



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

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Anotace:	Tato prezentace slouží k výkladu učiva tématu: Americká válka za nezávislost (v anglickém jazyce)

AMERICAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

1775 - 1781

SITUATION IN NORTH AMERICAN BRITISH COLONIES

- In 2nd half of 18th century: growing dissatisfaction with the relationship with the maternal country

REASONS:

- all manufactured goods of everyday needs could be **imported only from GB**
- all colonial products could be exported **only through middlemen in GB**
- after Seven Years' War the **troops of British Royal Army** became a huge financial burden (settlers had to accommodate soldiers and provide them with food supplies)

„NO TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION“

- Introduction of a new tax: **Stamp Tax** (all official documents or newspapers had to be stamped)
- After the huge resistance of the colonists the tax was called off
- Instead of this tax London government imposed **import duties on tea** (to raise the profit of East India Company)

REACTION

- colonists started to boycott imported English goods
- in **1773** a group of Boston citizens (dressed up like Indians) threw the cargo of British ships into the sea in Boston harbour as a protest against British trade policy (**Boston Tea Party**)

ROYAL COUNTERSTRIKE

- British king repealed the Constitution of Massachusetts and closed Boston harbour
- radical colonists summoned the First Continental Congress of all 13 colonies (Philadelphia; 1774)

FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

- : rejection to be governed by British Parliament without being represented
- : It was understood as a violation of the Rights of Englishmen
- : Although they proclaimed loyalty to the King their pleas was ignored

COLONIAL ARMY

- The colonial radicals were taken as traitors and all the matter as a rebellion
- The representatives of the colonies decided to completely separate from GB
- The colonial army (militia) was established

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

- The War of Independence broke up in 1775 (battles of Lexington and Concord)
- The colonial army suffered from the lack of experience and weaponry
- At the beginning of the war British army defeated the colonial troops several times (Bunker Hill)

GEORGE WASHINGTON

- The new leader – rich plantation owner George Washington created new model of Continental Army
- in March 1776 Washington re-occupied Boston

BIRTH OF THE U.S.A.

- **on 4th July 1776** the **Declaration of Independence** was accepted in Philadelphia (Second Continental Congress)
- the main author of the document: **Thomas Jefferson**
- The 13 colonies became the independent United States of America

CRITICAL YEAR

- In the following year the revolution was almost defeated (they lost New York, Philadelphia) except Washington's victory at the battle of Trenton (24.12.1776)

LUCKY TURNOVER

- The **turnover** in **1777** when one of British armies was trapped **at Saratoga**
- After this battle the USA received **financial and military support** from France, Holland and Spain)

END OF THE WAR

- The decisive victory of U.S. army came at the **battle of Yorktown (1781)**
- where the British army was finally defeated and had to surrender
- Great Britain accepted the independence of the U.S.A. in 1783

NEW STATE WAS BORN

- in **1787** the U.S. adopted **new federal constitution**
- the supreme law-making body is **Congress** consisting of **the House of Representatives** (voted by general elections and **the Senate** (2 representatives of each state))

FIRST PRESIDENT EVER

- in 1789 George Washington became **1st American president**
- the U.S. were 1st state in American continents with **human rights for white people** written in the constitution

GROWING OF THE U.S.

- the size of the U.S. **doubled** in the following 30 years
- **Lousiana Purchase**: 1803 U.S. bought from Napoleonic France Lousiana (the huge area of a former Spanish colony):

WHITE FLOOD

- number of inhabitants on Eastern coast doubled
- it led to a great expansion of settlers on the western bank of the Mississippi River (thousands of pioneers in covered wagons)

WHITE FLOOD

- American settlers also headed to Texas or California
- Texas and California belonged to Mexico (it had become independent in 1821) but the new-established country could not take control all its territory
- the colonisation of the West was supported with the building of the railway

INDIAN WARS

- hunger and greed for new territories in the West resulted in worsening the relations with Native Americans (stealing the land, killing bisons, pushing them further to the west or enclosing them in hostile reservations)
- this ruthless behaviour evoked **several Indian uprisings**
- usually brutally crushed by U.S. army

TECUMSEH

- Indian Chief of Shawnee
- Built up a tribal confederacy against the White man
- In 1812 regular war with the U.S.
- Defeated and confederacy broke apart

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