THE CAUSES OF WORLD WAR 2
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Similar Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blame</td>
<td>To say you must have something</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remilitise</td>
<td>Why something happened</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post War</td>
<td>An agreement</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pact</td>
<td>Meaning the time after the war</td>
<td>D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>To explain that something is right or fair</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy</td>
<td>You did it</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abolish</td>
<td>A government or leader’s actions, ideas, relationships with other countries</td>
<td>G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebensraum</td>
<td>Using or threatening force or violence</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communist</td>
<td>A German word meaning joining together or union</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defeat</td>
<td>To give someone what they want to avoid trouble</td>
<td>J</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anschluss</td>
<td>A communist group</td>
<td>K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebensraum</td>
<td>A German word meaning ‘Living Space ’</td>
<td>L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre War</td>
<td>Meaning the time before the war</td>
<td>M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remilitise</td>
<td>To build an army back to strength</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collapse</td>
<td>To break down, fall or stop working</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil War</td>
<td>A political ideology in which everyone is supposed to be equal</td>
<td>P</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soviet</td>
<td>A war between groups within the same country</td>
<td>Q</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union</td>
<td>A government or leader’s actions or ideas within their own country</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamble</td>
<td>To explain that something is right or fair</td>
<td>S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revolution</td>
<td>The new name for Russia (after the revolution of 1917)</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Declaration</td>
<td>The result or product of an action or event</td>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign</td>
<td>An official statement outlining an idea or action</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War</td>
<td>To do something that is risky or dangerous</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post War</td>
<td>To end or destroy</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A Pre WW2 Map of Europe circa 1939.

**Discover**: what Europe looked like before WW2  **Explore**: Germany’s position in pre WW2 Europe  **Skill**: geographical knowledge.

**Map Legend**

- Germany
- Rhineland
- The Saar
- Czechoslovakia
- Sudetenland
- Austria
- Poland
- France
- Italy
- Spain
- Portugal
- Britain
- U.S.S.R
- Ukraine
- Finland
- Sweden
- Norway
- Denmark
**What Were The Aims of Hitler’s Foreign Policy?**

*Discover* : the problems Hitler faced in 1933  
*Explore* : how he could solve these problems  
*Skill* : problem solving and categorisation.

Hitler was not actually German having been born in A _______. However, he considered himself to be Aryan or of Germanic blood. Hitler had fought for Germany in the First World War and had won a medal for valour / b _______. For most Germans, post-war life was very hard and Hitler too suffered through the economic hardships caused by Hyperinflation in 1923 and the Global Depression in 1929. He had been a vagrant / h _______ artist making a small income / m _______ selling his paintings. When he looked around he was angered by the Jewish businessmen making a good living, while ‘real Germans’ suffered. He also feared the growth of communist parties within Germany. Hitler blamed the situation on the Treaty of Versailles. Whilst in prison following his failed Munich Putsch / r __________ he wrote a book called ‘Mein Kampf’. In this book he explained how he would solve / f _____ Germany’s problems and outlined his plan to make Germany great again. Some of the problems he wrote about are listed below.

You have just become the Chancellor of Germany in 1933. 1: Order the importance of your problems. 2: Suggest how you would solve these problems.

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**Hitler’s Foreign Policy Aims.**

1: Which problem is NOT about foreign policy?

2: Rank order the importance of your problems

3: Which problem would you address first?

Explain your choice.
Revision Summary: The Aims of Hitler’s Foreign Policy

: to create an effective revision method that explains what Hitler’s foreign policy aims were in 1933.

Hitler’s Aims Revision Example

Bad revision is just reading things over and over. Good revision is being creative, clever and using colour.

Make Germany Great
Anschluss
Restore pride
Versailles destroyed
End communism
Lebensraum

Create a method of remembering Hitler’s foreign policy aims below. Make this thoughtful, creative and colourful.
Revision Summary: The Aims of Hitler’s Foreign Policy

Hitler’s Foreign Policy Aims in 1933:
- Make Germany Great
- Anschluss
- Restore pride
- Versailles destroyed
- End communism
- Lebensraum

Hitler Cartoon Comp:

Create a method of remembering Hitler’s foreign policy aims below. Make this thoughtful, creative and colourful.
In 1933, Hitler told his army generals to prepare to treble the size of the army from 100,000 to 300,000 men and the Air Ministry to plan to build 1,000 war planes. He withdrew from the Geneva Disarmament Conference when the French refused to accept his plan that the French should disarm to the level of the Germans. For two years, the German military expanded in secret. By March 1935, Hitler felt strong enough show off his illegal army in public which broke the terms of the Versailles Treaty. Europe learned that the Nazis had 2,500 war planes in its Luftwaffe and an army of 300,000 men in its Wehrmacht. Hitler also publicly announced that there would be compulsory military conscription in Germany. The French and British did nothing. They were recovering from the Depression and could not afford a conflict. The French preferred a defensive policy against a potential German threat and spent time and money building the Maginot Line, a series of vast forts on the French and German border. The most Britain, France and Italy did was to form the Stresa Front which issued a protest against Hitler's rearmament policy. It seemed that Britain was even supporting Germany's breaking of the Treaty of Versailles. This treaty had clearly stated what Germany's navy should have no submarines and only six warships. However, in June, 1935, the Anglo-German Naval Agreement was signed. This allowed Germany to build more warships but at a ratio one third the number of the British. It also allowed an equal number of submarines.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Army</th>
<th>Conscription</th>
<th>Luftwaffe</th>
<th>Navy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Situation in 1933:</strong> Versailles terms.</td>
<td><strong>Situation in 1933:</strong> Versailles terms.</td>
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<td><strong>Situation in 1933:</strong> Versailles terms.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Situation by 1935:</strong></td>
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Hitler’s Rearmament

The Rhineland

Timelines