



THE CAUSES OF WORLD WAR 2

Causes of WW2 - key words starter

Mission: to match up the vocabulary, images and definitions.

Abolish



Anschluss



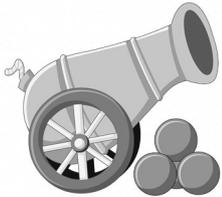
Plebiscite



Aggression



Collapse



Appease



Blame



Demand



Another word for fighting.

The planned murder of a person, often someone important.

Increasing amount of - military weapons, ammunition + equipment

The creation of an event - or the thing that started it off.

When countries join together and become friends.

This is certain - it's going to happen for sure.

The name given to Russia in 1917 - translates to a rule by groups of workers.

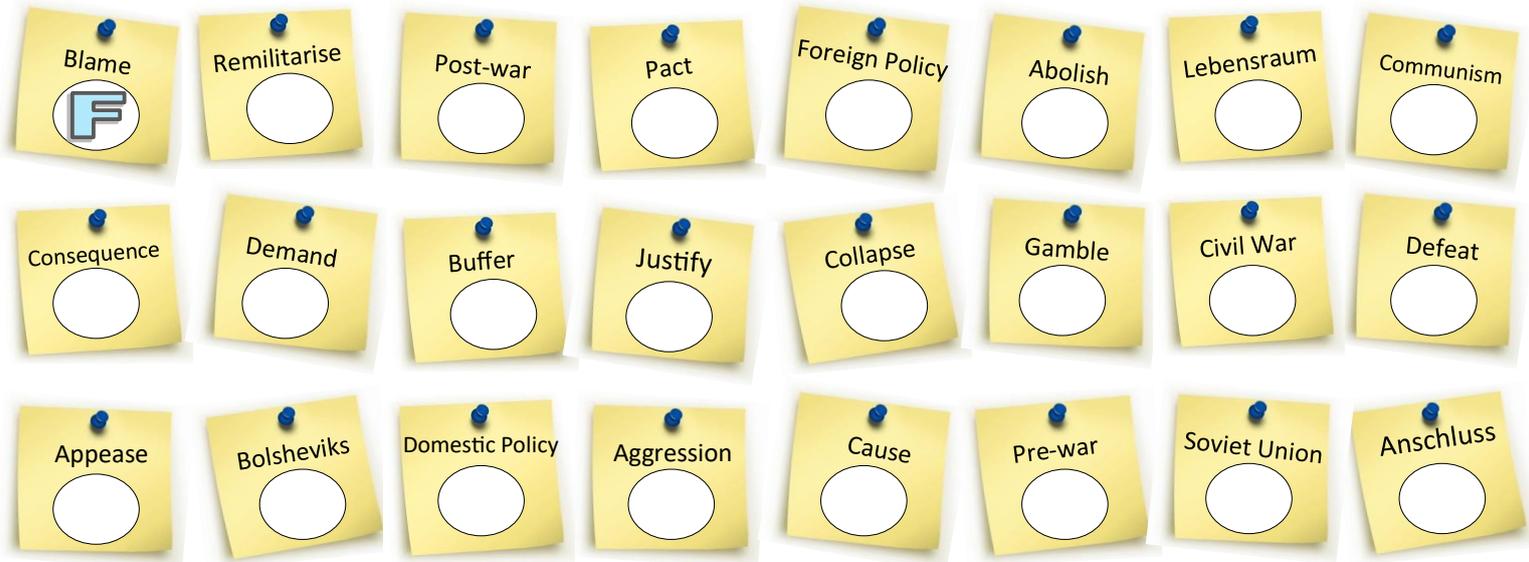
The ruler of Russia before 1917 - a title similar to a king.

Word	Definition	Translate / Similar
Conflict		T _ _ _ _ _ n
Inevitable		C _ _ _ _ _ _
Tsar		M _ _ _ _ _ _
Spark		Tr _ _ _ _ _
Assassinate		
Armament		B _ _ _ _
USSR		S _ _ _ _ _ Union
Alliance		P _ _ _ t

The Causes of World War 2 - unit keywords

 **Activity:** to match the 24 key words with their definitions.

 **Extension:** add similar words



Word	Definition	Similar	?
	To say you must have something	I _ _ _ _	A
	Why something happened	R _ _ _ _	B
	An agreement		C
	Meaning the time after the war		D
	To explain why something is right or fair		E
Blame	You did it	G _ _ _ _	F
	A government / leader's actions, ideas, relationships with other countries		G
	Using or threatening force or violence	I _ _ _ _ _ _	H
	A German word meaning joining together	U _ _ _	I
	To give someone what they want to avoid trouble		J
	A communist group - led the 1917 Russian Revolution		K
	A German word meaning 'living space'		L
	Meaning the time before the war		M
	To build an army back to strength		N
	To break down, fall or stop working		O
	A political ideology in which everyone is supposed to be equal	M _ _ _ _ _	P
	A war between groups within the same country		Q
	A government / leader's actions or ideas within their own country		R
	To beat something	C _ _ _ _ _	S
	The new name for Russia - after the Russian Revolution of 1917	U _ _ _	T
	The result or product of an action or event	I _ _ _ _	U
	A space, person or object that acts to provide some form of protection		V
	To do something that is risky or dangerous	S _ _ _ _ _ _	W
	To end or destroy	C _ _ _ _	X

The Causes of WW2 - let's get started

2 mins



Mission: to understand the 'big picture' as to why the Second World War started.

Buffer

As you probably _____ (1) by _____ (2) major historical events are rarely down to a single cause. Rather, they are the result of a number of larger and smaller factors. If you had to blame on person for starting WW2 you would be correct to shout out _____ (3) However, the entire war cannot be pinned solely on the _____ (4) of one man. Yes, Hitler's actions were significant, yet, even before he obtained any real power in Germany, events were conspiring to make another war possible and even likely.

Justice

Slippers

Reparations

Britain

The First World ended with the German surrender in 1918. The following year, the Treaty of _____ (5) was signed, punishing Germany with massive _____ (6), considerable territorial losses and military restrictions. The economic terms of the treaty would create longer term social, political and _____ (7) problems in Germany. Hitler was enraged by the conditions of German surrender + subsequent treaty. It would provide _____ (8) for revenge as well as give him an excellent source of _____ (9) that would help him gain support from the German population after 1929.

