**Lecture 3. The main cities of the USA. The people of America.**

**Plan:**

1. **The international cities.**
2. **The nation of immigrants.**
3. **Native Americans and African Americans.**
4. **The International cities.**

##  New York

 Read the following proper nouns.

New York ['nju: 'jɔ:k] - Нью-йорk

Manhattan [mæn'hætǝn] - Mанхаттан

Babylon ['bæbilǝп] - Вавилон

Hudson River ['hɅdsn] - р. Рудзон

United Nations Headquarters ['hed'kwǝtǝz] - главное управление ООН

 New York is one of the largest cities in the world and the leading financial, industrial, transport and trade center of the U.S.A. It is a city of islands connected by 60 bridges. In comparison with such ancient as Rome, Moscow, London or Paris, New York is quite young. It was founded in 1613 by Dutch settlers and was named New Amsterdam. When British troops occupied New Amsterdam they called it New York after the Duke of York who was commander of the English army.

Today New York City consists of five districts, enjoying a certain independence. They are Manhattan, the Bronx, Queens, Brooklyn and Richmond (Staten Island) with a total population of over 8 million people (up to 18 million including its all suburbs). It is a multinational city, called "modern Babylon", the people of almost all nationalities and races speak 75 different languages.

 The center of New York is Manhattan Island, the heart of business and finance. The island stretches to 21 km. from north to south between the Hudson River and the East River and is only four kilometers in breadth. The longest and widest street in New York, Broadway, runs through the whole of Manhattan. Straight avenues follow the length of the island. The avenues are crossed by 200 streets numbered from south to north. Numerous sky-scrapers house banks and offices of American business. The 102-storeyed Empire State Building, 381 meters high is the tallest sky-scraper in the city. Rockefeller Centre, the largest business and entertainment center in America, covers nearly four city blocks. United Nations Headquarters is here as well. The four buildings were erected in 1950.

 Theatres, museums, publishing houses, research institutes and famous Universities, including the University of Columbia, the New York University make New York one of the main centers of scientific and cultural life in the country. More than 300 thousand students study at the New York institutions of higher education. The "Metropolitan" Opera House, the "Radio-City" concert halls, the "Metropolitan" and "Modern Arts" museums attract many visitors.

 Coming up to New York harbor you pass Liberty Island with the bronze Statue of Liberty, presented to the United States by France in 1886 to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of American independence. The statue is about 50 meters high and stands on a pedestal of almost the same height.

 Check your comprehension

1. What kind of a city is New York?
2. How many people live in the city and its suburbs?
3. What cultural and scientific institutions are there in New York?

## Philadelphia – historical city of independence

Read the following proper nouns

Philadelphia [ˌfɪləˈdelfɪə] – г. Филфдельфия

Thomas Jefferson ['tomǝs 'defǝsǝ]- Томас Джеферсон

 Philadelphia, which was founded in 1682 by William Penn, a prominent statesman, was a large city in Colonial America. Even now some parts of the old city remind one of the past. Visitors can walk along the old streets, see the old houses and public buildings.

 Here in 1774 the first Congress of delegates from all the colonies was held. Among the delegates were men of great fame, such as George Washington and John Adams, the first and second Presidents of the U.S.A. The main decision of the First Continental Congress was unite the efforts of all colonies against Great Britain.

 The second Continental Congress, held in Philadelphia a year later, decided to organize an army to defend the colonies. George Washington was chosen commander-in-chief and the War of Independence began. The congress named a committee of five to draw up the Declaration of Independence. The work was actually done by Thomas Jefferson, then 33 years old. On July 4, 1776 the Congress adopted the Declaration of Independence. Celebration of the fourth of July as Independence Day began the next year.

 Philadelphia was the city where the U.S. Constitution was adopted in 1788-1789. In 1790 the first Congress met in Philadelphia and decided that Philadelphia would be the capital of the U.S.A. while the federal capital in Washington, D.C. was being built. It remained the capital for the next 10 years.

 Check your comprehension.

1. When was Philadelphia founded?
2. Why is the city called historical city of Indepence?
3. When was the Declaration of Independence adopted?

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Read the following proper nouns correctly.

 Chicago [ ʃɪˈkɑːɡəʊ] г. Чикаго

 Illinois [ɪləˈnɔɪ] - Иллинойс, штат

 Lake Michigan ['mifigǝn] оз. Мичиган

 Stock Yards [stok ja:dz] - загон, скотопригонный двор

 Chicago, located in the state of Illinois, is the second largest city in the United States. In area the city is slightly over two hundred square miles. It curls along the southern and southwestern beaches of Lake Michigan in a long mass of cities, towns, villages and communities, extending from several to a dozen miles inland to where it fades off into prairies. Two rivers, the Chicago and Calumet, formed the plain, on which the city is situated, the Chicago river dividing the city into parts known as the North Side, the South Side and the West Side.

