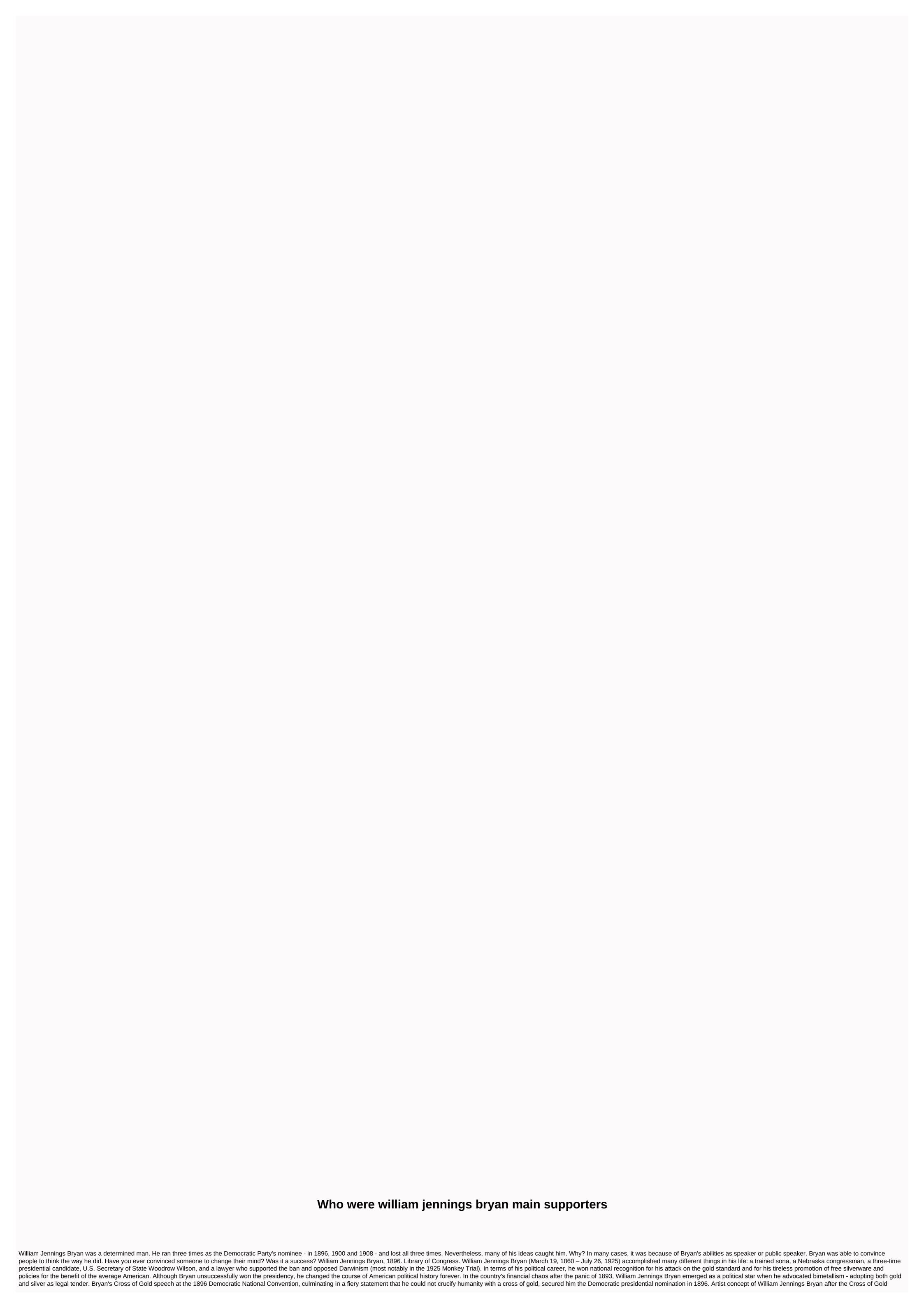
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speech, 1900. Wikimedia. Bryan was born in Salem, Illinois, in 1860 to a pious family with a strong passion for law, politics, and public speaking. At the age of 20, he attended Union Law College in Chicago and passed the test shortly afterwards. After his marriage to Mary Baird of Illinois, Bryan and his young family
moved to Nebraska, where he gained an extraordinary reputation among the leaders of the state's Democratic Party. Bryan was later recognized as one of the greatest performers in American history. When the economic crisis hit the Midwest in the late 1880s, desperate farmers faced low crop prices and found few
politicians on their side. While many rallied on the populist cause. Bryan worked for the Democratic Party, using the power of the oratorical. After giving a speech, he told his wife; Last night I realized I had power over the audience. I move them the way I chose them. I have more power than usual as a speaker... God
help me to use it wisely. He soon won the Nebraska House of Representatives election, where two Although he lost his seat in the Nebraska Senate, Bryan focused on a much higher political position: the presidency of the United States. There, he thought he could change the country by protecting farmers and city
workers from corruption in large corporations. In 1895-1896, Bryan launched a national speech tour promoting the U.S. currency, could ease farmers' debts. In contrast, Republicans have championed the gold standard and apartment money supply. U.S.
