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War of worlds cast 2020

The Allied powers in World War I consisted of France, Russia, Britain, Japan, Italy and the United States. They fought against a group of European countries known as the Central Powers that were formed by a treaty called the Triple Alliance. Britain, France and Russia created the Triple Entente, which was a treaty designed to unite the three countries against any possible invasion of the Triple Alliance, even though Britain and France previously had different national and economic objectives based on colonialism. The Triple Alliance originally consisted of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy. Italy eventually left the Triple Alliance and joined the allied powers later in the war. The Triple Entente was accompanied by Japan and unofficially by the United States later in the war. Japan entered the war on the side of allied powers after Germany refused to renounce certain territories from China's control, and in doing so honored the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was a treaty between Great Britain and Japan. The United States joined the war in 1917 after German submarine crews attacked maritime trade routes, breaking neutrality between the countries. The United States remained a power associated with the Triple Entente rather than open allies, on the premise of avoiding growing conflicts with the Triple Alliance. The Great War, as it was known before we began to capitalize and number our world wars, is remembered as anything but Great now. Yes, that is, it is remembered in everything. World War I (World War II) remains the only major American war of the 20th century not celebrated with a memorial in the nation's capital in Washington, D.C. World War II lacks the deep historical reverence, at least among many Americans, that World War II or even the Civil War enjoys. It does not carry the hardened cachet of the Vietnam War or the Korean War. It doesn't flaunt acclaimed films. Or the TV shows. However, 100 years after its end - the armistice between Germany and the Allies that ended World War I was signed at 11:11.m. on November 11, 1918 - scholars continue to highlight ways that the Great War has changed America and shaped it so far. It's worth remembering. After years of promising to stay out of the conflict in Europe -- and win a second term under the slogan He kept us out of the war -- President Woodrow Wilson finally asked Congress on April 2, 1917, to go to war. German submarines attacked virtually any boat that crossed their paths, and the Germans were working to lure Mexico to their side. President Wilson - with at least a portion of the American public behind him (many saw an American intervention as an ennobling effort) - acted. And a complete world war was born. Was the First World War that America first assumed its major role in world affairs, which still occupies today. The war also gave the U.S. federal government a chance to flex some newly discovered power at home, too. World War I began, remember, only one after the country was almost torn apart in 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 a kind of test, if you will, of the kind of rise of a very large militarized society that we see in World War II and after that, says Andrew J. Huebner, professor of history at the University of Alabama and author of Love and Death in the Great War. When the Americans landed in Europe and were 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 Marne, in Germany's initial push for France, was in September 1914.) When 1918 left, the Americans helped win the war and justify everything it took to get them there. Advertising At home, as the military industry took over, women -- still without the right to vote -- became instrumental in the war effort. From the World War I Museum and Memorial in Kansas City, Missouri: With millions of men away from home, women held manufacturing and agriculture positions in front of their homes. Others supported the front line such as nurses, doctors, ambulance drivers, translators and, in rare cases, on the battlefield... One observer wrote that American women do anything they were given to do; that their hours are long; that your task is difficult; that for them there is a little hope of medals and quotes and bright parades of homecoming. The role of women in World War II is recognized by many as a springboard for 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, about 400,000 black soldiers served, mostly in segregated companies. Many saw this as an opportunity to gain rights at home. [C]ivil rights activists were disappointed when Wilson's war for democracy failed to bring down 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 crucial moment when new militancy, ideologies, members and strategies infused the civil rights movement. Says Huebner: If you look at the civil rights movement and the women's rights movement, no one would say that World War I compelled or created those movements. But that kind of pushed the ball down the field on those moves. The victory itself has changed the rest of the world, too, of course. Ancient empires have overturned and new borders have been drawn, notified in what is now considered the Middle East. These new frontiers have triggered debates that continue today. And in in the United States, the growth of federal power in the face of a global war has created reverberations about civil liberties and surveillance - among many other social issues - that echo years later, nod. for the events of September 11, 2001, according to Keene: [September 11] was a turning point for the nation that changed government policies and Americans' conception of 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 security and well-being of Americans. Then, as now, citizens debated vigorously whether america's war was to fight and finally embraced war in the name of humanitarianism and self-defense. There are more, quite striking parallels. Internal threats of potential terrorist cells located within the United States justified an unprecedented abbreviation of civil rights, provoking disagreements over the correct way to deal with internal subversion. Poorly equipped men were sent into battle, and the nation failed to properly prepare for their return home. History, historians like to say, will teach us if we let it. But because World War I does not resonate with the public like other wars, some of the lessons of the Great War threaten to be lost. That, perhaps, is the biggest reason why we need to look back on World War I today. We should remember that because people went through this, Huebner says. 100, 000 or more Dead Americans. A much larger number than that wounded. Imagine it radiating through all the families who have experienced it. This deserves to be remembered and honored. 'Doughboys' was the nickname given to the American Expeditionary Force that participated in the last years of World War I. Before the Americans arrived in Europe, colloquialism applied only to infantry, but sometime between April 1917 and November 1918, the word expanded to include all the American armed forces. The term was not used in a pejorative sense and is present in the diaries and letters of the American military, as well as in the newspapers. The Doughboys helped change the course of the war because while they were yet to reach their multi-million before the end of the war, the fact that they were coming at all helped keep western allies intact and fighting in 1917, allowing them to cling until victories were won in 1918 and the war ended. These victories were, of course, achieved with the help of American troops, as well as many soldiers and supporters from outside Europe, such as Canadians and Troops of Anzac (Australia and New Zealand). Western allies had asked for American help since the beginning of the war, but this was initially given in trade and financial support that is often lost from the stories (1914 to 1918 David Stevenson is the best starting point for this). Only when German submarine attacks on U.S. shipping caused America's war to come to war decisively (although the Us President was of wanting to bring his nation to war so that he would not be left out of the peace process!). The actual origin of the term Doughboy is still debated within u.S. military and historical circles, but but back at least the American-Mexican War from 1846 to 1847. An excellent summary of theories can be found if you want to follow U.S. military history, but in short, no one knows for sure. Getting covered in dust while marching so pasty seems to be among the best, but cooking practices, uniform style and more have been cited. In fact, no one knows how the course of World War I gave the doughboy term to the entire U.S. expeditionary force. However, when the American military returned to Europe en masse during World War II, the term Doughboy had disappeared: these soldiers were now gi's and would be for decades to come. Doughboy became forever associated with World War I, and again no one really knows why. You may be interested to note that 'doughboy' was also the nickname of an inanimate object, a form of flour-based dumpling that partially developed in the doughnut, and was in use in the late eighteenth century. They.

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