

N.A. Sharova

Regional Studies


History of the USA
and Canada

A stylized, layered mountain range graphic in shades of teal and blue, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

European conquest of North America

- ◆ In 1492 Christopher Columbus 'discovered' America thinking it was India.
- ◆ Columbus's contemporary Amerigo Vespucci made four voyages to the New World and suggested that North and South America were not part of Asia.
- ◆ Martin Waldseemüller Martin Waldseemüller named the new continent America on his world map of 1507.

European conquest of North America

- ◆ The Europeans who came to America were Spanish, Portuguese, French, Dutch people.
 - ◆ The indigenous population all became Indians, though in reality they were peoples speaking different languages and leading different ways of life, some were settled, others nomadic.
- 

European conquest of North America

- ◆ Beginning in the late 15th century, French Beginning in the late 15th century, French and British Beginning in the late 15th century, French and British expeditions explored the Atlantic coast.
- ◆ French fishing fleets began to sail to the Atlantic coast and into the St. Lawrence River, trading with Indians.
- ◆ In 1604, a North American fur trade In 1604, a North American fur trade monopoly was granted to Pierre Dugua in Canada.

■ France
■ Great Britain
■ Territories disputed between France and Great Britain
■ Spain
■ Territories disputed between Spain and Great Britain
◆ Forts ○ Towns



The thirteen colonies

- ◆ Britain began to colonize North America only in the beginning of the 17th century.
- ◆ The **Thirteen Colonies** were the colonies on the Atlantic coast of North America founded between **1607** (Virginia) and **1733** (Georgia).

New England Colonies

- ◆ Province of New Hampshire, later New Hampshire
- ◆ Province of Massachusetts Bay Province of Massachusetts Bay, later Massachusetts Province of Massachusetts Bay, later Massachusetts and Maine
- ◆ Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, later Rhode Island

Middle Colonies


- ◆ Province of New York Province of New York, later New York Province of New York, later New York and Vermont Province of New York, later New York and Vermont [3]
- ◆ Province of New Jersey Province of New Jersey, later New Jersey
- ◆ Province of Pennsylvania Province of Pennsylvania, later Pennsylvania
- ◆ Delaware Colony (before 1776, the *Lower Counties on Delaware*), later Delaware

Southern Colonies

- ◆ Province of Maryland Province of Maryland, later Maryland
- ◆ Colony and Dominion of Virginia Colony and Dominion of Virginia, later Virginia Colony and Dominion of Virginia, later Virginia, Kentucky Colony and Dominion of Virginia, later Virginia, Kentucky, and West Virginia
- ◆ Province of North Carolina Province of North Carolina, later North Carolina Province of North Carolina, later North Carolina and Tennessee
- ◆ Province of South Carolina Province of



The French and Indian war (1754 – 1763)

- ◆ The war was the product of an imperial struggle, a clash between France and Britain over colonial territory and wealth.
 - ◆ Tensions between the British and French in America had been rising for some time, as each side wanted to increase its land holdings.
- 

The French and Indian war

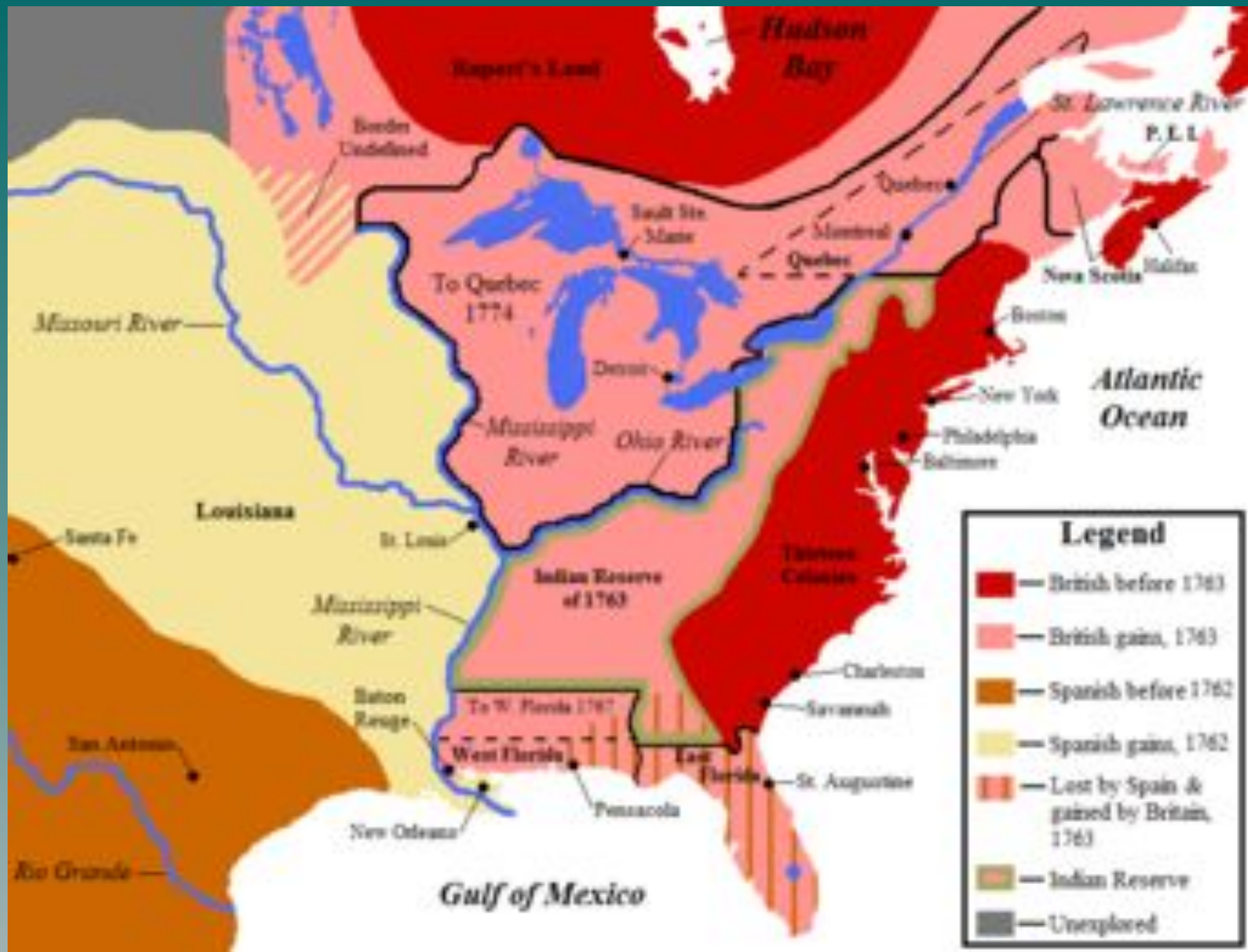
- ◆ After a year and a half of undeclared war, the French and the English formally declared war in **May 1756**. For the first three years of the war, the outnumbered French dominated the battlefield, soundly defeating the English in battles at **Fort Oswego** and **Ticonderoga**.

The French and Indian war

- ◆ The tide turned for the British in 1758, as they began to make peace with important Indian allies and, under the direction of Lord William Pitt began adapting their war strategies to fit the territory and landscape of the American frontier. Outnumbered and outgunned by the British, the French collapsed during the years 1758-59, climaxing with a massive defeat at **Quebec** in September **1759**.