monetary standards have become a leading campaign issue. Then, in July 1896, the Democratic Party's national convention came together to agree on a presidential election to elect a presidential election election to elect a presidential election to elect a presidential election election election election election election electio
anti-American. Bryan was the last person to speak at the conference. He stunned his listeners. At the end of his swirling speech, he declared: Behind commercial interests, arduous interests and all the tiresome crowds, we respond to their demands for the gold standard by telling them not to push the brow of work down
to this crown of thorns. You can't crucify mankind on a golden cross. After a few seconds of stunned silence, the convention went wild, Some cried, many shouted, and the band began playing For He's a Jolly Good Fellow, Bryan got the 1896 Democratic presidential nomination. The Republicans ran William McKinley, an
economic conservative that championed business interests and the gold standard. Bryan crossed the country and spread the silver gospel. The choice attracted tremendous attention and a lot of emotion. According to Bryan's wife, he received 2,000 letters of support every day that year, a huge amount for every
politician, let alone one currently in office. Bryan, however, was unable to beat McKinley. Pro-business Republicans spent five times bryan, but Republicans are swaying the population of dense
Northeast and Great Lakes regions and styming Democrats. In early 1900, Congress passed the Gold Standard Act, which placed the country on a gold standard, effectively ending the debate over the nation's monetary policy. Bryan sought the presidency again in 1900, but was defeated again, as he did in 1908
Conservative William McKinley promised ordinary Americans prosperity through the initiative of reliable money, a policy he pursued during his election poster touts McKinley's golden standard of politics, such as Making Prosperity at Home, Prestige Abroad. Prosperity at home,
prestige [1895-1900]. Library of Congress. Bryan one of the most influential losers in american political history. When the agrarian wing of the Democratic Party nominated the Nebraska congressman in 1896, Bryan's fiery condemnation of the Northeast's financial interests and passionate calls for free and
unlimited coinage silver coopted popular populist issues. Democrats were ready to drain much of populist political support. When the People's Party held its own congress two weeks later, the moderate wing of the party overruled objections from ideologically pure populists with a hotly contested move, and Bryant also
nominated him as a populist candidate. This strategy of the temporary fusion movement fatally broke the movement and the party. Populist energy went from the radical but still weak People's Party to the more moderate yet powerful Democratic Party. And while at first glance the populist movement seems to have failed
- its smaller electoral gains were short-lived, it did little to dislodry the entrenched bipartisan system, and the populist dream of the cooperative community never emerged - yet, in terms of lasting impact, the populist party proved to be the most significant third-party movement in American history. The agricultural rebellion
would lay the groundwork for future reform, and most of the policies outlined within the Omaha Platform would eventually be enacted in law over the next two decades under the direction of middle-class reformers. The populist vision largely laid the spiritual foundations for the impending progressive movement. William
Jennings Brvan has supported populists' policies while working with the two-party system as a Democrat. Republicans characterized this kind of diversion by Bryan, arguing that the Democratic Party is now a party with a radical faction of populists. The pro-Republican magazine Judge has put this perspective on a
political cartoon showing Bryan (representing populism writ great) as a giant snake swallowing a bucking mule (representing the Democratic party). Political cartoon, judge, 1896. Wikimedia. American politician (1860-1925) William J. Bryan redirects him here. For the Florida senator, see William James Bryant. For NRHP
buildings, see William Jennings Bryan House (ibility). William Jennings Bryan41st United States Secretary of State Office March 5, 1913 - June 9, 1915PresidentWoodrow WilsonPreceded Philander C. KnoxSucceeded Robert Lansingmember of the U.S. House of Representatives in Nebraska's 1st District March 4, 1891
- March 3, 1895Presed William James ConnellSucceeded ByJesse Burr Strode Personal DataBorn(1860-03-19)March 19, 1860Salem, Illinois, USA DiedJuly 26, 1925(1925-07-26) (age 65) Dayton, Tennessee, U.S. Political PartyDemocraticOther politicalaffsiapopulists RuthEducation Illinois College (BA) Northwestern
University (LLB) signature William Jennings Bryan (March 19, 1860 – July 26, 1925) was a Nebraska sona and politician. According to Grover Cleveland, the rise of bryan forces in the Democratic Party in 1896 marked the end of laissez-faire politics in the U.S. government. From 1896 he became the dominant force of
the Democratic Party, running for president of the United States three times in the 1896, 1900 and 1908 elections. Under Woodrow Wilson, he served in the U.S. House of Representatives and as secretary of state of the United States. Just before his death, he received national attention for attacking the teachings of
evolution in the Scopes Trial. Because of his faith in the wisdom of the common people, he was often called the Great Common man. [1] Born and raised in Illinois, Bryan moved to Nebraska in the 1890 elections, he won the House of Representatives, and in 1894 he ran unsuccessfully for senate. At the
1896 Democratic National Convention, Bryan delivered his Cross of Gold speech, which challenged the gold standard and Eastern money and christened it for inflation policies built around the expanded coin of silver coins. In a rejection of incumbant President Grover Cleveland and conservative Bourbon Democrats, the
Democratic convention nominated Bryan to the Democratic Party, and many populists eventually followed Bryan to the Democratic Party. In the 1896 presidential election,
Republican nominee William McKinley triumphed. At the age of 36, Bryan remains the youngest person in U.S. history to receive an election ballot. [2] Bryan retained control of the Democratic Party and won the presidential nomination again in 1900. After the Spanish
American war. Bryan became a fierce opponent of American imperialism, and much of his campaign focused on this issue. In the election, McKinley again defeated Bryan, winning several Western states that Bryan won in 1896. Bryan's influence in the party weakened after the 1900 election, and Democrats nominated
the conservative Alton B. Parker in the 1904 presidential election. Bryan regained stature in the party's nomination in the 1908
presidential election but was defeated his chosen successor, William Howard Taft. Along with Henry Clay, Bryan is one of two individuals who never won a presidential election despite receiving electoral votes in three separate presidential elections held after ratifying the Twelfth Amendment. After democrats won the
presidency in the 1912 election, Woodrow Wilson rewarded Bryan's support with the important cabinet secretary position. Bryan helped Wilson clashed over U.S. neutrality in World War I as Bryan resigned from his post in 1915 after Wilson sent
Germany a message of protest in response to the sinking of lusitania by a German submarine. After taking office, Bryan retained influence within the Democratic Party, but increasingly devoted himself to religious affairs and anti-evolutionary activism. He opposed Darwinism on religious and humanitarian grounds, most
notably in the Scopes trial of 1925. Since his death in 1925. Bryan has sparked mixed reactions from various commentators, but is widely believed to be one of the most influential figures of the Progressive Era, Early life and education is Bryan's birthplace in Salem. Illinois attorney Mary Baird Bryan, the wife of William
Jennings Bryan William Jennings Bryan, born in Salem, Illinois, on March 19, 1860, with Silas Lillard Bryan and Mariah Elizabeth (Jennings) Bryan and developed a legal practice in Salem in 1851. In 1852, he married Mariah, a former student at McKendree College. [4] Scottish-Irish and
English-born Silas Bryan was an avid Jackson Democrat. He won the election as a state circuit judge and in 1866 moved his family to a 520-acre (210.4 ha) farm north of Salem, living in a ten-bedroom house that was the envy of Marion County. [6] Silas served in various local positions and sought a congressional
election in 1872, but was barely defeated by the Republican nominee. [7] Andrew Jackson and Stephen A. Douglas admirer Silas gave his Democratic affiliation to his son William, who remained a lifelong Democrat. [8] He was the fourth child of Bryan Silas and Mariah, but all three of his older brothers died in infetry.
