

HISTORY OF WORLD WARS

First World War (1914-1918)

The year of 1914 is worth mentioning for such a war that engulfed the entire world and the countries indulged in the war destroyed their all resources. Almost all countries of the world, directly or indirectly, were affected by the war. The war changed the political, economic condition and geographical boundaries of many countries. Causes of the war can be traced in the following forms:

Competition of imperialism

The process of colonialism for expansion of market has started just after industrial revolution. In such a way the formation of a colonial region was impossible without giving challenges to the previous imperialist domination. Germany and Italy entered the race very late. So they got very few colonies, but their desire for imperialism was endless. By 1914 Germany had achieved much in industrial sector. It had left, Britain and France, behind. Germany was in great need of market for raw material as well as finished goods. The old imperialist countries had already divided most of the countries of Asia and Africa among themselves. In such a condition the German imperialists wanted to control the economy of decadent Turkey. For this, Germany required approval of the Sultan of Turkey over its railway line project between Berlin and Baghdad. France and Russia opposed this plan of Turkey.

The imperialist ambition of Japan was on increase after its victory in Russian-Japanese war in 1905. By the end of nineteenth century, America had also emerged as a powerful nation and it was taking interest in maintaining the freedom of trades because its interest was in danger due to emergence of other powers.

Radical nationalism

By the second half of the 19th Century the communication of nationalism in the European countries spread in a violent way. The people of same caste, religion, language and historical traditions wanted formation of separate country.

Most of the residents of Austria-Hungary and in Turkey Empire belonged to Slav Community. They started an all slav movement which was based on the philosophy that all Slavs are one nation. It made the relation of Austria-Hungary bitter with Russia. Similarly all German movement started with an objective of expansion of German empire in the Balkan Peninsula. Thus, the radical imperialism created a tense situation among the countries of Europe.

Militarism

The European countries were paying all their attention on military power. The main European countries like France, Germany and others were incurring 85% of their income on military preparedness. In 1913-14, the number of regular army was 8 lacs in France, 7 lac 60 thousand in Germany and 15 lacs in Russia. From early time, Britain had its domination in the field of naval power. Germany took it as a challenge and started making marine to demean England. Germany manufactured a ship named Imperator, the biggest ship of that time. Thus, Germany became the second strongest nation after England.

Formation of Alliance (Blocks)

Being victim of Covetousness, the strongest countries had started formation of blocks (alliance) according to their interests. They were

finalising a strategy of nation keeping their vested interests in the centre. Consequently the entire Europe got divided into blocks. Gradually, Europe was turning into a military camp. This process was in progress in Europe from the nineteenth century. The Chancellor Germany, Bismark is known as the founder of factionalism. He made a duplex treaty with Austria in 1879. A triple alliance came into existence in 1882 comprising Germany, Austria-Hungry and Italy. Bismark had founded this triple alliance against France. Though the credibility of Italy was doubtful, because its main objective was to usurp some part of Austria-Hungary in Europe and win Tripoli with the support of France. France, Russia and Britain made a triple national treaty against the triple alliance. it was accommodating alliance based on some common benefits and understanding. The presence of both the blocks prepared field for a terrible war.

Whole drama

Before the beginning of the First World War in 1914, there were happenings some incidents had which were drawing the war near. They were the issues belonging to Balkan Peninsula and questions related to Morocco. On the basis of a mutual agreement in 1904, Britain was free to establish colony in Egypt and France got Morocco. Germany was greatly irritated on this. Germany was clamouring independence of Morocco and France was totally careless before his interest. By 1911, France captured most of the part of Morocco.

In 1904 Austria captured Turkey. Serbia was also interested in the region. They were interested in establishing a joint Slav State in the Balkan. For this it had support of Russia. Russia warned Austria to start a war. Germany did not like it and openly came into favour of Austria. Finally, Russia had to retreat, but this aggravated enmity between Russia and Germany. At the same time, the attitude of Germany was equally venomous against France. The Chancellor of Germany Bismark wanted France to be powerless. He had grasped the rich French states of Alsas and Laurence. Germany had strongly opposed France in Morocco also. Consequently, the gap went widening and it brought the world war nearer.

