# American Idea of Freedom and Its Reality during World War One

America freedom was conceived in unrest. During the battle for autonomy acquired ideas of freedom were changed, new ones came in, and the meaning of those qualified for appreciating what the Constitution called "the endowments of freedom" was tested and expanded. The Revolution handed down to future eras and persisting yet opposing or contradictory legacy. Its vision of the new country as a refuge for freedom in a world overwhelm by abuse reverberates in the political culture right up until the present time.

However, the United States, a country considered in freedom, harbored a quickly developing slave population, belying the organizers' sure insistence of flexibility as an all-inclusive human bequest (Foner, 47). American freedom obviously, did not all of a sudden enter the American vocabulary in 1776; undoubtedly, few words and ideas were as universal in the trans-Atlantic political talk of the eighteenth century. Colonial America was beneficiary to numerous understandings of freedom, some as old as the city conditions of old Greece, others as new as the Illumination. Some established the frameworks for current originations of opportunity; others are very new today.

Freedom was being described as a political or societal position than as an otherworldly condition (Forner, 55). In the old world, the absence of restraint was comprehended as a type of subjection, the absolute opposite of the free life. Therefore the freedom can be considered to relax on the reality of slavery. Some of the ideas about freedom and slavery were that one can either be a slave to sex, another to cash, and another to aspiration. This comprehension of freedom as the accommodation to an ethical code was integral to the Christian cosmology that suffused the world perspective of the early pioneers.

Work Cited

Foner, Eric. Give Me Liberty! An American History: Seagull Fifth Edition. Vol. 1. WW Norton & Company, 2016. 40-61

Dietrich, John W. "U.S. Human Rights Policy in the Post-Cold War Era." Political Science Quarterly, no. 2, 2006, p. 269.