

Great Sankey High School

AQA GCSE History



Conflict & Tension Work Booklet

Part 3: The Origins & Outbreak of the Second World War

Name:

Class:

Teacher:

How to use your Conflict & Tension Workbook

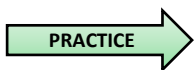
Use the icons in your work booklet to guide you.



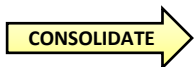
This is information you are being introduced to for the first time, make sure to read this as carefully as possible and highlight any key words or phrases.



These terms or phrases are key to understanding the topic we are studying make sure you know their meanings and that you feel comfortable using them.



This is your chance to work with the new information you are learning about, these short tasks will help develop your understanding of the topic of the lesson.



These short knowledge quizzes provide you with the opportunity to consolidate the key facts and figures from the lesson in one convenient place for revision.



At the conclusion of the lesson you will use this space to consider the enquiry question from the lesson and practice extended writing in your exercise book.

The focus of the final section of this course to understand the exact steps that led the world to the outbreak of the Second World War.

It is important to understand that the Second World War much like the First did not just happen overnight and it is crucial to develop links back to previous learning in this course to explain how the War came about.



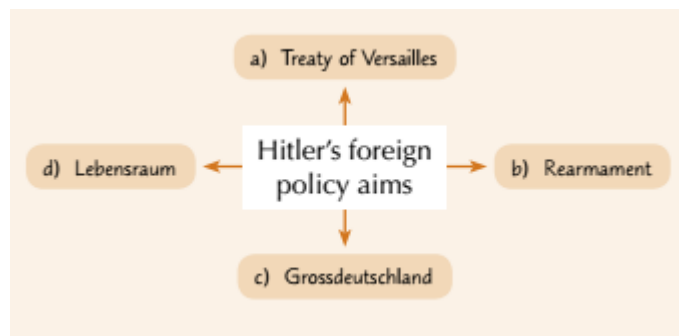
Lesson 1: How did Hitler's foreign policy aims lead the World closer to war?



LO: To know what Hitler's foreign policy aims were.

LO: To be able to explain how these aims created tension in Europe.

Complete the mind map below explaining the main aims of Hitler's foreign policy:





Lesson 1: How did Hitler’s foreign policy aims lead the World closer to war?



LO: To know what Hitler’s foreign policy aims were.

LO: To be able to explain how these aims created tension in Europe.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions				
When did Hitler become Chancellor of Germany?	What did he call himself by 1934?	What is a Reich?	What is meant by Grossdeutschland?	What is meant by lebensraum?
What is propaganda?	Why did Hitler dislike the Treaty of Versailles?	Why did Hitler want rearmament?	Which country did Hitler want to unite with?	What would this union be called?
Knowledge Retrieval				
What actions did the League not take over Abyssinia?	What did Britain and France fail to close?	What gave Mussolini more confidence?	What was the Hoare-Laval Pact of 1935?	Who grew in confidence as a result of the Abyssinian Crisis?

Key Terms	
Term	Definition
	The idea of Germany having living room in the East.
	The German speaking people.
	The unification of Germany and Austria and all other German territories.
	The process of rebuilding your armed forces having previously given them up.
	The German Airforce.

How did Hitler's foreign policy aims lead the World closer to war?

How do I improve my answers in History?

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Think of it like this:

Level 1 - **Basic** – Point + Explanation (PE)

Level 2 - **Simple** – Point + Evidence + Explanation (PEE)

Level 3 - **Developed** – Point + Evidence + Explanation + Evidence + Explanation (PEEEE)

This **must** be the case for **every** paragraph you write in your exam.

How could I structure my paragraph?

POINT – EVIDENCE – EXPLANATION

Paragraph 1

One reason why Hitler's foreign policy aim's lead the World closer to war was _____ .

An example of this was that _____ .

This increased tension in Europe because _____ .

X 2

Paragraph 2

Another reason why Hitler's foreign policy aim's lead the World closer to war was _____ .

An example of this was that _____ .

This increased tension in Europe because _____ .

X 2

How can I develop my explanation?

Additionally , also , as well , even , furthermore , in addition , indeed , let alone , moreover , not only ...

What evidence / examples should I have used?

- Overturn the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler felt that the Treaty humiliated Germany and should be abolished.
- Rearm to make Germany strong again and to create jobs in munitions factories and the armed forces.
- Take **Lebensraum**, living space in the east. The Treaty of Versailles redistributed 13 per cent of German land so Hitler wanted to make sure that Germans had enough land to live on and to farm.
- Unite **Volksdeutsche** (people with German blood, but without German citizenship) and create a **Greater Germany**. Ten per cent of the German population found themselves living outside Germany after 1919. Some had been badly treated by the countries they were living in.
- Unite Germany and Austria once again in **Anschluss**.
- Destroy Communism. A Jewish man named Karl Marx had developed the idea of Communism. Hitler hated Jews and felt that they were ruining Germany, so he believed that Communism would destroy Germany if he did not destroy it first.



Lesson 2: How did other countries react to Hitler's foreign policies?



LO: To know how other countries reacted to Hitler's foreign policy.

LO: To be able to explain how these reactions created tension in Europe.

New Info

Britain

Neville Chamberlain was Britain's prime minister from 1937 to 1940. Hitler's speeches in the 1920s worried the British government and people. But when Hitler signed a non-aggression pact with Poland in 1934, many British politicians were satisfied that Hitler didn't really want war after all.

Many British people remembered the horrors of the First World War and would do anything to prevent another, even if that meant turning a blind eye to Hitler.

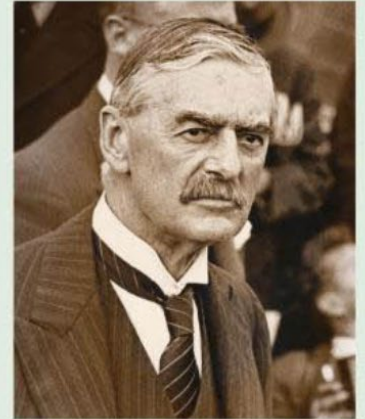
In November 1937 Chamberlain sent his friend, Lord Halifax, to meet with Hitler. Halifax was tasked with finding out what Hitler wanted. Chamberlain used the term '**appeasement**'; this meant giving Hitler a little of what he wanted in the hope of stopping a full-scale war. This was Chamberlain's policy until 1939.

