The Consequences of World War II

The World War II describes a war that was the most extensive and deadliest in world history. The war was involved over thirty countries, and it is estimated that over fifty million soldiers were killed. Similarly, over eighty-five million civilians were counted dead. The war was ignited by Adolf Hitler when he invaded Poland in 1939, and it lasted for six years, from 1939 to 1945. The war ended with the defeat of Nazi Germany and Japan, and led to the U.S. and Russia being declared superpowers.

The Second World War is considered an important event of the twentieth century. The war resulted in technological growth, and also contributed to post-war social changes. The war brought an end to European colonialism, and led to the rise of the modern women’s right movement. The war also stimulated the formation of the civil rights movement and allowed for the formation of programs meant to explore outer space. The Allies were the winners, and the two superpowers, the U.S. and U.S.S.R., surfaced from World War II to commence a Cold War with one another that would comprise a great deal of the rest of the century (Bonwetsch 234).

The consequences of World War II continue to be felt even today, with the existence of the baby boomer generation in the U.S. economy, the presence of cold wars, and the fact that countries compete in regards to who has nuclear weapons.

Germany’s motivation for WWII included its quest for oil, and desire to avenge its loss in World War I. Engagement in World War II was Germany's response to the Treaty of Versailles
since it did not like it. Germany was also ethnic, and this stimulated a fight against Jews and other countries (Lee 107).
Works Cited
