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History and Anthropology: Compare and Contrast Writing Assignment

**Compare and Contrast Causes World War I and World War II**

Both World War I and World War II have shocking impacts even on the entire world especially in Europe and both of them are the points that change the entire history. Even today, the impacts of these two wars are huge on the people and communities. The similarities can be found very few that how these wars came about. Hence, there were a number of similarities while differences were also there in some context.

A sense of strong nationalism took place in the nineties in Europe while Germany was considering that it is the natural leader of Europe at that time. Hence, the Germans were thinking that Britain is overcoming their power because they were supreme at the time in the area was Britain (Antonacopoulos, and Dimosthenis Karatzas, N.P). Germany's colonies through which they were getting the resources needed for the army have been ruled by Britain because Britain did not want to let the power of Germans increase by gaining the colonies.

As a result, a huge and strong competition or rivalry came into being between these most powerful nations of the time. With time, this rivalry led to cause World War I and similarly nationalism became the initial cause of World War II as well. On the other side, the aggressiveness of Germany and Italy also became a cause of strong nationalism which is considered as a crucial but indirect cause of both of the wars. Beyond that, the people of Italy at the time were thinking that Mussolini is the one who can develop the nation as great as the Roman Empire and the thoughts of Germans were the same as well. Germans were also thinking that they can also become the greatest nation in the world as a strong nation they were. Hence, a robust believe of pride and nationalism came to develop among the nations and Italy and Germany became the strongest powers of Europe at the time and this power of both nations resembled Britain's power (Kahn, P.P. 629-636). So, it can be stated that the nationalism in both nations (Italy and Germany) led to the long term cause of World War II.

 Further, militarism was another factor that played the role as a cause of both Wars. The strong and powerful army developed by the German was efficiently successful in the battles in the year 1860 and 1860 against Austria-Hungary and France. Being having a strong and powerful force at hand, the German state and the leader Kaiser decided to expand their area of rule and power and to gain control over oversea colonies. As a result, the militarism and its power and arrogance of the states especially Garman also became a cause of both of the wars consecutively. On the other side, Japan was also much thirsty for more land they were living on as well as for the facilities and resources for supply war factories (Kahn, P.P. 629-636). For the purpose, Japan also preferred to gain control over the countries and land in the pacific region. Hence, Japan also took action of launching Japanese aircraft carriers against the US Naval headquarter and this actually became a disaster instead and in response, the US declared war against Japan. Last but not least, imperialism was also a similar cause of both wars.

In terms of difference, Alliances is considered the most. Firstly, World War I had mainly caused by the alliance that all nations of Europe looked at each other in a lower than favorable manner. In response to the alliance of England, Russia, and France which was fearing the power of Germany, the state of Germany came into a triple alliance with Italy and Austria-Hungry. On the positive side, the main concern and purpose of this alliance were to eliminate the occurrence of war and to ensure that no nation or country would go for attack because other nations are there to contribute and help in the case.

But on the opposite side of this, after First World War the US government came back to their destruction as well as a somehow nondestructive policy of isolationism because was known that showing involvement in other nations of states would put the US in wars while the state (US) has no interest in it. Hence this attitude of mind your own business became one of the major causes of World War II (Kahn, P.P. 629-636). Proceeding, another huge difference in the causes of both wars is the development of the policy of appeasement which was utilized for the purpose to gain more power and territory and it then led to becoming the cause of World War II.

**Compare and Contrast Effects World War I and World War II**

As a cause, the effects of both wars (World War I and World War II) also show some similarities and variances. In other words, the effects of both wars on the world and regions or states are the same up to some extent while having differences as well.

It is the fact that the results and effects of both wars are overwhelming and crushing as both wars took millions of lives which is far more than the kills seen in any other war in the past. Entire Europe had a lot of bad to face due to both wars. Basically, there was a huge amount of inflation came to see as a result of the First World War while it can also be stated that leaders of all regions got something huge and crucial to learn. The increased inflation is mostly seen after Germany's depression and in the end, even all nations had experienced a real horror of was after both wars (Milward, N.P). Hence, becoming a leader is everyone's concern and goal but even no nation on earth now prefers to get involved in any race or activity such as nationalism, arrogance, and hunger of power and control which lead to occurrences of wars like WWI and WWII. So, this lesson is considered as the positive effect of both wars for the future of the world and nations or communities.

Beyond above, one of the major effects of WWI and WWII is the United Nations (UN) has been created and it is the major similarity of both wars. UN has been established to promote a safe, secure, and fight/war-free world and improved nations after the worst results of both wars. Another, almost all of the European countries began to save their borders instead of getting involved in increasing and widening their borders by engaging in wars like World War I and II (Milward, N.P).

Both (World War I and II) have several effects on the economies especially on the European economy because of states and nations or countries loss huge amounts of labor who got killed in those wars. It was a huge downfall to the economy/economies but it on the opposing side created an opportunity for women to become labor in the workplace which was almost unthinkable in the past (Milward, N.P). This means that the concept in the nineties and early twenties was that women would work at home while only males will be working and fulfilling their family needs. But in and after World War II and comparatively to WWI, the concept has changed and women got acceptance to work as labor in factories. So it also gave a new liberal ideology after WWII. Finally, a different effect is the mass production increased in the First World War and products were invested as consequences of the war while the world changed differently in terms of geographic as a result of each war as well.

**Work Cited**

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