

**Answer these Questions in the back of your book.**

22/04/2022

<b>When did Japan invade Manchuria?</b>	<b>Where is Manchuria?</b>	<b>Why did China appeal to the League of Nations?</b>	<b>How long did the Lytton Commission take to report?</b>	<b>What year did Japan withdraw from the League?</b>
<b>What did Mussolini establish in Italy?</b>	<b>What was Mussolini's dream?</b>	<b>Who was the emperor of Abyssinia?</b>	<b>What year did Italy invade Abyssinia?</b>	<b>Where is Abyssinia?</b>

## Today I am learning about:

### Hitler's Foreign Policy

#### Enquiry Question:

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



#### Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** how Hitler's aims led the world closer to war.
- I can **explain** how this led to tensions in Europe.
- I can **identify** Hitler's foreign policy aims.



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### New Info

Dictators rose to power during a time of Depression and international tensions in Europe.

**...like Adolf Hitler, who aimed to make Germany Great again**

- 1) Adolf Hitler, the leader of the Nazi Party, became the Chancellor of Germany in 1933.
- 2) He then established a dictatorship. He governed without a parliament, banned trade unions and opposition parties, and used violence and terror against his opponents. By August 1934, he called himself the Führer — the leader.
- 3) Hitler had big plans for Germany on the world stage.  
Hitler's foreign policy had several aims:

- He wanted the Treaty of Versailles to be overturned. Hitler hated the treaty, which he saw as unfairly weakening Germany.
- He wanted rearmament. Germany had been forced to reduce its armed forces under the Treaty of Versailles. Hitler wanted Germany to be a strong military power.
- He wanted all German-speaking peoples to be united in a German Reich (empire). This would mean annexing Austria (joining Austria with Germany) and taking territory from Poland and Czechoslovakia (which had minority German populations). This idea was known as Grossdeutschland — meaning 'Great Germany'.
- He wanted to expand Germany's territory by taking land from peoples he saw as inferior, such as the Slavs. This expansion would provide more Lebensraum (which means 'living space') for the German people.



© Mary Evans / Sueddeutsche Zeitung Photo

Hitler was a charismatic speaker and was popular among the German people — his Nazi Party had been successful in German elections. This picture shows Hitler looking determined and strong, and was used by Hitler's press office.

## Describe how Hitler came to power in Germany

### and how he ruled:

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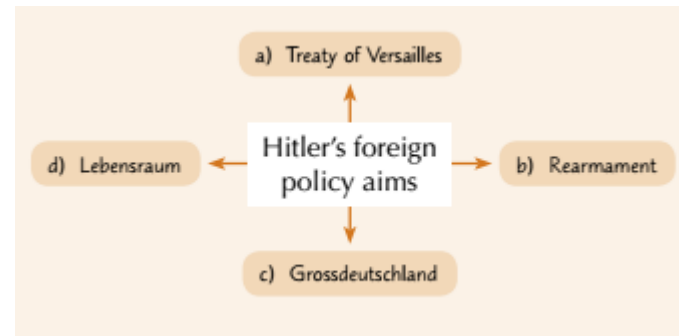


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Complete the mind map below explaining the main aims of Hitler's foreign policy:



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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?	<b>What was the Hoare-Laval Pact of 1935?</b>	Who grew in confidence as a result of the Abyssinian Crisis?

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## Hitler's Foreign Policy

Source B: A British cartoon published on 9<sup>th</sup> September 1938, the cartoon is called "Nightmare waiting list"



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What is the message of this source?

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

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

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Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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

#### 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.



**DO NOW: COPY AND COMPLETE THE TABLE IN YOUR EXERCISE BOOKS TO RECAP**

<b>AIMS</b>	<b>What did he want &amp; why did he want it?</b>
<b>L</b> ebensraum	
<b>O</b> verturn Versailles	
<b>U</b> nite German speaking people	
<b>D</b> estroy Communism	
<b>R</b> earmament	



Today I am learning about:

Reaction to Hitler's foreign policy

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** how the reaction of European countries led the world closer to war.
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# Appeasement



Etymology	Morphology	Usage
<b>The origin of the word.</b>	<b>The internal structure of the word</b>	<b>How the word is used.</b>

# Appeasement



Etymology	Morphology	Usage
<p>c. 1300 "to reconcile," from Anglo-French apeser, Old French apaisier "to pacify, make peace".</p>	<p><b>Appease</b> meaning to pacify someone by acceding to their demands.</p>	<p>Foreign <b>policy</b> of pacifying an aggrieved country through negotiation in order to prevent war. The prime example is Britain's <b>policy</b> toward Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany in the 1930s.</p>

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# New Information

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)



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# New Information

Explain what Britain's policy towards Germany was.

