Consequences of World War II Overview Notes IB History II

**Instructions:** Use this document to take notes of the overview of the consequences of World War II. Mr. Johnson has provided the main ideas and you will need to take note of the details.

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| **Main Ideas** | **Details** | **Questions** |
| Human and Physical Cost |  |  |
| Peace Treaties and Territorial Changes in Europe |  |  |
| New Political Systems and Start of the Cold War in Europe |  |  |
| Economic Consequences in Europe |  |  |
| Peace Treaties and Territorial Changes in Pacific |  |  |
| New Political Systems and the Start of the Cold War in Pacific |  |  |
| International Institutions |  |  |
| Social and Cultural Changes | They also tested the institutions of societies, and, due to the need to mobilize the entire economy and society for the war effort, led to "progressive" social changes. The impact of war upon societies has since become a major field of study and much work has concentrated upon the social and cultural as well as the political and economic impact of the Second World War.    EX: Home ownership rates rose from four in ten U.S. households in 1940 to more than six in ten by the 1960s  Historiography: “The war had a socially levelling impact and that significant indicators were a narrowing of the gap between rich and poor in terms of incomes and wealth due to income tax, death duties and an increase in state welfare; it did not erode class differences, but improved the position of the working classes.” Arthur Marwick  Both world wars had seen more women employed in a wider range of occupations and that, after 1945, women were to enjoy greater opportunities and a more equal position in society.  EX: For the first time in history, married working women outnumbered single working women as 6.3 million women entered the work force during the war.  Historiography: “The structure of economic life and the types of employment it provided meant that any major changes in women's position had to await the de-industrialisation that began in the 1960s, while, even then, many women had different priorities to those of men. Probably, again as with most social developments, it is more realistic to see the war as, at best, giving a push, and perhaps only a brief one, to change.” Francois Bedarida  The major alterations to European society and culture did not emerge until the 1950s and are often seen as a process of "Americanization", although it may well be that American society was simply the first to display the changes that are often gathered together in the unsatisfactory term, "modernization".  EX: Jazz, the bandleader Glenn Miller (1904–1944), US radio stations and GI brides were ubiquitous manifestations of America and the increased popularity of cinema was a major channel of influence.  “Hollywood can be seen as part of the cultural arm of the Marshall Plan and its message complemented the Plan's aim of raising the European standard of living and attaining economic stability by 1952.” A.W. Purdue |  |
| **Summary** | | |
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