 The Chicago River is widely known as the river which flows backward, or which runs up-hill. This is because the flow of the water was reversed in 1900. Until that time the river flew into Lake Michigan where it polluted the drinking water and contributed greatly to diseases. Lake Michigan provides an unfailing supply of water for drinking and industrial purposes. More than that, Lake Michigan acts as an air conditioner. In summer the cool breezes from the lake moderate the intensity of the heat. In winter the water is warmer than the air, and the warmer lake winds diminish the cold on land.

 The population of the city is more than three million, together with the population of the suburbs, it comes up to over six million people. About one million of them are Negroes.

 Chicago is not a very old city. It was founded in 1848, when the first English settlements appeared on the territory of present day Chicago. The city has quickly grown due to the great number of newcomers.

 Chicago is the country's greatest railway center, where thirty eight railroads meet. The city has been well named the nation's bread basket, for it is the nation's leading market place for the assembling, processing and distribution of the products of American farms. There are many large markets in the city. The Stock Yards, for example, cover a square mile area and contain pens and other facilities for keeping and feeding many thousands of heads of livestock; facilities for selling, weighing, delivering or reshipping live animals; the factories of meat packers and the home for the Annual International Live Stock Ex position - the International Amphitheatre.

 Check your comprehension.

1. In what state is Chicago situated?
2. What is the population of the city?
3. What lakes or rivers surround the city?

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

 Read the following proper nouns correctly

Boston Harbour ['bostǝn 'ha:bǝ] – бостонская гавань

Massachusetts [ˌmasəˈtʃuːsɪts] - Maссачусетс, штат

 The Stamp Act [stæmp ækt]- - закон о гербовом сборе

Boston Massacre ['bostǝn 'mæsǝkǝ] - Бостонская бойня

 John Smith, a Pilgrim Father from Mayflower, visited Boston Harbour in 1614. The location seemed rather suitable for commerce and defense, and it was chosen for the settlement called Boston, after the borough of that name in Lincolnshire, England.

 The population was about 20 thousand in the years immediately before the War of Independence. At that time Boston was the most flourishing of North America. It built ships and carried goods for the colonies, it traded with Europe and the West Indies.

 Being one of the oldest cities and centers of the colonists' struggle for independence in the United States, Boston is full of historic events. Opposition to the measures of the British government for taxing and oppressing the colonies began in Boston. The Stamp Act, passed in 1765, was repealed next year in Boston. British troops were quartered in the town in 1768. In 1770, on the 5th of March, a number of citizens were killed or wounded by the soldiers, who fired into a crowd. This incident is known as the "Boston Massacre". The Tea Act of 1773, when a party of citizens threw three cargoes of tea into the waters of the Boston Harbor, also took place here.

 The city lies on Massachusetts Bay, on what was once a peninsula attached to the mainland by a narrow, marshy neck. On the north is the Charles River, which widens here into a broad inner harbor or Back Bay.

 The population of the city is about a million people, it numbers 4 million including its suburbs. Other leading educational institutions are Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the largest purely scientific and technical school in the country; Boston University; the New England Conservatory of Music, the largest in the U.S.; and several departments of the famous Harvard University, located in the suburbs of Boston. There is the Museum of Fine Arts, founded in 1630 in Boston, the Philharmonic and the Symphony Orchestra, organized in 1881, etc. As a musical center Boston rivals New York.

Check your comprehension.

1. Who founded the suitable location for the city of Boston?
2. What historic events took place in Boston?
3. What is the population of Boston?

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Read the following proper nouns.

 Los Angeles [los ænʤɪliːz] - г. Лос-Анджелое

 California [,kæli'fɔ:njǝ] Калифорния (штат) г. Барбара

 Santa Barbara ['sæntǝ 'ba:bǝrǝ] - г. Санта баpбapa

San Diego [sændı'egou] - г. Сан Диего

Hollywood ['holiwud] - г. Tолливуд

San Pedro Bay [sæn'pedrou ber] - - залив Сан Редро

Balboa Park [bel'boǝ pа:k] - Белбоа парк

Disneyland ['dızneilænd] - Диснейленд

 Los Angeles is a city in southern California, situated in the western part of the U.S.A., washed by the Pacific Ocean. The city was founded by the Spanish in 1781 and was a part of Mexico for a long time. In 1846 Los Angeles was captured by the United States of America.

 Today most of the 300-kilometer stretch of coastline from Santa Barbara to San Diego is now occupied by one long megalopolis, the home of about 15 million Californians. The entire complex is basically a creation of the 20th century. Los Angeles is a city without a centre. It is really many cities that have grown together as they increased in size.