Bryan also had five younger siblings, four of whom survived adulthood, [9] Bryant was educated by his mother until he was 10. Bryan gave a public address when he was four, [10] Silas was a Baptist, and Mariah was a Methodist, but Bryan's parents allowed him to choose his own church. At the age of fourteen, Bryan
had a conversion experience with a revival. He said it was the most important day of his life. [11] At the age of 15. Bryant was sent to Whipple Academy, a private school in Jacksonville, During his
time at Illinois College, Bryan was pastor of the Sigma Pi Literary Society. [13] He continued to hone his public speaking skills, attending numerous debates and oratorical contests. [14] In 1879, while still in college, she met Mary Elizabeth Baird, the daughter of a nearby business owner, and began courting her. Bryan
and Mary Elizabeth married on October 1, 1884. [16] Mary Elizabeth Bryan appeared as an important part of her career, handled correspondence and helped her make speeches and articles. [15] After graduating from college in his class, [13] Bryan studied law at Union Law College (later Northwestern University School
of Law) in Chicago. [17] While in law school, Bryan Lyman worked for Trumbull, a lawyer who was a former senator and friend of Silas Bryan, an important political ally of the younger Bryan until his death in 1896. [18] After graduating from law school, Bryan returned to Jacksonville to take a job at a local law firm. In 1887,
Bryan and his wife moved west to Lincoln, the fast-growing nebraska state capital. [19] His early political career See also Benjamin Harrison's presidency and the Presidency and the Presidency of the Grover Cleveland Congressional Service Bryan established a successful legal practice in Lincoln with Adolphus Talbot, a Republican bryan
knew in law school. [20] Bryan also campaigned in local politics for Democrats such as Julius Sterling Morton and Grover Cleveland. [21] After notoriety for his effective speeches in 1888, Bryan ran for congress in the 1890 elections. [22] Bryan called for tariff reductions, silver coinage at the same rate as gold, and took
steps to curb the power of the trusts. In part, in a series of strong debate performances, Bryan defeated incumbank Republican platform centered around the protective order. [23] Bryan's victory made him the second Democrat to
represent Nebraska in Congress. [24] Nationwide, Democrats picked up 76 seats in the House, giving the party a majority in this chamber. The populist party, a third party that has had the support of Western agricultural voters, has also won more seats in Congress. [25] With the help of Rep. William McKendree Springer,
Bryan secured the coveted seat on the House Ways and Means Committee. He got a gifted soda and prepared it to better understand the most important economic issues of the day. [26] During the Golden Age, the Democratic Party was divided into two groups. Conservative Northern Bourbon Democrats, as well as
some allies of the sought to limit the size and power of the federal government. Another group of Democrats, drawing their membership largely from agribusiness movements in the South and West, supported greater federal intervention to help farmers, regulate railroads and limit the power of large corporations. [27]
Bryan joined the latter group and supported the free coinage of silver (free silver) and the creation of progressive federal income tax. Although he liked many Reformed people, Bryan's call for free silver cost him the support of Morton and some other conservative Nebraska Democrats. [28] Free silver advocates were
opposed by banks and bondholders, who feared the effects of inflation. [29] Bryan sought re-election in 1892 with the support of several populist, and instead of Democratic presidential candidate Grover Cleveland, he endorsed populist presidential candidate James B. Weaver. Bryan won re-election by just 140 votes,
while Cleveland defeated Weaver and incument Republican President Benjamin Harrison in the 1892 presidential election. Cleveland appointed a cabinet made up largely of conservative Democrats like Morton, who became Cleveland's agriculture minister. Shortly after Cleveland took office, a series of bank closures
brought about the panic of 1893, a major economic crisis. In response, Cleveland called a special session of Congress to call for the repeal of the 1890 Sherman Silver per month. Although Bryan launched a campaign to save the
Sherman Silver Purchase Act, a coalition of Republicans and Democrats successfully repealed it. [30] Bryan, however, successfully adopted an amendment that required the creation of the first peacetime federal income tax. [31] As the economy declined after 1893, the reforms bryan and populists favored became more
popular with voters. Instead of re-election in 1894, Bryan wanted to be in the United States Senate. He also became editor-in-chief of the Omaha World-Herald, although most editorial tasks were performed by Richard Lee Metcalfe and Gilbert Hitchcock. Nationwide, the Republican Party won a massive victory in the
election in 1894, gaining more than 120 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. In Nebraska, despite Bryan's popularity, Republican John Mellen Thurston. [c] Bryan was nonetheless pleased with the outcome of the 1894
