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Chapter 1 : History of conservatism in the United States - Wikipedia

The rhetoric of nineteenth-century reform. Thomas R. Burkholder --William Jennings Bryan: a modern disciple with a political mission / Sally Perkins --"Making.

Conservatism portal Politics portal American Conservatism is a broad system of political beliefs in the United States that is characterized by respect for American traditions, support for Judeo-Christian values, economic liberalism, anti-communism, advocacy of American exceptionalism, and a defense of Western culture from perceived threats posed by "creeping socialism", moral relativism, multiculturalism, and liberal internationalism. Liberty is a core value, with a particular emphasis on strengthening the free market, limiting the size and scope of government, and opposition to high taxes and government or labor union encroachment on the entrepreneur. American conservatives consider individual liberty, within the bounds of conformity to American values, as the fundamental trait of democracy, which contrasts with modern American liberals, who generally place a greater value on equality and social justice. However they have stressed that an organized conservative movement has played a key role in politics only since the s. Fiscal conservatives and libertarians favor small government, low taxes, limited regulation, and free enterprise. Social conservatives see traditional social values as threatened by secularism; they tend to support voluntary school prayer and oppose abortion and same sex marriage. The 21st century has seen an increasingly fervent conservative support for Second Amendment rights of private citizens to own firearms. Neoconservatives want to expand American ideals throughout the world. The conservative movement of the s attempted to bring together these divergent strands, stressing the need for unity to prevent the spread of "godless communism. All other activities of government tend to diminish freedom and hamper progress. The growth of government the dominant social feature of this century must be fought relentlessly. In this great social conflict of the era, we are, without reservations, on the libertarian side. The profound crisis of our era is, in essence, the conflict between the Social Engineers, who seek to adjust mankind to conform with scientific utopias, and the disciples of Truth, who defend the organic moral order. We believe that truth is neither arrived at nor illuminated by monitoring election results, binding though these are for other purposes, but by other means, including a study of human experience. On this point we are, without reservations, on the conservative side. In this conception, conservatism is best understood as a "collective identity that evolves in the course of struggles and collaborations over" political meaning. The s and beyond became known as the "Reagan Era. Other modern conservative beliefs include skepticism of the theory of man-made global warming and opposition to government action to combat it, which conservatives contend would do severe economic damage, and ultimately more harm than good even if one accepts the premise that human activity is contributing to climate change. Most conservatives support the death penalty for particularly egregious crimes. The "law and order" issue was a major factor weakening liberalism in the s. Bush stressed cutting taxes and minimizing regulation of industry and banking, while increasing regulation of education. Although the study does show some distinction between the concentration of moderates and conservatives or liberals between the Republican and Democratic parties. Conservatism appears to be growing stronger at the state level. The trend is most pronounced among the "least well-off, least educated, most blue collar, most economically hard-hit states. Many believe that government programs that seek to provide services and opportunities for the poor actually encourage dependence and reduce self-reliance. Most conservatives oppose affirmative action policies, that is, policies in employment, education, and other areas that give special advantages to people who belong to groups that have been historically discriminated against. Conservatives believe that the government should not give special benefits to people on the basis of group identity and oppose it as "reverse discrimination". Conservatives typically hold that the government should play a smaller role in regulating business and managing the economy. They typically oppose high tax rates and programs to redistribute income to assist the poor. Such efforts, they argue, do not properly reward people who have earned their money through hard work. However, conservatives usually place a strong emphasis on

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the role of private voluntary charitable organizations especially faith-based charities in helping the poor. As conservatives value order and security, they favor a small but strong government role in law enforcement and national defense. Social issues On social issues, a large faction of religious conservatives strongly oppose changes in traditional moral standards regarding sexuality and gender roles. They typically organize to strongly oppose abortion and are very reluctant to extend equal rights to homosexuals. The libertarian faction tends to ignore these issues, instead focusing on fiscal and monetary policy. Business-oriented conservatives oppose the social conservatives if state laws limiting gay rights threaten to hurt business. The National Review reported in that, "as evangelical forces have become less unified Stearns finds a polarization since the s between conservatives, who believe that the humanities express eternal truths that should be taught, and those who think that the humanities curriculum should be tailored to demonstrate diversity. Certain continuities can be traced through American history. American conservatism is best characterized as a reaction against utopian ideas of progress. In a sense, the Loyalists represented vestiges of European conservatism in the American Colonies; they tried to preserve the status quo of Empire in the face of revolutionary change. Their leaders were men of wealth and property who loved order, respected their betters, looked down on their inferiors, and feared " mobocracy " at home more than rule by a distant monarch. When it came to a choice between protecting their historic rights as Americans or remaining loyal to the King, they chose King and Empire. In , when the British imposed heavy sanctions on the Massachusetts colony in the wake of the Boston Tea Party , self described patriots organized colony-by-colony resistance through organizations such as the Sons of Liberty. In July , the Second Continental Congress declared independence from the United Kingdom and became the de facto national government espousing the principles of Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. The patriots formed a consensus around the ideas of republicanism , whereby popular sovereignty was invested in a national legislature instead of a King. In his book, Labaree identified eight characteristics of the Loyalists that contributed to their conservative opposition to independence. Loyalists were generally older than Patriots, better established in society, resisted innovation, believed resistance to the Crownâ€™the legitimate governmentâ€™was morally wrong, and were further alienated from the Patriot cause when it resorted to violent means of opposition, such as burning houses and tarring and feathering royal officials. Loyalists wanted to take a middle-of-the road position and were angry when forced by the Patriots to declare their opposition. They had a long-standing sentimental attachment to Britain often with business and family ties and were procrastinators who realized that while independence might be inevitable, they would rather postpone it for as long as possible. Many loyalists were also highly cautious and afraid of the potential anarchy or tyranny that could arise out of mob rule. Modern American Conservatives often identify with the Patriots of the s, a fact exemplified in by the Tea Party movement , named after the Tea Party of Its members often dress in costumes characteristic of the Founding Fathers. The American Revolution proved highly disruptive to the old networks of conservative elites in the colonies. The departure of so many royal officials, rich merchants, and landed gentry destroyed the hierarchical networks that previously dominated politics and power in many of the colonies. In New York, for example, the departure of key members of the DeLancy, DePester Walton, and Cruger families undercut the interlocking families that largely owned and controlled the Hudson Valley. Likewise in Pennsylvania, the departure of the powerful Penn, Allen, Chew, and Shippen families destroyed the cohesion of the old upper class. New men became rich merchants, but they retained a spirit of republican equality that replaced the old elitism; the revolution prevented the rise of a truly powerful upper class in American society. One rich patriot in Boston noted in that "fellows who would have cleaned my shoes five years ago, have amassed fortunes and are riding in chariots. For the most part, they avoided politics; certainly they never tried to form a revanchist movement seeking a return to the Empire. Loyalist Samuel Seabury , for example, abandoned politics but became the first Episcopalian bishop in the United States, rebuilding a church that appealed to families that still admired hierarchy, tradition, and historic liturgy, but had given up their allegiance to the king. As Samuel Eliot Morison explained, they believed that liberty is inseparable from union, that men are essentially unequal, that vox populi [voice of the people] is seldom if

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ever vox Dei [the voice of God], and that sinister outside influences were busy undermining American integrity. These policies included the funding of the national debt and also assumption of state debts incurred during the Revolutionary War thus allowing the states to lower their own taxes and still pay their debts, the incorporation of a national Bank of the United States, the support of manufactures and industrial development, and the use of a tariff to fund the Treasury. In foreign affairs the Federalists opposed the French Revolution. Under John Adams they fought the "Quasi War" an undeclared naval war with France in 1798 and built a strong army and navy. Ideologically, the controversy between Jeffersonian Republicans and Federalists stemmed from a difference of principle and style. In terms of style the Federalists distrusted the public, thought the elite should be in charge, and favored national power over state power. Republicans distrusted Britain, bankers, merchants, and did not want a powerful national government. The Federalists— notably Hamilton, were distrustful of "the people", the French, and the Republicans. Some historians refer to them as "Jeffersonian Republicans" while political scientists usually use the "Democratic-Republican Party," in order to distinguish them from the modern Republican Party. While "Jeffersonian Democracy" persisted as an element of the Democratic Party into the early 20th century, as exemplified by William Jennings Bryan, and its themes continue to echo in the 21st century. They refused to form a coalition with the Federalists. Calhoun [65] and Henry Clay. They nevertheless adopted Federalist principles by chartering the Second Bank of the United States, promoting internal improvements for transportation, raising tariffs to protect factories, and promoting a strong army and navy after the failures of the War of 1812. Whigs supported the national bank, private business interests, and the modernization of the economy in opposition to Jacksonian democracy, which represented the interests of poor farmers and the urban working class, represented by the newly formed Democratic Party. They chose the name "Whig" because it had been used by patriots in the Revolution. Daniel Webster and other Whig leaders referred to their new political party as the "conservative party", and they called for a return to tradition, restraint, hierarchy, and moderation. By the end of the 1820s, American politics had generally adapted to a two-party system whereby rival parties stake their claims before the electorate, and the winner takes control of the government. As time went on, the Federalists lost appeal with the average voter and were generally not equal to the tasks of party organization; hence, they grew steadily weaker. They retained some local support into the 1830s, but important leaders left their fading cause, including future presidents John Quincy Adams and James Buchanan, and future Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. American Civil War Abraham Lincoln was the first president elected by the newly formed Republican Party, and Lincoln has been an iconic figure for American politicians of both parties. According to historian Striner, "He was both, and his politics engendered a long-term tradition of centrism. In the 1830s Lincoln was a prosperous corporate lawyer, and a member of the conservative Whig party for many years. In 1854, he explained what he meant by conservatism in terms of fealty to the original intent of the Founding Fathers: It proposes nothing save and except to restore this government to its original tone in regard to this element of slavery, and there to maintain it, looking for no further change in reference to it than that which the original framers of the Government themselves expected and looked forward to. His point was that the Founding Fathers were anti-slavery and the notion that slavery was good was a radical innovation that violated American ideals. He built the stronger coalition, holding together conservative and moderate Republicans, and War Democrats, against the Radicals who wanted to deny him renomination in 1860. But when Lincoln was assassinated, the Radicals gained the upper hand and imposed much harsher terms than those Lincoln had wished. Solid South and Southern Democrats After the Civil War, "conservative" came to mean opposition to the Radical Republicans who wanted to grant full citizenship rights to freed slaves and take political power away from the ex-Confederates. The race-based conservatism in the American South differed from the business-based conservatism in the North in its strong support for white supremacy, and insistence on a second-class powerless status for blacks, regardless of the Constitution. By the late 1850s conservative Southern Democrats in Congress joined with most Northern Republicans in an informal Conservative Coalition that usually proved decisive in stopping liberal domestic legislation until 1876. With the Southern strategy of the