 Los Angeles is the main economic centre of the United State in the West. It is a large centre of scientific investigations. The city has three Universities.

 Southern California is known worldwide as the location of Hollywood, the centre of America's motion picture industry.

 A narrow strip, 18 miles long, joins the main part of the city to its water front on the ocean, San Pedro Bay. The location of the city between the mountains and the sea is attractive. The site of the business district is level, and its plan regular, the suburbs are laid out on hills. Its climate and its varied scenery, especially the coast, early made southern California one of the country's centres of outdoor recreation. Today these natural advantages have been supplemented by some of the country's largest and best-developed recreation facilities. Balboa Park in San Diego with excellent zoo and Marineland are major attractions. Disneyland has become an American phenomenon and the main destination of countless tourists.

 Los Angeles has beautiful shade trees and a wealth of semitropic vegetation. Towering eucaliptuses, graceful pepper trees, tropic palms, rubber trees, giant bananas and a wonderful growth of roses, orange trees, jasmine and other flowers beautify the city throughout the year. There are many parks within the city limits.

 Check your comprehension.

 1. Where is Los Angeles situated?

2. When did the U.S.A. capture the city?

3. What is the centre of the city?

SAN FRANCISCO

Read the following proper nouns correctly.

San Francisco [,sænfrǝn'siskou] -г. Сан Франциско

Peninsula [pr'ninsjulǝ] - полуостров

 San Francisco was founded in 1776 and its rapid development is closely connected with the gold rush of 1848 in California. By 1850 it was the largest city on the Pacific coast. The completion of the first transcontinental railroad coupled the city's size and its excellent harbor and made it the key location for U.S. commerce with the Pacific.

 The romantic flair of its early history makes San Francisco among the most popular of American cities. The city occupies the upper part of the rugged San Francisco Peninsula stretching over the rising slopes of numerous hills and extending into the waters of the Bay. Bounded on three sides by water, San Francisco is joined with the Marine Peninsula section on the north by the Golden Gate Bridge which contains the longest single span 1 4,200 feet. The city is joined with the East Bay section by the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge - a series of structures, 23000 feet in length.

 The Bay Area today is composed of several different areas, each with its own character. The East Bay is the most varied, with a mix of college students, large tracts occupied by middle class residents, and most of the port facilities and heavy industry of the region. The San Jose-South Bay is upper middle class with new houses, fine yards and major regional shopping centers. Along the bay north of San Francisco there is Silicon Valley, so named because of its concentration of business engaged in chemical and electronics research, associated with production of computer components.

 Three public art galleries offer exhibits and collections of national fame. Golden Gate Park contains an aquarium and a museum, the Morrison Planetarium and the California Academy of Sciences, the Japanese Tea Garden and many unusual attractions. There are also wonderful golf courses, a yacht harbor and several boating and swimming clubs in the city.

 With the population of over 800,000 people, San Francisco is one of the largest industrial and cultural cities in America, and the major international airport and sea port on the western coast of the country. Just as New York is America's hinge with Europe, San Francisco is its hinge with Asia.

 Check your comprehension.

1. What is the development of the city connected with?

2. Where is the city situated?

3. What cultural institutions are there in the city?

**2.The nation of immigrants.**

The Unites States has often been called "a nation of immigrants". Indeed, the country was settled, built and developed by generations of immigrants and their children. Even today America continues to take in more immigrants than any other country in the world.

 By the time American independence was declared in 1776, two-fifths of all settlers were of non-English origin. The first U.S. census, taken in 1790, revealed a population of just under four million people, with about 10,000 new settlers arriving each year.

Today the great majority of the inhabitants are of European origin. According to the U.S. census of 2000, the largest minority were Hispanics (Spanish-speaking people), who accounted more than 35 million people. This figure includes people of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, and many other origins. The African-American population numbered 34 million people. The Asian population totaled 10 million and consisted predominantly of people of Chinese, Filipino, Indian, Vietnamese, Korean, or Japanese origin. The Native American population of the United States, which included natives of Alaska such as Eskimos and Aleuts, was about 2,5 million people. A third of Native Americans lived on reservations, trust lands, territories, or other lands under Native American jurisdiction. Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders numbered about 400,000 people.

In addition to the original group of British settlers in the colonies of the Atlantic coast, numerous other national groups were introduced by immigration. Large numbers of Africans were transported in chains under terrible conditions to work as slaves, chiefly on the plantations of the South. Immigrants from Europe - the Scotch-Irish group, German and Scandinavian nations moved into the land in the 19th century. After the World War I, the immigrants came mainly from the nations of South and East Europe. The proportion of foreign-born people in the U.S. population reached 11 per cent in 2000 according to the U.S. census Bureau.