Know

Nations

Versailles

Pillow

Now

Inaction

Despite Hitler's role, it would it not have been possible for Germany to pose any real threat if major powers in Europe had stood strong and forced Germany to keep to the agreed Versailles terms. Therefore, the outbreak of World War 2 was not simply about the actions of Germany but also because of the _____ (10) from Britain, France and the League of _____ (11). The League of _____ (12) was created after World War 1 with the specific aim of preventing another global conflict. It also had the authority to enforce the Treaty of Versailles but, it often chose to turn a blind _____ (13) to Hitler's aggression between 1933 - 1938. One reason for this was that the Global Depression had damaged many countries and their leaders were more focused on solving their own _____ (14) issues rather than helping solve international ones. There was also a growing acceptance, especially from some leading politicians in _____ (15) that the terms set at Versailles were _____ (16) and there was less political or public pressure to enforce it by 1933.

Eye

Economic

Domestic

"Hitler"

Joseph

Mice

Propaganda

Shoulders

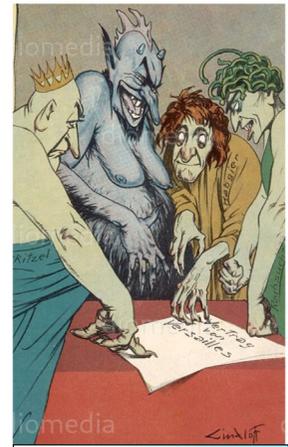
Unfair

Finally, a new concern had emerged in Eastern Europe in the form of _____ (16) Stalin, the leader of the communist USSR. Stalin and the potential spread of communism was arguably more of a danger than Hitler. This was another reason why Germany was allowed to strengthen - to act as a counter weight and _____ (17) n Europe and against the USSR.

1: Was the Treaty of Versailles a long term or short term cause of the Second World War?

2: How did the Global Depression restrict the work of the League of Nations?

3: Give two reasons why some leaders in Britain were happy to see Germany grow in strength during the 1930s.



Treaty of Versailles



The Main Man?



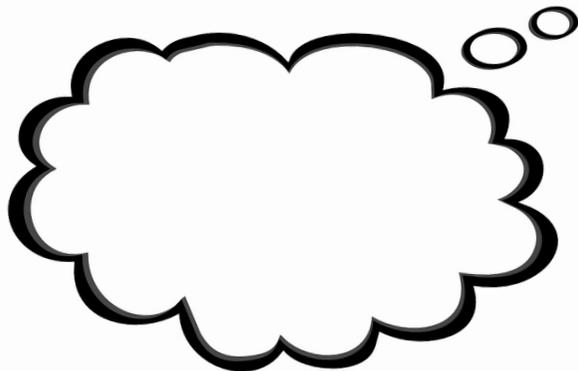
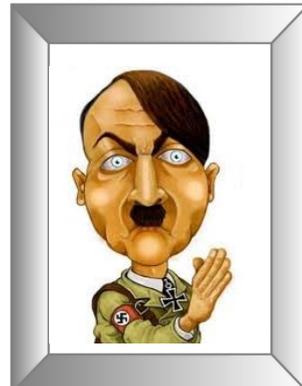
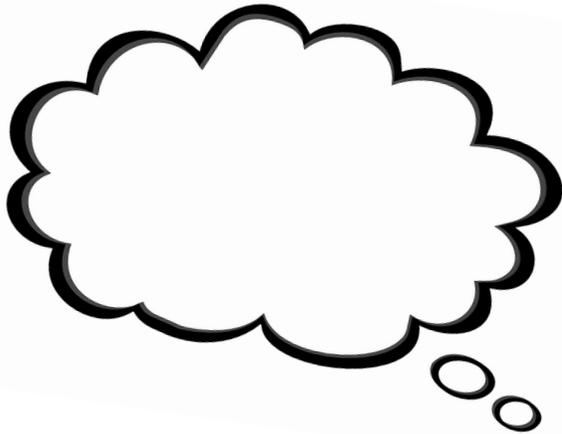
Joseph Stalin

What Were The Aims of Hitler's Foreign Policy?

5 minute starter



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



Hitler's Aims Revision Example

Poor revision is just reading things over and over. More effective is being creative, clever and using colour

Make Germany Great
Anschluss
Rearm
Versailles destroyed
End communism
Lebensraum

Create a method of remembering Hitler's foreign policy aims below. Make this thoughtful, creative and colourful.

Hitler + the Rearmament of Germany 1933 - 35

5 min starter



Understand: how Hitler broke the Treaty of Versailles between 1933-35 and **explore** how he rebuilt the German army.



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 she 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.

www.historylearningsite.com

Military	Conscription	Luftwaffe	Navy
			
<p>Situation in 1933 - Versailles terms.</p>	<p>Situation in 1933 - Versailles terms.</p>	<p>Situation in 1933 - Versailles terms.</p>	<p>Situation in 1933 - Versailles terms.</p>
<p>The situation by 1935.</p>	<p>The situation by 1935.</p>	<p>The situation by 1935.</p>	<p>The situation by 1935.</p>

The Remilitarisation of the Rhineland: a gamble?

7 mins



Mission: to analyse, evaluate and compare historical sources to find out how risky Hitler's remilitarization of the Rhineland was.

"The forty-eight hours after the march into the Rhineland were the most nerve-racking in my life. If the French had then marched into the Rhineland we would have had to withdraw with our tails between our legs, for the military resources at our disposal would have been wholly inadequate for even a moderate resistance."

Adolf Hitler after the Rhineland remilitarisation in private, to his interpreter, Dr Paul Schmidt years after German troops went into the Rhineland.



B 'From information given by the Service Ministers it transpired that our position at home and in home waters was a disadvantageous one, whether from the point of view of the Navy, Army or Air Force, or anti-aircraft defence. In addition, public opinion was strongly opposed to any military action against the Germans in the demilitarised zone. In particular, the ex-service men were very anti-French. Moreover, many people, perhaps most people were saying openly that they did not see why the Germans should not re-occupy the Rhineland. In these circumstances, it was generally accepted that it was worth taking almost any risk in order to escape from that situation.'