The French and Indian war

- ◆ By **September 1760**, the British controlled all of the North American frontier; the war between the two countries was effectively over. The **1763 Treaty of Paris**, which also ended the European Seven Years War, set the terms by which France would capitulate. Under the treaty, France was forced to surrender all of her American possessions to the British and the Spanish.



Gulf of Mexico

Atlantic Ocean

To Quebec 1774

Indian Reserve of 1763

To W. Florida 1763

Rupert's Land

Hudson Bay

St. Lawrence River

P.E.I.

New Scotia

Halifax

Boston

New York

Philadelphia

Baltimore

Tennessee Colonies

Charleston

Savannah

St. Augustine

East Florida

Pensacola

New Orleans

Mississippi River

Baton Rouge

Louisiana

Santa Fe

San Antonio

Rio Grande

Missouri River

Ohio River

Detroit

Sault Ste. Marie

Montreal

Quebec

Boundaries Undefined

American Revolution

- ◆ The **American Revolutionary War (1775 – 1783)** or **American War of Independence** began as a war between the Kingdom of Great Britain began as a war between the Kingdom of Great Britain and thirteen former British colonies began as a war between the Kingdom of Great Britain and thirteen former British colonies in North America began as a war



No taxation without representation

- ◆ The war was the culmination of the political American Revolution The war was the culmination of the political American Revolution, whereby the colonists rejected the legitimacy The war was the culmination of the political American Revolution, whereby the colonists rejected the legitimacy of the Parliament of Great Britain The war was the culmination of the political American Revolution.

The role of Boston

- ◆ Before the war, Boston had been the scene of much revolutionary activity. like **Boston Tea party**.

The first battles of the war were fought in Boston or nearby (**Bunker Hill, Lexington, Concord**).

The Boston Massacre site



- ◆ is located directly in front of the Old State House and is marked by a circle of dark stones. Exactly at this site on March 5, **1770** an argument between Boston residents and British regulars turned violent killing five colonists.

Boston Tea party

- ◆ The men who dumped tea into Boston Harbor in 1773 were from many different backgrounds. About one-third of them were skilled artisans such as carpenters, masons and shoemakers. A much smaller number were merchants, doctors, clerks, and the like.

Boston Tea party



- ◆ The Boston Tea Party was a key event in the growth of the American Revolution. The Boston Tea Party was a key event in the growth of the American Revolution. British Parliament responded in 1774 with the Coercive Acts. The Boston Tea Party was a key event in the growth of the American Revolution. British Parliament responded in 1774 with the Coercive Acts, which, among

- ◆ Colonists in turn responded to the Coercive Acts with additional acts of protest, and by convening the First Continental Congress Colonists in turn responded to the Coercive Acts with additional acts of protest, and by convening the First Continental Congress, which petitioned the British monarch for repeal of the acts and coordinated colonial resistance to them.

- ◆ In **1775**, revolutionaries gained control, revolutionaries gained control of each of the thirteen colonial governments, set up the Second Continental Congress, revolutionaries gained control of each of the thirteen colonial governments, set up the Second Continental Congress, and formed a Continental Army, revolutionaries gained control of each of the thirteen colonial governments, set up the Second

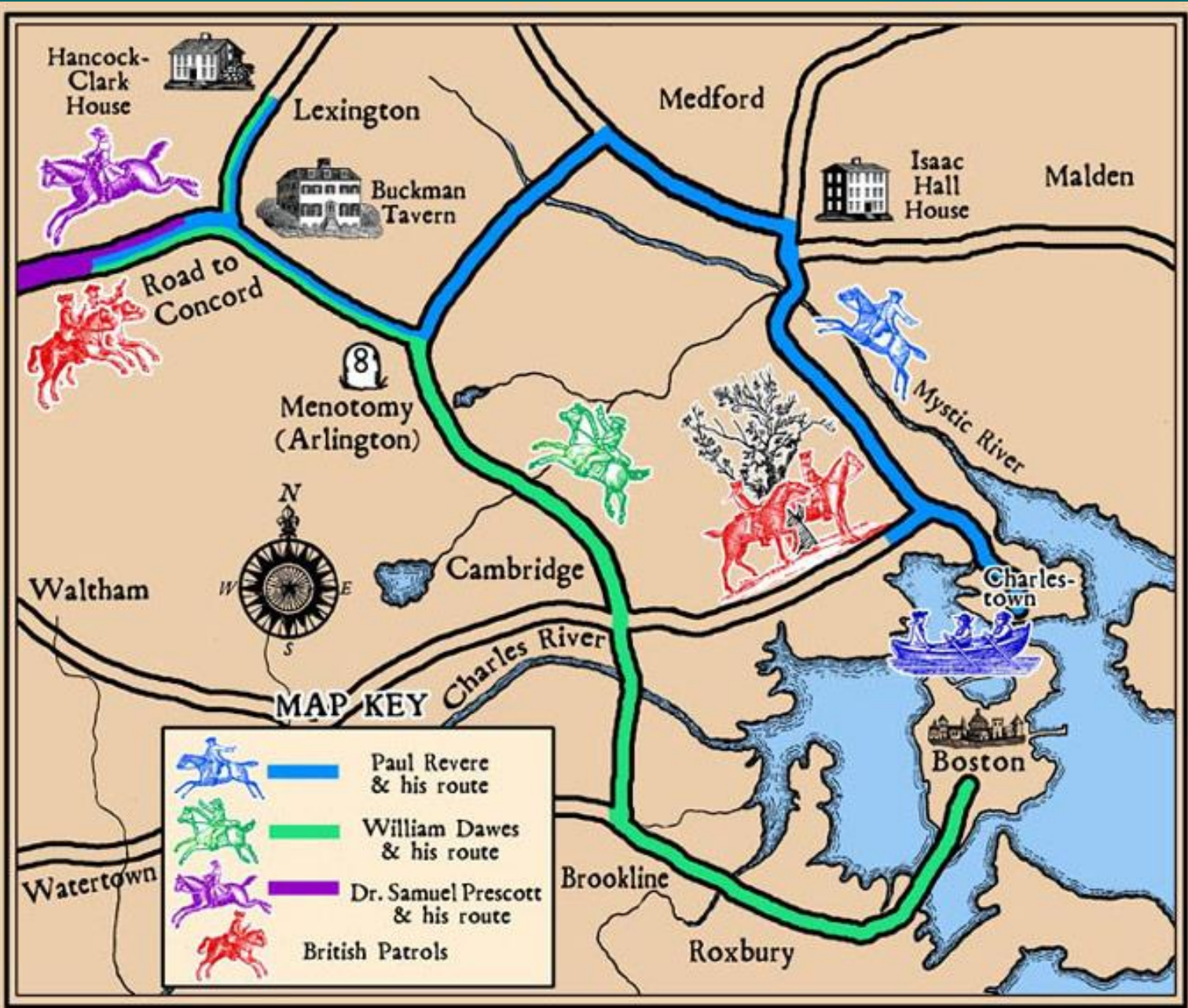
Concord



The British marching to Concord in April 1775

Battles of Lexington and Concord

- ◆ On the night of April 18, 1775, General Gage sent **700** men to seize munitions stored by the colonial militia at **Concord, Massachusetts.**
- ◆ Riders including **Paul Revere** Riders including Paul Revere alerted the countryside, and when British troops entered **Lexington** Riders including Paul Revere alerted the countryside, and when British troops entered Lexington on the morning of April 19, they found 77 **minutemen** formed up on the village green.



