

Il testo è articolato in tre sezioni; ogni sezione è suddivisa in sei unità, presentate nell' **Apertura di sezione**.

SECTION 1 Travelling through Countries

- ▶ UNIT 1: The Planet Earth
- ▶ UNIT 2: Europe
- ▶ UNIT 3: Africa
- ▶ UNIT 4: Asia
- ▶ UNIT 5: Australasia
- ▶ UNIT 6: Americas

SECTION 2 Travelling through the Ages

- ▶ UNIT 1: Origins
- ▶ UNIT 2: The Ancient World
- ▶ UNIT 3: The World in the Middle Ages
- ▶ UNIT 4: European Expansion, from the 16th to the 18th Century
- ▶ UNIT 5: European Dominance, from the American Revolution to the Early 20th Century
- ▶ UNIT 6: The 20th Century

SECTION 3 Travelling through the Modern World

- ▶ UNIT 1: Matters of Life and Death
- ▶ UNIT 2: Social Harmony
- ▶ UNIT 3: Marriage and Family Life
- ▶ UNIT 4: Issues and Ideas
- ▶ UNIT 5: The Information Revolution
- ▶ UNIT 6: The Global World

Ogni unità si compone di un numero variabile di testi guida, i **fact file**, che affrontano diverse fasi o diversi aspetti di uno stesso argomento.

SECTION 2 - Travelling through the Ages

▶ UNIT 5: European Dominance, from the American Revolution to the Early 20th Century



Poster of the 1924 World's Fair Empire Exhibition.

▶ UNIT 5: European Dominance, from the American Revolution to the Early 20th Century

FACT FILE 1: THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (1763-1865)

1773	1774	1789	1848-49	1862	1861	1865
The Boston Tea Party	The Declaration of Independence is signed in Philadelphia	George Washington is elected President of the U.S.A.	Phonograph is invented in England	Abolition of slavery in the United States	American Civil War begins	The Confederates are defeated

THE READING TASK

- Work in pairs. Look at the photos and write the following captions in the spaces. Then read the text and check.
 - Mr. H. Jackson, *Engraving: Preparations for the Indian, 1773.*
 - A. Franklin, *The Declaration of Independence, 1776.*
 - G. Washington, *George Washington, First President of the United States.*
 - A campaign poster for Lincoln.
 - Minutemen River.
 - Curtain celebrating the 'Emancipation Proclamation', by T. Nast.
 - J. River: Black Soldiers on a Wharf during the Civil War, 1862.

READ

Immediately after the war between France and England ended in 1763, colonies with the North American colonies developed. Britain brought its laws on imported goods, but the colonists refused to obey and rebelled against the British government oppression.

In 1773 some colonists, disguised as Native Americans, boarded a British merchant ship and tossed all the crates of tea into the sea, in an action that became famous as the Boston Tea Party. In 1776 the Americans war began and the British were forced to evacuate Boston. The colonists began to organize themselves as a nation under the leadership of George Washington. The Declaration of Independence from the British government was drafted by Thomas Jefferson in 1776 and adopted by the Continental Congress to proclaim the separation of the 13 colonies from Britain.




▶ UNIT 5: European Dominance, from the American Revolution to the Early 20th Century

FACT FILE 2: REVOLUTIONARY FRANCE AND THE NAPOLEONIC EMPIRE

1789	1793	1793	1794	1799	1803	1815
The Revolution begins	France is declared a Republic	Louis XVI and his wife are executed	The Reign of Terror ends	Napoleon overthrows the Directory	Napoleon wins the Battle of Austerlitz	Napoleon is defeated at Waterloo

READ

In France, by the late 1780s, the royal family and the nobles enjoyed many privileges. Poor people from the working class lived in great hardship as harvests had failed, the price of food rose and high taxes were paid to finance the privileged estates. In addition, there was no real parliament and no system of laws to rule the country. In 1789 a revolution started. The Bastille, which was a great medieval fortress in Paris and represented the symbol of the monarchy, was stormed on 14 July 1793 and the prisoners were set free. Louis XVI and his queen were removed from Versailles and executed, and a Declaration of the Rights of Man was approved. France became a republic, where people and their officers, who fought for a State ruled by people, believed in liberty, equality and fraternity.

EXERCISE: HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

From Article One: All people shall have equal rights to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; they shall be equally subject to the laws of the land; they shall have equal access to judicial protection.




