**Section 1**
We have now looked at events in Germany and examined what the new leader, Hitler, may have in mind. The evidence available for this has been . . .

**Section 2**
Taken at face value, some of Hitler’s statements are worrying. In eastern Europe he plans . . .

As far as western Europe is concerned . . .

He also says a lot about the Treaty of Versailles . . .

**Section 3**
There are doubts about how serious Hitler is, and whether our evidence is totally reliable . . .

**Section 4**
The British must consider their policies carefully. On the one hand, as a member of the League, Britain must . . .

which means . . .

On the other hand, a strong Communist government in the USSR means . . .
# WORKSHEET 3.2
Hitler and the Treaty of Versailles

Use this sheet to help you with the Focus Task on page 41.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terms of the Treaty of Versailles</th>
<th>What Hitler did and when</th>
<th>The reasons he gave for his actions</th>
<th>The response from Britain and France</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Germany's armed forces to be severely limited</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saar to be run by the League of Nations for 15 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Rhineland to be a demilitarised zone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany forbidden to unite with Austria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sudetenland taken into the new state of Czechoslovakia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Polish Corridor given to Poland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### WORKSHEET 3.3  Steps to war: sorting cards

Use these cards to help you sort out and memorise the key events of the 1930s.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hitler announces conscription to build up an army of 750,000. Britain, France and Italy do nothing but say they will act if he carries on with rearmament</td>
<td>Germany makes Non-Aggression Pact with Poland. A surprise move given Germany’s hostility to, and territorial claims on, Poland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German army moves into Austria and is well-received</td>
<td>Hitler announces he has an air force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German remilitarisation of the Rhineland</td>
<td>Hitler tries to take over Austria but is prevented by Mussolini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German takeover of Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>Invasion of Poland by Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany withdraws from Disarmament Conference and the League of Nations</td>
<td>Munich Crisis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anti-Comintern Pact</td>
<td>Anglo-German naval agreement limiting size of German navy to 35% of Britain’s. Not only does this break the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, it also undermines the Stresa Front that Britain and France had set up with Italy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazi–Soviet Pact</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hitler’s steps to war?

Using the cards provided on the first page of this worksheet, attempt to create a ‘steps to war’ diagram like this. You should make the steps different sizes to show how significant a step towards war each one was. The diagram below makes no attempt to distinguish between big steps and small steps. Also you will not be able to show all 13 events. You might only want to show seven or eight of the events.
Worksheet 3.4 Why didn’t Britain or France intervene in the Rhineland?

Use this sheet to help you think through the issues on pages 44–45.

1. Read pages 44–45, then:
   - fill out two thought bubbles for each of the British and French politicians, giving reasons they might *privately believe* in not intervening to stop Hitler sending his troops into the Rhineland
   - fill out one speech bubble for each person to summarise what they might *say in public* to explain why they did not intervene.

2. You might decide that some of the thoughts of the British and French are linked. If so, draw lines to connect them and explain the connection.
Analyzing a political cartoon

Use this sheet to help you with question 1 on page 47.

Study the cartoon below very carefully. Annotate the important features in the numbered boxes and then, underneath the cartoon, explain the main message the cartoonist is trying to convey.

The cartoonist’s main message is that ____________________________

The date is probably ____________________________

The cartoonist shows that his attitude to Hitler is ____________________________ because ____________________________

1. This character is Hitler dressed as a ____________________________

2. This sign suggests that what Hitler is doing is ____________________________

3. The animal Hitler has killed represents ____________________________

4. This line tells us that ____________________________

5. Mussolini’s attitude is ____________________________

6. This gesture suggests that ____________________________

7. The mountains suggest the South Tyrol. This is significant because ____________________________

GOOD HUNTING
Mussolini: “All right, Adolf—I never heard a shot”
Use this sheet to help you with the Activity on page 49.

1. Read the reasons for Appeasement on page 48. Classify these under the headings in the diagram below. If you think there are some that do not fit under the four headings you will need to invent your own fifth category.

2. Once you have classified all the reasons, score each category out of 10 depending on how important it was. You can revisit your score after you have found out more about Appeasement.

**Reasons why Britain followed a policy of Appeasement**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Military reasons</th>
<th>Economic reasons</th>
<th>Fear</th>
<th>Public opinion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mark /10

Mark /10

Mark /10

Mark /10
Use this sheet to help you with the Activity on page 52.

Write your diary extracts in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event(s)</th>
<th>Chamberlain’s view</th>
<th>Hitler’s view</th>
<th>Beneš’s view</th>
<th>Ordinary citizen’s view</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 1938</td>
<td>Anschluss between Germany and Austria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 1938</td>
<td>Nazis in Sudetenland stir up trouble and ask for union with Germany</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 September</td>
<td>Chamberlain flies to meet Hitler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 September</td>
<td>French and British put their plans to Beneš</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22/23 September</td>
<td>Hitler increases his demands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 September</td>
<td>Munich Agreement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 October</td>
<td>German troops enter the Sudetenland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORKSHEET 3.8

Headline news, 30 September 1938

Use this sheet to help you with the Activity on page 53. Next to each headline you write, note down what type of newspaper it could have come from. Remember, this is the day after the Munich Agreement.

Your choice might include:
- pro- and anti-British newspapers
- a neutral American newspaper
- a German newspaper
- a Czech newspaper
- a Polish newspaper.

Choose one of the headlines and write a short newspaper article developing your views on the Munich Agreement, using quotations from Sources 11, 12 and 15.
Hitler made no secret of his hatred of Communism and his desire to expand to the east. In August 1939 he said, ‘Everything I undertake is directed against Russia.’ Why, then, on 23 August did he sign the Non-Aggression Pact with Stalin which so shocked the world?