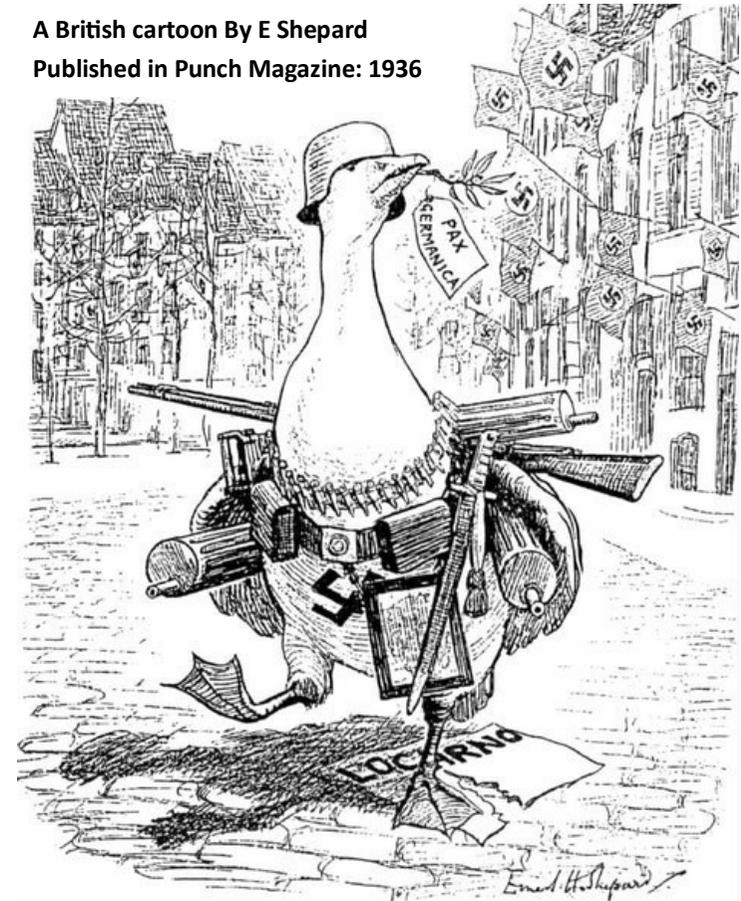
The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, describes a meeting he had with French, Belgian and Italian counterparts in 1936.

Adolf Hitler knew that both France and Britain were militarily stronger than Germany. However, he became convinced that they were unwilling to go to war. He therefore decided to break another aspect of the Treaty of Versailles by sending German troops into the Rhineland. The German generals were very much against the plan, claiming that the French Army would win a victory in the military conflict that was bound to follow this action. Hitler ignored their advice and on 1st March, 1936, three German battalions marched into the Rhineland. The French government was horrified to find German troops on their border but were unwilling to take action without the support of the British. The British government argued against going to war over the issue and justified its position by claiming that "Germany was only marching into its own back yard."

Article from Spartacus Education Website.



**A British cartoon By E Shepard
Published in Punch Magazine: 1936**



THE GOOSE-STEP.

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



Source Skills = I can ... analyse, compare, interpret and evaluate



Q1

What is the main point or message of source A?

Q2

Provide a sub-point or message from source A

Q3

How similar are the MAIN messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar (Explain answer)

Q4

How similar are the sub-messages from sources B and C? Not similar: somewhat similar: very similar (Explain answer)

Q5

What is the main message of source D?

Q6

Give an example from source B, C or D that corroborates (supports) source A.

Q7

Give an example from source B, C or D that does NOT corroborate (support) source A.

Q8

How reliable is source A? Circle a score then explain your reason (Not Reliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable)

Q9

What is the most important OR most surprising thing you learned from these sources?

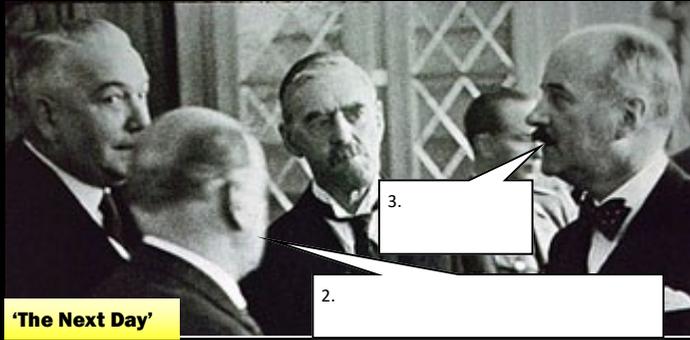
MUNICH CRISIS, 1938

Hitler invited the British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to his home in Berchtesgaden, Germany. He asked for his support in taking back the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia.



17th September, 1938

1.



'The Next Day'

3.

2.

Chamberlain then met Daladier, the French Prime Minister and Benes, the leader of Czechoslovakia. Both refused to accept Hitler's idea.

Meanwhile in Hitler's lair ...



5.

4.

Hitler didn't think Britain or France would risk war over the Sudetenland or that they would ally with Stalin, the leader of the communist, USSR.

When taking a quiet Sunday afternoon drive with his new friend Adolf, Mussolini came up with an idea. He told Hitler to have a meeting with Daladier and Chamberlain WITHOUT Benes.



6.

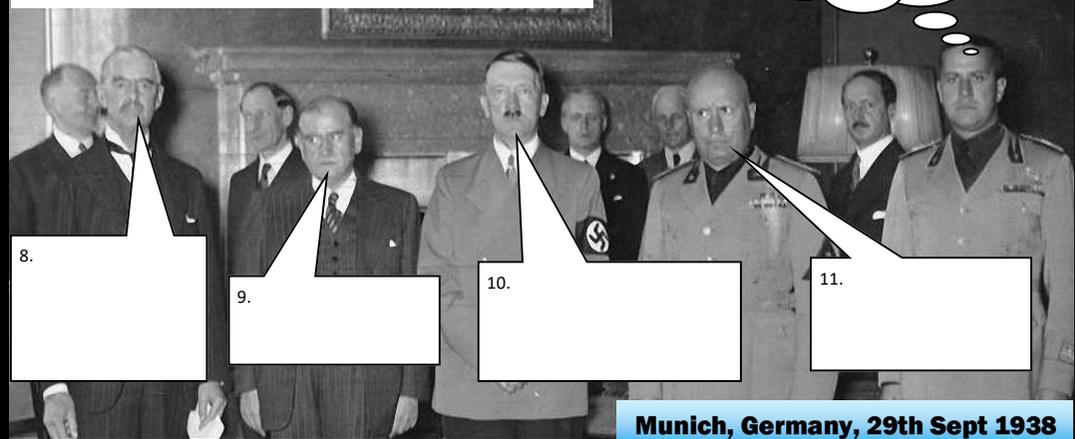
7.



About this...

The Meeting Place

Left to right: Chamberlain, Daladier, Hitler, Mussolini signed the Munich Agreement. This allows Hitler to have the Sudetenland. In return Hitler promises ... "This is the last territorial demand I have to make in Europe."



8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

Munich, Germany, 29th Sept 1938

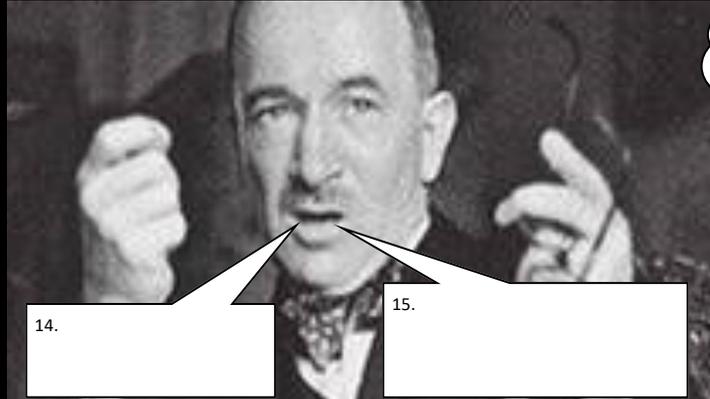
The Next Day, Heston Airfield, Britain



Fake!

