

History what if phase 5 ip



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10 August 2009

World War II (1939-1945) was one of the important events in the world history. I selected this event because it changed global history of mankind and transformed international relations of all states and nations. World War II had a great impact on social order and international relations between the nations and continents. This war took life of 70 million people and ruined millions families in all countries. During the war time, the major influence on international policies was the relations between the two opposite camps, the Allies and the Axis, and the views each held of the other. The Allies and the Axis were reluctant to follow any line that risked running into the antagonism of the other for fear of alienating their ally and therefore endangering one of the precepts of their distant policies. In an epoch of growing international anxiety and doubt, the Germany remained one of the few relatively sure supports upon which they could depend on (Adams, 2007). Certainly, in the formulation and conduct of international war policy the significance attached to the views and position of the other was considerable, indeed the contacts and discussions between them were often decisive. The history of the World War II suggests that the greatest impact this war had in African and Asian countries through the processes of decolonization and modernization coming to these geographical regions (McGowen, 2002).

In spite of great evils caused by the war, many developing countries became independent immediately after the end of the war, but the war changed the national consciousness and self-determination of the nations. For either to be successful the co-operation of their partner was considered imperative.

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Neither the Allies nor the Axis was prepared to take any initiative alone: among diplomatic, military and political circles there was a refusal to act either against Italian hostility or German treaty violations in Europe without the guaranteed support of their partner (Gilbert, 2004). This perceived incapability to operate without the backing of the other extended at several vital junctures to the point where the Allies and the Axis allowed the other, possibly willingly so, to determine their own policies. countries and Asian nations were the stronger partners is beyond doubt. The greater reliance of the Allies on ally was shown in the frequent use made of the unequal relations. None the less, the Allies retained a clear edge of political maneuver and took its own part in the policy of pacification. The direct insinuation of their recognized interdependence was a refusal to maneuver in the political arena outside the boundaries of what was jointly agreed and applied (McGowen, 2002).

If I had a chance to change the course of events, I would involve Britain, France, the USSR and the USA in the war at the early stages of its development. These military participation and coordinated actions of four superpowers would help to stop Nazi Germany and penetrations of their troops to neighboring states. The outcomes drawn from these common considerations, firstly, that it was impossible to act without the backing of their ally and, secondly, that their union was no more than half- hearted in its desire to oppose Italy or Germany (and also that they lacked the means even if they had desired to accept such a policy), accentuated their already unsure policies, impeded any firm answer, and acted as a further impetus to the policies of appeasement. The World War II is a good example of social, religious, military-political and cultural differences between the Nazi

Germany and its fascist ideology and the outside world. Hitler supposed that the Aryan race should dominate over other nations considered as weak and "impure" people (McGowen, 2002). The war changed consciousness of our civilization and created a new world order we value today. It would happen, the war ended in a year and the mankind would not suffer from so many deaths and postwar economic crisis. Modern European and Asian countries would probably have a stable economic and political system. For future generation, the World War II shows that military confrontations and struggle is not a good source of conflict resolution or problem-solving. At war, there are no winners because all parties lose their soldiers and financial resources.

References

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Gilbert, M. (2004). *The Second World War: A Complete History*. Holt Paperbacks; Revised edition.

McGowen, T. (2002). *World War II*. Childrens Press.