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Republican party in the late s, the white southern conservatives shifted their support from the Democratic party to the Republican party, forming a very dominant solid south block of social conservatives in the Republican party. However the Southerners generally were much more internationalist than the mostly isolationist Northern Republicans in the Coalition. Business was expanding rapidly, with manufacturing, mining, railroads, and banking leading the way. There were millions of new farms in the prairie states. Immigration reached record levels. Progress was the watchword of the day. The wealth of the period is highlighted by American upper class opulence, but also by the rise of American philanthropy referred to by Andrew Carnegie as the "Gospel of Wealth" that used private money to endow thousands of colleges, hospitals, museums, academies, schools, opera houses, public libraries, symphony orchestras, and charities.

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Chapter 2 : Bernice Layne Brown - WikiVisually

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International relations, " ; American Revolution ; American Revolutionary War ; Diplomacy in the American Revolutionary War ; and Diplomatic service of John Adams From the establishment of the United States after regional, not global, focus, but with the long-term ideal of creating an "Empire of Liberty. The diplomats" especially Franklin , Adams and Jefferson "secured recognition of American independence and large loans to the new national government. The Treaty of Paris in was highly favorable to the United States which now could expand westward to the Mississippi River. Historian Samuel Flagg Bemis was a leading expert on diplomatic history. According to Jerold Combs: It emphasized the danger of American entanglement in European quarrels. European diplomacy in the eighteenth century was "rotten, corrupt, and perfidious," warned Bemis. Franklin, Jay, and Adams had done just this during the Revolution and as a consequence had won the greatest victory in the annals of American diplomacy. Bemis conceded that the French alliance had been necessary to win the war. Yet he regretted that it had brought involvement with "the baleful realm of European diplomacy. It was soon renamed the Department of State and changed the title of secretary for foreign affairs to Secretary of State; Thomas Jefferson returned from France to take the position. However the foreign policy dispute polarized parties at home, leading to the First Party System. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. By the French were openly seizing American ships, leading to an undeclared war known as the Quasi-War of " President John Adams tried diplomacy; it failed. In , the French demanded American diplomats pay huge bribes in order to see the French Foreign Minister Talleyrand , which the Americans rejected. The Jeffersonian Republicans, suspicious of Adams, demanded the documentation, which Adams released using X, Y and Z as codes for the names of the French diplomats. The XYZ Affair ignited a wave of nationalist sentiment. Adams reluctantly signed the Alien and Sedition Acts as a wartime measure. Adams broke with the Hamiltonian wing of his Federalist Party and made peace with France in War of [edit] Main article: The Jeffersonians deeply distrusted the British in the first place, but the British shut down most American trade with France, and impressed into the Royal Navy about sailors on American ships who claimed American citizenship. American honor was humiliated by the British attack on the American warship the Chesapeake in The War of was marked by very bad planning and military fiascoes on both sides. It ended with the Treaty of Ghent in Militarily it was a stalemate as both sides failed in their invasion attempts, but the Royal Navy blockaded the coastline and shut down American trade except for smuggling supplies into British Canada. However the British achieved their main goal of defeating Napoleon, while the American armies defeated the Indian alliance that the British had supported, ending the British war goal of establishing a pro-British Indian boundary nation in the Midwest. The British stopped impressing American sailors and trade with France now an ally of Britain resumed, so the causes of the war had been cleared away. Especially after the great American victory at the Battle of New Orleans, Americans felt proud and triumphant for having won their "second war of independence. After tensions de-escalated along the U. Boundary disputes were settled amicably. This policy declared opposition to European interference in the Americas and left a lasting imprint on the psyche of later American leaders. The failure of Spain to colonize or police Florida led to its purchase by the U. John Quincy Adams was the leading American diplomat of the era. Mexico never recognized that Texas had achieved independence and promised war should the U. Polk peacefully resolved a border dispute with Britain regarding Oregon, then sent U. Army patrols into the disputed area of Texas. That triggered the Mexican" American War , which the Americans won easily. As a result of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in the U. The result was a vast American expansion. The discovery of gold in California in brought a heavy

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demand for passage to the gold fields, with the main routes crossing Panama to avoid a very long slow sailing voyage around all of South America. A railroad was built that carried , despite the dangerous environment in Panama. A canal in Nicaragua was a much more healthier and attractive possibility, and American businessmen gained the necessary permissions, along with a U. Britain had long dominated Central America, but American influence was growing, and the small countries look to the United States for protection against British imperialism. However the British were determined to block an American canal, and seized key locations on the mosquito coast on the Atlantic that blocked it. The Whigs were in charge in Washington and unlike the bellicose Democrats wanted a business-like peaceful solution. The Whigs took a lesson from the British experience monopolizing the chokepoint of Gibraltar, which produced no end of conflicts, wars, and military and naval expenses for the British. Tensions escalated locally, with small-scale physical confrontations in the field. To avert an escalating clash It focused on a Nicaragua Canal that would connect the Pacific and the Atlantic. The three main Treaty provisions stated that neither nation would build such a canal without the consent and cooperation of the other; neither would fortify or found new colonies in the region; if and when a canal was built, both powers would guarantee that it would be available on a neutral basis for all shipping. However, disagreements arose and no Nicaragua canal was ever started, but the treaty remained in effect until By , London dropped its opposition to American territorial expansion. Americans lost interest in canals and focused their attention on building long-distance railways. The British, meanwhile, turned their attention to building the Suez Canal through Egypt. London maintained a veto on on American canal building in Nicaragua. In s, the French made a major effort to build a canal through Panama, but it self-destructed through mismanagement, severe corruption, and especially the deadly disease environment. By the late s Britain saw the need for much improved relations with the United States, and agreed to allow the U. The choice was Panama. That marked a major diplomatic achievement for Secretary Seward and the Lincoln Administration. France therefore encouraged Britain in a policy of mediation suggesting that both would recognize the Confederacy. The British textile industry depended on cotton from the South, but it had stocks to keep the mills operating for a year and in any case the industrialists and workers carried little weight in British politics. Knowing a war would cut off vital shipments of American food, wreak havoc on the British merchant fleet, and cause the immediate loss of Canada, Britain, with its powerful Royal Navy, refused to go along with French schemes. Diplomats had to explain that United States was not committed to the ending of slavery, but instead they repeated legalistic arguments about the unconstitutionality of secession. Confederate spokesman, on the other hand, were much more successful by ignoring slavery and instead focusing on their struggle for liberty, their commitment to free trade, and the essential role of cotton in the European economy. In addition, the European aristocracy the dominant factor in every major country was "absolutely gleeful in pronouncing the and American debacle as proof that the entire experiment in popular government had failed. European government leaders welcomed the fragmentation of the ascendant American Republic. Large scale trade continued in both directions with the United States, with the Americans shipping grain to Britain while Britain sent manufactured items and munitions. Immigration continued into the United States. British trade with the Confederacy was limited, with a trickle of cotton going to Britain and some munitions slipped in by numerous small blockade runners. The Confederate strategy for securing independence was largely based on the hope of military intervention by Britain and France, but Confederate diplomacy proved inept. With the announcement of the Emancipation Proclamation in September , it became a war against slavery that most British supported. Public opinion in the Union called for war against Britain, but Lincoln gave in and sent back the diplomats his Navy had illegally seized. They were staffed by sailors and officers on leave from the Royal Navy. Navy captured one of the fast blockade runners, it sold the ship and cargo as prize money for the American sailors, then released the crew. A Confederate victory, on the other hand, would have meant a new birth of slavery, not freedom. Historian Fergus Bordewich, following Doyle, argues that: Confederate independence, on the other hand, would have established An American model for reactionary politics and race-based repression that would likely have cast an international shadow into the twentieth century and

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perhaps beyond. Confederation came in , in part as a way to meet the American challenge without depending on British armed forces. The Fenians movement collapsed from its own incompetence. The first ministry of William Gladstone withdrew from all its historic military and political responsibilities in North America. It brought home its troops keeping Halifax as an Atlantic naval base , and turned responsibility over to the locals. That made it wise to unify the separate Canadian colonies into a self-governing confederation named the Dominion of Canada. Blaine[edit] James G. Blaine , a leading Republican and its losing candidate for president in was a highly innovative Secretary of State in the s. By , Blaine had completely abandoned his high-tariff Protectionism and used his position as Secretary of State to promote freer trade, especially within the Western Hemisphere. Secondly, he believed that by encouraging exports, he could increase American prosperity. At the same time, Blaine hoped to negotiate a peace in the War of the Pacific then being fought by Bolivia , Chile , and Peru. Blaine sought to expand American influence in other areas, calling for renegotiation of the Claytonâ€”Bulwer Treaty to allow the United States to construct a canal through Panama without British involvement, as well as attempting to reduce British involvement in the strategically located Kingdom of Hawaii. This all changed to , with the result of American ownership of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, and a dominant role temporarily in Cuba. By the early s, the United States had a small army stationed at scattered Western forts, and an old fashioned wooden navy. By the U. In the business community in Kingdom of Hawaii overthrew the Queen and sought annexation by President Harrison , who forwarded the proposal to the Senate for approval. But the newly elected President Cleveland withdrew the proposed annexation; Hawaii formed an independent Republic of Hawaii. Unexpectedly foreign-policy became a central concern of American politics. Historian Henry Graff says that at first, "Public opinion at home seemed to indicate acquiescence His biographer Alyn Brodsky argues he was deeply adverse to an immoral action against the little kingdom: Just as he stood up for the Samoan Islands against Germany because he opposed the conquest of a lesser state by a greater one, so did he stand up for the Hawaiian Islands against his own nation. He could have let the annexation of Hawaii move inexorably to its inevitable culmination. But he opted for confrontation, which he hated, as it was to him the only way a weak and defenseless people might retain their independence.

