

In the present text I'm going to expose how the idea of peace and war turn out from the texts I have studied. In the texts the reader can find lots of contrasts about the idea of war they wanted to communicate. Indeed, war can be considered positive or negative with reference to the social class the writer belongs. In some texts war was presented to the reader as a positive event because it contributed to create a sense of belonging to the homeland or Nation.

Clearly, this is the point of view of the governments that belonged to the winner countries. Indeed, the "National unity" the war had contributed to create, had brought the army to win on battlefield in honor of their country. Instead, other texts connoted war as a negative tragedy for the country and the people, thus promoting peace. Some countries, like Germany, needed to promote peace in order to remove the suffering the war had created and they tried to see their tragic defeats as a turning point in order to avoid repeating the same mistake.

In most of the texts the reader can see that the idea of war was expressed through the cult of an Unknown Warrior. The cult represented the occasion for the governments to shift people's minds from the outcome of the war to the sense of national unity they were striving for. Indeed, as we can understand from the study of the origin of the cult of the British Unknown Warrior the original idea was changed and adopted by the Dean of Westminster and British authorities. In Great Britain, as in most other countries, the cult of the Unknown Soldier contributed to create a sense of belonging to the homeland. So the intelligent reader can understand the reason that had pushed political governments to promote the cult of an Unknown Warrior.

In the end, one can conclude that the cult of the Unknown Soldier had, firstly, the function to forget war and its consequences, and in addition it offered people a way to express their suffering and to remember the tragic fact of the Great War (The Remembrance Day).