Beginning of War

The war started from an ordinary incident. If the entire Europe had not divided into blocks and an environment of bitterness and enmity not prevalent, the incidents could not have happened. Arch Duke Ferdinand was assassinated on 28th June, 1914 at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia. For this incident, Austria held Serbia responsible and put demands before Serbia which Serbia turned it down, taking it as a very severe blow to independence. Consequently, Austria declared war against Serbia on 28th July, 1914. Russia assured Serbia to extend full support and started preparation for war. Germany declared war against Russia on 1st August, 1914 and against France on 3rd August, 1914. German Army entered Belgium on August 4th to put pressure on France. On the same day, Britain declared war against Germany and now it started to take a very extensive shape. Some other countries also indulged in war. Japan declared war against Germany, with a view to usurping German colonies in the far-east. Turkey and Bulgaria went in the favour of Germany. Italy, inspite of being a member of triple alliance sat on the fence for sometimes and finally joined war against Germany and Austria-Hungary. Thus the assassination of Arch Duke Ferdinand came up as the immediate cause of war.

End of war and peace Treaties

Another incident took place in 1917. It was separation of Russia from war. Till now, more than 6 lakhs soldiers of Russia had been killed. The economic condition of Russia had also become worse. With Bolshevik government coming into power, its leader Lenin issued a notification having proposal of establishing peace in other's region without arms and without compensation of war. Though these conditions and withdrawal of Russian army from war was inevitability of her own internal organization, but Germany took it as weakness of Russia and put some difficult terms and conditions before it. Inspite of that Russia accepted it and withdrew from war. A Russia-Germany peace treaty took place in March 1918 and Russia completely separated itself from war.

After Russia turning aside from the war, voices were raised to end the war. The countries indulged in war did not express their wish openly but their people raised voice against the war. Military rebellion were happening in some places. The morale of common people all over the world became high through the new government in Russia. The people of war affected countries raised voice against their own government. The U-boat submarine of Germany started to sink the ships moving towards British seaport. At the sinking of the ship 'Lusitania', America reacted very strongly as American citizens were on board. When Germany did not stop this act even after America's ultimatum on April 6th, 1917 America declared war against Germany. The situation of war totally changed after America's involvement in the war. In July, 1918 British, France and American started a joint military campaign and Germany and its alliance started to loose. Bulgaria moved away from the war in September and Turkey surrendered in October. Political discontentment was increasing in Germany and Austria-Hungary. The emperor of Austria and Hungary surrendered on November 3, 1918. A revolution erupted in Germany and it became a republic country. German Emperor Kaiser William Second migrated to Holland. The new German government signed a ceasefire treaty on 11 November, 1918 and thus the war came to an end.

In such conditions, the American President Woodrow Wilson offered peace programme in 1918 that was known as fourteen points programme. It covered matters related to carry out open dialogues between states, freedom of the sea, reduction in weapon, independence of Bulgaria, restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, establishment of independent states in Europe, formation of international organisation to guarantee independence to states. Thus, some points of Wilson were included in the peace treaty.

Treaty of Versailles

A conference of the victories powers (Allies) was held between January and June 1919 at Versailles a sub-urban town of Paris and then Paris itself. Although 27 countries participated in the conference but three

More countries Britain, France and America were playing dominant role. More influential in the debate were Prime Minister David George of the United Kingdom, Prime Minister George Clemenceau of France and President Woodrow Wilson of the United States. They were finalising the conditions of peace treaty and imposed forcibly over the defeated countries. The defeated nations were not given any importance. Russia was also kept out side of the process of peace-treaty. The main treaty was done with



Versailles Treat

Germany on 28th June, 1919. This is known as the Versailles Treaty. The defeated Germany was compelled to sign the treaty. In the treaty, Germany was held responsible for the war. The territory of Alsace-Lorraine was restored to France. The war fields of Saar region of Germany was brought under League of Nations. Germany had to give some parts of its pre-war territory to Denmark, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Rhine basin area was decided to make military free zone. Germany troop was limited to 1 lakh and deprived of the right to keep air-force and submarine. The winner countries distributed the German colonies among themselves. Britain and France distributed among themselves Toga and Cameroon. The colonies located in South-West Africa and eastern Africa were handed over to Britain, Belgium, South Africa and Portugal. All German colonies in Pacific region and all domain in china were given to Japan. China was supported by Allies during war and its representative had participated in the Paris conference. But the controller of German rights did not return the Chinese territory to China rather handed over to Japan. Germany had to pay compensation to the Allies

for their loss and damage. For this a heavy amount of 6 billion and 10 crore point was fixed.