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William H. Seward, secretary of state under presidents Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, was a _____. popular support for Cuban rebels In , the US yellow press helped stimulate _____.

Born in San Francisco, Brown had an early interest in speaking and politics, he earned a law degree in , as district attorney for San Francisco, he was elected Attorney General of California in before becoming the states governor in As governor, Brown embarked on massive projects building important infrastructure, while running twice for President in and , finishing second and first in the primaries, respectively, he was never a serious contender in the national conventions. While losing his bid for a term in to future President Ronald Reagan. His son Edmund G. His father was of Irish Catholic descent, and his mother was from a German Protestant family and he acquired the nickname Pat during his school years, the nickname was a reference to his Patrick Henry-like oratory. When he was 12 and selling Liberty Bonds on street corners, he would end his spiel with, Give me liberty, or give me death. Rather than pursue a degree, he instead worked in his fathers cigar store. He studied law at night, while working part-time for attorney Milton Schmitt, after passing the California bar exam the following fall, he began full-time employment in Schmitts office. He quickly became a New Dealer, and an active party participant and his second attempt at election to public office came in , running for District Attorney of San Francisco against Matthew Brady, an incumbent of twenty-two years, who beat him handily. Four years after his defeat, Brown ran for district attorney again in with the slogan Crack down on crime, elect Brown this time. His victory over Brady was decisive, coming to the surprise of San Francisco politicians and he was reelected to the office in , and after seven years in office, received the support of Governor Earl Warren. He emulated the course followed by Warren when the Governor himself was the Alameda County district attorney, in , he raided Sally Stanfords elegant San Francisco bordello. In , as the Democratic nominee, Brown lost the race for Attorney General of California to Los Angeles County District Attorney, running again in , he won election as Attorney General and was re-elected in As Attorney General, he was the only Democrat to win election in California. In the general election, Brown defeated Republican U. S, senator William F. Brown was known for his ebullient personality, and his championing of building an infrastructure to meet the needs of the rapidly growing state. With his administration beginning in , Brown set in motion a series of actions whose magnitude was unseen since the governorship of Hiram Johnson, much of the states extant water was controlled by regional bodies, and the federal government 2. After her parents separated, she lived in Maryland with an aunt and she moved to Chicago when her mother remarried in , and later took the name Davis from her stepfather. Reagan was the First Lady of California when her husband was Governor from to , Reagan became First Lady of the United States in January , following her husbands victory in the presidential election. She was criticized early in his first term, largely due to her decision to replace the White House china and she aimed to restore a Kennedy-esque glamour to the White House following years of lax formality, and her interest in high-end fashion garnered much attention as well as criticism. She championed recreational drug prevention causes by founding the Just Say No drug awareness campaign and she had a strong influence on her husband, and played a role in a few of his personnel and diplomatic decisions. The Reagans retired to their home in Bel Air, Los Angeles, Reagan devoted most of her time to caring for her husband, who was diagnosed with Alzheimers disease in , until his death at the age of 93 on June 5, Reagan remained active within the Reagan Library and in politics, particularly in support of stem cell research. Anne Frances Robbins was born on July 6,, at Sloane Hospital for Women and she was the only child of Kenneth Seymour Robbins, a farmer turned car salesman who had been born into a once-prosperous family, and his actress wife, radio actress Edith Prescott Lockett. Her godmother was silent-film-star Alla Nazimova, from birth, she was commonly called Nancy. Her parents separated soon after her birth and were divorced in , after their separation, her mother traveled the country to pursue acting jobs and Reagan was raised in Bethesda, Maryland, for six years by her aunt, Virginia Lockett, and uncle,

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Audley Gailbraith. Nancy later described longing for her mother during those years, My favorite times were when Mother had a job in New York, in , her mother married Loyal Edward Davis, a prominent conservative neurosurgeon who moved the family to Chicago. Nancy and her stepfather got along well, she later wrote that he was a man of great integrity who exemplified old-fashioned values. He formally adopted her in , and she would refer to him as her father. At the time of the adoption, her name was changed to Nancy Davis 3. With a census-estimated population of 3,, it is the second-most populous city in the United States, Los Angeles is also the seat of Los Angeles County, the most populated county in the United States. The city was founded on September 4,, by Spanish governor Felipe de Neve. It became a part of Mexico in following the Mexican War of Independence, in , at the end of the Mexican-American War, Los Angeles and the rest of California were purchased as part of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, thereby becoming part of the United States. Los Angeles was incorporated as a municipality on April 4,, the discovery of oil in the s brought rapid growth to the city. The completion of the Los Angeles Aqueduct in , delivering water from Eastern California, nicknamed the City of Angels, Los Angeles is known for its Mediterranean climate, ethnic diversity, and sprawling metropolis. Los Angeles also has an economy in culture, media, fashion, science, sports, technology, education, medicine. A global city, it has been ranked 6th in the Global Cities Index, the city is home to renowned institutions covering a broad range of professional and cultural fields, and is one of the most substantial economic engines within the United States. The city has hosted the Summer Olympic Games in and and is bidding to host the Summer Olympics and thus become the second city after London to have hosted the Games three times. The Queen of the Angels is an honorific of the Virgin Mary, two-thirds of the settlers were mestizo or mulatto with a mixture of African, indigenous and European ancestry. The settlement remained a small town for decades, but by The Democrats dominant worldview was once socially conservative and fiscally classical liberalism, while, especially in the rural South, since Franklin D. Roosevelt and his New Deal coalition in the s, the Democratic Party has also promoted a social-liberal platform, supporting social justice. Today, the House Democratic caucus is composed mostly of progressives and centrists, the partys philosophy of modern liberalism advocates social and economic equality, along with the welfare state. It seeks to provide government intervention and regulation in the economy, the party has united with smaller left-wing regional parties throughout the country, such as the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota and the Nonpartisan League in North Dakota. Well into the 20th century, the party had conservative pro-business, the New Deal Coalition of attracted strong support from voters of recent European extraction-many of whom were Catholics based in the cities. Roosevelts New Deal of the s, the pro-business wing withered outside the South, after the racial turmoil of the s, most southern whites and many northern Catholics moved into the Republican Party at the presidential level. The once-powerful labor union element became smaller and less supportive after the s, white Evangelicals and Southerners became heavily Republican at the state and local level in the s. However, African Americans became a major Democratic element after , after , Hispanic and Latino Americans, Asian Americans, the LGBT community, single women and professional women moved towards the party as well. The Northeast and the West Coast became Democratic strongholds by after the Republicans stopped appealing to socially liberal voters there, overall, the Democratic Party has retained a membership lead over its major rival the Republican Party. The most recent was the 44th president Barack Obama, who held the office from to , in the th Congress, following the elections, Democrats are the opposition party, holding a minority of seats in both the House of Representatives and the Senate. The party also holds a minority of governorships, and state legislatures, though they do control the mayoralty of cities such as New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago, Houston, and Washington, D. Organizationally, the modern Democratic Party truly arose in the s, since the nomination of William Jennings Bryan in , the party has generally positioned itself to the left of the Republican Party on economic issues. They have been liberal on civil rights issues since On foreign policy both parties changed position several times and that party, the Democratic-Republican Party, came to power in the election of After the War of the Federalists virtually disappeared and the national political party left was the Democratic-Republicans. The

