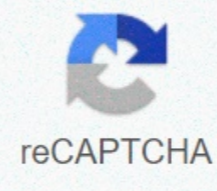




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## Eugene v debs apush chapter 30

Chapter 30 (13th) War by Act of Germany Until January 22, 1917, Woodrow Wilson still wanted the U.S. to avoid war. He gave a speech and called for peace without victory (defeating Germany without embarrassing them). Germany responded with an iron fist. They announced they would erase the Sussex promise and turn to a policy of unlimited underwater combat. This meant that any ship, warship or civilian, war or peaceful, was fair game for German U-boats. Woodrow Wilson tried to arm merchant ships. But he was met with opposition by a group of Midwestern senators. The last drop came on Zimmerman's note. The German foreign minister sent a secret telegram from Germany to Mexico. The telegram, however, was intercepted by British spies. In the note, Germany encouraged Mexico to wage war against the U.S. After a win, Mexico will regain Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Meanwhile, German U-boats were indeed sinking the boats. Four unarmed American merchant ships were sunk by German submarines. And in the east, Vladimir Lenin's communist revolution toppled the Russian tsar. President Wilson decided that there was undoubtedly a time for the U.S. to enter the war. On April 2, 1917, Wilson asked Congress to declare war. Congress declared war on April 6, 1917. Wilsonian Idealism Enthroned The challenge now was to lead many reluctant Americans into war. Six senators (including the first mp, Jeanette Rankin) and 50 delegates had voted against the war. Stopping U-boating wouldn't be convincing enough for the Midwest. So Wilson's new slogan and purpose for the war was to make the world safe for democracy. This slogan set a very idealized goal: not to fight for riches or war, but to free others from the tyranny of emperors. Wilson successfully sold the idea. Americans eagerly joined the effort to hang the Kaiser. The expense was Wilson's original goal for peace without victory. The 14th Mighty Wilson Wilson became the de facto moral leader of the war. In January 1917 he gave his fourteen-point address to Congress. The Fourteen Points determined Wilson's idealistic goals. Surprisingly, before he entered the war, Wilson was his goal for peace after the war. The main points were... Remove secret treaties. Freedom of the seas. Removing economic barriers between nations. Reduction of armaments. Changing colonial claims to help both colonialists and indigenous peoples. Self-determination where groups choose their government for themselves. A called on the League of Nations to settle international disputes peacefully. That was the idealist Wilson's most desirable point. Creel manipulates Minds To ratchet up and maintain the excitement of war in America, the Public Information Commission was created to sell the war. George Creel was head of the committee and was very successful tactics: Sent 75,000 four-minute men to give patriotic speeches. Posters were pasted everywhere saying things like Battle of the Fences or encouraging people to buy war bonds. Leaflets and pamphlets told of the idealistic goals of the war. Although radio and television had not yet been invented, the films had. Krill used film shorts (often with America's first major movie star, Charlie Chaplin) or propaganda films like The Kaiser, The Berlin Monster or Hell with the Kaiser. Songs helped sell the war too, especially there. Perhaps one drawback of Krill's success was that he was very successful. The Americans entered the war with very high ideals. The reality was a dirty war in the trenches, with no glorious battle, great losses, and a generation of frustrated young men who survived. This will be captured later in Hemingway's novels The Sun also rises and especially in a farewell to arms. Faith Enforcement and Stiff Dissent German-Americans (about 8% of the U.S. population) were largely loyal to the United States. However, rumors and gossip created the widespread belief that they were in fact spies and saboteurs loyal to Germany. Some were tarred-and-feathered or battered. Anti-German sentiments affected everyone. The German names were re-branded. For example, German composers such as Beethoven were not performed by orchestras, cabbage became freedom cabbage, dachshunds became freedom puppies. Congress joined the general mood by passing two anti-foreign laws. The Espionage Act of 1917 sought to prosecute spies. 1,900 prosecutions followed under the Espionage Act. Notable was Eugene V. Debs, the leader of the Socialists. He was sentenced to ten years under the law. Also targeted were members of the industrial workers of the world (I.W.W.), a group that held the goal of creating an international labor union. The head of the I.W.W., William Heywood, was also convicted under the Espionage Act. The Mutiny Act of 1918 sought to prosecute anyone engaged in seditious activity. Virtually any activity interpreted as anti-government could be prosecuted - a very general definition that could be widely applied. Both espionage laws and acts of mutiny pushed the boundaries of the First Amendment, and probably broke them. Specifically, these two laws were very similar to the alien and seditious laws of the 1790s, under President Adams. After the war, many of those imprisoned under these laws were given a presidential pardon. Eugene Debs was pardoned by Warren G. Harding in 1921. The nation's factories go to war This copyright content was © 2010 by WikiNotes.wikidot.com the U.S. entered the war very unprepared. Wilson had taken a few steps early on, including (1) forming a National Defense Council to study economic