election, as the Cleveland wing of the Democratic Party was discredited and Bryan's preferred gubernatorial candidate, Silas A. Holcomb, was elected by a coalition of Democrats and populists. [32] After the 1894 election, Bryan was on a national speech tour to increase free silver and his party's party From the
conservative policies of the Cleveland administration, lure populists and free silver Republicans to the Democratic Party and raise Bryan's public profile before the next election. Speaking fees allowed Bryan to give up his legal practice and devote himself full-time to ranting. [33] Presidential candidate and party leader
presidential election 1896 main article: William Jennings Bryan's 1896 presidential campaign Democratic nomination The Golden Cross Speech (excerpt)[34] If they dare to come out in the open and defend the gold standard as a good thing, we will fight with the ultimate key, the productive masses of the nation and the
world behind us. Behind us, commercial interests, labour interests and tiresome masses, we respond to their demands for a gold standard by telling them not to push the brow of work down to the crown of thorns. You can't crucify mankind on a golden cross. By 1896, free silver forces had risen within the party. While
many Democratic leaders were not as enthusiastic about free silver as Bryan was, most recognized the need to distance the party from the unpopular politics of the Cleveland administration. At the start of the 1896 Democratic National Convention, Rep. Richard P. Bland, the longtime champion of free silver, was widely
regarded as the party's no.1 candidate for president, Bryan had hoped to offer himself as a presidential candidate, but his vouth and relative inexperience gave him a smaller profile than veteran Democrats like Bland. Governor Horace Boies of lowa and Vice President Adlai Stevenson. The free silver forces guickly
created dominance during the convention and Bryan helped draft a party platform that rejected Cleveland, challenged conservative rulings on the Supreme Court and called the gold standard not only anti-American but also anti-American. [35] UNITED SNAKES OF AMERICA IN BRYAN WE TRUST political satire token
in 1896, called Bryan Money Conservative Democrats demanded a debate on the party platform and on the third day of the convention both sides reached out speakers for debate on free silver, and gold standards. Bryan and Senator Benjamin Tillman of South Carolina were elected by speakers who support free silver,
but Tillman's speech was poorly received by delegates from outside the South due to the sectarian and references to the Civil War. Charged with delivering the convention's final speech on the subject of monetary policy. Bryan seized the opportunity to emerge as the nation's leading Democrat. In his Cross of Gold
the continued support of Illinois Governor John Altgeld, Bland led the convention's first vote, but fell far short of the required two-thirds vote. Bryan finished a distant second in the convention's first round, but the Cross of Gold speech left a strong impression on many delegates. Despite the distrust of party leaders like
Altgeld, who cautiously supports the untested candidate, Bryan's strength grew over the next four rounds. He took the lead in the fourth round and won his party's presidential nomination in the fifth round. [37] At the age of 36, Bryan became (and remains) the youngest presidential candidate in American history. [38]
Congress nominated Arthur Sewall, a wealthy Maine shipbuilder who also preferred free silver and income tax as Bryan's running mate. [37] General Election Conservative Democrats nominated a special ticket. Cleveland himself did not publicly attack Bryant, but in private preferred
Republican nominee William McKinley over Bryan, Many city newspapers in the Northeast and Midwest that supported previous Democratic tickets also opposed Bryan, however, won the support of the Populist Party, which marked the ticket of Bryan and Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, Although
populist leaders feared the Democratic nominee's nomination would damage the party in the long run, they shared many political views and developed a productive working relationship with Bryan. [40] The Republican campaign called McKinley a forward agent of prosperity and social harmony and warned of the
supposed dangers of Brvan's election. McKinley and his campaign manager Mark Hanna knew McKinley was not up to Bryan's oratorical skills. Instead of speaking on the campaign trail, the Republican nominee was on a porch campaign. Hanna, meanwhile, raised an unprecedented amount of money, dispatched
campaign surrogates and organized the distribution of millions of pieces of campaign literature. [41] Faced with a huge campaign relied largely on Bryan's oratonic abilities. Breaking the precedent set by most major party candidates, Bryan gave
about 600 speeches, primarily in the hotly contested Midwest. [42] Bryan invented the national stumble trainer and reached an audience of 5 million in 27 states. [43] He formed a coalition of white South, poor northern farmers, industrial workers and silver miners against banks and railways and money power. Free silver
appealed to farmers who pay more for their products but don't workers who would not receive higher wages but would pay higher prices. The industrial Midwest and well along the border and west coast. Bryan swept through the Southern and
