Интегрированный урок английского языка и истории.

Открытый урок в 9 классе .

«**Военные конфликты 2 половины ХХ века»**

**Цели:** введение новой страноведческой информации по теме «Военные конфликты 2 половины ХХ века»; совершенствование навыков чтения и проектной деятельности.

**Оборудование:** презентация по теме урока,учебный фильм**,** политическая карта мира, карточки с текстами по количеству учащихся, ватманы, фломастеры.

**Ход урока**

1. **Организованный момент**

- Good morning, boys and girls! Sit down, please.

-Здравствуйте ребята!

# Я знаю, никакой моей вины В том, что другие не пришли с войны, В том, что они — кто старше, кто моложе — Остались там, и не о том же речь, Что я их мог, но не сумел сберечь,- Речь не о том, но все же, все же, все же…

# Александр Твардовский

# Уважаемые ребята! Просмотрите, пожалуйста небольшой фильм и сформулируйте тему нашего сегодняшнего занятия.

# Фильм, тема «Военные конфликты 2 половины 20 века»

- We shall have a talk about some war conflicts of the 20th century.

Актуализация цели и задач урока.

**2. Речевая разминка. Активизация страноведческих знаний**

**-** в мировой истории второй половины 20 века существуют два глобальных явления: II Мировая война – как открытый военный конфликт и «Холодная война»- противостояние двух систем коммунистической и капиталистической.

- Look at the map, please. You can see different continents and countries there. Who wants to go to the blackboard and show us the countries that suffered in World War II? And what about Cold War? Who can show countries, that suffered in it?

А теперь время выяснить, хорошо ли вы знаете историю. Вы когда-нибудь читали книги или смотрели фильмы о войне?

Назовите их, пожалуйста.

**3.Введение новой страноведческой информации по теме « Военные конфликты ХХ века». Совершенствование навыков чтения**

- We are going to do a project «Types of the war conflicts in Modern History». You will write a page about one of the war’s conflicts: about World War II or about “Cold War”. Let’s read some facts about the war conflicts of the 20th century. You can see the texts on your desks. Of course, you will work in 2 groups. Read the text to yourself use the information for your projects.

В подготовке проектов вы можете использовать информацию, полученную на уроках истории, и красочно их оформите.

Текст 1. *The Great Patriotic War.*Вторая мировая война

The WWII began in 1939. This country was forced into it two years later.

The Great Patriotic War broke out on the 22nd of June, 1941. Hitler Germany

invaded the Soviet Union without declaring war. Early in the morning when most soldiers on frontiers were sleeping the Nazi troops crossed the border after a mossed artillery preparation.

The Soviet army offered strong resistance to the Nazi troops but it was half disarmed and weakened by Stalin’s repressions and though soldiers showed remarkable courage, the enemy broke trough the Soviet defense. Most Soviet airplanes were destroyed on the earth, they had no time to take off.

Equipped with up-to-date weapons, the Nazi and their allies were advancing rapidly. Their advance was in three directions: towards Moscow,

Leningrad and Kiev. On the very first days of the war the Nazi artillery was shelling Leningrad, the enemy planes were bombing Ukrainian cities. The Soviet command had to surrender Odessa.

To end the war before the New Year the German command announced a drive on Moscow. However, the nearer the enemy drew to Moscow, the stronger became the resistance of the Soviet people. All Soviet republics rallied in the face of common danger. Thousands of volunteers went to the font. Guerrilla detachments were operating behind the enemy’s lines. The civilians supplied the army with provision and munitions. The fighting army was reinforced with the reserve. Fresh reinforcements were brought up.

Though the Soviet troops had suffered heavy losses in dead and wounded, Moscow wasn’t captured.

The rout of the Nazis in the battle of Moscow was their 1st major defeat in the WWII. The myth of the invincibility of the German army was shattered.

The victories of the Soviet army in the battles of Stalingrad, Kursk, Orel and other cities followed.

In 1941 the Congress of the USA debated president Franklin Roosevelt’s proposal that would allow him to sell or lease food, equipment and other supplies to countries that were at the were with Germany if it was vital to the security of the USA.

On the 10th of March the proposal was finally accepted and the Lend-Lease act was passe. In June , when Germany attacked the Soviet Union, the Lend-Lease program was extended to this country. The USA shipped to the Soviet Union wheat, flour, sugar, canned meat, dried fruit, vegetables, powdered eggs and milk, tones of shoe-leather and more than 7mln pairs of the american-made boots. It also sent military items: tanks, airplanes, trucks, machine guns. In 1944 the whole of the Soviet Union was liberated. On the 16th

of April 1945 the Red army and the allied troops surrounded Berlin. On the 8th of May the act of Unconditional Surrender of Nazi Germany was signed. The Soviet Union and the Allied countries won a historic victory.

