims landed ina place now called Province Town and started building one of the first permanent Massachusetts’s villages called New Plymouth. The group was badly prepared for the existence in the New World. Many of the pilgrims were weakened by the journey, had little skill in hunting and fishing and survived through the following winter only thanks to the help of the neighboring Indians. The first religious group was followed by a thousand other English Puritans who came to Massachusetts Bay and founded some communities in the place where now is Boston. Like the Pilgrims. the Puritans had been against the policies of the English crown and alarmed over growing immorality in English society Puritans built the first small towns centered around a church and a meeting house. The colony’s political leaders were also church leaders who tried to create the orders

based upon true and strict Christian rules and the family as the basic unit of society. Good harbors, especially at the new town Boston. provided the foundation for active commerce. The growth of trade and the development of shipping industry assisted the colony’s prosperity.

While the first English settlers were adjusting to the new region, France and the Netherlands also tried to acquire the territories in America. In 1609 an English adventurer Henry Hudson employed by Dutch East India Company in his small vessel the “Half Moon” sailed up the river in North America, which now bears his name. In 1624 the Dutch ship “New Netherlands” brought thirty families to the mouth of the Hudson River. In 1626 the governor of the Dutch Colony bought Manhattan Island from the Indians for the trinkets and little trifles valued

approximately $24. There he built a trading fort, which he called New Amsterdam. The defenses of New Amsterdam were poor and later when English warships appeared in the bay the Dutch had to surrender the fort andthe town to the English. In 1664 King Charles II gave a large area of Manhattan Islandto his brother Duke of York and New Amsterdam was turned into New York in honor of this duke. English settlements spread to the north, west, and south, populating the gap between New England and other British settlements.

In 1681 William Penn, a son of the English Navy admiral, and a follower of religious group called Quakers made an agreement with the King, about the land in America. He called this land Pennsylvania (“Penn’s woods”). W. Penn did very much to build up Pennsylvania, writing advertisements, inviting people from Europe, promising that his colony would be a place open to settlers of all faiths. One of the most striking characteristics of the mainland colonies in the 18th century was their rapid population growth. European immigrants attracted by beautiful stories about America flooded New England. In 1700 only 250,000

people resided in the colonies, but later the population began to double every 25 years, sprawling along the Atlantic coast. By 1760 the colonies already had contained overa million inhabitants — rich and poor, rural and urban, commercial and agricultural, Protestant and Catholic.

The 17-century settlers came largely from Britain, bringing with them the English language. institutions and cultures. But in the 18th century other groups of immigrants began to arrive. The largest of them were the Scots and the Irish who fled from economic troubles, failure of crops and religious discrimination. Many Europeans, mostly from Germany, came to America through so-called “redemption”. Under that form ofindentured servitude, so-called redemptioners paid as muchas they could of their passage before sailing from Europe to America. After they landed in the colonies, they were indentured for a term of service

proportional to the amount of their debt. The term of service lasted from one year to four or longer. According to American historians only two of every ten indentured servants became successful farmers or artisans. The remaining 80% died during servitude, became drifters or caught the land belonging to native tribes.

The development of American colonization was dramatically influenced by two most important aspects: the relationships of Europeans and Native Americans and the importation of Africans into North America.

**Native Americans**

It is well known that when Christopher Columbus arrived in the “New World” and thought that he kygcpys India, he called the native people Indians. When Columbus discovered the New World there seemed to be approximately from 1 to 10 million different Indian tribes who lived within the present limits of the United States and spoke about 450 distinct dialects. It is well known now that the American Indians who demand now to be called Native Americans or by their tribal names like Navajo or Lakota developed great civilizations in Pre-Columbian

America ( the Incas and the Aztecs and others), and contributed much to world culture and the welfare of the human race. They domesticated corn, potatoes, tobacco and many vegetables and fruits which we like so much now. They made discoveries of very many drugs that are used today in chemistry and medical science.

At the time of European settlement the New England the Eastern coastal area of America was densely populated with Indian tribes who mostly hunted buffalo for food, shelter, clothing, and warfare. At that time Indian — white contacts in the New World favored the white settlers. It was the Indians who taught European newcomers how to adjust to the new nature and climate, how to hunt in the wilderness and fish. Christopher Columbus described the American Indians as “loving, kind people... They loved their neighbors as themselves and they had the sweetest and gentlest way of speaking in the world, and always with a smile”. It

was the Indians who kept the Virginia colony originally alive by giving corn and other foodstuffs to the new settlers. But in return for their friendship the Europeans took their lands, destroyed their way of life and turned them into refugees and beggars in their own country.

The story of the American Indians is one of the most brutal stories of violence and cruelty in human history. The settlers needed land, the Indians occupied it. Only when the white men began pushing the Indians off their land did they started viewing them as enemies and tried to strike back. The Indians were doomed to be defeated. The colonists had guns, the Indians fought only with bows and arrows. Overall, the treatment of North American Indians by Europeans stands as the bloodiest acts of genocide. In books and later in Westerns the Indians were always portrayed as “the hair-raising baddies”. The phrase “the only good Indian is a dead Indian” was generally used. The means of violence were varied and included not only mass extermination, but also bounty-hunting (scalping for profit), massacre of women and children, the assassination of Indian kings and leaders, the forced relocation of peoples. By the end of the 18-th century some Indian tribes had been exterminated. The others had been forced to accept so-called “the peace terms” according to which they ceded a substantial part of their territory to the whites and moved to reservations, not suitable for farming and

that’s why not needed by white settlers Afro-Americans.

To work on the new lands, to produce large-scale products of tobacco and cotton black slaves were captured in Africa and brought to America. In August 1619 the first cargo of twenty blacks was brought by a Dutch ship to Virginia. In 1661 the Virginia legislature enacted the law that assumed African Negroes as “inferior” and “servants for life”. After that slaves were brought into other colonies. Many African slaves died from terrible conditions on the ships but eventually their number was still growing. In 1800, there were almost 900.000 black slaves, mostofthem in the southern states ofthe New World. The difference in skin and culture of Africans was viewed by most white settlers as their inferiority, creating the basis for a system of racial slavery. Black slaves were considered to be the property of their masters and were bought and sold like farm animals. They often came from different tribes and did not even speak the same languages. Enslaved into a hostile and strange culture, they hadto fully obey their masters or else they would bebeaten or killed. Most of them worked on tobacco or cotton plantations, others workedas domestic servants, cooking, cleaning, and

caring for the master’s family. It was illegal to teach a slave reading and writing. The children of the slaves automatically became the property of the master. Sometimes family members were sold to different owners and never saw each other again.

Scattered references to attempted suicides and occasional slave mutinies indicate that Africans did not accept their fate passively, and the sadness of their songs - their most powerful legacy of expression - provides insight into their personal tragedies. Outright resistance was impossible, but some slaves tried to escape. Although a few northern states, including New York, New Jersey, and Vermont, abolished slavery later, escaped slaves from the South could be legally recaptured there and returned to their masters. Many slaves tried to escape to Canada, the only place that slaves could become free legally. The escape route, called the Underground Railroad, was a network of hiding places and people called “conductors” who led slaves north to freedom. The journey was long and extremely difficult. During the day, slaves hid in caves or in barns belonging to anti-slavery white farmers. At night, they were taken to the next hiding place. Only a few slaves ever reached the promised land of Canada.

**Questions**

**1. Answer the questions in writing.**

1. Why did the English settlers of the Virginia Company call their first permanent

location as New England?  
*In 1607 Virginia Company landed 144 men near the mouth ofthe James River for permanent settlement. The English pictured the new land of America as New England — a region not very much different from old England. The Virginia Company resembled English joint-stock companies of Africa and Asia, but the small Jamestown colony proved to be economic “white elephant” for investors and a nightmare for many ofits inhabitants. The location was low, swampy, covered withtrees full of malaria mosquitoes.*

1. Who were the very first colonists in North America?  
   *Christophor Calambus*
2. What were the major events of the first period of the English colonization of

North America?

*The British colonization of the Americas is the history of the establishment of control, settlement, and [decolonization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decolonization" \o "Decolonization) of the continents of the Americas by [England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_England" \o "Kingdom of England), [Scotland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Scotland" \o "Kingdom of Scotland) and (after 1707) [Great Britain](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kingdom_of_Great_Britain" \o "Kingdom of Great Britain). Colonization efforts began in the 16th century with failed attempts by England to establish permanent colonies in North America. The first permanent British colony was established in [Jamestown, Virginia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jamestown,_Virginia" \o "Jamestown, Virginia) in 1607. Over the next several centuries more colonies were established in North America, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. Though most British colonies in the Americas eventually gained independence, some colonies have opted to remain under Britain's jurisdiction as [British Overseas Territories](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Overseas_Territories" \o "British Overseas Territories).*

1. Why were some immigrants indentured for a term of service?   
     
   The next group of the immigrants to the New World consisted of the English puritans who disagreed with the English Church and fled from persecution at home to Holland. In July 1620 a group of 102 so-called pilgrims sailed on the ship “Mayflower” to North America with the hope to set up a colony and find there civil and religious freedom. After a long Trans - Atlantic crossing the pilgrims landed ina place now called Province Town and started building one of the first permanent Massachusetts’s villages called New Plymouth. The group was badly prepared for the existence in the New World. Many of the pilgrims were weakened by the journey, had little skill in hunting and fishing and survived through the following winter only thanks to the help of the neighboring Indians. The first religious group was followed by a thousand other English Puritans who came to Massachusetts Bay and founded some communities in the place where now is Boston. Like the Pilgrims.
2. How did New Amsterdam turn into New York?  
   *In 1664 King Charles II gave a large area of Manhattan Islandto his brother Duke of York and New Amsterdam was turned into New York in honor of this duke. English settlements spread to the north, west, and south, populating the gap between New England and other British settlements.*
3. What was the colonists’ policy towards the Indians?

*In books and later in Westerns the Indians were always portrayed as “the hair-raising baddies”. The phrase “the only good Indian is a dead Indian” was generally used. The means of violence were varied and included not only mass extermination, but also bounty-hunting (scalping for profit), massacre of women and children, the assassination of Indian kings and leaders, the forced relocation of peoples. By the end of the 18-th century some Indian tribes had been exterminated. The others had been forced to accept so-called “the peace terms” according to which they ceded a substantial part of their territory to the whites and moved to reservations, not suitable for farming and that’s why not needed by white settlers Afro-Americans.*

1. How did Africans get into America?

*The development of American colonization was dramatically influenced by two most important aspects: the relationships of Europeans and Native Americans and the importation of Africans into North America.*

1. Why did the colonists need Black slaves?

To work on the new lands, to produce large-scale products of tobacco and cotton black slaves were captured in Africa and brought to America.

1. What happened to the Black slaves, if they escaped but later were captured?

*Black slaves were considered to be the property of their masters and were bought and sold like farm animals. They often came from different tribes and did not even speak the same languages. Enslaved into a hostile and strange culture, they hadto fully obey their masters or else they would bebeaten or killed. Most of them worked on tobacco or cotton plantations, others workedas domestic servants, cooking, cleaning, and caring for the master’s family. It was illegal to teach a slave reading and writing. The children of the slaves automatically became the property of the master. Sometimes family members were sold to different owners and never saw each other again.*

1. Who were so-called “conductors”?

*The escape route, called the Underground Railroad, was a network of hiding places and people called “conductors” who led slaves north to freedom. The journey was long and extremely difficult. During the day, slaves hid in caves or in barns belonging to anti-slavery white farmers. At night, they were taken to the next hiding place. Only a few slaves ever reached the promised land of Canada.*

1. **Render the texts in English:**

В мае 1607 г. поселенцы Лондонской компании основали на восточном побережье Америки форт Джеймстаун в Виржинин. Освоение девственной страны шло тяжело. Многие поселенцы не выдерживали и умирали. За первой группой пуританских пилигримов в последующие годы потянулись представители других протестантских — верований, намеревающихся на новом континенте устроить жизнь в соответствии со

своими религиозными убеждениями. За первой английской волной эмиграции последовали другие. В Северную Америку стали приезжать немцы, голландцы, швейцарцы и французы, превращая колонии в огромный «Этнический котел».

Идеология «здорового эгоизма», стимулирующая конкурентную борьбу, культ супермена-одиночки, преодолевающего все препятствия на пути к успеху, и девиз «время-деньги», подхлестывающий деловую активность, привели к быстрому развитию производства. Уже в первой половине 17 в. начали появляться города. На севере распространилось фермерство. Этому способствовали огромные неосвоенные пространства земли. Уход на Запад был способом решения споров между арендаторами и землевладельцами: беднейшие колонисты захватывали свободные земли и становились собственниками земли. В южных колониях долго сохранялось плантационное хозяйство, основанное на рабском труде.

*In may 1607, settlers of the London company established Fort Jamestown in Virginia on the East coast of America. The development of the virgin country was difficult. Many of the settlers broke down and died. The first group of Puritan pilgrims in the following years was followed by representatives of other Protestant faiths who intended to arrange life on the new continent in accordance with their religious beliefs. The first English wave of emigration was followed by others. Germans, Dutch, Swiss and French began to arrive in North America, turning the colonies into a huge "Ethnic cauldron".*

*The ideology of "healthy selfishness", which encourages competition, the cult of Superman-a loner who overcomes all obstacles to success, and the motto "time is money", which spurs business activity, led to the rapid development of production. Already in the first half of the 17th century, cities began to appear. Farming has spread to the North. This was facilitated by the vast undeveloped areas of the earth. Moving West was a way to resolve disputes between tenants and landowners: the poorest colonists seized free land and became land owners. In the southern colonies, a plantation economy based on slave labor was long preserved.*

**War for Independence**

By the middle of the 18" century North America was no longer a number of isolated outposts inhabited by Englishmen. By 1750 there were thirteen British colonies, competing with the French ones. In 1749 the French sent an expedition down the Ohio River to claim the land in the Mississippi basin for Luis XV. The British government answered by organizing an offensive against the French. The Seven Years’ War ended in the expulsion of France from North America. The Treaty of Paris (1763) gave England control over all North America east of the Mississippi and stirred a wave of patriotism among the English population in America.

After the French war Great Britain rose to the heights of national power and prestige. At the same time the costly seven-year struggle severely strained Britain’s treasury and pointed up the differences of interests between English and Americans who felt much less dependent on the mother country. The controversy between England and the colonies revolved around the laws of colonial trade, currency, taxes, courts of justice and legislation.

The British Prime Minister George Granville was determined to make the American colonies realize their obligations to the Empire. He introduceda series of new financial programs for America. The Currency Act of 1764 extended an earlier edict against making colonial money legal. A New Sugar Act puta duty on the goods shipped to the colonies. Besides sugar taxes were put upon silk and wine. In 1765 Stamp Act laid taxes on all printed items such as paper, licenses, newspapers, playing cards and even college diplomas. To show that the tax had

been paid, a stamp seller put a stamp on the paper. The Quartering Act (1765) demanded colonials to furnish shelter and provisions for the English troops.

The answer in colonies was boycott against the importation of British goods. The first political action - the Congress toward Stamp Act took place in New York. After more than two weeks of debate at the Congress the representatives of nine colonies issued a Declaration of Rights and Grievances that stated that colonies could be taxed only by their own legislatures. In 1766 an Organization “Sons of Liberty” was created in New York, who urged citizens not to buy imported goods.EvenAmerican women, who had traditionally remained outside of politics, joined the resistance movement. In towns throughout America young women calling themselves “Daughters of Liberation” sat publicly at their spinning wheels boycotting English cloth, eating only American food and drinking American herbal tea. In March 1770 British redcoats who had been sent to enforce certain British Acts clashed with colonial civilians. Five men were killed and six wounded. The incident was later known as “The Boston massacre”. When the uproar in America reached Britain, the British Parliament canceled all the duties except the tea tax, but most basic sources of discontent remained. The Americans felt angry upon the presence ofunnecessary troops, the English courts and customs officers.

The East India Company, finding itselfin critical financial state, appealed to the British government and was given a monopoly on all tea exported to North America. When three ships loaded with tea came into the port of Boston in December 16, 1773 American colonists refused to pay the tax and unload the tea. Instead at night a group of 60 men disguised as Indians boarded the ships and dumped the cargo of three hundred forty two chests into the water of the harbor.

That event came into American history under the name “The Boston Tea Party”. British King and Parliament condemned the “Tea Party” as an act of vandalism and advocated legal measures to bring the colonists into line. Punitive measures were taken. The British closed the port of Boston until the cost of the lost tea was paid for New British officials were appointed in American colonies, and many more British troops were stationed there.

But the resistance of the colonists continued to grow. In 1774 the First Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia. Delegates wrote to King George asking to reopen Boston Harbor. American lawyers Thomas Jefferson and James Wilson worked out the rights of Americans and their own legislation. King George did not answer the letter and sent more warships to America. American patriots called on Americans to take up arms to defend their rights. In April, 1775 the British regulars at Lexington and Concord (near Boston) were met by armed

American volunteers (so-called militia). This proclaimed the beginning of American War for Independence. The Second Continental Congress. which also convened in Philadelphia,

authorized an American army and appointed a young Virginian planter George Washington as its commander-in-chief. On July 4, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence from the British rule. This famous document drafted by Thomas Jefferson maintained that all men were created equal and proclaimed their rights for life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. The Declaration of Independence was signed in so-called Independence Hall on the wall of which there is still the famous Liberty Bell, which told the people outside about the historical decisions. The war for Independence lasted for six years and was hard to win. In Great Britain at that time there lived 9 million people, in the American colonies — less than 3 million, 20 percent of which were slaves. Britain had the world’s greatest navy and a strong army. The rag-tag groups of irregulars seemed no match for England’s military might. Americans had only an ill trained militia and no navy. Yet they had one great advantage — they were fighting at home and for freedom. The colonial militia’s successes around Boston in the spring 1775 contributed to the American myth that British regulars were less effective than the colonials’ volunteers. At the same time the British government and its generals made the fatal mistake of underestimating Washington’s army seriously. As the war progressed, discipline and experience appeared and though the colonists lost many battles, they learned that they could be beaten but they could not be subdued. Besides France

seeking the revenge to Britain had secretly provided assistance to the rebellious colonies, dispensing goods and finances through a trading company headed by French author Pierre Caron de Beaumarchais. After the decisive victory of the colonial army at Yorktown in 1781 the British finally laid down their arms. In 1783 the ultimate peace treaty was signed in

Paris. Britain recognized American independence and agreed to withdraw all its troops from the American soil. A new American flag was raised. The 13 states joined together into a confederation. The citizens of the new country began to call themselves “Americans” and a new nation was born. Congress also worked out a system of adding new states to the original ones.

One of the first tasks facing Americans was the creation of new political institutions to exercise the governmental authority seized from Great Britain. In 1787 a nation-wide meeting (named Convention) in Philadelphia adopted a new Constitution. It established a legislature of two Houses, the House of Representatives in which the places were assigned according to the population and filled by popular vote, and the Senate where every state was to send two members appointed by state. Centralized executive power was to be effected by Federal Government headed by a President with wide jurisdiction over home and foreign affairs. During January and February 1789 elections took place in the states and soon the new congressmen gathered in the temporary capital New York. George Washington was unanimously elected the first President of the United States of America.

In 1791 ten amendments were added to the Constitution, known as the “Bill of Rights”, according to which the Federal government guarantees freedom of speech, press, and religion. Yet it is necessary to note that the American Constitution recognized the rights of white citizens, at the same time confirming the black people’s slavery. The brutality of the slavery obviously conflicted with the proclaimed ideals of American democracy.

**1. Answer the questions.**

1. What was the main reason of British — French war?

*The war was followed the general idea that the independence of Britain's North American colonies would be good for France and bad for Britain, and furthermore that French attempts to recover parts of [New France](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/New_France" \o "New France) would be detrimental to that cause.*

1. What consequences had the victory of Britain on the relations between American colonies and their mother country?

*The British Prime Minister George Granville was determined to make the American colonies realize their obligations to the Empire. He introduceda series of new financial programs for America. The Currency Act of 1764 extended an earlier edict against making colonial money legal. A New Sugar Act puta duty on the goods shipped to the colonies. Besides sugar taxes were put upon silk and wine. In 1765 Stamp Act laid taxes on all printed items such as paper, licenses, newspapers, playing cards and even college diplomas. To show that the tax had*

*been paid, a stamp seller put a stamp on the paper. The Quartering Act (1765) demanded colonials to furnish shelter and provisions for the English troops.*

1. What series of British actions led to the American war for independence?

*In 1774 the First Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia. Delegates wrote to King George asking to reopen Boston Harbor. American lawyers Thomas Jefferson and James Wilson worked out the rights of Americans and their own legislation. King George did not answer the letter and sent more warships to America. American patriots called on Americans to take up arms to defend their rights. In April, 1775 the British regulars at Lexington and Concord (near Boston) were met by armed American volunteers (so-called militia). This proclaimed the beginning of American War for Independence.*

1. What role did “The Boston Massacre” and the Boston “Tea Party” play in the revolutionary movement?

*After “The Boston massacre” when the uproar in America reached Britain, the British Parliament canceled all the duties except the tea tax, but most basic sources of discontent remained. The Americans felt angry upon the presence ofunnecessary troops, the English courts and customs officers. After “Tea Party” the British closed the port of Boston until the cost of the lost tea was paid for New British officials were appointed in American colonies, and many more British troops were stationed there.*

1. What was the main idea of the “Declaration of Independence” drafted by Thomas Jefferson?
2. How did the revolutionary events develop after the “Declaration of Independence” had been adopted?