Mountain states and wheat growing regions in the Midwest. Revivalistic Protestants cheered Bryan's semi-religious rhetoric. Ethnic voters backed McKinley, who promised not to exclude them from new prosperity, as did more prosperous farmers and a fast-growing middle class. [44] [45] McKinley won the election with a
rather comfortable difference, winning 51 percent of the vote and 271 electoral votes. [46] After the defeat, the Democrats remained loyal to their champion; many letters urged him to run for president again in 1900. William's younger brother. Charles W. Bryan, created a card file on supporters the Bryans sent regular
letters to for the next thirty years. [47] The populist party was broken after the election; Many populists, including James Weaver, followed Eugene V. Debs to the Socialist Party. [48] War and Peace: 1898–1900 Spanish-American War See also William McKinley's
presidency due to improved economic conditions for farmers and the effects of Klondike Gold Rush, free silver lost its effectiveness as an election issue in the years following 1896. In 1900, President McKinley signed the Gold Standard Act, which placed the United States on a gold standard. Bryan remained popular in
the Democratic Party, and his supporters took control of party organizations across the country, but initially opposed shifting his political focus away from free silver. [49] Foreign policy has emerged as an important issue in the Cuban War of Independence against Spain, with many Americans supporting Cuban
independence. After the USS Maine explosion in the port of Havana, the United States declared war on Spain in April 1898, at the beginning of the Spanish-American war. Although wary of militarism, Bryan has long favored Cuban independence and supported the war. [50] He argued that universal peace cannot come
until the truth is throned throughout the world. As long as the right prevails in every country and love reigns in all hearts, the government must resort to violence as a last resort, at the request of Governor Imas Silas A. Holcomb, recruited a 2,000-man regiment for the
Nebraska National Guard, and bryant was chosen by regiment soldiers as their leader. Under Colonel Bryan's command, the regiment was transported to Camp Cuba. Bryan's 1,000 stayed in Florida, but the fighting between Spain and the United States ended before the regiment was deployed to Cuba. Bryan's 1,000 stayed in Florida
for months after the war ended. Bryan takes an active role in the 1898 midterm elections. Bryan resigned from his committee and left Florida in December 1898 after the United States and Spain signed the Treaty of Paris. [50] Bryan supported the war to gain Cuba's independence, but was outraged that the Treaty of
Paris gave the United States control of the Philippines. While many Republicans believed that the United States had a duty to civilize the Philippines, Bryan strongly opposed what he saw as U.S. imperialism. Despite his opposition to the Philippines' antiers, Bryan urged his supporters to ratify the Paris Treaty; he wanted
to quickly end the war officially and then grant independence to the Philippines as soon as possible. With Bryan's support, the treaty was ratified by a close vote, so the Spanish-American war officially ended. In early 1899, the Philippine-American war broke out as Filipinos under the leadership of Emilio Aguinaldo sought
to end U.S. rule over the archipelago. [52] The main article in the 1900 presidential election was the presidential campaign of William Jennings Bryan, and in 1900 conservatives mocked Bryan's eclectic platform. The 1900 Democratic National Convention was held in Kansas Citv. Missouri. in the westernmost place
where any major party held a national convention. Some Democratic leaders who opposed Bryant had hoped to nominate Admiral George Dewey as president, but Bryan faced no significant opposition during the convention and unanimously won his party's nomination. Bryan did not participate in the convention, but he
exercised control of the convention procedure by telegram. [53] Bryan had to decide what issue his campaign on the growing power of trusts
Bryan, however, decided that the campaign focused on anti-imperialism, in part to unite the factions of the party platform had boards supporting free silver and opposing the power of trusts, but imperialism was identified as the most important issue of the campaign. The
party nominated former Vice President Adlai Stevenson as Bryan's nominee. [55] In his acceptance speech for the Democratic nomination, Bryan argued that the election meant competing between democracy and plutocracy. He also strongly criticized the U.S. for its antling in the Philippines, comparing it to British rule in
thirteen colonies. Bryan argued that the United States should refrain from imperialism and strive to become the main moral factor in the world's development and the world and the world
Carl Schurz and Mark Twain, emerged as the primary home organization opposed to continued U.S. control in the Philippines. Many league leaders opposed Bryant in 1896 and continued to distrust Bryan and his followers. [57] Despite this distrust, Bryan's strong stance toward imperialism convinced much of the
league's leadership to support the Democratic nominee. [56] The 1900 election result again gave the McKinley campaign a huge financial advantage, while the Democratic campaign a huge financial advantage, while the Democratic campaign a huge financial advantage, while the Democratic nominee.
