

1: St Edmundsbury Local History - St Edmundsbury in the early Twentieth Century

The largest and bloodiest war of the 20th century (and of all time) was World War II. The conflict, which lasted from to , involved most of the planet. When it was finally over, more than 60 million people were dead.

Women in the Early to Midth Century Social and Economic Conditions Feminism in Literature: In the following essay, Chafe provides an overview of the changes in the social and economic roles played by women during and immediately following the end of World War II. Few areas of American life demonstrated such rapid and dramatic change during World War II as the social and economic roles of women. Just a few months before Pearl Harbor , more than 80 percent of American men and women declared that it was wrong for wives to work outside the home if their husbands were employed. School systems throughout the country refused to hire women teachers if they were married, and fired them if they got married after being employed. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins had denounced women as "pin money" workers for taking jobs away from needy men the charge had no basis in fact , and the federal government itself prohibited by law the employment of two members of the same family in the civil service. Now, suddenly, all that changed. Rosie the Riveter went back home when the soldiers returned, or at least moved to a less well-paying, less rewarding job. Others, including myself, have contended that despite the absence of progress toward sexual equality during the war, the behavioral changes that did occur played an important role in breaking previous patterns and setting in motion long-term, important shifts in employment patterns and sex role expectations. It begins by surveying briefly some of the highlights of the wartime experience and then examines three specific problem areas: At the end of only thirty-six women were involved in the construction of ships. Three years later the figure was , As men were called to war, women took their places on assembly lines and in offices. Between and the female labor force increased by more than six million, or approximately 55 percent. In Gary, Indiana, women operated giant overhead cranes and cleaned blast furnaces, while in the state of Washington, women took the place of men lumberjacks cutting down huge redwoods. As a result, public relations campaigns were mounted to persuade women to enter the work force. Men are needed with minds clear and steady. Women are needed with attention for their work undivided. The impact of such messages could be seen in public opinion polls. In , 60 percent of the American people declared that wives should be employed in war industries and 71 percent believed there was a need for more married women to take jobsâ€”a striking contrast to the four out of five Americans who four years earlier had said that married women should not hold jobs if their husbands were employed. Naturally, the most startling changes occurred in areas where defense industries were concentrated. The female labor force doubled in San Francisco , growing from , to ,, while in Detroit, center of the automobile industry now converted to wartime production, the increase was from , to , Overall, the number of women serving as operatives in heavy industry climbed percent. Yet, other areas also showed considerable change. More than , women, for example, went to work for Uncle Sam , most of them doing clerical work with the War Department and other agencies. By the end of the war, women comprised almost 38 percent of all federal workers, more than double the percentage in Indeed, gains in clerical fields turned out to be among the most permanent from the war years, with the ranks of women clerical workers 65 percent greater in than in Significantly, millions of women took advantage of the war emergency to improve their economic situation. More than , war workers, for example, moved from other occupations, so that an assembly line at a typical aircraft plant consisted of former saleswomen, waitresses, stenographers, and seamstresses, as well as factory employees who had shifted from textiles to airplanes. Nor was the reason hard to find. In addition to the rhetoric of patriotism that existed everywhere, wages and benefits were a critical incentive. Employees in defense industries received 40 percent more than those in non-defense factories. It was not surprising, then, that more than half the women employed in Mobile in had changed jobs since The most important change produced by the war, however, had less to do with the jobs women held and more to do with the identity of the women who went to work. It had become a sign of men reaching middle-class status if they could afford to support their families solely through their own work. If married women held jobs, they were seen as acting in an unseemly fashionâ€”violating their primary and natural responsibility to their home

and children. Women who wished to pursue careers ordinarily faced the necessity of foregoing marriage, since the majority of people saw the two as incompatible. It was true that most women worked at some point in their lives, but usually for just a few years, in their late teens or early twenties, before getting married. Now, however, the primary source of recruitment for employers consisted of women who were married and middle-aged, and who often came from middle-class backgrounds. By the end of the war, it was just as likely for a wife over forty to be employed as for a single woman under twenty-five. During the war, nearly three out of four of the new women workers were married. Sixty percent were over thirty-five. By 1945, married women, for the first time, comprised almost a majority of the female labor force. Nearly 4 million of the 6. They may have worked at an earlier point in their lives, but given the deep prejudice in society against married women working, especially in light of the intensification of that prejudice during the Depression, it seems highly unlikely that they would ever have gone back to work had it not been for the war. Despite such changes, there was little, if any, progress made on issues of sexual equality during World War II. Women may have done a thousand new jobs, but rarely, if ever, were they given supervisory responsibility or placed in executive positions. Women were also excluded from policy-making positions in the government, even on questions directly related to women workers. Women in the nurses corps fared better, but the army refused even to commission women doctors until 1945. Although the National War Labor Board announced a policy of equal pay for equal work in 1941, the policy was rarely implemented. Job segregation remained the primary source of poor wages for women, and notwithstanding some breakthroughs, job segregation actually increased overall during the war, as Ruth Milkman has shown. A number of employers did significantly improve the safety features in factories, creating, as well, better recreational and rest room facilities, which helped the morale of all employees. It was in this last area—broadly defined as community services—that absence of progress was most noticeable—and most harmful to the war effort. Virtually all women workers were being asked to do two full-time jobs simultaneously, working a forty-eight to sixty hour week in an office or factory while also managing a home. Central kitchens, take-away hot meals, communal laundries, easily accessible child care centers—all these were essential both to promote the war effort and to provide a greater possibility of securing sexual equality for women workers. Yet little was done to address these problems. Some private employers, such as Kaiser in Portland, Oregon, worked to develop high-quality day-care facilities and to provide such additional services as hot take-home meals. But these were the exception rather than the rule. Although the government estimated that two million youngsters needed some form of assistance, it was not until the end of the war that federal efforts to build and run child care centers went into high gear. The experience of women workers during the war thus seemed uneven. Because of their work in the war, [women have] come to feel that they are socially useful. They will want to continue that feeling of independence. More than 75 percent of women in war jobs indicated that they intended to keep their positions when the war ended. As one worker said: For some it is, for others it is not. What came after the war would ultimately say the most about what had been accomplished during the war itself. On that issue, however, the results were also ambiguous. Certainly in the immediate months after the war came to an end, demobilization proved disastrous for women workers who had wanted to continue in their war jobs. Layoff rates for women workers averaged 75 percent higher than those for men. Over 1 million workers were terminated in the aircraft industry, most of them women. Under federal legislation, returning veterans had first claim on their old jobs, which by itself put women at a disadvantage. With the wartime crisis over, some companies even reinstated age requirements which threw women over forty-five out of work, or reimposed earlier restrictions against hiring married women. Congress, one Southern senator declared, should "force wives and mothers back to the kitchen" in order to assure jobs for returning veterans. Ironically, even some of the wartime propaganda to recruit women workers fed into the new campaign. In one ad, used at the end of the war, a daughter asks her working mother, dressed in overalls, "Mother, when will you stay home again? Within a few months, what Betty Friedan later dubbed "the feminine mystique" had come to dominate American popular culture. According to this constellation of values, women could only be happy if they devoted full time to the roles of housewife and mother. College newspapers described young coeds as distraught if they were not engaged by their senior year, and young women told pollsters that they looked forward to four or more children. According to Modern

Woman: The Lost Sex, a popular best seller, the independent woman was a "contradiction in terms. Any woman who wanted a career must be "masculinized," neurotic, rejecting the path of "normal femininity. But on closer examination, the story is more complicated. Despite the seemingly frantic embrace of traditional values, many women seemed dissatisfied with their role in society. Employment statistics, meanwhile, belied the notion that all women had returned permanently to the home after their wartime experience. Many women went back to work after the immediate impact of demobilization. By the end of the decade the proportion of women at work had increased to 32 percent as opposed to 27 percent a decade earlier. The change was greater than that for the entire preceding thirty years. The proportion of married women workers had increased 50 percent. Moreover, the greatest change—77 percent—occurred among women forty-five to fifty-four years old, the group most committed to retaining wartime jobs. None of this suggested progress toward equality. Those who came back to work generally were forced to take jobs that were lower paying and less intrinsically rewarding than those they had held during the war. Although wartime clerical employees had for the most part stayed on the job, many munitions and durable good workers had now taken jobs as waitresses, saleswomen or service workers. Discrimination continued in professional positions as well. The number of women doctors and lawyers continued to decline. Still, millions of women were continuing to take jobs; in ever increasing numbers, they were middle-class and married. By twice as many women were employed as in , and the proportion of wives holding jobs had doubled from 15 percent in to 30 percent in . The employment rate for women in the s increased four times faster than that for men. Significantly, the greatest changes occurred among women who before World War II had not usually been employed.