Public opinion about the Treaty of Versailles had also changed. Many felt that it was too harsh and that

Germany should be allowed to reclaim some of what had been lost. This would help Germany become strong, which could help stop the expansion of the Communist USSR, and France, who Britain feared were becoming too powerful and might start to dominate Europe.

However, there were a few people who thought that Britain should take a stronger stance against Hitler. Winston Churchill believed that appeasement was a mistake. Britain also signed the Stresa Front with France and Italy in 1935, in which the three nations promised to unite against the threat of Hitler.

▼ **SOURCE A** Neville Chamberlain (1869–1940)



Explain what Britain's policy towards Germany was.

Why did Chamberlain follow the policy of appeasement?



Lesson 2: How did other countries react to Hitler's foreign policies?



LO: To know how other countries reacted to Hitler's foreign policy.

LO: To be able to explain how these reactions created tension in Europe.

New Info

France

Édouard Daladier was president of France, for much of the 1930s. The 1930s were a difficult time for France. The people suffered greatly in the Depression and some started rebelling against the government. The government found it difficult to concentrate on the threat from Hitler with so many problems of their own, and there was no way France could have afforded to act against him without the support of Britain.

▼ **SOURCE B** Édouard Daladier (1884–1970)



Explain what the French policy towards Germany was.

Why didn't France do more to stop Hitler getting so powerful?



Lesson 2: How did other countries react to Hitler's foreign policies?



LO: To know how other countries reacted to Hitler's foreign policy.

LO: To be able to explain how these reactions created tension in Europe.

New Info

The USSR

Joseph Stalin was the dictator of the Communist USSR. Communism was a very different political system from that of most countries in the West and because of this, the USSR's international relationships were often hostile. Stalin was concerned about Hitler – who had promised to destroy Communism – but he was also wary of the USA, Britain and France.

Relations had started to improve in 1934 when the USSR had finally been allowed to join the League of Nations, and in May 1935 a treaty of mutual assistance was signed with France, saying that the two countries would work together. Stalin decided that it was worth cooperating with **capitalist** states if it meant that Hitler's expansion into the East could be stopped.

▼ **SOURCE C** Joseph Stalin (1878–1953)



Explain what the USSR's policy towards Germany was.

Why did Stalin decide to cooperate with the Capitalist states?



Lesson 2: How did other countries react to Hitler's foreign policies?



LO: To know how other countries reacted to Hitler's foreign policy.

LO: To be able to explain how these reactions created tension in Europe.

New Info

The USA

Franklin Delano Roosevelt (or FDR for short), came to power in 1932. Throughout the 1920s America had followed a policy of isolationism, avoiding getting involved in European affairs. The 1930s were no different. Unemployment had reached 25 per cent in the USA, following the Wall Street Crash, so FDR focused on creating jobs for his people.

A poll published in 1934 said that 70 per cent of Americans felt that the USA should never have got involved in the First World War and that if there was a second world war the USA shouldn't interfere. In the 1936 election FDR promised to keep America out of any war in Europe.

In 1938, FDR did try to get Hitler to promise that he would stop invading countries, but Hitler did not take the request seriously.

There was little more that FDR could do, so the US government watched and quietly started preparing its armed forces.

▼ **SOURCE D** *Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945)*



Explain what America's policy towards Germany was.

Explain why the USA wanted to remain isolated from Europe



Lesson 2: How did other countries react to Hitler's foreign policies?



LO: To know how other countries reacted to Hitler's foreign policy.

LO: To be able to explain how these reactions created tension in Europe.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

What is meant by 'appeasement'?	Who were Britain and France more fearful of in the early 1930s?	What was the Stresa Front agreement?	What were the French more concerned with?	When did the USSR join the League of Nations?
Why was Stalin fearful of Hitler?	When did FDR come to power in America?	What policy did America continue to follow in the 1930s?	What was American public opinion about war?	Why did America begin to prepare for war after 1938?
Knowledge Retrieval				
What is propaganda?	Why did Hitler dislike the Treaty of Versailles?	Why did Hitler want rearmament?	Which country did Hitler want to unite with?	What would this union be called?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	a diplomatic policy of making political, material, or territorial concessions to an aggressive power in order to avoid conflict.
	a person who believes that war and violence are unjustifiable.
	an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.

How did other countries react to Hitler's foreign policies?

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This **must** be the case for **every** paragraph you write in your exam.

How could I structure my paragraph?

POINT – EVIDENCE – EXPLANATION

Paragraph 1

_____ reacted to Hitler's foreign policy by _____ .

An example of this was that _____ .

This increased tension in Europe because _____ .

X 2

Paragraph 2

_____ reacted to Hitler's foreign policy by _____ .

An example of this was that _____ .

This increased tension in Europe because _____ .

X 2

How can I develop my explanation?

Additionally , also , as well , even , furthermore , in addition , indeed , let alone , moreover , not only ...

What evidence / examples should I have used?

Britain

- **Neville Chamberlain**
- **Appeasement**

France

- **Edouard Daladier**
- **The Great Depression**

USSR

- **Josef Stalin**
- **Communism**

USA

- **FDR – Roosevelt**
- **Isolationism**



Lesson 3: How did Hitler's actions before 1935 lead the world closer to war?



LO: To know how Hitler rearmed Germany and evaded the Treaty of Versailles.

LO: To be able to explain how these actions furthered tension in Europe.

New Info

From 1933, Hitler began to act upon his aim to unite all Germans in a single empire. At the same time, the British Prime Minister was doing everything he could to avoid war.

The Dollfuss Affair was Hitler's First Step towards more Territory

- 1) It was no secret that Hitler wanted Austria to become part of Germany.
- 2) Engelbert Dollfuss was the dictator of Austria. He didn't want Austria to be joined with Germany.
- 3) Austrian Nazis carried out terrorist attacks, encouraged from Germany. The German government tried to persuade Dollfuss to appoint ministers who were Nazi sympathisers. Dollfuss rejected all of their demands.
- 4) In July 1934, a group of Austrian Nazis attempted a coup. They killed Dollfuss and took control of the government buildings. However, the coup was poorly organised and the government soon restored control after Italian troops moved to the border to warn Hitler off.
- 5) Hitler quickly denied any connection to the unsuccessful coup. It's still not known how far he was involved. It's likely that Hitler planned for the Austrian government to be overthrown from within — he knew he didn't have the military strength to take Austria by force. However, he may not have wanted Dollfuss to be killed — it could have led other countries to intervene, and he wasn't ready for this yet.