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Why did Chamberlain follow the policy of appeasement?

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# New Information

## 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)



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# New Information

Explain what the French policy towards Germany was.

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

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# New Information

## 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)*



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# New Information

Explain what the USSR's policy towards Germany was.

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Why did Stalin decide to cooperate with the Capitalist states?

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## **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)*



Do Now – answers in exercise book –  
leave room for date and title

1. Who was the dictator of Austria?
2. Which country put troops on the Austrian border?
3. Where was Hitler's first territorial success?
4. What was the result of the vote in 1935?
5. What did Hitler do in October 1933?

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1. Who was the dictator of Austria? **Dolfuss**
2. Which country put troops on the Austrian border? **Italy**
3. Where was Hitler's first territorial success? **Saar**
4. What was the % result of the vote in 1935? **90%**
5. What did Hitler do in October 1933? **Left the LoN disarmament conference and LoN itself.**

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<b>U</b> nite German speaking people	
<b>D</b> estroy Communism	
<b>R</b> earmament	



Today I am learning about:

Hitler's early foreign policy

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** explain how these actions furthered tension in Europe..
- I can **explain** explain how these actions furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** how Hitler rearmed Germany and evaded the Treaty of Versailles



# Appeasement



Etymology	Morphology	Usage
<b>The origin of the word.</b>	<b>The internal structure of the word</b>	<b>How the word is used.</b>



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# New Information

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.

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# New Information

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

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Can you explain what happened in July 1934?

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

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# New Information

## 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.

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# New Information

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

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Can you explain the result of the plebiscite?

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

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# New Information

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### 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?

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# New Information

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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?

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Do Now – answers in exercise book –  
under Monday's date and title.

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# New Information

## 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?

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

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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

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# New Information

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



**STEPPING STONES TO GLORY.**

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

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

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Reaction to Hitler's foreign policy

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the reaction of European countries led the world closer to war.
- I can **explain** how these reactions created tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** how other countries reacted to Hitler's foreign policy.



# New Information

**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."

## Today I am learning about:

### Reaction to Hitler's foreign policy

### Enquiry Question:

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



### Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the reaction of European countries led the world closer to war.
- I can **explain** how these reactions created tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** how other countries reacted to Hitler's foreign policy.



# New Information

What is the message of this source?

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

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## Today I am learning about:

### Reaction to Hitler's foreign policy

### Enquiry Question:

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



### Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the reaction of European countries led the world closer to war.
- I can **explain** how these reactions created tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** how other countries reacted to Hitler's foreign policy.



# New Information

Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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

### 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 ...

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?

## Today I am learning about:

### Appeasement

#### Enquiry Question:

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



#### Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** the arguments for and against the policy
- I can **explain** explain the arguments for and against the policy
- I can **identify** what 'appeasement' was and the impact it had .



## Today I am learning about:

### Appeasement

### Enquiry Question:

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



### Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the arguments for and against the policy
- I can **explain** explain the arguments for and against the policy
- I can **identify** what 'appeasement' was and the impact it had



# New Information

## 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.

Today I am learning about:

Appeasement

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the arguments for and against the policy
- I can **explain** explain the arguments for and against the policy
- I can **identify** what 'appeasement' was and the impact it had



# Apply

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



Today I am learning about:

Appeasement

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the arguments for and against the policy
- I can **explain** explain the arguments for and against the policy
- I can **identify** what 'appeasement' was and the impact it had



# Apply

What is the message of this source?