2: The War Years of the Early 20th Century () – The United Methodist Church

The 20th century was a century that began on January 1, and ended on December 31, It was the tenth and final century of the 2nd millennium. It is distinct from the century known as the 19th which began on January 1, and ended on December 31,

At a time when the international order is imploding with new conflicts erupting across the Asia-Pacific our work takes on new importance. We rely on readers, authors and supporters. Contributions are tax deductible. Barking, crawling over each other, and trying to jump out of the picture plane toward the viewer, these are not tame, docile pet dogs, but rather violent animals. The painting does not have a smooth finish or a focal point. The simultaneously expressive yet unsophisticated faces of the dogs add a childish quality to the work. The artist stated that this painting represented the group mentality that existed among Japanese people, not only during the war when they supported the military government without question, but also after the war when they began uncritically embracing U.S. Yet, distancing oneself from the pack is not easy. In the painting, a sad-looking dog, placed in the foreground and differentiated from the pack in the indigo background, looks toward the viewers as if to ask for consolation. The dogs in the pack have mean, scary faces and some of them are ready to pounce on the isolated one. Echoing immediate postwar discussions by political scientist Maruyama Masao and the literary group Kindai Bungaku on wartime responsibility, blind feudalism, and the need to create subjective autonomy, Ogawara not only tackled the issue of the group versus the individual, but also confronted his long-silent past: The lonely dog in *A Herd* may be seen as a self-portrait of the artist in the postwar era. Unlike Miyamoto, Ihara, or Koiso, however, Ogawara publically spoke of his personal responsibility. If I do not take responsibility, who does? He was arguably the most famous Japanese artist in the world during the prewar era. In Japan, Fujita was also known as a prolific wartime painter of the late 1930s and early 1940s. Due to his wartime activities he was ostracized for many years in postwar art circles, but following a large retrospective organized by The Museum of Modern Art, Tokyo in 1957, there was renewed interest in the man and his work. Although Ogawara and Fujita have never been discussed together, their concurrent exhibitions in Hokkaido in 1998 provide an opportunity to examine these two artists who lived through the twentieth century. By comparing Fujita Tsuguharu with another war artist, I challenge the recent uncritical museological discourse about Fujita and reassess the lesser known artist Ogawara as well. I first compare the two artists, focusing on how they started out as modernist artists, produced war propaganda, and reflected on their wartime experiences in the postwar era. I will then examine the national investment in rehabilitating Fujita into the canon of Japanese modern art history, as in the 1998 and the 2008 exhibitions. Finally, I consider what research remains to be done regarding the wartime works of these two artists in particular and Japanese war art in general. There he made friends with globally acclaimed avant-garde artists including Pablo Picasso, Amedeo Modigliani, and Henri Matisse. He produced numerous works of female nudes, which emphasized thin yet assertive calligraphic black lines and the smooth, sensuous, transparent, and ceramic-like white surface of female skin. In his *Nude with Tapestry* (*Tapesurii no rafu*), for example, he painted a fully naked woman with curled hair seated on a white silky cloth, stretching her legs out in front, putting her hands around her head, and exposing her underarm hair. The background, which could be a curtain placed behind her, is punctuated with soft pink flowers, and a cat sits beside the woman. A couch or a bed on which the woman sits appears unrealistic, seemingly lacking the appropriate mass in its material. The woman does not recede in space, which creates a slight disjuncture in spatial coordination especially in the lower part of the painting: He was fully aware of the potential of Japanese art in early 20th century Europe: In other words, Western art is becoming Orientalized, Japanized. The reason why I was able to establish my career in Paris was that my paintings contained elements of Japanese-style painting. Without an upper body, the leg in the foreground goes into the mountain with its booted sole facing the viewer. The leg is trapped by a craggy tree, the tip of which looks like a ski. The dark side of nature, however, is contrasted with the brightness of the white snow and the blue, sunny sky, which gives the painting a mysterious, eerie edge. What brought these seemingly disparate artists together was war. As militarists dominated the government in the 1930s, the social milieu that

surrounded art and artists gradually changed. As early as , the state explicitly intervened, consolidating art communities through the reform of the Imperial exhibition teiten. According to art historian Kawata Akihisa, over three hundred artists participated in official war art production and painted War Record Campaign Paintings. Artistic protest against the state was rare, and those who did not paint propaganda paintings were either sent to jail or the battlefield. It is wise to keep silent, but I do not believe keeping silent today is necessarily the correct thing to do. Ogawara was initially drafted and dispatched to Manchuria as a soldier at the age of thirty in . After succumbing to pneumonia, however, he was sent back to his home in Hokkaido. As for Fujita, in the s he continued to paint and exhibit, and travelled extensively both inside and outside Japan to Akita, Okinawa, Mexico, Brazil, and the United States. But in , with Europe at war, he returned to Japan where he would stay for the duration of the war. Soon Ogawara and Fujita were on their way to the front, not as tourists or soldiers, but as official war artists. Both received public recognition through their war art: He stated in the art magazine *Shin bijutsu* in . How rewarding it is that painters can directly contribute to the nation! The battle is known as the first incident in which the Japanese military employed the strategy of *gyokusai*, or collective suicide. Those who were injured and unable to fight were asked to commit suicide so that they would not be captured by the enemy. On the night of May 29, , after performing *banzai* to the Emperor, the last forces waged a sudden attack on the Americans, which resulted in brutal, hand-to-hand combat. Except for 28 prisoners, all Japanese on the island over 2, people died, either killed by the Americans or blown up by their own hand. Just like *Snow*, Ogawara paints mountains covered by snow, but this time he captures them from the aerial perspective. Offering viewers a perspective from the cockpit allowed Japanese viewers to visually dictate the American territory of Attu. However, since it was produced in and titled *The Bombing of Attu*, this painting showing the Japanese bombing of the island generates a curiously anachronistic effect, giving the impression that Japan had won the battle. Japanese soldiers advance from the left, screaming and bayoneting Americans. Dark, earth-colored helmets, bayonets, and military uniforms emerge out of the mound in the foreground and form a solid, abstract pattern that echoes the high, rough wave-like pattern of the mountain landscape, creating a dynamic composition. In the mound, we also find bodies and faces of already dead soldiers. The man in the near center of the background, who raises his arm forward and looks directly at the viewers screaming, is Col. Yamazaki, who commanded Japanese force. The two soldiers who are on either side of Yamazaki are cruelly stabbing the body of the enemy with their swords. In the immediate postwar years, Fujita and Ogawara were questioned about their personal responsibility and expelled from the New Art Association *Shin bijutsu kai* and the Art and Culture Association, respectively. Similarly, Yokoyama Taikan, who dedicated the sales of his paintings to the military and produced battle planes with his name on them, never stopped working in the postwar era. Given this, why were Fujita and Ogawara singled out and ostracized? His enormous success both in s France and in s Japan might have made other artists envious as well. Ogawara was initially ousted for failure to pay his Association fee, but he did not challenge his expulsion over this seemingly small matter. Facing criticisms that questioned his wartime responsibility, Fujita defended himself by claiming that artists were always pacifists by nature and thus could not be militarists. In he became a French citizen and was baptized in . Fujita never commented on his war responsibility, but shortly before he died, he made an angry statement about how he had been treated immediately following the war. It was wrong that I was born in Japan. Japanese are so jealous of me that they want to bully me. There are no other people like the Japanese, who conspire against me behind my back. They are all liars and people I cannot trust. How they have tortured me! I always thought to clarify myself at least once before I die. They owe me in that I helped them and have painted for them, but they have forgotten my kindness. They only think about themselves and are always trying to make money. There is no one as unhappy as I am. I am truly unhappy. I was interested in surrealism but I gradually moved away from it. All the things that surrounded me became huge social pressures that moved in one direction and against my will. Those who resisted the pressure in that society were truly strong individuals who deserve respect. Unfortunately, I chose the path of conformity and I saw many people like myself. I also saw how those who followed the dominant power skillfully changed their opinions and positions after the war. Thinking about these experiences makes me emotional. What was especially remarkable was how the wartime paintings were represented. Many

