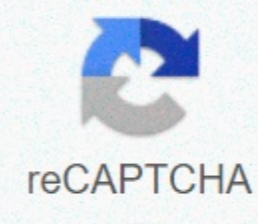




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The Great War, as it was known before we started capitalizing and numbering our world wars, is remembered as anything but great now. If, that is, it is remembered at all. The First World War (WWI) remains the only major American war of the 20th century not celebrated with a monument in the nation's capital in Washington, D. C. WWI lacks deep historical reverence, at least among many Americans, that World War II or even the Civil War enjoys. It does not carry the harsh cachet of the Vietnam War or the Korean War. It doesn't claim acclaimed films. Or tv shows. Yet 100 years after it ended — the ceasefire between Germany and the Allies that put an end to the First World War was signed at 11:11 a.m on Nov. 11, 1918 — scholars continue to highlight the ways that the Great War changed America and also shapes it now. It is worth remembering. After years of promising to stay out of conflict in Europe — and winning a second term with the slogan he kept us out of the war — President Woodrow Wilson finally asked Congress, on April 2, 1917, to go to war. German submarines were attacking practically any boat that crossed their paths, and the Germans were working to lure Mexico on their side. President Wilson — with some part of the American public behind him (many saw an American intervention as an ennobling effort) — worked. And a full-blown world war was born. It was during the First World War that the United States assumed its oversized role in world affairs for the first time, which it still holds today. The war also provided the U.S. federal government a chance to flex some newfound power at home, too. The First World War began, remember, barely a half-century after the country was almost ripped apart in its own civil war. At the beginning of the 20th century, a united U.S. government — as a democracy — began to show its strength. It was like an audition, if you would like the rise of a very large militarized society that we see in World War II and after that, says Andrew J. Hubner, a history professor at the University of Alabama and author of *Love and Death in the Great War*. By the time the Americans landed in Europe and gathered enough to fight their first real battle - at the Battle of Cantigny in France, May 28, 1918 - Europe had been at war for more than three years. (Marne's first battle in Germany's initial push in France, was in September of 1914). By the time 1918 was out, the Americans had helped win the war and justify everything it took them there. In the advertising house as soon as the military industry took hold, women - still without the right to vote - became instrumental in the war effort. From the National World War I Museum and Memorial, in Kansas City, Missouri: With millions of men away from home, women filled manufacturing and agricultural positions on the home front. Assisted others Front lines such as nurses, doctors, ambulance drivers, translators and, in rare cases, on the battlefield ... One observer wrote that American women were given 'anything they were given to; that their hours are long; that their work is difficult; That's the small hope of medals and citations and spectacular homecoming parades for them. The role of women in WWI is recognized by many as a stepping stone to the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920, which gave women the right to vote. African-Americans also played a key role in the war. Despite facing racism at home, as many as 400,000 black soldiers served, mostly in separate companies. Many saw it as an opportunity to regain authority back home. [C]ivil rights activists were disappointed when Wilson's war for democracy failed to topple Jim Crow at home. Long history ended there, historian Jennifer D. Kene writes in *The American Historian*. Recent history, though, argues that war was a defining moment when new terrorism, ideologies, members, and strategies infused the civil rights movement. If you look at the civil rights movement and the women's rights movement, nobody will say that World War I forced it or created those movements, says Hubner. But it kind of pushed the ball down the field on those movements. Victory only changed the rest of the world, too, of course. The old empires were toppled and new boundaries were drawn, especially what is now believed to be in the Middle East. The debate broke out on the new frontiers that continue to date. And at home in the United States, the development of federal power in dealing with a global war created echoes about civil liberties and surveillance — among many other social topics — that reverberated years later, especially in the U.S. response to the events of Sept. 11, 2001, according to Keene: [Sept. 11] was a turning point for the nation that changed government policies and the concept of their role in the world of Americans. The same was true of the First World War. Then, as of now, the actions of foreign conflicts and authoritarian regimes suddenly threatened the security and well-being of Americans. Then, as of now, civilians argued aloud whether to fight for war America and eventually had embraced war in the name of both humanism and self-defense. There are forward, rather striking, similarities. Internal threats from potential terrorist cells located within the United States justified an unprecedented abbreviation of civil rights, prompting disagreement over the right way to handle internal sabotage. The poorly equipped men were sent into battle, and the nation failed to prepare enough to return to their home. History, historians like to say, will teach us if we let it go. But because World War I doesn't resonate with the public as other wars, some of the lessons of the Great War threaten to be lost. That, perhaps, is the greatest We need to look back on the First World War today. We should remember it because people went through