Comment and Analysis

The Dollfuss Affair showed Hitler to be quite vulnerable in the early years of his rule. This episode made him realise that he needed to be patient and increase his military strength.

Can you explain what Hitler's aim for Austria was and what Dollfuss thought of this?

Can you explain what happened in July 1934?

How did Hitler respond to the failed coup and what had it taught him?



Lesson 3: How did Hitler's actions before 1935 lead the world closer to war?



LO: To know how Hitler rearmed Germany and evaded the Treaty of Versailles.

LO: To be able to explain how these actions furthered tension in Europe.

New Info

Hitler's first Territorial Success was in the Saar

- 1) After the Dollfuss Affair, Hitler turned his attention to the valuable Saar — he wanted it back.
- 2) The Saar was an industrialised region of Germany about 30 miles wide, bordering France. Under the Treaty of Versailles, the Saar was put under the control of the League of Nations for 15 years from 1920. After this time, the plan was for the territory's status to be decided by popular vote.
- 3) When this plebiscite (referendum) took place in January 1935, 90% of voters chose reunion with Germany — the Saar was returned to Germany in March.



- The vote showed that people were willing to live under Hitler and the Nazis just in order to be a part of the country again.
- Lots of historians think that regaining the Saar was Hitler's first step to the Second World War. It gave him the confidence to demand more territory for Germany — see p.48.
- However, it also showed that Hitler's armed forces were still weak at this point. Some Nazis had threatened to invade the Saar, but backed down as soon as Britain threatened to send troops.

Can you explain what the Saar was and what the Treaty of Versailles said about it?

Can you explain the result of the plebiscite?

Can you explain the consequences of the return of the Saar to Germany?



Lesson 3: How did Hitler's actions before 1935 lead the world closer to war?



LO: To know how Hitler rearmed Germany and evaded the Treaty of Versailles.

LO: To be able to explain how these actions furthered tension in Europe.

New Info

Hitler started to **Rebuild** Germany's **Armed Forces**

- 1) In October 1933, Hitler withdrew Germany from the League of Nations' Disarmament Conference in Geneva. At the same time, he withdrew Germany from the League of Nations itself.
- 2) In March 1935, he brought in military conscription in Germany — breaking the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. This was condemned by France, Britain and Italy at Stresa (see p.46).

Can you explain how Hitler began to rearm Germany?

New Info

Countries like Britain, France and Italy realised they needed a plan to deal with the German threat.

The **Allies** Reacted to German **Rearmament** at **Stresa**

- 1) Britain, France and Italy met for the Stresa Conference, in northern Italy, in April 1935.
- 2) Britain and France were worried about German rearmament and conscription, announced in March. Mussolini was concerned about the threat to his northern borders if Hitler united Austria with Germany.
- 3) In the final Stresa agreement (often called the Stresa Front) the countries condemned German rearmament. They also agreed to work together to maintain peace in Europe and to defend Austrian independence. However, they didn't decide how this would be done.
- 4) The agreement gave Mussolini more confidence to wage his war in Abyssinia (p.34), because it only referred to peace in Europe. He also felt that Britain and France wouldn't confront Hitler.

Can you explain how the Allies reacted to German rearmament?



Lesson 3: How did Hitler's actions before 1935 lead the world closer to war?



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New Info

Stresa was **Undermined** by the **Anglo-German Naval Agreement**

- 1) In June 1935, Hitler reached a naval agreement with Britain. It allowed Germany to build up to 35% of British naval strength and up to 45% of their submarine strength.
- 2) This agreement implied that Germany had a right to rearm — even though this clearly broke the Treaty of Versailles.
- 3) It weakened the spirit of the Stresa Front. The three powers were supposed to form a united team against German expansion, but instead Britain was making its own pacts with Germany.
- 4) It also harmed Britain and France's relationship, just when they needed to unite on Abyssinia (p.34).

Comment and Analysis

Britain saw the treaty as a way to build a better relationship with Germany — and to guarantee its own naval superiority.

Can you explain how the Anglo-German Naval Agreement helped Hitler achieve his foreign policy aims?

Can you explain how the Anglo-German Naval Agreement impacted international relations?



Lesson 3: How did Hitler's actions before 1935 lead the world closer to war?



LO: To know how Hitler rearmed Germany and evaded the Treaty of Versailles.

LO: To be able to explain how these actions furthered tension in Europe.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions				
Who was the Dictator of Austria?	Why was the Saar important to Hitler?	What is a plebiscite?	How many people voted for the return to German rule?	What happened in October 1933?
When was military conscription brought in?	Why did the Stresa Front give Mussolini more confidence?	What were the terms of the Anglo-German Naval Agreement?	What was Britain trying to guarantee?	How did it weaken the Stresa Front?
Knowledge Retrieval				
Why was Stalin fearful of Hitler?	When did FDR come to power in America?	What policy did America continue to follow in the 1930s?	What was American public opinion about war?	Why did America begin to prepare for war after 1938?

Key Terms	
Term	Definition
	A vote is held to make key decisions.
	An agreement between Britain, France and Italy to protect Austrian independence.
	The assassination of the Austrian chancellor.



Lesson 3: How did Hitler's actions before 1935 lead the world closer to war?



LO: To know how Hitler rearmed Germany and evaded the Treaty of Versailles.

LO: To be able to explain how these actions furthered tension in Europe.

Source A: A British cartoon by David Low published in the London Evening Standard in July 1936



What is the message of this source?

What does can we say about the provenance of the source?

What specific knowledge that we've learnt can we link to this source?



Lesson 3: How did Hitler's actions before 1935 lead the world closer to war?



LO: To know how Hitler rearmed Germany and evaded the Treaty of Versailles.