Japanese art critics echoed this apologistâ€™ and utterly implausibleâ€™ interpretation of the paintings. Fujita was friends with internationally acclaimed avant-garde artists and his art was recognized in Paris, the artistic capital of the time. The museum, however, did not investigate why such an important artist had been ignored and forgotten by the Japanese public and art historians. That wish was irrelevant to his new nationality. Even if he resided in France and led life as a Frenchman, at heart, he was Japanese. It was this image of Fujita as a pioneering avant-garde pacifist artist that the Hokkaido exhibition was built on. This exhibition did not display his war paintings, but instead focused on his large panel paintings produced in the s. Step by step, through these two solo exhibitions, the formerly denounced Japanese artist Fujita Tsuguharu acquired the new identity he had wished for decades earlier. In this peculiar set of panels, the Caucasian men and women depicted are all naked for no apparent reason. One to three individuals act in a group, and there are men and women violently wrestling with dogs, having conversations, and lying down. If so, how does it anticipate his later works in wartime Japan that some scholars call fascist? The works of Ogawara, who started out as a surrealist and was later transformed into a war painter again pose a question about war and modernism. The ambiguous political position of surrealism is expressed in the scholarship of art historian John Clark. On the one hand, he emphasizes the revolutionary spirit and potentially subversive nature of Japanese surrealism.

3: "Women's Wartime Life Writing in Early Twentieth-century China" by Li Guo

The Early 20th Century: The upheavals of the early twentieth century () War & revolution â€” Unit War and revolution in Europe () FC â€” The Causes and Outbreak of World War I.

In the first few months the British suffered many reverses. Patriotism ran high in these days of Empire, and Queen Victoria sent consignments of chocolate to the troops wishing them a Happy New Year for January 1st. The Boers gave the area the name of Suffolk Hill in recognition of their courage. They left for South Africa on February 11th. They joined the Suffolk Regiment at Middleburg. In , Suffolk was still a deeply rural county. Most people lived in the villages and towns of under people. Haverhill, like Thetford, had around 4, people. Only 5 towns exceeded Rural life was however, in decline as foreign food imports undermined agricultural prices and thus wages. Also in decline was the use of water for transport as well as power. By September it was clear that the Receiver who was managing the Eastern Counties Navigation and Transport Company Limited, had decided to throw in the towel. He had been unable to raise more capital, and began to sell off the assets. Water mills along the river were finding it hard to compete with newer steam driven roller mills. Bury Market on Wednesday and Saturday were important days for country folk to come to town to sell or buy produce. Its yard in Brentgovel Street still saw up to 16 wagons pull in from the villages on market day mornings. Not far from the White Lion stood the Griffin. This very long established inn stood on the Cornhill at the top of St Johns Street. Not surprisingly, it was also used by carriers coming to and from the market. The Relief of Mafeking blank Things had not being going well in South Africa since Mafeking had been under siege since 13th October , the day after the independent Boer Republic declared war. Colonel Baden-Powell had led a masterly defence, until a relief column finally arrived on 17th May, , after a day siege. When news reached home the streets were full of celebrating crowds in towns and cities all over the country. Albany Villas blank Bury was home to about 16, people, and building continued to be needed to house them. Most house building was by small local builders. Houses were largely built in pairs, or small terraces, like the pair of grandly named "villas" illustrated here in Hospital Road. The extra ornamental detailing probably indicated a higher priced dwelling than normal. Sir Walter Greene blank Bury still voted Conservative, this time electing the very well known brewer, now Sir E Walter Greene, Bt, who lived his life as a wealthy sporting country gentleman. At Nether Hall in Thurston he kept a grand house, stables, a pack of deer hounds, and a herd of deer. He is pictured here in , but looking every inch the Edwardian sporting gentleman. Walter Greene had been defeated when he tried to become MP for North West Suffolk in , but this time he was unopposed. This was fortunate for him, as he was not to prove much of a politician. By , he had decided not to stand again. Site of electricity works blank At Bury the locals were proud to say that the streets and public buildings would soon be lit by electricity as the works, which belonged to the corporation, were completed in Under the Electric Lighting Act of , local authorities were empowered to set up electricity undertakings. The generating station, and two cottages to house its key operatives, were located on the Playfields, off Prospect Row. Two Lancashire Boilers were installed driving two 60 kilowatt dynamos. By a further 10 kilowatts capacity would be added, and further extensions would be carried out in and It then became a service road for the Arc shopping development. Although he was Scottish by birth, Fairbairn moved to Manchester after serving an apprenticeship in Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He became one of the leading mechanical engineers of his day. His Lancashire boiler had twin furnace tubes side-by-side, which gave it a much larger heating surface than that of the older Cornish boiler. To produce steam, coal was shovelled through the firedoors at the end to maintain a fire in each of the furnace tubes. A typical Lancashire boiler would consume around six tons of coal per day. Lancashire boilers were surrounded by brickwork flues. This meant that the hot flue gases produced by burning coal could circulate under and along the sides of the boiler before reaching the chimney. Thus, instead of escaping straight up the chimney and being wasted, the flue gases helped to heat the water in the boiler. The Lancashire boilers at the Bury St Edmunds generating station were made by Crothers Limited of Sheffield, one of which is shown here in a photograph by G S Cousins, dated to or During the first street lighting by electricity was also being installed. At first, there were just eight lighting columns which would receive a

ceremonial switch-on early in . These needed to be lit each evening by a team of lamp lighters, which was an expensive and sometimes ineffective method. In February the changover from gas to electricity for street lighting would begin. It hoped to promote the use of gas cookers, which it had introduced to Bury in . These premises were rented and would close in , to be replaced by a showroom at the gas works in Tayfen Road. The pumping station had got the use of steam power, but this was supplemented by this wind pump, built in . It was the most modern wind engine of its day. Recently wind pumps had been added to the West Stow sewage works, and must have proved successful enough to be copied in town. At the same time a water storage reservoir and associated water tower was being built at West Road, one of the highest points in town. By pumping water from the borehole up to the West Road tower, it would ensure that sufficient water pressure could be supplied by gravity through mains pipes to any location within the borough. These were romantically named the "Klondyke Cottages", a reference to the gold rush in the Yukon, and a name that implied hope and prosperity, a new beginning, or a new frontier. Gradually the area became referred to as the Klondyke, and the name was later applied to the access lane to the cottages off the Beetons footpath, now called Beetons Way.

Railway Mission Hall blank The Railway Mission was a charity founded in to bring the Gospel to people working on the railways. The railways employed thousands of men who often had to work during normal church hours. Mrs Ridley was a widow, and a Congregationalist from the Northgate Street Chapel, and she began by leading services at the station. By the pressure of numbers was such that a larger venue was required. Soon they had raised enough money amongst themselves, and the mission hall was ordered. It was pre-fabricated building, of the type which became called the "tin tabernacle. This was much cheaper than building a brick church. In the hall had to be extended by 10 feet, and a 30 foot extension was added for the Sunday School. Mrs Ridley, whose first name was Caroline, was the first Superintendent, a post she held for 21 years, until old age led her to retire in . In Austin Whitmore, son of T. Whitmore, started milling home grown round logs, and from here grew the massive business which would be bought up as part of the by-pass in . In Haverhill, the Recreation Ground was opened, a gift from W. The Haverhill silk weaving firm of Kipling and Co was taken over by Walters. Their silk factory at Hamlet Green was later closed. Most of the people in Haverhill worked in some way for the Gurteen family. There was much company housing, several non-conformist churches, a fine Town Hall given to the community by the Gurteen family , a local newspaper and two railway stations, Haverhill South on the Colne Valley line, and Haverhill North on the Stour Valley line. Around the town were no fewer than three windmills, including the unique ring-shaped Ruffles Mill on Chalkstone Hill, which was pulled down during the Second World War. The population of the town in was around 4,, and Haverhill remained a small but active agricultural and industrial township. Tye Green at Glemsford is said to be named because the Tythings were once held there. A very different public meeting was held there on a warm Saturday in August when a deputation from Ipswich and District Trades and Labour Council addressed the assembled factory workers. Here the gathering of Mat Weavers was told that it was surprising the low wage paid to their craftsmen, and a wonder how they existed on it. The female workers of the silk industry were urged to combine and try and improve the conditions under which they worked. It is not recorded how the Glemsford workforce responded to these union recruiters. Some things did change, however. Hengrave Hall had passed out of the old aristocratic Gage family and into the hands of a rich ironmaster. He also restored the greatly decayed house, and built a new annexe. Although some older features of the Tudor building were lost, without his work it may well have decayed away completely. Manor House, Mildenhall blank At Great Barton the estate had been owned by the Bunbury family since , and the seat of the lordship of Mildenhall and Great Barton had been at Barton Hall since then. He now intended to lease the Barton Estate to a suitable tenant. Nearby, at Saxham Hall, Frank Riley Smith had been living in the Hall and running the small sporting estate since . Frank had been born Frank Riley, and this was his name until he and his elder brother inherited the John Smith Brewery from their maternal uncle William. A condition was that the two nephews should take the name Smith in addition to Riley. Riley Smith had devoted himself to hunting, and had formed a pack of beagles at Saxham. When Riley Smith heard that Barton Estate was available he took the lease with effect from January , and immediately spent a year on improving and modernising Barton Hall. Volunteers ready for War During and , volunteers continued to join up for the South Africa War, which dragged on into