it, Hubner says. 100,0 or so Americans are dead. In a way that outnumbered the injured. Imagine this experience that radiation in all families. It must be remembered and honoured. Within the first six months of the war, these planes, and their slightly more sophisticated descendants, performed almost every type of modern air warfare, including tactical bombing, tactical bombing, off-air support, reconnaissance, aerial photography, map-making, artillery spotting, aerial combat, secret spy missions, and dropping supplies to troops. More importantly, within the first two months of the war, reconnaissance reports from air observers resulted in decisive battles that directly affect the outcome of the war. In the past, it was the Battle of Tanenberg, which was only possible because German aerial reconnaissance teams detected the movement of the Russian army. In the West, it was the Battle of Marne, which came only because both British and French air observers explored the right-wheel movement of the German army. Perhaps the most remarkable thing in both the cases is that the concerned high command believed in the air reports and acted on them. Till January 1915, two facts came out. The first was that the loss of aircraft and human life was high - new industries were needed at home to supply enough aircraft and crews. The second was that while air warfare could not be decisive in breaking the deadlock on the Western Front, it was nevertheless necessary to conduct the war. Having airpower didn't mean you would win the war, but it certainly doesn't mean you'll lose it. The advertisement then ran to develop a strategy for making and using special aircraft. By 1918, after four years of vicious fighting, there were capable fighters of 130 mph while carrying two machine guns, capable of carrying a ton of bombs to the attackers several hundred miles, and reconnaissance planes that could fly at altitudes above 20,0 feet. Where the 1914 plane had been relatively fragile, fighters could now pull high G loads into dogfights, dive at high speeds, and carry an astonishing amount of damage. The Germans had fielded huge bombers with huge 138-foot wings, and the British were preparing a plane to bomb Berlin. As impressive as the improvements were, they paled in comparison to the speed at which the aircraft industry grew. More than 225,000 planes were produced during the war. Total production for the first ten months of 1918 in Great Britain were 26,685 aircraft and 29,561 engines. The RFC had grown from 140 planes to the mighty Royal Air Force, with more than 22,0 planes in service worldwide. Germany, long pressed hard by the war and allied blockade, ended the war with an air force of more than 11,000 aircraft. 2020 has been a long year and it's only January. In the same month, we had World War III trending, Meghan, the Queen of Sussex and Prince Harry left the royal family, the coronavirus sent people into a massive panic, and Kobe Bryant was tragically killed in a helicopter crash. And the madness is not over yet. Many of us woke up to the World War VI trend, which was a bit more than dangerous as there have only been two World Wars. So, what's going on? Why did we abandon the three wars and, more importantly, why is World War VI trending? Donald Trump. Drew Angerer/Getty Images Why are World War Six trends? John Bolton, President Donald Trump's former national security adviser, is working on a book. The New York Times recently revealed that the book, the room where it happened, will be alleged that Trump asked Ukraine to investigate Democrats in exchange for aid. Earlier this morning, Trump took to Twitter to condemn the claims made in Bolton's book. Years ago for a man who couldn't get approval for UN ambassador. Since some cannot get approved for, 'I begged for a non-Senate job, which I call him the 'Do it, sir,' work, accidentally calls the 'Libyan model' on TV, and despite many more mistakes of judgment, gets fired because I listened to him, we will be in World War Six by now, and goes out and immediately writes a bad and untrue. All classified national security. Who will do this? he tweeted. Many more mistakes of judgment are expunged because, frankly, if I listened to them, we would be in World War Six by now, and go out and immediately write a bad and untrue book. All classified national security. Who will do that? -Donald J. Trump (@realDonaldTrump) responses on January 29, 2020 World War VI people from all over the world were shocked to wake up watching the World War VI trend. I would have slept through WW3 and WW4 and somehow even through WW5 because I'm watching the conversation about World War Six???? One person tweeted. Can a good night's sleep do that I'm right? Others had some questions for Trump. One user wrote, If John Bolton were as bad an option for national security adviser as Trump tweeted this morning — someone who could have got us into World War Six — then Trump should resign immediately. He didn't just put our national security at risk in Ukraine. He's doing it every single day. And others were seriously doubting the president's intentions. Remember Republicans, the president has never been subject to questioning under oath and has done nothing but obstruct any attempt to highlight his misdeeds, one person wrote. Actions aren't what you would expect from an innocent man. Man is World War Six in his head. And some were more concerned about personal hygiene than potential warfare. Donald Trump is talking about World War Six while we #coronavirus on the verge of becoming a global epidemic, said another person. We need strong leadership right now and good information. We must be focusing on the virus asymptomatic and have the resources to create a vaccine. Wash your hands. Trump is talking about World War Six rather than this #coronavirus. Why are people travelling from China not being investigated? One person said. Shipments from China should be held.