LO: To be able to explain how these actions furthered tension in Europe.

Source A: A British cartoon from 1935; the sailor in the foreground is Britain and, next to him is Germany, and France is sulking in the background.



THE BOY WHO SHOULDN'T GROW UP.

JOHN BULL. "THERE'S YOUR NEW NAVY SUIT. NOW YOU MUST PROMISE ME YOU WON'T GROW OUT OF IT."
GERMANY. "WELL, AT ALL EVENTS I'LL PROMISE NOT TO UNLESS YOU GROW OUT OF YOURS."

What is the message of this source?

What does can we say about the provenance of the source?

What specific knowledge that we've learnt can we link to this source?

How did Hitler's actions before 1935 lead the world closer to war?

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This **must** be the case for **every** paragraph you write in your exam.

How could I structure my paragraph?

POINT – EVIDENCE – EXPLANATION

Paragraph 1

One reason why Hitler's actions before 1935 lead
the world closer to war was _____ .

An example of this was that _____ .

This increased tension in Europe because _____ .

X 2

Paragraph 2

Another reason why Hitler's actions before 1935
lead the world closer to war was _____ .

An example of this was that _____ .

This increased tension in Europe because _____ .

X 2

What evidence / examples should I have used?

Brainstorm ideas below

How can I develop my explanation?

Additionally , also , as well , even , furthermore , in
addition , indeed , let alone , moreover , not only ...

Lesson 4: How did Chamberlain's policy of appeasement lead the world closer to War?



LO: To know what 'appeasement' was and the impact it had.



LO: To be able to explain the arguments for and against the policy.

New Info

Britain was following a policy of Appeasement

- 1) The British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, was following a policy of appeasement — he aimed to negotiate with Hitler, rather than threaten to use force. There are arguments both for and against this policy:

Appeasement means giving aggressive leaders (like Hitler) what they want in order to avoid a war.

FOR

- 1) British people still remembered the First World War and its devastation. They wanted peace.
- 2) The British armed forces weren't yet ready for another world war, and were already stretched by military commitments in the British Empire.
- 3) Politicians in other countries admired Hitler's success — he'd improved the economy and built impressive new infrastructure, so they didn't want to fight him.
- 4) The British feared communism — a strong Germany would be a barrier against communist USSR.
- 5) At first, Germany's army was too weak to be a significant threat, but the British weren't in a good position to go to war either — Britain wouldn't be guaranteed support from the USA and France.

Appeasement seems very unwise today — now we know it probably made war more likely.

AGAINST

- 1) Hitler became more demanding as time went on. He began by asking for lands with lots of German people (e.g. the Saar — p.44), but later he threatened countries where this wasn't the case.
- 2) Some politicians at the time warned of the dangers of appeasement. Churchill warned that a rearmed Germany was a threat.
- 3) Hitler proved that he couldn't be trusted to keep his promises (p.52).

Comment and Analysis

Hitler's claims to regions like the Saar seemed fairly reasonable because they'd been part of Germany before the Treaty of Versailles.

- 2) Appeasement may have seemed sensible in 1933-1935 because Hitler didn't yet pose a threat to Britain.

Can you summarise the main arguments for following a policy of Appeasement?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Can you summarise the arguments against following a policy of Appeasement?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Lesson 3: How did Chamberlain's policy of appeasement lead the world closer to War?



LO: To know what 'appeasement' was and the impact it had.



LO: To be able to explain the arguments for and against the policy.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions				
What is 'appeasement'?	Why did public opinion back appeasement to begin with?	What did Britain fear more in the 1930s?	Why was Britain not in a position to go to war?	Why was the Saar seen as a reasonable request?
How did Hitler become more unreasonable with his demands?	What was Churchill's opinion?	Why did appeasement appear sensible in the early 1930s?	What did Mussolini become to Hitler?	Who did Britain and France promise to support?
Knowledge Retrieval				
Who was the Dictator of Austria?	Why was the Saar important to Hitler?	What is a plebiscite?	How many people voted for the return to German rule?	What happened in October 1933?

Key Terms	
Term	Definition
	a diplomatic policy of making political, material, or territorial concessions to an aggressive power in order to avoid conflict.
	a person who believes that war and violence are unjustifiable.

Lesson 3: How did Chamberlain's policy of appeasement lead the world closer to War?



LO: To know what 'appeasement' was and the impact it had.



LO: To be able to explain the arguments for and against the policy.

Source A: A British cartoon from 3rd October 1938, Chamberlain is facing Mars the Roman God of War.



What is the message of this source?

What does can we say about the provenance of the source?

What specific knowledge that we've learnt can we link to this source?

Lesson 3: How did Chamberlain's policy of appeasement lead the world closer to War?



LO: To know what 'appeasement' was and the impact it had.



LO: To be able to explain the arguments for and against the policy.

Source A: An American cartoon by Dr. Seuss published in August 1941

'Remember . . . One More Lollypop, and Then You All Go Home!'



What is the message of this source?

What does can we say about the provenance of the source?

What specific knowledge that we've learnt can we link to this source?

How did Chamberlain's policy of appeasement lead the world closer to War?

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This **must** be the case for **every** paragraph you write in your exam.

How could I structure my paragraph?

POINT – EVIDENCE – EXPLANATION

Brainstorm ideas below

What evidence / examples should I have used?

Brainstorm ideas below

Lesson 5: How did the re-militarisation of the Rhineland lead the world closer to war?



LO: To know how Hitler re-militarised the Rhineland.

LO: To be able to explain how these actions furthered tension in Europe.



New Info

The Escalation of Tension, 1936-1938

In the second half of the 1930s, Hitler started pushing for more and more territory for Germany.

In March 1936 Hitler sent Troops into the Rhineland

- 1) The Rhineland was demilitarised by the Treaty of Versailles. While the League of Nations was busy with Italy's invasion of Abyssinia, Hitler saw his chance to overturn this.
- 2) The USSR and France had recently made a treaty agreeing to help each other if they were attacked (it was meant to protect them from Germany). Hitler claimed that this threatened Germany, so he should be allowed to put troops on Germany's borders, including in the Rhineland.
- 3) Hitler thought Britain wouldn't get involved, but he wasn't sure about France.
- 4) The German forces had orders to pull out immediately if the French army moved in. But France was in the middle of an election campaign — so no one was willing to start a war with Germany. The League of Nations, including Britain, was angry but took no action.