13

The British people had feared war over the Sudetenland. Chamberlain was seen as a hero when he returned and declared "Peace for our time."



14.

15.

Somewhere in Czechoslovakia - A Furious Benes



16.

The Sudetenland

Churchill's Pad



17.

Not everyone in Britain was happy with Chamberlain's policy of appeasement. Winston Churchill said the Munich Agreement was a dishonourable betrayal of Benes and the Czech people.

THE MUNICH CRISIS, 1938



13 mins
Excellent Summary



 **Variation** - sum up / OR use this sheet to caption the Munich Crisis / Agreement

Your captions or summary notes.



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

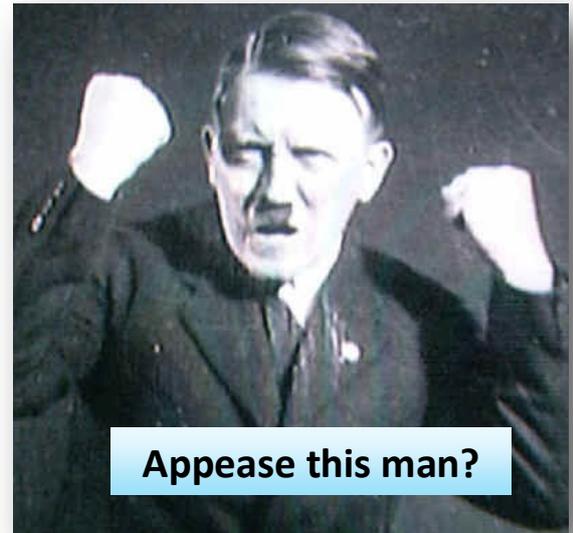
16

17

Could Appeasement Be Justified?

Mission - use sources A - Z to evaluate the arguments for and against appeasing Hitler.

Appeasement means giving in to someone in order to avoid trouble. Between 1933 and 1937. Britain and France had appeased Hitler in a number of ways. The best example of appeasement came in 1938. Chamberlain (BR), Daladier (FR) and Mussolini of Italy met Hitler in Munich, Germany. During the meeting Hitler made a promise that the Sudetenland was the "last territorial demand I have to make in Europe." Desperate to avoid war it was agreed to give Hitler the Czech Sudetenland. Chamberlain was seen as a hero by the British people but others, such as MP Winston Churchill called him a coward and criticized him for appeasing Hitler.



So who was right - The British Public or Churchill?

Appeasement Timeline

Hitler's book Mein Kampf published. It outlines his idea for a German Third Reich.
1924
Then Global Depression Begins.
1929
Hitler achieves a number of his foreign policy aims. Rebuilding his army and he puts troops back into the Rhineland.
1933 - 36
The League is Dead
By 1936
Anschluss with Austria achieved
March 1938
Hitler met Chamberlain and asked his support in taking the Sudetenland. He said he only wanted part of this area and only after a holding plebiscite - people's vote.
17th September 1938
Chamberlain thought this reasonable. He rallied support from France. However, Hitler then said that the Czechs were killing Sudeten Germans + that he would 'rescue them' by October 1st.
21st September 1938
With Mussolini's help, a final meeting was arranged in Munich. The world waited ... The Munich Agreement was signed. It gave Hitler the Sudetenland and war was avoided .. for now.
29th September 1938
Hitler invades the rest of Czechoslovakia.
15th March 1939

I was then going onto some further questions when he said... "but all this seems so academic. I want to get down to realities. Three hundred Sudetens have been killed and that cannot go on: this thing has to be settled at once. I am determined to settle it. I do not care if there is a World War or not: I am determined to settle it and to settle it soon and I am prepared to risk a World War rather than let it drag on." To that I replied; " If the Fuhrer is determined to settle this matter by force without even waiting for a discussion between ourselves to take place, what did he let me come here for? I have wasted my time.

An official transcript of a meeting between British PM Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler in Munich, September 1938.



I WAS WEAK AND RUN-DOWN

B

BEFORE

I had circles under my eyes. My tail drooped. I had a foul case of Appeasement

... THEN I LEARNED ABOUT

"GUTS"

that amazing remedy
For all Mankind's Woes

NOW

**I AM TAKING IT DAILY
and today**

**I FEEL STRONG
ENOUGH TO**

**PUNCH MISTER HITLER
RIGHT IN THE SNOOT!**

AFTER

© Dr. Seuss

I asked Hitler about one in the morning while we were waiting for the drafts- men whether he would care to see me for another talk....I had a very friendly and pleasant talk, on Spain, (where he too said he had never had any territorial ambitions) economic relations with S.E. Europe, and disarmament. I did not mention colonies, nor did he. At the end I pulled out the declaration which I had prepared beforehand and asked if he would sign it. As the interpreter translated the words into German Hitler said "Yes I will certainly sign it." When shall we do it? I said "now", and we went at once to the writing table and put our signatures to the two copies which I had brought with me.

H

Chamberlain in a letter to his sister Hilda, 2nd October , 1938.

A cartoon published in a newspaper in September, 1938.



Chamberlain pursued a policy of **appeasement and rearmament**. Chamberlain's reputation for appeasement rests in large measure on his negotiations (talks) with Hitler. But Chamberlain was not ready for war. Appeasement bought him the time he desperately needed. Chamberlain was not totally naïve (stupid) and British military spending was increased four fold between 1935 to 1938.



K

J

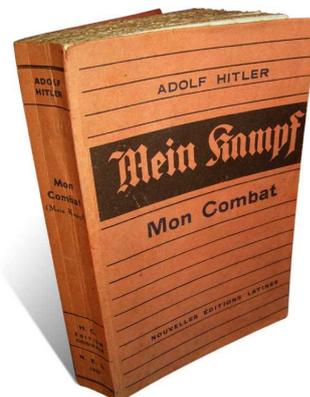
School History Textbook

"You have only to look at the map to see that nothing we could do could possibly save Czechoslovakia from being overrun by the Germans."



Chamberlain, in a letter to his sister in 1938.

L



Mein Kampf was published in 1924 and outlined Hitler's plan for a Europe dominated by the 'Third Reich' a third German Empire.