THE EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURY AND WARTIME pdf

The picture shows a detachment of the Second Volunteer Battalion parading on Cornhill. Note the large open space as the Boer War Memorial does not yet exist. Her funeral was on Saturday, February 2nd, , and at Bury St Edmunds traders and public houses were invited to suspend business for the day. Many agricultural fields in our area contain old pits, often said to be for the extraction of marl to spread on the land.

4: Timeline Of 20th And 21st Century Wars | Imperial War Museums

The Early Twentieth Century and its wars Pre When war with Germany was declared on 4 August action was taken immediately to provide home defence.

Timeline of the 20th century Map of the British Empire as of At its height, it was the largest empire in history. Nationalism became a major political issue in the world in the 20th century, acknowledged in international law along with the right of nations to self-determination , official decolonization in the mid-century, and related regional conflicts. The century saw a major shift in the way that many people lived, with changes in politics, ideology, economics, society, culture, science, technology, and medicine. The 20th century may have seen more technological and scientific progress than all the other centuries combined since the dawn of civilization. Terms like ideology , world war , genocide , and nuclear war entered common usage. Scientific discoveries, such as the theory of relativity and quantum physics , profoundly changed the foundational models of physical science, forcing scientists to realize that the universe was more complex than previously believed, and dashing the hopes or fears at the end of the 19th century that the last few details of scientific knowledge were about to be filled in. It was a century that started with horses , simple automobiles, and freighters but ended with high-speed rail , cruise ships , global commercial air travel and the Space Shuttle. These developments were made possible by the exploitation of fossil fuel resources, which offered energy in an easily portable form, but also caused concern about pollution and long-term impact on the environment. Humans explored space for the first time, taking their first footsteps on the Moon. Advancements in medical technology also improved the health of many people: Rapid technological advancements, however, also allowed warfare to reach unprecedented levels of destruction. World War II alone killed over 60 million people, while nuclear weapons gave humankind the means to annihilate itself in a short time. However, these same wars resulted in the destruction of the imperial system. For the first time in human history, empires and their wars of expansion and colonization ceased to be a factor in international affairs, resulting in a far more globalized and cooperative world. The last time major powers clashed openly was in , and since then, violence has seen an unprecedented decline. Summary[edit] Technological advancements during World War I changed the way war was fought, as new inventions such as tanks , chemical weapons , and aircraft modified tactics and strategy. In addition to annexing many of the colonial possessions of the vanquished states, the Triple Entente exacted punitive restitution payments from them, plunging Germany in particular into economic depression. Ukraine, early days of the Nazi invasion. Meanwhile, Japan had rapidly transformed itself into a technologically advanced industrial power and, along with Germany and Italy, formed the Axis powers. After some years of dramatic military success, Germany was defeated in , having been invaded by the Soviet Union and Poland from the East and by the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada , and France from the West. After the victory of the Allies in Europe, the war in Asia ended with the dropping of two atomic bombs on Japan by the US, the first nation to develop and use nuclear weapons. In total, World War II left some 60 million people dead. After the war, Germany was occupied and divided between the Western powers and the Soviet Union. East Germany and the rest of Eastern Europe became Soviet puppet states under communist rule. Western Europe was rebuilt with the aid of the American Marshall Plan , resulting in a major post-war economic boom , and many of the affected nations became close allies of the United States. Allies during the war, they soon became hostile to one another as their competing ideologies of communism and democratic capitalism proliferated in Europe, which became divided by the Iron Curtain and the Berlin Wall. The period was marked by a new arms race as the USSR became the second nation to develop nuclear weapons, which were produced by both sides in sufficient numbers to end most human life on the planet had a large-scale nuclear exchange ever occurred. Mutually assured destruction is credited by many historians as having prevented such an exchange, each side being unable to strike first at the other without ensuring an equally devastating retaliatory strike. Unable to engage one another directly, the conflict played out in a series of proxy wars around the worldâ€™ particularly in China , Korea , Vietnam , and Afghanistan â€™ as the USSR sought to export communism while the US attempted to

contain it. The technological competition between the two sides led to substantial investment in research and development which produced innovations that reached far beyond the battlefield, such as space exploration and the Internet. Albert Einstein is often regarded as the father of modern physics. In the latter half of the century, most of the European-colonized world in Africa and Asia gained independence in a process of decolonization. Meanwhile, globalization opened the door for several nations to exert a strong influence over many world affairs. Britain also continued to influence world culture, including the "British Invasion" into American music, leading many rock bands from other countries such as Swedish ABBA to sing in English. After the Soviet Union collapsed under internal pressure in 1991, most of the communist governments it had supported around the world were dismantled—with the notable exceptions of China, North Korea, Cuba, Vietnam, and Laos—followed by awkward transitions into market economies. It enacted resolutions on such topics as the conduct of warfare, environmental protection, international sovereignty, and human rights. Peacekeeping forces consisting of troops provided by various countries, with various United Nations and other aid agencies, helped to relieve famine, disease, and poverty, and to suppress some local armed conflicts. Europe slowly united, economically and, in some ways, politically, to form the European Union, which consisted of 15 European countries by the end of the 20th century. In many countries, especially in Europe, the movement was channeled into politics through Green parties. Increasing awareness of global warming began in the 1980s, commencing decades of social and political debate. The computer is a major technological advancement in this century. The nature of innovation and change [edit] Due to continuing industrialization and expanding trade, many significant changes of the century were, directly or indirectly, economic and technological in nature. Scientific research, engineering professionalization and technological development—much of it motivated by the Cold War arms race—drove changes in everyday life. Martin Luther King, Jr. At the beginning of the century, strong discrimination based on race and sex was significant in general society. Although the Atlantic slave trade had ended in the 19th century, the fight for equality for non-white people in the white-dominated societies of North America, Europe, and South Africa continued. During the century, the social taboo of sexism fell. By the end of the 20th century, women had the same legal rights as men in many parts of the world, and racism had come to be seen as abhorrent. The world at the end of the 20th century [edit] Communications and information technology, transportation technology, and medical advances had radically altered daily lives. Europe appeared to be at a sustainable peace for the first time in recorded history. The people of the Indian subcontinent, a sixth of the world population at the end of the 20th century, had attained an indigenous independence for the first time in centuries. China, an ancient nation comprising a fifth of the world population, was finally open to the world, creating a new state after the near-complete destruction of the old cultural order. With the end of colonialism and the Cold War, nearly a billion people in Africa were left in new nation states after centuries of foreign domination. The world was undergoing its second major period of globalization; the first, which started in the 18th century, having been terminated by World War I. Since the US was in a dominant position, a major part of the process was Americanization. Terrorism, dictatorship, and the spread of nuclear weapons were pressing global issues. The world was still blighted by small-scale wars and other violent conflicts, fueled by competition over resources and by ethnic conflicts. Despots such as Kim Jong-il of North Korea continued to lead their nations toward the development of nuclear weapons. Disease threatened to destabilize many regions of the world. Malaria and other diseases affected large populations. The virus was becoming an epidemic in southern Africa. World population increased from about 1. The number of people killed during the century by government actions was in the hundreds of millions. This includes deaths caused by wars, genocide, politicide and mass murders. The deaths from acts of war during the two world wars alone have been estimated at between 50 and 80 million [citation needed]. Political scientist Rudolph Rummel estimated 1.5 billion deaths caused by democide, which excludes those killed in war battles, civilians unintentionally killed in war and killings of rioting mobs. Most likely a comparable number of civilians died of war-induced disease and other indirect effects. World War I led to the creation of many new countries, especially in Eastern Europe. At the time, it was said by many to be the "war to end all wars". Industrial warfare greatly increased in its scale and complexity during the first half of the 20th century. Notable developments included chemical warfare, the introduction of military aviation and the

widespread use of submarines. The introduction of nuclear warfare in the mid-twentieth century marked the definite transition to modern warfare. Civil wars occurred in many nations.