Paul Revere's Ride

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

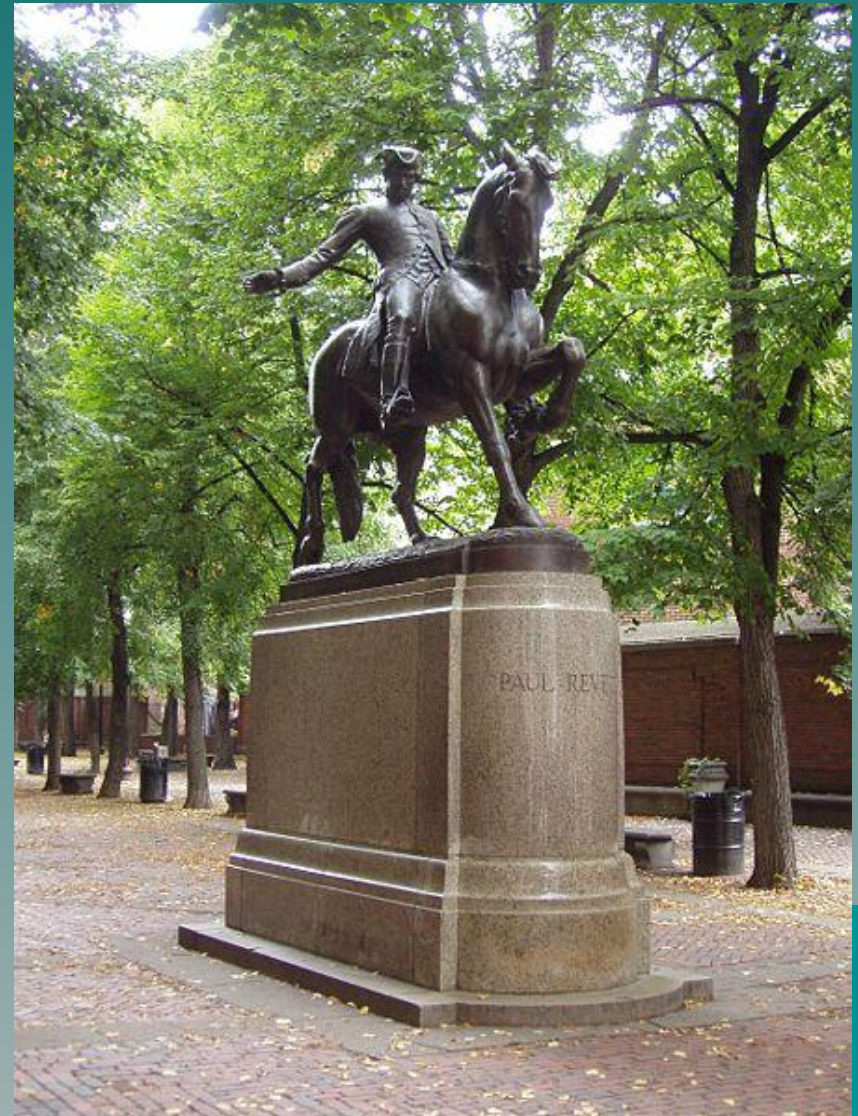
- ◆ Listen my children and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere,
On the eighteenth of April, in Seventy-five;
Hardly a man is now alive
Who remembers that famous day and year.
He said to his friend, "If the British march
By land or sea from the town to-night,
Hang a lantern aloft in the belfry arch
Of the North Church tower as a signal light,--
One if by land, and two if by sea;
And I on the opposite shore will be,
Ready to ride and spread the alarm
Through every Middlesex village and farm,
For the country folk to be up and to arm."

Paul Revere's ride



Statue of Paul Revere

- ◆ This Iconic statue of patriot Paul Revere, was created by American sculptor Cyrus Edwin Dallin. Cyrus Dallin's struggle to give Boston a monument to Paul Revere was a 58-year ordeal with a happy ending. The sculpture now crowns Boston's North End.




George Washington

- ◆ In **July 1775**, newly appointed General Washington arrived outside Boston to take charge of the colonial forces and to organize **the Continental Army**.
- ◆ Realizing his army's desperate shortage of gunpowder, Washington asked for new sources. Arsenals were raided and some manufacturing was attempted; 90% of the supply (2 million pounds) was imported by the end of 1776, mostly from **France**.

The role of France in the war

- ◆ France France provided supplies, ammunition and weapons France provided supplies, ammunition and weapons to the rebels from 1776, and the Continentals' victory at Saratoga over a British army France provided supplies, ammunition and weapons to the rebels from 1776, and the Continentals' victory at Saratoga over a British army in 1777 led France to enter the war France provided supplies, ammunition and weapons to the rebels from 1776, and the Continentals' victory at Saratoga over a British army in 1777 led France to enter the war in early 1778, which evened the military strength with Britain. Spain France provided supplies, ammunition and weapons to the rebels from 1776, and the Continentals' victory at Saratoga

American Revolution

- ◆ All hope of a British victory ended in October **1781** when **Lord Cornwallis** was forced to surrender at **Yorktown**, Virginia.
 - ◆ In **1782** a provisional agreement was signed between the British and the Americans. In **1783** the **Treaty of Paris** was signed.
 - ◆ American Revolution became possible due to several outstanding people: G. Washington, Th. Jefferson, B. Franklin.
- 