M

In 1943 Hitler admitted to one of his generals that he believed he should have started the war in 1938. His mistake was allowing his enemies further time to re-arm.

Ben Walsh. IGCSE Modern World History.

N

The Nazi-Soviet Non Aggression Pact



Know - why Hitler and Stalin agreed to the Nazi Soviet Non - Aggression Pact.

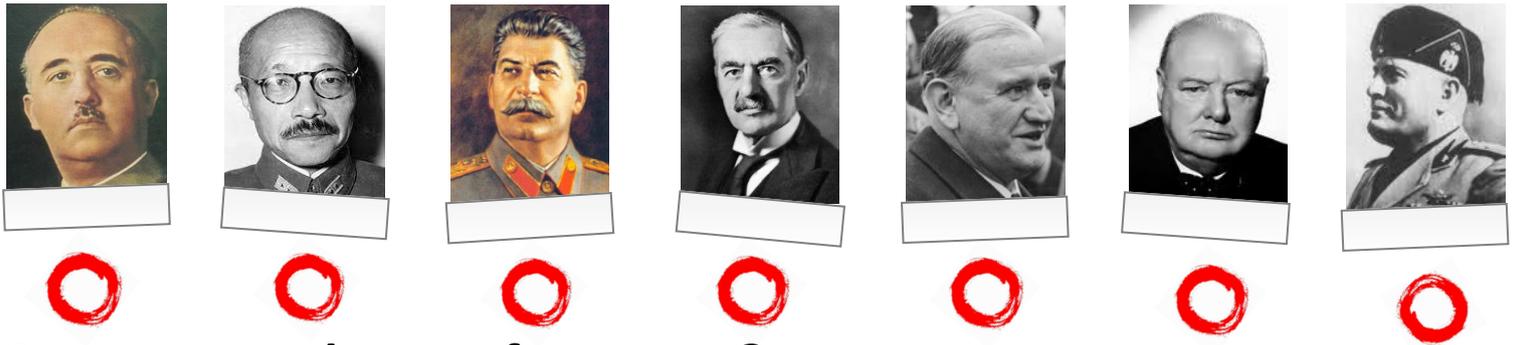


In March 1939, **appeasement** ended when Hitler sent his troops into Czechoslovakia. By doing this he had broken promises made in Munich. **Review the events in the table below.**

Territory	Status	Year	Choose
The Rhineland			To do
Italy			Reoccupied
Austria			Allied
The Sudetenland			Annexed
Czechoslovakia			To do
The Soviet Union		Aug 1939	Returned
Poland		Sept 1939	Invaded

Friend or Foe?

- 1: Write in the correct names of the men below : **Churchill , Mussolini , Tojo , Stalin , Daladier , Chamberlain , Franco.**
- 2: Then colour or highlight the circles: one colour to show who Hitler's allies were and one to show his opponents were in **March, 1939.**
- 3: Now rank order them 1-7 : the lowest should be Hitler's closest ally with the highest being Hitler's most hated enemy or opponent.



A unexpected turn of events ..?

By 1939, Stalin feared that the Soviet Union would be invaded by Germany. He believed the best way to stop this was to form an alliance (friendship) with Britain and France. Stalin thought Hitler would not dare start a war on two fronts with the USSR in the east and Britain and France in the west. Stalin wrote a personal letter to Neville Chamberlain. However, Chamberlain's response was slow. He was not enthusiastic about an alliance with the Soviet Union. Instead, Chamberlain's policy was to allow Germany to strengthen thus providing a buffer against the communist USSR. He wrote to a friend: *"I must confess to the most profound distrust of Russia.....I distrust her motives, which seem to me to have little connection with our ideas of liberty"*.

BBC History.com - adapted **B**

Joseph Stalin realized that war with Germany was inevitable (sure to happen). However, to have any chance of victory this war he needed time to build up his armed forces. The only way he could get more time was to do a deal with Hitler. If he could persuade Hitler to sign a peace treaty with the Soviet Union, Germany was likely to invade Western Europe (France) instead.

Spartacus.net. **C**

Should such a war begin we will not stand idly by (do nothing). We will have to take part, but we will be the last to take part so that we may throw the decisive weight into the scales, a weight that should prove the determining (winning) factor.

Joseph Stalin, 1925. **D**

Stalin had become increasingly angry with the policy of appeasement as this had allowed Hitler to strengthen. However, even after the Munich agreement he still hoped to secure an anti-fascist (against Hitler) alliance with Britain. The British sent a minor official by slow boat not by plane to meet Stalin but he had no authority to sign a deal. Frustrated by this Stalin sent a letter to Hitler suggesting a non-aggression pact. Hitler replied the next day and immediately sent Ribbentrop, a leading Nazi to sign. This agreement said neither would attack the other. They also secretly agreed to divide Poland between them.

John D Clare.net - edited **E**



Why did Hitler and Stalin sign the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact?

On the 23rd of August 1939, the world was shocked when Germany and the Soviet Union signed the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact. This was surprising as Hitler and Stalin were natural enemies. Hitler had made destroying communism and the USSR as one of the aims of his foreign policy. People would have been even more shocked if they had known that the two countries had a secret agreement to invade and divide **Poland** between them.

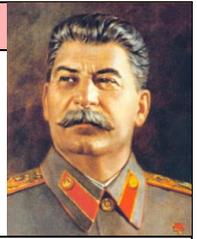


Why did Hitler sign the NSNAP?

"Everything that I undertake is against the Russians. If the west is too stupid and blind to understand this, then I will be forced to reach an understanding with the Russians, smash the west then turn all my attention to the Soviet Union"

Why did Stalin sign the NSNAP?

"I will be asked how it is possible the Soviet government signed a non aggression pact with so deceitful a nation with criminals such as Hitler and Ribbentrop. We secured peace for 18 months, which enabled us to make military preparations"



Above:	Above:
Source A:	Source A:
Source B:	Source B:
Source C:	Source C:
Source D:	Source D:
Source E:	Source E:
Source F:	Source F:
Source G:	Source G:

How did the Nazi Soviet Pact lead to World War 2?

28th August 1939: Hitler and Stalin signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact.

March 1939: Britain promised to defend Poland.

Hitler did NOT want to fight in the east and west.

This ensured Hitler would not have to fight a war on two fronts.

Hitler felt that Britain and France would not declare war without the USSR.

Hitler's gamble did NOT pay off. Britain declared war on Germany.

The Nazis invaded Poland in September 1939.

World War 2 had begun.



SOMEONE IS TAKING SOMEONE FOR A WALK

Number statements above into a logical order - sum up below

'The Nazi-soviet pact was the single most important short term cause of the Second World War'. Modern Historian, Nigel Kelly.