5: Major Wars and Conflicts of The 20th Century

Explore the way in which the culture of early 20th century art reflected and interacted with the political setting of the first World War. Discover how the art movements of Dada, Futurism, and.

Only the promise of gaining the territories of South Tyrol, Trieste and Dalmatia led the Italians to break the alliance and enter the war on the side of the Allied forces. The disappointments and losses of World War I paved the way for fascism in Italy. Despite a further turbulent history, Italy became a founding member of the EU and has since found its place in the European Community. Great Power politics and World War I After the foundation of the state, Italy drove forward the internal unification of the country, the arms build-up and the industrialisation - however, only in Northern Italy. Southern Italy remained underdeveloped, which can be seen in a strong contrast between north and south to this day. The strong self-confidence of the young kingdom brought with it a strong Great Power politics. When England and France promised the Austrian regions of South Tyrol, Trieste and even Dalmatia in a secret treaty, Italy changed sides and joined the Allies in the war. After heavy losses against the Austrians at the Isonzo, Italy was part of the victorious powers in , but heavy casualties and , dead hit the young country hard. The disappointment and serious economic and social problems paved the way for fascism in Italy. Benito Mussolini founded the Fascist Party of Italy and left his mark on the country for 23 years with aggressive repression and terrorism. Mussolini was quickly arrested and Italy surrendered. The war raged on the peninsula raged on for two years until Italy was finally freed. History of Italy until today With the help of the Marshall Plan, the country was rebuilt after World War II and, in , transformed into a parliamentary republic. The following transatlantic economic boom again mainly reached Northern Italy and intensified the differences within the country. Southern Italy in particular became a country of emigration. More than two million Italians moved to Northern Italy or to foreign countries - especially to Germany. Domestically, however, the country has been struggling from one crisis to the next. Corruption, mafia and the disagreement amongst many smallest and small parties prohibit the country from resting. Ironically, it was one of the most controversial politicians, the media mogul Silvio Berlusconi, who governed the country successfully at least over a longer period - although with often questionable, almost dictatorial methods. Therefore, it remains to be seen what the history of Italy will bring in the future.

6: 20th Century Art Movements with Timeline | Owlcation

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Contact Author American Gothic, a famed painting from the twentieth century that failed to define itself within the bounds of the largest art movements of the time. Source The twentieth century was one of particular worldwide upheaval, ranging from wars to economic downturns to radical political movements. No one can disagree that the years between and were years of extreme change for artists all over the world. These changes were boldly reflected in the works of avante-garde artists throughout the century. Classical art was being challenged more and more as waves of nationalism and imperialism spread over the world in the early half of the twentieth century. Artists explored extreme and varying themes in the years before and after World War I, and those same themes were revisited in the aftermath of World War II, creating an interesting parallel. This article is divided into two sections: Art Movements Timeline from Art Movements from Timeline created by Shanna Click on image for larger size. Bright vivid colors and somewhat abstract forms characterized Fauvism and Expressionism. Source Fauvism and Expressionism By the turn of the century, artists were rapidly making their departure from more classical works and were seeking to express themselves through different means. Fauvism was the short lived name for the longer-lasting art movement called Expressionism. From about to artists sought to explore emotions in new ways, employing the use of bright, vivid colors and emotional images and subjects. This movement is most well known for capturing the creations of such famous artists as Henri Matisse. The Fauvism movement eventually faded into the calmer, more thoughtful expressionistic art as Fauvism- which came from the word Fauves meaning wild beasts- lost popularity. The addition of geometric figures to expressionism style paintings characterized the Cubism movement. Source Cubism and Primitivism Pioneered by Pablo Picasso, Cubism sought to deepen the consideration that expressionist artists had created by rendering objects and ideas from different angles, seeking to break up and analyze things. Primitivism was similar by extension and was influenced by American colonization and exploration in the early s. This art movement was also rather short and reached its height in the years between and , extending and intermingling with the Futurism movement, although art scholars agree it had reached the end of its lifetime by Futurism Movement One of the lesser known art movements, the Futurism art movement did not produce any works of art that are still widely known by the world today. However, futurism was an important political tool used by artists in the years leading up to World War I. In fact, some scholars believe the unrest associated with the futurism movement may have served as propaganda for World War I. The movement advocated societal revolution and changes in the way art was made and produced. Largely an Italian movement, the Futurism movement featured growing unrest and unhappiness with the economic climate that was producing larger separations between the working and upper classes. Source Dada art By the end of World War I, artists were realizing that the Futurism movement was not the answer to their problems. World War I left artists across the world disillusioned, angry and bitter. Their art was irrational and their ideas were a radical departure from centuries of art forms. The Dada movement espoused strange and radical ideals as they explained in one of their many art manifestos: Dada spits on everything. Dada has no fixed ideas. Dada does not catch flies. Dada is bitterness laughing at everything that has been accomplished, sanctified Dada is never right No more painters, no more writers, no more religions, no more royalists, no more anarchists, no more socialists, no more politics, no more airplanes, no more urinals Like everything in life, Dada is useless, everything happens in a completely idiotic way We are incapable of treating seriously any subject whatsoever, let alone this subject: The art produced during the Dada movement was fascinating in the abstract principles and ideas it sought to portray. Often the artists of the Dada era sought to mock more classical and conventional artists, as Marcel Duchamp did when he submitted an old urinal to an art museum as a piece of work. Dada was the final explosion of the Futurism movement and gave way to surrealism by Surrealism The anger after World War I gradually faded and was replaced by surrealism, a longer-lasting art movement that explored the human psyche. Pioneered by such artists as Salvador Dali, the surrealism movement followed in the footsteps

of many leading psychologists of the day in discovering dreams and exploring what made reality real. Characterized by strange paintings and dream-like qualities, art of the Surrealism movement is fascinating to look at and study today and is reminiscent of some of our strangest dreams and ideas. Surrealism was the return to a calmer art movement that sought to dig deeper into human consciousness, emotion and preference instead of overturning it. This World War II American propaganda shows the use of art in garnering public support for the war effort. Source Propaganda Many art scholars argue that all art has its roots in propaganda or religious ideas. While this sweeping generalization is still debated today, it is obvious that some art is indeed used first and foremost as propaganda. The end of the surrealism movement was marked by the beginning of World War II in Europe and propaganda was the movement of the day, with artists requisitioned to contribute to the war efforts and produce works of art that would motivate their country into supporting the war effort. The idea was to create a "righteous anger". Some of the most famous works of World War II propaganda came from the United States, which entered the war a bit late and had to garner support. Rosie the Riveter, Uncle Sam and other famous faces decorated propaganda art until the end of