mobilization, (2) increasing shipbuilding, and (3) increasing the size of the military (although the U.S. still ranked 15th 15th in size). The first big problem was the mobilisation of industry. There was a lot of ignorance everywhere and reluctance from state-rights advocates who didn't want the federal government ramming things down their throats. Somewhat late, in March 1918, Wilson appointed Bernard Baruch as leader of the War Industries Council to orchestrate the industry in the war effort. Baruch was a savvy stock speculator and very able, but the board's powers were a little weak. America's love for laissez-faire (government that stays out of business) was strong even in wartime. Workers in wartime Americans went to work heavily, motivated by labor governments or fighting politics. Former Pres. Taft heads the National War Labor Council to resolve any employee disputes and thus keep folks at work. Businesses were encouraged to keep wages high and hours. The government did not agree to the workers' top wish - a government guarantee for the organisation of trade unions. Samuel Gompers, head of the American Labor Federation (AF of L), faithfully supported the war. Some smaller unions, including the I.W.W., did not support the war. The trade union I Won't Work was involved in some sabotage in a complaint about poor working conditions. L's AF, however, benefited from its work and faith. By the end of the war, participation had more than doubled to over 3 million and wages in some industries had increased by 20%. The problems persisted. Wartime inflation threatened to cancel out wage increases. Strikes ran rampant-there were about 6,000 strikes, often violent. For example, in 1919, over 250,000 steel workers struck (America's largest strike). Steel workers wouldn't negotiate. Instead, 30,000 African-American workers were brought in to keep the mills running. Violence ensued, twelve workers were killed and the strike failed. African Americans began to move north during the war by tens of thousands looking for jobs. They appear in former all-white neighborhoods, tension and sometimes violence led. Chicago and St. Louis are good examples. Suffering until the vote while men were at war, many women took jobs. The women in work created a division in the women's movement -- those against and for the war. Against the war, the National Women's Party was pacifist. The party was led by a Porridge, Alice Paul. He organized marches and hunger strikes against Germany. Most women The war. The National American Women's Voting Association supported Pres Wilson's efforts. They argued that women should join the war effort to participate after the war. They won Pres Wilson's support for the women's vote. Several states began granting women the right to vote, including New York, Michigan, Oklahoma and South Dakota. Several Western states had already granted the women's vote. The domino effect had begun. In 1920, the Nineteenth Amendment was passed giving women the right to vote at national level. Level. The Women's Office emerged after the war with the aim of protecting women's rights in the workplace. However, most women left jobs and returned home after the war. Congress also essentially approved the traditional role of women as housewives with the passage of the Sheppard-Towner Maternity Act (1921). The law gave instructions on the health care of the mother and infant. Forging a War Economy Mobilization in a Wartime Economy will be fueled by emotion and patriotism rather than the state of laws. Since he had successfully organized a voluntary food movement for Belgium, Herbert Hoover was chosen to lead the food administration. Hoover relied on voluntary efforts, not orders from the law. The slogans were very successful in drumming up support and food. Examples were meat-free Tuesdays and Wheatless Wednesdays. Most Americans planted victory gardens in their backyards to grow their vegetables. No seeds had to be wasted on making alcohol. This also helped spur the prohibition movement. In 1919, a year after the end of the war, the Eighteenth Amendment banning alcoholic beverages was passed. The increased need for food was because the US had to feed civilians at home, pack food to send to soldiers, and feed allies in Europe. Hoover's program and people's efforts have been very successful. Food production increased by 25% and food exports to Europe tripled. His program was imitated by others. The Fuel Administration encourages folks with heat-free Mondays, speechless nights, and gas-free Sundays. Daylight saving time also began to save fuel, since there was a less dark time to light up. The Treasury Department sought money for the effort through Liberty Loan and Victory Leads Loan. People were also encouraged to buy war bonds. The government raised \$21 billion, two-thirds of America's war effort. The remaining 1/3 of the costs were paid through increased taxes. Although voluntary efforts were the preference, the government exercised its authority from time to time. The government took over the railways in 1917, when they were blocked. And, they seized a lot of ships for the war. Making Plowboys into Doughboys Americans had provided a somewhat minor role in the war effort. By 1917, however, it became clear that the European Allies had run out of men, money and everything else. America will have to go all the way to war. To win the necessary soldiers, a plan was initiated by the Selective Service Act (a plan had not been civil war). All men, aged 18 to 45, had to register. A man couldn't buy his discharge either, like in the Civil War. Despite the consultations, the project was relatively smooth and successful. The