Significance of wars on history

What if the wars that helped us get here today never happened. Where would we stand in the world we live in today? What are the most significant wars, and where would we be without them? Without these wars, the world we know today would be very different.

The Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire is not only one of the notable events within the early exploration and conquest of the land, but it is one of the most significant phenomenon to have ever occurred in the history. In general, the conquest displayed the impact of European scrutiny on the New World and the outcomes of the Age of Exploration. At the time of contact, the Aztec and the Spanish were dominant and prosperous societies. Both were building their own empires, however, were unknown to every alternative. As such, several read the conquest due to the clash of two civilizations and ways of life. The Aztec Empire was a robust assortment of city-states in today's modern Mexico. It began as an alliance of 3 city-states, known as the Aztec Triple Alliance, which included: Tenochtitlan, Texcoco, and Tlacopan. These city-states dominated the realm in and near Mexico from 1428 until the Spanish defeated them in 1521 as a part of the Spanish conquest. During the amount of the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire, it had been dominated by Moctezuma II.

The Thirty Years' War was a 17th-century religious battle fought primarily in central Europe. It remains one among the longest and most brutal wars in human history with over eight million casualties ensuing from military battles as well as the famine caused by the epidemic of typhus, a disease that spread quickly in areas particularly torn apart by the violence. Moreover, historians believe that the first European witch hunts occurred during the

war, as a suspicious populace attributed the torturing throughout Europe at the time to " spiritual" causes. The war also fostered a fright of the " other" in communities spread throughout the European continent and caused an increased distrust among those of different ethnicities and religious faiths – sentiments that persist to some degree to this day. The war lasted from 1618 to 1648, beginning as a battle among the Catholic and Protestant states that shaped the Holy Roman Empire. However, because the Thirty Years' War evolved, it became less regarding faith, and a lot about who would ultimately govern Europe. Eventually, this conflict modified the entire government face of Europe and the role of faith and nation-states in the society.

The American Revolutionary War was a time when nation colonists in America rebelled against the rule of The United Kingdom. There were several battles and the colonies gained their freedom , which have now become the freelance country of The United States . The American Revolutionary War lasted from 1775 until 1783. Before the American Revolutionary War, there were numerous British Colonies in the USA but not all of them took part in the revolution. The 13 different colonies, which all ended up revolting were Delaware, Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island. One of the primary reasons that the colonists rebelled against The United Kingdom is that they felt they were not portrayed within the British government. The British government was creating new laws and taxes on the colonies, but the color did not have a voice. They wanted to have a greater say within the United Kingdom

government if they were going to abide by their laws. . War did not transpire immediately. First, there were protests and arguments followed by minor skirmishes between the colonists and also the native British army. Things simply got worse until the colonies and The United Kingdom were at war. Each of the colonies had its own local government. In 1774 they all appointed officers to represent them at the primary congress. This was the initial effort of the colonies to unite and build one government. In 1776 the Second Congress declared the independence of the U. S. from The United Kingdom. The new government of the U. S. was completely different than the government of the colonist's land, Great Britain. They determined that they did not need to be dominated by a king any longer. They wanted a government, which was ruled by the folks. The new government would be a democratic government with leaders chosen by the people and balances of power to create an assurance that nobody may become a dictator or a king.

The legacy of World War I took the lives of more than nine million troops and left 21 million injured . Civilian injuries caused indirectly by the war numbered on the brink of 10 million. The two nations that were most affected were Germany and France. Both of these nations sent 80 percent of their male populations between the ages of 15 and 49 into the battle. The political disruption encompassing war contributed to the defeat of four venerable imperial dynasties—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Turkey. World War I led to a huge social upheaval, as countless ladies entered the workforce to support men that left for war or for those who did not return. The first World War helped to unfold one of the world's deadliest world pandemics, the Spanish respiratory disease epidemic of 1918 that

killed around 20 to t 50million individuals. World War I has been remarked as " the initial modern war." The technology we now associate with military conflict—machine guns, tanks, aerial combat, and radio communications—were introduced on an enormous scale throughout the war. The severe effects that chemical weapons like poison gas and phosgene had on troopers and civilians throughout war, galvanized public and military attitudes against the use of chemical weapons. The Geneva Convention agreements, signed in 1925, restricted the utilization of chemical and biological agents in warfare and remains in effect today as well.

The war in Afghanistan in 2001 gave birth to an organization referred to as the Taliban, which had controlled most of the country since 1996. However, they were overthrown in November of 2001 by the British, U. S. soldiers, and numerous Afghan fighters referred to as the Northern Alliance. Under the Taliban's control, they allowed an organization known as al-Qaeda to establish coaching camps in Afghanistan. In September of 2001, nearly 3, 000 individuals were killed within the 9/11 terrorist attacks. The U. S. believed that Osama bin Laden – who was the pinnacle of the terrorist organization – was in charge of the attacks. There was a significant amount of international pressure on the Afghan leaders to hand over Osama bin Laden. After the Taliban refused to hand him over to the United States began their attack on Afghanistan in October of 2001. They targeted bin Laden's terrorist organization fighters and the Taliban. In November of 2001, the Northern Alliance took management of the Afghan capital, Kabul. They were aided by The United States, The United Kingdom, and various countries who were in agreement . The Taliban were soon chased out of , Kabul.

Nevertheless, Afghanistan remains a dangerous place in today's society. In 2011, Osama bin Laden was eventually found by the U. S. soldiers in Pakistan and was killed in Afghanistan. There are troops and forces from many countries in Afghanistan who are assisting the government to build a stable nation.

In conclusion, these wars all have great significance in history, which helped to form the world that we now know today. Without these wars the today's world would be very different. There could have been a multitude of outcomes. It is unknown whether the world in which we live in today could have been impacted in a more positive or a negative way if these wars had not occurred. If these wars never happened where would we be today? What kind of outcome would these wars would have on us if it did not go the way it did?

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