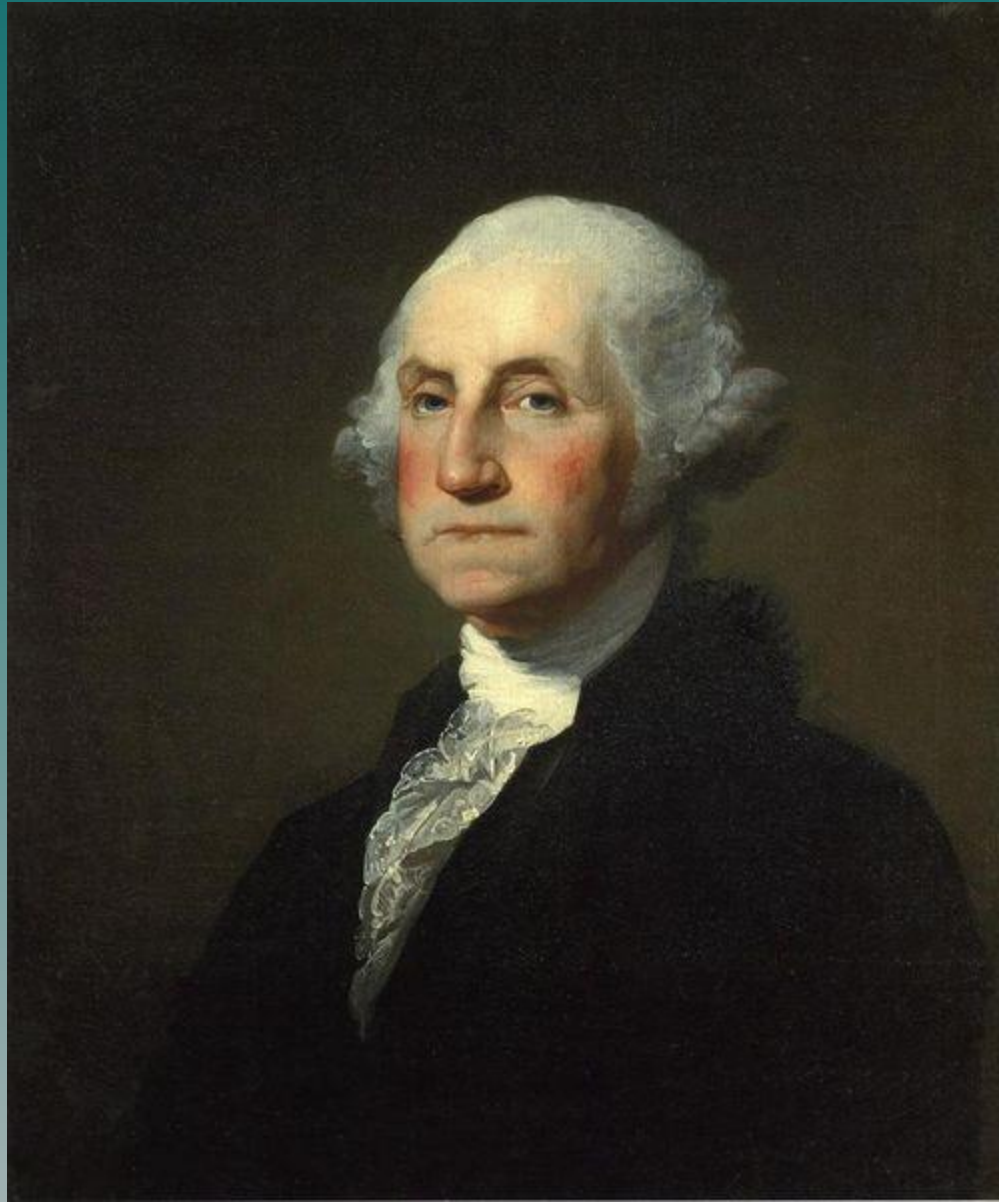
Results of the American revolution

- ◆ Treaty of Paris (1783)
- ◆ Britain recognizes independence of the United States, cedes East Florida
- ◆ Britain recognizes independence of the United States, cedes East Florida, West Florida
- ◆ Britain recognizes independence of the United States, cedes East Florida, West Florida, and Minorca
- ◆ Britain recognizes independence of the United States

Canada and American Revolution

- ◆ During the American Revolution During the American Revolution there was some sympathy for the American cause among the Canadiens .
- ◆ When the British evacuated New York City in **1783**, they took many Loyalist refugees to Nova Scotia, while other Loyalists went to southwestern Quebec.
- ◆ So many Loyalists arrived on the shores of the St. John River So many Loyalists arrived on the shores of the St. John River that a separate colony—New Brunswick—was created in 1784
- ◆ In **1791** Quebec was divided into the Lower Canada Quebec was divided into the Lower Canada (French Canada Quebec was divided into the Lower Canada (French Canada) along

George Washington (1732-1799)





- ◆ G. Washington was a commander of the Revolutionary Army, presided over the Constitutional Convention and became the first President of the USA in 1789.


Washington and
Lafayette Washington and Lafayette
look over the troops at Valley



- ◆ Today, Washington's face and image are often used as national symbols of the United States, along with the icons such as the flag and great seal.
- ◆ Washington, together with Theodore Roosevelt Washington, together with Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Jefferson Washington, together with Theodore Roosevelt, Thomas Jefferson, and Abraham Lincoln Washington, together with

Mount Rushmore Memorial.



- ◆ Washington's name became that of the nation's capital, Washington, D.C. (The capital moved from Philadelphia to Washington D.C. in 1800).
 - ◆ The state of Washington is the only state to be named after an American
 - ◆ The Washington Monument, one of the most well-known American landmarks, was built in his honor.
- 

The Washington Monument



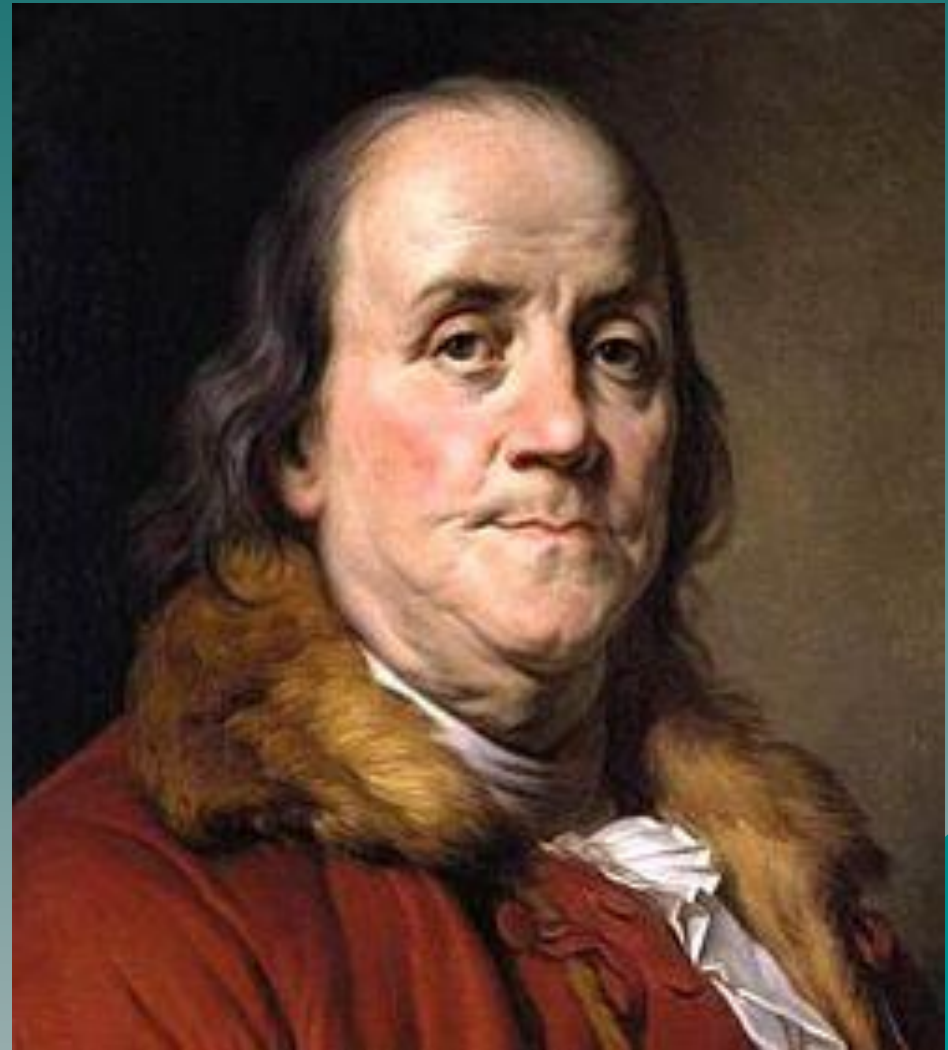
- ◆ It is an obelisk It is an obelisk on the National Mall It is an obelisk on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., built to commemorate the first US president, General George Washington It is an obelisk on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., built to commemorate the first US president, General George Washington. The monument, made

Benjamin Franklin (1706 – 1790)


Benjamin Franklin was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States

Benjamin Franklin was one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. Franklin was a leading author, printer, politician

