

**UNIDAD EDUCATIVA PARTICULAR JAVIER  
BACHILLERATO EN CIENCIA**

**MONOGRAPH  
ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMICS DAMAGES GENERATED IN THE  
POPULATION AND FUTURE GENERATIONS AS A RESULT OF THE WORLD  
WAR II**

**STUDENT:  
RAFAEL AYALA SÁNCHEZ**

**ADVISER: LCDO. NÉSTOR PÉREZ**

**THIRD OF BACCALAUREATE – COURSE x**

**2017 – 2018**



## GRATITUDE

First of all I want to thank my teachers, Néstor Pérez, Laura Ortuño and MSc. Mónica Mora because they have helped and guided me through the learning process and to have completed the investigative writing of this monograph, they have answered any question I have had and have all been there for me along the way.

Also, I would like to thank my parents who have paid for my education since my early days and have supported me from the very first moment.

To conclude, I want to thank God for giving me the strength and patience to give the best of myself to do a good job and put my whole dedication in this monograph work.

## SUMMARY

In the first chapter of this monograph we will analyse the most important battles that took place during the War and how they affected the population, leaving a high number of dead, injured and wounded people. We are going to explain how these battles occurred and everything that happened during the time the battles were happening.

In the second chapter, we are going to talk about the nuclear bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and everything that happened after they were dropped like, how many people died, how many were hurt and all the social and economical damages that these bombs left the country and population of Japan.

In the third and last chapter we will be talking about post war events, everything that the different nations suffered and how they recovered and came to and become a power.

## INDEX

	Gratitude.....	2
	Summary.....	3
	Introduction.....	5
<b>Chapter 1.</b>	<b>Battles during the war.....</b>	<b>6</b>
	1.1 Damage caused by these battles.....	6
	1.2 How did the different populations recover from these battles.....	9
	1.3 Consequences.....	10
<b>Chapter 2.</b>	<b>Hiroshima and</b>	
	<b>Nagasaki.....</b>	<b>12</b>
	2.1 What are them.....	12
	2.2 Japanese redemption.....	14
	2.3 Japanese miracle.....	14
<b>Chapter 3</b>	<b>Post war.....</b>	<b>16</b>
	3.1 How the world saw itself affected.....	16
	3.2 How did Germany recovered itself.....	18
	3.3 poll.....	19
	Conclusions.....	23
	Recommendations.....	24
	Bibliographic references.....	25

## **INTRODUCTION**

In this monographic work the readers will see how once concluded, World War II affected the planet economically, socially and psychologically and also how the most affected nations recovered and became World power nations, the reader will be able to see what happened from the first battle to the last one and how each of these battles were affecting the world.

## **CHAPTER I**

## **BATTLES DURING THE WAR**

### **1.1 Damage caused by these battles.**

World War II is known as the most destructive and lethal war of all time.

In this chapter the author is going to do an analysis of the most important battles that had this war which lasted 6 years from 1939 to 1945, and the damage they did to the World in different aspects.

**German invasion of Poland (1939):** This invasion marks the beginning of the World War II, it began on september first in 1939 and ended on october 6 of the same year. When this campaign ended, Germany and the Soviet Union had divided and annexed the whole of Poland under the terms of the German-Soviet Frontier

This campaign left approximately a balance of 83850 killed people and 166497 wounded people.

**The Winter War (1939):** It was a military conflict between the USSR and Finland which started on november 30th of 1939 three months after the outbreak of the war and ended in march of the next year. As a consequence of this war the USSR was expelled from the League of Nations. The conflict ended by signing a peace treaty in which Finland gave almost 10% of its territory, 20% of their industrial capacity and 33% of their energy production installations.

**Battle of Britain:** Hitler wanted to eliminate the british so he was preparing an invasion but this was too risky because of the Royal Air Force which was the air force from Britain and Germany probably would have lost a lot of soldiers so he decided that Germany had to eliminate first the Royal Air Force and then invade them. Britain defeated Germany in an air battle.

