Remembering the War at 100

Name

School

Date

Introduction

According to Tooley, (2009), the 1st world war entails a global conflict in 1914 to 1918 that included and its impact continues to be felt many years after its conclusion. It remains the deadliest battle which included various nations as well as the most expansive war in history. The battle resulted in millions of death and disabilities and its impact remains evident years later.

Dennis, (2014) states that the most important effect of the 2nd world war in the twentieth century includes various advances in medicine, technology, and science in addition to the revolutionary transformation in the social behavior. The war served as a transition towards scientific medicine and people’s attitudes towards experience and education remained evident.

According to Tooley (2009), the events that occurred in 1914 to 1918 continue to be felt recently. The battle resulted in environmental damage, pollution, and disruption and the ozone layer was due to the use of toxic chemicals and the destruction of man-made drainage systems. Currently, the lives of the residents are threatened or lost due to the damages and toxic chemicals. Due to the ethnic cleansing that took place during the war, people migrated, lives were lost and culture and traditions ended. The effect continues to be felt until today.

Tooley (2009) claim that past events have shaped the states' collective memories of the 1st world war in various ways. The world has experienced a critical shift in the memories about how families and individuals made sacrifices and suffered to a more collective memory of the battle. The Centenary has introduced world war 1 to public attention through collective remembering social construction. The media has covered the events through books, websites, TV series and documentaries and there remain an increasing interest in the 1st world war 1 heritage sites.

In conclusion, the 1st world war 1 resulted in millions of death and disabilities and its impact remains evident years later. The world has experienced a critical shift in the memories about how families and individuals made sacrifices and suffered to a more collective memory of the battle. The battle resulted in environmental damage, pollution and disruption and the ozone layer, deaths, and lost traditions. The war served as a transition towards scientific medicine and people’s attitudes towards experience and education remained evident

References

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