**STANDARD WHII.12c) explaining the terms of the peace, the war crimes trials, the division of Europe, plans to rebuild Germany and Japan, and the creation of international cooperative organizations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).**

The outcomes of World War II included the war crimes trials, the division of Europe, plans to rebuild Germany and Japan, and the establishment of international cooperative organizations.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was issued in 1948 to protect the “inherent dignity and…the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family….”

Outcomes of World War II

• Loss of empires by European powers

• Establishment of two major powers in the world: The United States and the U.S.S.R.

• War crimes trials

• Division of Europe, Iron Curtain

• Establishment of the United Nations

• The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

• Marshall Plan

• Formation of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw Pact

Efforts for reconstruction of Germany

• Democratic government installed in West Germany and West Berlin

• Germany and Berlin divided among the four Allied powers

• Emergence of West Germany as economic power in postwar Europe

Efforts for reconstruction of Japan

• United States occupation of Japan under MacArthur’s administration

• Democracy and economic development

• Elimination of Japan’s military offensive capabilities; guarantee of Japan’s security by the United States

• Emergence of Japan as dominant economy in Asia

International Cooperative Organizations

• United Nations

• North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

• Warsaw Pact

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

• Established and adopted by members of the United Nations

• Provided a code of conduct for the treatment of people under the protection of their government

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