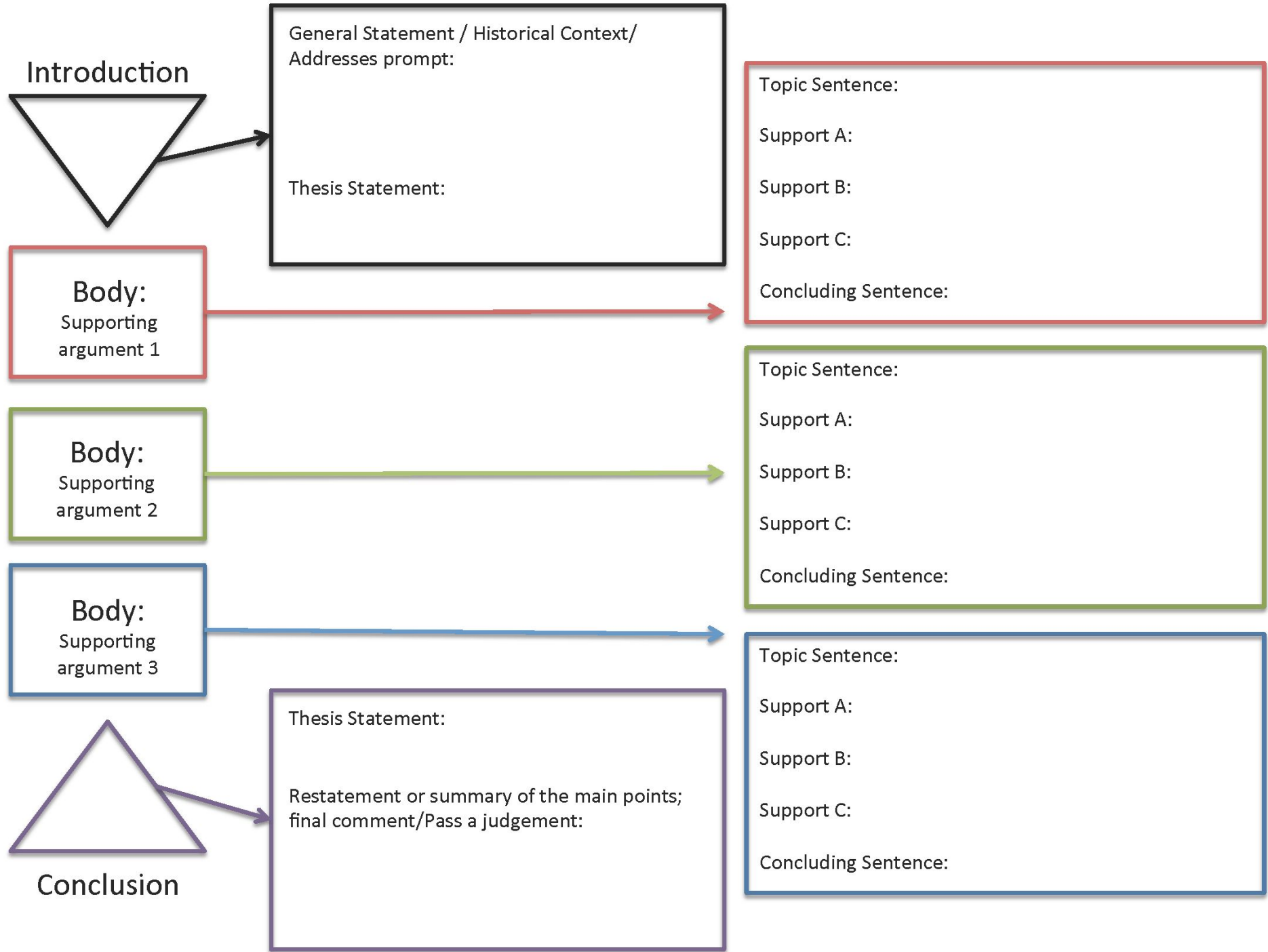


Essay question:

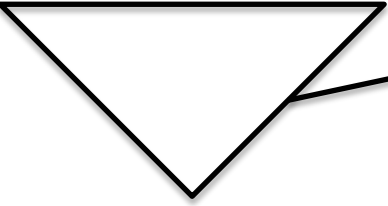
How did World War I
change the World Order?