Causes of WW₂ Revision

1918 - 1939

Main Causes of WW2

V	Versailles	●
H	Hitler's Foreign Policy	●
D	Global Depression	●
L	League's Failure	●
S	Spanish Civil War	●
A	Appeasement	●
N	Nazi - Soviet Pact	●

Why Did International Relations Collapse by 1939?

The Causes of World War 2

Hitler's Foreign Policy Aims

Could Appeasement Be Justified?

<p>Yes</p> <p>P1 Britain Alone</p> <p>P2 Britain Needed Time</p> <p>P3 Defeat Communism</p>	<p>No</p> <p>P1 Hitler got bolder Allowed him to rearm. Allowed him break Versailles. Encouraged him to demand more.</p> <p>P2 Betrayed Czech's British allies. Sacrificed them at Munich. Churchill said it was against British values.</p> <p>P3 Angered Stalin Britain further isolated Stalin. Ignored his letters.</p>
---	---



'The causes all link, like a web ...'

Why Appeasement?

Alone (Britain isolated)

League has failed.
USA = isolationist.
Therefore Britain was not strong enough to stand up to Hitler especially after 1936.

Britain needed more time.

Britain's military was weak.
British generals warned they could not fight.
Germany had begun re-arming.
Chamberlain = Appeasement + Rearmament

Character of Chamberlain.

He believed in and wanted peace. He said ..
"War wins nothing, cures nothing, ends nothing.

Defeat Communism.

Britain = anti-communist.
Stalin seen as bigger danger the Hitler.
A strong Germany created a BUFFER.
This would help hold back Soviet aggression

Treaty of Versailles

German ruined and humiliated by the treaty.
- Bitter Germans.
- Fuel for Hitler's actions.
- Propaganda for Hitler.

Global Depression

A domino effect that leads to the Rise of Dictators and League collapses by 1935. This leaves Europe weak + distracted. The concept of collective security now gone.

Manchuria Invasion

12 month Lytton Report only condemned Japan
Japan left League and the League is humiliated
Collective security fails.

Disarmament Conferences

League members refused to disarm - especially France who feared Germany.
Britain even signed a naval agreement allowing Germany to build more warships but at 1/3 the rate of Britain - Britain is allowing Germany to break the Treaty of Versailles.
Britain again selfish.

Hitler Chancellor

League failed / humiliated.
Hitler watched.
"The real death of the League was in 1935" - AJP Taylor
Hitler took Germany out of the League. Vowed to rip up the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
Give 3 ways Hitler broke the Treaty of Versailles between 1933 and 1935 ...
1. Rearming in public rally in 1935. Showed off TANKS and PLANES.
2. 1/2 million in the Germany army by 1935.
3. Introduced conscription.
4. Anglo-German Naval Agreement.

Abyssinia Invasion

League failed / humiliated.
Hitler watched.
"The real death of the League was in 1935" - AJP Taylor

Saar Plebiscite

Mandated in 1919. for ... 15 years.
90% Germans voted for legal return. Rich in coal + strengthened economy.

Military Rally + Conscription

Hitler OPENLY showed off his growing army - break the terms of the TOV.
Also re-introduces conscription into army - another break of ToV.

Rhineland Reoccupation

What was this?
Hitler once again broke the TOV and marched troops in.
Why now / not stopped?
- League weak
- French elections (government in turmoil)
- Appeasement = Britain not prepared to go to war over this. 'walking into own backyard'. Lord Lothian

Why a risk for Hitler?
- Germany still very weak
- Hitler's position in Germany was still fragile and failure was a risk.

Rome Berlin Axis

Alliance between Hitler and Mussolini.
League's sanctions against Mussolini pushed Mussolini towards an alliance with Hitler.

Spanish Civil War

What was this?
Communists took over in Spain. Nationalist leader General Franco asked for Hitler's support.
Describe German Involvement
1: Transported Franco + troops.
2: Condor Legion.
3: Bombing Guernica.
4: Military advice + tactics.

Why Hitler got involved?
R = Resources for war.
A = Alliance with Franco.
F = Fight communism.
T = Test weapons.

Did Hitler achieve his aims in the Spanish Civil War?
R: Resources = NO
Generally Spain did not allow Hitler to take advantage.

A: Alliance = NO
Franco and Hitler did not get along. Spain stayed neutral.
F: Fight communism = YES
Franco won /communists lost the civil war. German involvement was crucial.
T: Test weapons = YES
Very effective. E.g New carpet bombing @ Guernica.

Anschluss with Austria

Why Anschluss?
German speaking people. Vow to break Versailles. Hitler didn't fear being stopped from doing it.
What happened?
Forced the resignation of Chancellor Schuschnigg. Rigged referendum.
Effect?
Hitler wins + now stronger.

Policy of Appeasement

What was this?
Hitler's plan to take over the Czech Sudetenland.
He got pro- Nazi groups to cause trouble there.
Chamberlain flew to Munich + allowed Hitler to march his troops into Czech Sudetenland betraying the Czech leader Benes.
Hitler promised Chamberlain he didn't want anything else after taking the Czech Sudetenland.

"A quarrel in a far-away land between peoples of whom we know nothing".
N. Chamberlain.

Nazis Invade Sudetenland

Hitler broke his promise. War now looks certain.

Nazi - Soviet Pact

What did they agree?
Not to fight each other
Divide Poland
Why did Hitler sign?
1: To avoid a war on 2 sides
2: Scare Britain
3: Got western Poland
4: Time to prepare for war
Why did Stalin sign?
1: Angry at Appeasement
2: Angry with Britain's late response to letter.
3: Got eastern Poland.
4: Time to prepare for war
"The Nazi Soviet pact was the single most important short cause of the Second World War"

Nazis invade Poland

Why Invade?
1. Lebensraum.
2. The path to attack USSR.
3. Hitler confident after TESTING weapons / tactics in the Spanish Civil War.
4. Appeasement encouraged Hitler and allowed to strengthen army + build alliances.

Poland = Was gamble too far!

Britain Declares War - WW2

1919	1929-1933	1931 - 32	1932	1933	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
------	-----------	-----------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Longer Term Causes

'Any account of the origins of the Second World War must give Hitler a leading part' - Modern Historian.

Shorter Term Causes

Main Causes of WW2

V	Versailles	<input type="radio"/>
H	Hitler's Foreign Policy	<input type="radio"/>
D	Global Depression	<input type="radio"/>
L	League's Failure	<input type="radio"/>
S	Spanish Civil War	<input type="radio"/>
A	Appeasement	<input type="radio"/>
N	Nazi - Soviet Pact	<input type="radio"/>

Why Did International Relations Collapse by 1939?