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Democratic-Republican party still had its own factions, however. As Norton explains the transformation in , Jacksonians believed the peoples will had finally prevailed, through a lavishly financed coalition of state parties, political leaders, and newspaper editors, a popular movement had elected the president 5. A member of the Democratic Party, Brown previously served as the 34th governor from to , as the only son of Edmund G. Elected governor in at age 36, Brown was the youngest California governor in years, Brown was re-elected governor in , and ran against fellow Democrat and incumbent President Jimmy Carter in the primaries. While challengers to incumbent presidents seldom gain traction, the challenge by Senator Ted Kennedy of Massachusetts did, Brown declined to run for a third term in , instead running for the United States Senate in . However, Brown was defeated by Republican Pete Wilson, and many considered his career to be over. After traveling abroad, Brown returned to California and served as Chairman of the California Democratic Party, after six years out of politics, Brown returned to public life, serving as Mayor of Oakland, and then Attorney General of California. Brown decided to run for another term as governor in , the law limited a governor to two terms, however, the four living governors when the law was passed remained eligible. Brown defeated Meg Whitman in to become the 39th governor in , on October 7,, he became the governor in California history. Brown was re-elected in , with sixty percent of the vote, as a consequence of the year gap between his second and third terms, Brown has been both the sixth-youngest California governor, and the oldest California governor in history. Brown was a member of the California Cadet Corps at St. Brown left the novitiate after three years, enrolling at the University of California, Berkeley in , where he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts in Classics in , Brown went on to Yale Law School and graduated with a Bachelor of Laws in . After law school, Brown worked as a law clerk for California Supreme Court Justice Mathew Tobriner, returning to California, Brown took the state bar exam and passed on his second attempt. In addition, he forced legislators to comply with campaign disclosure laws, while holding this office, he discovered the use of falsely notarized documents by then-President Richard Nixon to fraudulently earn a tax deduction for donation of his pre-presidential papers. Brown also drafted and helped to pass the California Political Reform Act of , Proposition 9, among other provisions, it established the California Fair Political Practices Commission. Brown won the primary with the recognition of his father, Pat Brown 6. S, Department of Energy, and is home to many world-renowned research institutes and organizations including Mathematical Sciences Research Institute and Space Sciences Laboratory. Oppenheimer, the father of the atomic bomb, Lawrence Livermore Lab also discovered or co-discovered six chemical elements. The Academic Ranking of World Universities also ranks the University of California, Berkeley, third in the world overall, in , the private College of California purchased the land comprising the current Berkeley campus. Ten faculty members and almost 40 students made up the new University of California when it opened in Oakland in , billings was a trustee of the College of California and suggested that the college be named in honor of the Anglo-Irish philosopher George Berkeley. In , Henry Durant, the founder of the College of California, with the completion of North and South Halls in , the university relocated to its Berkeley location with male and 22 female students and held its first classes. In , the University Farm was established near Sacramento, ultimately becoming the University of California, by the s, the number of campus buildings had grown substantially, and included twenty structures designed by architect John Galen Howard. Robert Gordon Sproul served as president from to , by , the American Council on Education ranked UC Berkeley second only to Harvard University in the number of distinguished departments. Robert Oppenheimer was named scientific head of the Manhattan Project in . Along with the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley is now a partner in managing two other labs, Los Alamos National Laboratory and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, originally, military training was compulsory for male undergraduates, and Berkeley housed an armory for that purpose. The Board of Regents ended compulsory military training at Berkeley in , during the McCarthy era in , the Board of Regents adopted an anti-communist loyalty oath. A number of faculty members objected and were dismissed, ten years passed before they were reinstated with back pay, in , the University of California became an entity separate from the Berkeley campus. Each campus was given autonomy and its own Chancellor. Then-president Sproul assumed

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presidency of the entire University of California system, Berkeley gained a reputation for student activism in the s with the Free Speech Movement of and opposition to the Vietnam War. In the highly publicized Peoples Park protest in , students and the school conflicted over use of a plot of land, then governor of California Ronald Reagan called the Berkeley campus a haven for communist sympathizers, protesters, and sex deviants. Modern students at Berkeley are less active, with a greater percentage of moderates and conservatives 7. Reno, Nevada

” Reno is a city in the U. It is the county seat of Washoe County, in the part of the state. The city sits in a desert at the foot of the Sierra Nevada. Archaeological finds place the border for the prehistoric Martis people in the Reno area. As early as the mid s a few settled in the Truckee Meadows. Gold was discovered in the vicinity of Virginia City in , and a modest mining community developed, to provide the necessary connection between Virginia City and the California Trail, Charles W. Fuller built a log toll bridge across the Truckee River in . A small community that would service travelers soon grew up near the bridge, after two years, Fuller sold the bridge to Myron C. Lake, who continued to develop the community with the addition of a grist mill, kiln, in , Washoe County was consolidated with Roop County, and Lakes Crossing became the largest town in the county. Lake had earned himself the founder of Reno. Lake deeded land to the CPRR in exchange for its promise to build a depot at Lakes Crossing, once the railroad station was established, the town of Reno officially came into being on May 9, However, political power in Nevada remained with the communities, first Virginia City and later Tonopah.

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Chapter 4 : History of United States foreign policy - Wikipedia

The booklet also evaluates the political genesis of the trial and especially the mixture of politics and religion that occurred when William Jennings Bryan lectured in Nashville on "Is the Bible True?" a year before the legislature discussed the evolution question (Robinson 3, 11).

Colonial era[edit] The conservatism that prevailed in the Thirteen Colonies before was of a very different character than the conservatism that emerged based on revolutionary principles. This old conservatism centered on a landed elite and on an urban merchant class that was Loyalist during the Revolution. In the largest and richest and most influential of the American colonies, Virginia, conservatives held full control of the colonial and local governments. At the local level, Church of England parishes handled many local affairs, and they in turn were controlled not by the minister, but rather by a closed circle of rich landowners who comprised the parish vestry. Heinemann emphasizes the ideological conservatism of Virginia, while noting there were also religious dissenters who were gaining strength by the s: The tobacco planters and farmers of Virginia adhered to the concept of a hierarchical society that they or their ancestors had brought with them from England. Most held to the general idea of a Great Chain of Being: However it did have a royal governor appointed by the British Crown , as well as a powerful landed gentry. The status quo was strongly reinforced by what Jefferson called "feudal and unnatural distinctions" that were vital to the maintenance of aristocracy in Virginia. He targeted laws such as entail and primogeniture by which the oldest son inherited all the land. The entail laws made land-ownership perpetual: As a result, increasingly large plantations , worked by white tenant farmers and by black slaves , gained in size and wealth and political power in the eastern "Tidewater" tobacco areas. They introduced primogeniture in Upper Canada southern Ontario in , and it lasted until Such laws lasted in England until Robert Nisbet , a leading conservative intellectual stressed the conservative nature of the American Revolution in contrast to the extreme passions and much greater violence of other revolutions, especially the French Revolution. Critchlow and Nancy MacLean point out its resemblance to European liberalism. Most of these proud " Loyalists " opposed the American Revolution and remained loyal to the Crown throughout the war. In a sense, the Loyalists represented a trans-Atlantic loyalty to a society that was far more hierarchical. Their leaders loved order, respected their betters, looked down on their inferiors, and feared " mobocracy " at home more than rule by a distant monarch. When it came to a choice between protecting their historic rights as Americans or remaining loyal to the King, they chose King and Empire. About one in five Loyalists 70, or so Loyalists left the new United States by Most went to Canada where they are still known as United Empire Loyalists. In , when the British imposed heavy sanctions on the Massachusetts colony in the wake of the Boston Tea Party , self described patriots organized colony-by-colony resistance through organizations such as the Sons of Liberty. In July , the Second Continental Congress declared independence from the United Kingdom and became the de facto national government espousing the principles of Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. The patriots formed a consensus around the ideas of republicanism , whereby popular sovereignty was invested in a national legislature instead of a King. Historian Leonard Labaree identified the main characteristics of the Loyalists that contributed to their conservative opposition to independence. Loyalists were generally older than Patriots, better established in society, resisted innovation, believed resistance to the Crownâ€™the legitimate governmentâ€™was morally wrong, and were further alienated from the Patriot cause when it resorted to violent means of opposition, such as burning houses and tarring and feathering royal officials. Loyalists wanted to take a middle-of-the road position and were angry when forced by the Patriots to declare their opposition. They had a long-standing sentimental attachment to Britain often with business and family ties and were procrastinators who realized that while independence might be inevitable, they would rather postpone it for as long as possible. Many loyalists were also highly cautious and afraid of the potential anarchy or tyranny that could arise out of mob rule. Modern American Conservatives often identify with the Patriots of the s, a