*That all men were created equal and proclaimed their rights for life, liberty and pursuit of happiness.*

1. Which great advantage did American militia have over British soldiers?

*They were fighting at home and for freedom*

1. What were the very first steps of Philadelphia Convention after the decisive victory of the American colonial army?

*It established a legislature of two Houses, the House of Representatives in which the places were assigned according to the population and filled by popular vote, and the Senate where every state was to send two members appointed by state. Centralized executive power was to be effected by Federal Government headed by a President with wide jurisdiction over home and foreign affairs.*

1. When was the very first president of the USA elected?

*George Washington was unanimously elected the first President of the United States of America.*

**Find English equivalent to the Russian ones:**

Основные события; The main events

начало войны; the beginning of the war

одержать победу;to win

подавить восстание; to put down an insurrection

облагать налогами; to tax

приостановить деятельность законодательного органа; to suspend the legislature

отменить пошлины; to abolish duties

осуществить план; to carry out a plan

провести карательные меры; to carry out a punitive measures

созвать,конгресс; to convene a Congress

провести в жизнь закон; to enforce the law

прекратить наступательные операции; to cease offensive operations

предоставить безоговорочную независимость to grant unconditional independence

**Перевести устно**

Разрыв колоний с метрополией был предопределен с самого начала. Еше задолго до революции в Северной Америке сложилась особая духовнаяатмосфера, поражавшая прибывших за океан европейцев. После англо-французской войны англичане попытались установить более строгий режим в своих колониях. Это вызвало решительный протест американцев. Введение закона о Гербовом сборе вызвало к жизни новые формы демократического движения. В конце 1765-начале 1766 гг. возникла революционная организация «Сыновья свободы». Они организовали бойкот английских товаров, что привелок провалу закона о Гербовом сборе. В мае 1773 г. английский парламент принял так называемый «Чайный закон». Протест против Чайного закона вылился в инцидент, известный в истории страны как «Бостонское чаепитие. Первые

вооруженные столкновения между английскими войсками и американскими силами произошли в Ленсингтоне и Конкорде. Три недели спустя после этих событий 10 мая 1775 г.в Филадельфии открылся Континентальный конгресс. На нем было принято решение о создании регулярной армии. Главнокомандующим был назначен молодой плантатор Джордж Вашингтон. Американская революция оказалась тесно связанной с процессом формирования новой нации.

Исключительная личность в Американской истории. Джордж Вашингтон.

Среди героев Америки нет человека, равного Дж. Вашингтону(1732-99). Неутомимый и энергичный лидер, он казался главным даже среди той группы окружавших его людей, которых называют создателями и «отцами» США. Вашингтон стяжал бессмертие, сыграв в истории США три важных роли: он командовал Континентальной армией. которая в ходе революционной войны завоевала стране независимость от Великобритании; он был председателем Конвента, который в 1787 году выработал Конституцию США; он был избран первым президентом США и определил форму и стиль правления нового государства. До 1775 г, когда Вашингтон был избран главнокомандующим Континентальной армией, он занимался главным образом управлением своего поместья в штате Виржиния, членом ассамблеи — законодательного органа самоуправления в колонии. Еше ранее он был военным и во время войны с французами и индейскими племенами. Историк и биограф Джемс Флекснер в предисловии к своей книге «Вашингтон - исключительная личность» пишет, что когдаон начал изучать жизнь Вашингтона, перед ним предстал «человек. которому, как и другим, свойственно было ошибаться, человек из плоти и крови, сильный духом, а вовсе не мраморная статуя. Во всей мировой истории немногие из обладающих такой властью так мудро и благоразумно пользовались ею на благо своих соотечественников”.

*The break between the colonies and the mother country was predetermined from the very beginning. Even long before the revolution in North America, there was a special spiritual atmosphere that affected Europeans who arrived overseas. After the Anglo-French war, the British tried to establish a stricter regime in their colonies. This caused a strong protest from the Americans. The introduction of the stamp duty law brought to life new forms of the democratic movement. In late 1765-early 1766, the revolutionary organization "Sons of freedom" emerged. They organized a boycott of English goods, which led to the failure of the stamp duty act. In may 1773, the English Parliament passed the so-called "Tea law". The protest against the Tea law resulted in an incident known in the history of the country as the " Boston tea party. First*

*armed clashes between British troops and American forces occurred in the Lex and Concord. Three weeks after these events, the continental Congress opened in Philadelphia on may 10, 1775. It was decided to create a regular army. The young planter George Washington was appointed commander-in-chief. The American revolution was closely linked to the process of forming a new nation.*

*An exceptional person in American history. George Washington.*

*Among the heroes of America, there is no man equal to J. R. R. Tolkien. To Washington(1732-99). A tireless and energetic leader, he seemed Central even among the group of people around him who are called the creators and" fathers " of the United States. Washington gained immortality by playing three important roles in the history of the United States: he commanded the Continental army. which during the revolutionary war won the country independence from great Britain; he was President of the Convention that in 1787 drew up the US Constitution; he was elected the first President of the United States and defined the form and style of government of the new state. Until 1775, when Washington was elected commander — in-chief of the Continental army, he was mainly engaged in the administration of his estate in the state of Virginia, a member of the Assembly-the legislative body of self-government in the colony. Even earlier, he was a military man and during the war with the French and Indian tribes. Historian and biographer James Flexner writes in the Preface to his book "Washington - an exceptional person" that when he began to study the life of Washington, before him appeared "a man. who, like others, was prone to make mistakes, a man of flesh and blood, strong in spirit, and not a marble statue at all. In all the history of the world, few who have such power have used it so wisely and wisely for the benefit of their countrymen.”*

**Discussion problems:**

1. The situation before the Revolution.
2. The significance of the American Revolution for the thirteen colonies that became Independent.
3. Historical personalities of the period.

**Lecture 7**

Formation of American Nation. The Independence was extremely important for the formation of American state. The leaders of the new nation believed in their country’s uniqueness. The classical republican heritage of Greece and Rome provideda source ofimitation. The names “President”, “Congress”, and “Senate” were derived from the Latin roots. American writers, artists and architects revived neoclassical style. The capitol building in the newly - built republican center of Washington exemplified this style. Establishment ofa firm economic base was another aim of national development. Iron manufacture in Pennsylvania became the basis of the industrial economy. The shortage of labor caused development of mechanization of the operations and the growth of machine technology. The construction of the first railroads was begun. Congress worked out a system of adding new states to the original 13 ones. It was decided that when the population ofany area grew to 60 thousand this area could become a state. Thus five new states were formed from North-west territory: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Thomas Jefferson became the third

president of the United States in 1801 and began providing land for growing agrarian population in the West of the continent. He foresaw the day when Americans would expand from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. T. Jefferson asked the USA Congress to allocate appropriate funds for the expedition to the Northwest and exploration of the Missouri River. In 1803 the president bought 828,000 square miles (2, 144, 000 square kilometers) of French land west of the Mississippi. This deal became known as the Louisiana Purchase, which included the present-day states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Iowa. Nebraska, and North and South Dakota. Earlier Spain granted Americans access to the Mississippi and to the port at New Orleans. In 1817 federal government had Indian tribes in Ohio sell their lands and migrate farther west. In the following years many Indian nations, recognizing the futility of resistance, left their territories. White settlers rushed westward, and five new western states joined the Union. The annexation of Texas (the 28-th American state) in 1845 brought ranching into American life. Americans moved across Indiana and Illinois and into the plains, acquiring herds of cattle. This began the range cattle industry in Kansas and Nebraska, which supplied beef and fresh horses to immigrants going west. In 1848 after the end of the Mexican War Mexico ceded California to its powerful neighbor. Pushing aside all Indian tribes and conquering its neighbors the United States extended its power from the Atlantic to the Pacific by middle century. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 set off the “Gold Rush” or “Gold Fever”, dramatically described by famous American writer Jack London, occupies aspecial place in the USA history. The influence of it both on America and on the whole nation was enormous. After the news about the gold in California had spread, over 80000 Americans as well as thousands of foreigners streamed to the West with hope to get rich. Some were traveling overland, other arrivals traveled to the port of San Francisco. In the following seven years the influx of newcomers continued andby 1856 the state already numbered 300.000. Thousands of miners lived in mining camps\_, alone in vast and hostile wilderness having a lot of hardships. Very many ofsuch fortune-seekers died because of difficult conditions and illnesses. Law and order were constantly broken down there. Almost all of them tried to make their fortunes by mining gold But even if a miner “struck it rich” (had success) there were always those who tried to take the gold away: outlaws, thieves, and saloonkeepers. Yet there were some who made fortune by selling goods to the miners. A German businessman Levi Strauss bought strong denim fabric and started to make pants for the miners. Farmers raised foodstuff to sell to the miners and settlers on their way west. Most of the farmers there were Mormons, who built new settlements and grew corn and fruit on large irrigated fields of Southern California where the harvesting technology was used.

The gold rush helped to change California from a frontier area into a state. In 1850 California became the thirty-first American state. The Civil War While the nation was growing and developing. The situation with the Native Americans and black slaves was getting even more complex. Following the American Revolution a number of Northern states abolished slavery. However although many northerners opposed slavery, most of them rejected immediate

efforts to cancel it. Age-old prejudices against “blacks” prevented the “white” Americans from considering them as their equals and very many Americans still believed that blacks were basically inferior to whites. Besides by the Constitution the slavery issue was left in the hands of the State legislature and Federal Government had no right to abolish it. When the machine cleaning cotton of its seeds was invented in 1793, the American Revolution a number of Northern states abolished slavery. However although many northerners opposed slavery, most of them rejected immediate efforts to cancel it. Age-old prejudices against “blacks” prevented the “white” Americans from considering them as their equals and very many Americans still believed that blacks were basically inferior to whites. Besides by the Constitution the slavery issue was left in the hands of the State legislature and Federal Government had no right to abolish it.

When the machine cleaning cotton of its seeds was invented in 1793, the productivity of slave-labor in cotton-growing increased by 50 times and slavery became to be regarded as the main economics in many Southern states. In 1820 by the Missouri Compromise Act slavery was allowed south of 36 parallel but not north ofit. The new Republican Party, which was organized in 1854, with Abraham Lincoln as one of its chief founders, demanded that slavery be kept within old boundaries set out in 1820. Tremendously important in awakening the

nation’s consciousness was Harriet Beecher Stowe’s novel “Uncle Tom’s Cabin” (1852). 300 000 copies of which were sold within the first year and which was soon translated into dozens of foreign languages.

In November 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected the sixteenth president of the USA. Abraham Lincoln was convinced that America could not be divided on the question of slavery and said“A home divided against it cannot stand. I believe this Government cannot endure permanently, half slave, half free”. His votes were cast only from the Northern States. A few days after A. Lincoln’s election the South Carolina convention voted for secession. Soon six

other southern states Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisianaand Texas followed the lead. In February the congress of seceded states formed the Confederate States of America and announced slavery as the corner - stone of their constitution.

In April 1861 the civil war between the North and the South began. Although abolition of slavery was to be one of its problems, the war was fought first ofall to preserve the union. When the Civil war broke out, the North could expect an easy victory. It had superiority in material resources and more than doubles the population of the South. On the other hand.

the South had strong positions for defense, exposing their lines of communication to attack. As soldiers the Southerners started with certain superiority for most of them were accustomed to fighting as a normal occupation for men. Besides, among their leaders there were two men of great military talent — generals Jackson and Lee. During the first stages of the war the Northerners had a lot of failures. But Lincoln himself started learning strategy, scanning military maps, outlining plans of campaigns. And his determination soon began to be widely appreciated by common people in the North.

In his famous “Gettysburg Address” (1863) Lincoln made public his great plans of reconstructing the country on a new, more democratic basis: “The great task remains before us — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and the government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth”.

Since 1862 the blacks were allowed to join the Northern army and by the end of the war one Northern soldier in eight was black. In the summer of 1863 the North army won several decisive battles and cut Tennessee and Arkansas. In a series of fierce battles the North lost 60,000 but gained the main objectives, destroying everything on its way that might help the Southerners continue the fight. In 1864 Abraham Lincoln was unanimously renominated President and gave the closest attention to the final military phase of the war. On April 3, 1865, Jackson and Lee had to recognize the futility of further resistance. The confederate soldiers laid down their arms and were allowed to return to their homes in peace. The war

lasted four years and cost the nation 600.000 lives but the concept of the union won universal acceptance. Since 1862 the blacks were allowed to join the Northern army and by the end of

the war one Northern soldier in eight was black. The war forced the Government to proclaim emancipation for slave-soldiers fighting for the Union. On April 14. 1865 during a theatrical performance in Washington, Lincoln was lethally wounded by a southern conspirator John Boot. Shortly before his death, the president had endorsed suffrage for “very intelligent” blacks and former black soldiers in the Union army. After Lincoln’s assassination President Andrew Johnson continued Lincoln’s moderate policies. In 1865 it was followed by the

antislavery amendment to the Constitution making slavery illegal throughout the whole country. In 1866 the 14% Amendment was ratified by Congress.

The Northern victory launched the era of Congressional Reconstruction which lasted 10 years. Eleven Confederate states were readmitted to the Union and had to accept the 14-th and later the 15% Constitutional Amendments, intended to ensure the civil rights of the black freedmen in their Southern states. At first Reconstruction of the Union seemed to hold many promises for Blacks in the South, who were allowed to leave their former owners and move to other states. But in reality the Northern efforts brought only few serious changes in the status of black people Throughout the post-Civil War Reconstruction era, in an effort to restore white supremacy in the South after the emancipation of slaves, the ruling white majority began to classify anyone considered to have “one drop” of “black blood, to be “black” The laws did not guarantee any social rights of the Blacks. They did not require

redistribution of land or wealth in the South. Without land and property black freedmen again became dependent on white landowners and worked for them as tenants. Harsh labor-contract laws, imprisonment for minor crimes,work under deplorable conditions for coal, lumber, or railroad-building corporations left most blacks in situation slightly improved from slavery. The political rights of Black people were not secured either. Under the free interpretation of the 15% amendment the freedmen were actually denied suffrage on the grounds that they lacked education and property. At the same time the white opposition to the Reconstruction in the Southern states was growing. In 1869 the racist organization Ku-Klux-Klan was organized. Blacks were not allowed to go to the polls, beaten, or murdered. The Klan’s purpose was not only keeping e slavery but also openly political and social. Klansmen also attacked white philanthropists and schoolteachers who openly showed their support ofthe Black people. None who helped to raise the status of the blacks was safe.

The K.K.K’s actions moved Congress in 1871 to pass two Acts directed against its violence, but for a long time proved unsuccessful in suppressing the Klan’s activities.

In 1870s the failure of the Reconstruction became apparent. American reform movements achieved only partial success. When in 1872 the Amnesty Act against Klansmen was adopted, terrorism against blacks even widened. Nighttime visits, whippings, and murder became common phenomena. After that thousands of blacks started migrating to the North. Thus the nation ended over 16 years of bloody war without establishing real freedom for Black Americans.

**The Indian Policy**

The fate of the Indian population was even worse. The period after the Civil War was the period ofthe reservation policy The American pioneers stopped at nothing in their drive to the West. The blocks of land where Indians were forced to live were usually the poorest barren places where nobody else wanted to live. Extermination of the buffalo herds eventually led to destruction of the traditional Indian life as they had always lived on the buffalo hunt. The disappearance of the buffalo left the Indians starving. purposeless and hopeless. Indians were not allowed to keep their traditional culture, dances, religion and language. The Indian civilization was facing extinction. By the 20-th century poverty, perpetual hunger, European diseases and hostilities had reduced the Indian population in reservations to only 250000.

**Answer the questions.**

1. What was the situation with Indians and black slaves in the USA after the War

for Independence?

*The situation with the Native Americans and black slaves was getting even more complex. Following the American Revolution a number of Northern states abolished slavery. However although many northerners opposed slavery, most of them rejected immediate*

*efforts to cancel it. Age-old prejudices against “blacks” prevented the “white” Americans from considering them as their equals and very many Americans still believed that blacks were basically inferior to whites.*

1. Were Indians and Blacks really granted the Civil rights?

*No*

1. Why did the abolition issue become particularly stressful in 1850?

*In 1850 California became the thirty-first American state. The Civil War While the nation was growing and developing. The situation with the Native Americans and black slaves was getting even more complex. Following the American Revolution a number of Northern states abolished slavery. However although many northerners opposed slavery, most of them rejected immediate efforts to cancel it.*

1. How did the southerners regard slavery?

*As soldiers the Southerners started with certain superiority for most of them were accustomed to fighting as a normal occupation for men. Besides, among their leaders there were two men of great military talent — generals Jackson and Lee. During the first stages of the war the Northerners had a lot of failures. But Lincoln himself started learning strategy, scanning military maps, outlining plans of campaigns. And his determination soon began to be widely appreciated by common people in the North.*

1. How did the secession process develop?

*A few days after A. Lincoln’s election the South Carolina convention voted for secession. Soon six other southern states Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisianaand Texas followed the lead. In February the congress of seceded states formed the Confederate States of America and announced slavery as the corner - stone of their constitution.*

1. What was Abraham Lincoln attitude to slavery?

*Lincoln himself started learning strategy, scanning military maps, outlining plans of campaigns. And his determination soon began to be widely appreciated by common people in the North.*

1. How did the Civil War start and how long did it last?

*From 12 of April 1861 to 13 of May 1865*

1. Were the black slaves fully liberated after the Civil War?

*But in reality the Northern efforts brought only few serious changes in the status of black people Throughout the post-Civil War Reconstruction era, in an effort to restore white supremacy in the South after the emancipation of slaves, the ruling white majority began to classify anyone considered to have “one drop” of “black blood, to be “black” The laws did not guarantee any social rights of the Blacks. They did not require redistribution of land or wealth in the South. Without land and property black freedmen again became dependent on white landowners and worked for them as tenants. Harsh labor-contract laws, imprisonment for minor crimes,work under deplorable conditions for coal, lumber, or railroad-building corporations left most blacks in situation slightly improved from slavery. The political rights of Black people were not secured either.*

1. What instruments were designed by Southern whites to terrorize blacks?

*In 8 point*

1. What were the activities of the K. K. K.?

*In 1869 the racist organization Ku-Klux-Klan was organized. Blacks were not allowed to go to the polls, beaten, or murdered. The Klan’s purpose was not only keeping e slavery but also openly political and social. Klansmen also attacked white philanthropists and schoolteachers who openly showed their support ofthe Black people. None who helped to raise the status of the blacks was safe. The K.K.K’s actions moved Congress in 1871 to pass two Acts directed against its violence, but for a long time proved unsuccessful in suppressing the Klan’s activities.*

1. Why did black Americans fail to achieve real equality during the term of reconstruction?

*In 8 point*

**Render the texts in English:**

Послевойны за независимость многие политические деятели США думали, что рабство, запрещенное в северных штатах, постепенно, будет исчезать и на Юге. Однако ход событий был иным. Вырашивание хлопка, сахарного тростника и табака на рынок. По мере того, как США присоединяли и осваивали новые территории, Юг поднимал вопрос о распространении рабства на вновь образовавшиеся штаты. Возможность политического отделения южных рабовладельческих штатов становилась все более реальной после избрания Абрахама Линкольна президентом США. В апреле 1861 г. семь из них подняли мятеж и объявили о выходе из США.

Гражданская война за сохранения США длилась с 1861 по 1865 г. и нанесла стране огромный урон. Некоторые города (Колумбия, Ричмонд, Атланта) были сожжены до основания, многие заводы н железные дороги разрушены. `Напервом этапе война северян велась нерешительно, что привело к ряду их военных поражений. Однако в 1864-1865 гг. были разгромлены основные силы южан ив апреле 1865 Г. взята столица рабовладельческих штатов, город Ричмонд.

Победа Севера сохраниластрану как единое государство. Однако взаимная ненависть на долгие годы разъединяла южан и северян. Период реконструкции государства и отмена рабства долго не приносила действительной свободы черным рабам, освобожденным без земли.

Индейцы в Америке. В течение двух веков американское правительство вело настоящую войну против “краснокожих”, виноватых только в том, что ониз анимали плодородные земли. Это была долгая кровопролитная война, исход которой был предрешен. Силой и обманом индейнев заставляли подписывать договоры капитуляции и под вооруженным конвоем отправляли в резервации, на самые бесплодные, не пригодные для жизни человека территории. Это было сознательная политика “расчистки” нового континента от его бывших хозяев.

After the war of independence, many us politicians thought that slavery, which was banned in the Northern States, would gradually disappear in the South. However, the course of events was different. Bringing cotton, sugar cane, and tobacco to market. As the United States annexed and developed new territories, the South raised the issue of extending slavery to the newly formed States. The possibility of a political separation of the southern slave States became more and more real after the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. In April 1861, seven of them mutinied and declared their withdrawal from the United States.

The American civil war of independence lasted from 1861 to 1865 and caused great damage to the country. Some cities (Columbia, Richmond, Atlanta) were burned to the ground, and many factories and railroads were destroyed. `At the first stage, the war of the northerners was conducted indecisively, which led to a number of their military defeats. However, in 1864-1865, the main forces of the southerners were defeated and in April 1865, the capital of the slave States, the city of Richmond, was taken.

The victory of the North preserved the country as a single state. However, mutual hatred divided southerners and northerners for many years. The period of reconstruction of the state and the abolition of slavery did not bring real freedom to black slaves freed without land for a long time.

Indians in America. For two centuries, the American government waged a real war against the "Redskins", who were only to blame for the fact that they occupied fertile land. It was a long, bloody war, the outcome of which was a foregone conclusion. The Indians were forced to sign capitulation agreements by force and deception, and were sent under armed escort to the reserves, to the most barren and uninhabitable territories. This was a deliberate policy of " clearing” the new continent of its former masters.

**Discussion Points**

I. The main reasons of the Civil War.

2. The abolition of slavery.

3. Abraham Lincoln and his role in American history.

**Political System of the USA**

The operation of the governmental systems of the United States — federal, state, and local is based onthe US Constitution. Adopted by US Congress in 1785 the Constitutionis still in force but has been repeatedly amended (26 times). First ten amendments are the Bill of rights considered the most important ones. The Constitution sets the basic forms of government: three main separate branches (the executive branch consisting of the president, the vice president, and the cabinet), the legislative branch ( Congress) and the judicial branch (the Supreme Court), each one having powers over the others(“check and balances”).

The Policy of Checks and Balances The powers given to each branch are balanced by the powers of the other two. Each branch serves as a check on the others. The USA Congress has the power to make laws, but the President may veto any act of Congress. Congress, in its turn, can override a veto by a two-thirds vote in each house. Congress can also refuse to provide funds requested by the President. The President can appoint important officials of his administration, but they must be approved by the Senate. The courts have the power to determine the constitutionality of all acts of Congress and of presidential actions, and to strike down those they find unconstitutional.