speeches. Averaging 175 words per minute, it turned out 63,000 words a day, enough to fill 52 columns per newspaper. [59] The Republican Party's superior organization and finances boosted McKinley. Bryan also had to contend
with the Republican vice presidential nominee, Theodore Roosevelt, who emerged as a national celebrity in the Hispanic-American war and proved to be a strong speaker. Bryan increasingly shifted his attacks on corporate power
Once again, he sought a voter for city workers and told them to vote against business interests that condemned the country's sons to perpetual office work. [60] On Election Day, few believed Bryan would win, and McKinley eventually triumphed over Bryan again. Compared to the 1896 results, McKinley increased voting
margins and recruited several Western states, including Bryan's hometown of Nebraska. [61] The Republican Party continued to yain an annexing the Philippines. [62] The election also confirmed that the Republican Party continued to yain an
organizational advantage outside the South. [61] In the 1901-07 presidential campaigns, see also Theodore Roosevelt and Alton Parker's presidential campaigns, and after the election, Bryan returned to journalism and rhetoric, often appearing in Chautauqua circles. [63] In January 1901, Bryan released the first edition
of His Hetil father, The Commoner, which echoed Bryan's long-standing political and religious themes. Bryan and Richard Metcalfe also performed editorial duties when Bryan traveled. It became one of the most read newspapers of
Commoner's time, boasting 145,000 subscriber labels about five years after its founding. Although the paper subscriber base in the Midwest, contents of the papers are used to be reprinted by major newspapers in the Northeast. In 1902, Bryan, his wife, and three children moved to
Fairview. a lincoln mansion: Brvan referred to the house as the Monticello of the West and often invited politicians and diplomats to visit. [64] Bryan's defeat in 1900 made him a clear leader of the Democratic Party, and conservatives such as David B. Hill and Arthur Pue Gorman reinstated control of the party and
returned it to Cleveland-era politics. Meanwhile, Roosevelt succeeded McKinley as president after he was assassinated in September 1901. Roosevelt did not fully accept progressive cases. Bryan called for a
package of reforms, including federal income taxes, clean food and medicines laws, a ban on corporate funding for campaigns, direct election of senators, local ownership of utilities, and state acceptance of the initiative and referendum. He also criticized Roosevelt's foreign policy and attacked Roosevelt's decision to
invite Booker T. Washington to dinner at the White House. [65] Bryan was replaced by Alton Parker, a New York judge and conservatives feared Bryan would join publisher William Randolph Hearst to block Parker's candidacy. Seeking to
reassure Bryan and other progressives, Hill agreed that the party platform missed mention of the gold standard and criticized trusts. [66] Parker won the election by the largest popular voting margin since the Civil War. [67] Bryan traveled to Europe in 1903, where he met
figures such as Leo Tolstoy, who shared Bryan's religious and political views. [68] In 1905, Bryan and his family traveled all over the world, visiting 18 Asian and European countries. Bryan funded the trip with public speaking fees and a travelogue that was released on a weekly basis. [69] Bryant was greeted by a large
crowd in 1906 when he returned to the United States and was widely regarded as the 1908 Democratic presidential nominee. Thanks in part to the efforts of muckraking journalists, voters have become increasingly open to progressive ideas since 1904. President Roosevelt himself has moved to the left, favoring federal
regulations on rail prices and meatpacking plants. [70] Bryan, however, continued to support broader reforms, including federal property
of the railways, similar to Germany, but withdrew from this policy due to a backlash within the party. [71] Presidential election 1908 presidential campaign Bryan speaks at the 1908 Democratic National Convention presidential campaign button with Bryan Roosevelt. who
enjoyed great popularity among most voters while alienated by some corporate leaders, anointed Secretary of War William Howard Taft as his successor. Meanwhile, Bryan has regained control of the Democratic Party and won the support of many local Democratic organizations. Conservative Democrats again sought to
block Bryan's candidacy, but were unable to get him around an alternative candidate. Bryan was nominated for president in the first vote of the 1908 Democratic ticket Sen. John W. Kern of Indiana. [73] Bryan campaigned on a party platform that reflected his long-
standing beliefs, but the Republican platform also championed progressive policies, leaving relatively few significant differences between the two parties differed from the affected deposit insurance, as Bryan favored those national banks for providing deposit insurance. Bryan
was largely able to unite the leaders of his own party and pro-labor politics won the first presidential endorsement ever issued by the U.S. Labor Federation. [74] Compared to previous campaigns, Bryan went on a public speaking tour to increase his candidacy; He was later joined by taffeta. [75] In defiance of Bryan's
confidence in his own victory, Taft won the 1908 presidential election decisively. Bryan won only a handful of states outside the Solid South as he didn't galvanized the support of city workers. [76] Bryan remains the only individual since the Civil War to lose three different U.S. presidential elections as one of the party's
main candidates. [77] Since the ratification of the Twelfth Amendment, Bryan and Henry Clay have been the only ones to receive elections. [78] The 493 cumulative electoral votes cast in Bryan's three separate elections are the most received by
a presidential candidate never elected. 1908 election vote resulted in Bryan remaining an influential figure in Democrats took control of the House of Representatives in the 1910 midterm elections, he appeared in the House of Representatives to argue for a tariff cut. [79] In 1909, Bryan
publicly guit for the first time in favor of prohibition. A lifelong teetotaler, Bryan refrained from embracing earlier because of the issue of popularity of many Democrats. [80] Biographer Paolo Colletta said Bryan genuinely believed that the ban would contribute to an individual's physical health and moral development,
stimulate civic development and end notorious abuse of alcohol traffic. In 1910, she also uttered in favor of women's suffrage. [82] Bryan crusaded for legislation in support of the initiative and the introduction of the referendum, which gave voters a direct voice and held a campaign tour of Arkansas in 1910. [83] Although
some observers, including President Taft, believed bryan was running for the presidency for the fourth time, Bryan repeatedly denied any intention. [84] Wilson's presidency More information: The 1912 election of Woodrow Wilson, Bryan attended the 1912 Democratic National Convention. Although Bryan did not ask for
the Democratic presidential nomination, his continued influence in the party gave him a role in electing the party's nominee. Bryan intended to prevent the Conservatives in the party from nominate a candidate for the election, as they did in 1904. For practical and ideological reasons, Bryan disqualified the candidacies of