This was the first big battle disputed entirely in the air, and it has been the biggest in the history.

This Battle left approximately a balance of 27540 killed people and 32138 wounded people.

Attack on Pearl Harbor: The attack on Pearl Harbor was a surprise attack caused by the Japanese Navy Air Service against the USA. This attack occurred the morning of December 7, 1941 and this attack caused the entry of the United States into World War II.

It was a preventive action to keep the U.S Pacific fleet from interfering with their plans.

This attack left approximately a balance of 2700 killed people and 1500 wounded.

Franklin D. Roosevelt (1940) "In an effort to keep the United States out of war, Roosevelt made the case during a fireside chat on Dec. 29, 1940, that the nation must provide additional support to Great Britain. During his remarks, he coined the famous "arsenal of democracy" phrase."

This is what the president said after this attack.

Battle of Stalingrad: This is the bloodiest battle from the War and it was a battle between the Red Army and the Nazi Germany and their allies to take control of the Soviet city of Stalingrad.

The amount of people which lost their lives in this battle is over two million people, many of them, civils.

It began on August 23 from 1942 and ended on february 2 of the next year.

Normandy landings: On june 6th from 1944 the allies landed in Normandy, this day is better known as D-Day, as it says Edwards K. (2014) Operation Neptune: The Normandy

Landings 1944 ‘That date will stand beyond monuments of granite or marble. On that day liberating armies of the great forces for freedom were put ashore by their navies and under the protection of their air forces to break the tyranny that had held nearly all Europe in bondage for four years.’”

It had a really important role in World War II because thanks to this operation that was the largest seaborne invasion in history, it began the liberation of German-occupied northwestern Europe from Nazi control.

It was a surprise attack from the allies to make the nazi Germany quit and the operation finished on August 30th when the German forces retired through the valley of the Seine river, this was the end of the Overlord Operation which was the name that the operation received.

This operation left a balance of 4 million soldiers dead approximately and between 25000-39000 civilians dead.

Battle of Berlin: It was the last big battle from World War II, it started on april 16th from 1945 and ended on may 2th from the same year when the Red Army took the city of Berlin and the nazi Germany had to quit.

During the days that the war was occurring, the soviets were advancing quickly until get to the center of Berlin where the battle was liberated body to body, house to house.

Hitler killed himself on april 30th and this caused a wave of suicides from their unconditional followers.



Finally on May 2nd, Germans had to give the city to the Soviets and this was the end of Germany in the war. The Nazi soldiers preferred to entreat themselves to the allies instead of being captured by the Soviets.

This battle left a balance of approximately between 175,000 dead people and 500,000 were wounded.

## **1.2 How did the different populations recover from these battles**

A significant number of the Japanese population was killed during World War II, including approximately 210,000 that died only with the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombs.

On the other hand, Germany had also lost millions of soldiers and civilians and it was under the control of the allied powers in Europe: United States, URSS, Great Britain and France.

So the two most important countries of the axis were devastated after the war and with a lot of high debts that they had to pay.

In 1968, Japan became the second biggest economy of the world after the United States, experiencing an annual growth of the 9% between 1955 and 1973.

The "Wirtschaftswunder" (German economic miracle) transformed Germany in the second economic power from the 50'.

But how did these two countries that were devastated, recover that fast and that big.

The establishment of a German western economy built under the mold of capitalist lines by the conservative Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and his Finance Minister Ludwig Erhard,

made Germany prosper rapidly between 1946 and 1975, with an annual growth of about seven percent, although it also experienced recession during those years.

The Korean War (1950-1953) was a growth time for Japanese companies whose technology was highly demanded by the American forces, at the same time the salary grew in Japan with the increase of demand of home appliances and other goods.

### **1.3 Consequences**

The consequences of World War II were devastating, the war left more than 60 million dead people and a lot of wounded people, also many people lost their home, their jobs and practically everything they had, much of them suffered wounds for life. Also at the end of the war there was a problem in Europe, a lot of people wanted to leave to their birth place or to a safer place because they wanted to run from the punishment they would have received if they had stayed by the winners of the war that had the control of that zone. Between these people there were a lot of German soldiers.