Separate treaties were made with German allies. Austria-Hungary was bifurcated. Austria was asked to grant independence to Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Poland. She had to give her territories to these countries and Italy. Many changes were done in Balkan region. Many states were carved out and territories were transferred among them. Baltic state, part of the Russian Empire was declared independent. Under the treaty made with Turkey, the Turkish empire was badly damaged. Palestine and Mesopotamia (Iraq) were transferred to Britain, while France got Syria. The system by which the transfer of countries and region was done, is called as 'Mandate System'. In principle, the mandate power, Britain or France, had to rule over these countries. Really they were governed like colonies. Most of the area of Turkey was given to Greece & Italy and it was decided to make Turkey a small state itself.

Charter of league of Nations was an integral part of these treaties. It was mentioned in the fourteen points formulae of President Woodrow Wilson. Its objective were to maintain peace and security, peaceful settlement of international disputes and to compel the member countries for not to take help of war. An important provision was related to sanitation. It also included economic and military actions against any aggressive countries, ways for improving the condition of labourers and social conditions of the member countries.

Consequences of the War and Peace-Treaties

The first world war was the most hovering ravage among all the wars and the comprehensiveness and was extremely tragic. According to various assumptions about 45 crore were affected by the war. The number of casualties in the war fighting is said to be 90 lakhs, which is about one seventh of the people participated in the war. Lakhs of the people were handicapped. A large number of civilian lost their lives in air attack, famine and epidemics. Economic and political system of many countries were

damaged that caused many social problems.

Emergence of new political system

The first world war and many peace-treaties concluded after the war brought about political changes in many countries. Many monarchy lost its existence, democratic system emerged in many countries and the world came across with new communist government. Many ruling dynasty as Romanov regime of Russia, Hohenzollern of Germany and Habsburg in Austria Hungary vanished. The rule of Ottoman dynasty in Turkey ended shortly after the war. Austria and Hungary became two separate states. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia emerged as independent countries.

New European supremacy came to an end and the United states emerged as world super power and left Europe behind in terms of military and economy. After a short time Russia also came as a world super power on the world scene. The freedom movement going on in the countries in Asia and Africa got support and strength.

European claim of supremacy diminished because imperialist Europe always tried to publicize that Europe and its people are superior. This myth was jolted by defeat of Russia in Russia-Japan war in 1905 and the freedom movement in the countries of Asia and Africa intensified.

Background of the Second World War

The people were badly affected by the expensiveness and holocaust of the first world war. All nations did not want to even think about such war. For this, international organisation was established. But the Treaties of Versailles and Paris prepared background of next world war. The ways by which the decisions were imposed on the defeated countries and they were badly treated, it was obvious that recurrence of a war was remittent. But it was not expected that the war will start so quickly. The first world war could not eliminate imperialism rather than agreement signed after it further intensified the speed of imperialism. Though league of national and international organisation was formed to stop war, but inspite of some elementary success it could not succeed in preventing the war.

The Second World War (1939-1945)

By the end of 1936 the states displeased with the Paris agreement had got themselves freed from their duties of the provision. Now they were making claims of compensation and in absence of compensation threatened war. Due to apprehensive of war, the British government that wanted to present an example by following the policy of disarmament, gave up this idea and engaged in making weapons on the basis of decency. The league of Nations was simply a mere expectator and finally the expected war erupted. In course of discussion of the second world war it would be relevant to mention that end of first world war and the whole episode from the Paris treaty to 1939, that was responsible for the second world war.

Absurdities of Versailles Treaty

The seed of the second world war was sown in the very Versailles Treaty. The Allies (Winner countries) continued to believe principles through secret treaties since Paris Peace Conference. On the one hand Russia unveiling the conditions of secret treaties, exposed the truth of the Allies, on the other hand the defeated countries became angry to know the reality.