See p.44 for a map of the Rhineland.

Comment and Analysis

This was a gamble. Hitler risked a war that he wasn't ready for, but appeasement and the French election worked in his favour.

Can you explain how Hitler justified sending troops into the Rhineland?

Can you explain why the decision to send troops into the Rhineland was a gamble for Hitler?

Lesson 5: How did the re-militarisation of the Rhineland lead the world closer to war?



LO: To know how Hitler re-militarised the Rhineland.

LO: To be able to explain how these actions furthered tension in Europe.



Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

What happened to the Rhineland after the ToV?	What was the League busy dealing with?	Why was the invasion a gamble?	How was France distracted?	Why didn't Britain act?

Knowledge Retrieval

When did Hitler become Chancellor of Germany?	What did he call himself by 1934?	What is a Reich?	What is meant by Grossdeutschland?	What is meant by lebensraum?
What is propaganda?	Why did Hitler dislike the Treaty of Versailles?	Why did Hitler want rearmament?	Which country did Hitler want to unite with?	What would this union be called?

Key Terms

Term	Definition
	Rebuilding stores of weapons and troops.

Source B: A British cartoon about the reoccupation of the Rhineland in 1936

Pax Germanica is Latin for 'Peace, German Style'



THE GOOSE-STEP

"GOOSEY GOOSEY GANDER,
WHITHER DOST THOU WANDER?"
"ONLY THROUGH THE RHINELAND—
PRAY EXCUSE MY BLUNDER!"

What is the message of this source?

What does can we say about the provenance of the source?

What specific knowledge that we've learnt can we link to this source?

Lesson 5: How did the re-militarisation of the Rhineland lead the world closer to war?



LO: To know how Hitler re-militarised the Rhineland.

LO: To be able to explain how these actions furthered tension in Europe.



Source C: Hitler's reflections on the Rhineland.

At the time, we had no army worth mentioning.... If the French had taken any action, we would have been easily defeated.; our resistance would have been over in a few days. The air force we had then was ridiculous.

What is the message of this source?

What does can we say about the provenance of the source?

What specific knowledge that we've learnt can we link to this source?

How did the re-militarisation of the Rhineland lead the world closer to war?

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How could I structure my paragraph?

POINT – EVIDENCE – EXPLANATION

Paragraph 1

One reason why the re-militarisation of the Rhineland lead the world closer to war was

_____ .

An example of this was that _____ .

This increased tension in Europe because _____ .

X 2

Paragraph 2

Another reason why the re-militarisation of the Rhineland lead the world closer to war was

_____ .

An example of this was that _____ .

This increased tension in Europe because _____ .

X 2

What evidence / examples should I have used?

Brainstorm ideas below

How can I develop my explanation?

Additionally , also , as well , even , furthermore , in addition , indeed , let alone , moreover , not only ...



Lesson 6: How did pre-war alliances lead the world closer to war?



LO: To know the alliances that were formed before World War Two.

LO: To be able to explain how these alliances furthered tension in Europe.

New Info

Hitler started making Pacts with Mussolini

- 1) In 1935, Mussolini had successfully invaded [Abyssinia](#). This made him [more confident](#) in following [foreign policy](#) that would put Italy in a [more powerful](#) position in Europe. Hitler invited Mussolini to [visit](#) Germany and [showed off](#) Germany's military strength. Mussolini decided to side with Hitler.
- 2) Mussolini and Hitler agreed the [Rome-Berlin Axis](#) in 1936 (which officially linked the two countries), and in 1937 Italy [joined](#) Japan and Germany in the [Anti-Comintern Pact](#) (against communism, specifically the USSR).
- 3) The partnership [escalated](#) the [international tensions](#) in Europe, as Germany and Italy became increasingly [detached](#) from the other European powers.

Hitler and Mussolini were still in [competition](#) with one another when it came to [power](#) in Europe. Writing about the [Rome-Berlin Axis](#), historian A.J.P. Taylor says, 'Hitler intended to make Germany the leading power in Europe, with Italy as, at best, a junior partner. Neither was eager to promote the ambitions of the other; each planned to exploit the other's challenge to the Western Powers in order to extract concessions for himself.'



An illustration from an Italian magazine in 1937. Hitler and Mussolini are depicted as strong military leaders.

Can you explain how the relationship between Hitler and Mussolini changed between 1935-1937?

Can you explain how the changes in the relationship between Hitler and Mussolini affected international tensions?



Lesson 6: How did pre-war alliances lead the world closer to war?



LO: To know the alliances that were formed before World War Two.

LO: To be able to explain how these alliances furthered tension in Europe.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions				
What year did Mussolini invade Abyssinia?	Why did Mussolini side with Hitler?	What agreement was made in 1936?	What agreement was made in 1937?	How did these partnerships escalate tension?
What were Hitler and Mussolini?	Who were they specifically against?	Why were they against this country?	Why did Britain do nothing to stop this alliance?	What is meant by Grossdeutschland?
Knowledge Retrieval				
Who was the Dictator of Austria?	Why was the Saar important to Hitler?	What is a plebiscite?	How many people voted for the return to German rule?	What happened in October 1933?

Key Terms	
Term	Definition
	An agreement between two or more countries

How did pre-war alliances lead the world closer to war?

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How could I structure my paragraph?

POINT – EVIDENCE – EXPLANATION

Paragraph 1

One reason pre-war alliances lead the world closer to war was _____ .

An example of this was that _____ .

This increased tension in Europe because _____ .

X 2

Paragraph 2

Another reason pre-war alliances lead the world closer to war was _____ .

lead the world closer to war was _____ .

An example of this was that _____ .

This increased tension in Europe because _____ .

X 2

What evidence / examples should I have used?

Brainstorm ideas below

How can I develop my explanation?

Additionally , also , as well , even , furthermore , in addition , indeed , let alone , moreover , not only ...



Lesson 7: How did Germany's reunification with Austria lead the world closer to War?



LO: To know how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria.

LO: To be able to explain how this furthered tension in Europe.