On the 9th of May Prague was liberated and the war in Europe was over. The capitulation of Japan on the 2nd of September 1945 marked the end of the WWII

**Текст 2. Cold War**

The Cold War was the open yet restricted struggle that developed after World War II between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies. The struggle was named the Cold War because it did not actually lead to direct armed conflict between the superpowers on a wide scale. The Cold War was waged by means of economic pressure, selective aid, intimidation, diplomatic maneuvering, propaganda, assassination, local conflicts, low-intensity military operations and full-scale war from 1947until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. The Cold War saw the largest conventional and the first nuclear arms race in history. The term was popularized by the U.S. political adviser and financier Bernard Baruch in April 1947 during a debate on the Truman-Doctrine. It was coined by Eric A. Blair and George Orwell in an essay titled «You and the Atomic Bomb» on October 19,1945 in the British magazine Tribune.

The Cold War is usually considered to have occurred approximately from the end of the strained alliance between the U.S. and the Soviet Union during World War II until the break-up of the Soviet Union in 1991. The Korean War; the Hungarian and Czech Revolutions; the Bay of Pigs Invasion and Cuban Missile Crisis; the Vietnam War; the Afghan War; and U.S. backed military coups against governments in Iran (1953), Guatemala (1954), and civil wars in countries such as Angola, El Salvador, and Nicaragua were some of the occasions when the tension related to the Cold War took the form of an armed conflict.

One major hotspot of conflict was Germany, particularly the city of Berlin. The most vivid symbol of the Cold War was the Berlin Wall. The Wall isolated West Berlin, the portion of the city controlled by West Germany and the Allies, from East Berlin and the territory of East Germany, which completely surrounded it.

The Korean peninsula remains a hotspot. The states of North Korea and South Korea and her allies also technically remain at war because although a truce is in effect, no formal peace treaty was ever signed. As a result, tension still remains high on the Korean peninsula, especially since North Korea declared to possess nuclear weapons.

In such conflicts, the major powers operated in good part by arming or funding surrogates, a development that lessened direct impact on the populations of the major powers, but brought the conflict to millions of civilians around the world.

In the strategic conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union a major arena was the strategy of technology. It also involved covert conflict through active acts of espionage.

Particularly revolutionary advances were made in the field of nuclear weapons and rocketry. In reality most or all of the rockets used to launch humans and satellites into orbit were originally military designs.

Other fields in which arms races occurred include: jet fighters, bombers, chemical weapons, biological weapons, anti-aircraft warfare, surface-to-surface missiles and cruise missiles, intercontinental ballistic missiles, anti-tank weapons, submarines and anti-submarine warfare, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, electronic intelligence, signals intelligence, reconnaissance aircraft and spy satellites.

All of these fields required massive technological and manufacturing investment. In many fields, the West created weapons with superior effectiveness, mainly due to their lead in digital computers. However, the Eastern bloc fielded a larger number of military designs in each field and built a larger number of weapons.

In the 1970s, the Cold War gave way to detente and a more complicated pattern of international relations in which the world was no longer split into two clearly opposed blocs. U.S.-Soviet relations would deteriorate once again in the late 1970s and early 1980s, but improved as the Soviet bloc started to unravelin the late 1980s. With the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russia lost the superpower status that it had won in World War II.

**4.Работа над проектом по теме « Военные конфликты ХХ века»- 10 минут**

**5 . Презентация проектов. 5 минут с обсуждением и переводом проекта другой группой.**

**6. Подведение итогов урока**

Что нового вы сегодня на уроке узнали о военных конфликтах 2 половины 20 века? Какой вывод можно сделать из этой информации? ( вывод на русском языке)

- May be somebody wants to talk in English about it?

На сегодняшний день, к сожалению, военные конфликты все еще имеют место быть. И в этих конфликтах по прежнему гибнут люди, разрушается экономика стран, снижается ценность человеческой жизни. Давайте почтим память жертв всех военных конфликтов второй половины 20 и начала 21 века минутой молчания. ( метроном)

(на слайде) Важнейшие Военные конфликты XXI века  
19991—2009 год. Вторая Чеченская война. 11 сентября 2001 года.

Террористическая атака на США.   
2001—20...Афганистан.   
2003 год. Война в Ираке.   
2008 год. Российско-грузинская война в Южной Осетии.   
2011 год. Арабская весна.   
2011 год. [ГРАЖДАНСКАЯ ВОЙНА В ЛИВИИ.](http://historywars.info/p500701_Livia.html)   
2011—20... Гражданская война в Сирии.   
Июнь 2013 года. Революция или Военный переворот в Египте.   
2014 год. Гражданская война на Украине.

**7. Заключение.**

- Thank you for your work, students. We hope, our lesson was not only interesting, but useful too.

- Оцените свою работу на сегодняшнем уроке, заполнив карточки. Оставьте карточки на своих столах. Спасибо за работу!

«Незаконченное предложение»

Мне на уроке было интересно потому, что…

Больше всего на уроке мне понравилось…

Для меня новым было…

Я получил удовольствие от того, что…

Оценочный лист работы в группе.

Работа в группе оценивается по пятибалльной шкале.

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| Фамилия Имя обучающегося | Оценка самого себя | Оценка группы | Средний балл (выставляется учителем) |
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