Aversion of Pledge

Having signed the legislation of League of Nations all member states had promised to save collectively the territorial integrity and political freedom of every country. But when the time came all strong and capable countries did not adhere to their pledge. Russia was not made member and America denied to be a member. China continued to be affected by the imperialist policies of Japan and Italy regularly oppressed Abyssinia. France contributed to the destruction of Czechoslovakia. Hitler had been usurping Czech states but Britain and France kept mum. Aggressive attitudes got much support from the policy of treachery. Japan attacked China and captured Manchuria. Abyssinia became prey of the aggressive policy of Mussolini. Hitler could not bear the success of Mussolini and attacked on Austria and Czechoslovakia. He invaded Poland also and so the Second World War started.

Civil War

Factionalism and military pacts were also responsible for the second world war. Many treaties were signed in Europe in the name of maintaining peace and in a result of that Europe re-divided into two blocks. One block was led by Germany and the other by France. Behind the factionalism there was similarity of principles and unity of interests. Italy, Japan and Germany believed in the principle of fascism and was had a common policy of expansionism. These nations were annoyed by the Versailles treaty and at any cost wanted to be free from the imposed terms on them.

On the other hand France, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other countries had similar interest because they had got large benefits through Versailles treaty and wanted to keep it intact. Initially, Britain was not associated to the block but one of circumstance she had joined it. Till then Russia was aloof and both the blocks were watching with scepticism but circumstances compelled Germany become closer to Russia. The whole atmosphere of Europe became violent and tense due to this factionalism. Every small matter was important in a violent atmosphere.

Armament

In the atmosphere of factionalism and misgiving every country was feeling herself unsecured. Consequently weaponisation got impetus. Chamberlain, Finance Minister of the British Government, who wanted to present an example of disarmament, in the March 1937, declared that now the expenditure on defence will not meet out now only through tax. He presented a proposal of a loan of 40 crore pound and to expand 1.5 billion pound as defence in a period of five years. The Prime Minister of Britain Baldwin supported the proposal by saying that his objective was to control invasion. Military budget of every country was increasing and every nation was equipping its army with modern weapons. More emphasis was given on air-force and navy. This military preparation communicate the feeling of insecurity.

Failure of League of Nations

Due to inadequate and deceptive power of league of nations and lack of cooperation among the member countries became cause of the Second World War. The league of nation easily settled the petty disputes of small states but he felt helpless in terms of big states and finally it did not get support of capable and powerful countries. At the moment of any decisive action the powerful countries raided for their vested interest. Thus the failure of league of nation, paved the way for the second world war.

World-wide Economic Recession

After the world war a world wide economic recession appeared in the period of 1929-30. No way was looking in future to come over it. In 1931, it reached the culmination. Non-payment of loan completely by America to Europe in the winter season of 1929 was the first international expression of this calamity. After that, the whole world suffered a depression in purchasing powers consequently, there was a tremendous fall in prices. The figure of unemployment increases by leaps and bound in every country.

Emergence of new ideologies (Hitler and Mussolini)

In Europe, Nazism and Fascism emerged after the first world war. On the basis of these principles the Nazi Government was formed in Germany under the leadership fo Hitler and the government in Italy was formed under the leadership of Mussolini on the principle of Fascism. Both these principles emphasised on the power and guidance of nation and so both nations started to attack on each other that created the situation of world war. For nation's pride, both the countries made basis to imperialist covetousness.



Hitler

Japan, Germany and Italy wanted to resolve economic difficulties by expanding their empire as well as the pride of nation.

By the end of 19th Century Japan had emerged as a powerful and industrial country and got regional advantage after First World War. And for that colony had become inevitable and so he began to make great effort for the expansion of empire. In 1931 he invaded China and captured her territory of Manchuria. The aggressive campaign of Japan continued and with the support of Germany and Italy he won Burma in the



Mussolini

Second World War and started planning to attack over India. Thus the imperialist ambition of Germany, Italy and Japan became cause of the Second World War.

Appeasement Policy

The appeasement policy of England also was to a great extent responsible for the Second World War. The Capitalist Western Countries looked down upon socialist Russia. They wanted that Hitler should attack on Russia, so that both the countries become weaker and then they would destroy them. So initially the western nations to accepted Hitler's demand but when they felt that the demand and ambition of Hitler was on increase, they withdrew support. But it was too late. In course of appeasement, Munich agreement was the last step. Hitler wanted to occupy Sudetenland. For this, Hitler and Mussolini met in Munich in 1938, where England and France recognized Hitler's possession on Sudetenland. In 1939, Hitler captured whole Czechoslovakia and later on he demanded Danzing support and Polish Corridor from Poland. Poland didn't agree when Germany attacked Poland.