The Causes of World War 2

Hitler's Foreign Policy Aims



Could Appeasement Be Justified?

Yes	No
P1 Britain Alone	P1 Hitler got bolder
P2 Britain Needed Time	P2 Betrayed Czech's
P3 Defeat Communism	P3 Angered Stalin



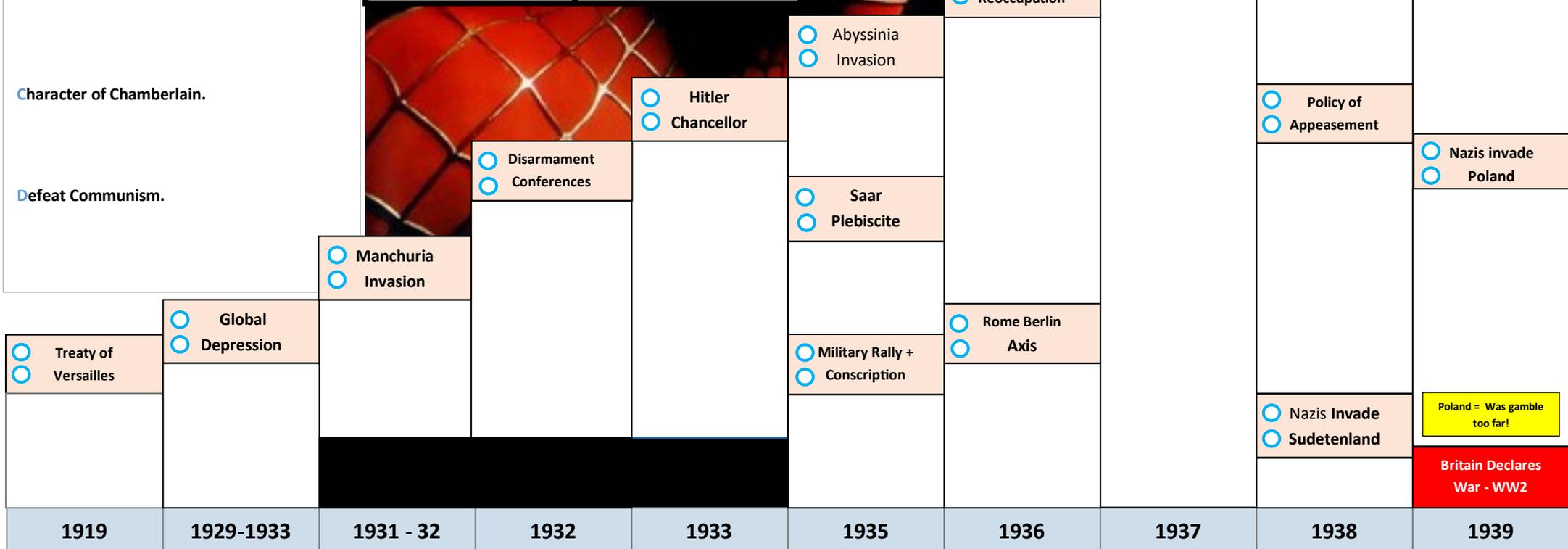
Why Appeasement?

Alone (Britain isolated)

Britain needed more time.

Character of Chamberlain.

Defeat Communism.



Poland = Was gamble too far!

Britain Declares War - WW2

Longer Term Causes

'Any account of the origins of the Second World War must give Hitler a leading part' - Modern Historian.

Shorter Term Causes

Anglo - German Naval Agreement

An agreement that allowed Germany to start building a navy as long as it did not exceed a ratio of 1/3 of Britain's navy.

Importance

- Britain allows a break of Versailles.
- Germany grows in strength.
- Against League aim of disarmament.
- Damaged British + French relations.



Britain behaving badly - again!

Rhineland What + Why?



Hitler once again broke the TOV and marched 22,000 troops into the German demilitarised zone.

This was a risk for Hitler because Germany still very weak compared to France.

Hitler's position in Germany was still fragile. But, a successful reoccupation would boost his popularity.

The troops (with orders to retreat if opposed) marched in without any opposition - some were on bicycles!

Remilitarisation - 1936

Rhineland - why not stopped

- League weak + distracted - Abyssinia.
- French holding elections - their government was in turmoil / paralysed.
- Hitler lied - "More troops available".

- Appeasement = Britain not prepared to go to war over this. View that Versailles terms had been too harsh.



'Walking into their own backyard'.
Lord Lothian - British MP.

1936

Rome - Berlin Axis

An alliance between Mussolini of Italy and Hitler following Italy's departure from the League of Nations.

Importance.

- Strengthened Hitler with a new ally.
- Encouraged Hitler to gamble.
- Weakened Brit + France.



1936

Why Germany into Spain CW?

Resources from Spain

Metals - Copper, Iron + Mercury - **FAILED**

Ally with General Franco (right)

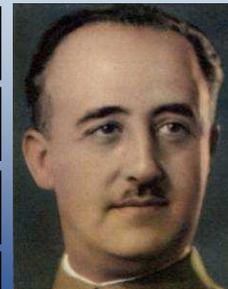
Wanted to secure Spain as an ally - **FAILED.**

Fight against the Communists.

Stop the communist overthrow - **SUCCESS.**

Test New Weapons

Such as carpet bombing + fighters - **SUCCESS.**



1937+

German Role in Spain CW

Airlift of Franco's Army

10,000 from Morocco to Spain

The Condor Legion

German bombers + fighter helped in the fight.

Tanks and heavy Weaponry

Including new tanks and tank commanders.

Military Advice and Tactics

Helped train Franco's Nationalist soldiers.



1937+

Anschluss with Austria

Why Anschluss?

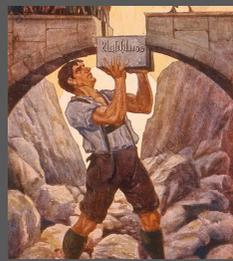
- German speaking people there.
- Vow to break Versailles.
- Hitler didn't fear being stopped.

What happened?

Forced resignation of Chancellor Schuschnigg + rigged referendum.

Effect?

Hitler succesful + now even stronger.



March 1938

The Munich / Sudeten Crisis



Hitler's plan to take over the Czech Sudetenland.

He got pro- Nazi groups to cause trouble there. Chamberlain flew to Munich to help solve the crisis. Chamberlain agreed to let Hitler march troops into the area.

Churchill = Sudetenland was betrayal of the Czechs.

Hitler **promised** Chamberlain he didn't want anything else after the Czech Sudetenland.

Sept 1938

"a quarrel in a far away country, between people of whom we know nothing". Neville Chamberlain - British PM.

Why Brit Appeasement ?

Alone

Britain lacked strong allies - League dead.