New Info

In 1938, Hitler achieved **Anschluss** with **Austria**

- 1) Hitler wanted '[Anschluss](#)' (union) with Austria. This was part of his plan to [unite](#) all [German people](#) in one [Reich](#) (p.42). Anschluss would also allow Hitler to make use of Austria's [armed forces](#) and [raw materials](#).
- 2) Hitler encouraged Austrian Nazis to stage [demonstrations](#) and [protests](#) in favour of Anschluss. In February 1938, he demanded that an Austrian Nazi called [Seyss-Inquart](#) be made [Minister of the Interior](#).
- 3) The [Austrian Chancellor](#) Schuschnigg hoped to [prevent](#) the Nazis from [taking over](#), but Hitler threatened to [invade](#) if he didn't resign. Schuschnigg couldn't take the risk — he and his cabinet [resigned](#), except for Seyss-Inquart, who became Chancellor and [invited](#) the German army into Austria to 'restore order'.
- 4) On [12th March 1938](#), Hitler invaded Austria to proclaim the [Greater German Reich](#).
- 5) Following its policy of [appeasement](#) (p.46), Britain [didn't stop him](#). The whole French government had [resigned](#) two days before the German invasion, so France was in no state to intervene either.
- 6) In April, a [referendum](#) was held and Austrians voted overwhelmingly [in favour](#) of the Anschluss — but the vote was [rigged](#) by the [Nazis](#).

Can you explain why Hitler wanted to unify Germany and Austria?

Can you explain the stages in which Hitler achieved the German Anschluss with Austria?

1)

2)

3)

4)

5)



Lesson 7: How did Germany’s reunification with Austria lead the world closer to War?



- LO: To know how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria.
- LO: To be able to explain how this furthered tension in Europe.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions				
What is Anschluss?	What is a Reich?	What did Austria have that Germany could use?	What did Hitler encourage Austrian Nazis to do?	Who was made minister of the interior in 1938?
Who was the Austrian Chancellor?	When did Hitler invade Austria?	Why did Britain do nothing?	Why did France do nothing?	Why did the Nazis rig the referendum?
Knowledge Retrieval				
What year did Mussolini invade Abyssinia?	Why did Mussolini side with Hitler?	What agreement was made in 1936?	What agreement was made in 1937?	How did these partnerships escalate tension?

Key Terms	
Term	Definition
	The leader of Germany, Hitler’s title.
	The hatred of the Jewish people.
	An organisation set up by the Nazi’s to encourage people to support them.

How did Germany's reunification with Austria lead the world closer to War?

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One reason Germany's reunification with Austria
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An example of this was that _____ .

This increased tension in Europe because _____ .

X 2

Paragraph 2

Another reason Germany's reunification with
Austria lead the world closer to war was
_____ .

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This increased tension in Europe because _____ .

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What evidence / examples should I have used?

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Additionally , also , as well , even , furthermore , in
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Lesson 8: How did the Sudeten Crisis lead the world closer to War?



LO: To know why Hitler wanted to annex the Sudetenland.

LO: To be able to explain how the allies response furthered tension in Europe.

New Info

The Escalation of Tension, 1936-1938

After Hitler had taken Austria, [Czechoslovakia](#) was afraid that he'd try the [same thing](#) there.

Hitler put **Pressure** on **Czechoslovakia** in 1938

- 1) [Czechoslovakia's](#) borders had been set by the Treaty of Versailles. The [Sudetenland](#) was a part of western Czechoslovakia which had a [large minority population of Germans](#) — about 3 million.
- 2) Hitler said the Czechoslovakian government was [discriminating](#) against the Germans in the Sudetenland. The Nazis demanded that it should become [part of Germany](#).
- 3) In [May 1938](#), Hitler moved his armies to the border of Czechoslovakia and threatened to [go to war](#) — he wanted to [take control](#) of the Sudetenland. The Czechoslovakian leader, Benes, was ready to fight.
- 4) Britain, France and the USSR had agreed to [support the Czechoslovakians](#) if Hitler invaded. Hitler had promised Britain's Prime Minister [Neville Chamberlain](#) that he [wouldn't invade](#) Czechoslovakia.



This is sometimes referred to as the [Sudeten Crisis](#).

Can you explain how tensions began to rise over the Sudetenland?

Can you explain how did Britain and France respond to this?

Chamberlain Negotiated with Hitler

Neville Chamberlain wanted to avoid war and thought the best way to do this was to negotiate. The negotiations took place in September 1938.

15th September: Chamberlain visits Hitler to negotiate. Hitler says this will be his last territorial request in Europe. Chamberlain decides to trust him.

29th September: Hitler invites Chamberlain, Daladier (the French PM) and Mussolini to a conference in Munich. Mussolini proposes a plan (really written by the German Foreign Office). This becomes the Munich Agreement.

22nd September: Chamberlain returns to Germany and tells Hitler that the Czechoslovakians will give him the Sudetenland. Hitler then changes his demands, saying he now wants all non-Germans to leave the Sudetenland. Chamberlain calls this unreasonable and prepares the British navy for war.

The Munich Agreement

The Sudetenland would be given to Germany, but Hitler guaranteed he wouldn't invade the rest of Czechoslovakia.

- 1) Chamberlain gave in to Hitler's demands because he believed Hitler would honour his promise.
- 2) It seemed like Chamberlain had prevented war. He claimed the agreement meant 'peace for our time', and he flew back to Britain to a hero's welcome.
- 3) Britain's economy and armed forces were weak. Some historians say Chamberlain gave in to Hitler in order to buy time to rearm Britain.
- 4) Czechoslovakia and the USSR weren't invited to the conference. So the Czechoslovakians weren't even consulted on their own future, and had now become very exposed to a possible German invasion. The USSR was worried about Hitler's hidden intentions, so it was horrified at the agreement.

This is another example of Chamberlain's appeasement policy (p46).

An opinion poll carried out in October 1938 showed that the vast majority of the British public didn't trust Hitler.

However, another survey taken early in 1939 showed that almost half of the population did believe in Chamberlain's policy of appeasement.

Can you explain what was agreed at Munich?

How do some historians explain Chamberlain's actions?

Who was not invited to the meeting? What were their reactions?