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fact exemplified in by the Tea Party movement , named after the Tea Party of Its members often dress in costumes characteristic of the Founding Fathers. The American Revolution proved highly disruptive to the old networks of conservative elites in the colonies. The departure of so many royal officials, rich merchants, and landed gentry destroyed the hierarchical networks that previously dominated politics and power in many of the colonies. In New York, for example, the departure of key members of the DeLancy, DePester Walton, and Cruger families undercut the interlocking families that largely owned and controlled the Hudson Valley. Likewise in Pennsylvania, the departure of the powerful Penn, Allen, Chew, and Shippen families destroyed the cohesion of the old upper class. New men became rich merchants, but they retained a spirit of republican equality that replaced the old elitism; the revolution prevented the rise of a truly powerful upper class in American society. Most Loyalists remained in the new nation and became loyal citizens, although they seldom held leadership positions of the sort they were entitled to before the Revolution. Federalists[edit] In the wake of the Revolution, the newly formed Federalist Party , dominated by Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton , used the presidency of George Washington to promote a strong nation capable of holding its own in world affairs, with a strong army and navy able to suppress internal revolts such as the Whiskey Rebellion , and a national bank to support financial and business interests. As Samuel Eliot Morison explained, they believed that liberty is inseparable from union, that men are essentially unequal, that vox populi [voice of the people] is seldom if ever vox Dei [the voice of God], and that sinister outside influences were busy undermining American integrity. These policies included the funding of the national debt and also assumption of state debts incurred during the Revolutionary War thus allowing the states to lower their own taxes and still pay their debts , the incorporation of a national Bank of the United States , the support of manufactures and industrial development, and the use of a tariff to fund the Treasury. In foreign affairs the Federalists opposed the French Revolution. Under John Adams they fought the " Quasi War " an undeclared naval war with France in 1798 and built a strong army and navy. Ideologically, the controversy between Jeffersonian Republicans and Federalists stemmed from a difference of principle and style. In terms of style the Federalists distrusted the public, thought the elite should be in charge, and favored national power over state power. Republicans distrusted Britain, bankers, merchants, and did not want a powerful national government. The Federalists— notably Hamilton, were distrustful of "the people", the French, and the Republicans. Historians of conservative political thought "generally label John Adams as the intellectual father of American conservatism. Here was no lover of government by plutocracy, no dreamer of an America filled with factions and hard-packed cities. Here was a man who loved America as it was and had been, one whose life was a doughty testament to the trials and glories of ordered liberty. Owen Aldridge places Adams, "At the head of the conservative ranks in the early years of the Republic and Jefferson as the leader of the contrary liberal current. He held that in society all men have a right to equal laws and equal treatment from the government. However, he added, "no two men are perfectly equal in person, property, understanding, activity, and virtue. Hamilton, Adams, and their Federalist party sought to establish in the new world what they called a "natural aristocracy. Their motive was liberty itself. Some historians refer to them as " Jeffersonian Republicans " while political scientists usually use the " Democratic-Republican Party ," in order to distinguish them from the modern Republican Party. While " Jeffersonian Democracy " persisted as an element of the Democratic Party into the early 20th century, as exemplified by William Jennings Bryan — , and its themes continue to echo in the 21st century. Daniel Webster , Whig leader During the 1830s and 1840s, the " Old Republicans ," not to be confused with the Republican Party , which did not yet exist were led by John Randolph of Roanoke. They refused to form a coalition with the Federalists. Calhoun [40] and Henry Clay. They nevertheless adopted Federalist principles by chartering the Second Bank of the United States, promoting internal improvements for transportation, raising tariffs to protect factories, and promoting a strong army and navy after the failures of the War of 1812. Whigs supported the national bank, private business interests, and the modernization of the economy in opposition to Jacksonian democracy , which represented the interests of poor farmers and the urban working class, represented by the newly formed Democratic Party. They chose the name "Whig"

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because it had been used by patriots in the Revolution. Daniel Webster and other Whig leaders referred to their new political party as the "conservative party", and they called for a return to tradition, restraint, hierarchy, and moderation. By the end of the 1790s, American politics had generally adapted to a two-party system whereby rival parties stake their claims before the electorate, and the winner takes control of the government. As time went on, the Federalists lost appeal with the average voter and were generally not equal to the tasks of party organization; hence, they grew steadily weaker. They retained some local support into the 1820s, but important leaders left their fading cause, including future presidents John Quincy Adams and James Buchanan, and future Chief Justice Roger B. Taney. John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, at various times a Jeffersonian Republican, a Whig and a Democrat, was always an independent thinker. He moved from a strong nationalist position in the 1790s and 1800s, to a states rights position emphasizing the rights of minorities by which he meant white South, and rejecting a powerful central government. Jefferson and Madison had developed a theory of nullification that would enable states to reject unconstitutional federal actions. Calhoun picked up the idea and further developed it as a defense against federal attacks on slavery. His ideas were enormously influential among southern politicians and intellectuals in the decade after his death in 1850; his ideas were often used to promote secession as a legal, constitutional escape valve for the South. Calhoun of South Carolina. According to historian Striner, "He was both, and his politics engendered a long-term tradition of centrism. In the 1850s, Lincoln was a prosperous corporate lawyer, and a member of the conservative Whig party for many years. In 1854, he explained what he meant by conservatism in terms of fealty to the original intent of the Founding Fathers: It proposes nothing save and except to restore this government to its original tone in regard to this element of slavery, and there to maintain it, looking for no further change in reference to it than that which the original framers of the Government themselves expected and looked forward to. He argued that the Founding Fathers expected slavery to die a natural death, not to spread. His point was that the Founding Fathers were anti-slavery and the notion that slavery was good was a radical innovation that violated American ideals. He built the stronger coalition, holding together conservative and moderate Republicans, and War Democrats, against the Radicals who wanted to deny him renomination in 1860. But when Lincoln was assassinated, the Radicals gained the upper hand and imposed much harsher terms than those Lincoln had wished. Solid South and Southern Democrats After the Civil War, "conservative" came to mean opposition to the Radical Republicans who wanted to grant full citizenship rights to freed slaves and take political power away from the ex-Confederates. The race-based conservatism in the American South differed from the business-based conservatism in the North in its strong support for white supremacy, and insistence on a second-class powerless status for blacks, regardless of the Constitution. By the late 1850s conservative Southern Democrats in Congress joined with most Northern Republicans in an informal Conservative Coalition that usually proved decisive in stopping liberal domestic legislation until 1890. With the Southern strategy of the Republican party in the late 1850s, the white southern conservatives shifted their support from the Democratic party to the Republican party, forming a very dominant solid south block of social conservatives in the Republican party. However the Southerners generally were much more internationalist than the mostly isolationist Northern Republicans in the Coalition. Business was expanding rapidly, with manufacturing, mining, railroads, and banking leading the way. There were millions of new farms in the prairie states. Immigration reached record levels. Progress was the watchword of the day. The wealth of the period is highlighted by American upper class opulence, but also by the rise of American philanthropy referred to by Andrew Carnegie as the "Gospel of Wealth" that used private money to endow thousands of colleges, hospitals, museums, academies, schools, opera houses, public libraries, symphony orchestras, and charities. For example, Oswald Garrison Villard, writing in 1890, characterized his former mentor Horace White as "a great economic conservative; had he lived to see the days of the New Deal financing he would probably have cried out loud and promptly demised. In 1860, the Bourbons were overthrown inside the Democratic Party by William Jennings Bryan and the agrarians, who preached "Free Silver" and opposition to the power that banks and railroads had over the American farmer. The agrarians formed a coalition with the Populists and

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vehemently denounced the politics of big business, especially in the decisive election , won by Republican William McKinley , who was easily reelected over Bryan in as well. Religious conservatives of this period sponsored a large and flourishing media network, especially based on magazines, many with close ties to the Protestant churches that were rapidly expanding due to the Third Great Awakening. Catholics had few magazines but opposed agrarianism in politics and established hundreds of schools and colleges to promote their conservative religious and social values. While Bryan preached the overthrow of evil men, the opposition showed that silver right panaceas would wreck the economy for decades, deprived factory workers of their livelihood, cheat honest businessmen, and install a holy un-American regime.

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Chapter 5 : Browse subject: Vocation -- Christianity | The Online Books Page

William Jennings Bryan leader of the pro-silver forces, whose "Cross of Gold" speech at the Democratic Convention won him the Democratic president nomination but fracture the Democratic party into pro-silver and pro-gold factions.

Born in Clayton, Adams County , Ill. District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois , ; died in office Died in Quincy, Adams County , Ill. Son of Henry L. Born in Chicago, Cook County , Ill. Lawyer ; member of Illinois state house of representatives 25th District, ; delegate to Democratic National Convention from Illinois, alternate , alternate , ; Democratic candidate for U. Representative from Illinois at-large, ; candidate for mayor of Chicago, Ill. Died in March, age 75 years, 0 days. Robert McCormick Adams b. Born in Webster Groves, St. Louis County , Mo. Lawyer ; served in the U. Navy during World War I; delegate to Republican National Convention from Illinois, alternate , , alternate , alternate ; candidate in primary for U. Representative from Illinois at-large, Prospect, Cook County , Ill. Lawyer ; member of Illinois state senate 9th District, Died in August, age 75 years, 0 days. Born in LaGrange County , Ind. Died in Chicago, Cook County , Ill. Interment somewhere in Orland, Ind. Married, October 13, , to Helen Roberts. Lawyer ; Nebraska Democratic state chair , , ; delegate to Democratic National Convention from Nebraska, alternate , member, Committee on Rules and Order of Business , , ; U. Attorney for Nebraska , Bryan-Jennings family of Illinois. Born in Aurora, Kane County , Ill. Lawyer ; candidate for U. Representative from Illinois 15th District, Died March 1, age 68 years, 24 days. Alschuler family of Aurora, Illinois. Died April 17, age 90 years, days. Lawyer ; alternate delegate to Democratic National Convention from Illinois, Died May 23, age 74 years, days. Born in Gillespie, Macoupin County , Ill. Lawyer ; member of Illinois state house of representatives , ; member of Illinois state senate , , 6th District , 4th District , 1st District Died in October, age 73 years, 0 days. Lawyer ; alderman, 24th Ward, Chicago, ; commissioner, Chicago Park District, ; delegate to Illinois convention to ratify 21st amendment , ; delegate to Democratic National Convention from Illinois, , , , , ; colonel in the U. John David Ashcroft b. Lawyer ; university professor ; Missouri state auditor , ; defeated, ; Missouri state attorney general , ; Governor of Missouri , ; U. Senator from Missouri , ; defeated, ; U. Attorney General , Still living as of Lawyer ; circuit judge in Illinois, ; U. District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois , See also federal judicial profile Paul L. Born in Stonington, Christian County , Ill. Senator from Kansas , Died March 21, age 88 years, 20 days. Son of Dennis E. Born in Elizabethtown, Hardin County , Ill. Representative from Kansas , , 8th District , , 5th District ; defeated, ; resigned ; delegate to Democratic National Convention from Kansas, member, Platform and Resolutions Committee ; member, Federal Trade Commission, ; died in office ; chair, Federal Trade Commission, , , Died in Washington , D. Representative from Texas 5th District, , Harold Griffith Baker b. Clair County , Ill. Born in East St. Served in the U. Army during World War I; lawyer ; U. Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois , Son of Martin D. Born in Lawrence County , Ill. District Judge for Indiana , ; U. District Judge for the Southern District of Indiana , ; took senior status ; member executive committee, Methodist Hospital. Member, Freemasons ; American Bar Association. Died October 18, age 71 years, 64 days. Interment somewhere in Sumner, Ill. Son of Henry H. Baltzell and Margaret C. Roderick Baltzell; married, March 28, , to Vienna N. See also federal judicial profile Richard Martin Baner b. Lawyer ; alternate delegate to Republican National Convention from Illinois, Born in McDonough County , Ill. Lindsley died ; married, September 5, , to Emilie B. Born in Hartford, Hartford County , Conn. Lawyer ; member of Illinois state senate 6th District, ; defeated, ; member of Illinois Republican State Central Committee , ; member of Illinois state house of representatives 6th District; elected Born in Jacksonville, Morgan County , Ill. Representative from Illinois 20th District, ; defeated, ; delegate to Democratic National Convention from Illinois, Son of Charles A. Born in Beaver County , Pa. District Judge for the Northern District of Illinois , ; took senior status Member, American Bar Association. Died in Elgin, Kane County , Ill. Interment somewhere in La Grange, Ill. Son of Albert Barnes and Olive A. Jack Barnes; married to Sara A. Born in Hampton, Windham County , Conn. Lawyer ; member of Illinois state house of