Oscar Underwood, Judson Harmon and Joseph W. Folk, leaving two main candidates vying for his support: New Jersey Governor Woodrow Wilson and House, Clark can claim progressive accomplishments, including the adoption of constitutional amendments requiring
the direct election of senators and the creation of federal income taxes. But Clark alienated Bryant for not lowering the tariff, and Bryan saw the Speaker as being too friendly to conservative business interests. Wilson has criticized Bryant in the past, but as governor he has set a strong progressive record. As the 1912
Democratic National Convention approached, Bryan continued to deny wanting the presidency, but many journalists and politicians suspected bryan hoped a deadlocked convention would turn to him. [85] After the convention began, Bryan planned to adopt a resolution stating that the party opposed the nomination of
any candidate who was j. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont, or any other member of the privilege seeking and favor class. Clark and Wilson won the support of a majority of delegates in the first several presidential votes at the Democratic convention, but each fell short of the required two-thirds
majority. After Tammany Hall stood up for Clark and expressed support for the Speaker of the House in the New York delegation, Bryan stated that he could not be part of any man's candidacy ... who will not be fully free to implement the anti-Morgan-
Ryan-Belmont decision when elected. Bryan's speech marked the beginning of a long shift away from Clark: Wilson finally ceded the presidential nomination after more than 40 votes. Journalists attributed much of it to Wilson's victory for Bryan. [86] In the 1912 presidential election, Wilson defied President Taft and
former President Roosevelt, the latter of whom ran on the Progressive Party ticket. Bryan campaigned all over West Wilson, while also advisions in the Republican ranks helped Wilson to the presidency and Wilson won more than 400 electoral votes despite taking
only 41.8 percent of the popular vote. In simultaneous congressional elections, Democrats expanded their majority in the House and took control of Congress and the presidency for the first time since the early 1890s.[87] The Secretary of State See also: Banana Wars and
U.S. entry into World War I served under Secretary of State Bryan Woodrow Wilson when Secretary of State Bryan took office in 1914. He was appointed secretary of state by Wilson Bryant. Bryan's extensive travels, popularity and Wilson's support in the 1912 election made him a clear choice for what has traditionally
diplomacy. [88] A number of priorities were shared in home affairs, and with Bryan's help, Wilson introduced laws that reduced tariffs, introduced new antitrust measures, and created the Federal Reserve System. Bryan proved particularly influential in ensuring that the president, not
the private bankers, was authorized to appoint members of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, [89] Secretary of State Bryan concluded a series of bilateral contracts requiring both signatories to submit all disputes to a court of inquiry. He quickly won the approval of the President and the Senate to continue his
initiative; In mid-1913, El Salvador became the first nation to sign one of Bryan's contracts. 29 other countries, including all major powers in Europe except Germany and Austria-Hungary, have also agreed to sign contracts. [90] Despite Bryan's unsenthisal of the conflict, he oversaw the Haiti, the Dominican Republic and
Mexico. [91] [91] With World War I breaking out in Europe, Bryan has consistently advocated U.S. neutrality between Entente and the central powers. With Bryan's support, Wilson initially sought to stay out of the conflict and urged Americans to be impartial in both thought and action. [92] For most of 1914, Bryan tried to
end the war, but the leaders of Entente and Central Powers ultimately didn't care about American mediation. While Bryan remains firmly committed to neutrality, Wilson and others in the administration are increasingly sympathetic to Entente. The March 1915 Thrasher incident, in which a German submarine sank a
British passenger ship with a U.S. citizen on board, dealt a blow to the claim of U.S. neutrality. The may 1915 sinking of rms lusitania with another German was as
offensive as the German submarine campaign. [93] He also claimed that by travelling on British ships, an American citizen could take unnecessary risks by placing his own business above his respect for the country, thus impinging on international complications. [94] After Wilson sent an official protest message to
Germany and refused to publicly warn Americans not to travel on British ships, Bryan later became politically involved during the 1916 presidential election as members of the Prohibition Party tried to take Bryant into account for the presidential nomination, but rejected the offer by telegram. [96] Despite their differences
in foreign policy, Bryan supported Wilson's 1916 re-election campaign. Although he did not participate as an official delegate, the 1916 Democratic National Convention suspended its own rules so that Bryan could speak out against the convention; Bryan gave a well-received speech that strongly defended Wilson's home
record. Bryan was Wilson's campaign surrogate for the 1916 campaign, giving dozens of speeches, primarily west of the Mississippi River. In the end, Wilson just triumphed over republican nominee Charles Evans Hughes. [98] When the United States entered World War I in April 1917, Bryan wrote to Wilson, believing
that it was the citizen's duty to bear his share of the burden of war and danger, and I hereby give my services to the government. Please enter me as a private when you need me and assign me all the work I can do. [99] Wilson declined to be named by Bryant in a federal position, but Bryan agreed to Wilson's request to
publicly support the war effort through his speeches and articles. [100] After the war, despite some reservations, Bryan Wilson 
strike, and increasingly argued for women's suffrage and prohibition. [102] In 1917, Congress passed the 18th amendment, which included a nationwide ban. Two years later, Congress passed the nineteenth amendment that gave women the right to vote nationwide. Both amendments were ratified in 1920. [103] In the
1920s, Bryan called for further reforms, including agricultural subsidies, a living wage guarantee, full public funding for political campaigns and other Bryan supporters tried to convince the three-time presidential candidate to enter the 1920
presidential election, and the Mid-1920 Literary Extract poll named Bryant the fourth most popular potential Democratic candidate. Bryan, however, refused to seek public office, writing if I could help this world to banish alcohol, and after that banish war ... there is no office, no presidency, he cannot offer the medals that
will be mine. He attended the 1920 Democratic National Convention as a nebraska delegate, but was disappointed with the nomination of Governor James M. Cox, who did not support ratifying the 18th Amendment. Bryan turned down the Prohibition Party's presidential nomination and refused to campaign for Cox,