**Political Parties**

The US Constitution says nothing about political parties, but over time the US has developed a two-party system: the Democratic and Republican parties. Other small parties do not play any important role in national politics. The president-day Democratic Party was founded in 1828 representing Southern planters. The Republican Party founded in 1854 by Abraham Lincoln, united industrial and trade bourgeoisie from North States.

Elections. All American citizen, (18 years of age), may take part in elections. Before the elections the Americans must register. There are 50 different registration laws in the U.S (one set for each state). Legislators (Senators and Congressmen) are elected from geographical districts directly by the voters. The presidential election consists of two separate campaigns: one is for the nomination of candidates at national party conventions.

The other is to win the actual election. The nominating race is a competition between members of the same party. They run primaries (which take place between March arid June)and national party conventions (in July or August). At the party convention having now almost theatrical character (bands, balloons, a lot of noise, etc.) the party’s official candidate for the presidency is selected. The presidential campaign continues until election in early November when the candidates make final television appearances and appeal for the votes. Presidential campaigns include great expenses, apart from TV and radio and the press

advertising, such as the travel costs of the candidate and his staff, their salaries and campaign literature. Such publicity items as pins and bumper stickers are also widely used. All these tremendous campaign costs are financed with federal funds with equal amounts of money for each party. The competing candidates may also receive private contributions.

In November ofthe election year (years divisible by four, e.g. 1988, 1992, 1996, 2020, etc.), the voters go to the polls. Ifthe majority of the popular votes in a state are for the Presidential candidate of one party. then that person is supposed to get all of that state’s “electoral votes” in so-called «Electoral College. The candidate with the largest number of the electoral votes wins the election. In recent years there have been many discussions about eliminating the Electoral College procedure. Many people think it is awkward and undemocratic. Opponents of the Electoral College favor the direct election of the president. Others believe that in popular elections only the Electoral College can establish the winner.

The 2020 US presidential election will be the 59th .On the 3rd of November voters were supposed to select presidential electors who in turn will vote on December 14 to elect either Democrat Joe Biden and his vice president Senator Kamala Harris, making her the first African-American, the first Indian-American, or reelect Donald Trump and Mike Pence respectively. Biden or Trump will be the oldest candidates to be elected president. If elected, Biden would become the oldest president at 78 years old, and 82 years old if he serves a full first term. Trump would become the oldest president ever, if he is reelected and serves a full second term (surpassing Ronald Reagan who was 77 years old at the end of his second term). So far Democratic nominee Joe Biden is winning the elections. Despite several media companies have already announced Biden as the winner and he was already congratulated by many countries’ leaders, Donald Trump in his tum states that the US presidential election is not over. The problem is that this year, tens of millions of Americans cast their votes via mail due to the coronavirus pandemic. Addressing the issue, President Donald Trump has repeatedly called into question the trustworthiness of mail-in ballots. His campaign filed lawsuits in Michigan, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, citing alleged electoral violations. According to him the biggest falsifications can occur during verification of signatures on envelopes with ballots sent by mail. “They show who the vote was for, so the votes cast for Trump may simply not be taken into account,.- writes our former compatriot politician Anton Sakharov. The situation in the United States is moving in a very dangerous direction. Republicans are attacked everywhere - on the street, in stores, they are fired from their jobs simply because they have a different view or position on some issues. Unfortunately, freedom of speech in the United States is no longer free,” "Anton Sakharov is In January of the following 2021 year, in a joint session of Congress, the new President and Vice President will be officially announced. The ceremony of inauguration will take place on January 20. The Administration or the Executive Power. The President of the United States is elected every four years to a four —year term of office, with no more than two full terms allowed.

The President chooses a vice president and the fourteen cabinet members who head departments, such as Justice. Defense. or Education, etc. to form the government; appoints federal judges; chooses heads of agencies such as the FBI and CIA; appoints US ambassadors to foreign countries. Since the time the very first American President so - called “father of the nation” George Washington was elected there have been 46 presidents in the USA. Four

American presidents were assassinated: Abraham Lincoln (1865), James Garfield (1881), William McKinley (1901) and John Kennedy (1963). If the president dies or has to leave the office the Vice President becomes president instead of him. The legislative branch of the federal government is made up of the USA Congress, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are 100 Senators, two from each state. One third ofthe Senators are elected every two years for six — year terms of office. The Senators represent all of the people in a state and their interests. The House of Representatives has 435 representatives. They are elected every two years for two - year terms. The number of Representatives from each state is based uponits population. For instance, California, the state with the largest population, has 45 Representatives, while Delaware has only one. There is no limit to the

number of terms a Senator or a Representative may serve.

Congress proposes and approves federal laws; decides upon taxes and money budget; approves the choice of federal judges: regulates commerce among the states and with foreign countries; sets rules for the naturalization of foreign citizens and can declare war.

A new Congress session begins on the 3rd of January each odd - numbered year and continues for two years. The most of congressmen’s work is done in committee meetings. There are 16 “standing”, or permanent, committees in the Senate and 22 in the House of Representatives. Here the bills (offered by either house) are studied, experts are consulted, and recommendations are made. Because the Congressmen on a committee are experts in that field, they accept and improve some bills, but reject most of them. The committee responsible for a particular bill holds hearings on it. Experts appear before the committee and offer suggestions and opinions about the bill. After the hearings, the committee reports its recommendations to the House. For a bill to become a law it must be passed by both Houses and signed by President. If President disapproves the bill, he vetoes it and sends it back to Congress. To overcome President’s veto the bill must get a two-thirds majority in each chamber.

The Judiciary branch is the third branch of government. The judiciary, especially the Supreme Court, makes sure that laws are constitutional. The Supreme Court consists ofa chief justice and eight associate justices. They are nominated by the President but mustbe approved by the Senate. Once approved, they hold office as Supreme Court Justices for life. In addition to the Supreme Court, there are also twelve courts ofappeal and ninety-one district courts. A decision of the Supreme Court cannotbe appealed to any other court. Neither the President nor Congress can change their decisions.

**Pressure groups and political lobbies**

Americans always concerned that their politicians must represent their interests. They constantly form “pressure” groups, political lobbies, public action committees or special interest groups. Such groups influence politicians on any imaginable subject. One group might campaign for a nationwide, federal guncontrol law, while another group opposes it. In the previous centuries people who wanted to handin petitionor to discuss some project went to Washington, to the Capitol with black cases full of money and there met the Congressmen from their states. The tradition is still alive, only today it is big corporations, social

organizations, foreign diplomats, etc. who try to influence law — making in their favor. This is done with the help of lobbyists who are smooth professionals to arrange meetings with Congressmen, and through bribery and persuasion make them vote for measures favorable to the group they represent. Practically a lobbyist (backstage influencing oflegislation) has become legal. it means, that the passing ofa bill can be prevented ifit does not suit the interests ofa definite group of Big Business.

Although a 1946 law requires all lobbyists to register with the clerks of both chambers of Congress, and to give annual reports of the money used for this or that bill, the most effective lobbyists seldom do. They try to remain, if possible, invisible. They do not even like to call themselves lobbyists. But more and more people realize that legislation is shaped not only by public debates but also by the backstage influences. Federalism: State and Local Governments. Although Federal Laws apply to all citizens wherever they live, each of the fifty USA states also has its own Constitution and three branches of the Government: Executive, with a governor, a legislative assembly, anda judiciary. Each state has its own state police and its own criminal laws. Police departments are often called “sheriffs’ departments”. Sheriffs are usually elected, but state and city police officials are not.

All education at any level is the concern of the states. The local communities have the real control at the public school level. They control administration of the schools, the school board officials, and their local community taxes largely support the schools. Some local community or a school board might determine that a certain novel should not be in their school library. The same is true of films. A great many of the most hotly debated questions, which in other countries are decided at the national level. are in America settled by the individual states and communities. Among these are, for example, laws about drug use, capital punishment, abortion. The same is true with marriage and divorce laws, driving laws and licenses, alcohol laws, voting procedures. Most states and some cities have their own income taxes. Many airports, some of them international, are owned and controlled by cities or counties and have their own airport police. Among the areas under the local concern there are also the opening and closing hours for stores, street and road repair, or architectural laws and other regulations.

Aconnecting thread thatruns all the way through governments in the U.S. is the accountability” of politicians, officials, agencies, and governmental groups. This means thatinformationand records on crimes, fires, marriages and divorces, court cases, property taxes, etc. are public information. It means, for example, that when asmall town needs to build a school or buy a new police car, how much it will cost will be in the local newspaper. In some cities, meetings of the city council are carried live on radio. Neighborhoods, communities, and states have a strong pride in their ability to deal with their problems themselves without “Those fools in Washington” who always try to interfere in their local and private matters and spend their tax money. Afro-Americans after the World War I. World War II paved the way for change in the area of civil rights. In 1946 president Truman created a President’s Committee to investigate the status of civil rights in America and recommend their improvements. In 1947 the committee called for changes in lynch laws, voting laws, for elimination of discriminationin the armed forces and in the federal civil

service through the creation of the Fair Employment board. In 1954 the Supreme Court ruled that segregation of children in public schools on the basis of race be unconstitutional. After the decision had been given, the question appeared how the nation, and particularly the Southern population, would respond to it. The first open official resistance occurred in Little Rock (Arkansas), when the school board approved of a plan to admit a few black students to High all-white school. In 1963 President Kennedy had to dispatch regular army troops to Oxford, Mississippi, to put down a riot when black James Meredith tried to be enrolled as a university student. “It ought to be possible for American students of any color to attend any public institution they select without having to be backed by troops”, - President Kennedy commented.

Under the leadership of Baptist clergyman Martin Luther King. Montgomery blacks formed the Improvement Association, and referred their case to the state court and then to the Supreme Court. The movement moved Martin King into a position of national prominence. He was the driving force of the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s and viewed the world in terms of a brotherhood of all people calling for nonviolent protest. The protests of the 1950s, the March on Washington. and the consciences of white Americans climaxed in a monumental Civil Rights Act in 1964, claiming the discrimination based on race or sex in all public facilities as illegal. The Voting Rights Act provided protection for Blacks seeking the right to vote. King never lived to see whether his “dream” would be realized. He was assassinated in 1968.

Gradually the attitude to so-called Blacks has and is changing. In the late 1980s, the term “African American” came into American life as the most politically correct race designation. While itwas intended as a shift away from the racial injustices of America’s past, it largely became a simple replacement for the terms Colored, Negro and similar terms, referring to any individual of dark skin color regardless of geographical descent.I can give you a number of examples of Afro Americans who reached good and popular positions When the Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed. there were only 300 black elected officials, now there are more than 7000. Douglas Wilder became the nation’s first elected black governor. Emanuel Cleaver was elected mayor of Kansas City —a city where only one of four votes is black. General Colin Powell rose to prominence during the Gulf War and was invited to Bush administration. Matter protests throughout the United States. Not all the demonstrations were peaceful. There were numerous riot, clashes with the police, violence and robberies in the shops. A lot of monuments of the politicians of the past including Christopher Columbus and Abraham Lincoln were pulled down on the pretext that they were rasists. The American Indian Today. During World War I approximately 25 thousand Indians servedin the armed forces. Many were awarded for bravery. Because of increased contact with the white world, some Indians preferred the white man’s ways and were assimilated. Some others returned to the reservations. Those who remained in white society lived in two worlds with two cultures.

After World War 11 in 1953 some measures were taken to accelerate assimilation. So-called “relocation” policy was implemented. The Indians judged best suited to survive in the cities were chosen in the reservations.” Relocation Centers” exist in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago, Phoenix, and Minneapolis. Some Indians were relocated and started to live in the white urban world. But others the remained jobless and homeless in the city.

In 1946 an Indian Claims Commission was established to make amendments for breaking of some 400 treaties made in colonial days. It gave permission to the Indian, whose number is now about two million, to sue the government for adjusted compensation for lands or other properties taken from them as the result of broken treaties. Under President Kennedy the government perused new programs of education. vocational training. housing, and economic development. The health of the Indian people was taken over by the US Public Health Service. Under President Johnson the Indian R. Bennett was made Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The National Congress of the American Indians and the National Indian Youth Council are trying to head the movement toward Indian protest. Meanwhile President Reagan attempted to develop a successful business attitude to reservations and implement welfare program . A plan is being debated to place more self-determine-nation in Indian hands and less reliance on the government. Some books devoted to Indians’ fate were published. Dee Brown’s book “Bury My Heart” and “At Wounded Knee” became\_ bestsellers. Some movies began to portray Indian perspectives more sympathetically. But there is still a long way toward changing the usual Hollywood stereotypes of Indians

**Answer the questions.**

1. What three main branches is the federal government of the US divided into?

*The executive branch consisting of the president, the vice president, and the cabinet*

1. What principle forms the basis of the US constitution?

*First ten amendments are the Bill of rights considered the most important ones. The Constitution sets the basic forms of government: three main separate branches (the executive branch consisting of the president, the vice president, and the cabinet), the legislative branch ( Congress) and the judicial branch (the Supreme Court), each one having powers over the others(“check and balances”).*

1. What way has the original text of the constitution been changed in?

*It has been repeatedly amended (26 times)*

1. What is the difference between Republicans and Democrats?

T*he Democrats' statement of principles encompassed many of Vermont Sen. Bernie Sanders' views, giving him a victory even as he lost the presidential nomination to former U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. The Republican platform shifted to the right of its nominee, businessman Donald Trump, amid concern that [he wasn't conservative enough.](http://www.nj.com/politics/index.ssf/2016/07/10_things_that_may_surprise_you_and_sometimes_trum.html)*

1. What is the procedure for electing delegates to national Conventions?

*All American citizen, (18 years of age), may take part in elections. Before the elections the Americans must register. There are 50 different registration laws in the U.S (one set for each state). Legislators (Senators and Congressmen) are elected from geographical districts directly by the voters*

1. What are the functions of the houses in Congress?

*The USA Congress has the power to make laws, but the President may veto any act of Congress. Congress, in its turn, can override a veto by a two-thirds vote in each house. Congress can also refuse to provide funds requested by the President.*

1. How does a Bill become a law?

*It must be passed by both Houses and signed by President. If President disapproves the bill, he vetoes it and sends it back to Congress. To overcome President’s veto the bill must get a two-thirds majority in each chamber.*

1. What is lobbying and how is its existence officially justified?

*It is the act of lawfully attempting to influence the actions, policies, or decisions of [government](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Government" \o "Government) officials, most often [legislators](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Legislator" \o "Legislator) or members of [regulatory agencies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regulatory_agency" \o "Regulatory agency). Lobbying, which usually involves direct, face-to-face contact, is done by many types of people, associations and organized groups, including individuals in the [private sector](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Private_sector" \o "Private sector), [corporations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Corporation" \o "Corporation), fellow legislators or government officials, or [advocacy groups](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advocacy_group" \o "Advocacy group) (interest groups).*

1. How is the US president elected?

*All American citizen, (18 years of age), may take part in elections. Before the elections the Americans must register. There are 50 different registration laws in the U.S (one set for each state). Legislators (Senators and Congressmen) are elected from geographical districts directly by the voters*

1. What is “the Cabinet”?

*One of the separate branches*

1. What is the US president responsible for?

*The President can appoint important officials of his administration, but they must be approved by the Senate. The courts have the power to determine the constitutionality of all acts of Congress and of presidential actions, and to strike down those they find unconstitutional.*

1. What is the main instrument of the federal judiciary?

*The judiciary, especially the Supreme Court, makes sure that laws are constitutional. The Supreme Court consists ofa chief justice and eight associate justices.*

1. What is the attitude of many Americans to their politicians?

*They support or criticized them*

1. What are the responsibilities of State Governments?

*State responsibilities include schools, hospitals, conservation and environment, roads, railways and public transport, public works, agriculture and fishing, industrial relations, community services, sport and recreation, consumer affairs, police, prisons and emergency services.*

1. What do you know of 2020 Presidential election?

*The 2020 United States presidential election was the 59th quadrennial [presidential election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_presidential_election" \o "United States presidential election), held nominally on Tuesday, November 3, 2020. The [Democratic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Democratic_Party_(United_States)" \o "Democratic Party (United States)) ticket of former [Vice President](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vice_President_of_the_United_States" \o "Vice President of the United States) [Joe Biden](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joe_Biden" \o "Joe Biden) and [U.S. Senator](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/U.S._Senator" \o "U.S. Senator) [Kamala Harris](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kamala_Harris" \o "Kamala Harris) defeated the [Republican](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Republican_Party_(United_States)" \o "Republican Party (United States)) ticket of incumbent President [Donald Trump](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Donald_Trump" \o "Donald Trump) and Vice President [Mike Pence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mike_Pence" \o "Mike Pence). Trump became the first U.S. president since [1992](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1992_United_States_presidential_election" \o "1992 United States presidential election) and the eleventh incumbent in the country's history to fail to win re-election to a second term, and Biden won the largest share of the popular vote against an incumbent since [1932](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1932_United_States_presidential_election" \o "1932 United States presidential election). The election saw the highest [voter turnout](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voter_turnout_in_United_States_presidential_elections" \o "Voter turnout in United States presidential elections) since [1900](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1900_United_States_presidential_election" \o "1900 United States presidential election), with Biden and Trump each receiving more than 70 million votes, surpassing [Barack Obama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barack_Obama" \o "Barack Obama)'s record of 69.5 million votes from [2008](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2008_United_States_presidential_election" \o "2008 United States presidential election). With more than 79 million votes and counting, Biden received the most votes ever [cast for a candidate in a U.S. presidential election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_United_States_presidential_candidates_by_number_of_votes_received" \o "List of United States presidential candidates by number of votes received). The votes of the [Electoral College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Electoral_College" \o "United States Electoral College) for [president](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/President_of_the_United_States" \o "President of the United States) and [vice president](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vice_President_of_the_United_States" \o "Vice President of the United States) are scheduled to be formally cast by the presidential electors on December 14, 2020, and officially counted by [Congress](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States_Congress" \o "United States Congress) on January 6, 2021.*

*Trump secured the [Republican nomination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2020_Republican_Party_presidential_primaries" \o "2020 Republican Party presidential primaries) without viable opposition, while Biden secured the [Democratic nomination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2020_Democratic_Party_presidential_primaries" \o "2020 Democratic Party presidential primaries) over his closest rival, Senator [Bernie Sanders](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bernie_Sanders" \o "Bernie Sanders), in a competitive primary that featured the largest field of presidential candidates for any political party in the [modern era of American politics](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sixth_Party_System" \o "Sixth Party System). Biden's running mate, Senator Harris from [California](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/California" \o "California), is the first [African-American](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_Americans" \o "African Americans), first [Asian-American](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asian_Americans" \o "Asian Americans), and third female vice presidential nominee on a major party ticket. Central issues of the election included: the public health and [economic impacts](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_impact_of_the_COVID-19_pandemic_in_the_United_States" \o "Economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in the United States) of the ongoing [COVID-19 pandemic](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/COVID-19_pandemic_in_the_United_States" \o "COVID-19 pandemic in the United States); [civil unrest in reaction](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Floyd_protests" \o "George Floyd protests) to the [killing of George Floyd](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Killing_of_George_Floyd" \o "Killing of George Floyd) and others; the [U.S. Supreme Court](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_the_United_States" \o "Supreme Court of the United States) following the [death](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Death_and_state_funeral_of_Ruth_Bader_Ginsburg" \o "Death and state funeral of Ruth Bader Ginsburg) of [Ruth Bader Ginsburg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ruth_Bader_Ginsburg" \o "Ruth Bader Ginsburg) and [confirmation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amy_Coney_Barrett_Supreme_Court_nomination" \o "Amy Coney Barrett Supreme Court nomination) of [Amy Coney Barrett](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amy_Coney_Barrett" \o "Amy Coney Barrett); and expansion vs. reduction of the [Affordable Care Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Affordable_Care_Act" \o "Affordable Care Act).*

*The election saw a record number of ballots [cast early](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Early_voting" \o "Early voting) and [by mail](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postal_voting" \o "Postal voting) due to the ongoing pandemic. As a result of the large number of mail-in ballots, some [swing states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swing_state" \o "Swing state) saw delays in vote counting and reporting; this led to major news outlets delaying their projection of Biden and Harris as the winners until November 7, four days after the election. Major media networks project a state for a candidate once there is high mathematical confidence that the outstanding vote would be unlikely to prevent the projected winner from ultimately winning that state. Vote counting continues in several states. During the campaign, on election night, and after the Democrats were declared winners, Trump and numerous Republicans made false and unsubstantiated claims in an attempt to delegitimize and subvert the election. Officials in all 50 states have stated that there is no evidence of systematic fraud or irregularities in their state. Federal agencies overseeing election security say it was "the most secure in American history".*

*Biden and Harris are scheduled to be [inaugurated on January 20, 2021](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inauguration_of_Joe_Biden" \o "Inauguration of Joe Biden). As of November 21, Trump has not [conceded](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concession_(politics)" \o "Concession (politics)) and has falsely declared himself to be the winner, [filing multiple legal challenges disputing the results](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lawsuits_related_to_the_2020_United_States_presidential_election" \o "Lawsuits related to the 2020 United States presidential election) of the election in multiple states, most of which have been dropped or dismissed by various courts.*

**Find the English words and phrases corresponding of the Russian equivalents**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| национальная конвенция | national Convention |
| общие выборы | General election |
| привлекательность (кандидата) | attractiveness (candidate) |
| оказывать давление | exert pressure |
| Первичные выборы | Primary elections |
| получить подавляющее большинство голосов | get an overwhelming majority of votes |
| группа, отстаивающая чьи-либо интересы | A group advocating for someone's interests |
| положить конец правонарушениям | put an end to wrongdoing |
| На самом низком уровне (движения) | At the lowest level (of the movement) |
| баллотироваться на пост президента от какой-либо партии | run for President from any party |
| достичь компромисса | reach a compromise |
| выдвигать кандидата | nominate a candidate |
| Голосовать за кандидатовотразных партий на различные должности | vote for candidates from different parties for different positions |
| платить членские взносы | pay membership fees electoral |
| коллегия выборщиков | College |
| оказывать давление | exert pressure |
| Проводить подготовительную пропагандисткую работу перед обсуждением какого-либо проекта | Carry out the preparatory propaganda work before discussing any project |

**Render the texts in English**

Структура американского федерализма.