Economically, World War II, is the war in which more money has been invested, it is estimated that the United States used more than a billion dollars in weapons, bombs and everything. Also now we know that in this war, more money was spent than all the other wars of history together.

Europe's economy fell down after the war and the lack of resources were seriously harmed for the companies, a lot of cities and small towns were totally destroyed and they didn't have the money to recover quickly.

## CHAPTER II HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

### 2.1 What are them

Barton J. (1995) Hiroshima and Nagasaki, a reconsideration vol 9 “during three days of August of 1945, the United States dropped two atomic bombs on Japan that ended the lives of more than 115,000 people, possibly almost 250000, and wounded at least another 100,000.” As we can see these two bombs caused a massive destruction in Japanese population, the first bomb was thrown in Hiroshima on August 6th from 1945 and the other bomb was thrown in Nagasaki on August 9th from the same year. These atomic bombings were ordered by Harry S. Truman (the president of the United States in that time) which caused the Japanese surrender and the end of World War II.

The Manhattan project created two different types of atomic bombs, the bomb thrown over Hiroshima which was called ‘little boy’ was built with uranium-235, the design of

Little boy was simpler than the bomb of Nagasaki and its operational principle consisted in firing pieces of uranium against each other. When a considerable amount of uranium-235 came together, a fission chain reaction occurred that caused a nuclear reaction. It had an explosive power close to 16 kilotons, equivalent to 16000 tons of TNT.

The other bomb which was thrown in Nagasaki was called 'Fat Man' this bomb was thrown from a plane model B-29 Bockscar, which was being piloted by the commander Charles Sweeney. This bomb besides it had almost the double of power than Little boy had, caused less damage because of the topography of Nagasaki, nevertheless its estimated that the Nagasaki bomb caused 40000 dead people and that other 25000 were hurt, and a lot of people would die later because of poisoning and residual radiation.

Hiroshima was a city which had some importance industrially and military, this city was a communication center, storage place and a meeting area for the troops.

Hiroshima population had reached the maximum amount of 381000 people before the war, but before the bombing the population had decrease its number of people significantly because of the evacuations ordered by japanese government. In this moments of the bombings it's estimated that there were approximately 255000 people living in Hiroshima.

In the other hand the city of Nagasaki had been one of the biggest ports in the south of Japan and it had a lot of importance for Japan during the war because of its great industrial activity.

Beside all the people that die after these nuclear bombs were thrown and the complete destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki there was another big problem for the survivors and it was the big radiation that these bombs left, because the radiation was in the air and in the

water causing a lot of diseases like cancer, skin lesions, birth diseases, hormonal problems and a tendency in the population to suicide and murdering and even abortion.

As it says the newspaper Sinc 'People who were exposed to the radiation produced by the atomic bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki have a much higher risk of getting cancer.'

There are no doubts that these two nuclear bombs were for long the biggest, strongest and the more lethal air strike that has ever been created in history and caused the death of thousands of innocent people that did not deserve to die in this painful and horrible way.

## **2.2 Japanese redemption**

The Japanese redemption in World War II was in August 15 from 1945 and the Potsdam declaration was signed in September 2, this was a declaration which was published in July 26 of the same year by Harry Truman (the U.S president), Winston Churchill (the Prime Minister from UK) and Chiang Kai-Shek (the president of China) and it was about the surrender terms of the Japanese empire, the declaration said that if Japan did not surrender, they would have to face the total destruction of its country. So after the nuclear bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the Potsdam declaration was accepted by the Japanese empire.

The announcement of the redemption was broadcast by radio. The emperor Hirohito declared the unconditional capitulation of Japan, in the terms that the Potsdam Conference demanded. This historical declaration happened in Gyokuon-hoso and it was the direct consequence of the multiple defeats of Japan during the war, as the Okinawa battle in which the United States took the Okinawa island which was only 550 km of distance from Japan and just a couple of weeks after this battle Japan surrendered.