Thesis statement:

The feeling of uncertainty created after World War I caused societies around the world to question and challenge the traditional beliefs of **art and science**¹, **lifestyle**², and **politics**³.



Introduction



General Statement / Historical Context/Addresses prompt:

World War I highlighted a grim reality difficult for many different societies to swallow. With so many deaths, destruction, and political changes surrounding them, the Great War illustrated how fragile and uncertain the world really was. When the war ended, many people began to question the customary beliefs which they were raised under. If the customary beliefs of my parents led us to the entire world involved in warfare, then the traditional beliefs of my parents must be flawed.

Thesis Statement:

The feeling of uncertainty created after World War I caused societies around the world to question and challenge the traditional beliefs of art and science, lifestyle, and politics.

Body: Supporting argument 1

Body: Supporting argument 2

Body: Supporting argument 3

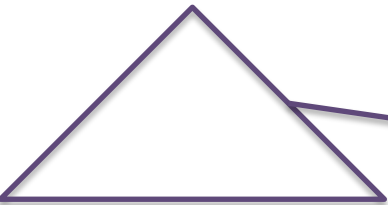
Thesis Statement:

Societal norms changed after World War I illustrated by the change in traditional beliefs of art, lifestyle, and politics, which was caused by the uncertainty created by the war.

Restatement or summary of the main points; final comment/Pass a judgement:

People looked for change to make sense of what happened during World War I. As a result there was a revolutionary movement in the arts and sciences that led to new and different perspectives of life. Realizing how fragile and precious life was, people began to enjoy life more. Choosing to spend more time on leisure activities society changed their daily habits and routine which led to an increase in consumerism and the entertainment industry. Because people blamed their economic misfortune on the democratic political system, societies looked for new ways of government, a more extreme type of government. World War I changed the direction of the world by changing the way people thought, lived, and they way they wanted to be governed.

Conclusion



Topic Sentence:

The horrors of WWI and post war uncertainty caused people to question the traditional beliefs of science, literature, and art.

Support A:

Revolutions in science such as Albert Einstein's theory of relativity and Sigmund Freud's new theories of psychology were a rebellion against traditional scientific thought.

Support B:

The rise of existentialist themes in literature post WWI, like Jean Paul Sartre illustrates the uncertainty and rebellion of the accepted belief of progress and reason.

Support C:

Art styles changed due to WWI as artists rebelled against the traditional realistic styles and turned to more abstract styles of art such as surrealism and Jazz.

Concluding Sentence:

The uncertainty that was caused by WWI caused societies the world over to challenge traditional beliefs creating revolutionary change in science, art, and literature.

Topic Sentence:

The uncertain future caused by the discontent of World War I created a lifestyle change in many societies.

Support A:

Not knowing what the future held for people, societies around the world began to consume more, choosing to enjoy the present causing them to save less money in the future.

Support B:

Technological advances in daily life was driven by the increase of consumerism, illustrated by the increase in air travel and domestic appliances.

Support C:

The entertainment industry in Western democracies grew as society increased their leisure time, choosing to spend more money on movies and radio.

Concluding Sentence:

Looking to enjoy life to forget about the troubles of the past, people shifted to a consumerism economy, spending more money on entertainment and leisure activities, the lifestyles of many societies changed.

Topic Sentence:

The economic crisis felt around the world caused millions of people to lose faith in the strength of democracy and led them to question their traditional beliefs of their current political system.

Support A:

The rise of fascism in Italy.

Support B:

The rise of fascism in Germany.

Support C:

The rise of dictators in Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania.

Concluding Sentence:

Citizens mistook the economic crisis as a failure of the democratic system. Because fascists and dictators promised to restore order and national pride, the citizens followed ignoring their traditional beliefs and adopting a new form of extreme government system.

OUTLINE

Introduction:

World War I highlighted a grim reality difficult for many different societies to swallow. With so many deaths, destruction, and political changes surrounding them, the Great War illustrated how fragile and uncertain the world really was. When the war ended, many people began to question the customary beliefs which they were raised under. If the customary beliefs of my parents led us to the entire world involved in warfare, then the traditional beliefs of my parents must be flawed.