army has grown to 4 million men. The troops had to get six months of training, but they were usually just involved in the war. The women served in the army for the first time. The blacks also served, still in segregated units. Racial Tribalism the time he still holds that black soldiers should not be trained for combat, but rather should serve in support roles. Fighting in France-Belatedly in Russia, the Communist Bolsheviks had taken over at the end of 1917. By early 1918, Russia had withdrawn from the war. With the Eastern Front now dormant, the result was that German soldiers could now relocate to the Western Front. Despite the encouragement of the Allies, America was slow to get there. Partly this was due to the enormous duties of logistics, organization, and partly due to America's desire to train troops and keep them under American officers. Americans began pouring over into Europe and for the first time served as Allied replacements in the quieter parts. Others served in Belgium, Italy and even Russia to prevent Russia from falling to Germany. Some troops went to Siberia to contain Japan's interests there. The Bolsheviks disliked these interventions by capitalists who were trying to undermine their communist revolution. America is helping Hun's Hammer The Allies knew that Germany would make a big push in the spring of 1918 - and they did. French Commander Foch's motto was, To wage war is to attack. But, in fact, France was still holding on until America arrived. American soldiers arrived en masse in the spring of 1918. America's main roles in the war were (1) in stopping the German attack in Paris, (2) providing a much-needed boost in morale, and (3) providing supplies. American soldiers helped stop Germany in Château-Thierry, just 40 miles from Paris. Americans helped in the second battle of Marni that began the German withdrawal. Americans helped stop Germany on the south side at St Mihiel. U.S. General John Pershing didn't just want to help with the war. He wanted the Americans to fight on their own. U.S. Marines turned out in Belleau Wood. Because of the battle with the fiends. There they were given the nickname Teufel Hunden by the German-Devil Dogs. Pershing engaged in the Meuse-Argonne attack, the largest military effort in American history in that era. The numbers were huge, and with the machine gun in use, so were the casualties. Sergeant Alvin C. York became a hero when he killed 20 Germans and arrested 132 others on his own. By then, Germany's back was broken and he was about to resign. To speed up the psychological process, the Allies distributed propaganda leaflets encouraging Germany to surrender. Fourteen Points Disarm Germany Wilson hit the target to remove Kaiser from power. Many Germans were fed up with the war and the Kaiser fled to the Netherlands. Germany stopped fighting at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1918 (November 11, 1918). This was just a truce (ceasefire). An official tradition should come later among politicians. This day became known as Armistice Day and later, Veterans Day. Even more than loss losses battlefield, what really stopped the Germans was the possibility of seemingly endless American troops and supplies. Wilson Steps down from Olympus Both at home and around the world, Woodrow Wilson's popularity was flying high at the end of the war. Still, in the 1918 midterm elections, Republicans won a slim majority in Congress. Wilson decided to travel personally to Europe's peace talks. Republicans weren't happy with it-to them it looked like they were showing off. Even worse for Wilson was that he didn't invite a single Republican on the trip. Henry Cabot St. was chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but Wilson and he despised each other. Letting out Republicans alienated them even more and it proved a costly mistake. An idealistic battles of the imperialists in Paris The Big Four met at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919 to settle the terms of peace. The Big Four were Vittorio Orlando (Italy), Georges Clemenso (France), David Lloyd George (Britain) and Woodrow Wilson (USA). Conflicting ambitions ruled the conference. Britain and France wanted to punish Germany, Italy wanted money or land, the US wanted to heal the wounds through Wilson's League of Nations. Wilson's big dream was for the League of Nations to end all wars. He was going to sell the ranch to get the Legion. So he negotiated with Britain and France. Britain and France agreed to agree with the Union. Wilson reluctantly agreed to go along with the punishment. The war guilt clause was included doing two things: (1) he officially placed the responsibility on Germany, proud and ashamed people, and (2) charged Germany for the cost of the war, \$33 billion. Forging the Treaty Meanwhile, back in the US, opposition to the Treaty of Versailles was increasing. A two-thirds vote by the U.S. Senate is necessary to approve a president's treaty. A group, led by William Borah and Hiram Johnson, desired isolation and/or would be reckless to turn American decision-making over into a group of foreign nations (the League of Nations). Europe noticed the American opposition - that put them in a better negotiating position. They started using their new power. Clemenceau pushed for the rhineland and saar regions (between France and Germany). That was contrary to Wilson's idea of self-determination. Wilson agreed to: Let France occupy the region for 15 years, then let the people vote: France or Germany? (voted Germany). The Security Treaty that says the U.S. and England will come to the aid of the If they ever need help. Italy wanted the strategic