### **2.3 Japanese miracle**

From all the attacks from history, the nuclear attack is probably the worst tragedy that has ever happened, 246000 people died, some of them because of mortal consequences which made their sufferment longer.

The devastation of Japan in World War II was not only caused by the atomic bombs that destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki, also a lot of it's companies and its government were depleted because of everything they spend in the war, that was the moment when the country realized in it's tragedy the possibility of growing as a world potency. Osamu Tezuka who was the creator of one of the most famous animated characters of the history was convinced by his editors to show a future in which nuclear technology and energy gave us a world of peace and prosperity.

This happened in 1951, and the idea or the original plan was to transform the fear that people had because of the nuclear attacks in a great interest of the young boys to dedicate to the industrial development. Beside it doesn't exist a lot of clear references of the direct impact that this cartoon made as an inspiration for the emergence of a technological society, the creation of this matches with a strong impulse to the automotive industry sector in 1970.

Japanese miracle is the name that receives the economical growth that the country lived from 1960 to 1980.

The economical growth reduced a lot at the end of the eighty's and during the the ninety 's, this decade has been known as the lost decade, most of it was because of the failure of the Japan's bank. Some economists think that as a consequence of this, Japan entered in a denominated 'liquidity trap'.

In this economical miracle a very productive method called 'toyotism' was implanted, in this system, things were produced when the client asked for it and with its specifications.

## **CHAPTER III POST WAR**

### **3.1 How the world saw itself affected**

Camila Mendoza (2016) How was the world after World War II? '60 million dead and the invention of a new word in our vocabulary: genocide. It was the term that was needed to coin to allude to the murder of 6 million people, mostly Jews. The edges of each nation were redefined and many people had to leave their territories ...' This was the result of the war, 60 million dead and a new word in our vocabulary is what War World II left in the humanity. Many people say that this war was the worst disaster that could ever happen to our planet. There were many cities completely destroyed like Berlin when the Red Army took it and destroyed everything on its way, also the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki after the nuclear bombs in which a lot of innocent people died and both cities were completely devastated, but these are not the only cities that suffered after the war, there are many others that were destroyed, with a lot of their citizens dead and with a lack of resources to recover from this.

Budapest was a city taken at first by the nazis and then for the red army in the counter attack to take Berlin, it was an scenery of big battles that devastated almost the whole city, one of their most important symbols, the chain bridge was sunk in 1945.

Colonia is another example of the devastation of the war, as a consequence of the bombings by the allies in the last days of World War II the downtown of the city was completely destroyed and the only thing that survived is the catedral which until today is still a tourist attraction and one of the most beautiful things of this city, but everything else was destroyed.

Dresde also was destroyed by the allies bombings, it was one of the most polemical, criticized and brutal bombings in a city, some historians call this as a war crime.

Varsovia in the fall of 1944 fought against Nazi Germany taking advantage of the closeness of the Red Army, the polish city tried to free their city by their hands, the result was catastrophic, the nazi not only controlled the situation, they also destroyed the whole city, the 80% of the city disappeared. The reconstruction was really slow.

Manila, during the spring of 1945 the battle between japanese and americans was touching the end. This was one of the last scenarios and also one of the bloodies, in the streets of Manila , the price for this was a destruction of almost the whole city.

Rotterdam, in 1940 when the German troops were advancing to West Europe, they destroyed the resistance of the dutch troop, destroying the urban part of the city from which there's nothing left in the actual days.

And like these cities there are many others that were devastated by the war.



When the United States won the war, Japan suffered the occupation from the U.S which was directed by the General Douglas MacArthur, the objective of this was to avoid that Japan would become again in a threat to their security, so they demilitarized the country, the factories of war products were closed, they had to quit war and violence as a way to resolve international disputes and the principal leaders were judged.