Thesis statement:

The feeling of uncertainty created after World War I caused societies around the world to question and challenge the traditional beliefs of art and science, lifestyle, and politics.

Body paragraph 1:

Topic sentence:

The horrors of WWI and post war uncertainty caused people to question the traditional beliefs of science, literature, and art.

Support A:

Revolutions in science such as Albert Einstein's theory of relativity and Sigmund Freud's new theories of psychology were a rebellion against traditional scientific thought.

Support B:

The rise of existentialist themes in literature post WWI, like Jean Paul Sartre illustrates the uncertainty and rebellion of the accepted belief of progress and reason.

Support C:

Art styles changed due to WWI as artists rebelled against the traditional realistic styles and turned to more abstract styles of art such as surrealism and Jazz.

Concluding sentence:

The uncertainty that was caused by WWI caused societies the world over to challenge traditional beliefs creating revolutionary change in science, art, and literature.

Body paragraph 2:

Topic sentence:

The uncertain future caused by the discontent of World War I created a lifestyle change in many societies.

Support A:

Not knowing what the future held for people, societies around the world began to consume more, choosing to enjoy the present causing them to save less money in the future.

Support B:

Technological advances in daily life was driven by the increase of consumerism, illustrated by the increase in air travel and domestic appliances.

Support C:

The entertainment industry in Western democracies grew as society increased their leisure time, choosing to spend more money on movies and radio.

Concluding sentence:

Looking to enjoy life to forget about the troubles of the past, people shifted to a consumerism economy, spending more money on entertainment and leisure activities, the lifestyles of many societies changed.

Body paragraph 3:

Topic sentence:

The economic crisis felt around the world caused millions of people to lose faith in the strength of democracy and led them to question their traditional beliefs of their current political system.

Support A:

The rise of fascism in Italy.

Support B:

The rise of fascism in Germany.

Support C:

The rise of dictators in Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania.

Concluding sentence:

Citizens mistook the economic crisis as a failure of the democratic system. Because fascists and dictators promised to restore order and national pride, the citizens followed ignoring their traditional beliefs and adopting a new form of extreme government system.

Thesis statement:

Societal norms changed after World War I illustrated by the change in traditional beliefs of art, lifestyle, and politics, which was caused by the uncertainty created by the war.

Conclusion:

People looked for change to make sense of what happened during World War I. As a result there was a revolutionary movement in the arts and sciences that led to new and different perspectives of life. Realizing how fragile and precious life was, people began to enjoy life more. Choosing to spend more time on leisure activities society changed their daily habits and routine which led to an increase in consumerism and the entertainment industry. Because people blamed their economic misfortune on the democratic political system, societies looked for new ways of government, a more extreme type of government. World War I changed the direction of the world by changing the way people thought, lived, and they way they wanted to be governed.

Outline

Essay

Information from the outline is carried directly over into the essay.

The essay is color coded so you can see how the outline has organized the structure and content of the essay.

The more work that you put into the outline, the less work you will have in completing the essay.

The restatement of the thesis in the conclusion is a reworded thesis, but it still holds the same message. It is reworded so the thesis is not redundant, but emphasized.

[INTRODUCTION] World War I highlighted a grim reality difficult for many societies to swallow. With so many deaths, destruction, and political changes surrounding them, the Great War illustrated how fragile and uncertain the world really was. When the war ended, many people began to question the customary beliefs which they were raised under. If the customary beliefs of my parents led the entire world to be involved in warfare, then the traditional beliefs of my parents must be flawed. [THESIS STATEMENT] The feeling of uncertainty created post World War I caused societies around the world to question and challenge the traditional beliefs of art and science, lifestyle, and politics.