Beginning of the War and the whole episode

The war started on 1st September, 1939 with Germany invasion on Poland. Two days later on 3rd September, 1939, Britain and France declared war against Germany. From security point of view, Russia wanted possession on three Baltic States; Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Foreign Ministers of all three countries were called in Moscow and all of them signed a treaty of mutual cooperation with Moscow. Through this treaty, Russia got permission to keep its troops in all the three states and Russia, in return promises to maintain the territorial integrity of these states.

Russia, for her security, felt it necessary to keep her influence on Finland. On this issue a dialogue took place between both the countries but in the meantime the dialogue broken and Soviet (Russia) attacked on Finland. Finland surrendered on 12th March, 1940. On the same day Russia and Finland made an agreement that allowed Soviet Russia all facilities that she viewed necessary for her security.

Victory on Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France

On April, 1940 Germany defeated Norway and Denmark, and her troops started marching ahead and till June, 1940 took Belgium and France under her possession.

France surrendered on 22nd June, 1940. In the meantime Italy had entered in the war from the German side.

Aggression on Russia

Germany invaded Russia on 22nd June, 1941 and captured a large territory. German troops marched towards Moscow but Russia gave a very strong resistance that compelled Germany to retreat. Germany did not succeed in capturing Moscow, attacked on the southern part of Russia, and in August 1942 German troops reached near Stalin guard. The fight continued about 5 months. Stalin reorganised his security system in August-September and motivated Russian army and Russian citizens with fresh enthusiasm to stop enemy.

In the meantime Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister visited Russia and described the Planning of Allied countries to Stalin and got his acceptance. Then the Russian army started a very strong counter attack against Germany. Finally the Russian army got success in defeating German army in February. In February, 1943, thousands of German army and officers surrendered themselves.

Japan's Invasion on Pearl Harbour

On 7th September, 1941, Japan made a severe attack on American naval base of Pearl Harbour located in Hawaii island. Due to this attack the American fleet for pacific-ocean was completely destroyed and so America declared war against Japan on 8th December 1941. After that Germany and Italy declared war against America. After America entering the war, all countries of American continent joined the war against Germany, Italy and Japan (The Axis Power).



Japan's Invasion on Pearl Harbour

Second front

In Europe, after 1942, a very fierce battle took place between Germany and Soviet Russia. Germany was badly defeated in the war. In the defeat of Germany, the role of the second front was very important. The second front comprised America, England, Russia and France. They all endeavoured collectively and defeated German troops on 6th June, 1944. Italy had already met with defeat and made a pact with allied countries. Finally, Germany surrendered on 7th May, 1945.

The allied nations made a fierce attack on Japan in 1945. America dropped atom bomb, most deadly modern weapon, at Hiroshima in Japan on 6th August, 1945. Consequently, Hiroshima completely disappeared. America dropped second atom bomb at Nagasaki town of Japan on 9th August, 1945 and completely destroyed it. Japan had no way except to surrender. So they surrendered on 2nd September, 1945 and thus the Second World War came to an end.



Europe at time of Second World War

Consequences of the Second World War

Loss of life and wealth

The war caused great loss of life and wealth. It was the most devastative war in the history. The fascist had converted a very big territory of Europe into graveyard. The Germans killed about 60 lakhs Jews and lakhs of people were killed in the torture camp. Assessment of loss in Japan due to Atom bomb was not possible. There is no example in the history about such a big loss of human being. More than 5 crore people were killed in the Second World War. This included about 2.2 crores military and more than 2.8 crores civilians. About 1.2 crore people were killed in the torture-camp by tyranny Fascists. 60 lakh people of Poland lost their lives, that was about 20 percent population of the country. The loss of Soviet Russia was most terrifying. About 2 crore people lost their lives that was about tenth part of the total population. About 60 lakh Germans were killed, which was tenth part of the population.

The loss of physical resources, apart from human loss was extremely huge. Many ancient towns were completely destroyed. The financial loss of the Second World War was very substantial, presumably it was about 13 trillion, 84 billion and 90 crore dollars.