### **3.2 How did germany recovered itself**

It's clear that Germany was one of the most damaged countries after World War II but they recovered relatively fast and now they are a major global power.

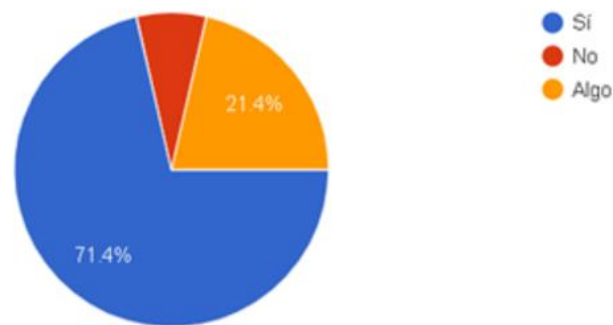
From 1947, when the new confrontation between the West and the Communist block was raised, it became clear that it was necessary to rebuild Europe to prevent it from falling into the hands of the Soviets, such as the Eastern countries, including part of Germany. The bulk of the support came through the Marshall Plan, through which the US government invested about 13,000 million dollars (about 130,000 million to the current value of that currency) to rebuild the continent between 1948 and 1951. Of that amount, to Germany corresponded 1,500 million, that is the 4 percent of their GDP of then. Much less, among other things, than what countries whose devastation was much lower received.

But as it says Charles S. Maier "The reasons for the German recovery go beyond the contributions of the Marshall Plan. The important thing about this is that it was key to prove to the West Germans that they would not have to be a pariah country forever, and that the United States (and other Western European countries) wanted to see them reborn as an industrial power. "

Actually, the government of the first chancellor of the post-war, Konrad Adenauer made a serie of reforms that took to what is known as the economic German miracle (Wirtschaftswunder). Basing it in the model of the social market economy and taking advantage of the tools of capitalism to create wealth, while taking advantage of some elements of socialism for redistribution. In this process, in addition to the aforementioned resources of the Marshall Plan, several factors contributed to the take-off of the nascent Federal Republic of Germany.

### 3.3 Poll

#### 1. Have you heard something about the events of World War II?



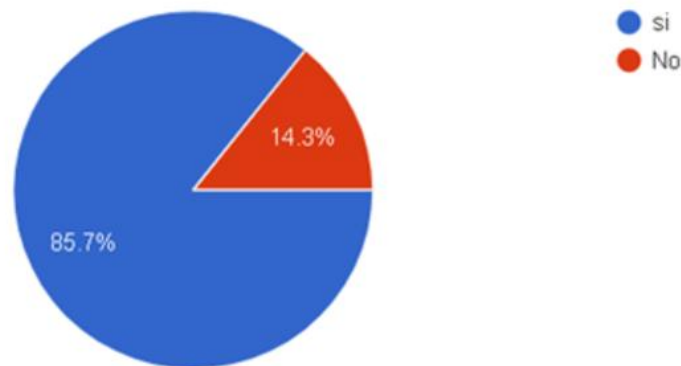
1st Graph: Have you heard something about the events of World War II?

Fount: Survey

Author: Rafael Ayala Sanchez

This graphic shows that 71,4% of the random people who did this survey have heard something about WWII, 21,4% have heard something and 7,2% haven't heard anything about it.

## 2. Do you know something about the nuclear bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?



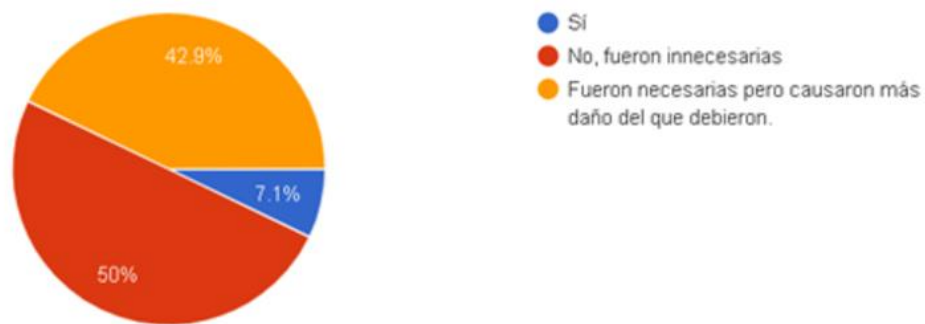
2nd graph: Do you know something about the nuclear bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

