

The Impact of World Wars on the Development of Law (Legal History Study)

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Abstract:

This abstract aims to examine the background, the process of occurrence, and the impacts of World War I and World War II on the European region. The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a literature review approach, which involves examining various scientific sources such as history textbooks and relevant journal articles. The results of the study indicate that World War I and World War II were triggered by an accumulation of interconnected political, economic, and ideological factors, such as extreme nationalism, great power rivalries, and the failure of the international system to maintain stability. The impacts of both wars were highly significant for Europe, including changes in the political map, economic crises, and the emergence of a new world order. The conclusion of this study emphasizes that World War I and World War II were not merely military conflicts, but also historical events that shaped political development and international relations in Europe up to the modern era.

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Introduction

World War I and World War II were two major events in world history that had widespread impacts on human life, particularly in the European region. These wars not only involved major military powers but also reflected the global political, economic, and ideological dynamics of their respective periods. World War I, which took place from 1914 to 1918, marked the collapse of old imperial systems in Europe, while World War II (1939–1945) brought major changes to the international world order.

The background of these two wars was highly complex and interconnected. World War I was triggered by rivalries among great powers, excessive nationalism, and rigid alliance systems. Meanwhile, World War II emerged as a consequence of the failure of post–World War I peace treaties and the rise of fascist ideology in Europe. These

conditions demonstrate that global conflicts cannot be separated from their preceding historical contexts.

Studies on World War I and World War II are important because they provide a deep understanding of the causes of global conflict and their impacts on the development of human civilization. This study aims to describe the background, the process, and the impacts of World War I and World War II on the European region.

Methods

This study employs a qualitative method using a literature review approach. This approach was chosen because the research aims to gain an in-depth understanding of the dynamics surrounding the occurrence of World War I and World War II and their impacts on Europe based on theoretical studies and previous research findings. Data were obtained from various relevant literature sources, including history textbooks, national and international journal articles, and other academic documents related to world wars.

The literature reviewed was selected based on the following criteria: (1) relevance to the theme of World War I and World War II, (2) credibility of the sources, and (3) currency of references, particularly journal articles published within the last ten years. The analysis process was conducted through stages of identification, classification, and interpretation of the literature content to identify patterns, similarities, and differences in scholars' perspectives.

The analytical framework in this study uses international conflict theory as its conceptual foundation. International conflict theory explains that war is the result of conflicting interests among states, driven by factors such as power, economics, ideology, and security. In the context of World War I and World War II, this theory is used to analyze how great power rivalries, extreme nationalism, and the failure of the international system to manage conflict contributed to the outbreak of global-scale wars. By applying this theory, the study provides a systematic understanding of the causes of war and their impacts on the European order.

Results

Sub 1 Background of World War I

The findings indicate that World War I occurred as a result of the accumulation of various long-standing factors in Europe. Rivalries among major powers, arms races, and excessive nationalism created political tensions that were difficult to control. The military alliance system that had formed actually magnified the scale of the conflict when a triggering event occurred, namely the assassination of the Austro-Hungarian Crown

Prince in 1914.

Sub 2 Background of World War II

World War II was driven by the failure of the Treaty of Versailles to establish a just and lasting peace. Germany's dissatisfaction with the treaty triggered economic and political crises that were later exploited by the Nazi regime. In addition, the weak role of the League of Nations in preventing military aggression further accelerated the outbreak of the second global war.

Sub 3 The Proces of World War I and World War II

World War I was characterized by the use of modern military technology and trench warfare, which resulted in massive casualties. Meanwhile, World War II took place on a broader geographical scale and involved more complex war strategies, including aerial warfare and the use of nuclear weapons. Both wars demonstrated an escalation of conflict that became increasingly destructive.

Sub 3 Impacts of World War I and World War II on Europe

The impacts of World War I and World War II on Europe were highly significant in political, economic, and social terms. The collapse of old empires, changes in territorial boundaries, and economic crises were major consequences. Furthermore, World War II encouraged the formation of international organizations and a new world order aimed at maintaining global peace.

Conclusion

Based on the findings, it can be concluded that World War I and World War II were global conflicts triggered by interconnected political, economic, and ideological factors. The impacts of both wars were profound for Europe and shaped the direction of political development and international relations up to the present day.

Suggestion

Future research is expected to examine the impacts of World War I and World War II from more specific perspectives, such as their influence on education, culture, and the social life of European societies.

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