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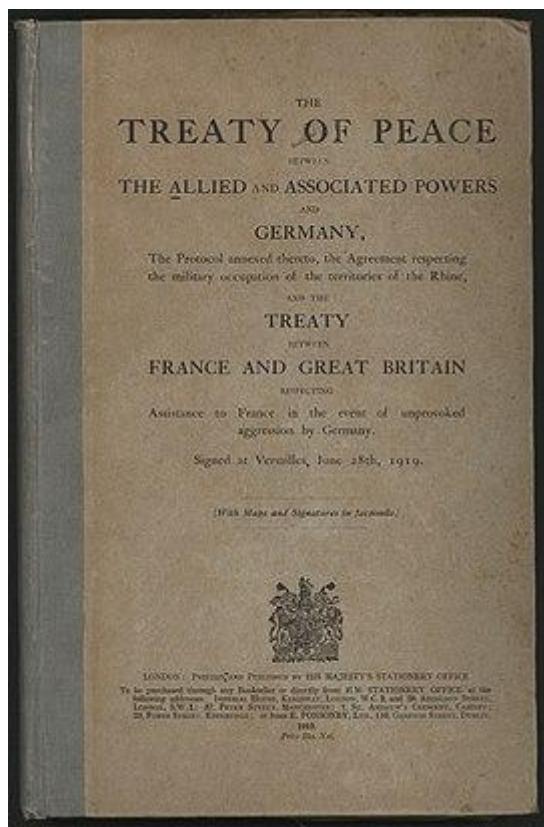
World War II and Its Effect on Humanity

World War II was a global conflict involving all continents, marking a turning point in human history, technologies, global power dynamics, and society. There were tragedies like the Holocaust, the Pearl Harbor attack, and Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which deeply shocked humanity, leading to significant changes that ultimately made the world better. We could say that after World War II, everything developed in terms of humanity, technology, and many other areas. Out of the horrors of World War II, better, freer world emerged.

One way we can observe this difference is by comparing the daily routine of someone in the 1920s to the routine of someone today. Let's call the person from the 1920s Bob and the person from today Noah. Bob would wake up every day, but he didn't have a cellphone to set an alarm. Bob would sleep near a window, waking up to the sun or the church bells ringing. He had to be ready to work, spending twelve hours at his job with only a thirty-minute break, starting as early as age fourteen. In today's world, this person would be a middle school student—that's quite a difference! For entertainment, Bob could go shopping, read a book or the newspaper, or visit Broadway or the cinema. After that, his day was over. To prepare food, Bob had to buy fresh ingredients because they would spoil within days, and his pans were cleaned in river water, which was likely dirty. If Bob got sick, he would probably die, as healthcare was inadequate—he could even die from a simple flu! If Bob were a person of color, his life was often limited to serving others, usually white people.

In today's world, Noah wakes up to his cell phone alarm and then works for 8 hours with a one-hour break. In his free time, he relaxes on his phone, watches TV or Netflix, and cooks using a microwave. He rarely gets sick, but if he does, he can easily go to the doctor or the nearest pharmacy to buy medicine. In summary, life is much easier now than it was then. World War II led to new technologies and a stronger sense of humanity, which fueled post-war progress and reduced religious intolerance within Christianity. To explore this further, we should revisit the causes and effects of World War II.

Everything stemmed from the end of another war. World War I ended poorly for



Germany and its allies, creating a sense of revenge and a desire to retaliate against the countries that had wronged them. The terms of the Treaty of Versailles were harsh. Germany lost Alsace-Lorraine, had to demilitarize the Rhineland—a crucial area for the country—and was forced to limit its army to fewer than 100,000 troops. At the time, Germany's currency was so devalued that it was more economical to burn money than buy firewood! Most banks were owned by Jews, and people mistakenly associated this with their economic hardship, believing that

Jews were stealing their money. Adolf Hitler, who hated Jews, promised to eliminate them. To achieve this, he gathered a group of friends and formed the Nazi Party. As he tried to spread Nazism in Germany, he befriended Goebbels, the first marketer in history, who became a key member of the party. After a few elections, Hitler was appointed Chancellor (After some controversial political decisions)—a



political position similar to Prime Minister. Goebbels created propaganda that convinced everyone in Germany that Jews were responsible for the country's problems and that they would kill all Germans unless they united. Goebbels' propaganda played a crucial role in the start of World War II, motivating the German people to serve their country and enabling the creation of the world's third-largest army, despite the restrictions of the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler reoccupied the Rhineland, annexed Austria, and demanded the Sudetenland. He also sought to conquer Poland, but France and the UK opposed him and reassembled the Allies. At this time, Hitler was friends with Stalin, and they signed a nonaggression pact. Things were going well between them. However, despite all diplomatic efforts, Hitler invaded Poland, which marked the beginning of World War II. This event not only sparked one of the largest wars in history but also had lasting effects on technology, human rights, and the concept of world peace.

The war ultimately led to the Cold War, as World War II divided the world into two opposing ideologies: capitalism and socialism. The two superpowers representing these systems, the US and Russia,



vied for global domination. This rivalry spurred technological advancements, including those

related to the Space Race, such as GPS, nuclear energy, radar, communication satellites, digital cameras, and new methods for water purification, among many others.

World War II also fostered a new sense of humanity. The Holocaust forced people to reflect deeply on our values, all due to the rise of Nazism, an ideology opposed to anyone who was not Aryan. After the massacre of Jews, we established human rights and united to prevent another major war. We also created international laws to prevent genocides. Today, most countries have secular governments, and religious acceptance is widespread in most parts of the world.

So far, these efforts have been effective, as demonstrated by NATO's role in



preventing global conflict. This alliance ensures that in the event of a potential worldwide war, they can intervene militarily to prevent it. NATO has helped us improve our efforts toward achieving "world peace." We can also point to the United Nations, an intergovernmental organization that manages global peace through diplomacy. It fosters a sense of global unity, reinforced by the creation of the Security Council, which deploys "soldiers" to regions where armed conflicts have recently ceased to enforce peace agreements and maintain stability worldwide.

In conclusion, World War II had devastating consequences, but humanity emerged from it with numerous improvements to society, particularly in terms of technology, human rights, and the resolve to ensure future generations do not experience such devastation, which could threaten the survival of the human race., making several changes to make the World better. So, we can affirm that WWII, considering its consequences in the long-term, was a

triumph, , majorly because of technological advances, Creation of a sense of humanity and the consolidation of the “journey of world peace.”

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