port of Fie. Again, this interfered with self-determination. The talks collapsed and Italy turned against Wilson. Japan wanted China's Shantung Peninsula and the German islands in the Pacific. Once again, that wasn't self-determination. Wilson eventually agreed to let Japan keep the islands and peninsula with the promise that Shantung Shantung Go back to China later. The Peace Treaty that created a new war Germany was forced to sign the Treaty of Versailles. Many Germans hoped Wilson's Fourteen Points would be incorporated into the treaty, but because of the necessary negotiations, few made it. The Germans felt betrayed. That would be a major crying point from Adolf Hitler in the near future. Wilson had been forced to negotiate, no negotiation would mean any treaty. He was a fallen hero. The Liberals felt it had sold out and the imperialists felt it was too soft. The domestic parade of prejudice upon his return to the U.S., Wilson entered a whirlwind of opposition on many sides. The buffers didn't want to enter into engagement alliances, as Washington and Jefferson had warned. Hun-haters thought the condition was too soft; Liberals thought it was too difficult. Unionist Americans felt the treaty too harsh on their homeland. The Irish-Americans thought it gave Britain too much global power. Wilson's Tour and Collapse (1919) Senator Henry Cabot Lodge did not want the Treaty of Versailles approved in the Senate. He felt he couldn't beat it outright, but he intended to change it to a favorable form. To delay, he held meetings and read the 264-page document aloud in the Senate. The slowdown has begun to confuse public opinion on the Treaty. While in the Senate, Wilson decided to take his case on the road - to appeal to the people themselves. It would be a physically grueling summer tour. Early on, Wilson's tour went a little bad. Midwestern tour stops had a lot of German-Americans who weren't enthusiastic. Also, uncompromising senators (Borah and Johnson) followed Wilson's tour and made stops at the places he had just spoken. The western mountains and the Pacific coast warmly welcomed Wilson. After a speech in Pueblo, CO, Wilson collapsed due to exhaustion. Days later, a cerebral paralyzed half of his body. He lay in the White House for months, virtually inactive as president. Defeat Through Deadlock Henry Cabot Lodge drew fourteen reservations about the Treaty of Versailles. His goal was to protect the Monroe Doctrine, the Constitution, and to preserve America's right to govern itself, not an international commission. Of particular interest was Article X of the Treaty. He demanded that the U.S. help a Legion nation under attack. The House and Congress wanted to preserve the right on their own. Lodge stacked in modifications to make these changes. By the time of the vote, with the amendments in force, the roles had been it was now for the treaty and Wilson was now against it. Wilson personally despised Lodge and would not accept Lodge's versions of the Treaty of Versailles. Though weak, he persuaded Democrats to vote against the

House's amended version of the treaty. The treaty failed to get Senate approval, 55 yes to 39 no (it needed a 2/3 vote to pass). Surprised by the defeat, the condition was for a second vote. He failed for the second time, with 49 yes to 35 no votes. The United States has never accepted the Treaty of Versailles or, therefore, the League of Nations. The treaty was not ratified for many reasons. One important was Wilson's refusal to compromise. Wilson was a man of high ideals - he wouldn't compromise his ideals in the realities of politics. The 1920 Official Referendum Twice voted against and still un strengthened, Wilson planned to transfer his case directly to the people in a formal referendum. This was simply unrealistic in the dirty world of politics. By 1920, The Republicans had reorganized. Teddy Roosevelt's death in 1919 helped bring the Republican back together. They have drawn up a partisan platform to appeal to both those for and against the League of Nations. Their nominee will go to court on both sides. Warren G. Harding was chosen as the Democratic nominee and Calvin Coolidge as the V.P. Harding candidate was chosen largely because he was folksy and looked like a president. He ran saying America wanted to take a break from Wilsonian high-mindedness and just return to normality, a non-word, but he was probably right. Democrats chose Ohio Governor James Cox (pro-League of Nations) and V.P., a young Franklin D. Roosevelt. Harding won the election in a big way (16 million to only 9). In particular, Socialist Party candidate Eugene V. Debs received nearly 1 million votes - a significant number. This raised the alarm that socialism/communism was growing in the US. The betrayal of great expectations The absolute irony of World War I was that the war to end all wars was billed, and yet it did much to start the greatest war ever, The Second World War. At the end of World War I, the door was open for the U.S. to become the leader of the world, but instead, America retreated into isolationism. American isolationism helped lead to World War II in several ways: Without allies to help in times of need, France went ahead and created a huge army. Germany's punishment led to considerable pain. This opened the door for Adolf Hitler to win support with wild ideas. Isolationism would also allow Hitler in Germany to be largely re-infused without interruption. This content is copyrighted © 2010 by WikiNotes.wikidot.com and cannot be copied or redistributed. It's protected www.myows.com. Back to us pageant--13th key index index

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