Benjamin Franklin was one of the Founding Fathers of the United

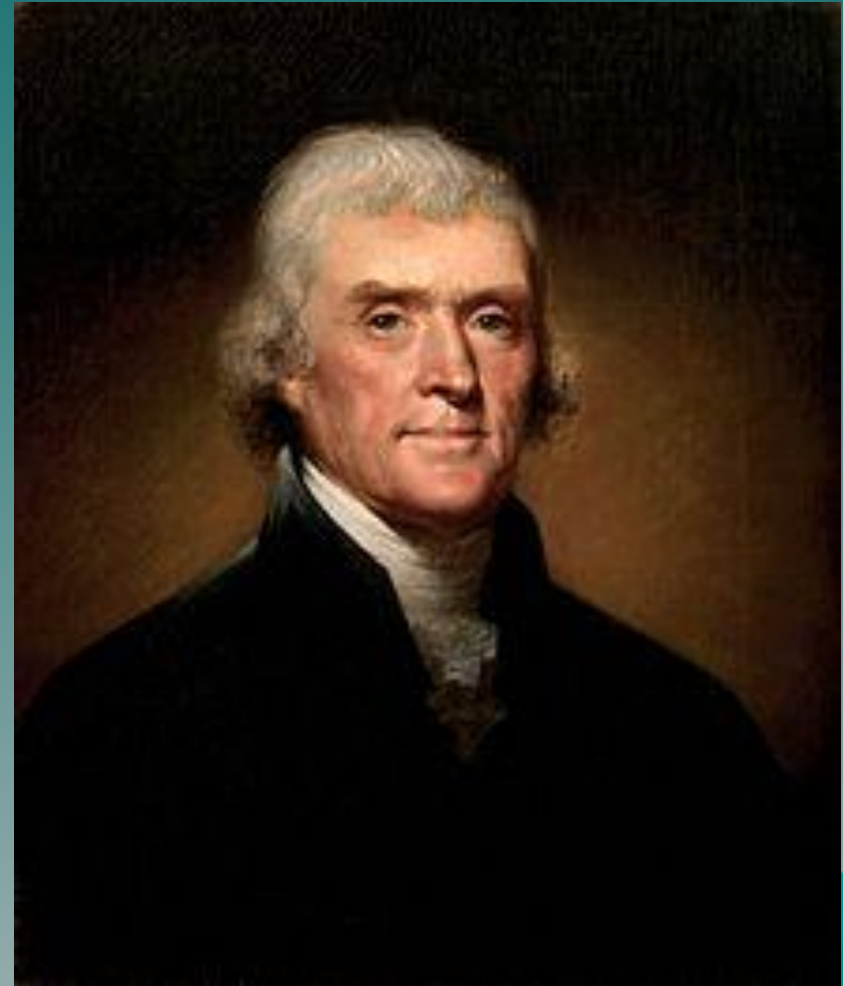


American Constitution

- ◆ Right after the end of the American revolution there appeared a **Confederation** of 13 independent states.
 - ◆ In **1787** representatives of these states met in **Philadelphia** and worked out the American Constitution.
 - ◆ The first ten amendments added to the Constitution in **1791** are known as the **Bill of Rights**.
- 

Thomas Jefferson (1743 – 1826)

- ◆ Thomas Jefferson was an American Founding Father was an American Founding Father who was the principal author of the United States Declaration of Independence was an American Founding Father who was the principal author of the United States

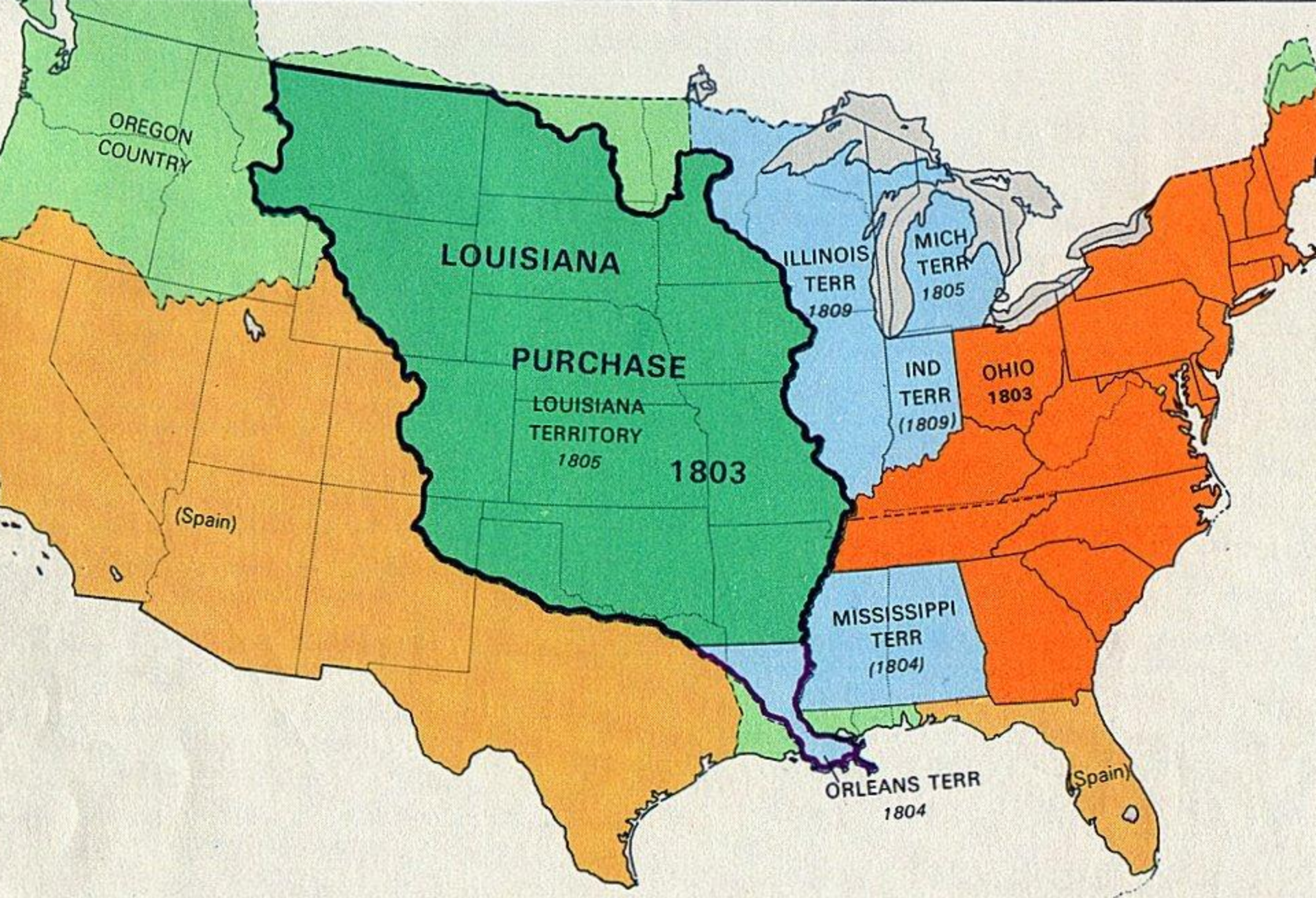


Thomas Jefferson

- ◆ At the beginning of the American Revolution, Jefferson served in the Continental Congress, representing Virginia. He then served as a wartime Governor of Virginia, representing Virginia. He then served as a wartime Governor of Virginia (1779–1781). From mid-1784 Jefferson served as a diplomat, stationed in Paris, to help negotiate commercial treaties. In May 1785, he became the United States Minister to France, representing Virginia. He then served as a wartime Governor of Virginia (1779–1781).

Louisiana Purchase

- ◆ By a treaty signed on Apr. 30, 1803, the United States purchased from France the Louisiana Territory, more than 2 million sq km (800,000 sq mi) of land extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. The price was 60 million francs, about \$15 million; \$11,250,000 was to be paid directly.