Творцы американской конституции создали систему «конституционных противовесов»,

основанную на конституционных нормах, отведенных законодательной, исполнительной и судебной власти. Система «конституционных противовесов» определяет также и взаимоотношения федеральной власти с американскими штатами. В обязанности федерации в лице президента входит зашита территории штатов от внешнего вторжения. В чрезвычайных ситуациях президент может осуществлять свои полномочия главнокомандующего внутри страны, используя военную силу на территории любого штата для восстановления законности и порядка.

Штаты имеют свон конституции и свои своды законов. Но одним из основных принципов американского федерализма является верховенство федерального права по отношению к правовым системам штатов. Штаты не могут вступать в международные союзы, заключать международные договоры, выпускать деньги, ненмеют права на выход из союза. Надзор за деятельностью администрации штата осуществляет губернатор. Он имеет также н законодательные полномочия, но все его действия не должны идти

вразрез с конституцией США.

Как конгресс излает законы? На рассмотрение каждой сессии Конгресса Соединенных Штатов вносятся тысячи законопроектов. Все они начинают свой путь в одном н том же месте — в Капитолии, который стоит в центре Вашингтона на небольшой возвышенности, называемой Капитолнйским холмом. Именно здесь законодательная ветвь правительства Соединенных Штатов — Конгресе — дебатирует законы, по которым живет страна. Через какие этапы проходит законопроект, прежде чем стать законом? Законопроекты могут быть внесены членами Конгресса, но предложения о новых законодательных мерах могут исходить из самых разных источников. В начале каждого года Президент намечает свою законодательную программув особой речи Посланино положении страны, произносимой на открытии первой сессин Конгресса. Вслед за этим администрация начинает кампанию, чтобы подробно разъяснить цели Президента. Правительственные эксперты подолгу, иногда месяцами совешаются с наиболее влиятельными членами Конгресса и представителями групп особых интересов, помогая

вырабатывать законопроекты в соответствии с программой Президента.

После внесения законопроекта эксперты по прохождению законопроектов в обеих палатах предлагают редакционные поправки с целью облегчить прохождение законопроекта. а также консультируют конгрессменов, относительно проблем, которые могут возникнуть по предлагаемой мере. Такой эксперт также рассылаег законопроект по соответствующим комиссиям для обсуждения, внесения поправок, проведения слушаний и наконец, голосования.

The structure of American federalism.

The creators of the American Constitution created a system of " constitutional balances»,

based on the constitutional norms assigned to the legislative, Executive, and judicial branches. The system of "constitutional balances" also determines the relationship of the Federal government with the American States. It is the responsibility of the Federation, represented by the President, to protect the territory of the States from external invasion. In emergency situations, the President can exercise his powers as commander-in-chief within the country, using military force in any state to restore law and order.

States have their own constitutions and codes of laws. But one of the main principles of American federalism is the supremacy of Federal law in relation to state legal systems. States cannot join international unions, conclude international treaties, issue money, or have the right to withdraw from the Union. The state administration is overseen by the Governor. It also has certain legislative powers, but all its actions must not run

counter to the US Constitution.

How does Congress make laws? Thousands of bills are introduced in each session of the United States Congress. All of them begin their journey in the same place — in the Capitol, which stands in the center of Washington on a small hill called Capitol hill. This is where the legislative branch of the United States government, the Congrese, debates the laws that govern the country. What stages does a bill go through before it becomes law? Bills can be introduced by members of Congress, but proposals for new legislative measures can come from a variety of sources. At the beginning of each year, the President outlines his legislative program in a special state of the Union address delivered at the opening of the first session of Congress. The administration then launches a campaign to explain the President's goals in detail. Government experts spend long hours, sometimes months, hanging out with the most powerful members of Congress and representatives of special interest groups, helping

develop draft laws in accordance with the President's program.

After the bill is introduced, experts on the passage of bills in both chambers propose editorial amendments to facilitate the passage of the bill. they also advise congressmen on issues that may arise under the proposed measure. Such an expert also sends the draft law to the relevant commissions for discussion, amendments, hearings, and finally voting.

**Discussion Points:**

1. Which document is the operation of the US government based on?
2. Explain the function of the different branches of government in the USA.
3. Compare them with those in Britain and the RF.
4. The election of a president is a long and complex process:
5. What is the relationship between federal, state, and local governments?

**Lecture 8**

**Years of growth**

Key words: backwater, to bribe, to pass laws, combat, iron ore, ranchers, wilderness, over-crowded slums, labor unions, interchangeable parts, assembly-line, installment plan, underconsumption, shares, stocks, plague, to ration, to surrender, thugs, devastating depression, conscription act, to work at full swing,output, unscrupulous, merit, relocation policy, détente.”Тихая заводь”, давать взятку, принимать законы, боевые действия, железная руда, скотоводы, целина, девственная природа. переполненные трущобы, профсоюзы, сменные части, сборочный конвейер, план рассрочки, недопотребление, акции, запасы, бедствие, вводить карточки, сдаваться, бандиты, разрушительная депрессия, закон о призыве в армию, работать на полную мощность, выход, недобросовестный, нещепетильный в средствах, заслуга, политика переселения, разрядка.

After the end of the Civil War the United States continued the acquisition of the new territories. The United States acted like an imperial nation, gathering and settling new territories. pushing aside those who stoodin the path. In 1867 the United States bought Alaska from Russia, later Spain gave most of its oversea empire to the USA — Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico and a small Pacific island Guam. At the same time the USA also annexed Hawaii - a group of islands in the middle of the Pacific Ocean. Having started as a colonial country, the USA quickly became a colonial power itself.

In the early 1900s the American government wanted to build a canal across Panama to join Northand South America. As the Columbian government was slow to give the Americans permission to build the canal, in 1903 president Theodore Roosevelt sent warships to Panama. The warships helped a small group of Panamanian businessmen to rebel against the Columbian government and to give the Americans Control over a 10.5 wide strip of land called the Canal Zone. Parallel to the acquisition of the oversea lands the USA continued the settlements of North American territories. After the “Gold Rush» in California gold and silver

were also discovered in Colorado, Nevada and Arizona, Wyoming and Dakota. New towns sprang up throughout the gold and silver regions.

Within twenty-five years after the end of the Civil War the Great Plains were divided into States and territories of the USA. Ranchers were feeding large herds of cattle on the “sea of grass”; farmers were using the latest harvesting technology on the large irrigated fields of “Great American Desert” to grow wheat. By 1890 the separate areas of settlement on the Pacific Coast and along the Mississippi River had moved together and the wilderness had been largely conquered.

In the 1880s great deposits of iron were found near Lake Superior. Soon the Mesabi became one of the largest producers ofiron ore in the world. Besides iron at that time a great amount of coal was being extracted in the USA. Iron and coal were used to make steel for the railroads, locomotive, freight wagons and passenger cars. By 1884 four major transcontinental lines had crossed the continent to link the Atlantic with the Pacific Coasts. Within a few decades the USA transformed from an undeveloped backwater into a primary world power.

By 1913 more than one third of the whole world’s industrial production had been originated from the mines and factories of the USA. The growth of American industry was organized and controlled by the number of powerful businessmen like Andrew Carnegie, the owner of the giant Carnegie steel corporation and D. Rockefeller, the “king” of the growing oil industry. As the corporations grew bigger and more powerful, they became “trusts”. By the early 20-century the trusts had controlled large parts of American industry. By their wealth and power they controlled the lives of millions of people.

The handful of rich and powerful men bribed politicians to pass laws, which favored them. Others hired private armies to crush any attempts by their workers to obtain better conditions. Their attitude to the rights of other people was summed up in a famous remark of the railroad and ship “king” William H. Vanderbilt. When he was asked whether he thought that railroads should be run in the public interest, “The public be damned” he replied.

Progressive Americans were alarmed by the power of the trusts and the contemptuous way in which industrial leaders rejected the criticism. In the early years of the twentieth century a stream of books and magazine articles appeared touching national problems. Novelists like Mark Twain and Henry James analyzed the impact of wealth and ambition on social life. Herbert G. Wells in his novel “The War in the Air” (1908) sharply criticized the life in the USA of that period. He wrote: “I see it, the vast rich various continent, the gigantic process of

development, the acquisitive successes, of towns that bristle to the skies, of great

exploitation, of district and crowded factories. of wide deserts and mine-torn mountains, and huge half-tamed rivers”

In 1901 T.Roosevelt, became president who started the policy of so-called “square deal» to take the trusts under control. However the “square deal” of Roosevelt’s administration (1901-1909) failed and next President Woodrow Wilson started policy in 1912 “The New Freedom». One of Wilson’s first steps was to give more rights to labor unions, reducing the powers of the trusts.

The First World War and the Roaring Twenties. The World War 1 helped the USA to become even more powerful. While the war started on the continent of Europe, brought death and sufferings to millions of European people, the USA, physically untouched by combat and greatly enriched by wartime profits, quickly became the main supplier of weapon and capital to the countries of the Anti-German allies. The demand for industrial production grew fast. Guns, ships, shells, and other essential goods were made for the war.

When the War finished and in May 1919 the Versailles Peace Treaty was signed in Europe, the USA met it as the country with a primary world economy, with enormous productive capacity and extensive markets for manufactured goods. Having less than 10% of the world’s population, the USA produced about 25% of the world’s goods and more than 40% of the world manufacture. Business boomed. Automobiles and trucks transformed the life of the nation. Mass production proved itself in building ships and airplane motors. Electricity also speeded the revolution in production: in 1914 some 30% of manufacturing was electrified, in 1929 70% of all factories benefited from the power sources. In the field of finance, New York began to replace London as the hub of the world’s finance market.

Businessmen became popular heroes in the 1920s. There were widespread beliefs in the USA that individuals were responsible for their own life success, and that unemployment or poverty were the result of personal failings. The newspaper and magazine writers maintained that although not all Americans could become rich, at least middle-class Americans ought to be rich. Journalist L. Allen wrote that at that time “business had become almost the

national religion of America”. Men like automobile-maker Henry Ford, steel industry owner Andrew Carnegie, oil and finance tycoon Rockefeller, George Pullman, W. Colgate, Procter and Gamble and financial magnate JPMorgan were widely admired as the creators of nation’s prosperity. the models of so-called “American Dream.” In 1913 Ford began using conveyer in production cars, so by 1930 there were over 26.7 million cars Model T, registered in the USA. Cars in America became the “family horses”, used for more than commuting to work or driving for leisure. The automobile revolution started the consumer revolution. Appliances-radios, telephones, electric refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners led the parade. The consumer boom stimulated advertising. Americans had to be convinced to spend their money, to buy all-electric kitchen, “to keep up with the Joneses” (to live better than the neighbors). “Live now, pay tomorrow” was the general motto. Incredible number of Americans began to buy goods on the installment plan (monthly payments). Thousands of Americans invested money in successful firms so that they could share their profits. There was also an orgy of speculation in real estate and stocks, buying and selling shares - “playing the market” became a national hobby and a sort of fever. Many Americans borrowed the large sums of money from the banks to buy shares on credit and to get “easy

money” on selling them later “on the margin” .

The first two decades of the 20th century came into American history not only as the years of industrial and manufacturing boom. On the surface it seemed that prosperity would continue forever but below the surface there were already a lot of troubles. Bank debts were mounting. Low wages of most workers led to under consumption. Excessive industrial profits and low industrial wages distributed one third of all personal income to only 5% of the population. The agricultural sector was also suffered with overproduction.

One of the serious problems of the 20s was the terrible growth of crime. “The Roaring Twenties” was the general name which many historians called that time. After adoption of the 18% Amendment to the USA Constitution, prohibiting selling of alcoholic drinks, so-called “speakeasies” (illegal bars) were opened in basements and backrooms all over the country. The drinks were obtained from criminals, united in gangs or mobs, called “bootleggers”.

Competition between rival mobs sometimes caused bloody street wars, fought out with armored cars and machine guns. The winners of the gangster wars became so powerful that they bribed police and other public officers. One of the best- known mobs worked in Chicago. It was led by the gangster “Scarface” Al Capone, who turned into the great celebrities of the 1920s. His income was over 100 million dollars a year. He had a private army of nearly a thousand thugs and was the real ruler of Chicago. Depression and the Policy of New Deal. In October 1924 stock prices dropped dramatically. The nation began to panic. The money crash started a devastating depression. Between 1929 and 1933 the shock of the depression was felt in all areas of American life. Distress influenced such industries like coal, railroads,

construction and textiles. By the end of 1931 nearly eight million Americans were out of work, but unlike unemployed British or German workers in Europe they received no government unemployment pay. Millions spent hours moving slowly forward in “breadlines” where they received free pieces of bread or bowls of soup, paid for by the money collected from those who could afford charity.

By 1932 the situation became still harder. Thousands of banks and over 100000 businesses had closed down. Industrial production had fallen down by half and wage payments by 60%. Twelve million people. one out of every four of the country’s workers. were unemployed. The factories were silent, shops and banks closed. With the number of people out of work rising day by day. farmers could not sell their produce. In despair some of them paraded with the workers in angry demonstrations, demanding that President Hoover (1929-33) take strong action against depression. Hoover who strongly believed in market economy said that he

could do two things to end the Depression: to balance the budget and to restore businessman’s confidence in the future. Time and time again Hoover told people that “prosperity was just around the corner”. But the factories remained closed and

the breadlines grew longer.

A favorable change took place with the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt as president in 1933. Although Roosevelt was crippled by polio he was energetic and determined to care for the welfare of ordinary people. Roosevelt’s main idea was that the federal government should take the lead in the fight against the Depression. His program, which he called The New Deal 15 major, consisted of a number of legislative measures. At first Roosevelt took active steps to stabilize banking. He also put right agricultural production by paying subsidies to farmers and introduced a system of regulated prices for corn, cotton, wheat, rice and diary

products. Believing that his most urgent task was to give employment to the American people, he proposed a plan for public works and relief payments to the needed citizens. Roosevelt was especially anxious about the young people. The Civilian Conservation Corps found work for many young people. Part-time employment was provided for students who were invited to build roads and construct hospitals and schools. Writers were paid to write guidebooks and ads. In 1935 the Act was passed that granted workers the right to unionize and bargain

collectively. New trade unions were organized.

During his first term Franklin Roosevelt did not manage to fight unemployment and solve some other tasks completely As a result of all his measures unemployment dropped from 13 million people in 1933 to 9 million in 1936, but there were still over four million jobless people in the country and there was no real increase in the life of Afro-Americans, Indians and other minorities. Ultimately it was the Second World War that put the American people back to work.

**The Second World War and the USA**

When the Second World War broke out in 1939 F. Roosevelt, who had been reelected for the second term, persuaded the USA Congress to approve the first peacetime military conscription act in the USA history and later to accept his Lend Lease Plan. The USA quickly became the main supplier of weapons and other goods to the countries fighting Hitler Germany. American factories began working at full swing again. The unemployment practically ended. In 1941 after Japanese warplanes bombed and sank American battleships in American base Pearl Harbor in Hawaii, killing over 2000 men, the USA declared war against Germany and Japan. They joined the countries of anti-Hitler coalition. The USA government organized the whole American economy towards winning the war. “Old Dr. New Deal has to be replaced by Dr. Win-the-War”, said Roosevelt. Controls on wages and prices were placed, and high income taxes were introduced. Gasoline and some foods were rationed. Factories stopped producing consumer goods such as cars and washing machines, and started making tanks, bombers and other war supplies. The USA war production became six times greater than the military output before the war. The overall effect of the war was a positive one for the economy in general and the business community in particular. In November 1942 Combined British and American forces landed in North Africa, defeating the German general Rommel’s Africa Corps. 1943 they invaded Sicily, the mainland of Italy and freed Rome from German control.

At Tehran conference (Iran, 1943) Stalin met Roosevelt and Churchill to coordinate their military plans with the Allied cross-channel invasion.Only in 1944 the Allied troops opened so-called The Second Front in Europe and liberated Paris. In September Allied forces crossed Germany western border. On the 25" of April the remarkable event took place — British and American soldiers met advancing Soviet troops on the banks of the River Elbe in the middle of Germany. In five days Hitler committed a suicide. German soldiers everywhere laid down their weapons and on the 5" of May 1945, Germany surrendered. The final details of the war and plans for the postwar world were discussed at the Yalta Conference in the Crimea in 1945. Russia was to become the guardian of the nations of Eastern Europe. Defeated Germany was to be divided into four zones of military occupation, and a conference was to be convened in San Francisco on April 25 to create the United Nations Organization and formulate its Charter.

Nine weeks after Yalta conference Roosevelt had a stroke and died. His Vice President Harry Truman came into office. Truman participated with Stalin and Churchill in the final meeting at Potsdam. from which two declarations were issued. One of them confirmed the occupation zones in Germany and settled the reparation issue.

The second was an unconditional surrender ultimatum to Japan. In 1945 American bombers made devastating raids on Japanese cities. On August 6 an American bomber dropped an atomic bomb over the Japanese city of Hiroshima. A few days later, a second atomic bomb was dropped on the city of Nagasaki. Both cities were devastated and nearly 2000000 civilians were killed. Even the scientists who had been working on the bomb were shocked by the result. On August 14 the Japanese government surrendered. The Second World War was over.

**The Cold War and the McCarthy Witch Hunts**

The Cold War was an ideological struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States over control of the world. Americans were the only nation in the world that the Second World War had made better off. Their homes had not been bombed or their land fought over like the homes and land of the Russian people. Americans became the most prosperous people in the world. But despite economic prosperity during the years under president Truman (1945-53) and then president Eisenhower (1953-61) there was a constant anxiety in America and fear of the Russian influence on the afterward world. After two unpleasant surprises — the Soviet Union’s atomic bomb and the creation of communist China — a wave of

panic swept across the USA. Due to the terrible propaganda American establishment started to see communist plots everywhere. An ambitious and unscrupulous politician McCarthy tried to use these fears to win fame for himself. He started the campaign that came into American history with the name a “Witch Hunt” — a search for people he could blame for supposed threats to the United States. For over five years, from early 1950s till the mid 1950s McCarthy launched the serial of “hearings”, accusing a lot of people— government officials, scientists,

and famous journalists—of secretly working for the Soviet Union. He never gave proofs, but Americans were so much frightened by the threat of communism that many believed his accusations. They were afraid to give jobs or even to show friendship to anyone “suspected” in “Soviet sympathy”. In 1957 McCarthy died, but so-called McCarthyism did serious damage to the relations between the countries.

In 1961 a new President John F. Kennedy (1961-3) was elected, the most progressive president since A. Lincoln and F. Roosevelt. He was young, had a good education, energy and keen. quick wit. He told American people that they were facing a “new frontier” with both opportunities and problems. He announced policy of fighting poverty and giving civil rights to black people. He streamlined and pushed through the space program and new laws for pollution treatment, but his main merit was his foreign policy. When J. Kennedy came to the office, foreign problems were numerous. Soviet Union power was growing and relations between two superpowers were as cold as ever. Fidel Castro had taken control of Cuba. Unrest was evident in all Latin America. Kennedy’s first two innovations were the Peace Corps and the Alliance for Progress. The Peace Corps sent thousands of young Americans abroad to assist underdeveloped countries. The Alliance for Progress was designed as a broad

assault upon the economic and social problems of Latin America.

In June 1961 a group of anti-Castro Cuban exiles supported by the CIA attempted an invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs. Although the attempt was a failure, the Soviet Union tried to install Soviet mediation-range ballistic missiles and bombers in Cuba. Kennedy met the Soviet Union challenge and displayed great mind in dealing with what was probably the most serious confrontation of the Cold War era. He gave the promise not to invade Cuba. The Soviet head Nikita Khrushchev also promised to recall the weapons from Cuba. The two leaders succeeded in setting up a “Hot Line” to facilitate a quick exchange of views in case of major crises, and in signing a Nuclear Test Ban Treaty that halted surface atmospheric

and outer space testing.

While Kennedy was president he frequently said: “All I want them to say about me is what they said about John Adams, “He kept the peace”. In the speech he had intended to give in Dallas on November 22,1963, the day of his assassination, Kennedy declared: “We ask...that we may be worthy of our power and responsibility, that we may achieve in our time and for all time the ancient vision of “peace on earth, goodwill toward men”. Kennedy’s sensible policy not only reduced the tension between the two but also started the policy of so-called “detente”.

Even long and bloody war in Vietnam (1965-73), finished by the victory of the latter, was not allowed to interfere into it. In May 1972 President Nixon flew to Moscow to sign the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) with the Soviet Union. The idea of SALT was to slow down the arms race as well as to make war between them less likely. In 1979 American Congress refused to renew the SALT agreement. Both the United States and the Soviet Union continued to develop new, more deadly nuclear missiles and in the early 1980s détente looked dead. In the middle of the 1980s American military strength was increased so much that president Reagan realized the necessity to slow down the race. M. Gorbachev,

who came to power in 1985 in the USSR, also believed that the huge cost of the arms race was crippling the Soviet Union economy. In 1987 Gorbachev and Reagan signed the Intermediate Range Nuclear Force (INF) treaty, according to which both countries agreed to destroy all their land-based medium and shorter-range nuclear missiles within 3 years. A hope was born that a new time of peaceful cooperation between the SU and the USA might be possible now.