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representatives , ; justice of Arizona territorial supreme court , Died November 10, age 61 years, days. George Francis Barrett b. Lawyer ; delegate to Republican National Convention from Illinois, , , ; delegate to Illinois convention to ratify 21st amendment , ; Illinois state attorney general , Born in Superior, Douglas County , Wis. Court of Appeals for the D. Circuit , ; took senior status Born in Peoria, Peoria County , Ill. Navy during World War I; U. Representative from Illinois 4th District, Son of Peter J. Beam and Margaret B. Beam; married, June 29, , to Marge Brown. Army during World War II; Illinois state attorney general , ; appointed ; died in office

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Chapter 6 : Full text of "The life of William Jennings Bryan"

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By the administration of Franklin D. It will be fascinating to speculate and somewhat scary to observe the evolution of the new regime in Washington. George Washington It is obvious that Ferling has mined a significant amount of the voluminous secondary sources that exist on his subjects. He offers a strong synopsis of their early years and provides penetrating insights into their future characters. Further, his objectivity can also be questioned as it is apparent that he holds Jefferson in greater esteem than Hamilton. Ferling claims to be more impressed with Hamilton than he thought he would be. Jefferson was more radical than most Virginians and interestingly his views dovetailed more with the north. His no holds barred approach would never change, be it answering Samuel Seabury or Aaron Burr. Hamilton avoided criticizing George III and did not call for independence, as he blamed English ministers for the coming conflict, and therefore argued for reconciliation. Ferling writes with a smooth prose that allows the reader to glide over his words, words that are full of insight and analysis. As for Hamilton no one had to goad him into service or exhibit courage. For Hamilton, it just seemed as his life progressed there was always a rich and powerful sponsor that helped him move forward. Strategy is analyzed, personalities are explored, and the importance of Hamilton-Washington relationship is presented front and center. Ferling makes the excellent point that Washington was very concerned about the quality of intellect in the Congress at Philadelphia. Washington kept pointing out the weak financial state of the government that existed due to its inflated currency and speculation that threatened victory. John Adams Hamilton strongly believed that the major problem that the war effort confronted was its lack of a strong central power in government. Hamilton also called for the use of black soldiers in order to defeat the British. He criticizes him for taking until to agree to serve, but has empathy for Jefferson as he tries to figure out how to defend Virginia from a British invasion, but also assist South Carolina from the attack. In evaluating Jefferson as governor one might say he did try and rally his home state through leadership other than just employing his quill. Jefferson comes across as self-centered and it took a great deal of pressure to get him to act. Ferling offers a number of important insights concerning the founding fathers that challenges the historical imagery that has surrounded them. Hamilton would eventually resign and Washington would finally appoint him to a command at Yorktown that sealed his reputation for bravery and leadership. In stark contrast at the end of the war, Jefferson faced an investigation of his leadership as governor of Virginia. This was apparent after the revolution when the issues of military back pay and pensions threatened to become a military revolt. Jefferson stressed the expansion of individual freedom and independence. Hamilton emphasized the wellbeing of the nation. Ferling explores the Maria Cosway affair and his budding relationship with Sally Hemmings as a means of explaining how desperate Jefferson was to fill the void in his life. What is key is that the philosophy that Jefferson crossed the Atlantic with was reinforced in France and are an accurate guide as to how he would resume his public career once he returned to the United States. While Jefferson was off in Paris, Hamilton was involved with the Constitutional Convention that replaced the Articles of Confederation. They had not dreamed of sweeping social or political change. For them, a powerful nation state should be created that would allow men of finance to be free from the shackles of England to invest, make money, and secure their wealth. For Hamilton, inequality was just the nature of things and he was not inclined to remedy these disparities. He was an elite who wanted to preserve his status and this anti-democratic belief would be the core of his thought for the remainder of his life. The period following the inauguration of Washington reflects the true disdain that Jefferson and Hamilton felt for each other. On issue after issue their disagreements reflected their hostility toward one another. Ferling does a remarkable job explaining the basis for their disagreements and describes the political repercussions. Today we dread the level of political partisanship, but when one looks back at the nastiness of the s, one might argue that we are somewhat tame today in comparison. The author provides wonderful anecdotes that reflect the chasm between the two men.

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Hamilton retorted that the greatest man in history was Julius Caesar. Ferling seems to sympathize with Jefferson in that he believed that once the assumption of debt issue was settled in return for moving the capitol to the Potomac River region that there would be a few areas of disagreement. However, once Hamilton launched the rest of his economic program Jefferson claimed to have been deceived. As the war in Europe expanded with England joining the alliance against France, foreign policy would enter the equation with the Genet Affair and Jay Treaty that would further exacerbate tensions between Jefferson and Hamilton. Aaron Burr The partisanship was further reflected in newspapers, one for each side that became the mouthpieces of the two men. Jefferson did his best to besmirch Hamilton in the eyes of Washington by providing as many damaging documents as he could. Once Hamilton became a private citizen he could not let go of influencing events easily. In the end he would throw his support to Jefferson to block Aaron Burr as the election came to a vote in the House of Representatives. Ferling believes that Hamilton suffered from a flawed temperament that dominated his actions which resulted in the end of the Federalist Party as he let his ego get in the way of the changing political culture that had developed. As far as Jefferson is concerned he is raised to a level of respectability that does not exist in the first half of the book. Jefferson may have cut a deal with the Federalists to gain the Presidency, but Ferling rationalizes that by doing so he saved the union. Perhaps as Ron Chernow suggests, Hamilton had enough, and it was a respectable way of committing suicide. Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson Advertisements.

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Chapter 7 : Evelyn Bryan Johnson | Revolv

Men like Andrew Jackson and William Jennings Bryan claimed Jefferson's mantle, while Theodore Roosevelt and his adherents at the turn of the 20 th century believed in Hamilton's vision of American power, influence, and economic interests. By the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jefferson's legacy reemerges with the onset and.

As Ribuffo notes, "what Americans now call conservatism much of the world calls liberalism or neoliberalism. In this conception, conservatism is best understood as a "collective identity that evolves in the course of struggles and collaborations over" political meaning. The s and beyond became known as the " Reagan Era. Other modern conservative beliefs include skepticism of the theory of man-made global warming and opposition to government action to combat it, which conservatives contend would do severe economic damage, and ultimately more harm than good even if one accepts the premise that human activity is contributing to climate change. Most conservatives support the death penalty for particularly egregious crimes. The "law and order" issue was a major factor weakening liberalism in the s. Bush stressed cutting taxes and minimizing regulation of industry and banking, while increasing regulation of education. Although the study does show some distinction between the concentration of moderates and conservatives or liberals between the Republican and Democratic parties. Conservatism grew stronger at the state level in the early 21st Century. The trend was most pronounced among the "least well-off, least educated, most blue collar, most economically hard-hit states. Conservatives generally believe that government action is not the solution to such problems as poverty and inequality. Many believe that government programs that seek to provide services and opportunities for the poor actually encourage dependence and reduce self-reliance. Most conservatives oppose affirmative action policies, that is, policies in employment, education, and other areas that give special advantages to people who belong to groups that have been historically discriminated against. Conservatives believe that the government should not give special treatment to individuals on the basis of group identity. Conservatives typically hold that the government should play a smaller role in regulating business and managing the economy. They typically oppose high tax rates and programs to redistribute income to assist the poor. Such efforts, they argue, do not properly reward people who have earned their money through hard work. However, some social conservatives place a strong emphasis on the role of private voluntary charitable organizations especially faith-based charities in helping the poor. As conservatives value order and security, they favor a small but strong government role in law enforcement and national defense. Social issues On social issues, a large faction of religious conservatives strongly oppose changes in traditional moral standards regarding sexuality and gender roles. They typically organize to strongly oppose abortion and are very reluctant to extend equal rights to homosexuals. The libertarian faction tends to ignore these issues. Business-oriented conservatives oppose the social conservatives if state laws limiting gay rights threaten to hurt business. The National Review reported in that, "as evangelical forces have become less unified Stearns finds a polarization since the s between conservatives, who believe that the humanities express eternal truths that should be taught, and those who think that the humanities curriculum should be tailored to demonstrate diversity. Certain continuities can be traced through American history. American conservatism is best characterized as a reaction against utopian ideas of progress. In a sense, the Loyalists represented vestiges of European conservatism in the American Colonies; they tried to preserve the status quo of Empire in the face of revolutionary change. Their leaders were men of wealth and property who loved order, respected their betters, looked down on their inferiors, and feared " mobocracy " at home more than rule by a distant monarch. When it came to a choice between protecting their historic rights as Americans or remaining loyal to the King, they chose King and Empire. In , when the British imposed heavy sanctions on the Massachusetts colony in the wake of the Boston Tea Party , self described patriots organized colony-by-colony resistance through organizations such as the Sons of Liberty. In July , the Second Continental Congress declared independence from the United Kingdom and became the de facto national government espousing the principles of Life,