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

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Today I am learning about:

Appeasement

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

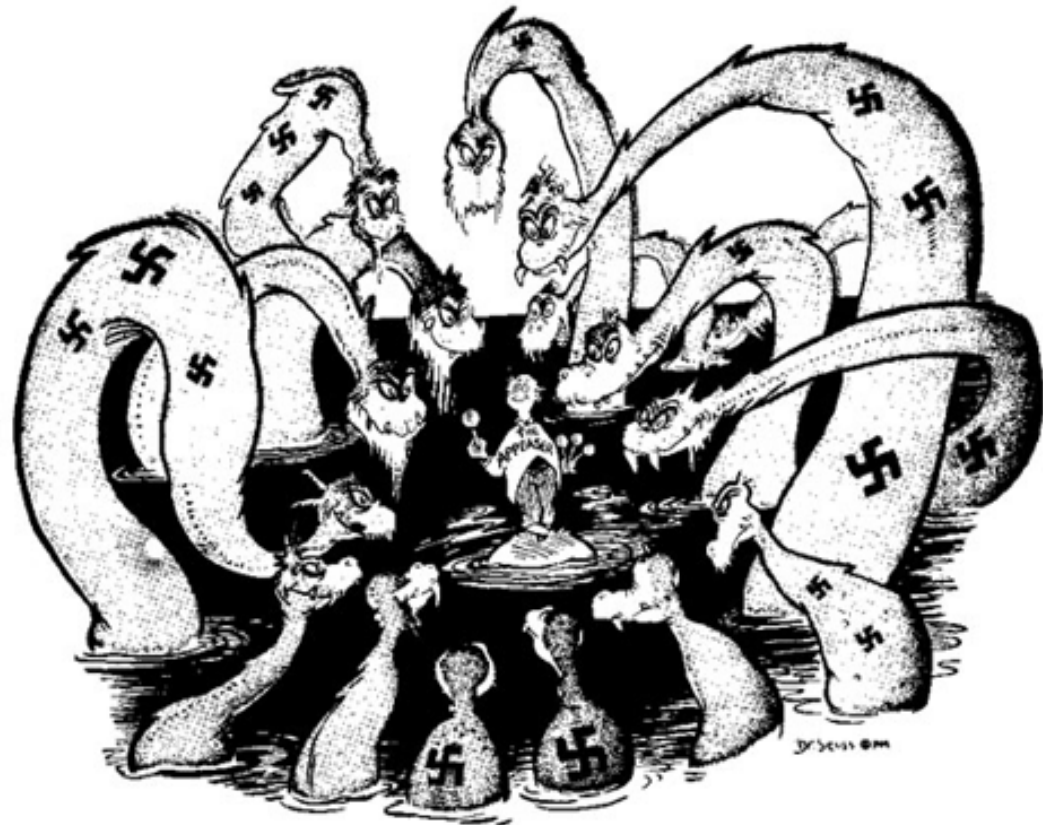
- I can **evaluate** the arguments for and against the policy
- I can **explain** explain the arguments for and against the policy
- I can **identify** what 'appeasement' was and the impact it had



# Apply

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

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



Today I am learning about:

Appeasement

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the arguments for and against the policy
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# Apply

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## Today I am learning about:

### Appeasement

### Enquiry Question:

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



### Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the arguments for and against the policy
- I can **explain** explain the arguments for and against the policy
- I can **identify** what 'appeasement' was and the impact it had



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?

## Today I am learning about:

### Appeasement

## Enquiry Question:

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



## Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the arguments for and against the policy
- I can **explain** explain the arguments for and against the policy
- I can **identify** what 'appeasement' was and the impact it had






# Homework






Homework details

Lesson: 10B/H1 Subject: History Group/Year: 10

Name \*  Homework type

Issue date \* [?]   Due date \*   Est. time (optional)  Minutes  Available from  

Describe the task for your students \*

**B** *I* U ~~S~~ ~~S~~  $X^2$   $X_2$  30 **A**     

In your purple books can you complete the following apply questions:

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

'How did Chamerblain's policy of appeasement lead the world closer to war?'

You should use your booklets to complete both questions.

## Today I am learning about:

### The Rhineland

#### Enquiry Question:

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



#### Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **explain** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **identify** how Hitler re-militarised the Rhineland.





## Today I am learning about:

### The Rhineland

## Enquiry Question:

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



## Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **explain** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **identify** how Hitler re-militarised the Rhineland.



# New Information

## 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.

Today I am learning about:

The Rhineland

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **explain** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **identify** how Hitler re-militarised the Rhineland.



# New Information

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

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

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Today I am learning about:

The Rhineland

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **explain** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **identify** how Hitler re-militarised the Rhineland.



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?

## Today I am learning about:

### The Rhineland

## Enquiry Question:

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



## Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **explain** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **identify** how Hitler re-militarised the Rhineland.



# Apply

**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!"



Today I am learning about:

The Rhineland

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **explain** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **identify** how Hitler re-militarised the Rhineland.



# Apply

What is the message of this source?

