Your Name

Instructor Name

Course Number

Date

**Consequences of War**

Current civil wars typically cost citizens more than government wars. This is due to the growing pattern in which soldiers have rendered a strategic goal for populations. A national dispute is indeed an open conflict arising from the use of military force among 2 entities, one being the authority of a state. The key challenges raised by intra-state conflict are the inclination of UN representatives, especially the strongest participant, to participate; the institutional capacity of the UN to react; and if the conventional concepts of maintaining peace should apply to intra-state conflicts. The consequences of war include massive urban devastation and have a long-lasting impact on the economy of a country. Military conflict has significant cumulative adverse effects on facilities, community health care, and social organization. This paper will give the reader an idea about the consequences of War through an account of the First World War.

**Discussion**

***World War I***

Following the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, World War I started in 1914 and proceeded throughout 1918. Conflicts had already been stirring across Europe, particularly throughout the disturbed Balkan area of southeast Europe, for decades until World War I eventually broke out. A proportion of agreements concerning European nations, the Ottoman Empire, Russia, and other groups had existed for decades. However, political turmoil throughout the Balkans (particularly Bosnia, Serbia, and Herzegovina) tried to destroy such arrangements. On June 28, 1914, the flame which triggered World War I hit Sarajevo, Bosnia, in which the Serbian nationalist Gavrilo Princip murdered Archduke Franz Ferdinand who was the heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Together with his mother, Sophie, Princip, as well as other conservatives, fought over Bosnia and Herzegovina to overcome the Austro-Hungarian law. Franz Ferdinand's murder kicked off a rapidly rising cascade of events: Austria-Hungary, like so many countries across the world, placed the assault on the Serbian state and sought to choose the event as a pretext to settle the issue of Serbian nationalism immediately.

Nearly 9 million militants were killed in World War I while 21 million others were injured. Two highly impacted states were Germany and France. Both of them forced around 80 percent of respective male inhabitants aging between 15 and 49 years into combat. This initial World War managed to spread one of the worst global disease outbreaks, the 1918 Spanish flu, which killed nearly 20 to 50 million individuals. World War I was indeed known as the "first modern war." Several of the developments that we now equate with global conflict — automatic weapons, tanks, airborne warfare, and radio transmissions — were implemented on a large scale. Its extreme impacts that were caused by chemical equipment, such as mustard gas and phosgene, reinforced government and army perceptions against their constant use on troops and civilians throughout the First World War. The Geneva Convention Contracts, drafted in 1925, confined the utilization of chemical warfare in the field.

**Conclusion**

According to my views which are based on the film, "The Pianist," I conclude that Soldiers encounter war distinctly from civilians, even though they both suffer in times of conflict, but women and kids, in general, endure terrible atrocities. The legacy of these disputes is the pervasive distress created by such massacres and the deprivation of the civilian population, causing significant psychological and emotional trauma.

**Works Cited**