Below is a list of statements that historians have included in their explanations. They are deliberately placed on cards in random order. Your task is to use the information on the cards to build up your own explanation as to why Hitler took this unlikely step. You will then discuss your views with other groups before looking at what your textbook suggests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Explanation builder: The Nazi–Soviet Pact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hitler wanted the city of Danzig in Poland. By dividing Poland with Russia he could achieve this</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hitler wanted the breathing space he needed to attack Poland, where he would find oil reserves</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hitler wanted to join German East Prussia to the rest of Germany</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Signing a pact with the Soviet Union suggested that he was not ready to take on Stalin</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stalin had tried to get Britain and France to make an alliance with him against Hitler but they had refused</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stalin knew that Britain and France could not be trusted to stand up to Hitler. He remembered what happened to Czechoslovakia, so he had to act alone</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>It bought Stalin time to build up his forces in preparation for a future attack by Hitler</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stalin saw all the western states, whether democracies or dictatorships, as potential enemies of the Soviet Union. Hitler was no worse than the others</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stalin felt that Britain and France may have had a secret purpose: to bring about a war between Nazi Germany and Communist Soviet Union</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stalin thought that Britain and France were actually encouraging the Germans to invade in the east, so he had to stop Hitler somehow</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Two months earlier Stalin had sacked his foreign minister who was friendly to Britain and France</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hitler promised Stalin vast areas of territory in eastern Europe if he stayed neutral</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stalin knew that it would only be a short-lived agreement</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORKSHEET 3.10  Who was responsible for the Second World War?

Who or what?

Identify which person, country or organisation is described in each bubble.

1 He has been judged harshly by history for encouraging Hitler to carry on making demands.

2 He broke his promises, so he must be to blame.

3 It gave way to Japan and Italy, which encouraged Hitler’s aggression.

4 This country’s leaders were just as much to blame as Britain’s. Neither country was willing to stand up to Hitler.

5 He was determined to change Europe in terms of space and race, and maybe he could not have been stopped.

6 They were badly affected by the worldwide depression and concentrated on their own interests.

7 They were seen as second-rate politicians who were out of their depth and were easily fooled by Hitler.

8 His actions in the 1930s pushed Europe to war.

9 This was a policy of giving in to what were considered Hitler’s just demands.

10 It caused problems almost immediately after the First World War, because its terms were inconsistently applied and considered to be unfair.

11 If she had not signed a pact with Germany in August 1939 …

12 If it had been a stronger peace keeping organisation …

13 They gave way to Hitler as in the Rhineland in 1936 and the Sudetenland in 1938.

14 Both stood back in 1939, allowing Hitler to invade Poland.

15 She suffered from deep divisions between left- and right-wing parties which stopped her government from standing up to Hitler.

16 This helped increase support for the Nazi party, kept the USA out of Europe and weakened the economies of Britain and France, thereby reducing the amount they spent on armaments.
**WORKSHEET 3.11A**

**Why** had international peace collapsed by 1939?

Use this writing frame to help you with the Focus Task on page 61.

This writing frame encourages you to think about the relative importance of the different factors.

**Paragraph 1:**
(This is the place to explain how resentment against the Versailles Treaty brought Hitler to power in the first place and guided his actions in the 1930s.)

There were important long-term factors which help to explain why war broke out in 1939. One factor was the Versailles Treaty. It was important because …

**Paragraph 2:**
(Here you should explain how the failure of the League encouraged Hitler and made him think he could achieve his aims.)

The failure of the League of Nations in the 1930s also contributed towards the outbreak of war. This was because …

**Paragraph 3:**
(Here you should explain how the Depression was an underlying cause of the failure of the League, Japan’s aggression and Hitler’s rise to power.)

Economic factors also played an important role. The worldwide economic Depression …

**Paragraph 4:**
(Here you should briefly describe what Appeasement was, and how instead of stopping Hitler it encouraged him. You could also point out the links between Appeasement and the Depression.)

Another factor which helps to explain the outbreak of war was the policy of Appeasement. Appeasement …

**Paragraph 5:**
(Here you should explain how the Nazi–Soviet Pact led to the invasion of Poland and how that in turn led to war. You could also point out that these short-term factors probably could not have happened if there had not been a policy of Appeasement.)

There were also key short-term factors which actually sparked off the war. One of these was …

**Paragraph 6:**
(Here you should indicate which factor(s) you think were most important. This is where you should bring in any of the factors you discussed in stage 4 of the Focus Task.)

All of these factors played important roles. However, [INSERT YOUR CHOICE OF FACTOR(S)] was / were particularly important because …
How did international peace collapse in the 1930s?

Use this writing frame to help you with the Focus task on page 61.

This writing frame focuses on describing how the various causes led to war.

**Paragraph 1:**
(Explain how and why Hitler was pledged to reverse the Treaty of Versailles and to increase German territory.)

When Hitler came to power in Germany in 1933 . . .

**Paragraph 2:**
(Explain how the failure of the League of Nations in Manchuria and in Abyssinia made it easier for Hitler to achieve his objectives.)

In the 1930s there were two incidents that really tested the League of Nations . . .

**Paragraph 3:**
(Explain how the policy of Appeasement allowed Hitler to get away with this. Explain also why Britain and France followed this policy of Appeasement.)

In 1936 Hitler began his policy of reclaiming lost German territory . . .

**Paragraph 4:**
(Explain how the Nazi–Soviet Pact helped Hitler and Stalin.)

In 1939 Hitler made an agreement with Stalin . . .

**Paragraph 5:**
(Explain how the invasion of Poland led to war in Europe.)

When Hitler invaded Poland in 1939, Britain and France . . .

**Paragraph 6:**
(Reach your own conclusion about the importance of the various causes.)

Although it was Hitler’s actions which led to war, many other factors were important in making the war happen . . .