

HOW WAR WORKS

War is an intense armed conflict between states, governments, societies, or paramilitary groups such as mercenaries, insurgents, and militias. It is generally characterized by extreme violence, destruction, and mortality, using regular or irregular military forces.

War is when two nations or leaders decide to fight for something, in most cases whenever leaders of nations cannot come to a peaceful negotiation to solve a dispute, other avenues are taken. Unfortunately, these different avenues often result in violent hostilities called war, where leaders pit their mercenaries or militaries against each other in clashes that can cost thousands or even millions of lives. The goal is to take over the other nation by force.

The following are the main causes of war:

1. **Economic Gain** – Often war is caused by one country's wish to take control of another country's wealth.
2. **Territorial Gain** – A country might decide that it needs more land, either for living space, agricultural use, or other purposes. Territory can also be used as "buffer zones" between two hostile enemies.
3. **Religion** – Religious conflicts often have very deep roots. They can lie dormant for decades, only to re-emerge in a flash at a later date. Religious wars can often be tied to other reasons for conflict, such as nationalism or revenge for a perceived historical slight in the past.
4. **Nationalism** – Nationalism in this context essentially means attempting to prove that your country is superior to another by violent subjugation. This often takes the form of an invasion.
5. **Revenge** – Seeking to punish, redress a grievance, or simply strike back for a perceived slight can often be a factor in the waging of war. Revenge also relates to nationalism, as the people of a country which has been wronged are motivated to fight back by pride and spirit.
6. **Civil War** – These generally takes place when there is sharp internal disagreement within a country. The disagreement can be about who rules, how the country should be run or the people's rights. These internal rifts often turn into chasms that result in violent conflict between two or more opposing groups.

Civil wars can also be sparked by separatist groups who want to form their own, independent country, or, as in the case of the American Civil War, states wanting to secede from a larger union.

7. **Revolutionary War** - These occur when a large section of the population of a country revolt against the individual or group that rules the country because they are dissatisfied with their leadership.

Revolutions can begin for a variety of reasons, including economic hardship amongst certain sections of the population or perceived injustices committed by the ruling group. Other factors can contribute too, such as unpopular wars with other countries.

Revolutionary wars can easily descend into civil wars.

8. **Defensive War** - In the modern world, where military aggression is more widely questioned, countries will often argue that they are fighting in a purely defensive capacity against an aggressor, or potential aggressor, and that their war is therefore a “just” war.

These defensive wars can be especially controversial when they are launched preemptively, the argument essentially being that: “We are attacking them before they inevitably attack us.”

HOW WARS ARE FOUGHT

Types of war

- **Cold** – Both sides are afraid to fight each other directly. In a “hot war” nuclear weapons might destroy everything. So, instead, both sides fight each other indirectly. They support opposing sides in conflicts in different parts of the world.
- **Colonial war** – Control by one power over a dependent area or people. It occurs when one nation subjugates another, conquering its population and exploiting it, often forcing its own language and cultural values upon its people.
- **Insurgency. War of independence. War of liberation. Civil war**
- **Fault line war** – Is one that takes place between two or more identity groups from different civilizations. It is a communal conflict between states or groups from different civilizations that has become violent.

- **Invasion** - The way this is done is by sending soldiers to capture and keep towns. There are other options, though. One is to capture the leaders and force a surrender. One is to deal so much damage that the enemy wants to surrender.
- **Proxy war** – Occurs when a major power instigates or plays a major role in supporting and directing a party to conflict but does only a small portion of the actual fighting itself.
- **Religious war** – Is a war which is primarily caused or justified by differences in religion.

During the war, there are rules to follow:

- No targeting civilians
- No torture or inhumane treatment of detainees
- No attacking hospitals and aid workers
- Provide safe passage for civilians to flee
- Provide access to humanitarian organizations
- No unnecessary or excessive loss and suffering

If one of these rules are violated, this result in war crime.

Design patterns

- Factory Method and Abstract Factory to create different types of wars.

References

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