Timeline of Art Movements from to Timeline made by shanna It concerned a specific set of ideas related to human existence, thought and ideas that were abstract and were generally unique to each individual. Existentialism in art was similar to expressionism and renewed the same sort of cynical ideas about human existence. Art focused on angst, despair, reason, failings and many complex, dark and difficult emotions. Many of the artists were atheists and centered around what one art history textbook calls the "absurdity of human existence" Gardner. Francis Bacon is a noted artist from this time period with his work simply called "Painting" that portrayed a gruesome slaughterhouse scene and symbolic meaning in the life of man. A splatter-paint image done in the style of Jackson Pollock. Source Abstract Expressionism In the late s, Abstract Expressionism sprang up with the idea of expressing a state of mind. Considered the birth of "modern art", artists who painted during the Abstract Expressionism movement wanted viewers to really reach deeply for understanding of an image. They wanted the ideas about the painting to be free of conventional thinking and believed that their images would have a unique, instinctive meaning for each viewer. Some of the famed artists during this time period were Jackson Pollock and Mark Rothko, using splatter-paint and other unusual methods to create abstract works of art. An image done in the style of Andy Warhol, who arguably extended and innovated the Pop Art movement. Source Pop Art A new brand of art called Pop Art emerged in the s as a surprising break-away from previous movements. Artists in the Pop Art movement felt that Abstract Expressionist art was alienating the audience and sought to use their art to communicate more effectively with the viewer. Roy Lichtenstein was the famed pioneer of this movement and used his art in a commercial way, expressing emotion and ideas in a very vividly appealing way that his audience could easily understand and relate to. The Pop Art movement is one of the most recognized movements of the twentieth century and as it morphed and expanded, famed artists like Andy Warhol became well known for their own similar brands of work. Superrealism Superrealism is in reality a very small movement that further interpreted the Pop Art movement in the s. However, superrealism produced works of art that were drastically different from pop art and past works. Artists during this movement brought a return to idealism and perfection in their art. Many artists during this time period created their works of art based off of photographs. A symbol of the s German Feminist movement and an example of art as propaganda. Source Neo-Expressionism and Feminism Superrealism crumbled beneath the powerful emotions that Neo-Expressionism and the Feminist movement sought to invoke with their works of art. Neo-expressionism was a return to the cynical artwork of the s and the Futurism movement but lacked the same angry feel. Instead, artists of this era wanted to produce a more careful, serious examination of emotion and expression. They wanted the viewer to be curious and think deeply instead of being enraged. With legislation like Title IX passed and other victories for the feminists, the art movement gradually gave way to the s and Performance Art. Performance Art The last decade of the twentieth century featured art that was largely labeled as Performance Art. This art characterized the growing use of personal computers and art was used liberally in new video games, movies, and other technological advances. Art was being used for performances sake and to catch the eye and appeal of the buyer. Art was largely commercial in this last decade before the dawn of the twenty first century. Which was your favorite

movement? Which was your favorite art movement?

7: A History of Labor Unions from Colonial Times to | Mises Institute

In her article "Women's Wartime Life Writing in Early Twentieth-Century China" Li Guo discusses military diaries, prison memoirs, and autobiographical reportages. These documents offer rich insights into the political endeavors and military mobility of women.

This small community had little economic power or opportunity, and survived by making social and economic connections across racial lines, with white Sacramentans and the other ethnic and racial groups of the West End, and by forming organizations for mutual support. Some of these efforts were rebuffed or ignored because white civic reformers could not overcome their own prejudice, or were unwilling to risk alienating racist voters to support Black enfranchisement. The men and women of this community included prominent activists and reformers, including Elizabeth Thorne Scott Flood, Rev. Sanderson, Albert Grubbs, and Daniel Blue. From the Gold Rush through the era of the American Civil War, this community was actively engaged in civil rights activism in response to racism and prejudice in California. The California Republican Party, established in Sacramento on an anti-slavery platform, became an avenue to political franchise for Black Californians following the Civil War and adoption of the 15th Amendment. By the s, this small community included multiple churches, social organizations, schools, and even an armed militia, the Sacramento Zouaves. The first known organization of this sort in Sacramento was Company A, formed by Captain Alexander Ferguson, a Black ex-sailor, consisting of twenty-five men, in the summer of . Fletcher was an early member of the Zouaves who became a well-known Sacramento citizen throughout his life. Thomas, brought up by his aunt after the death of both parents. During the Civil War, he learned he was an American citizen, much to his surprise, as he grew up assuming he was born on St. His travels after the war took him to Panama and the island of Tobago, where he worked in a British hospital as an orderly and trained as a nurse. Judging by his performance in company-wide shooting contests, Fletcher was a crack shot. The Zouaves were more than a paramilitary organization; they also served a political purpose, encouraging Black voting and civic participation. Even with such a remarkable life, in Mr. Fletcher met someone even more remarkable; Anna Madah Hyers, star of the operatic stage. It is unknown whether Fletcher divorced or his wife Emma died, but on December 23, , he married Anna Madah Hyers, a Sacramento native whose travels and adventures rivaled his own. Born in in Troy, New York and raised in Sacramento, where her sister Emma Hyers was born in , the Hyers sisters were singers of extraordinary talent. Their first performance at the Metropolitan Theatre in Sacramento in , at the ages of eleven and nine, began a musical career that took them around the world. Managed by their father, Samuel Baltimore Hyers, they traveled to Boston in to perform at the World Peace Jubilee; the first major musical production in the United States in which interracial performers shared the same stage. Three years later, they formed a theater company to produce their own musical dramas, starring Anna and Emma. Anna Madah Hyers These productions, including *Out of Bondage* and *The Underground Railway*, were first and foremost musical entertainment, but they also represented a reaction to the portrayal of African Americans in theater via the stereotype of the minstrel shows. The career of the Hyers sisters spanned decades, but the sisters retired shortly prior to . After settling in Sacramento, Anna Madah sang and played organ occasionally for church functions, but no longer performed the grand operas of her youth. There was an immediate outcry from white Sacramentans, who called for her removal and threatened to withdraw their children from the school if Ms. Ninety-eight local educators rallied to support Jones, outnumbering the 36 parents who opposed her appointment. At the hearing held to decide the issue, the argument made by parents opposing Ms. Jones was based solely on race; her academic credentials and experience were impeccable and unquestionable. The President of the School Board pointed out to those assembled that similar objections were raised when Rev. Sanderson first requested public support for a school for Black children, and those objections had long since died out. The district filed the petition and retained Ms. Jones as principal until she retired in . When the school was relocated, the multiracial students of the West End also moved to Fremont School. Fletcher and Baptist minister J. Clyde Randall, a Black attorney who previously practiced law in Macon, Georgia, intended to open an office in Sacramento. In July of , Mr. Both the Japanese and Chinese

very greatly outnumber the negro. The Portuguese also does, and very likely the Greeks. If the high-turbaned, tall Hindus continue their recent influx they, too, will outnumber the American negro here. He, the negro, is a natural born pure American. Instinctively he is such. So he is by training, sympathy and devotion. The American institutions and government are his ideals; neither does he claim nor know any other than the American flag and country, nor has his blood been freely given, upon the battle line as a patriotic soldier of unquestioned bravery for the establishment, preservation and enlargement of any other nationality. These small enterprises also gave their editors the necessary experience to convince the Union, connected by party affiliation, to provide them column space and potentially a wider audience. After some discussion, no formal objections were raised, but the play was the subject of discussion at churches within the community. By this time, several Southern and Eastern cities had suppressed the play due to concerns about race riots. In the words of Rev. The negro is shown as something a little lower than beasts, and in all fairness we think that we are within our rights in asking the city to help us in this matter. I think we have suffered enough in the past, without having this highly overdrawn picture of one-time conditions in the South thrust upon us without uttering a word of protest. Our people in Sacramento are hard-working, law, abiding citizens and taxpayers. We are not asking much, and we would like to see this prejudiced drama substituted with something more wholesome and true to life. I will see Mayor Beard who I am sure is a friend to our people and fair-minded, to learn if something cannot be done to convince the management of the Theater Diepenbrock that the play should not be given. The edited film was met with subdued enthusiasm by local media. Even this minor concession, given the context of the times, represented a victory in an era of rising prejudice. In the pages of *The Western Review*, Rev. In part due to the resurgence of the Ku Klux Klan, often attributed to the popularity of the film *Birth of a Nation*, racism was on the rise in America during this era. The s and s were also the era of the first racial exclusion covenants, used to prohibit purchase of homes in new suburbs except by whites. In response to these challenges, organized political protests from churches and community groups were necessary for survival, even if they were unable due to lack of numbers and resources to create major political change. The remainder of the decade brought other signs of incremental change: Allen Harvey In , Rev. Thomas Allen Harvey became the first Black candidate for Sacramento political office. Originally preaching at the long-established St. Harvey formed the Kyles Temple congregation in August of The original Kyles Temple church was located in Oak Park at 36th and Broadway, its cornerstone laid in April of , the first African American congregation in a Sacramento suburb. In , he gave the keynote speech at a function for Black soldiers passing through Sacramento on the way to Camp Lewis, Washington. Bigelow Restaurant at 35th Street. In the following year, Rev. Harvey first expressed an interest in running for City Commissioner in March of , intending to replace Thomas Coulter as commissioner of public works. His stand on municipal issues included a competitive franchise for local streetcar companies and a reservoir-based water treatment system. He also took a position on saloons reinforcing the idea of Black Progressive tempered tolerance for saloon interest, as quoted in the *Sacramento Union*, Everyone knows how I stand on saloons. Nevertheless, I believe in the saloon man being given a fair deal. I am not catering to the church vote to the exclusion of others. I want the support of all fair-thinking men and believe that when the votes are counted I shall not stand at the bottom of the list of seven. Head, Cradoc Meredith, and Hawley R. Tuttle, all white men, Rev. Harvey recognized that he faced an enormous challenge, but he felt he was up to the task, citing his experience in the Spanish-American War: I am a colored man. It should be the same today. Harvey did not place last. In the May election results, he was fifth out of seven candidates with votes out of cast. Decades later, following the Second World War, a new generation of Black leaders rekindled this spirit among a growing Black population and a national civil rights movement. In the meantime, this community did its best to ensure a safe and secure place among the growing and diverse West End. Burg is also a state historian in the California Office of Historic Preservation. This piece is an excerpt from his forthcoming book, *Wicked Sacramento*. Creative Soul of the City. California Historical Society p. Family history research via ancestry.