[BODY PARAGRAPH #1 TOPIC SENTENCE] The horrors of WWI and post war uncertainty caused people to question the traditional beliefs of science, literature, and art. [SUPPORT A] Revolutions in science such as Albert Einstein's theory of relativity and Sigmund Freud's new theories of psychology were a rebellion against traditional scientific thought. Albert Einstein challenged the traditional theories of space, time, energy, and matter proving the traditional theories to be incorrect. Einstein's challenges of traditional theories and advancement in the science field gave society the courage to challenge all traditional beliefs and thoughts. If science the science as we know today is wrong, what other lies have we been following? [SUPPORT B] The rise of existentialist themes in literature post WWI, like Jean Paul Sartre illustrates the uncertainty and rebellion of the accepted belief of progress and reason. Writers and authors such as T.S. Eliot expressed their pessimistic view of the future within their writing, sharing and spreading their beliefs of a future drained of hope and faith. [SUPPORT C] Art styles changed due to WWI as artists rebelled against the traditional realistic styles and turned to more abstract styles of art such as surrealism and Jazz. Even within music, musicians were trying to express their inner confusion and increased imagination. Surrealism associated with the popularity of Sigmund Freud's belief of 'irrational mind of the unconscious', gained in popularity as artists changed traditional forms of art depicting irrational unrealistic objects and life on canvas. [CONCLUDING SENTENCE] The uncertainty that was caused by WWI caused societies the world over to challenge traditional beliefs creating revolutionary change in science, art, and literature.

[BODY PARAGRAPH #2 TOPIC SENTENCE] The uncertain future caused by the discontent of World War I created a lifestyle change in many societies. World War I saw scientific technological advances in medicine, transportation, communication, and the way people lived with the advancement of home appliances. The popular growth of home appliances helped families save time with the mundane chores of life by automating their daily routine. Although these new advancements in home appliances were expensive for the average citizen, society purchased the appliances anyhow. [SUPPORT A] Not knowing what the future held for people, societies around the world began to consume more, choosing to enjoy the present causing them to save less money in the future. [SUPPORT B] Technological advances in daily life was driven by the increase of consumerism, illustrated by the increase in air travel and domestic appliances. [SUPPORT C] The entertainment industry in Western democracies grew as society increased their leisure time, choosing to spend more money on movies and radio. [CONCLUDING SENTENCE] Looking to enjoy life to forget about the troubles of the past, people shifted to a consumerism economy, spending more money on entertainment and leisure activities, the lifestyles of many societies changed. The technological advancements and progression made possible during World War I changed the way people live.

[BODY PARAGRAPH #3 TOPIC SENTENCE] The economic crisis felt around the world caused millions of people to lose faith in the strength of democracy and led them to question their traditional beliefs of their current political system. [SUPPORT A] The rise of fascism in Germany can be linked to the economic instability and discontent of Germans resulting from a failed post war treaty. The war reparations burdened by England and France caused an economic meltdown in Germany. The democratic government at the time was unable to solve the ongoing economic problem of Germany, and as a result they were blamed for the economic depression. [SUPPORT B] The rise of fascism in Italy was fueled by the anger of not being able to secure more land rights during the 1919 Paris Peace Conference. The disappointment of not gaining large territorial gains along with the weak economy and high unemployment was all unfairly blamed on the democratic government system that was in place at the time. [SUPPORT C] The rise of dictators in Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania also illustrates the discontent that many European societies had toward a 'failed' democratic system that was set in place post World War I. [CONCLUDING SENTENCE] Citizens mistook the economic crisis as a failure of the democratic system. Because fascists and dictators promised to restore order and national pride, the citizens followed ignoring their traditional beliefs and adopting a new form of extreme government system.

[THESIS STATEMENT RESTATEMENT] Societal norms changed after World War I illustrated by the change in traditional beliefs of art, lifestyle, and politics, which was caused by the uncertainty created by the war.

[CONCLUSION] People looked for change to make sense of what happened during World War I. As a result, there was a revolutionary movement in the arts and sciences that led to new and different perspectives of life. Realizing how fragile and precious life was, people began to enjoy life more. Choosing to spend more time on leisure activities society changed their daily habits and routine which led to an increase in consumerism and the entertainment industry. Because people blamed their economic misfortune on the democratic political system, societies looked for new ways of government, a more extreme type of government. World War I changed the direction of the world by changing the way people thought, lived, and they way they wanted to be governed.