The heritage of immigrants and immigration has brought benefits to America. German intellectuals brought with them a liberal tradition that did much to change their newly adopted land. Jewish immigrants, seen by many as the "refuse" of the world, have added their brilliance to American culture, education and science. Many other ethnic groups have also added their contributions to the American Dream and kept that dream alive.

 Check your comprehension.

 1. Why was the U.S. often called "nation of immigrants"?

2. What group of people represents the largest minority?

3. What people represent the native population?

**3. Native Americans and African Americans.**

NATIVE AMERICANS

The first American immigrants, beginning more than 20,000 years ago, were intercontinental wanderers: hunters and their families following animal herds from Asia to America, across a land bridge where the Bering Strait is today. When Christopher Columbus "discovered" the New World in 1492, about 1.5 million Native Americans lived in what is now the continental United States. Mistaking the place where he landed, San Salvador in the Bahamas for the Indies, Columbus called the Native Americans "Indians."

 During the next 200 years, people from several European countries followed Columbus across the Atlantic Ocean to explore America and set up trading posts and colonies. Native Americans suffered greatly from the influx of Europeans. The transfer of land from Indian to European, and later to American hands was accomplished through treaties, wars, and violence, with Indians constantly giving way as the newcomers moved west. In the 19th century, the government's solution of the Indian "problem" was to force tribes to inhabit specific plots of land called reservations. Some tribes fought to keep from giving up land they had traditionally used. In many cases the reservation land was of poor quality, and Indians came to depend on government assistance. Poverty and joblessness among Native Americans still exist today.

 The territorial wars, along with Old World diseases, to which Indians had no built-up immunity, decreased their population to 350,000 in 1920. Some tribes disappeared altogether; among them were the Mandans of North Dakota, who had helped the European explorers in studying America's unsettled northwestern wilderness in 1804-1806. Other tribes lost their languages and most of their culture. Nonetheless, Native Americans have proved to possess vital capacity. Today they number about two million and only about one-third of Native Americans still live on reservations.

 Countless American place-names derive from Indian words, including the states of Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, and Idaho. Indians taught Europeans how to cultivate crops that are now main products throughout the world: corn, tomatoes, potatoes, tobacco. Canoes, snowshoes, and moccasins are among the Indians' many inventions.

Check your comprehension.

1. Who were the first American immigrants?

2. How did they come to America?

3. Why did Ch. Columbus call the native population "the Indians"?

 AFRICAN AMERICANS

 Americans are well aware that although most of their ancestors came to America by choice, a great many came in chains. The first slaves were brought to Virginia on board a Dutch ship in 1619. On the eve of the American Revolution slavery was already firmly established in the country. In 1776, probably about one fifth of all inhabitants in the British colonies in America were Negro slaves. 500,000 of Africans were brought over as slaves between 1619 and 1808. The practice of owning slaves and their descendants continued, particularly in the agrarian South, where many slaves were needed to work the fields.

 The process of ending slavery began in April 1861 with the outbreak of the American Civil War between the free states of the North and the slave states of the South. Slavery was abolished throughout the United States with the passage of the Thirteenth Amendment to the country's Constitution in 1865.

 Even after the end of slavery, however, American blacks were hampered by segregation and inferior education. In search of opportunity, African Americans formed an internal wave of immigration, moving from the rural South to the urban North. But many urban blacks were unable to find work; by law and custom they had to live apart from whites, in run-down neighbor hoods called ghettos.

 In the late 1950s and early 1960s, African Americans, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, used boycotts, marches, and other forms of nonviolent protest to demand equal treatment under the law and an end to racial prejudice.

 At last the U.S. Congress passed laws prohibiting discrimination in voting, education, employment, housing, and public accommodations. Today, African Americans constitute 12.7 percent of the total U.S. population. In recent decades blacks have made great success, and the black middle class has grown substantially. In 1996, 44 percent of employed blacks held "white collar" jobs-managerial, professional, and administrative positions rather than service jobs or those requiring manual labor. The average income of blacks is lower than that of whites, however, and unemployment of blacks, particularly of young men, remains higher than that of whites. Many black Americans are still trapped by poverty in urban neighborhoods plagued by drug use and crime.

 The greatest change in the past few decades has been in the attitudes of America's white citizens. More than a generation has come since M. King's protests. Younger Americans in particular exhibit a new respect for all races, and there is an increasing acceptance of blacks by whites in all spheres of life and social situations.

 Check your comprehension.

1. How did the first Africans come to America?

2. What part of America needed slaves and why?

3. What was the number of Negro slaves before the War of Independence?

4. What was an internal wave of immigration?