**Answer the questions:**

1. What factors have contributed to the USA becoming the leading economic nation?

*This growth was due to factors including a pro-business political climate; a burst of inventions such as the telephone, the electric light, and the automobile; the availability of vast natural resources; a growing population; and improved production methods, including the division of production into discrete steps, each performed by a separate worker.*

1. What role did tycoons play in American society?

*They invented the American Supereconomy*

1. Why were measures taken to control big business?

*For example, they made time regulation of working hours and pay of incorporate fees.*

1. What were the main causes of the Great Depression?

*It began after the stock market crash of October 1929, which sent Wall Street into a panic and wiped out millions of investors. Over the next several years, consumer spending and investment dropped, causing steep declines in industrial output and employment as failing companies laid off workers.*

1. Why were the World Wars so beneficial for the USA?

*Because the USA war production became six times greater than the military output before the war. The overall effect of the war was a positive one for the economy in general and the business community in particular.*

1. What were the main reasons of the “witch-hunt” of the 50s in the 20 century?

*Due to the terrible propaganda American establishment started to see communist plots everywhere. An ambitious and unscrupulous politician McCarthy tried to use these fears to win fame for himself. He started the campaign that came into American history with the name a “Witch Hunt” — a search for people he could blame for supposed threats to the United States.*

1. Franklin Roosevelt and his role in American history

*Franklin D. Roosevelt was in his second term as governor of New York when he was elected as the nation’s 32nd president in 1932. With the country mired in the depths of the Great Depression, Roosevelt immediately acted to restore public confidence, proclaiming a bank holiday and speaking directly to the public in a series of radio broadcasts or “fireside chats.” His ambitious slate of New Deal programs and reforms redefined the role of the federal government in the lives of Americans. Reelected by comfortable margins in 1936, 1940 and 1944, FDR led the United States from isolationism to victory over Nazi Germany and its allies in World War II. He spearheaded the successful wartime alliance between Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States and helped lay the groundwork for the post-war peace organization that would become the United Nations. The only American president in history to be elected four times, Roosevelt died in office in April 1945.*

1. John Kennedy and his peaceful initiatives

*On March 1, 1961, President [John F. Kennedy](https://www.history.com/topics/us-presidents/john-f-kennedy) issues [Executive Order](https://www.history.com/topics/executive-order) #10924, establishing the Peace Corps as a new agency within the Department of State. The same day, he sent a message to Congress asking for permanent funding for the agency, which would send trained American men and women to foreign nations to assist in development efforts. The Peace Corps captured the imagination of the U.S. public, and during the week after its creation thousands of letters poured into Washington from young Americans hoping to volunteer. The immediate precursor of the Peace Corps–the Point Four Youth Corps–was proposed by Representative Henry Reuss of [Wisconsin](https://www.history.com/topics/us-states/wisconsin) in the late 1950s. Senator Kennedy learned of the Reuss proposal during his 1960 presidential campaign and, sensing growing public enthusiasm for the idea, decided to add it to his platform. In early October 1960, he sent a message to the Young Democrats that called for the establishment of a “Youth Peace Corps,” and on October 14 he first publicly spoke of the Peace Corps idea at an early morning speech at the University of [Michigan](https://www.history.com/topics/us-states/michigan) in Ann Arbor.*

**To Russian**

Тихая заводь, трушобы. воздействовать на, проводить закон, профсоюз. Производственные мошности, конвейер, недостаточное потребление, акции (2). головорез, разрушительная депрессия. калека, быть обеспокоенным. объединяться в

профсоюзы, проводить акиии, призыв на военную службу, работать в полную силу. подоходный налог, нормировать, сдаться, заслуга, политика переселения, проложить путь, священник, подавать в суд на кого-либо, разрядка напряженности, компенсация, возмещение. A quiet backwater, a slum. influence, enforce the law, trade Union. Production capacity, conveyor belt, insufficient consumption, promotions (2). thug, devastating depression. cripple, be concerned. to join in

trade unions to hold protest, call for military service, to work in full force. income tax, ration, surrender, merit, relocation policy, pave the way, priest, sue someone, defuse tension, compensation, refund.

**Education**

The key words and phrases: “Melting Pot”, to be enrolled in, high and higher education, curriculum (curricula, pl.), extra-curricular activities, vocational courses, local communities, elective subject, scholastic , per capita, tuition fee.

Ключевые слова и фразы: «Плавильный котел». поступать в ‚ старшие классы

школы и высшее образование, учебная программа, внеклассная деятельность, профессиональные курсы, местные сообщества, факультативный предмет, схоластика, на душу населения. плата за обучение .

One of the fundamental parts of the American “Melting Pot or “Americanization” is its education. Millions of immigrants coming to America often tied their hopes for a better life to a good education for themselves and, most importantly, for their children. They view the education as a way as a fundamental part of the American Dream. In the whole American society there has always been the belief, that the more schooling a person has, the more material success he or she will achieve in the future. Already in 1636 more than a hundred years before American independence several Cambridge graduates founded in the Massachusetts Colony the first college, called after the name of Harvard. Before the revolution nine colleges of higher learning had been opened in North America to train men for service in the church and civil state and later they became universities. American

colleges in those days tried to duplicate the English ones. Special emphasis was laid on classical education and only those who knew Latin and Greek. The American Revolution and the time after the Civil War brought a lot of changes. Rapid development of industry, agriculture and transportation brought about great changes. The technological needs of agriculture and business stimulated the creation of agricultural and engineering colleges. The mid-nineteenth century saw the foundation of private school known as the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) (1861).

Many of the oldest and best-known colleges, such as Yale, Columbia and Harvard. became universities during this period. In 1862, Congress passed a law, which provided states with federal lands to be used for higher education, especially for the establishment of agricultural so-called “cow” and mechanical colleges(two years of study). By 1900. there were almost a thousand institutions of higher education in the U.S.A. Among them were law and medical “schools” and hundreds of small, two or four-year liberal arts colleges. There were many so-called institutions of higher learning, which emphasized everything from the training of teachers to the pulling ofteeth. One of them, Oberlin College in Ohio, was the first to admit women on an equal basis with men in 1837.

The United States have never had a national system of education although there is a Federal Department of Education. Its function is merely to gather informationand finance certain educational programs. Since the Constitution does not state that education is a responsibility of the federal government. all education matters are left to the individual states. Education, Americans say, is “a national concern, a state responsibility, and a local function”. The state

constitutions give the actual administrative control of the schools to the states and local communities. In 1986. 50% of the funds for elementary and secondary education came from state sources. 43 percent from local funds, and only about 6 percent the federal government. There are some 16, 000 school districts within the 50 states. School boards made up of individual citizens elected from each community oversee the schools in each district. They set school policy and actually decide what is to be taught.

The major result of this situation is that there is an enormous amount of variety in elementary, secondary, and higher education in the USA.

**Elementary and Secondary Education**

Because of the great variety of schools and so many differences among them, no one institution can be singled out as typical one. There exist private and public schools. There are also many schools, organized by the church: Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish.

Because of the inequalities inherent in society as a whole, the goal of equal opportunity in education remains an ideal rather than a reality. As the tuition fees are rather high in private schools they are attended primarily by upper-class children (only 12%). The reason why parents send their children to these schools is that they believe they will receive a better education in them and they will be surrounded by other children of their own background.

88 percent of American children attend public schools. The divisions or stages in these schools are elementary, junior high school or middle school, and high school. Schooling is divided into twelve academic levels or grades. There are also pre-school classes called kindergarten. Before this they may attend nursery school or a day care center. Elementary school usually covers grades five, six or seven. Middle school or junior high school is from grades seven to nine or seven to eight. The last concluding three or four grades form high school.

There are more or less definite demands at each level. In some areas and at more advanced levels. students can choose some subjects. Pupils ( Students) take classes in major subjects such as English, Math, History, Science, physical education anda foreign language. Then they can usually choose an elective subject like art or music. At the end ofa term students get a grade of A, B, C, D, or F (fail) for each subject. Grades are based on test scores, class participation, and class and homeworkassignments. As they finish each class in a subject students get a credit.

When they have enough of these, they can go further. The apostle of American school education is considered to be John Dewey. This philosopher and educator believed that conveying factual information to students is secondary and the main aim is to teach them thinking and skills, which they will use in the future. He also greatly stressed that activity and experimentation should come first. So, in American schools much attention is given to creative activities. Students are encouraged to be creative both during class time and extra-curricular hours.

American schools try to adaptto the needs ofsociety. These include subjects such as driver’s education, sewing and cooking classes called home economics. Health and sex education, where issues like drug and alcohol abuse and smoking may be treated. Learning computer skills starts early.

In addition to bilingual and bicultural education programs, many schools have special programs for those with learning and reading difficulties. Many schools also support summer classes, where students can make up for failed courses or even take extra courses.

There is usually a very broad range of extracurricular activities available including organized sports. Most schools, for instance, publish their own student newspapers. and some have their own radio and TV. Almostall have student orchestras, bands, and choirs, which give public performances. There are theater and drama groups, chess and debating clubs, Latin, French, Spanish, or German clubs. Students can learn flying airplanes, diving, and mountain - climbing. They can act as volunteers in hospitals and homes for the aged and do other public-service work. Often the students themselves organize and support school activities and raise money through “car washes”, baby-sitting, bake sales, or by mowing lawns.

Whichever varieties of school curricula exist all of them foresee standardized examinations at every level of education. There are two nationally administered tests for high school students who wish to attend a college or university. One is the SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test), which attempts to measure knowledge in verbal and mathematical fields through multiple-choice questions marked by computer. The other is the ACT (American College Testing program), which attempts to measure skills in English, mathematics, and the social and natural sciences. Both tests are given at specific dates and locations throughout the U. S.A. by non-governmental organizations.

Each year, the SAT is taken by some two million high school students. The ACT, more commonly used in the western part of the U.S.A, is taken each year by another million high school students. With so many different types of high schools and programs, these tests provide common, nationwide standards.

**Higher Education**

According to American statistics over 41% of high school leavers apply to colleges and universities. Every year, about 12 million Americans are enrolled in 3,000 colleges and universities of every type: private, public, church-related, in cities, counties, and states. A little over 20% are enrolled in privately supported ones while close to 80 % of the students attend state public universities and colleges (19000). State universities provide opportunities of higher education usually at a cost considerably below the cost of education in private institutions. United Nations figures show that in the amount spent on education per capita, the U.S.A. is in the ninth place in the world (behind Qatar, Sweden, Norway, the

Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark, Switzerland, and Canada).

Thereis no clear definition of the term "institution of Higher education". Any educational organizations offering further training after leaving high school and combining various professional schools types of teachers training colleges, nurse courses, police, mechanics, etc. may with equal probability be referred to as "College", "School", "Institute" or even "University". Programmers in them are adapted to serve local needs. These institutions of higher education offer two-year programs beyond the secondary school level

**Junior college.** The world “college” refers either to an independent institution offering undergraduate education or to a part of a university, such as a College of Arts and Sciences or a College of Engineering. Courses in Junior colleges are divided into two programs, one leading to a transfer to a four-year college at the end of two years. The other is two-year course intended to be terminal and also adapted to serve local needs (shop work, office work, etc.).

**Colleges of Liberal Arts.** which generally offer four years of study beyond the secondary school level. Their programs are aimed at providing a broad educational base in philosophy, science, and culture. Course work is often organized so that students may choose some specialization in one particular field during the third and fourth years of the program. Specialized Institutions are usually four-year institutions typically emphasizing technical, scientific, or engineering aspects of knowledge.

**A University.** An American university consists of a number of schools and colleges at both levels: the undergraduate school and the graduate school grouped together in one educational system. In higher education and especially in very prestigious universities the U.S. has a selective system of admission. Acceptance into the university is based on a

written application, submission of a transcript showing all courses in previously-attended educational institutions, evidence that the student satisfactorily completed all requirements at the previously-attended institution, and sometimes an oral interview or written resume at the school which the student desires to attend.

Many universities may have several divisions - colleges of liberal arts, a school of business or engineering or applied science. etc. A full-time undergraduate degree usually takes four years. Many students study part-time and work, so it may take them much longer time to finish. Some students first take an associate’s degree attwo-year colleges, where the tuition fees are lower and study two more years at a four-year college to complete their bachelor’s degree. Students are classified as freshmen, sophomores, juniors and seniors. A freshmen is a first year student, a sophomore, a second year student, a junior, a third year student, and a senior, a fourth year student.

There is wide variation in the requirements of different universities. In general, universities and colleges require students to fulfill a set of general requirements applicable to all students (specialization), as well as fulfilling the specific requirements for their major field of study. Students choose a major (specialize) in a subject such as business, education, or art in their third year of college or after they have completed half of their course work. All students must complete a survey course in American History or American Government in order to receive any degree from the University.

To graduate from a university requires a student to complete requirements of the university. to collect the required number of so-called credits and to achieve the minimum allowable grades in the required courses. One credit being awarded for each course taken and passed per semester. So, 4 credits per semester and 2 semesters per year equal 8 credits per year. Four years of college education multiplied by 8 credits per year equals 32 credits, or the amount needed to graduate. However, the Linguistics Department requires 10 credits of linguistics courses in order to be eligible for the Bachelor of Arts degree in Linguistics. In addition. Most universities require a minimum grade-point average before a student is allowed to graduate.

There are four principal types of academic degrees. each representing a different level of academic achievement:

The bachelor’s (baccalaureate) degree is the oldest academic degree used in various forms by almost every institution offering four or more years. All students who have graduated and received the bachelor’s degree are classified as graduate students. Their transcript of grades is submitted with all applications to graduate schools. To meet high tuition fees most graduate student’s work and study. Some talented students receive grants, which cover the cost of their education; a person on such a fellowship is called a university fellow or a grantee.

The most common master’s degree program represents a minimum of 1 year of work beyond the baccalaureate. In certain areas this has been extended to 2 years of required graduate study (e.g. in business administration) or even 3 years (e.g. in fine arts). The master’s degree candidate follows a rather specific course of study, usually in a single field and arranged in cooperation with his adviser. This is not, however, considered to be a research degree, but rather preparation for the PhD.

The earned doctorate is the most advanced degree conferred by American institutions. Doctoral programs usually consist of at least 3 years of study beyond the baccalaureate. There are 2 quite distinct types of doctoral programs: the professional degree and the research degree. The first type represents advanced training for the practice of a given profession, such as the Doctor of Medicine, the Doctor of Dental Science. These degrees do not imply research.

The research doctorate (PhD) is the highest degree in the American graduate school. Candidates usually follow a program of studies concentrated in one of the major fields of knowledge. They are normally required to demonstrate reading proficiency in at least two foreign languages. After a student has satisfactorily completed his course work and met his foreign language requirements, he must take a comprehensive examination to demonstrate a general knowledge of his field. It may be oral or written or both, and is evaluated by a special committee to determine whether he is prepared to undertake his dissertation (it is usually the preliminary, or qualifying, examination). The final period of predoctoral study is given over largely to the preparation of the dissertation (this may require several years to finish). A final examination is required at most universities after the dissertation and other requirements for the degree have been completed.

According to tradition, the prospective PhD must defend the conclusions of his dissertation. Consequently, it is the custom to make public announcements of the date and place to permit the attendance of any scholars who may wish to participate. At one time, it was not uncommon for universities to require that doctoral dissertation be published, but the increased expense in printing costs as well as the increase in the number of dissertations has made such requirements quite rare.

Some colleges and universities also award honorary degrees as a form of deserved recognition for distinguished public service or for outstanding creative work. Despite the development of a network of state universities, private universities continue to play a very significant role in the formation of scientific and educational potential of the United States In the USA there is a group of leading universities dramatically different from all other universities of the USA. This group determines the qualitative contribution of higher education in the scientific and economic potential of the country. The undisputed leaders in education and science of the USA are: University of California-Berkeley, Mit, Stanford, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Harvard, Comell, Washington, Seattle universities, University of California, Columbia, Yale, Chicago, Pennsylvania, Princeton University and California Institute of technology.

The concept of continuing (or lifelong) education is of great importance to Americans. Every year, over ten percent of all adult Americans further their education through participation in part-time instruction. Some estimate that as many as 45 million adult Americans are currently taking courses in universities, colleges, professional associations, government organizations or even churches.

**Answer the questions.**

1. What were the aims of early institutions of higher learning?

*Millions of immigrants coming to America often tied their hopes for a better life to a good education for themselves and, most importantly, for their children. They view the education as a way as a fundamental part of the American Dream. In the whole American society there has always been the belief, that the more schooling a person has, the more material success he or she will achieve in the future. Already in 1636 more than a hundred years before American independence several Cambridge graduates founded in the Massachusetts Colony the first college, called after the name of Harvard.*

1. Did American colleges duplicate their British counterparts in all respects?

*Yes, American colleges tried to duplicate the English ones.*

1. List the changes that took place in the American system of higher education in the 19th century?

*The mid-nineteenth century saw the foundation of private school known as the*

*Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) (1861).*

*In 1862, Congress passed a law, which provided states with federal lands to be used for higher education, especially for the establishment of agricultural so-called “cow” and mechanical colleges(two years of study). By 1900 there were almost a thousand institutions of higher education in the U.S.A. Among them were law and medical “schools” and hundreds of small, two or four-year liberal arts colleges. There were many so-called institutions of higher learning, which emphasized everything from the training of teachers to the pulling ofteeth. One of them, Oberlin College in Ohio, was the first to admit women on an equal basis with men in 1837.*

1. What does the word “school” mean as applied to an element of an American university?

*It is such a department, where professors teach their students for bachelor’s or master’s degrees.*

1. At what time were women first admitted to American universities?

*It happened in 1837, when Oberlin College in Ohio was opened. It was the first to admit women on an equal basis with men.*

1. Is public education in the USA centralized?

The divisions or stages in these schools are elementary, junior high school or middle school, and high school. Schooling is divided into twelve academic levels or grades. There are also pre-school classes called kindergarten. Before this they may attend nursery school or a day care center. Elementary school usually covers grades five, six or seven. Middle school or junior high school is from grades seven to nine or seven to eight. The last concluding three or four grades form high school.

1. Is there a unified system of education in the USA?

*No. It has different levels*

1. At what age do children begin to attend school in the USA?

Generally, most children must start school when they are either five or six years old.

1. What is an elementary school in the USA?

It is a [primary school](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_school" \o "Primary school) which is the main point of delivery of [primary education in the United States](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primary_education_in_the_United_States" \o "Primary education in the United States), for [children](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child" \o "Child) between the ages of 6–11 and coming between [pre-kindergarten](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pre-kindergarten" \o "Pre-kindergarten) and [secondary education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secondary_education_in_the_United_States" \o "Secondary education in the United States).

1. What is a high school in the USA?

A secondary school describes an institution that provides [secondary education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secondary_education" \o "Secondary education) and also usually includes the building where this takes place. Some secondary schools provide both lower secondary education (age 12 to 15) and upper secondary education (age 15 to 18) levels 2 and 3 of the [ISCED](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISCED" \o "ISCED) scale, but these can also be provided in separate schools, as in the American [middle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_school" \l "United_States" \o "Middle school) and [high school](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/High_school_(North_America)" \o "High school (North America)) system. In the UK, elite [public schools](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_school_(United_Kingdom)" \o "Public school (United Kingdom)) typically admit pupils between the ages of 13 and 18. UK [state schools](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State_school" \o "State school) accommodate pupils between the ages of 11 and 18.

1. What is the theoretical basis of the great amount of time allotted to extra-curricular activities?

*When they have enough of these, they can go further. The apostle of American school education is considered to be John Dewey. This philosopher and educator believed that conveying factual information to students is secondary and the main aim is to teach them thinking and skills, which they will use in the future.*

1. What kind of personality do they try to develop in American school-students?

*They want their students to be thinking, kind and creativity people.*

1. Is there a national system of higher education?

*Thereis no clear definition of the term "institution of Higher education". Any educational organizations offering further training after leaving high school and combining various professional schools types of teachers training colleges, nurse courses, police, mechanics, etc. may with equal probability be referred to as "College", "School", "Institute" or even "University". Programmers in them are adapted to serve local needs. These institutions of higher education offer two-year programs beyond the secondary school level.*

1. How can an American school-leaver enter a higher educational institution?

*He need to send an admission*

1. What are the entrance standards and admission policies at American universities and Colleges?

*Student need to finish his school, pass the exams. Some of universities can demand some cost of education.*

1. Where is competitive admission more common: at public (state) or private colleges and Universities?

*In public colleges, because many students send their admissions to this place because of more open opportunities and cost.*

1. When is the dropout rating the highest?

*I think, the highest dropout rating is in the most popular educational places. Because these places need very smart students with high level of knowledge and motivation.*

1. What are the two levels of the American universities?

*There are bachelor and master degrees.*

1. What is “majoring”?

*This is a separate branch of science, technology, skill or art in which specialists work.*

1. What are the American advanced degrees?

*There are master’s and PHD.*

1. How does one obtain the Master’s degree?

*Student need to get bachelor’s degree and then send admission to the master’s degree. And then after studying several years of education he get a degree.*

1. Which of these degrees is actually a research degree?

*I think, that master’s degree, however, considered to be a research degree, but rather preparation for the PhD.*

1. How does one get the PhD degree?

*The research doctorate (PhD) is the highest degree in the American graduate school. Candidates usually follow a program of studies concentrated in one of the major fields of knowledge. They are normally required to demonstrate reading proficiency in at least two foreign languages. After a student has satisfactorily completed his course work and met his foreign language requirements, he must take a comprehensive examination to demonstrate a general knowledge of his field. It may be oral or written or both, and is evaluated by a special committee to determine whether he is prepared to undertake his dissertation (it is usually the preliminary, or qualifying, examination). The final period of predoctoral study is given over largely to the preparation of the dissertation (this may require several years to finish). A final examination is required at most universities after the dissertation and other requirements for the degree have been completed.*

1. What do the words “college” and “school” mean?

*The world “college” refers either to an independent institution offering undergraduate education or to a part of a university. The “school” is the first stage of education.*

**Translate the Russian words and phrases into English**

Основной принцип; образование; общее образование; децентрализация образования; детский сад; начальная школа; средняя школа; класс; оценка; система образования; программа обучения; учебный год, домашнее задание; каникулы; учащийся; основные предметы; бесплатное обучение; частная школа; плата за обучение; внеклассная деятельность; окончить школу; училище; требования при поступлении в университет; общественные науки; точные науки; предметы гуманитарного цикла; ректор университета; декан; заведующий кафедрой; отсев учащихся; разделение учащихся по способностям; студент первого года обучения, второго, третьего; студент-отличник; окончить университет; ученые степени

Basic principle; education; General education; decentralization of education; kindergarten; primary school; secondary school; class; assessment; educational system; curriculum; academic year, homework; vacation; student; basic subjects; free education; private school; tuition fees; extracurricular activities; graduate school; College; University admission requirements; social Sciences; exact Sciences; Humanities subjects; University rector; Dean; head of Department; dropout rate; division of students by ability; first-year, second-year, third-year student; excellent student; graduate from University; academic degrees

**American Science**

Read the following key words and word combinations: Scientific establishments, to lag behind, challenges of World War I, Scientific undertakings, to follow the suit, under the auspices, to regain momentum , to pave the way ,to be second to none.

Научные учреждения, отставать, вызовы Первой мировой войны, Научные начинания, последовать примеру, под эгидой, восстановить импульс, проложить путь, быть непревзойденным.