8: Fighting for Racial Equality in the 20th Century – ThirdSight History

European Art in the Early 20th Century The Early 20th Century The early 20th century was marked by rapid industrial, economic, social, and cultural change, which influenced the worldview of many and set the stage for new artistic movements.

Notes Labor unions have been defined as "private combinations of workingmen" that try to increase wages and improve working conditions for members. What means do labor unions use? As Henry George suggests, trade unionists are hardly known for their kindness to strangers and genteel ways. From colonial times, trade unionists found the going difficult in North America. There was no prevailing ideology of "working-class solidarity," and unions were far from respectable; in fact, they had a well-earned reputation for being antisocial, even criminal. Some unions were secret societies with secret oaths, and unionists engaged in intimidation, threats, vandalism, and violence, especially against uncooperative workers denounced as subhuman "scabs" and "blacklegs. Courts of law were not fond of union methods either, and employers, consumers, and workers often resisted "militant" unions. Competition from imported goods made life difficult too. Some workers were intensely anti-union, not just employers. America was an open society, a frontier society, farm-dominated, sprawling, and free, and wages often were double those paid in England because labor was so scarce here. Although no reliable statistics are available, union membership probably remained below one percent of the work force most years from colonial times to the s. If a union declared and lost a strike, it usually collapsed and disappeared. Most unions failed during business downturns as jobs, union membership, and revenue declined. While wage rates fell elsewhere in response to depressed business conditions, unions stubbornly insisted on maintaining wage rates "wage rigidity" , intensifying their own failure. As nonunion labor became less expensive more "affordable" and induced more hiring, production costs fell, thereby reducing unemployment. Such wage-price flexibility shortened business downturns by expanding output and employment, thereby acting as "shock absorbers" in the economy. In the vast sweep of the early American economy, unions were a curiosity rather than a prominent feature, confined largely to skilled trades in big cities and on the railroads. Not until the late s and prosperous s, when political philosophy began to shift toward collectivism and the "progressive era," did national trade unions gain a real foothold.

Colonial Times In the early modern era, the European guild system consisted of tightly regulated local occupational and product monopolies, which never really took hold in North America. Most labor protests, however, were spontaneous actions like that reported in , when, according to the Charleston Gazette, Negro chimney sweeps "had the insolence, by a combination among themselves, to raise the usual prices, and to refuse doing their work. Philadelphia was a city of labor-union firsts: Union Tactics Trade unions in the early Republic sought monopoly control over the local supply of labor with the "closed shop," an arrangement requiring employers to hire union members only. Selective admission to apprenticeships restricted membership, thereby artificially limiting the supply of skilled labor for hire and placing upward pressure on wage rates. As in England, threats and violence accompanied strikes. The typical strike aimed to force employers to pay more than necessary for labor available on the open market. The silent corollary was that everyone – union member or no – must "strike" too, that is, withhold his or her labor, willing or not, and refuse employment at pay less than that demanded by strikers. Alternatively, the employer had to be intimidated and decisively discouraged from hiring replacement workers "strikebreakers". A union warning from the s suggests how unions discouraged interlopers: Local culture and ideology play a large role because the response of local police, courts, and politicians to union aggression is pivotal. By , union tactics were fully formed: But how could threatened collective violence and actual violence by adversarial-style unions square with the right of each person to seek his or her best opportunity, free of interference? To strike a bargain for lawful employment, a right firmly entrenched in custom and law? It could not be. Union coercion is incompatible with individual freedom of contract, an ugly truth ignored by most labor writers. But, as Mises wrote, "Actually labor union violence is tolerated within broad limits—the authorities, with the approval of public opinion, condone such acts. According to some legal doctrines, unions were "criminal conspiracies in

restraint of trade" and illegal combinations to fix prices for labor services. These issues were tested in the state courts from through In the famous criminal prosecution of the Philadelphia cordwainers shoemakers , Commonwealth v. Only 18 unionists were convicted on conspiracy charges when this doctrine was at its peak. The courts did not go so far as to authorize threats and violence by unions as legitimate "weapons of labor" during strikes, but, as Mises pointed out, law enforcement was and is lax in many labor disputes. The state thereby fails in its alleged basic purpose, to protect life, property, and individual liberty against private aggression. Some were secret societies with names like the Knights of St. Crispin, the Molly Maguires, and the Knights of Labor. Yet the main adhesive of British and European unions "easily aroused class antagonisms" was absent in America, and Marxist-style sentiments about the plight of the working class never became the dominant mood, contrary to some historical accounts. More often, American public opinion was horrified and disgusted by outbreaks of labor violence and union disruption of production, especially if the outbursts had revolutionary overtones. Eventually, one form of unionism emerged as a survivor in this unfavorable environment. Experiments with political radicalism gave way to so-called "business unionism," the notion that unions must pursue immediate, material gain for members within the free-enterprise system. The underlying idea was to accept the capitalist wage, price, and political system and achieve marginal gains for members within it. Consequently, the ambitions of social visionaries and leftist radicals who saw unions as a vehicle for radical change gradually fell by the wayside. Founded in , it was a federation of national trade unions, each composed of members of a particular craft such as locomotive engineers or carpenters. Union membership in the early s was barely ,, but as the economy expanded after the Panic of unions found more effective methods of organization, and membership hit , in Given the formula for national craft unionism, unions grew to a modest share of the labor force without enormous government intervention, aside from laxity toward union threats and the actual use of violence. Only a dozen unions claimed more than 10, members. The largest union was the Locomotive Engineers with 30, members; the Cigarmakers were second with 28, Samuel Gompers, the most famous president of the AFL, for example, came from the Cigarmakers, which disappeared in a merger with the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Union in the s. While unions existed in many trades at the close of the century, they did organize a substantial share of employment in few instances, mainly construction, railroads, printing, and the postal service. Only the railroad and postal unions were direct beneficiaries of pro-union federal legislation. Although 17 state legislatures passed laws during the s and s prohibiting employers from firing employees for belonging to or joining unions, reflecting an emerging pro-union political climate during this period, a prelude to the "Progressive Era. This was the "Progressive Era" of through which fastened a welfare-warfare state on America which has set the mold for the rest of the twentieth century"because a unique set of conditions had destroyed the Democrats as a laissez-faire party and left a power vacuum for the triumph of the new ideology of compulsory cartelization through a partnership of big government, business, unions, technocrats, and intellectuals. From onward, unions had the clear legal right to exist, and workers could join such "self-help" organizations, but employers were under no obligation to "bargain" with these unions. The courts also tended ultimately to restrict union tactics such as threats of violence, violence itself, mob action, and interference with voluntary trade. Further, the courts tended to make little distinction between business and union "restraints on competition. Unionists therefore prominently demanded governmental privilege and mounted persistent and intensive campaigns for favorable legislation. In , Congress passed the Clayton Act with provisions to exempt unions from the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, restrict the use of court injunctions in labor disputes and declare picketing and similar union tactics as not unlawful. The "national emergency" of US entry into World War I provided much of the experience and precedent for subsequent intervention on behalf of unionism, as well as for other cartel-like policies. Leuchtenburg, for instance, points out, "The panoply of procedures developed by the War Labor Board and the War Labor Policies Board provided the basis in later years for a series of enactments culminating in the Wagner National Labor Relations Act of Roosevelt who represented the United States Navy on the board, proclaimed governmental support of unions and enforced pro-union measures on industry. The boards, for instance, ordered establishment of "work councils" composed of employee representatives and seized defiant enterprises. The government even created a union, the Loyal Legion of Loggers and