▶ UNIT 5: European Dominance, from the American Revolution to the Early 20th Century

FACT FILE 3: THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

1733	1764	1774	1782	1789	1825	1825	1825	1859	1864
James Watt's steam engine	Richard Arkwright invents the spinning mule	James Watt's steam engine is improved	Richard Arkwright invents the spinning mule	James Watt's steam engine is improved	Richard Arkwright invents the spinning mule	James Watt's steam engine is improved	Richard Arkwright invents the spinning mule	James Watt's steam engine is improved	Richard Arkwright invents the spinning mule

READ

The term **Industrial Revolution** was used for the first time in the 1830s. It describes the period of time when the work of a lot of hand-operated machines was replaced by steam-powered machinery. In 1764, James Watt discovered that the power produced by steam could be used to operate machines and factories, and he started producing **steam engines**.

Around 1800 a second phase of industrialization started, which started the world by steam. Above all it concerned the chemical industry and the electrical engineering. It was the start of the era of the **Industrial Revolution**.

EXERCISE

Read the text and the pictures. Write the most important facts of transportation.



La rubrica **Source** presenta documenti letterari ed extra-letterari che sviluppano ed integrano gli argomenti trattati nel testo di riferimento.

SECTION 1 - Travelling through Countries

FACT FILE 1 THE MONARCHY TODAY

Source: The Queen's Speech

The Queen's Speech is a speech given by the Queen at the opening of Parliament in Westminster Hall. It is a tradition that dates back to the 16th century. The Queen's Speech is a speech given by the Queen at the opening of Parliament in Westminster Hall. It is a tradition that dates back to the 16th century. The Queen's Speech is a speech given by the Queen at the opening of Parliament in Westminster Hall. It is a tradition that dates back to the 16th century.

The Economy

The UK has an open economy and is a major international trading power. It has a high standard of living and a high level of economic freedom. It is a member of the G7 and the G20. It is a major contributor to the world economy.

The Commonwealth

The British Commonwealth of Nations was established in 1931. It is a voluntary association of independent states that are linked to the United Kingdom. It is a symbol of the British Empire's legacy.

UNIT 2: Europe

Source: The Beatles Forever

The Beatles were an English rock band formed in Liverpool in 1960. They were the most commercially successful and critically acclaimed band in the history of popular music. They were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1988.

Political Institutions

The UK is a constitutional monarchy which does not have a written constitution. It is a parliamentary democracy. The House of Commons is the lower house of the UK Parliament. The House of Lords is the upper house.

Multicultural Britain

Britain today is a highly diverse society. It has a long history of immigration. It is a multicultural society. It has a diverse population. It is a multicultural society.

UNIT 2: Europe

Source: Scotland, a Part of Britain that is Different

Scotland is a country that is part of the United Kingdom. It has its own government and a distinct culture. It is a country that is different from the rest of the UK.

When the Music Died

John Lennon was an English singer, songwriter, and peace activist. He was a member of the Beatles. He was shot and killed in 1980. His death was a tragedy for the world.

Un ricco apparato di **esercizi** guida lo studente alla comprensione dei documenti attraverso attività di:

- accostamento al testo (*pre-reading/listening task*)
- comprensione referenziale (*comprehension*)
- analisi dei vari tipi di testo (*text focus*)
- riflessione sulla lingua (*language focus*)
- sintesi orale (*talking point*)
- rielaborazione e riflessione scritta (*a short piece of writing*)
- progettazione e organizzazione dei materiali per il lavoro di gruppo o individuale (*project*)

SECTION 1 - Travelling through Countries

FACT FILE 2 AMERICAN INDIANS, THE FIRST OF THIS LAND

PRE-LISTENING TASK

1. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the words and phrases from the list. Then listen and check.

LISTEN AND READ

The original inhabitants of the American continent had arrived from Asia, and settled in North America. When Columbus landed in the New World he discovered the indigenous people as believing that he had arrived in India. For centuries the native peoples of the Americas were called Indians in America. This term includes distinct tribes, states and other groups some of whom still survive as political communities.

POCAHONTAS

Pocahontas was a Native American who saved the life of John Rolfe. She was a member of the Powhatan tribe. She was a Native American who saved the life of John Rolfe.

UNIT 1: Americas

Source: The Sioux Owned the World

The Sioux were a group of Native American people who lived in the Great Plains. They were a powerful and independent people. They were a group of Native American people who lived in the Great Plains.

COMPREHENSION

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Why did Columbus describe North America's native peoples as Indians?

2. What were the Native living conditions in reservations like?

3. Can you describe their cultural values?

SECTION 1 - Travelling through the Modern World

Source: THEY MUSTN'T KNOW MY DESPAIR

This is a poem by Siegfried Sassoon. It is a poem about a soldier in World War I. It is a poem about a soldier in World War I.

COMPREHENSION

3. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. Why is the soldier's condition poor?

2. What can you do to order to encourage healthy behaviour?

3. What are the risks of joining a group for a teenager?

4. What are the benefits?