Historically almost all scientific activities in New England were concentrated in Boston and\_ Philadelphia, which from the beginning became the intellectual centers of New England. After the independence new favorable conditions for organization science were gradually created. In 1848 the American Association for the Advancement of Science was founded. In 1861 the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was organized. In 1863 the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) was created. The Academy started the departments related to practical and technological problems (the Geological Survey, the National Bureau of Standards, the US Weather Bureau, the Patent Office, etc.). The challenges of World War | had a far-reaching effect on the development not only economy but also science in the USA. Like education, the US scientific establishments have always been serious responses to society’s practical needs. Scientific research began to play a major role in many universities where the larger industries established research laboratories.

Since America was rich in natural resources but relatively poor in personnel for education and research, scientists from other countries were invited. Among them the inventor of the telephone Alexander Graham Bell from Scotland, a developer of current electrical systems Charles Steinmetz from Germany, the creator of television camera Vladimir Zworykin, and the Serb Nikola Tesla who invented electrical motor based on rotating magnetic fields.

During World War I a lot of leading European scientists, many of them of Jewish descent, fled to America from the regimes of their country. One of the first to do so was Albert Einstein. After him a lot of Germany's theoretical physics community left for the US as well (e.g. physicist Edward Teller, a consultant to the development of the hydrogen bomb John von Neumann). This circumstance gave American science in general and the American academy in particular a mighty boost. After the War in the mid-1950s the US government gave huge investments to the science sector, which attracted scientists from all over the world to work there. The research facilities in the US were second to none, and scientists were drawn to the US for this reason. That led to the situation that Americans have won approximately half of the Nobel Prizes in the sciences (so far over 781).

It is also worth mentioning that among the American Nobel Prize winners there are not a few Russian former compatriots who moved to the USA during different periods of time and under different circumstances. Alexander Seversky (1894-1974) was a designer of military aircraft. Among his ideas were the autopilot system disproved in the air. Stepan Timoshenko (1878-1972) — scientist metallurgist, the largest specialist in the world of resistance materials. Nobel laureate economist Leontief, the inventor of television Vladimir Zworykin, aircraft designer Igor Sikorsky, physicist who took part in the atomic bomb project Richard Feynman; Alexander Poniatoff, founder of video-tape recorders, naval engineer Visdimir Yourkeyich, the great ophthalmologist Elena Eedorovich, Nina Fedorova - geneticist, academician of the National Academy of Sciences, physicist George Gamow, the co-founder of Google Sergey Brin, a sociologist Pitirim Sorokin., Mikhail Lukin, who developed quantum computer, a graduate of our university Artem Oganov, Eugene Kaspersky, the creator of anti-virus software. The list can be continued. The USA benefited greatly from Russian-American inventors. According to American statistics 20000 Russian scientists worked in the USA as software engineers and responsible for 30% of Microsoft products.

Although the USA does not exercise a centralized science and technology policy, there is some kind of central monitoring of science and technology there. The Federal government has spent and spends huge money on science and. It is the main source of funding for fundamental research and the biggest customer of military programs.

**Lecture 9**

Scientific organizations nicknamed as “Think Tanks” or “Brain Factories” were organized. The largest of the “Think tanks” is the RAND Corporation (Research and Development) which employs a lot of prominent scholars: mathematicians, chemists, physicists, social scientists, computer experts and others. The most important researches carried out by RAND are connected with military tasks.

The American Academy of sciences (established in 1863) occupies at present a whole quadrangle at Constitution Avenue in Washington D.C. It has a great number of programs that include the participation in international scientific undertakings, the development of relationships with other academies, cooperation in worldwide scientific projects.

There is the National Science Foundation (NSF) responsible for the progress of science across astronomical, space, earth and ocean sciences, programs concerned with biological and social sciences; investigations in engineering; NSF sponsors work in mathematical sciences, computer research and chemistry; administer programs for exchange with other countries of students, scholars and teachers.

The American Physical Society (APS) is active in public and governmental affairs. There is a long list of the names of prominent American physicists awarded with different national and international prizes: Gorge Pullin working on gravitational waves, Kris Larsen, studying astronomy and black holes, Timothy Gay with his group investigating polarized electron molecules (e.g. DNA) and many others.

The National Academy of Engineering was established in 1964 as an organization of distinguished engineers, sharing with the National Academy its responsibility for advising the Federal government. A great part of Research and Development is done at the US universities. Universities conduct research not only in their laboratories, but also in laboratories

belonging to different government departments. Thanks to the cooperation of University

research with industry there is the rapid growth of scientific and industrial complexes.

The most important among them are: the Cambridge-Boston, Princeton, San Francisco and Houston. Big science research is funded not only by the Federal government and private enterprises, but also by some international organizations, e.g. UNESCO. A considerable part of the money comes from the Pentagon, which remains the biggest supporter of new technologies and developments.

One of the most spectacular-and controversial- accomplishments of US federal technology became the harnessing of nuclear energy. The development of the atomic bomb and its use against Japan in 1945 initiated the Atomic Age, a time of anxiety over weapons of mass destruction. Together with the Atomic Age there has been running the Space Age. American scientist Robert Goddard was one of the first to experiment with rocket systems even before the Second World War. During the late 1940s, the US Department of Defense pursued upper atmospheric research as a means of assuring American leadership in this field.

In October 1957 the world’s first artificial satellite SPUTNIC 1 was launched in the Soviet Union. When in 1961 Russian cosmonaut Yuri Gagarin flew and return to the earth he pronounced a well-known challenge: “Now let the other countries try to catch us”. The space race began.

In 1958 the Federal Independent Agency National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was created headed by Famous German rocket specialist Werner von Braun. It kept three major research laboratories and some smaller test facilities (with the annual budget of 100 million dollars and 8000 employees). Eventually NASA created other Centers and a number of affiliates including the Space Center in Huston, where the forming and training of the space crews is carried out. Several weeks later after Gagarin flight President Kennedy appealed to Congress: “| believe this nation should commit itself to achieving the goal of

landing a man on the moon and returning him safely to earth”.

Displays at the National Air and Space Museum in Washington, D.C. show the developments in space travel. On May 5th, 1961 Alan B. Shepard Jr. became the first American to fly into space, and on February 20th, 1962 John H. Glenn became the first US astronaut to orbit the Earth. One of the highlights of the program occurred on June 3, 1965, when Edward H. White became the first US first American to fly into space, and on February 20th, 1962 John H. Glenn became the first US astronaut to orbit the Earth. One of the highlights of the

program occurred on June 3, 1965, when Edward H. White became the first US astronaut to conduct a spacewalk.

After 11 years of major challenges and tragedies — notably 1967 fire in an Apollo capsule, having taken the lives of three astronauts, the Apollo project was launched in 1968 under the auspices of the NASA. Apollo 7 carried three men around the earth, and then Apollo 8 carried three others around the moon. Apollo 9 and 10 tested the workability of the lunar module. On July 16, 1969, astronauts Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin landed on the moon in Apollo 11, leaving behind a plaque that read: “Here Men from Planet Earth First Set Foot upon the Moon. We Came in Peace for All Mankind”. “That’s one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind”, said Neil Armstrong on returning to the earth.

Since then, there have been other American flights to the moon. From the scientific point of view, Apollo 15 and Apollo 16 expeditions were especially important, as they were aimed at learning more about the origin of the moon and the universe. During the moon expedition astronauts Scott and Irwin were able to leave the lunar Module to drive around over more than 27 kilometers of lunar ground and bring back a chunk of lunar crust. After Apollo 17 the exploration of space shifted from the Apollo lunar program to Skylab, the manned orbital space station.

In 1975, NASA began to cooperate with the Soviet Union to achieve the first international human spaceflight, the Apollo-Soyuz Test Project (ASTP). The two spacecrafts were launched within 7.5 hours, docked three hours after and 3 American astronauts Thomas P. Stafford, Vance Brand, Donald Slaytor and 2 Soviet Cosmonauts Alexei Leonov and Valerii Kubasov met and shook hands in orbit. After that various US space shuttles docked with the Soviet Mir nine times, and 52 American astronauts as well as astronauts from Europe and Japan, visited the station for research and training. During the 1980s and the 1990s, the USA launched several spaceships to investigate distant planets: Jupiter, Venus and Mercury. Since 1975 there have

been a number of space expeditions to Mars, Jupiter and its moon Europa stimulating public interest in aerospace exploration. NASA’s Hubble Space Telescope launched in 1990 discovered 16 extrasolar planet candidates. Using innovative technologies, the Mars spacecraft landed on Mars on July 4th, 1997 and explored the surface of the planet. The Mars Pathfinder mission was a scientific success, watched by many via the Internet.

By the 1980s NASA had created the nation’ space transportation system of the future — the Space Shuttle that was a reusable manned spacecraft taking off like a rocket and landing like an airplane. After the number of successful missions of shuttle Columbia, on January 28, 1986, the space shuttle Challenger exploded soon after takeoff due to the leak of one of two Rocket Boosters. All seven members of the crew including a woman astronaut were killed. On the First of February 2003 American Space Shuttle Columbia again broke up over Texas as it

descended for a landing at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida following a day flight. All its seven crewmembers died. After the Challenger disasters the Shuttle program was stopped for over two years. In spite of the tragedies and loss of the human lives NASA continued. Space scientific research with the cooperation between Russian and U.S. scientists.

The USA and Russia set up quite a number united workgroups for coordination of cooperated actions in such fields as biology, astrophysics, solar physics and interplant researches. From 1995 to 1998 the joint programs Mir-Shuttle and Mir-NASA were carried on. The USA-Russian Space cooperation was supervised by joint American-Russian workgroups, including the representatives of different governmental bodies, universities and institutions of the USA and Russia.

The ILS (International Launch Services) joint venture was formed in 1995 and became another example of cooperation between the two countries. One of the notable events in bilateral space work was the establishment of the Sea Launch International consortium, of which 40% was owned by Boeing Commercial Space Co. and 25 % by Russian Energy Rocket Space Corp.

The achieved experience paved the way for the creation of another International project ISS with the participation of 11 countries. The permanent work of ISS began in November 2000. In May 2000 the first launch of the U.S. rocket-carrier Atlas 111, equipped with a Russian RD-180 engines was conducted. John Mather and George Smoot’s Nobel Prize awards of 2006 marked cosmology as a precise science and manifested the work of more than 1,000 researchers.

Elon Musk. Entrepreneur Elon Musk leads Space Exploration Technologies (Space X), where he oversees the development and manufacturing of advanced rockets and spacecraft for missions to and beyond Earth orbit. Founded in 2002, Space X’ mission is to enable humans to become a space faring civilization and a multi-planet species by building a self-sustaining city on Mars. In 2008, Space X’s Falcon 1 became the first privately developed liquid-fuel launch vehicle to orbit the Earth. Following that milestone, NASA awarded SpaceX with contracts to carry cargo and crew to the International Space Station (ISS). A global leader in

commercial launch services, Space X is the first commercial provider to launch and recover a spacecraft from orbit, attach a commercial spacecraft to the ISS and successfully land an orbital-class rocket booster. By pioneering the development of fully and rapidly reusable rockets and spacecraft, SpaceX is dramatically reducing the cost of access to space, the first step in making life on Mars a reality in our lifetime. Elon Musk also leads Tesla, which makes electric cars, giant batteries and solar products. Previously, Musk co-founded and sold PayPal, the world's leading Internet payment system, and Zip2, one of the first internet maps and services, which helped bring major publishers, including the New York Times and Hearst, online. Elon Musk has set himself an ambitious timeline for the colonization of Mars, planning to launch its first manned mission in 2024.

**Answer the questions.**

1. What are the similar and different features in the work of the US National Academy of sciences and the Russian one?

*They both are private, nonprofit organizations of the country’s leading researchers. But depending on the goals and attitudes of the government, accordingly, different actions are taken.*

1. Which non-profit scientific institutions do you know in the USA? What is “Think Tanks”?

*I know [The Hoover Institution](http://www.hoover.org/" \t "/home/kate/Documents\\x/_blank), [Center for Strategic and International Studies](https://www.csis.org/" \t "/home/kate/Documents\\x/_blank). Think tank” is a broad term, sweeping up everything from quasi-academic institutions like Brookings to politically engaged organizations like Third Way and the Center for American Progress on the left and the Heritage Foundation on the right. The scholarly think tanks are essentially universities without students – they have senior academics producing scholarly materials. The more action-oriented places do products that are intended to have an impact on actual legislative and political debates.*

1. Which role did the World Wars play in the development of American science?

*The war effort demanded developments in the field of science and technology, developments that forever changed life in America and made present-day technology possible. The growth and sophistication of military weapons throughout the war created new uses, as well as new conflicts, surrounding such technology. World War II allowed for the creation of new commercial products, advances in medicine, and the creation of new fields of scientific exploration. Almost every aspect of life in the United States today—from using home computers, watching the daily weather report, and visiting the doctor—are all influenced by this enduring legacy of World War II.*

1. What part did the US universities occupy in the development of research?

*As all universities US universities take part in the development of research by the provision of people and the necessary technology. To create a new one, you need to study what has already been created and the knowledge so that you can create a new one. Scientists will help with this.*

1. Which names of American Nobel prize winners do you know? Do you know any Russians among them?

*There are [Harry Markowitz](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Markowitz" \o "Harry Markowitz), Theodore Roosevelt, George Marshall. What about Russians, there are Boris Pasternak, Ivan Pavlov, Leonid Kantorovich*

6. What do you know about NASA activities?

*Many people know something about NASA’s work. But most probably have no idea about how many different things the agency does. Astronauts in orbit conduct scientific research. Satellites help scientists learn more about Earth. Space probes study the solar system and beyond. New developments improve air travel and other aspects of flight. NASA is also beginning a new program to send humans to explore the Moon and Mars. In addition to those major missions, NASA does many other things. The agency shares what it learns so that its information can make life better for people worldwide. For example, companies can use NASA discoveries to create new spinoff products.*

*NASA helps teachers prepare students who will be the engineers, scientists, astronauts and other NASA workers of the future. They will be the adventurers who will continue exploration of the solar system and universe. NASA has a tradition of investing in programs and activities that inspire students, educators, families and communities in the excitement and discovery of exploration. NASA offers training to help teachers learn new ways to teach science, technology, engineering and mathematics. The agency also involves students in NASA missions to help them get excited about learning.*

7. Tell about the space age in the USA and Russia. Give the examples of space

cooperation of our two countries.

*The Space Age spawned two outstanding space programs as a result of the hot competition between the United States and the Soviet Union. Both countries gave primary emphasis in their space efforts to a combination of national security and foreign policy objectives, turning space into an area of active competition for political and military advantage. At first, this charged political environment accommodated nothing more than symbolic gestures of collaboration. Only in the late 1980s, with warming political relations, did momentum for major space cooperation begin to build. As the Soviet Union neared collapse, with its ideological underpinnings evaporating, the impetus for the arms race and competition in space declined, allowing both countries to seriously pursue strategic partnerships in space.*

*The bumpy U.S.-U.S.S.R. relationship in the years between 1957 and 1991 often was characterized by periods of mistrust and overt hostility (e.g., the U-2 incident, Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam War, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and President Ronald Reagan’s depiction of the Soviet Union as an “evil empire”). Periods of détente, in contrast, led to the Limited Test-Ban Treaty in 1963, the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty in 1972, and an emerging U.S.-Soviet rapprochement during 1985-1991. Throughout this political roller-coaster period of history, both countries increased areas of coop-eration, including space, as a symbol of warmer relations while cutting cooperation off when ties worsened.*

**Translate**

Современная сеть научных организаций в США включает государственные ведомственные лаборатории, федерально финансируемые исследовательские центры, частные промышленные фирмы и некоммерческие организации. Основной источник финансирования фундаментальных исследований и самый крупный заказчик военных

программ-федеральное правительство. Бесприбыльные исследовательские организации такие как исследовательские отделы университетов, научно-технические общества, музеи, частные благотворительные фонды освобождены от федеральных налогов, что делает их относительно независимыми. Сюда же относятся независимые исследовательские организации такие как исследовательские отделы университетов, научно-технические общества, музеи, частные благотворительные фонды освобождены от федеральных налогов, что делает их относительно независимыми. Сюда же относятся независимые исследовательские институты, профессиональные общества и Академия наук. Старейшими бесприбыльными организациями являются Меллоновский, Беттелевский и Рокфеллеровский фонды. Особое место в этой группе бесприбыльных

федеральных исследовательских центров занимает КАМО согрогайоп. Это специализированный научный центр, который дает независимую экспертную оценку качества и способов исполнения различных научно-исследовательских проектов. Эта корпорация проводит предварительные исследования, и консультирует исполнителей в ходе выполнения проекта.Ее часто называют «мозговым центром», или «мыслительным резервуаром».

The modern network of scientific organizations in the United States includes government-run departmental laboratories, federally funded research centers, private industrial firms, and non-profit organizations. The main source of funding for basic research and the largest customer of the military programs-the Federal government. Non-profit research organizations such as University research departments, scientific and technical societies, museums, and private charitable foundations are exempt from Federal taxes, which makes them relatively independent. This also includes independent research organizations such as University research departments, scientific and technical societies, museums, and private charitable foundations that are exempt from Federal taxes, which makes them relatively independent. This also includes independent research institutes, professional societies, and the Academy of Sciences. The oldest non-profit organizations are the Mellon, Bettel, and Rockefeller foundations. A special place in this group of non-profit the Federal research centres within KAMO agroguia. This is a specialized research center that provides an independent expert assessment of the quality and methods of execution of various research projects. The Corporation conducts preliminary investigations, and advises artists in the course of the project.It is often referred to as the" brain center "or"thought tank".

**Words**

To spawn - создавать, зарождаться

An entrepreneur - предприниматель

Venture capital - капитал, вложенный в предприятие

Synergy - явление в деловой практике, когда общий результат превышает сумму отдельных эффектов

To endow - капитал, первоначально вкладываемый в предприятие

To impede - обеспечивать капиталом

Flagship - флагман

Geographically, the Silicon Valley is the southern part of San Francisco Bay Area in Northern California. The name Silicon Valley was coined in 1971 by Ralph Vaerst and published by his friend Don C. Hoefler, editor of the Microelectronics News, when he used this term in his magazine as the title for a series of articles about semiconductor industry in Santa Clara County. Silicon Valley saw the development of the integrated circuit, the microprocessor, the personal computer and has born a lot of high-tech products as pocket calculators, cordless telephones, lasers or digital watches, etc. The crucial role of Silicon Valley as the

birthplace of the microelectronics and then the PC revolution is of course evident. Silicon Valley is also seen as a place where many entrepreneurs backed by venture capital have made the American Dream come true. This makes Silicon Valley a philosophy saying that everything which seems impossible is feasible and that one in the US society can become a millionare. The mayor of San Jose Thomas Emery called it the “economic and cultural frontier where successful entrepreneurship and venture capitalism, innovative work rules and open management styles provide the background for the most profound inquiry ever

into the nature of intelligence” which might, together with bioengineering and artificially intelligent software, affect our evolution”. The revolutionary inventions and developments, which have been made in this «Valley», affect the daily life and it is hard to imagine high-tech society without them.

The story of the “Silicon Valley” starts with Stanford University, which has The story of the “Silicon Valley” starts with Stanford University, which has been of fundamental importance in the rise of the electronics industry in Santa Clara County. In 1887, Leland Stanford, a wealthy railroad magnate who owned a large part of the Pacific Railroad, decided to built a university and dedicate it to the memory of his son who died very young. The university was opened in 1891 and became later one of the world’s greatest academic institutions.

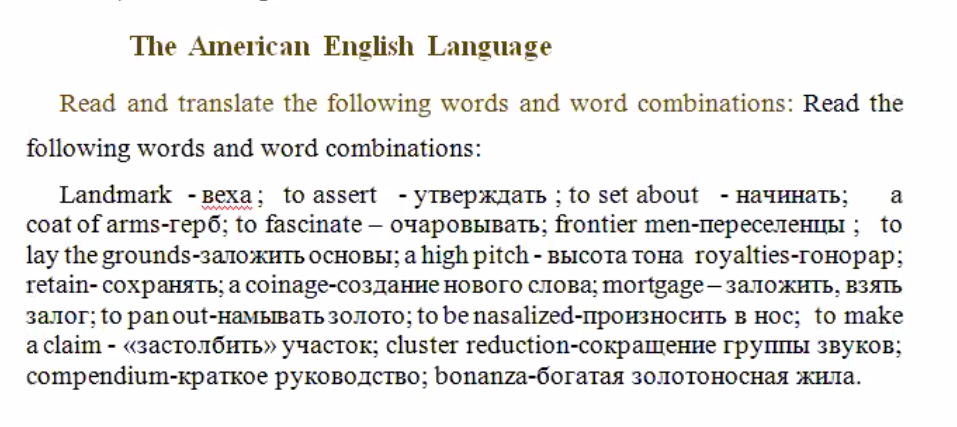
Frederick Terman who is known today as a godfather of the Silicon Valley changed the position of this university fundamentally. After graduation from Stanford University Terman worked in the MIT, but after receiving his doctorate in 1924 he turned to Stanford. Trying to stop the brain drain among the university graduates, as they could not find good jobs at that time Terman established strong cooperation between Stanford and the surrounding electronics industry. Thanks to him many companies gave gifts to the university , which Terman used to hire qualified specialists from all over the USA. Thus, he created a mechanism, which increased the settlement of the electronics industry.

During World War Il, after the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor in 1942, a great deal of the US military forces and of the military production was moved to California. Military funding for high-tech products was responsible for the rapid growth of Silicon Valley. After World War II, the Stanford Research Institute (SRI) provided the industry with more skilled specialists and increased the number of companies in Santa Clara County. More firms - among them Hewlett-Packard as one of the first residents - settled their departments in this park. A lot of firms opened their R&D departments in the Stanford Research Park. The invention of

the microprocessor in the early 1970s represented the next step towards the modern way of computing, providing the basis for the subsequent personal computer revolution.

There are thousands of high technology companies headquartered in Silicon Valley. Among the Intel Corporation, that designed the first microprocessor, IBM (International Business Machines became the world’s leading company, the Apple Company, the Sun workstation, and Microsoft Corporation. I'll also name Google, eBay, Oracle Corporation, Yahoo, Claude Shannon, the father of information theory and Raymond Samuel Tomlinson, the first creator of e-mail system, NASA Armed Reseach Center.