During the Second World War modern weapons were developed and used for destruction. The atom bomb was the most hazardous. The USA was the first country to use atom bomb against Japan, during the Second World War. The first atom bomb was dropped in July, 1945. Till then Germany had surrendered.

End of European Superiority and Colonies

After the Second World War, the control of European nations in the Asian continent had more or less ended. India, Sri Lanka, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia, Egypt etc. got independence after the Second World War. Superiority and excellence of Europe disappeared. It was said that the sun never set in the Empire of England, but after the Second World War it was setting.

Downfall in the power of England and rise in the power of America and Russia

Germany, Japan and Italy were defeated in the war directly but England was indirectly defeated in the war. After the war England was no more, the biggest power of the world. The colonies of England got freedom. The power and resource of England became limited. America and Russia with its unlimited economic resource emerged as powerful nations in the world politics.

Establishment of United Nations Organisation (UNO)

After the Second World War, UNO was established and endeavours were made to maintain peace. The Second World War brought forward two decisive centres Peace and Disturbance, development of atom bomb and making weapons as well as formation of United Nations organisation; that is still trying to maintain peace in the world.

Formation of blocks in the world

Earlier, in the world politics the supremacy of Britain was manifest everywhere. But after the Second World War the world got divided into capitalist and socialist blocks. America was leading the capitalist block while Russia was the leader of the socialist block. A third block emerged as an organisation of non-aligned countries. They were primarily newly independent and developing nations. The character of capitalist nations and their imperialistic attitude changed. Now they began to avoid from establishing ingenious colonies and focused them on the economic system of the colonial countries. Thus the character of imperialism also changed.

EXERCISE

I. Objective questions

Write the symbolic letter (a, b, c, d) of the correct answer.

1. Which did the First World War begin?
a. 1941 b. 1952 c. 1950 d. 1914
2. Who was defeated in the First World War?
a. America b. Germany c. Russia d. England
3. Which country was separated from the war in 1917?
a. Russia b. England c. America d. Germany
4. Map of which continent was changed due to Versailles Treaty.
a. Europe b. Australia c. America d. Russia
5. Triple Alliance Comprised
a. France, Britain & Japan b. France, Germany and Austria
c. Germany, Austria and Italy d. England, America and Russia
6. When did the Second World War begin?
a. 1939 b. 1941 c. 1936 d. 1938
7. Which country is credited to defeat Germany?
a. France b. Russia c. China d. England
8. Which country was defeated in the Second World War?
a. China b. Japan c. Germany d. Italy
9. Where was the first atom bomb dropped in the Second World War?
a. At Hiroshima b. At Nagasaki
c. At Paris d. At London
10. When did the Second World War end?
a. 1939 b. 1941 c. 1945 d. 1938

II. Fill up the blanks with suitable words:

1. The _____ empires declined as a result of the Second World War.
2. German aggression on _____ was the immediate trigger of the Second World War.
3. _____ was the first to surrender among the Axis Power.
4. The conditions of the _____ treaty was responsible for the second world war.
5. America dropped the second atom bomb on _____ sea port of Japan.
6. The seed of the Second World War was hidden in the _____ treaty.
7. After the First World War _____ emerged as a world power.
8. After the First World war the Allies signed _____ treaty with Germany.
9. The credit of formation of league of Nations goes to the American President _____.
10. The league of Nation was established in _____.

III. Short answer questions:

1. Mention any four causes responsible for the First World War.
2. Which were the countries included in Triple Alliance and Triple Entente? What was the objective of their formation.
3. What was the immediate cause of the First World War?
4. What is the meaning of All Salaav Movement?
5. What type of cause was radical nationalism during the First World War?

6. "The Second World War was the result of the First World War." How?
7. How much was Hitler responsible for the Second World War?
8. Explain any five causes of the Second World War.
9. What is the policy of appeasement?
10. Why was the League of Nations unsuccessful?

IV. Long answering questions:

1. What was the cause of the First World War? Write in brief.
2. What was the result of the First World War?
3. Was the Versailles Treaty an imposed treaty?
4. How did the system of Bismarck pave the way for the First World War?
5. What was the causes of the Second World War? Write in detail.
6. Explain the outcomes of the Second World War.