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

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

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Today I am learning about:

The Rhineland

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **explain** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **identify** how Hitler re-militarised the Rhineland.



# Apply

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?

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

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

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## Today I am learning about:

### The Rhineland

## Enquiry Question:

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



## Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **explain** how these actions furthered tension in Europe
- I can **identify** how Hitler re-militarised the Rhineland.



# Apply

Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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

## How do I improve my answers in History?

In your exam you are awarded **MARKS** for the quality of your **EXPLANATION**.

The more **EVIDENCE** you use, the more **DEVELOPED** your **EXPLANATION** becomes, the more **MARKS** you get.

Think of it like this:

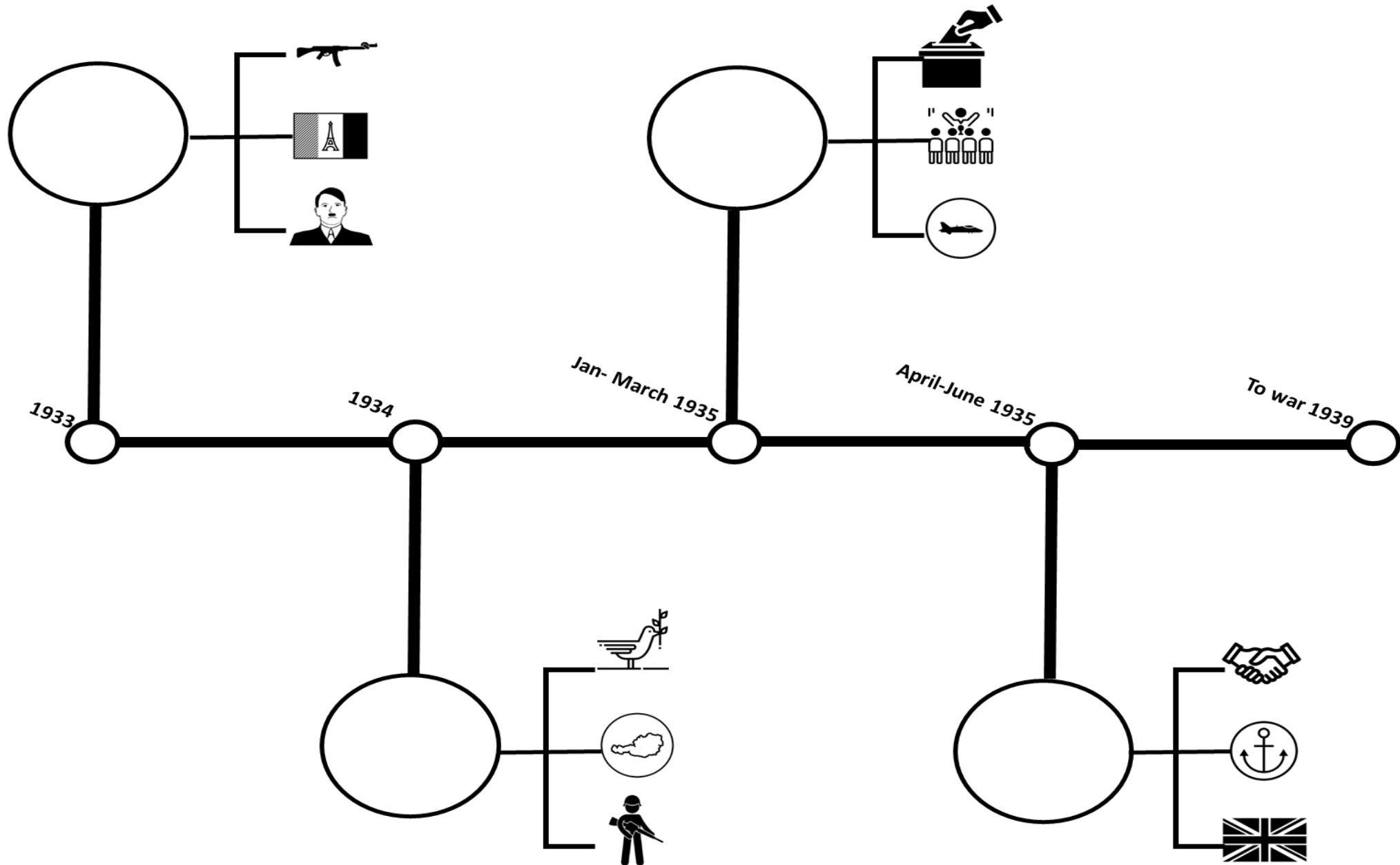
Level 1 - **Basic** – Point + Explanation (PE)

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.

