**Consequences of War**

**Preliminary Research**

• Working individually, make a list of the most recent conflicts that your country has been directly involved in.

• Make a second list of countries which your country currently has poor relations with (and explain why for each).

**Feedback**

• Working with a partner, compare your findings and then report back to the class.

**Group Work**

• The class will now be arranged into groups of 4.

• Each group should choose **ONE** of these hypothetical conflicts to work with.

• Take the listed consequences (overleaf) and place each one in the appropriate column of the table. Requiring group consensus instead of simple majorities encourages better debate.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Definitely** | **Probably** | **Probably Not** | **Definitely Not** |
|  |  |  |  |

**Whole-Class Feedback**

• The teacher will ask the first group to outline the outcomes which they think would ‘definitely’ happen in their hypothetical war. Other teams should ask for further explanation, especially if they placed some of these outcomes into their ‘probably not’ or ‘definitely not’ columns.

• The second group will then share what they placed into the ‘definitely not’ column. The same discussion process takes place again.

• Ask other teams to add outcomes into the same two columns.

• The teacher will now ask particular members in the class to identify which of the outcomes in the “Definitely” column they you NOT MIND happening (the whole class will be given a minute or two to reflect on this individually at first). Discuss in groups then as a class. The teacher may wish to highlight disadvantages to these outcomes which you had not anticipated.

**Extension Task**

• Students will create an infographic listing consequences of the hypothetical war they chose.

**Possible Consequences for the country going to war**

Decreased power internationally

Increased power internationally

Demagogues gaining power

Compulsory military service (conscription)

Women being conscripted

Private property seized by government

Concentration camps

Increased covert activities

Rights of the accused (habeas corpus, etc.) suspended

Restrictions on trade

Increased taxes

Decreased taxes

Anti-propaganda

Persecution of minorities

Censorship of newspapers

Increased spying (wiretapping, etc.) on American citizens

President/Prime Minister taking power from Parliament

Parliament taking power from the President/Prime Minister

Riots

Increased military control over civilian government

Restrictions on freedom of speech

Anti-intellectualism

Oil shortage (or shortage of opponent's main export)

Government takeover of some industries (oil?)

Economic prosperity

Economic depression

Government control of economy (wages, prices, etc.)

Congress overthrown by military dictator

Increased tolerance of minorities

Greater citizen involvement in government

More worker's rights

Political violence and assassinations

More money and higher inflation

Farm crisis and loss of farmland to large-scale farm operations

Increased alliance between government and big business

Increased government corruption

More secrecy in government

More openness in government

Vigilante groups

More tolerance of dissent

**Appendix 1: Historic Wars and their outcomes**

**Roman Republic (c.200 B.C.):**

Farmers forced to fight led to agricultural crisis and takeovers of farms by large landowners, powerful aristocracy developed.

Political violence, civil war.

Representative democracy overthrown by military dictators.

Debtors become slaves.

Loss of freedoms, such as freedom to criticize governments.

**European Crusades (1100 A.D.):**

Religious minorities persecuted and killed.  Intellectuals, "free thinkers," punished severely for "heresy."  Church gains power over regular governments.

**Russian Expansion (1547-1584)**

Ivan the Terrible's army murders thousands of "boyars."

Peasants become slaves to landowners.

Taxes on peasants rise sharply.

Peasants' freedom ended.

**English Civil War (1642-1660) :**

Land and property seized from people on both sides.

Numerous executions of opponents.

Parliament (representatives) overthrown by dictator.

**Napoleonic Wars (1799-1815):**

Representative government overthrown by dictator.

Loss of rights to women.

Workers lose rights.

Loss of freedoms of speech and press.

Dictator's spies spy on citizens and opposition.

Soldiers drafted into army.

Taxes raised.

Raw materials taken for government.

Trade restricted.

**American Civil War**

President takes over Constitutional powers of Congress.

Government examines private mail and telegrams.

Military leaders allowed to arrest citizens without warrants.

Criminal rights suspended (habeas corpus, etc.).

Freedom of speech and the press ended by arrests and presidential orders.

Draft of citizens.

Government seizes private property.

Taxes raised to support war.

Unbacked paper money.