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Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness. The patriots formed a consensus around the ideas of republicanism, whereby popular sovereignty was invested in a national legislature instead of a King. In his book, Labaree identified eight characteristics of the Loyalists that contributed to their conservative opposition to independence. Loyalists were generally older than Patriots, better established in society, resisted innovation, believed resistance to the Crown "the legitimate government" was morally wrong, and were further alienated from the Patriot cause when it resorted to violent means of opposition, such as burning houses and tarring and feathering royal officials. Loyalists wanted to take a middle-of-the-road position and were angry when forced by the Patriots to declare their opposition. They had a long-standing sentimental attachment to Britain often with business and family ties and were procrastinators who realized that while independence might be inevitable, they would rather postpone it for as long as possible. Many loyalists were also highly cautious and afraid of the potential anarchy or tyranny that could arise out of mob rule. Modern American Conservatives often identify with the Patriots of the 1770s, a fact exemplified in by the Tea Party movement, named after the Tea Party of 1773. Its members often dress in costumes characteristic of the Founding Fathers. The American Revolution proved highly disruptive to the old networks of conservative elites in the colonies. The departure of so many royal officials, rich merchants, and landed gentry destroyed the hierarchical networks that previously dominated politics and power in many of the colonies. In New York, for example, the departure of key members of the DeLancy, DePester Walton, and Cruger families undercut the interlocking families that largely owned and controlled the Hudson Valley. Likewise in Pennsylvania, the departure of the powerful Penn, Allen, Chew, and Shippen families destroyed the cohesion of the old upper class. New men became rich merchants, but they retained a spirit of republican equality that replaced the old elitism; the revolution prevented the rise of a truly powerful upper class in American society. One rich patriot in Boston noted in that "fellows who would have cleaned my shoes five years ago, have amassed fortunes and are riding in chariots. For the most part, they avoided politics; certainly they never tried to form a revanchist movement seeking a return to the Empire. Loyalist Samuel Seabury, for example, abandoned politics but became the first Episcopalian bishop in the United States, rebuilding a church that appealed to families that still admired hierarchy, tradition, and historic liturgy, but had given up their allegiance to the king. As Samuel Eliot Morison explained, they believed that liberty is inseparable from union, that men are essentially unequal, that vox populi [voice of the people] is seldom if ever vox Dei [the voice of God], and that sinister outside influences were busy undermining American integrity. These policies included the funding of the national debt and also assumption of state debts incurred during the Revolutionary War thus allowing the states to lower their own taxes and still pay their debts, the incorporation of a national Bank of the United States, the support of manufactures and industrial development, and the use of a tariff to fund the Treasury. In foreign affairs the Federalists opposed the French Revolution. Under John Adams they fought the "Quasi War" an undeclared naval war with France in 1798 and built a strong army and navy. Ideologically, the controversy between Jeffersonian Republicans and Federalists stemmed from a difference of principle and style. In terms of style the Federalists distrusted the public, thought the elite should be in charge, and favored national power over state power. Republicans distrusted Britain, bankers, merchants, and did not want a powerful national government. The Federalists "notably Hamilton, were distrustful of "the people", the French, and the Republicans. Some historians refer to them as "Jeffersonian Republicans" while political scientists usually use the "Democratic-Republican Party," in order to distinguish them from the modern Republican Party. While "Jeffersonian Democracy" persisted as an element of the Democratic Party into the early 20th century, as exemplified by William Jennings Bryan, and its themes continue to echo in the 21st century. They refused to form a coalition with the Federalists. Calhoun [64] and Henry Clay. They nevertheless adopted Federalist principles by chartering the Second Bank of the United States, promoting internal improvements for transportation, raising tariffs to protect factories, and promoting a strong army and navy after the failures of the War of 1812. Whigs supported the national bank, private business interests, and the modernization of the economy in opposition to Jacksonian democracy, which represented the interests of poor farmers and the

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urban working class, represented by the newly formed Democratic Party. They chose the name "Whig" because it had been used by patriots in the Revolution. Daniel Webster and other Whig leaders referred to their new political party as the "conservative party", and they called for a return to tradition, restraint, hierarchy, and moderation. By the end of the 1830s, American politics had generally adapted to a two-party system whereby rival parties stake their claims before the electorate, and the winner takes control of the government. As time went on, the Federalists lost appeal with the average voter and were generally not equal to the tasks of party organization; hence, they grew steadily weaker. They retained some local support into the 1840s, but important leaders left their fading cause, including future presidents John Quincy Adams and James Buchanan, and future Chief Justice Roger B. American Civil War Abraham Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln was the first president elected by the newly formed Republican Party, and Lincoln has been an iconic figure for American politicians of both parties. According to historian Striner, "He was both, and his politics engendered a long-term tradition of centrism. In the 1850s, Lincoln was a prosperous corporate lawyer, and a member of the conservative Whig party for many years. In 1854, he explained what he meant by conservatism in terms of fealty to the original intent of the Founding Fathers: It proposes nothing save and except to restore this government to its original tone in regard to this element of slavery, and there to maintain it, looking for no further change in reference to it than that which the original framers of the Government themselves expected and looked forward to. His point was that the Founding Fathers were anti-slavery and the notion that slavery was good was a radical innovation that violated American ideals. He built the stronger coalition, holding together conservative and moderate Republicans, and War Democrats, against the Radicals who wanted to deny him renomination in 1860. But when Lincoln was assassinated, the Radicals gained the upper hand and imposed much harsher terms than those Lincoln had wished. Solid South and Southern Democrats. After the Civil War, "conservative" came to mean opposition to the Radical Republicans who wanted to grant full citizenship rights to freed slaves and take political power away from the ex-Confederates. The race-based conservatism in the American South differed from the business-based conservatism in the North in its strong support for white supremacy, and insistence on a second-class powerless status for blacks, regardless of the Constitution. By the late 1860s, conservative Southern Democrats in Congress joined with most Northern Republicans in an informal Conservative Coalition that usually proved decisive in stopping liberal domestic legislation until 1900. With the Southern strategy of the Republican party in the late 1860s, the white southern conservatives shifted their support from the Democratic party to the Republican party, forming a very dominant solid south block of social conservatives in the Republican party. However the Southerners generally were much more internationalist than the mostly isolationist Northern Republicans in the Coalition. Business was expanding rapidly, with manufacturing, mining, railroads, and banking leading the way. There were millions of new farms in the prairie states. Immigration reached record levels. Progress was the watchword of the day. The wealth of the period is highlighted by American upper class opulence, but also by the rise of American philanthropy referred to by Andrew Carnegie as the "Gospel of Wealth" that used private money to endow thousands of colleges, hospitals, museums, academies, schools, opera houses, public libraries, symphony orchestras, and charities. For example, Oswald Garrison Villard, writing in 1890, characterized his former mentor Horace White as "a great economic conservative; had he lived to see the days of the New Deal financing he would probably have cried out loud and promptly demised. In 1860, the Bourbons were overthrown inside the Democratic Party by William Jennings Bryan and the agrarians, who preached "Free Silver" and opposition to the power that banks and railroads had over the American farmer. The agrarians formed a coalition with the Populists and vehemently denounced the politics of big business, especially in the decisive election of 1896, won by Republican William McKinley, who was easily reelected over Bryan in 1900 as well. Religious conservatives of this period sponsored a large and flourishing media network, especially based on magazines, many with close ties to the Protestant churches that were rapidly expanding due to the Third Great Awakening. Catholics had few magazines but opposed agrarianism in politics and established hundreds of schools and colleges to promote their conservative religious and social values. Early 20th century Empire. The two parties re-aligned in the

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election of , with the Republicans, led by William McKinley , becoming the party of business, sound money , and assertive foreign policy, while the Democratic Party, led by William Jennings Bryan, became the party of the worker, the small farmer, "Free Silver", Populists, and in anti-imperialism. Bryan was also popular with religious fundamentalists and white supremacists. Theodore Roosevelt promoted the military and naval advantages of the U. Aldrich introduced the Sixteenth Amendment , which allowed the federal government to collect an income tax; he also set in motion the design of the Federal Reserve System , which began in The "insurgents" were on the Left of the Republican Party. Norris of Nebraska, and Hiram Johnson of California, they fought the conservatives in a series of bitter battles that split the GOP and allowed the Democratic Party to take control of Congress in Teddy Roosevelt, a hawk on foreign and military policy, moved increasingly to the Left on domestic issues regarding courts, unions, railroads, big business, labor unions and the welfare state. In 1912 he took control of the insurgency, formed a third party, and ran an unsuccessful campaign for president on the Progressive Party ticket in

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Chapter 8 : Eugene V. Debs | Awards | LibraryThing

Not only was the People's Party more successful than the Socialist Party of America ever would be, but also, when William Jennings Bryan took up the Populist banner in the presidential election, his actions turned the Democratic Party in a more progressive direction as well as undermining the People's Party.