Do now: Fill in the sheet with as much detail as you can.



## Today I am learning about:

### Pre-War Alliances

#### Enquiry Question:

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



#### Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** how these alliances furthered tension in Europe
- I can **explain** how these alliances furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** the alliances that were formed before World War Two.



## Today I am learning about:

### Pre-War Alliances

### Enquiry Question:

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



### Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how these alliances furthered tension in Europe
- I can **explain** how these alliances furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** the alliances that were formed before World War Two.



# New Information

## 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.'



© Mary Evans Picture Library

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

Today I am learning about:

Pre-War Alliances

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how these alliances furthered tension in Europe
- I can **explain** how these alliances furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** the alliances that were formed before World War Two.



# New Information

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

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

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## Today I am learning about:

### Pre-War Alliances

### Enquiry Question:

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



### Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how these alliances furthered tension in Europe
- I can **explain** how these alliances furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** the alliances that were formed before World War Two.



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?



## Today I am learning about:

### Pre-War Alliances

## Enquiry Question:

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



## Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how these alliances furthered tension in Europe
- I can **explain** how these alliances furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** the alliances that were formed before World War Two.



# Apply

Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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

### How do I improve my answers in History?

In your exam you are awarded **MARKS** for the quality of your **EXPLANATION**.

The more **EVIDENCE** you use, the more **DEVELOPED** your **EXPLANATION** becomes, the more **MARKS** you get.

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.

1. Stick in the green sheets that are close to your homework.
2. Circle the correct answer

The War Guilt Clause was number...	231	232	233
The German Army was limited to...	150,000 men 4 submarines and 10 planes	1,000,000 men only	100,000 men no submarines and no air force
The Aaland Island dispute took place in	1922	1925	1921
The Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed in	1928	1927	1929
The British Foreign secretary during the Manchurian crisis was called	Lord Litton	Lord Lytoon	Lord Lytton

<b>The War Guilt Clause was number...</b>	<b>231</b>		
<b>The German Army was limited to...</b>			<b>100,000 men no submarines and no air force</b>
<b>The Aaland Island dispute took place in</b>	<b>1922</b>		
<b>The Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed in</b>	<b>1928</b>		
<b>The British Foreign secretary during the Manchurian crisis was called</b>			<b>Lord Lytton</b>

## Today I am learning about:

### Anschluss

#### Enquiry Question:

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



#### Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** how this furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria.
- I can **identify** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria



Today I am learning about:

Anschluss

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how this furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria.
- I can **identify** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria



# The Story so far



<https://youtu.be/o6YvSCIPBAA>

## Today I am learning about:

### Anschluss

## Enquiry Question:

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



## Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how this furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria.
- I can **identify** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria



# New Information

## 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.

Today I am learning about:

Anschluss

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how this furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria.
- I can **identify** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria



# New Information

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

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

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)

## Today I am learning about:

### Anschluss

## Enquiry Question:

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



## Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how this furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria.
- I can **identify** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria



# Apply

Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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

### How do I improve my answers in History?

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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.



Today I am learning about:

Anschluss

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how this furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria.
- I can **identify** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria



# Knowledge

## 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?

## Today I am learning about:

### Anschluss

### Enquiry Question:

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



### Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how this furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria.
- I can **identify** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria



# Exit Ticket

In what year was the Dollfuss affair	1934	1935	1936
Where did Hitler invite Schuschnigg?	Munich	Berlin	Berchtesgaden
Who replaced Schuschnigg?	Haille Selassie	Sesys-Inquart	Rudolph Hess
What date did the Nazis invade Austria?	10 <sup>th</sup> March 1938	11 <sup>th</sup> March 1938	12 <sup>th</sup> March 1938
What was the result of the Plebiscite?	99% Yes	72% Yes	63% Yes

Today I am learning about:

Anschluss

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how this furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria.
- I can **identify** how Hitler managed to achieve Anschluss with Austria



# Exit Ticket

In what year was the Dollfuss affair	1934		
Where did Hitler invite Schuschnigg?			Berchtesgaden
Who replaced Schuschnigg?		Seyss-Inquart	
What date did the Nazis invade Austria?			12 <sup>th</sup> March 1938
What was the result of the Plebiscite?	99% Yes		

## Today I am learning about:

### Sudeten Crisis

#### Enquiry Question:

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



#### Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** why Hitler wanted to annex the Sudetenland.



