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## Chapter 24 world war looms matching

The Great War, as it was known before we started capitalizing on and numerizing our world wars, is remembered as anything but Great now. Yes, that is, it is remembered at all. World War I (World War II) remains the only major American War of the 20th century un commemorated with a memorial in the country's capital in Washington, D.C. World War II lacks the deep historical reverence, at least among many Americans, that enjoys World War II or even the Civil War. He doesn't wear the hardened hideout of the Vietnam War or the Korean War. It doesn't feature the acclaimed movies. Or tv shows. However, 100 years after it ended - the armistice between Germany and the allies that ended World War I was signed at 11:11 a.m.m. on November 11, 1918 - scholars continue to highlight ways that the Great War changed America and form even now. It's worth remembering. After years of promising to stay out of the conflict in Europe - and win a second term with the slogan Kept us out of war - President Woodrow Wilson finally asked Congress, on April 2, 1917, to go to war. German submarines were attacking virtually any ship crossing its paths, and the Germans were working to lure Mexico to its side. President Wilson - with at least part of the American public behind him (many saw an American intervention as an enront effort) - acted. And a full-rule world war was born. It was during World War I that America first assumed its oversized role in world affairs, which it still has today. The war also provided the U.S. federal government with an opportunity to flex some new power at home, too. World War I began, remember, barely half a century after the country was nearly torn into its own civil war. In the early 20th century, a united American government — as united as a democracy can be — began to show its strength. It was kind of auditioning, if you do, of the kind of rise of a very large militarized society that we see in World War II and then, says Andrew J. Huebner, professor of history at the University of Alabama and author of Love and Death in the Great War. By the time the Americans landed in Europe and gathered enough to fight their first real fight - at the Battle of Cantigny in France, on May 28, 1918 - Europe had been at war for more than three years. (The first battle of the Marne, in Germany's initial push into France, was in September 1914). By the time 1918 was out, the Americans had helped win the war and justify all the took to get there. Posting At home, as the military industry took hold, women - still without the right to vote - became instrumental in the war effort. From the National Museum of World War I and Memorial, in Kansas City, Missouri: With millions of men away from home, women filled manufacturing and agricultural positions on the home front. Others supported front lines such as nurses, doctors, ambulance drivers, translators and, in rare cases, on the battlefield .... One observer wrote that American women do everything they were given to do; that their hours are long; that their task is difficult; that for them there is a small hope of medals and quotes and brilliant parades returning home.' The role of women in World War II is recognized by many as a stepping stone to the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920, which gave women the right to vote. African Americans, too, played an important role in the war. Despite facing racism at home, up to 400,000 black soldiers served, mostly in kidnapped businesses. Many saw it as an opportunity to win back-to-back rights at home. [C]ivil rights activists were disappointed when Wilson's war for democracy failed to overthrow Jim Crow at home. For a long time, historiography ended there, writes historian Jennifer D. Keene in The American Historian. Recent stories, however, argue that the war was a pivotal moment when new militancy, ideologies, members and strategies infuse the civil rights movement. Huebner says: If you look at the civil rights movement and the women's rights movement, no one would say that World War I forced it or created these movements. But he pushed the ball down the field in those moves. The victory itself changed the rest of the world, too, of course. The old empires demolished and the new boundaries were drawn, especially in what is now considered the Middle East. These new boundaries triggered debates that continue today. And at home in the United States, the growth of federal power in the fight against a global war created reverberations regarding civil liberties and surveillance - among many other social issues - that echo years later, most notably in America's response to the events of September 11, 2001, according to Keene: [September 11] was a turning point for the nation that changed government policies and conception americans from their role in the world. The same thing happened with World War I. Then, as now, conflicts abroad and the actions of authoritarian regimes suddenly threatened the safety and well-being of Americans. Then, as now, citizens vigorously debated whether the war was america's to fight and ultimately embraced war in the name of humanitarianism and self-defense. There are more, rather striking, parallels. Internal threats from potential terrorist cells located in the United States warranted an unprecedented abridgement of civil rights, prompting on the correct way to handle internal subversion. The ill-equipped men were sent into battle, and the nation did not adequately prepare for their return home. History, historians like to say, will teach us if we leave it. But since World War I does not resonate with the public as other wars do, some of the lessons of the Great War threaten to be lost. This, perhaps, is the biggest we need to look back on World War I today. We have to remember it because people went through it, Huebner says. One hundred thousand Americans killed. A bigger way than that wounded. Imagine radiating to all the families who have experienced it. This deserves to be remembered and honored. World War II is the Janus event of the 20th century: a double-natured homunculus that was created even when it was destroyed, it gave even when it stole - although what it was giving was far less apparent at the time than it was taking. His horrors were almost literally unimaginable, his reach impressive. It presented clear demarcations between ideologies, and while soldiers, civilians and officials argued for the most even points, more than 50 million people were killed. The linked articles below provide extensive timelines describing the details and events of World War II. Explore images that head specific moments in history, such as the attack on Pearl Harbor, the D-Day invasion and the atomic explosion in Hiroshima. Here's a look: Europe after World War I: November 1918-August 1931 The redrawn Europe of 1918 provoked resentment, political turmoil and an ambitious politician named Adolf Hitler, who found his voice in Germany's democratic process. Accumulation in World War II: January 1931-August 1939 Japan's imperial ambitions were combined with Germany's desire to live the space and dreams of glory of Italy. British appeasement encouraged Adolf Hitler's schemes, while the US remained plunged into isolationism. Start of World War II: September 1939–March 1940 On 1 September 1939, German Nazi forces moved against Poland. Treaty obligations forced England and France to declare war on Germany. For the second time in barely more than 20 years, Europe was at war. Nazi Germany conquered France: April 1940-December 1940 In 1940, the Nazi German war machine conquered much of Western Europe, including France. Britain fought with great courage. And then came Adolf Hitler's boldest campaign: Barbarossa. United States enacts the Lease Bill: January 1941-June 1941 In early 1941, President Franklin D. Roosevelt introduced his loan leasing plan to provide material support to European allies during World War II. In June 1941, the U.S. Army was nearly 1.5 million strong but did not yet join the fight until the end of the year. Japan Bombs Pearl Harbor: In July 1941-December 1941 Adolf Hitler's forces crossed Russia like a fallacy and were not stopped until they were in the moscow. In the Pacific, Japan sent aircraft to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, to attack the U.S. fleet that blocked Japan's access to oil. America was at war. The axis conquers the Philippines: January 1942-July 1942 The high point of the conquest of the axis came in 1942. Ironically, however, the US Navy had already forced Japan into a defensive stance, and Nazi Germany would find it difficult to mount sustained offensives. The Russian army repels the Hitler Forces: August 1942-January 1943 A renewed offensive by the Nazi Germans in Russia was a Seesaw affair that ended in total disaster for Germany in Stalingrad. In the Pacific, Allied forces advanced on the Japanese homeland, one peripheral island at a time. Italy falls to the Allies: February 1943-June 1943 Throughout 1943, the limitations of German and Japanese Nazi war machines became apparent - not least nazi Germany's inability to protect its cities from allied bombers. As World War II production soared in the United States, the Axis prepared for total war, in which everyone -- civilian and soldier alike -- was a fighter. Italy surrendered, but the larger war ground. Allied bombs in northern Nazi Germany: June 1943-December 1943 In late July 1943, a succession of attacks on the northern German port city of Hamburg resulted in the first firestorm, which killed some 40,000 people. The bomb attacks immediately affected the German strategy. The D-Day invasion: January 1944-July 1944 On 6 June 1944, the largest navy ever assembled began delivering more than 300,000 Allied troops to the beaches of Normandy, France; Adolf Hitler's two-fronted war had returned home to him. In the Pacific, the island jumping campaign brought U.S. bombers within impressive range of Japanese home islands. The Battle of the Bombs: July 1944-January 1945 the last act of Germany quickly approached: enemies pushing from the east and west, the skies under Allied control. Much of Europe had escaped the understanding of Adolf Hitler, but the Fuhrer struggled with new rocket weapons - and a shocking surprise to the Allies. Japan lost control of the western Pacific, and much of what was left of its navy was shattered. However, he would not give up. Nazi Germany Surrenders: February 1945-May 1945 the great cities of Germany were destroyed. Their leader walked in an underground bunker, giving orders to army groups that no longer existed. U.S. forces stopped on the Rhine River and waited while Stalin's Red Army took its final and apocalyptic revenge on Berlin. By May, World War II in Europe was over. Japan surrenders and World War II ends: June 1945-September 1945 Standing alone against the unstoppable allies since May 1945, Japan absorbed terrible aerial bombardment of its cities, but maintained 610,000 troops - in addition to millions of sadly armed civilians - as planned allied invasion of the Then, in two days unimaginable in From 1945, the sky exploded, and World War II was over. Postwar Europe and Japan: October 1945-September 1951 Allied justice encompassed not only the persecution of German and Japanese Nazi war criminals, but the practical and useful reconstruction of avenged nations. Japan accepted the US occupation without serious incidents, but Germany put the US and its Western allies on a collision course with the Soviet Union. The Cold War: October 1951-1991 the Cold War tensions that had been built in the 1940s became the defining reality of the new world order. The 1950-53 Korean War was only the first in a series of ugly proxy wars designed by the Soviets and the United States. America's containment of communism was harsh, but in the end the UFO became extinct, China was on the rise, and an uncomfortable U.S. was the only superpower left standing. COLLABORATING WRITERS CONTRIBUTORS: John S. D. Eisenhower, Sen. Daniel K. Inouye, Richard Overby Ph.D., David J. A. Stone, Wim Coleman, Martin F. Graham, James H. Hallas, Mark Johnston Ph.D., Christy Nadalin M.A., Pat Perrin, Peter Stanley Ph.D. Ph.D.