Britain needed more time.

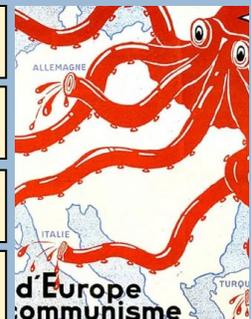
Generals warned that army not ready.

Character of Chamberlain

Wanted peace at all costs - trusted Hitler.

Defeat Communism

A stronger Germany could hold back the USSR.



CAUSES OF WORLD WAR 2

WALL ST CRASH
GREAT DEPRESSION
GLOBAL DEPRESSION



1918



JUNE 1919



1923



1929+

GERMANY SURRENDERS IN WWI
STAB IN THE BACK MYTH IS BORN

THE TREATY
OF VERSAILLES

CRISIS OF 1923
IMPACT OF VERSAILLES



1935+

ABYSSINIA CRISIS ..
RIP LEAGUE OF NATIONS



1933

HITLER BEGINS REARMING
THE MILITARY IN SECRET



1933

RISE OF
HITLER IN
GERMANY



1935

HITLER SHOWS OFF MILITARY
REBUILD IN PUBLIC



1935

SAAR PLEBISCITE - 90% LEGALLY VOTED TO
RETURN AREA RICH IN COAL BACK TO GERMANY



GERMAN TROOPS ENTER
THE RHINELAND

1936



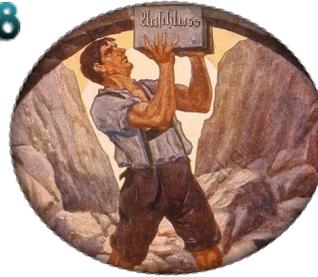
ROME - BERLIN
AXIS





ANSCHLUSS BETWEEN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

MAR 1938



SPANISH CIVIL WAR DRESS REHEARSAL?

1937+



APPEASEMENT THE MUNICH CRISIS

MP WINSTON CHURCHILL ATTACKS APPEASEMENT AS A ... COWARDLY BETRAYAL OF BENES + BRITAINS CZECH ALLIES



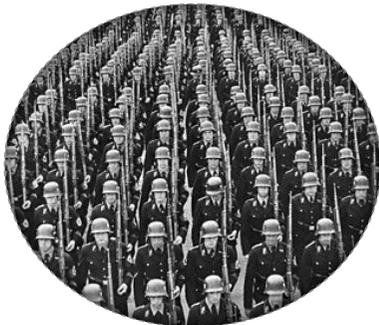
1938

BRITAIN STEPS UP ITS OWN REARMAMENT

HITLER AND STALIN SIGN THE NAZI SOVIET NON AGGRESSION PACT



AUG 39



NAZIS INVADE THE CZECH SUDETENLAND

OCT 1939



STALINS LETTERS TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE GO UNANSWERED

GERMANY INVADES POLAND BRITAIN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

SEPT 1939

WW2 HAS BEGUN

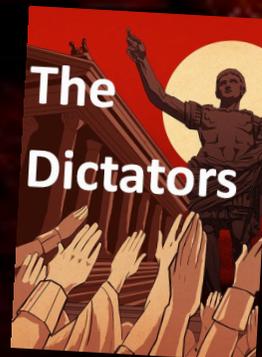
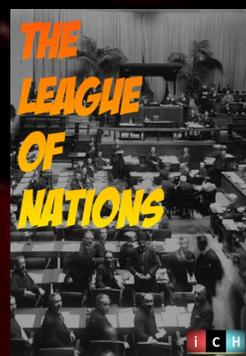
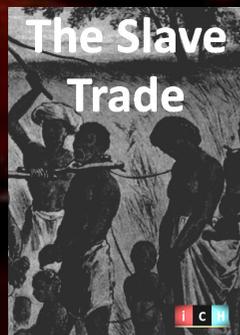
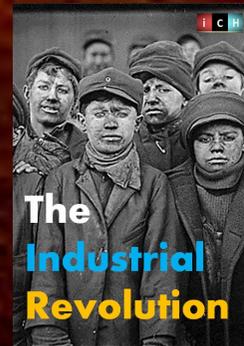
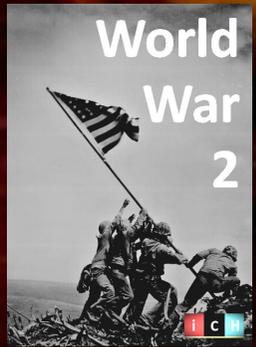


Causes of WW2 - free sample pack

You can access the full 80 page Causes of WW2 Pack and supporting materials with the ... [icHistory Full Site Pass](#).

Scroll down to see some of the available resources.

All these and more included with the site pass.



Race Relations USA
Civil Rights
1865 - 1970

THE CAUSES OF WORLD WAR 2

PLAGUE

JACK THE RIPPER

Model League Of Nations

The American Civil War
1861 - 1865

USA BOOM
"Give me your tired your poor, Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore."

History Detective
RMS Titanic

The British Empire

THE NAZI REGIME

Rome and the Gladiators

THE BLITZ

Czechoslovakia The Prague Spring
1968

Crime and Punishment

THE PEACE TREATIES OF WW1

Genghis Khan

Russian Revolution
1900 - 1920

The Witch Craze

VIETNAM WAR

Factory Owner on Trial

HISTORY SKILLS

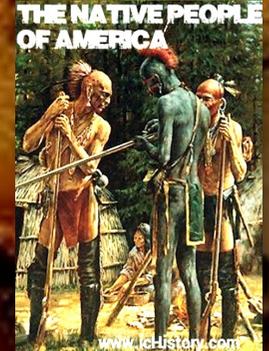
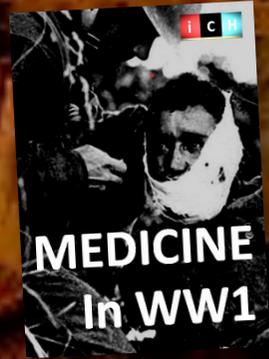
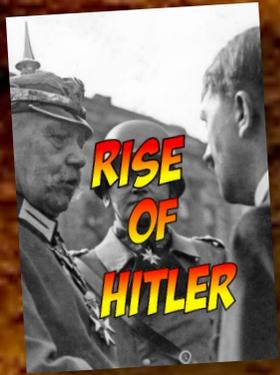
How secure was the USSR's control of Eastern Europe?

CUBAN MISSILE CRISIS

The Spanish Armada

THE ORIGINS OF THE GOLD WAR

VICTORIAN POLICE ACADEMY
1888



SOURCE COLLECTIONS

Instant access to all resources + more.



icHistory Full Site Pass Discount.