According to American statistics 20000 Russian scientists worked in the USA as software engineers and are responsible for 30% of Microsoft products.



The linguistic history of the American English Language is quite complicated. Having acquired numerous component elements of American culture the American English language can be rightly called “a linguistic melting pot”. Which linguistic processes have occurred in American English language to make it different from its British origin? As words are often called “windows into our past” wecan say that American words reflect all events of American

history.

One of the main features of the American language is derivation. The migration of the English colonists to North America created the needed vocabulary added to the century British English that the earliest immigrants brought with them. In the

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unlike anything they had seen before in Europe. The landscape was completely different from the neatly tailored English countryside. Words had to be provided for all aspects of their new life: names of rivers, mountains, lakes, plants and animal world, for implements and food .The Indian languages gave the colonists a lot of such words and thousands of geographical names all over the USA. The names Palmyra, Washington, Alabama, Alaska, Chicago. Idaho, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Manhattan (island of hills) and many others are of the Indian origin. Such words as canoe, moccasin, wigwam, toboggan, tomahawk, Squaw, raccoon, opossum, skunk, moose, caribou,totem, etc. were also borrowed from the Indians.

Besides the Indian influences, American English reflects the other non-English cultures, which the colonists and frontier men met in their conquest of the continent. As weknow, inthe expansion of their territory, the English-speaking colonists came into contact with the French and Spanish. Some of the borrowings from these languages proved to be very productive in American English. Words like liaison, rendezvous, silhouette, prairie, chowder and rapids came from French. Creole, mulatto, canyon, ranch, sombrero, rodeo, mosquito, lasso pizza, dominoes are of Italian origin.

The Dutch settlers also contributed some words to American English. Among the widely used words of the Dutch origin are Yankee, boss, roster, cookie, Santa Claus.

The words of German origin found their way into the American vocabulary as well: frankfurter, hamburger, semester, seminar are among them. The black slaves from Africa brought to North America not only their culture, songs and music but also words: jazz, hippie are probably African in origin.

**Linguistic Nationalism**

The American Revolution marked the turning point in the creation of new, American variant of the English language. For Jefferson, Franklin, John Adams, and the other leaders of the American Revolution, American English was one of the weapons for independence. for forming national consciousness. After the Revolution the problem of having a national language acquired great political significance .The extent to which the English language became a political problem is illustrated by the curious procession, in New York on July 23, 1788, which coincided with the ratification of the new American Constitution. An association of young men, called the Philological Society, carried the coat of arms and a book inscribed “Federal Language”, emphasizing the strong desire of many Americans to break with the classical British English. John Adams and Thomas Jefferson made the first attempts to renovate the English language. Jefferson was fascinated by words and liked to invent the new ones. ‘Belittle” was one of his most famous, much laughed at in London at his time.

Benjamin Franklin, who founded the first free public library in the USA, was also interested in the reform of the English language. In 1768, he published a paper entitled “A Scheme for a New Alphabet and a Reformed Mode of Spelling”. His ideas were not adopted, but made a profound influence on further US linguists. One of the first to publish the Grammar book in New York was Lindley Murray (1745-1826), the author of “English Grammar, Adapted to the Different Classes of Learners”.

All revolutionary ideas of Jefferson, Adams, Franklin and Murray were implemented in the works of the greatest America’s lexicographer Noah Webster. Noah Webster’s Language Reforms the most famous of all American dictionary-makers, Noah Webster was as influential in the history of American English as George Washington in the American Revolution. From his Dissertations on the English Language in 1789 to his great monument of 1828, an American Dictionary of the English Language (referred to simply as “Webster’s’). His work was the real landmark in American language history.

Webster was born in Hartford, Connecticut, and. like many other American revolutionaries, started teaching as a means of living. During the war for independence, schoolbooks, traditionally imported from London, were in short supply. Besides, in Webster’s view, they were unsatisfactory for American children. He complained that the English language used in such books had been corrupted by the British aristocracy, who set its own standards for proper spelling and pronunciation. He claimed to “save our native tongue from the clamor of

pedantry” surrounding the English language and provide a specific American approach to training children. So, still in his twenties, Webster set about filling the gap and published three-volume compendium “A Grammatical Institute of the English Language”, consisting of a Speller(1783), a Grammar (1784) and Reader(1785).

The "Speller" had the greatest success and sold more than 80 million copies, turning out to be a bestseller. It was written so that it could be easily taught to elementary pupils, and it progressed by age. Most people called it the "Blue-Backed Speller" because of its blue cover, and for many years it was the main textbook in American elementary schools.

The royalties gave Webster the money to continue working on his political activity and linguistic reforms. Webster toured the United States, convincing that "America must beas independentin literature as she is in politics, as famous for arts as for arms”, and to accomplish this she must protect the literary products of her countrymen by copyright. Webster also wrote his vigorous Federalistic work Sketches of American Policy (1785). In Philadelphia, where he paused briefly he published his politically effective 4n Examination into the Leading Principles of the Federal Constitution (1787).

In 1806, Webster published his first Dictionary, the next step in his program to standardize the American language The following year, at the age of 43, Webster began writing an expanded and comprehensive dictionary, “4m American Dictionary of the English Language", which took him twenty-seven years to complete. To supplement the etymology ofthe words, Webster learned twenty-six languages, including old Anglo-Saxon and Sanskrit.

He completed his two-volume Dictionary after returning from European tour and published it in 1828, when he was already 70. His book contained seventy thousand words and became the culmination of Webster’s efforts on Americanization of the English language. The dictionary was not sold well at Webster’s lifetime and to bring out his second edition Webster had to mortgage his house. In 1843. a few days after he had completed his second edition, Noah Webster died in debt and poverty. Though not all Webster’s ventures were recognized at his time, his contribution in the creation of American language is hard to overestimate. His name became synonymous with the word “dictionary”, and his works on linguistics had an enormous influence on American standards of spelling and writing. By including thousands of technical and scientific terms, Webster laid the groundwork for modern lexicography and very many dictionaries published in the USA still bear his name.

Two Nations separated by the same language Once a famous Irish playwright Bernard Show said that America and England were two nations separated by the language. What are the main differences between British and American English now?

There are a few grammatical differences. To begin with, some British irregular verbs (e.g. burn, learn, etc.)were turned into regular ones in America. Past participle of some other ones became different. e.g. get became gotten. Americans say “Do you have a car?” where British people would prefer to say: “Have you got a car?

The auxiliary word shall is used more seldom, and model verb may in the meaning “permission” has been changed for can. So-called “bare infinitive” (without fo) is used after help, insist, suggest, etc.: The doctor insisted / suggested that the injured man be taken to hospital. Past Simple .not Present Perfect is often used with modifiers just, already, yet:”

I’m not hungry. Ijust had lunch”. “Don’t forget to mail the letter. I already mailed it”. Americans tend to use articles more loosely than Englishmen. The definite article is often omitted in America in cases where it would be considered necessary in English. So Americans say “allday”, “all night”, “allmorning”, “all week,” “all summer”. A difference in the order of words may be noted in the use of the indefinite article. An American might say “a half dozen” or “a half hour”, whereas an Englishman would say “halfa dozen”, “a halfof.an hour”.

On the matter of prepositions there is some difference between English and American usage, too. Thus Americans say: “the worst accident in (not for) years”, “five minutes after (not past) three”, a quarter of three, the man on (not in) the street, on the train, (not in it). There are many other examples. American English also tends to coin and use more freely nouns compounded from a verb and a preposition, such as blowout, checkup, fallout, feedback, etc. New words are frequently created by shifting the function ofan existing word. Nouns are used as verbs: to park, to package, to program, to vacation, adjectives can become nouns: briefs, comics, reds.

**Punctuation**

-Use of commas and periods inside quotation marks;

-Word order in date writing:

-Business letter salutations, colons vs. commas

Though British and American spelling is the same in most cases, it differs in a few details owing to N. Webster’s reforms. The British word reflection is written in America as reflexion,

There are differences in the intonation and pronunciation in two languages as well. American English intonation does not rise or fall as much as that of British English, it sounds more monotonous. American voices usually have a higher pitch. That is why American English often seems too emphatic and American voices seem louder than those of British speakers.

American pronunciation is more nasalized than English. There are certain differences in the pronunciation of both consonants and vowels: AE [ae]—BE [a:] in class, last, bath; [ju:] is pronounced like [u:] in such words as «tube», «duty», «new» that are after the initial t, d.n,s, and z. , instead of [ O ] e.g. “hot” [h/t], “body” [b/di]. “college” [k“lid3]. American [r] unlike the British [r] is pronounced with no friction and the tip of the tongue is curled backward.

- American [L] is always dark (tBepzoe)

- [t] is often omitted after [n]: “twenty” [‘tweni]

- Voiceless consonants become voiced in the intervocalic position , e.g. “better”

[‘beds]

It is necessary to keep in mind, that pronunciation and intonation may be different in different American dialects. The major dialect areas, recognized in American English are Eastern New England, Western or Middle American, and Southern Americans can easily identify a man as a New Englander or a Southerner after hearing him say a few words. There are people who believe that the New England variety is a truly cultural form ofspeech, and there are many Southerners who are quite sure that their way of speaking is the American best.

The speech of New England (Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont) is characterized by the retention of rounded vowel in words like “hot” and “path” and flat a. The Connecticut River is an important regional dialect boundary, separating the r-less dialect of Boston from the other regions. Southern dialect is characterized by the loss of finally before the consonants and by the unrounded vowel (as in father, grass, dance, path). Instead of diphthong [aw] southerners pronounce sound [a] house, south, out. Many speakers insert glide in Tuesday

[tyua-] and make no distinction between vowels in pin/pen. Final consonant cluster reduction occurs in words like Jast and kept (these are pronounced something like Jass and kep). People in the southern states speak with a drawl - they tend to speak slowly and lengthen the last sound of each word. They use

Что-то пропущено

**American Vocabulary**

One of the peculiarities of American English is the usage of a number of medieval English words, which are no longer used in Britain today. When the earliest English colonists came to America they were speaking English of the 17th century. The words fall (autumn), used by Shakespeare, and corn (which means in England any grain, e.g .wheat) are immediate examples. Some old English words have developed new meanings. The very popular word sheriff, which meant in England or Wales a person appointed by the King to carry out ceremonial duties, and in Scotland the senior judge, in America is applied to the person who observes the law in a state. The word guy (a boy, or a man in A.E. in informal use) came

from the name of one of the most popular villains in England Guy Fawkes who organized Gunpowder Plot against King James 1 in 1605. Gucis Sam This name man Samuel Wilson who marched in a parade in the style of dress that had been copied for the picture in

newspaper drawings. Later this name became national personification of the USA, and sometimes more specifically of the American Government. Yankee This term was at first applied to the inhabitants of the Dutch colonies in North America, especially to those who

lived in New Amsterdam, i.e. New York. Dutch name Jan corresponds to English John and Kee may be the pet form of another typical Dutchname. Yankee became the designation of any inhabitant of New England, and sometimes of the whole United States.

OK. The origin of the American word “okay” generally abbreviated to two letters OK, is quite obscure. One of the versions is that O.K. represents the initial letters of “all correct”. The establishment of the new word was reinforced by the use of the letters “O.K.” for signing official documents during the Presidential term of general Andrew Jackson (1829-1837), who could not be called a well-educated person.

Dollar, The word “dollar” comes from the name of coin used 400 years ago. In 1516 silver coins began to be minted in a mine near a small village. Called Joachimstal, in Bohemia. The coin was called a “joahimstaler”, after the village name, or “taler” for short. When the talers were brought to the Netherlands they were used as “daler”. The English borrowed the Dutch form “daler” and began to spell it “dollar”. The dollar had been the currency of Germany and Spain for over two centuries before it became American. Thomas Jefferson proposed that the Spanish dollar would be the unit of currency, thus helping America to become independent of the British pound sterling after the war for independence.

The California Gold Rush in the late 19P®? century gave rise to many new words, transforming the meanings of the original ones. Bonanza The modern usage of the word “bonanza” is a figurative extension of its original one as “a very productive mine”, which is itself a direct borrowing from Spanish (meaning “prosperity” or “success”). Nowadays. it denotes something that is prospering quickly, bringing good luck and wealth. One of the long-running American TV series Bonanza portrayed a family of men working on their

enormous Nevadaranch. The film reminded the viewers of the farms and ranches in the late 19th century testifying to the figurative usage of the original word. To pan out. This expression meant a method for obtaining the gold by filling a pan with the ore and gently washing away the soil and gravel, leaving the heavier gold at the bottom of the pan. The expression was figuratively broadened to the meaning “ to get success”.

The new ways of life and characters of 20-21 centuries brought a lot of new words and coinages “Disk jockey”, “natural” (something very suitable), “show business”, “star” (popular performer), baby-sitter, basketball, chewing gum, credit card, home-made, know-how and so on are all originally from the American usage of the world of business, entertainment and technology.

Many of the new American words are based on old grammar processes of compounding existing words, as in “boyfriend, bookstore, brainstorm ball frog, supermarket, heliport (helicopter + airport), motel(motor+ hotel), docusoap (documentary + soap opera), breathalyzer (breath + analyze), fly-drive holiday (to travel by plan and a car”).

Что-то пропущено, быстро щелкалось

**Answer the questions:**

1. How can the Indian contribution to American English be traced?

*India’s influence has seen words from Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu, Malayalam and Tamil all make their way into the English Language once the EIC arrived in India and traded with local and surrounding territories.It’s been said that the way India has influenced English is akin to the internet’s impact on languages across the globe. Words such as ’email’, ‘WiFi’ and ‘selfie’ have become universal with its origins in Western, English-speaking countries – you’ll be hard pressed to find any other words for them in another language. As a result, these words have managed to penetrate other languages due to the global use of the internet.*

1. What kind of words did the English settlers borrow from other languages?

*The French contributed legal, military, technological, and political terminology. Their language also contributed common words, such as the names of meats: veal, mutton, beef, pork, and how food was prepared: boil, broil, fry, roast, and stew; as well as words related to the nobility: prince, duke, marquess, viscount, baron, and their feminine equivalents*

1. When was the phrase “the American language” used for the first time?

*Their longing for a nationality of their own lead to the fact that in 1782 the citizens of the new republic were proudly christened Americans and in 1802 the United States Congress recorded the first use of the phrase "the American language".*

1. What importance did the founders of American nation attach to the power of the language?
2. Who was the first to think of reforming the chaotic English spelling?

*For centuries, there has been a movement to [reform the spelling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spelling_reform" \o "Spelling reform) of [English language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_language" \o "English language). It seeks to change [English orthography](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_orthography" \o "English orthography) so that it is more consistent, matches pronunciation better, and follows the [alphabetic principle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alphabetic_principle" \o "Alphabetic principle). Common motives for spelling reform include quicker, cheaper learning, thus making English more useful as an [international auxiliary language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_auxiliary_language" \o "International auxiliary language).*

*Reform proposals vary in terms of the depth of the linguistic changes and by their implementations. In terms of writing systems, most [spelling reform proposals](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English-language_spelling_reform" \l "Spelling_reform_proposals) are moderate; they use the traditional [English alphabet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/English_alphabet" \o "English alphabet), try to maintain the familiar shapes of words, and try to maintain common conventions. More radical proposals involve adding or removing letters or symbols, or even creating new alphabets. Some reformers prefer a gradual change implemented in stages, while others favor an immediate and total reform for all.*

*Some spelling reform proposals have been adopted partially or temporarily. Many of the spellings preferred by [Noah Webster](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Noah_Webster" \o "Noah Webster) have become standard in the United States, but have not been adopted elsewhere (see [American and British English spelling differences](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_and_British_English_spelling_differences" \o "American and British English spelling differences)). [Harry Lindgren](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harry_Lindgren" \o "Harry Lindgren)'s proposal, [SR1](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SR1" \o "SR1), was once popular in [Australia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australia" \o "Australia). However, spelling reform has rarely attracted widespread public support.*

1. What measures were suggested to promote American English?
2. What was the aim of this political action?
3. Why is Webster called the champion of American English?

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1. What did Webster do to develop American English?

**Literature**

Like in art, American literature of the first generations was strongly dependent onBritish traditions and books. During the Revolution and after it many revolutionary-minded Americans viewed literature and art as the means of independence and demanded to lay the foundations of national American literature. The originator of American short story was Washington Irving (1783-1859), the author of “The Sketch-Book” (1819) and “Alhambra” (1832). James Fennimore Cooper (1789-1851) wrote the number of novels about American

frontier. His novels “The Spy” (1821) and “Last of the Michigan’s” (1926) became the first American bestsellers, translated into many world languages. A poet and prose-writer Edgar Poe (1809-49), the author of “The Murders in the Rue Morgan” (1841), “The Fall of the House of Usher” and “The Gold Bug”, initiated the detective genre. Herman Melville’s masterpiece “Moby Dick” was published Walt Whitman’s (1819-92) “Leaves of the Grass” (1855) opposed slavery. It was a tribute to the Civil War soldiers who had laid their lives on the battlefields and whom he had seen while serving as an army. The book went through numerous

editions during the author’s lifetime, beginning from a thin volume to the thick work it is today. Walt Whitman’s poem “When Lilacs Last in the Dooryard Bloom” (1865) was dedicated to the memory of Abraham Lincoln. The strong rhythms of Whitman’s verses, the brightness and impressiveness of his images made Whitman the greatest poet of the USA. Travel was also a favorite subject. When F. Parkman (1823-93) published his work “The California and Oregon Trail or Life on the Prairies and in the Wigwam” (1849) and Ralph Waldo Emerson composed his memorable essay, glorifying the spirit of the youthful and vigorous United States, they became immediately popular. Whitman, Longfellow, Whittier, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Lowell to a greater or lesser degree stood against the slavery. But their influence was relatively smaller compared to that of Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811-96), the author of “Uncle Tom's Cabin or Life among the Lowly”. Like many novels of the time, it first

appeared serialized in “The National Era” and copies could not be printed fast enough to keep up with the demand of the readers. “So you're the little woman Who started the big war”- said Abrahams Lincoln when he met H. Stowe at first time in 1882.

Joel Chandler Harris (1848-1908) composed a great number of Black folklore and

published his collections of tales “Uncle Remus Stories” (1880) and "Nights with Uncle Remus”.

The period after the Civil War is associated with the second stage of the US literature. The leading prose writer of the end of the 19 century was Mark Twain (Samuel Langhorne Clemens) (1835-1910). Twain was born near the Mississippi River His work as a riverboat pilot steering boats up and down the river made the most important influence on him and his books. One of Twain’s first books is called “Life on the Mississippi” (1883). His “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” (1976) and “Huckleberry Finn” (1884) tell about the lives of young boys on the Mississippi river. Together with Twain's romantic tale “The Prince and the

Pauper” (1889) they are still read by children all over the world. At the same time his “Golden Age” (1873) and “A Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court” (1889), exposing American vanity, corruption and hypocrisy, are full of strong satire. Incomparable depiction of colloquial speech, peculiarities of paradox, humor and wit are characteristic features of Mark Twain's writing. The third and present stages are marked by growing international influence of American literature. The American literature of the 20th century as a mirror of society was opened by Theodore Dreiser (1871-1945). In his first realistic novel “Sister Carrie” Dreiser challenged the American myth that honesty and hard work inevitably lead to success. He followed the novel with several other strong social-critical works of fiction “Jennie Gerhard” (1911), “The Financier” (1912), “The Titan” (1914), “An American Tragedy” (1925). Later T. Dreiser stories “Free and Other Stories” (1918) and “Chains: Lesser Novels and Stories” (1927). Many of these stories dramatized the theme of love as the most powerful force in life.

O. Henry (Porter William Sidney) (1862-1910) created a great number of short stories about the life of simple, poor Americans, collected in his books “Cabbages and Kings”(1904),”The Four Million”(1906),“The Gentle Grafter” (1908). The Northern stories by Jack London (1876-1916) were extremely popular both in the USA and abroad. His novels “The Son of Wolf” (1900), “The Sea-Wolf” (1904), “Martin Eden” (1909) and many others were translated and published in Europe and Russia. The horrors of World War | and the period following it in the 1920s influenced a group of some of the greatest writers in American literary. They include Francis Scott Fitzgerald (1896-1940), the author of short stories and novels “The Great Gatsby” (1925), “Tender is the Night” (1934), “The Last Tycoon” (1941) about so-

called “lost generation” and Gertrude Stein (1874-1946). Her most widely read book “The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas” was devoted to her life in Paris, her meeting with famous French artists and Ernest Hemingway.

The great master of the modern prose style E. Hemingway (1899-1961) in his early books “Fiesta”(1926), “ For Whom the Bell Tolls” (1940) also expressed the minds of the “lost generation”. E. Hemingway volunteered for an ambulance unit in Spain during World War |, but was wounded and hospitalized for six months. His first successful novel “The Sun also rises” (1926) is about the group of American expatriates living in France and Spain who had lost their joy in life and felt wasted. His “Farewell to Arms” (1929) is another work that reflected the growing disillusionment with war. The main idea of the author is the tragic

stoicism of his main characters. According to Hemingway a man must retain courage and dignity under very harsh circumstances, even facing the threat of death. While living in Cuba in the early 1950s, he wrote “The Old Man and the Sea” (1952) about the courage and stoicism of an old Cuban fisherman, awarded with the Nobel Prize in 1954.

More than ten other American writers received the Nobel Prize for Literature. The very first American to be honored by a Nobel Prize in Literature in 1930 was Sinclair Lewis (1885-1951). In his popular novels “Main Street” (1920), “Babbitt”(1922) and “Arrow Smith”(1925) S. Lewis could describe the lives and values of small town people with sincerity and great understanding. William Faulkner (1897-1962), known for his novels about people living in the

South “ The Sound and the Fury”(1929),”As | lay Dying”(1930),” Intruder in that Dust”(1948), received the Nobel prize in 1949. Faulkner’s style is very much different from that of Hemingway. While Hemingway wrote in short, simple sentences and used a great deal of conversation, Faulkner’s sentences sometimes carry on for almost an entire page, with a lot clauses and commas.

