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Výukový materiál v rámci projektu OPVK 1.5 Peníze středním školám

Číslo projektu:	CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0883
Název projektu:	Rozvoj vzdělanosti
Číslo šablony:	II/2
Datum vytvoření:	21. 3. 2013
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Určeno pro předmět:	Anglický jazyk
Tematická oblast:	Reálie anglicky mluvících zemí
Obor vzdělání:	31-43-M/01 Oděvnictví 4. ročník
Název výukového materiálu:	Jak napsat životopis – George Washington
Druh výukového materiálu:	Pracovní list procvičující výrazy pro spojování textu
Čas:	20 minut
Využití:	Nácvik čtecích dovedností – maturitní příprava

George Washington (1732 – 1799)

He was the first President of the United States (1789–1797), the commander-in-chief of the Continental Army during the American Revolutionary War, and one of the Founding Fathers of the United States. **He also presided over the convention that drafted the Constitution, which replaced the Articles of Confederation and established the position of President.**

Washington was elected President as the unanimous choice of the 69 electors in 1788, and he served two terms in office. He oversaw the creation of a strong, well-financed national government that maintained neutrality in the wars raging in Europe, suppressed rebellion, and won acceptance among Americans of all types. His leadership style established many forms and rituals of government that have been used since, such as using a cabinet system and delivering an inaugural address. **Further, the peaceful transition from his presidency to the presidency of John Adams established a tradition that continues into the 21st century.** Washington was hailed as "father of his country" even during his lifetime.

Washington was born into the provincial gentry of Colonial Virginia; his wealthy planter family owned tobacco plantations and slaves. **After both his father and older brother died when he was young,** Washington became personally and professionally attached to the powerful William Fairfax, who promoted his career as a surveyor and soldier. Washington quickly became a senior officer in the colonial forces during the first stages of the French and Indian War. Chosen by the Second Continental Congress in 1775 to be commander-in-chief of the Continental Army in the American Revolution, Washington managed to force the British out of Boston in 1776, but was defeated and almost captured later that year when he lost New York City. After crossing the Delaware River in the dead of winter, he defeated the British in two battles and retook New Jersey.

Because of his strategy, revolutionary forces captured two major British armies at Saratoga in 1777 and Yorktown in 1781. Historians laud Washington for his selection and supervision of his generals, encouragement of morale and ability to hold together the army, coordination with the state governors and state militia units, relations with Congress and attention to supplies, logistics, and training. In battle, **however, Washington was repeatedly outmaneuvered by British generals with larger armies.** After victory had been finalized in 1783, Washington resigned as Commander-in-chief rather than seize power, proving his opposition to dictatorship and his commitment to American republicanism.

Dissatisfied with the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation, in 1787 Washington presided over the Constitutional Convention **that drafted the United States Constitution.** Elected unanimously as the first President of the United States in 1789, he attempted to bring rival factions together to unify the nation.

Washington proclaimed the United States neutral in the wars raging in Europe after 1793. He avoided war with Great Britain and guaranteed a decade of peace and profitable trade by securing the Jay Treaty in 1795, despite intense opposition from the Jeffersonians. **Although he never officially joined the Federalist Party,** he supported its programs. He retired from the presidency in 1797 and returned to his home, Mount Vernon, and his domestic life **where he managed a variety of enterprises.** He freed all his slaves by his final will.

Task: These sentences have been taken out of the text, put them into their right places.

1. where he managed a variety of enterprises
2. however, Washington was repeatedly outmaneuvered by British generals with larger armies
3. that drafted the United States Constitution
4. Although he never officially joined the Federalist Party
5. After both his father and older brother died when he was young
6. He also presided over the convention that drafted the Constitution, which replaced the Articles of Confederation and established the position of President.
7. Further, the peaceful transition from his presidency to the presidency of John Adams established a tradition that continues into the 21st century

Zdroj: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Washington