

# The effects world war 2 has had on the world essays examples

[War](#), [World War 2](#)



The Second World War or World War II was fought globally and lasted for six years; the war began in 1939 and ended in 1945. In the history, it is remembered as the most extensive war that involved over one hundred million people from various countries and had devastating effects.

Additionally, the war included all the world's great powers and eventually formed two conflicting military alliances known as the axis and the allies. The principal members of the axis powers included Italy, Japan, and Germany. On the other hand, the main countries that formed the Allies included the Soviet Union, Great Britain, the United States, and France. During the war over seventy million people died including civilians and military personnel. The war affected the social, political, and economic welfare of the countries that were directly involved in the war as well as those that had no direct involvement in the war.

Then Second World War started in nineteen thirty nine after Germany invaded Poland, later the United Kingdom and France declared war on Germany for invading other nations. Consequently various allies were formed between allied forces as an effort to counter the opposing forces. For instance, Germany entered into an alliance known as Axis with Italy and subsequently conquered most parts of continental Europe. However, the United Kingdom formed an alliance with British common-wealth members to counter the axis alliance. In 1941, Japan entered the axis alliance and launched attacks against United States as well as the European territories and conquered most of the western Pacific. However, in 1942 the axis progress was halted after Japan was defeated in Hawaii, and this altered their earlier momentum. Furthermore, Germany lost a decisive battle in

North Africa and Russia. The axis embarked on a strategic retreat after Germany lost a battle in Europe and Italy's invasion. France was invaded by the western allies in 1944 while at the same time Russia invaded Germany and reclaimed its territorial losses. In addition, the Japanese navy was defeated by the United States in 1945 leading to the capture of most of the western pacific islands by the United States. However, the war ended in 1945 following the western allies' invasion of Germany that caused the subsequent surrender of the country. In August 1945 "the United States dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki respectively." In addition, the Japanese forces were further weakened following the invasion of Manchuria by the Soviet Union. These events made Japan surrender in August 1945, thus ending the war.

The Second World War changed the social structures as well as political alignment of various countries that led to the United Nations establishment. The United Nations main objective was to promote international co-operation as well as avert future conflicts between nations. The paper will discuss the everlasting impacts of the Second World War on the world with relevance to various events such as the Holocaust and the D-Day.

The Second World War was characterized by various devastating events that such as the Holocaust and the subsequent bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. These events led to the death of thousands of people, and their effects have prevailed to date. For instance, the events negatively affected the relations of many citizens of opposing countries. To date many citizens cannot purchase goods manufactured by countries that belonged to the opposing alliance during the war. The Holocaust is one of the events that led

to the mass killing of over seventy million by the German soldiers. During the holocaust over six million European Jews were murdered in one of the most inhuman operations ever witnessed in the world. Additionally, members of other groups such as homosexuals and the gypsies were persecuted during the Nazi regime in Germany. The Jews were considered an inferior race by Adolf Hitler, who served as the Nazi leader during the holocaust. During the war, the German forces evicted the forced into ghettos after being evicted from their homes. Furthermore, they confiscated their property and gave them out to the ethnic Germans. In 1941, most of the Jews as well as the gypsies were killed via mobile killing units known as "Einsatzgruppen" whereby most of the killing was done through shooting. Additionally, thousands of Germans who were considered useless because of their mental illnesses and other disabilities were killed using toxic gases increasing the number of deaths witnessed during the holocaust. The events of the holocaust had short-term as well as long-term effects; some of the impacts of the holocaust are prevalent even in the modern society. Economic development of various countries was slowed down following the deaths of productive and educated people. For instance, most of the productive and educated people were killed in western Russia during the holocaust slowing down the pace of economic development in the region. On the other hand, millions of survivors as well as their children were psychologically affected by the events. Moreover, the end of the holocaust led to the creation of Israel since the Jewish survivors never returned to their original homes and moved across Europe. The German government paid the Jewish people for the atrocities inflicted on them by the German people.

The D-Day is another event that led to the death of thousands of people after the American, Canadian, and British forces invasion of Western Europe as an effort to free the region from German's control. During the invasion, most of the troops lost their lives and others were wounded while some went missing. However, the allies succeeded in their invasion that led to the liberation of Paris from the Germans. Subsequently the Allies attacks on the Germans led to their surrender and the ultimate death of Adolf Hitler. The events of D-Day that led to the death of thousands of soldiers and civilians are commemorated to date on the sixth of June every year.

Japan's bombing in Nagasaki and Hiroshima by the allies led to the death of thousand of Japanese citizens and massive destruction of property. The United States dropped atomic bombs in Nagasaki and Hiroshima killing thousands of people following Japan's decision of no surrender.

Subsequently, the bombings brought to an end of the wars following Japan's surrender as a way of protecting its people from further attacks by the allies. The events of the bombings are commemorated on august sixth every year in Japan to pay tribute to the millions of people perished during the event.

On the other hand, the surrender of Japan led to the victory of the allies. Japan's surrender effectively ended the world war on August 15, 1945 and is known as " Victory over Japan day or V-J Day."

Consequently, the UNO was established aimed at promoting peace in order to avert further wars. The United Nations has all the great powers as permanent members of the Security Council. In addition, the international peace day was established to foster peace among nations and embrace the existing peace between nations.

## **Bibliography**

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