Today I am learning about:

Sudeten Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** why Hitler wanted to annex the Sudetenland.



# The Story So Far

Hitler &  
Anschluss,  
1934-1938

## Today I am learning about:

### Sudeten Crisis

### Enquiry Question:

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



### Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
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- I can **identify** why Hitler wanted to annex the Sudetenland.



# New Information

## 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.

Today I am learning about:

Sudeten Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** why Hitler wanted to annex the Sudetenland.



# Apply

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

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

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## Today I am learning about:

### Sudeten Crisis

### Enquiry Question:

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



### Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
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- I can **identify** why Hitler wanted to annex the Sudetenland.



# New Information

## 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 (p.46).

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.



Today I am learning about:

Sudeten Crisis

Enquiry Question:

How did the Sudeten Crisis lead  
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Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** why Hitler wanted to annex the Sudetenland.



# Apply

Can you explain what was agreed at Munich?

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How do some historians explain Chamberlain's actions?

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

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Today I am learning about:

Sudeten Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** why Hitler wanted to annex the Sudetenland.



# Apply

**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.

What is the message of this source?

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

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

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## Today I am learning about:

### Sudeten Crisis

## Enquiry Question:

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



## Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** why Hitler wanted to annex the Sudetenland.



# Apply

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



Today I am learning about:

Sudeten Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
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# Apply

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## Today I am learning about:

### Sudeten Crisis

### Enquiry Question:

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



### Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** why Hitler wanted to annex the Sudetenland.



# Apply

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



Today I am learning about:

Sudeten Crisis

Enquiry Question:

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



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
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# Apply

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**Today I am learning about:**

**Sudeten Crisis**

**Enquiry Question:**

**How did the Sudeten Crisis lead the world closer to war?**



**Steps to Success:**

- I can **evaluate** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** why Hitler wanted to annex the Sudetenland.



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

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## Enquiry Question:

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- I can **evaluate** the allies response furthered tension in Europe.
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Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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

### How do I improve my answers in History?

In your exam you are awarded **MARKS** for the quality of your **EXPLANATION**.

The more **EVIDENCE** you use, the more **DEVELOPED** your **EXPLANATION** becomes, the more **MARKS** you get.

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.



## Today I am learning about:

### The Nazi Soviet Pact

#### Enquiry Question:

How did the Nazi Soviet Pact lead the world closer to war?



#### Steps to Success

- I can **evaluate** how the Nazi Soviet Pact led tension in Europe.
- I can **explain** how this agreement led to tension in Europe.
- I can **identify** what the Nazi Soviet Pact agreed.



## Today I am learning about:

Nazi Soviet Pact

## Enquiry Question:

How did the Nazi Soviet Pact  
lead the world closer to war?



## Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the Nazi Soviet Pact led tension in Europe.
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# The Story So Far

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00x5d50>

## Today I am learning about:

### Nazi Soviet Pact

## Enquiry Question:

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# New Information

## 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.

Today I am learning about:

Nazi Soviet Pact

Enquiry Question:

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Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the Nazi Soviet Pact led tension in Europe.
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- I can **identify** what the Nazi Soviet Pact agreed.



# The Story So Far

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

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

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

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What was also agreed secretly between the two nations?

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Today I am learning about:

Nazi Soviet Pact

Enquiry Question:

How did the Nazi Soviet Pact  
lead the world closer to war?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the Nazi Soviet Pact led tension in Europe.
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# The Story So Far

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



Today I am learning about:

Nazi Soviet Pact

Enquiry Question:

How did the Nazi Soviet Pact lead the world closer to war?



Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the Nazi Soviet Pact led tension in Europe.
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# The Story So Far

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# The Story So Far

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.



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Nazi Soviet Pact

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Steps to Success:

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## Today I am learning about:

### Nazi Soviet Pact

### Enquiry Question:

How did the Nazi Soviet Pact lead the world closer to war?



### Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the Nazi Soviet Pact led tension in Europe.
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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?

## Today I am learning about:

### Nazi Soviet Pact

## Enquiry Question:

How did the Nazi Soviet Pact lead the world closer to war?



## Steps to Success:

- I can **evaluate** how the Nazi Soviet Pact led tension in Europe.
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Apply Question – Answer in your exercise book.

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

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