Among the other Nobel prize winners there are a playwright Eugene 0’Neill(1888-1953), Saul Bellow (1915), Isaac Bashevis Singer (1904-91) and John Steinbeck (1902-68), noted for “Grapes of Wrath” and “The Winter of Our Discontent” picturing the life complexities in America. John Cheever (1912-82) published the novels and stories “The Wapshot Chronicle”(1957),”Bullety Park”(1969), “Falconer”(1977) in which he used satire to express socio-economic essence of life. J.D. Salinger (1919-2010 ) achieved great literary success with the publication of his novel “The Catcher in the Rye”, centered on the character of 16-year-old boy, who flees his elite boarding school for the outside world only to become disillusioned by its materialism.

Aplaywright and poet Dubose Hayward (1885-1940) wrote about the life of black American Dockers. His popular novel “Porgy” was staged in 1927 and later became the plot of opera “Porgy and Bess”. Black Americans also wrote about their experiences in American society. The Black writer Richard Wright (1908-1960) became well known as the author of the number of novels describing the fates of black Americans.

During the civil rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s more Afro-Americans began to write. James Baldwin (1924-1987) is well-known writer of that time. His first novel “Go Tell It on the Mountain” (1953) is about his own life as a poor child growing up in New York ghetto, Harlem. The life of Harlem inspired the poems of one of the best known black American poets of the 20" century Langston Hughes (1902-67). Maya Angelou is a contemporary black American author and poet. Her first book “I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings” (1970) has an autobiographical character. In 1993 at President Clinton’s first inauguration ceremony, she read her poem “On the Pulse of Morning “on TV to the entire country. Alex Hayley’s epic

story of the black experience “Roots” (1976) with the subsequent television special caused white America to stop and investigate its “past sins». In 1983 Alice Walker won a Pulitzer Prize for her novel ‘The Color Purple”, devoted to her struggle for equality.

In the 1950s there appeared a group of writers and artists “The Beat Generation”. The writers of this generation, called beatniks, wanted to create a new kind of writing grown from poetry readings in the form of jazz. The poetry of Allen Ginsberg (1926-1997) was considered unconventional because it did not follow the structure of traditional verse. Jack Kerouac’s (1922-1969) writing had a new spontaneous style. His best-known novel “On the Road” describes beatniks wandering through America seeking an idealistic dream of communal life and beauty. In the 1960s a young writer and singer Bob Dillon used protest lyrics to support the anti-war movement of the time. For many young people he became

the voice of the conscience of his generation. His lyrics set to old tunes, were ironic comments on what he saw as the deceit and hypocrisy of those in power. In the 1960s and 1970s a new ethnic literature emerged. Dee Brown’s history of the American West “Bury My Heart and Wounded Knee” (1971) led the way for a serious of books on the American Indian. By the late 1970s and the 1980s science fiction had moved to a generally accepted form of literature. Popular writers here included Isaac Asimov and Arthur Clarke. The 1980s also saw the rise of popular horror fiction with Dean Koontz, V.C. Andews, Peter Straub, Clive Barker and Stephen King as the most prolific writers.

Recent literature included John Updike’s four novels (| “Rabbit at Rest”, “ Self-Consciousness” and others) and Tom Clancy. His books, such as “The Hunt for Red

October”, “Red Storm Rising” and “Patriot Games” top both the hardback and overall bestseller books. Science fiction is a broad genre of fiction in the USA. One of the outstanding representatives of this genre is Ray Bradbury, best known for his utopian novel Fahrenheit 451 and the Martian Chronicles. In 1952 Ray Bradbury published a famous short story “A Sound of Thunder” about a time-machine which made it possible to travel to millions of year back.

**The Theater**

The greatest flowering of American drama came between 1920 and 1970. In those years, startling and illuminating works, both tragic and comic, flowed from the pens of Eugene O’Neill, Thornton Wilder, Maxwell Anderson, Robert Sherwood, Kaufman and Hart, Lillian Hellman, Arthur Miller, Tennessee Williams, and William Inge. These playwrights reflected the events of their time, beginning with World War I, the Great Depression, World War II, and the Cold War. The first important American playwright of serious drama Eugene O’Neil

(1988-1953) made sensitive analyses of human relationships. The plays of notable playwright Arthur Miller(1915) “All My Sons’(1947), “Death of a Salesman”(1949),”The Crucible”(1953) , “A View from the Bridge’(1955) and others were staged in many countries of the world.

The playwrights who came after them were inspired by many events of their time: assassination of John F. Kennedy, the student rebellions of the 1960s, the war in Vietnam, etc. Several of them A.R. Gurney, John Guare, David Rabe, Sam Shepard received both national and international popularity. There were also a number of women playwrights Tina Howe, Marsha Norman, and Wendy Wasserstein. One notable development in recent years is the “Theater of absurd” (Edward Albee). There are also experiments with electronic music and lighting, body movements instead of spoken words, and spontaneous audience participation in some performances.

Black theater presents plays about black people, written by black playwrights, and performed by black casts. Originally such plays used to carry messages of protest against racial prejudice. Today black theater is increasingly concerned with life problems of Black heroes. Black theatrical performances usually use black music: spirituals, gospel singing and jazz.

Most important new plays are produced in the theaters located on or near Broadway in the midtown area of New York City. There are over 15000 professional actors in New York alone and another 20000 or so in the state of California. Every year outstanding Broadway playwrights, actors, musicians, directors, choreographers and technicians are nominated for Tony Awards.

August Wilson, an Afro-American playwright, received both a Tony and a Pulitzer Prize for his play “Fences”, devoted to the fate of a baseball player who struggles with the difficulties of everyday life. Wendy Assertion, a female playwright won a Tony for her “The Heidi Chronicles”. Off-Broadway theaters are shown around Manhattan in small theaters and off-

Broadway companies often play in former garages, offices and stores. Sometimes there is no raised stage and the actors perform in the center of the hall, surrounded by the audience (so-called “theater-in-the-round”). In almost every major city there are professional companies, which follow repertory (rep) schedules. There are also traveling acting companies that tour throughout the country. Very many theater groups suffer from the lack of financing and must charge high prices for tickets in order to pay production costs and make profit.

**The movies**

American cinema was born in the East, when in 1903 a cameraman Edwin Porter turned out a short film. The first “Patent Cinema Company” was formed in 1908 in Chicago including 8 cinema-making firms. Those who did not go into it went to Los-Angeles, California. Soon the number of film companies, producers, actors, and technical staff grew up there and the first film studio was founded in 1911 in Hollywood. There were several reasons why Hollywood, the former provincial small town was to become the main center of American cinema

industry. Besides the favorable natural conditions, bright sun all the year round and splendid landscape, the land was very cheap there. Besides there was enough manpower around for building and servicing of film studious. By 1915 60% of all American film production was accumulated in Hollywood. During World War | film industry in many European countries was in crises. Hollywood filled the gap at the world cinema market. American movies poured over the cinema screens of the world. By the middle of the 1920s Hollywood had modern financial and technical basis of film production and the professional stuff. There were 5 large studios at that time: “Metro Golden Myer”, “Paramount”, “Fox”, “Universal” and “Warner”, headed by the popular producers Luise, Mayor, Sam Goldwine, Adolf Zuker, William Fox, Karl Lemale and Warner Brothers. One of the most prolific producers of that time was David York Griffit. He made 61 melodramas, comedies, historical films, thrillers, westerns, literature and Bible screen versions. In the 1920th the system of film stars appeared. Film stars were the most highly paid actors and actresses, whose names attracted crowds of filmgoers to movie-houses. The stars were necessary for the cash success of the films All over the world millions of people lined up every day to see their favorite Hollywood stars Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pikford, Douglas Ferbenks, Greta Garbo, Roman Navarro and others. For most people the movies world remained a dream world, separated from the real life. It helped to create the “American Dream” and to convince cinemagoers that the American way of life was the ideal one. One of the greatest American actors, directors and scriptwriters was Charlie Chaplin (1889-1977). His miserable childhood in London slums made the decisive influence on his development as an artist. In his early “silent” comedies and satires Chaplin was never afraid to fight against tyranny and injustice. He released a parody on war “Shoulder Arms” (1918). In the “Pilgrim” (1923) Chaplin attacked nonconformist religion.In “City Lights” he was mocking capitalism. In “Modern Times” (1936) Chaplin parodied the inhuman destruction of the machine age. His comedies “Gold Rush”’(1925), “City Lights’(1931), “Modern Times»(1935), Limelight”(1952), “A King in New York”(1957) are filled with deep human feelings and dramatic undertones. In 1940 he created his first “talking” film “The Great

Dictator “- a satire on Hitler and his policy- and during World War II called for the opening of the second front and support of the Russian people.

The theme of human dignity is very strong in Chaplin’s art. His constant image - the figure of a small, lonely man in a creased black suit, a derby hat, big clumsy shoes, black moustaches and a walking stick attracted millions of filmgoers not only due to his funny appearance but also to his openhearted character. In 1952“Oscar” —was given to Charlie Chaplin, but when Chaplin emigrated to Europe, the US State Department banned his reentry the USA. In 1972 in recognition of his lifetime contribution to film art Chaplin was at last given by the American film establishment a special Second Oscar.

The first “talking” movies appeared in the 30s. Change over to sound cinema was not very simple. Many actors were not ready to speak. Attached to microphones they stopped to move and act. Besides in Hollywood there were many foreign actors with strong native accents. When Hollywood developed production of the films with sound track it quickly recovered its image. During the World War II American cinema created a number of films devoted to the war problems. One of the best films of that time “Lifeboat” (1944) by Alfred Hitchcock analyzed Nazi threat. “Bataan” (1943) by Tray Harriet showed the cruelties of the war.

The years before the Second World War and after it became “The golden age” of Hollywood. During that period 7500 full-length films were shot there. Eight large firms specialized in different themes: family movies, musicals, wealth, power and human passions, history, gangster or horror. One of the most popular studious working in the USA became Disney Studio opened by its creator and the greatest cartoon maker Walt Disney (1901-1966).

Walt Disney was the first producer to shoot colored animated films with synchronized soundtrack. In his numerous cartoons he created the wonderful animal world of optimism and success. All his animal characters in human-like situations are always kind, friendly and smart. His Mickey Mouse’s and Donald Duck’s phenomenal popularity put the animated characters into the ranks of the most popular screen personalities in the world. Among Disney’s most famous masterpieces there are also “The Silly Symphonies”, “Cinderella” and full-length animation “Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs”. The most spectacular

interpretation of musical classics was his movie “Fantasia” (1940). Besides cartoons Disney studio produced a number of wonderful documentary films about animals, nature and different popular TV programs. His last film “The Book of Jungle” was finished after his death. For his wonderful art Walt Disney received 29 Oscars. By 1996 more than 450 Disney clubs and stores had been created. Walt Disney’s fantasies and dreams came true in two amusement parks “Disneyland” in California (1954) and “Disney World” (1971) in Florida. Millions of visitors enjoy a lot of sophisticated attractions in these “Magic Kingdoms”. Some years later, in 1992 the similar Disney parks were opened in Tokyo (1983), and Paris (1992).

The Disney Studio continued producing movies after the death of his founder. “The Little Mermaid”, “The Beauty and the Beast”, “Aladdin”, “The Lion King” became quite successful. “Toy Story” pioneered computer-animated techniques. After the World War II many new Hollywood stars appeared, such as Ingrid Bergman, Elizabeth Taylor, Marilyn Monroe, Kirk Douglas, Gregory Peck, Bert Lancaster. Such actors as Marlon Brando, James Din and Paul Newman began to use Stanislavski system, reaching great intensity and realism. Some actors

appeared in a great number of films. E.g., only one actor and director Paul Newman produced and starred in forty-five films, among them “ The Hustler”, “Butch Cassidy”, “The Sundance Kid”, “The Sting” and ”Towering Inferno” and “Cat on a Hot Tin Roof” with the participation of Elizabeth Taylor. She also starred in “Cleopatra” in 1962. Film stars and Oscar Winners Audrey Heyburn and Gregory Peck also became especially popular in the 60-70s “Roman Holiday”, “My Fair Lady”, “Wait Until Dark”, “The Omen» and others. In the 70s the most popular producers of new generation were Coppola, Lucas, Scorsese and Steven

Spielberg. Coppola’s film “Godfather” (1972) and Spielberg’s “Jams” (1975) began the new era of blockbusters. Lucas’s “Star Wars” and three Spielberg’s films about Indiana Jones were the most famous super hits. People could like or dislike them, but it is sure that the American films and Hollywood films in particular were produced at very high professional and technical standard. At our time gradually Hollywood transformed beyond recognition. Step by step all its studios lost their independence and joined transnational companies.

Commercial success became more important then creative work. Filmed television programs turned into an important American export. As many countries found it cheaper to buy American programs than to make their own, cinemagoers all over the world were mostly watching exported American blockbusters. Generations have grown up watching American films. A lot of copies are made for VCR and sold all over the world. Film companies spent hundreds million dollars on the film production and almost the same money on their advertisements. The films by famous directors and producers Steven Spielberg, Kevin Kostner, Quentin Tarantino, Paul Verkhoven, Lucas receive the most attention. The most highly

paid actors Sylvestor Stallone, Jack Nicolson, Demy Moor, Julia Roberts, Sharon Stone and others receive a lot of prestigious prizes and awards at the leading.

**Music**

Music in the USA is extremely varied. The generations of European immigrants brought with them the classical music and their German, Scottish and Irish folk ballads. Later America produced her own music. Railroad workers, cowboys and miners composed their songs about work, life and love. Black slaves’ songs, preserving the rhythms and intonations of African tribes, acquired new features under the influence of Puritan hymns, resulting in Black hymns “spirituals” which are considered by many musicians as the highest achievement of American folk art. The list of folksong types in the USA includes Afro-American narrative songs or ballads, the Spanish narrative corride dance, Negro blues, spirituals, work songs, hymns, primitive Indian chants and prayers and the various European marches and ballads. Jazz is a mixture of West African folklore with the work songs the slaves sang and religious gospel music originated in church. Jazz, initially a musical talk from downcast people to other downcast people, by the 1920-40s had become popular among all people irrespective of their class or job distinctions or political views. The first jazz bands were formed in the late 1800s. They played in bars and clubs in the South, especially in New Orleans.

The first American composer Louis Moreau Gottschalk (1829-1869) enlivened his “serious” music with plantation melodies and Caribbean rhythms from his New Orleans jazz bands.

George Gershwin (1898-1937) was also one of the first to use Afro-American melodies in his music. Together with his brother he created world famous opera “Porgy and Bess” and two musical comedies “Rhapsody in Blue” and “An American in Paris” which included jazz rhythms and blues. Aaron Copland (1900-90) had his interest in jazz as well. Besides writing

symphonies. concertos, and an opera. he composed the scores for several films. He is best known, however, for his ballet scores, which draw on American folk songs: among them are “Billy the Kid”, “Rodeo”. Copland chose a traditional Quaker religious song as one of the main themes for “Appalachian Spring”, which celebrated life in the Appalachian Mountains in the eastern region of the United States.

The orchestras of Duke Ellington, Count William Basie, Frank Sinatra and Glam Miller became the universal musical culture. which all Americans are proud of. Among the outstanding jazz musicians there are the names of Louis Armstrong, Benny Goodman and Ella Fitzgerald.

Composers Arthur Schwartz and Richard Rodgers should also be mentioned. The songs “Yellow River”, “Night and Day”, “Tea for Two” crossed national boundaries and became popular in Europe. Scott Joplin (1868-1917) was born in freed slave musical family and managed to mix African beat with classical European music. His wonderful style became known to both black and white musicians as Ragtime in the early 1900s.

Thirty years after jazz another kind of popular music appeared — big beat (big rhythm). In 1954 the disc jockey Alan Freed started to broadcast the Black rhythm-and-blues records. He called this music Rock-and-roll after an old blues “My Baby Rocks Mein a Steady Roll”. The 50s were also marked in the USA by the enormous success of the most famous rock “n” roll superstar singer and guitar player Elvis Presley (1935-77). What was new in his performance was aggression, sexuality together with Black blues and white romantic sentiment. Having broken all the standards. he became particularly admired by the young people. His songs

“Heartbreak Hotel”, “Hound Dog”, “Blue Suede Shoes” and many others were recorded in multimillion copies. To rock and roll enthusiasts Presley got to symbolize not only a rock and roll singer but also a new youth culture. Among other things, this culture developed its own vocabulary, ways of dressing, even hairstyle. It even began to reject socially approved ideas and ways of behaving. Later rock-and-roll blended with the protest songs of the 1960s to become rock, the music that was harder and less escapist. Rock became both an American and international phenomenon. Millions of young people worldwide saw it as their natural cultural language, a symbol of opposition to officially approved ideas and standards. Rock composers have always tried to represent the authentic sound of spoken English, and have therefore written what they have heard, rather then used standard spellings. Hard rock became bigger and louder than any beat before it simply because it was amplified and very noisy.

There are lots of superstars these days; among fifteen number one hits there are the ones of Madonna, Diana Ross, Mary Wilson, and Cindy Birdsong. In the 1970-80s Michael Jackson made his fantastic career. In addition to live performances he produced a lot of records, CDs and video clips. His particular ability to combine extraordinary gracious movements with singing brought him fame all the world round.

Some young musicians combined their vocal and composer masteries with their dramatic skills (so-called “performance”). The talented singer Diamond Galas (1955) using a very gloomy vampire stage image and lots of technical and light effects created unsurpassed emotional performances full of energy and expressions. Joan La Barbara (1947) possessing a wonderful vocal technique brilliantly experiments with modern compositions written by her husband Morton Subotnic and chamber music easily passing from charming whispering and thrilling moans to anxious beast cries. Black composer Anthony Davis (1951) improvises.

**Painting**

The period after the Civil War saw two new genres in American painting, the creation of works, which described American landscapes and the everyday life of people, depicted mostly by a Russian artist Pavel Svirin. Scores of street scenes, gathering in village taverns, political rallies, poor women’s kitchens, factory workers, Black slaves were already on canvases. If genre art was nourished by political and social forms, landscape paintings owed

much to romantic poetry of William Cullen Bryant and books by James Fennimore Cooper. Landscapes were merged with scenes of the migrants crossing the plains and mountains in their wagons, with Indians, buffalo and death often in the background. Among the American artists of that period one can mark Winslow Homer and Thomas Eakins.

A landmark in the history of American painting was made by the Armory Show of 1913 Sixteen hundred paintings by more than 300 Americans artists were shown there, representing some new genres like the Impressionists, Post-Impressionists and the Cubists. Later on with the Depression, many American artist of different sties depicted the strikers, the unemployed, the Blacks, all those whose lives were crushed by the economic disaster. R. Marsh was dealing with urban poor, Ch. Burchfield and E. Hopper with dreary working class identical houses.

Like scientists many of highly creative artists were driven to America by the Second World War. In the 1950-60s abstract expressionism, pop art, minimal art and photo-realism became quite common in the USA. Some of the artists associated with such movements are Close, Davis, de Kooning, Demuth, Dine, Estes, Hanson, Johns, Kline, Lichtenstein, Motherwell, Oldenburg, Pollock, Rauschenberg, Rothko, Segal and Warhol.

By the 60-70s New York had become one of the art capitals of the world. Now in New York alone there are around 12000 artists and sculptors, around 400 art galleries and hundreds of exhibitions and shows each season. Among the great New York museums there are the Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) which houses the most complete collection of modern art in the world, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Guggenheism, The Cloisters with its fine

medieval collection, the Brooklyn Museum, the Frick Collection, the Nation Museum of Design, the Museum of American Indian, the American raft Museum and the Whitney Museum of Modern Art. Besides New York Chicago is often associated with art and modern architecture. Chicago is the city where several important artists live. Some of them, like Mies van der Rohe or Philip Johnson, did much to influence modern design. In Chicago there is also the museum of Louis Sullivan, called “the father of the skyscraper”.

**New World, New Architecture**

For many people the symbol of America is New York Manhattan skyline. The origin of skyscrapers can be traced back more than a hundred years to the American Midwest and has become the result of a need for more living space in places where the cost of land was very high. During the end of the 19" century and beginning of the 20% the great number of high, narrow buildings began to rise in New York, Chicago and some other American cities. They gave the images not only of modernity and technical progress but also of visual expression to the impact of the United States on the world. Among the world’s tallest buildings there are the Chrysler Building (1930) and the Empire State Building (1931). Still today, with the loss of the World Trade Center towers, there are so-called skyscrapers in the USA.

From the 1950s and the early 1960s skyscrapers began to appear in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Australia. Now Hong Kong comes in with the most in the world (186). Immediately after World War 11, the Soviet Union planned eight massive skyscrapers dubbed “Stalin Towers” for Moscow, seven of which were built. The rest of Europe also slowly began to permit skyscrapers, starting with Madrid in Spain. The Americanization of popular taste and habits was not restricted to music, movies and architecture. From supermarkets to hot dogs, from Coca-Cola, Chewing Gum to blue jeans — all these things which are so common to people of very many countries now were born in the USA.

The first supermarkets appeared in the USA in the 1950s. They gave the American shoppers a visible proof of the superiority of the American way of organizing a nation’ economic life with their huge variety of foods and other consumer goods. When supermarkets proved a commercial success in the USA, they quickly spread to other countries, first in Europe and then in other parts of the world. The growing popularity of hamburgers, fried chicken and other easily prepared “fast food” spread American eating habits all over the world.

It’s impossible not to mention American cars.87% Americans own cars and leave them very seldom. One doesn’t need to get out of the car in banks, restaurants, Movie Theater, even drive-in churches. In many American provinces there is no public transportations so it’s necessary to have a car. Otherwise the life will stop.

**Discussion Problems:**

1. American art and Literature.

2. Who are your most popular American writers?

3. The USA music and its trends and characteristics.

4. The USA pop culture and its influence on the young people.

**American Media**

According to statistics, more than 9,000 newspapers (daily, weekly, Sunday), appear in 6,516 cities and towns in the United States, including the 85 papers published in 34 different languages. American newspapers get much of their news from the two US largest news agencies AP (Associated Press) and UPI (United Press International). The papers with large circulation and national brand The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times, The Washington Post, and The Los Angeles Times not only print newspapers, but also collect and sell news,

news features, and photographs to hundreds of other papers in the U.S.A. and abroad.

Тут было что-то еще, но она быстро листала