

The Rise of Hitler and WWII

Vocabulary	Definition
Armistice	An agreement made between opposing sides in a war to stop fighting.
Treaty of Versailles	A document signed in 1919 to officially end the war between Germany and the Allied Powers and to outline punishments enforced upon Germany.
Nationalism	Support for a nation and its interests, often putting that nation above others.
Aryan Race	A group of people the Nazis viewed to be superior than others. Aryan features included blue eyes and blonde hair.
Assassinate	The murder of a person for political or religious reasons.
Concentration Camp	A place where people are imprisoned in harsh conditions, without usual legal processes such as a trial.
Refugee	A person who has been forced to leave their country, seeking refuge in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
Blitzkrieg	A German word meaning 'Lightning War', intensive or sudden military attacks.
Coalition	A unity government formed with members of different political parties.



Winston Churchill –
Prime Minister of
Great Britain from
1940 to 1945



Adolf Hitler – leader of
the Nazi party

Key Knowledge

- The Armistice agreement ended World War One.
- The Treaty of Versailles blamed Germany for starting the war and outlined punishments.
- Many German people were unhappy with the government at the end of the war.
- After WWI, in 1921, Adolf Hitler became the leader of the Nazi party.
- They promoted German nationalism and promised to make Germany a better place.
- The party had many aims: to unite German speaking people in one country, abolish the Treaty of Versailles, appoint one leader (the Führer) who would lead replacing democracy,
- The Nazis had racist views.
- Kristallnacht or 'Night of the Broken Glass' is the name given to the night thousands of Jewish homes and businesses were destroyed by Germans.