New Info

Unfortunately for Europe, Hitler broke his promise not to invade beyond the Sudetenland.

In March 1939 Hitler took over the Rest of Czechoslovakia

Slovakia was the eastern part of Czechoslovakia.

- 1) After losing the Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia began to descend into anarchy. Slovakia began to demand independence.
- 2) Hitler persuaded the Czechoslovakian president to allow German troops in to 'restore order'.
- 3) On 15th March 1939, the Nazis marched into the rest of Czechoslovakia.

Can you explain how Hitler took control of the rest of Czechoslovakia in 1939?

New Info

Appeasement now Ended and countries Prepared for War

- 1) Britain and France did nothing — but it was clear that the appeasement policy had failed. Hitler had broken his promises. He'd also taken non-German lands, which meant many countries were at risk of German invasion.

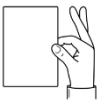
Once the Nazis had taken the rest of Czechoslovakia, Britain abandoned appeasement and changed its foreign policy.
- 2) In April 1939, Britain and France made an agreement with Poland to support it if Hitler invaded.
- 3) Chamberlain began to prepare the armed forces for war and make arrangements for public safety.

Hitler and Mussolini continued to side with one another

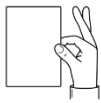
- Hitler and Mussolini hadn't always been allies (p.34), but they found each other useful. For example, the lack of a reaction to Italy's invasion of Abyssinia made Hitler believe that no-one would intervene against Germany either, while Mussolini used the Munich peace conference to enhance his reputation as a statesman.
- In May 1939, Germany and Italy signed the 'Pact of Steel', agreeing to support each other in war. As Germany gained more territory, Mussolini saw a chance for Italy to do the same.
- However, the Italian army was weak, and Hitler had to rescue it after a disastrous invasion of Greece in 1940. After this, Mussolini largely became a 'puppet', controlled by Hitler.

What were the consequences of the Munich Agreement for the policy of Appeasement?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



Lesson 8: How did the Sudeten Crisis lead the world closer to War?

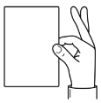


LO: To know what was decided at the Munich Conference.

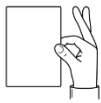
LO: To be able to explain how these decisions furthered tension in Europe.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions				
What did Hitler claim the Sudetenland would be?	What was the Munich Agreement?	Which countries signed the agreement?	What did Chamberlain believe he has achieved?	What did the agreement allow Chamberlain to do?
Which countries weren't invited to the Munich Conference?	What did Hitler do in March 1939?	What did this mean for the policy of appeasement?	What agreement was made in April 1939?	What was the Pact of Steel?
Knowledge Retrieval				
When was Czechoslovakia created?	Where was the Sudetenland?	How many Germans lived there?	What did Hitler claim about the Sudetenland?	What did Hitler do in May 1938?

Key Terms	
Term	Definition
	Leader of the Soviet Union
	Leader of fascist Italy
	A new nation created by the Treaty of Versailles



Lesson 8: How did the Sudeten Crisis lead the world closer to War?



LO: To know what was decided at the Munich Conference.

LO: To be able to explain how these decisions furthered tension in Europe.

Source B

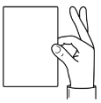
Winston Churchill speaking in the House of Commons in October 1938 after the Munich Conference. Churchill was a leading British politician.

Appeasement has been totally defeated. The Munich agreement has abandoned Czechoslovakia. This is a disaster for Great Britain and France. There can never be friendship between British democracy and an aggressive, pitiless and murderous Nazi government. The danger still exists and now we will pay the price for pursuing good intentions, avoiding a fight and neglecting our air defences.

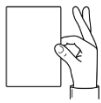
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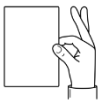
Source B: A Russian cartoon from 1938; the caption reads 'Onwards to the East!' and the 'meat' on the plate is labelled 'Czechoslovakia'.



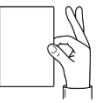
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Lesson 8: How did the Sudeten Crisis lead the world closer to War?



LO: To know what was decided at the Munich Conference.

LO: To be able to explain how these decisions furthered tension in Europe.

Source B: A British cartoon published in 1938 following the Munich Agreement. Chamberlain is dressed as a nanny and Hitler is in the crib.



What is the message of this source?

What does can we say about the provenance of the source?

What specific knowledge that we've learnt can we link to this source?

How did the Sudeten Crisis lead the world closer to War?

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How could I structure my paragraph?

POINT – EVIDENCE – EXPLANATION

Brainstorm ideas below

What evidence / examples should I have used?

Brainstorm ideas below



Lesson 9: How did the Nazi-Soviet pact lead the world closer to War?



LO: To know what the Nazi-Soviet pact agreed.

LO: To be able to explain how this agreement furthered tension in Europe.

New Info

The USSR made a Pact with Hitler

- 1) The USSR (Soviet Union) joined the League of Nations in 1934, and signed a treaty with France in 1935 against Hitler. The Soviet leader, Stalin, was suspicious of the Nazis.
- 2) In 1939, Britain and France wanted the USSR to help them protect Poland. However, the USSR didn't trust France, and couldn't understand why nobody stood up to Hitler earlier. Stalin was also excluded from the Munich Agreement negotiations.
- 3) Stalin decided to negotiate with Germany to protect the USSR. The Nazi-Soviet Pact was signed in August 1939. Stalin and Hitler agreed not to attack each other.
- 4) They also secretly planned to carve up Poland. They agreed that if Germany invaded Poland, the USSR would get Latvia, Estonia, Finland and east Poland — but Hitler never really intended to let the USSR keep those areas.

Britain and France were far away from Poland. They needed Stalin's help to actually defend the country.

Comment and Analysis

The Nazi-Soviet pact was the trigger for the German invasion of Poland, but Hitler already had plans to conquer Poland to increase Germany's Lebensraum. The Nazi-Soviet pact wasn't the underlying cause of the Second World War.

Can you explain Britain and France needed the USSR's support in 1939?

Can you explain why Stalin no longer trusted Britain and France?

Why did Stalin sign a pact with the Nazis & What was agreed?

What was also agreed secretly between the two nations?



Lesson 9: How did the Nazi-Soviet pact lead the world closer to War?