making the 1920 campaign the first presidential race in more than thirty years in which he did not actively campaign. [105] Although he was less involved in Democratic politics after 1920, Bryan attended the 1924 Democratic National Convention as a florida delegate. [106] He helped defeat a decision condemning the Ku
Klux Klan because he expected the organization to fall in soon; Bryan didn't like the Klan, but he didn't publicly attack it. [107] He also strongly opposed Al Smith's candidacy, as Smith was hostile to alcohol. After more than 100 votes, the Democratic congress nominated John W. Davis, a conservative lawyer on Wall
Street. To balance conservative Davis with a progressive, the convention nominated Bryan's brother, Charles W. Bryant, as vice president. Bryan was disappointed with Davis' candidacy, but strongly endorsed his brother's candidacy and gave numerous campaign speeches in support of the Democratic ticket. Davis
suffered one of the worst losses in Democratic Party history, taking just 29 percent of the vote against Republican President Calvin Coolidge and third-party candidate Robert M. La Follette. [108] Florida Real Estate Developer Villa Bryan's home was built in 1913 in Miami, Florida, to help Mary cope with her deteriorating
health during the harsh winter in Nebraska, as bryans bought a farm in Mission, Texas in 1909. [109] Mary's arthritis, in 1912, the Bryans made villa Serena their permanent home, while Charles Bryan continued to oversee the Lincoln
Commons. The Bryans are active citizens in Miami, which is a fundraising drive for the YMCA and is often home to the public at home. [110] Bryan made lucrative speeches, often serving as a spokesman for George E. Merrick's new planned Coral Gables community. [111] His promotions probably contributed to the
florida real estate boom of the 1920s, which collapsed a few months after Bryan's death in 1925. [summons required] Bryan was a board member of the Board of Trustees of The American University of Washington. C served with
Warren G. Harding and Theodore Roosevelt from 1914 until his death in 1925. Anti-evolutionary activism by Charles W. and William J. Bryan In the 1920s, Bryan shifted his focus away from politics, became one of the most prominent religious figures in the country. [113] He held a weekly Bible study in Miami and
published several books on religious topics. [114] He was one of the first to preach religious faith on the radio and reach audiences across the country. [115] Bryan welcomed the proliferation of religions outside Protestant Christianity, but was deeply concerned that many Protestants rejected biblical literality. [116]
Historian Ronald L. Numbers said Bryan was not nearly as fundamentalistic as many modern-day creationists in the 21st century. Instead, it is more accurately described as a day-to-day creationist. [117] Bradley J. Longfield said Bryan was a theologically conservative social gospeler. [118] In the final years of his life,
Bryan became the unofficial leader of a movement that wanted to prevent public schools from teaching Charles Darwinian evolutionary theory; In his 1909 chautauqua lecture, Prince of Peace Bryan warned that evolution theory could
undermine the foundations of morality. [119] Bryan opposed Darwin's theory of evolution for two reasons through natural selection. First, he believed that what he considered a materialistic account of the descent of man (and all life) into evolution was directly contrary to the biblical creation account. Secondly, he believed
that Darwinism on society (social Darwinism) is the great evil force in the world that promotes hatred and conflict and inhibits the upward social and economic mobility of the poor and oppressed. [120] As part of his crusade against Darwinism, Bryan called for state and local laws prohibiting public schools from teaching
evolution. [121] He requested that lawmakers refrain from anti-evolution laws and urged educators to teach evolution as a hypothesis rather than a fact. Only five states, all in the South, responded to Bryan's call to bar the teaching of evolution in public schools. [122] Bryan was concerned that evolutionary theory would
gain ground not only in universities, but also in the Church. The evolution of 19th-century liberal theology, especially the greater criticism, has allowed many priests to be willing to accept evolutionary theory and claim that it is not contrary to Christianity. Determined to end this, Bryan, who had long served as a
Presbyterian elder, decided to run for the position of moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S., which at the time was embroiled in fundamentalist-modernist contradiction. Bryan's main competition in the competition was the Rev. Charles F. Wishart, president of the College of Wooster
Ohio, who loudly supported the teaching of evolution theory in college. Bryan lost to Wishart by a 451-427 vote. Bryan received no approval for the proposal to cut off funds for schools where evolution theory was taught. Instead, the General Assembly announced its disapprove of the materialistic (as opposed to theist's)
development. [summons required] Scopes Trial, William Jennings Bryan (sitting, left) questioned by Clarence Darrow (standing, right). For more information: Scopes Trial, William Jennings Bryan (sitting, left) questioned by Clarence Darrow (standing, right).
barring teaching of evolution in public schools. The defendant, John T. Scopes, violated the Butler Act while serving as a substitute biology teacher in Dayton, Tennessee. His defense was funded by the American Civil Liberties Union, and was brought to justice by the famous lawyer, Clarence Darrow. No one disputed
that scopes violated the Butler Act, but Darrow argued that the law violated the establishment clause of the First Amendment. Bryan defended the parents' right to choose what schools teach, argued that Darwinism was merely a hypothesis, and claimed that Darrow and other intellectuals had tried to invalidate all the
moral standards the Bible gives us. [123] The defense called Bryant as a witness and asked him if he believed the judge ordered the judge ordered the judge ordered the judge later deleted Bryant as a witness and asked him if he believed the literal word of the Bible, although the judge later deleted Bryant as a witness and asked him if he believed the judge ordered the judge ordered the judge ordered the judge later deleted Bryant as a witness and asked him if he believed the judge ordered the
national media detailed the trial, and H. L. Mencken mocked Bryant as a symbol of Southern ignorance at the hearing; Memphis Commercial Appellate to prove that Bryan knows little about the science of the world. Bryan
wasn't allowed to make the final argument at the hearing, but he arranged for the publication of the speech he had planned to make. In this publication, Bryan wrote that science is a wonderful material force, but it is not a teacher of morality. [127] In the days after the Scopes Trial, Bryan gave several speeches in
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Representatives in Nebraska's first congressional district from 1891 to 1895 followed by Jesse Burr Strode Party political offices oversteer Grover Cleveland Democratic nominee for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900 followed By Alton B. Preceded by James B. Weaver populist candidate for president of the United States 1896, 1900

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