OREGON
COUNTRY

LOUISIANA

PURCHASE

LOUISIANA
TERRITORY
1803

1803

ILLINOIS
TERR
1809

MICH
TERR
1805

IND
TERR
(1809)

OHIO
1803


MISSISSIPPI
TERR
(1804)

ORLEANS TERR
1804

(Spain)

(Spain)

Further expansion of the USA

- ◆ The war of **1812** with Britain led to an agreement in **1818** to demarcate the USA's northern border with Canada along the 49th parallel.
 - ◆ The USA captured **Florida** from Spain in **1813-1819**.
 - ◆ In **1846** **Oregon** became American.
 - ◆ In **1845** **Texas** was annexed by the USA. In the following war with Mexico the USA captured **California, Nevada, Utah** and **New Mexico**.
 - ◆ **Alaska** was purchased in **1867**.
- 

The problem of slavery

- ◆ As the new country expanded the problem of slavery became more and more acute.
- ◆ **The Missouri Compromise** was an agreement passed in 1820 between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions in the United States Congress was an agreement passed in 1820 between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions in the United States Congress was an agreement passed in 1820 between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions in the United States Congress, involving primarily the regulation of slavery in the western territories.

The problem of slavery

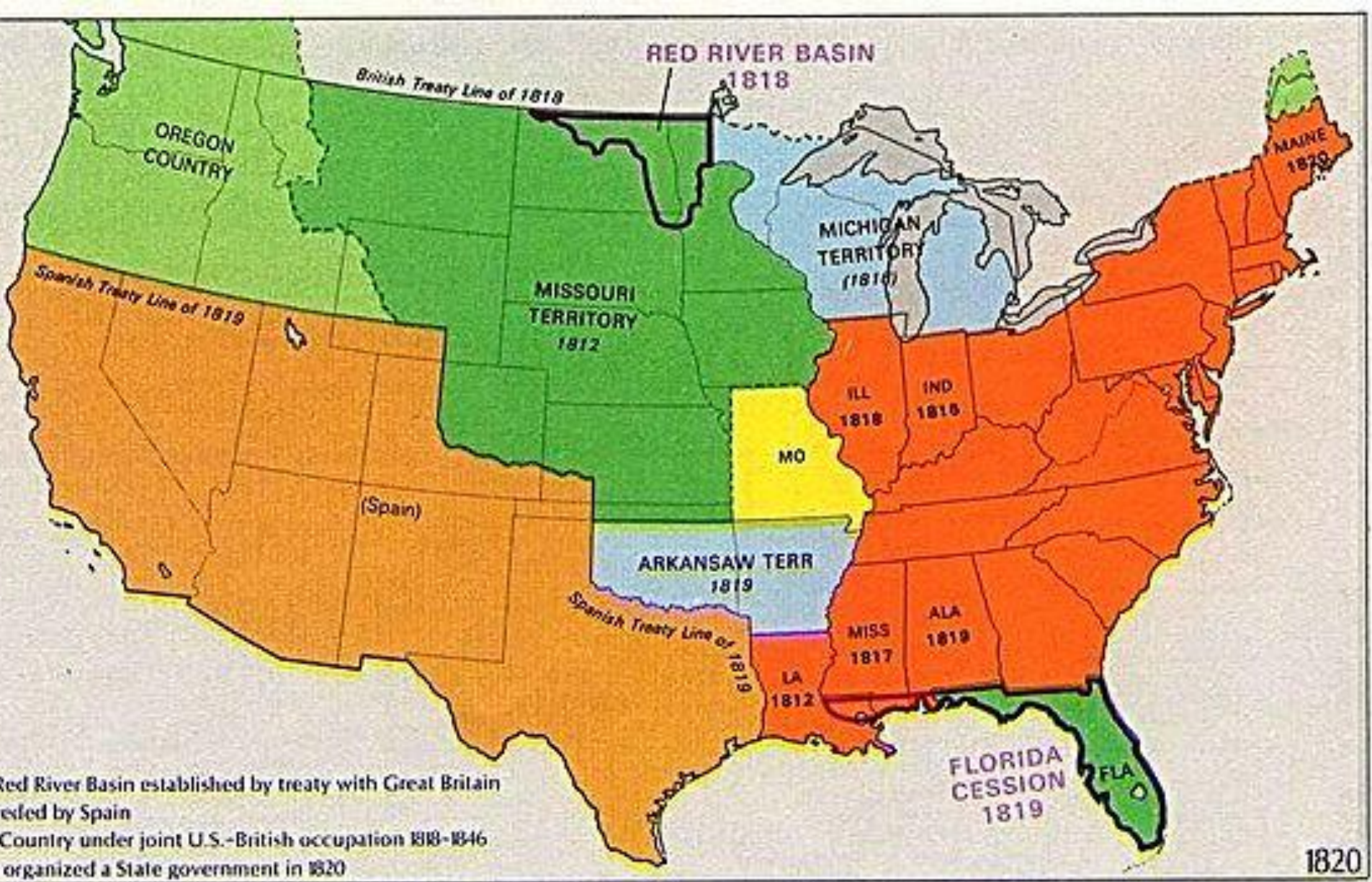
- ◆ Arkansas 1836 **slave**
 - ◆ Michigan 1837 **free**
 - ◆ Florida 1845 **slave**
 - ◆ Texas 1845 **slave**
 - ◆ Iowa 1846 **free**
 - ◆ Wisconsin 1848 **free**
- 

The problem of slavery

- ◆ In **1850** California asked to be admitted to the Union. The Missouri Compromise had cut California in half. Congressmen argued over whether California should enter the Union as a free or slave state.
- ◆ The new agreement was called the **Compromise of 1850**. In this compromise Northern California entered the Union as a free state.

The problem of slavery

- ◆ The Missouri Compromise of **1820** prohibited slavery in the unorganized territory prohibited slavery in the unorganized territory of the Great Plains (dark green) and permitted it in Missouri (yellow) and the Arkansas Territory (lower blue area).



Red River Basin established by treaty with Great Britain
 ceded by Spain
 Country under joint U.S.-British occupation 1818-1846
 organized a State government in 1820


The Civil War (1864 – 1865)

- ◆ In 1861 when Abraham Lincoln became president some southern states decided to leave the Union: South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Arkansas, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Texas, Florida.
- ◆ Those states formed the Confederacy, which was a government set up from 1861 to 1865 by eleven Southern slave states which was a government set up from 1861 to 1865 by eleven Southern slave states that had declared their secession from the United

The confederate flag



Civil war

- ◆ Hostilities began on April 12, 1861, when Confederate forces fired on a U.S. military basis at Fort Sumter at Fort Sumter in South Carolina.
 - ◆ Both sides raised armies as the Union seized control of the border states early in the war and established a naval blockade.
 - ◆ In 1862 Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, which made ending slavery a war goal.
- 

Civil war

- ◆ In 1863, Confederate general Robert E. Lee's In 1863, Confederate general Robert E. Lee's northward advance ended in defeat at the Battle of Gettysburg In 1863, Confederate general Robert E. Lee's northward advance ended in defeat at the Battle of Gettysburg. To the west, the Union In 1863, Confederate general Robert E. Lee's northward advance ended in defeat at the Battle of Gettysburg. To the west, the Union gained control of the Mississippi River In 1863,

Civil war

- ◆ **Ulysses Grant** restructured the union army, and put other generals in command of divisions of the army that were to support his push into Virginia, which resulted in **Robert Lee's** surrender to Grant at **Appomattox Court House** on April 9, **1865**.