LO: To know what the Nazi-Soviet pact agreed.

LO: To be able to explain how this agreement furthered tension in Europe.

Source A: 'Strange Bedfellows' by British cartoonist, Bert Thomas; published in a British Newspaper, 18th September 1939.



What is the message of this source?

What does can we say about the provenance of the source?

What specific knowledge that we've learnt can we link to this source?



Lesson 9: How did the Nazi-Soviet pact lead the world closer to War?



LO: To know what the Nazi-Soviet pact agreed.

LO: To be able to explain how this agreement furthered tension in Europe.

Source C A British cartoon published in September 1939 commenting on the Nazi-Soviet Pact.
The standing figures represent Hitler and Stalin. The figure on the ground represents Poland.



What is the message of this source?

What does can we say about the provenance of the source?

What specific knowledge that we've learnt can we link to this source?



Lesson 9: How did the Nazi-Soviet pact lead the world closer to War?



LO: To know what the Nazi-Soviet pact agreed.

LO: To be able to explain how this agreement furthered tension in Europe.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions				
When did the USSR join the League of Nations?	What is another name for the USSR?	Who was the leader of the USSR?	Why did Britain and France need Stalin?	Why was Stalin angry after the Munich Conference?
When was the Nazi-Soviet Pact signed?	What did the Nazi-Soviet Pact agree to?	Which country did it secretly agree to carve up?	Which countries would the USSR get?	What is the Nazi-Soviet Pact seen as?
Knowledge Retrieval				
What is 'appeasement'?	Why did public opinion back appeasement to begin with?	What did Britain fear more in the 1930s?	Why was Britain not in a position to go to war?	Why was the Saar seen as a reasonable request?

Key Terms	
Term	Definition
	A series of communist countries ruled by Russia.
	a theory or system of social organization in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs.

How did the Nazi-Soviet pact lead the world closer to War?

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How could I structure my paragraph?

POINT – EVIDENCE – EXPLANATION

Brainstorm ideas below

What evidence / examples should I have used?

Brainstorm ideas below

Lesson 10: How did the Nazi invasion of Poland lead the world to War?



LO: To know what the consequences of the invasion of Poland were.

LO: To be able to explain how this caused the outbreak of World War Two.

New Info

Twenty-one years after the armistice that ended the First World War, Europe was at war again.

The Second World War Started when Hitler Invaded Poland

- 1) On 1st September 1939, Hitler invaded Poland. Britain and France ordered him to leave, but he ignored them. Britain declared war on Germany on 3rd September 1939.
- 2) The invasion of Poland triggered the Second World War, but other long-term factors led to the war. You need to know why war broke out again, despite all of the efforts since 1918 to avoid it.

Long-term Factor — Treaty of Versailles, 1919

- 1) Germans (especially Hitler) hated the treaty. This resentment continued throughout the inter-war period (see p.10-16).
- 2) New countries were created by the treaty, but they were often unstable and vulnerable to German attack. Hitler knew this.
- 3) The treaty caused economic problems for Germany, which fuelled more resentment.

Long-term Factor — The Great Depression

- 1) The Wall Street Crash in 1929 caused a global economic crisis. It hit Germany especially hard, stirring up further resentment.
- 2) Countries prioritised their own economic recoveries. This made the League less effective at settling international disputes (p.30).

The League's failure also contributed to the outbreak of war. The lack of a united front against aggression made it easier for Hitler to act.

Can you explain Britain and France needed the USSR's support in 1939?

a) The Treaty of Versailles

Reasons for the outbreak of the Second World War

b) The Great Depression

The Leaders Played Their Part in the Outbreak of war

In the short term, the outbreak of the Second World War had a lot to do with the actions of individuals.

There are three key reasons why Hitler can be seen as responsible for the outbreak of war:

- He wanted to take new land for Germany from other nations, e.g. Czechoslovakia.
- He was prepared to bully and fight to get what he wanted, e.g. Austria. Hitler had an aggressive foreign policy.
- He rearmed Germany to be a military power — this suggests he had always intended to go to war with the rest of Europe.

Look back at
Hitler's foreign
policy aims on p.42.

But many historians argue that Hitler is not solely responsible for the outbreak of war, and that if other people had acted differently, war could have been avoided.

Chamberlain's policy of appeasement could also be seen as an important cause of World War II:

- His trust in Hitler's promises was shown to be unwise, e.g. Czechoslovakia.
- Hitler was encouraged by the fact that Chamberlain kept giving him what he wanted. This pushed him to invade Poland (the immediate cause of war).

On the other hand, you could argue that Chamberlain made the best decisions he could at the time (see the reasons for appeasement on p.46). Also, even if he only managed to delay war, he did give Britain time to get ready for it.

Stalin, the dictator of the communist USSR, also had a part to play:

- The Nazi-Soviet Pact meant that Hitler could invade Poland without worrying about Stalin defending it.

However, you could also argue that Britain and France pushed Stalin into a pact with Hitler by excluding him from their own negotiations.

Can you explain Britain and France needed the USSR's support in 1939?

	How did they contribute to the outbreak of WWII?
Hitler	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Chamberlain	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Stalin	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Lesson 10: How did the Nazi invasion of Poland lead the world to War?



LO: To know what the consequences of the invasion of Poland were.



LO: To be able to explain how this caused the outbreak of World War Two.

Consolidate: Key Knowledge Questions

How many years after the Armistice did WW2 begin?	When did Hitler invade Poland?	When did Britain declare war on Germany?	What is meant by the term 'trigger cause'?	What is a long term cause of WW2?
Why were new countries seen as unstable?	What did the Wall St Crash cause?	How did the Wall St Crash affect the League of Nations?	Why did the League lead to WW2?	What is article 231?

Knowledge Retrieval

When did the USSR join the League of Nations?	What is another name for the USSR?	Who was the leader of the USSR?	Why did Britain and France need Stalin?	Why was Stalin angry after the Munich Conference?
When was the Nazi-Soviet Pact signed?	What did the Nazi-Soviet Pact agree to?	Which country did it secretly agree to carve up?	Which countries would the USSR get?	What is the Nazi-Soviet Pact seen as?

How did the Nazi invasion of Poland lead the world to War?

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