Lumbermen, and forced lumbermen to join in its battle against the radical leftist Industrial Workers of the World IWW, known as the "Wobblies". The Loyal Legion collapsed after the war despite government efforts to keep it alive, while others became so-called company or independent unions, subsequently banned by the Wagner Act. Baruch and Army General Hugh S. But peacetime help was not far off. The first durable help for "private-sector" unionism was the Railway Labor Act of 1934. The labor disputes that erupted periodically on the railroads were highly visible, violent, unpopular, and politically embarrassing. Although the interstate commerce clause of the United States Constitution, as interpreted then, restricted the ability of the national government to intervene in most economic affairs, Congress had the unchallenged power to regulate interstate commerce. A sequence of federal laws beginning in 1917 regulated railway labor matters, and Congress passed the law in almost the identical form agreed on by the major railroads and unions. The act, amended in 1934, essentially dictated collective bargaining for all interstate railroads and set up machinery for governmental intervention in labor disputes. This was an obvious example of monopoly intervention on behalf of an industry. The already unionized railroads found it comfortable to impose compulsory collective bargaining on all interstate railroads, some of which had resisted union pressure better than others. The Interstate Commerce Commission ICC, in turn, fixed freight rates for railroads based on "costs," which were higher because of unions. Thus railroad wage and price determination was transferred from the marketplace to the political arena. If it were otherwise, rather than producing themselves rich, nations could simply declare all good things cheap and all wages high, and thus abolish poverty with pious hopes. This bill passed in 1934 following a sharp decline in construction activity at the beginning of the Great Depression. Competition for contracts and jobs was fierce and mobile contractors using migrant labor entered the market to underbid some local contractors. Many contractors and building trade unions welcomed the law to protect themselves from the competition of what one congressman called "carpetbagging sharpie contractors. The clearly stated intent was to protect local workers and contractors from the competition of outsiders. The ambiguity of prevailing wages gave the United States Department of Labor scope to set minimum wage rates at union wages in about half of its wage determinations. This has cost taxpayers at least a billion dollars per year in higher construction and administrative costs. Since 1934, Congress has extended the prevailing wage provision to include most federally assisted construction, whether state, local, or national government is the direct purchaser. Additional amendments in 1937 added fringe benefits to prevailing wage calculations. Construction workers are among the highest paid in America, earning twice the hourly rate of employees in retail trade. Most states passed "little Davis-Bacon" Acts to further unionize the construction industry and "build expensive. It was the culmination of a year union campaign against "government by injunction. The overriding object of the act was to free organized labor from the constraints that bind businessmen and others, allowing unions more scope to use their aggressive and violent tactics. The number of strikes suddenly doubled between 1934 and 1935, and then continued climbing to a peak of 4, in 1936. This outburst of strikes occurred during a period of deep depression and massive unemployment, while previous business downturns had always diminished strike activity and caused many unions to disappear. As Hayek summed it up, "We have now reached a state where [unions] have become uniquely privileged institutions to which the general rules of law do not apply. The National Industrial Recovery Act was among the many Roosevelt interventions to boost prices and wage rates on the mistaken theory that falling wages and prices were causing the depression rather than being market-driven adjustments to re-coordinate the economy and restore production and employment. The NIRA "the New Deal fascist system of codes to cartelize both industry and labor markets and push up prices throughout the economy" was struck down by the Supreme Court in the famous Schechter Poultry case of 1935 on the grounds that the act delegated virtually unlimited legislative power to the president.

9: Early 20th Century Art / Art of World War I by Evelyn Ramirez on Prezi

This century witnessed two world wars, the Great Depression of the s, the Holocaust in Europe, the Cold War, revolutionary social equality movements, and the exploration of space. Follow the changes in this decade-by-decade timeline of the 20th century.

Major Wars and Conflicts of The 20th Century The 20th Century was the bloodiest, costliest century of warfare in human history. Two world wars, and a large number of major revolutions, along with significant social, political, and economic upheavals made the period from to of great importance in a historical and military sense. Below is a list with links of the major wars of the twentieth century. Any such list is by nature somewhat subjective, but the wars and conflicts listed below all had significant importance in history. This list of 20th Century wars is presented in rough chronological order, with the earliest listed first, and descending toward the also war-filled 21st Century.

The Second Boer War --Britain vs. Following repeated defeats by the Somalis, the colonial powers offered him territory in Italian Somaliland in exchange for peace. He resumed his war in and harassed the occupiers of his country until

Philippine-American War --Originally called the "Philippine Uprising", this was a war of independence fought by the Filipinos against the occupying American military. Filipino resistance was ruthlessly crushed.

The Boxer Rebellion -- The Chinese secret religious and nationalistic Society of the Righteous Harmonious Fists Boxers , initiated a rebellion against both foreign colonizers, missionaries and their own government in By , the Chinese government had co-opted the rebels and directed their violent fury entirely upon the foreign presence in China. The Boxers, aided by Chinese Imperial troops, besieged the diplomatic legations embassies of the Western powers and Japan, sparking a truly international response. A retaliatory relief expedition composed of troops from:

Second Balkan War --The victors in the First Balkan War fell out among themselves, with Bulgaria attacking Serbia and Greece in an attempt to gain more of the spoils from the first war. Rumania, Montenegro, and the Ottomans also joined the war against Bulgaria. Is considered part of Turkish War of Independence. The Greek offensive failed.

Ethiopia had defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War in , and Mussolini sought revenge for that embarrassing Italian defeat. This war exposed the inherent weaknesses of the League of Nations an earlier and very weak version of the United Nations when it was unable to prevent war. Italy successfully conquered Ethiopia in Led by General Francisco Franco, the Nationalist rebels fought a long and bloody civil war against their Republican foes. Franco was received significant military aid from Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. The Republican side was aided by the Soviet Union. Franco won the war in and set up a Fascist government. This war is considered one of the precursor conflicts leading to World War Two. Communist rebels supported by Yugoslavia and other Communist nations fought against the pro-Western Greek government, which was given significant support by the United States and Great Britain. The war ended with a government victory.

First Indochina War --The "First IndochinaWar" was really a regional conflict involving France, as the colonial ruler of "French Indochina," against the nationalist but Communist rebels seeking independence for Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Below are the "smaller" conflicts that in part made up the First Indochina War. France received significant material support from the United States.

15 Non-lethal Electromagnetic Weapons 299 Returnings: Life After Death Experiences The Ecosystem of a Fallen Tree (Pascoe, Elaine. Library of Small Ecosystems.) Conflicts and challenges in early Christianity Darent Valley Hospital BILL, THE GALACTIC HERO ON THE PLANET OF BOTTLED BRAINS Savings Bond Advisor What goes into a salad? The Memoirs and Memorials of Sir Hugh Cholmley of Whitby, 1600-1657 (Yorkshire Archaeological Soc Record Leslie Bricusse Great Movie Songs (Leslie Bricusse Songbook Series) National institute of standards and technology: an institutional response to innovation barriers (9,845 w The Enormous Room (Large Print Edition) Maternity Womens Health Care Reform and Politics in Bourbon Chile 1755-1796 (Cahiers dhistoire) Trade in health services and the GATS : introduction and summary Richard Smith, Chantal Blouin, Nick Drag Strategic leadership and media portfolio development Ethel Brundin and Leif Melin A personal word from Kathleen Html books for The wartime vision of laymens evangelism Outbreak undead 2nd edition character Italian Musical Treasures of the 17th and 18th Centuries Political and Emotional Forces Principles and procedures of plant breeding Disbursements To The Indians Common shipping policy of the EC Comprehensive phraseological English-ancient and modern Greek lexicon Early Quaker education in Pennsylvania. Catalogue of selected editions of the Book of common prayer both English and American My under the sea pop-up book Take Each Day One Step at a Time Rich church, poor church Listen To Your Hormones I epidurals, mainly The higher christian life by william boardman Friday Night in Beast House (Beast House Chronicles) Documentation Requirements for the Acute Patient Record Loli the Leopard (Meet Africas Animals (Meet Africas Animals) 1,000 Italian Recipes Honda annual report 2016 50 nuances plus sombres telecharger