Civil war

- ◆ The American Civil War was one of the earliest true industrial wars. Railroads, the telegraph, steamships, and mass-produced weapons were employed extensively. The practices of total war, developed by Sherman in Georgia, the experimental use of the first usable predecessor of the machine gun of the machine gun and of trench warfare of the machine gun and of trench warfare around Petersburg, all foreshadowed World War I in Europe.

Civil war

- ◆ Victory for the North meant the end of the Confederacy and of slavery in the United States. Victory for the North meant the end of the Confederacy and of slavery in the United States, and strengthened the role of the federal government. The social, political, economic and racial issues of the war decisively shaped the reconstruction era that lasted to 1877.

Canada becomes a state

- ◆ In 1860s people in British North American colonies wanted to unite.
- ◆ The reasons were the following:
 - After the victory of the North in American Civil war people worried that they would be the next target because of the British support of the South during the war.
 - Free trade between the provinces would be easier if the provinces were united.
 - In Britain many politicians thought that the colonies were too expensive to defend.

The USA in WWI

- ◆ **World War I (WWI)** was a global war was a global war centred in Europe that began on 28 July 1914 and lasted until 11 November 1918.
- ◆ There were two opposing alliances: the Allies (based on the Triple Entente (based on the Triple Entente of the United Kingdom (based on the Triple Entente of the United Kingdom, France (based on the Triple Entente of the United Kingdom, France and Russia) and

The USA in WWI

- ◆ Additional fronts opened after the **Ottoman Empire** joined the war in **1914**, Italy and **Bulgaria** in **1915** and **Romania** in **1916**. The Russian Empire collapsed in March 1917. The Russian Empire collapsed in March 1917, and Russia left the war after the October Revolution.
- ◆ At the outbreak of the war the United States pursued a policy of non-intervention. At the outbreak of the war the United States pursued a policy of non-intervention, avoiding conflict while trying to broker a peace. When a German U-boat sank the British liner RMS Lusitania on 7 May 1915 with 128

The USA in WWI

- ◆ After the sinking of seven U.S. merchant ships by submarines, Wilson called for war on Germany, which the U.S. Congress After the sinking of seven U.S. merchant ships by submarines, Wilson called for war on Germany, which the U.S. Congress declared on 6 April 1917.
- ◆ The United States had a small army, but, after the passage of the Selective Service Act, it drafted 2.8 million men, and by summer **1918** was sending **10,000** fresh soldiers to France every day.

The USA in WWI

- ◆ The United States Navy The United States Navy sent a battleship group The United States Navy sent a battleship group to Scapa Flow The United States Navy sent a battleship group to Scapa Flow to join with the British Grand Fleet, destroyers The United States Navy sent a battleship group to Scapa Flow to join with the British Grand

The USA in WWI

- ◆ General John J. Pershing General John J. Pershing, American Expeditionary Forces General John J. Pershing, American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) commander, refused to break up U.S. units to be used as reinforcements for British Empire and French units. As an exception, he did allow African-American combat regiments to be used in French divisions. The Harlem Hellfighters fought as part of the French 16th Division.
- ◆ On 11 November at 5:00 am, an armistice with Germany On 11 November at 5:00 am, an armistice with Germany was signed in a

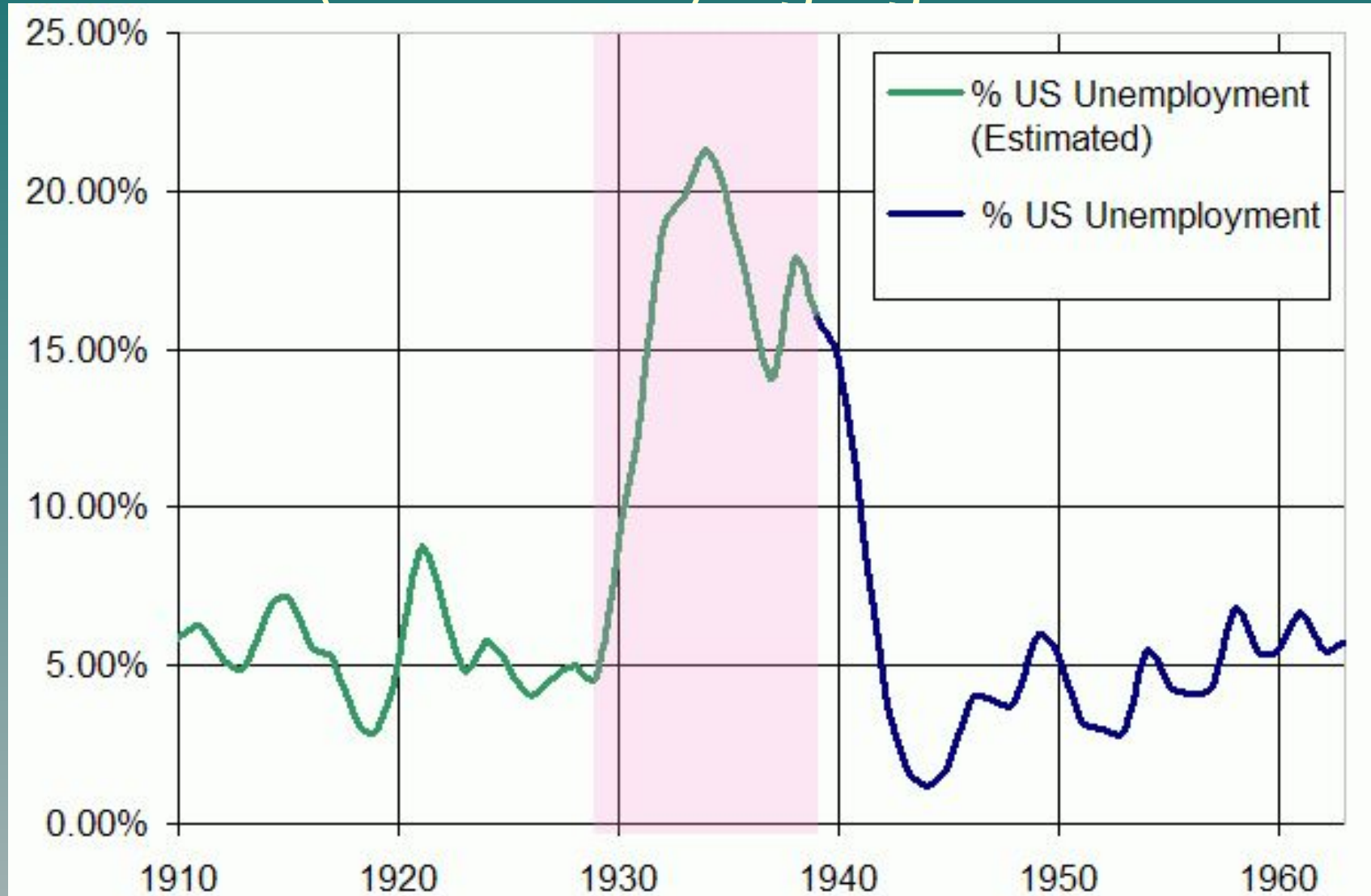
The USA in WWI

- ◆ A formal state of war between the two sides persisted for another seven months, until the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. A formal state of war between the two sides persisted for another seven months, until the signing of the Treaty of Versailles with Germany on 28 June 1919. However, the American public opposed ratification of the treaty, mainly because of the League of Nations. A formal state of war between the two sides persisted for another seven months, until the signing of the Treaty of Versailles with Germany on 28 June 1919. However, the American public opposed ratification of the treaty, mainly because of the

Great Depression.