Edit A critical indirect strategy used by both sides was the blockade. The British Royal Navy successfully stopped the shipment of most war supplies and food to Germany. Neutral American ships that tried to trade with Germany were seized or turned back. The strangulation came about very slowly, because Germany and the Central Powers its allies controlled extensive farmlands and raw materials. However, it was eventually successful because Germany and Austria-Hungary had taken so many farmers into their armies. By , German cities were on the verge of starvation; the front-line soldiers were on short rations and were running out of essential supplies. We can bottle her up and destroy every ship that endeavors to break the blockade". He reasoned that since the island of Britain depended on imports of food, raw materials, and manufactured goods, scaring off a substantial number of the ships would effectively undercut its long-term ability to maintain an army on the Western Front. While Germany had only nine long-range U-boats at the start of the war, it had ample shipyard capacity to build the hundreds needed. However, the United States demanded that Germany respect international law, which protected neutral American ships on the high seas from seizure or sinking by either belligerent. Furthermore, Americans insisted that the drowning of innocent civilians was barbaric and grounds for a declaration of war. House commented that, "The British have gone as far as they possibly could in violating neutral rights, though they have done it in the most courteous way". German submarines, however, torpedoed ships without warning, and some sailors and passengers drowned. Berlin explained that submarines were so vulnerable that they dared not surface near merchant ships that might be carrying guns and which were too small to rescue submarine crews. Britain armed most of its merchant ships with medium calibre guns that could sink a submarine, making above-water attacks too risky. This act of aggression caused the loss of 1, civilian lives, including Americans. The sinking of a large, unarmed passenger ship, combined with the previous atrocity stories from Belgium, shocked Americans and turned public opinion hostile to Germany, although not yet to the point of war. Wilson issued a warning to Germany that it would face "strict accountability" if it sank more neutral U. By January , however, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg and General Erich Ludendorff decided that an unrestricted submarine blockade was the only way to break the stalemate on the Western Front. They demanded that Kaiser Wilhelm order unrestricted submarine warfare be resumed. Finally, they did not foresee that convoys could and would be used to defeat their efforts. They believed that the United States was so weak militarily that it could not be a factor on the Western Front for more than a year – a mistake that would ultimately prove to be fatal to the German Empire. The civilian government in Berlin objected, but the Kaiser sided with his military. First were the anti-war people "pacifists" loosely defined , who wanted to keep America out at all costs, and rejected as equally immoral the British and German Empires. Secondly, the "liberal internationalists" reluctantly supported armed force to create a collective security system. The capital build-up that had allowed American companies to supply belligerents and the American army resulted in a greater long-run rate of production even after the war had ended in . After the War, in , J. William Jennings Bryan , the Secretary of State at the time, strictly opposed financial support of warring nations and officially banned loans to the belligerents in August . Bethlehem Steel took particular advantage of the increased demand for armaments abroad. Prior to American entrance into the War, these companies benefitted from unrestricted commerce with sovereign customers abroad. After President Wilson issued his declaration of war, the companies were subjected to price controls created by the U. Trade Commission in order to insure that the U. Bethlehem Steel became the primary arms supplier for the United States and other allied powers again in . Many public figures hated war – Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan was the most prominent, and he resigned when he thought Wilson had become too bellicose.

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Parties Edit A surprising factor in the development of American public opinion was how little the political parties became involved. Wilson and the Democrats in campaigned on the slogan "He kept us out of war! His position probably was critical in winning the Western states. Debs , blamed the war on capitalism and pledged total opposition. When war began however, about half the Socialists, typified by Congressman Meyer London , supported the decision; the rest, led by Debs, remained ideological and die-hard opponents. In the labor unions supported Wilson on domestic issues and ignored the war question. By , however, the British decided to bolster the price to 10 cents to avoid losing Southern support. The cotton growers seem to have moved from neutrality to intervention at about the same pace as the rest of the nation. The Midwest became the stronghold of isolationism; other remote rural areas also saw no need for war. But once war began and black men were drafted, they worked to achieve equality. The largest old-stock Protestant denominations Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ, Congregational, and some Lutheran groups loudly denounced the war at first: Their moralism was aggressively focused on banishing evils like saloons from the face of the earth through Prohibition, and if they could be shown that German militarism was a similar evil, they would throw enormous weight. Wilson, the intensely religious son of a prominent theologian, knew exactly how to harness that moralism in his attacks on the " Huns " who threatened civilization, and his calls for an almost religious crusade on behalf of peace. Apart from clergymen, most wanted Britain to win, though at first not to the point of American entry. Magazine editors, newspaper reporters, book publishers, college professors, intellectuals, artists, and writers were overwhelmingly pro-British. They were increasingly marginalized, however, and by had been excluded almost entirely from national discourse on the subject. Their goal was to convince Wilson to mediate an end of the war by bringing the belligerents to the conference table. Wilson indeed made an energetic, sustained and serious effort to do so, and kept his administration neutral, but he was repeatedly rebuffed by Britain and Germany. The themeâ€”an aspect of American exceptionalism â€”was that God had chosen America as his tool to bring redemption to the world. Millions of Catholics lived in both warring camps, and Catholic Americans tended to split on ethnic lines in their opinions toward American involvement in the war. At the time, heavily Catholic towns and cities in the East and Midwest often contained multiple parishes, each serving a single ethnic group, such as Irish, German, Italian, Polish, or English. American Catholics of Irish and German descent opposed intervention most strongly. Pope Benedict XV made several attempts to negotiate a peace. All of his efforts were rebutted by both the Allies and the Germans, and throughout the war the Holy See maintained a policy of strict neutrality. Jewish American sympathies likewise broke along ethnic lines, though at the turn of the century, Germany and Austria were considered among the most tolerant of continental European countries, while the tsarist regime in Russia was notorious for its anti-Semitic policies. They had little interest in the continent, but were adamant against helping the British Empire because it refused to allow independence for Ireland. The Easter Rising in Dublin in April was crushed within a week and its leaders executed by firing squad. Irish-Americans dominated the Democratic party in many large cities so Wilson had to take account of their views. They did not prevent him from being hostile to Germany, but they did force him to keep his distance from Britain. Spokesmen for Slavic immigrants hoped that an Allied victory would bring independence for their homelands. This community was largely pro-British and anti-German in sentiment. This brought them into line with the so-called "Anglophiles" or Pro-British Americans who themselves were primarily "old stock Americans", whose ancestry went back to the original thirteen colonies and was primarily British in origin. Preparedness Movement By , Americans were paying much more attention to the war. The sinking of the Lusitania had a strong effect on public opinion because of the deaths of American civilians. That year, a strong "Preparedness" movement emerged. It argued that the United States needed to immediately build up strong naval and land forces for defensive purposes; an unspoken assumption was that America would fight sooner or later. Indeed there emerged an "Atlanticist" foreign policy establishment, a group of influential Americans drawn primarily from upper-class lawyers, bankers, academics, and politicians of the Northeast, committed to a strand of Anglophile internationalism. Representative was Paul D. For Cravath, in his mid-fifties when the war began, the conflict served as an

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epiphany, sparking an interest in international affairs that dominated his remaining career. Fiercely Anglophile, he strongly supported American intervention in the war and hoped that close Anglo-American cooperation would be the guiding principle of postwar international organization. Reform to them meant UMT or "universal military training". They proposed a national service program under which the , men who turned 18 every year would be required to spend six months in military training, and afterwards be assigned to reserve units. The small regular army would primarily be a training agency. Advocates retorted that military "service" was an essential duty of citizenship, and that without the commonality provided by such service the nation would splinter into antagonistic ethnic groups. One spokesman promised that UMT would become "a real melting pot , under which the fire is hot enough to fuse the elements into one common mass of Americanism". Furthermore, they promised, the discipline and training would make for a better paid work force. The hostility to military service was so strong at the time it is difficult to imagine such a program winning approval; indeed, even in World War II, when Stimson as Secretary of War proposed a similar program of universal peacetime service, he was defeated. The Preparedness movement was distant not only from the working classes but also from the middle-class leadership of most of small-town America. It had had little use for the National Guard, which it saw as politicized, localistic, poorly armed, ill trained, too inclined to idealistic crusading as against Spain in , and too lacking in understanding of world affairs. The National Guard on the other hand was securely rooted in state and local politics, with representation from a very broad cross section of American society. The Democratic party saw the Preparedness movement as a threat. Roosevelt, Root and Wood were prospective Republican presidential candidates. More subtly, the Democrats were rooted in localism that appreciated the National Guard, and the voters were hostile to the rich and powerful in the first place. Working with the Democrats who controlled Congress, Wilson was able to sidetrack the Preparedness forces. In fact neither the Army nor Navy was in shape for war. The crews of the Texas and the New York , the two newest and largest battleships, had never fired a gun, and the morale of the sailors was low. The Army and Navy air forces were tiny in size. Despite the flood of new weapons systems unveiled in the war in Europe, the Army was paying scant attention. For example, it was making no studies of trench warfare, poison gas or tanks, and was unfamiliar with the rapid evolution of air tactics. The Democrats in Congress tried to cut the military budget in . The Preparedness movement effectively exploited the surge of outrage over the Lusitania in May , forcing the Democrats to promise some improvements to the military and naval forces. Wilson, less fearful of the Navy. The facts of submarine warfare which necessitated destroyers, not battleships and the possibilities of imminent war with Germany or with Britain, for that matter , were simply ignored. They felt that warfare always had a hidden economic motivation. Specifically, they warned the chief warmongers were New York bankers like J.

Chapter 9 : The Political Graveyard: American Bar Association, politicians, Illinois

The national political leaders of the Progressive Era included Theodore Roosevelt, Robert M. La Follette Sr., Charles Evans Hughes, and Herbert Hoover on the Republican side, and William Jennings Bryan, Woodrow Wilson, and Al Smith on the Democratic side.