Fount: Survey

Author: Rafael Ayala Sánchez

This graphic shows that 85.7% of the people who did the survey know something about the nuclear bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the other 14,3% don't know anything.

### 3. Do you think that these nuclear bombs were necessary to put an end to the war?



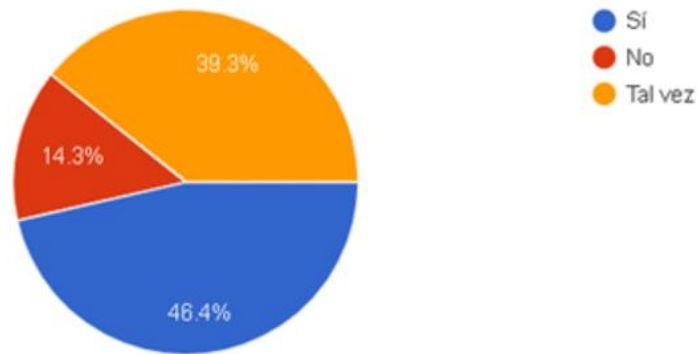
3rd graph: Do you think that these nuclear bombs were necessary to put an end to the war?

Fount: Survey

Author: Rafael Ayala Sánchez

This graphic shows that the 50% of the people who did the survey think that these bombs were not needed to end the war, other 42,9% think that they were necessary but caused more damage than what they should, and the other 7,1% think that they were necessary.

**4. Do you think that due to problems from the actual days a third World War could happen?**



4th graph: Do you think that due to problems from the actual days a third World War could happen?

Fount: Survey

Author: Rafael Ayala Sánchez

This graphic shows that the 46,4% who did this survey think that due to the actual problems a third World War could happen, other 39,3% think that maybe could happen and the 14,3% think that it could not happen.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

At the end of this monographic work it is concluded that: Every single battle from the war was devastating and left a lot of dead people or, people with several injuries and we also know that every battle played an important role on the war, it is concluded too that this war was one the most horrible things that could have ever happened to the Earth because of all the destruction and human and material loses that it represented.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki were the most harmful radiation explosions of all time, more than 500.000 people died and the people in that place never saw the life as they had seen it before, it's such a shame that something like this happened twice in that short amount of time quitting the life of so many innocent people.

Also it is concluded that beside all the mess in the world and all the chaos, the world can always recover and in fact it did, this is the clear example of never losing faith and always fighting until get your dreams done.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

At the end of this work it is recommended that: If a monograph of this topic wants to be done it is necessary to read a lot, you need to do a deep investigation if you want to do a good monographic investigation about this.

You have to like this topic too if you want to do it because otherwise gets really boring and this work has to be enjoyed while it's getting done.

So basically these are my recommendations if a monograph of this type wants to be done.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES**

Barton J. (1995) Hiroshima and Nagasaki, a reconsideration vol 9

Recovered from : <https://bit.ly/2AMJn6z>

Charles S. Maeir Semana

Recovered from: <https://bit.ly/2MLI3qk>

C. Mendoza (2016) How was the world after World War II

Recovered from: <https://bit.ly/2McDiFQ>

K. Edwards (2014) Operation Neptune: The Normandy Landings 1944

Recovered from: <https://bit.ly/2KFogPA>

Newspaper Sinc (2016)

Recovered from: <https://bit.ly/2OFaeDL>

Roosevelt F. (1940) USA TODAY. Iconic quotes from Pearl Harbor

Recovered from: <https://usat.ly/2ivfKLe>