- ◆ After nearly a decade of optimism and prosperity, the United States was thrown into despair on Black Tuesday, October 29, 1929, the day the stock market crashed and the official beginning of the Great Depression.

Unemployment rate in the US 1910–1960, with the years of the Great Depression (1929–1939) highlighted.





Franklin Delano Roosevelt



- ◆ Roosevelt's ebullient public personality, conveyed through his declaration that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself" and his "fireside chats" on the radio did a great deal to help restore the nation's confidence.

New Deal

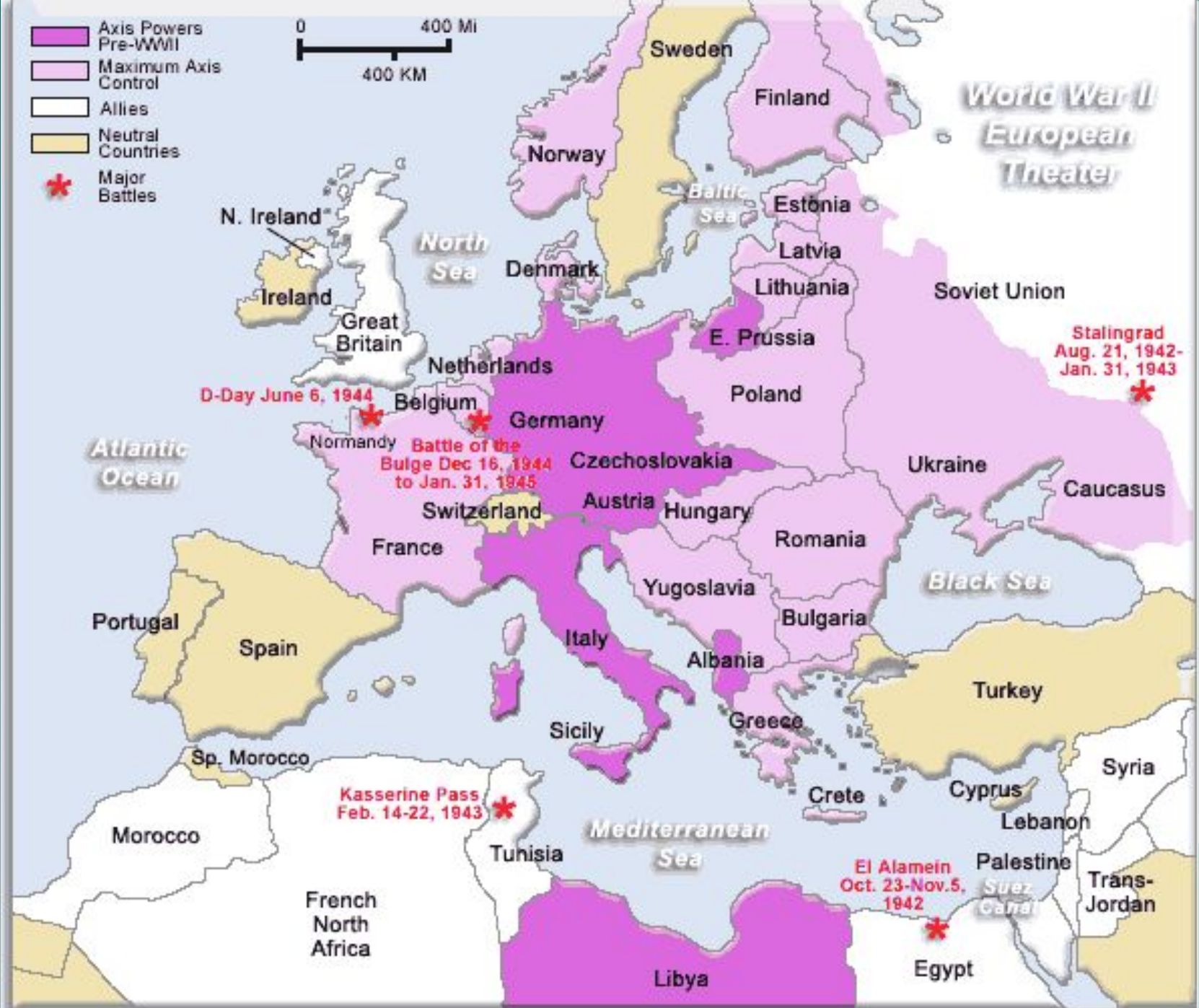
- ◆ As soon as Roosevelt took office, he closed all the banks and only let them reopen once they were stabilized. Next, Roosevelt began to establish programs that became known as the New Deal.
- ◆ These programs were mostly known by their initials. Some of these programs were aimed at helping farmers, like the **AAA** (Agricultural Adjustment Administration). While other programs, such as the **CCC** (Civilian Conservation Corps) and the **WPA** (Works Progress Administration), attempted to help curb unemployment by hiring people for various projects.

The USA in WW II

- ◆ War officially began on September 1, 1939, when Germany attacked Poland. Germany then crushed six countries in three months — Denmark, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, and France — and proceeded to conquer Yugoslavia and Greece.
- ◆ Japan`s plans for expansion in the Far East led it to attack Pearl Harbor in December 1941, bringing the United States into the war. By early 1942, all major countries of the world were involved in the most destructive war in history.

World War II European Theater

- Axis Powers Pre-WWII
- Maximum Axis Control
- Allies
- Neutral Countries
- Major Battles



The USA in WW II

- ◆ President Franklin D. Roosevelt President Franklin D. Roosevelt called upon the United States to be "the great arsenal of democracy," and supply war materials to the Allies through sale, lease, or loan.
The Lend-Lease President Franklin D. Roosevelt called upon the United States to be "the great arsenal of democracy," and supply war materials to the Allies through sale,

The Big Three

- ◆ The leaders of the Allies, W. Churchill, F.D. Roosevelt and J. Stalin met several times coordinating their policy: they had conferences in **Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam.**



The USA in WW II

- ◆ The Battle of Normandy was fought between invading American, British, and Canadian forces, and German forces occupying Western Europe. Preparations for the invasion began early in 1943, but the operation Overlord, or D-Day took place only on **6 June, 1944**. Roosevelt and Churchill selected General Dwight D. Eisenhower as supreme commander of the Allied Expeditionary Force.

The USA becomes a superpower

- ◆ On **August 6, 1945** a B-29 called the *Enola Gay* dropped the first atomic bomb used in warfare, on the city of **Hiroshima**. More than 92,000 people were killed or ended up missing. Three days later, an atomic bomb was dropped on **Nagasaki**, which killed at least 40,000.
- ◆ The order to use atomic bomb was given by **Harry Truman** who became president after the death of FDR.

H.Truman about Russia

- ◆ **Harry S. Truman**

If we see that Germany is winning we ought to help Russia and if Russia is winning we ought to help Germany, and that way let them kill as many as possible, although I don't want to see Hitler victorious under any circumstances. Neither of them thinks anything of their pledged word.

The New York Times (24 June 1941)

The USA becomes a superpower

- ◆ In 1939, the United States had about 174,000 men in the Army; 126,400 in the Navy; 26,000 in the Army Air Corps; 19,700 in the Marine Corps; and 10,000 in the Coast Guard.
- ◆ At the height of its strength in 1945, the United States had six million in the Army; 3,400,000 in the Navy; 2,400,000 in the Army air forces; 484,000 in the Marine Corps; and 170,000 in the Coast Guard.
- ◆ In 1939, the United States had about 2,500 airplanes and 760 warships. By 1945, it had about 80,000 airplanes and 2,500 warships.