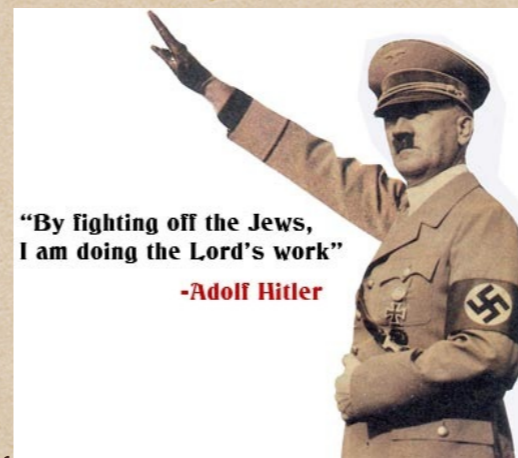


# World War 1

Causes

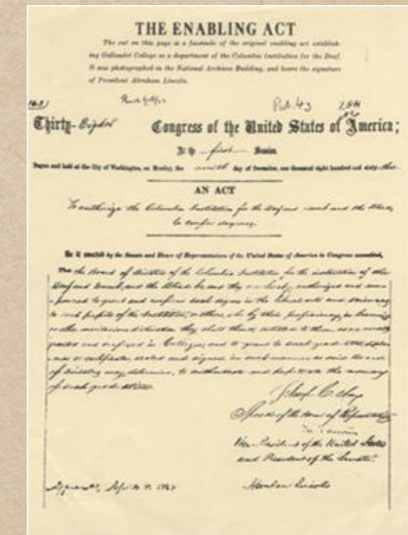
# Adolf Hitler

- ◆ He was mad that Germany lost the war and he hated the treaty, both leading to his radical views.
- ◆ He became Fuhrer and ignored the treaty by Getting Back Land, building arms and weapons and passed unfair laws.
- ◆ The Nuremberg laws kept the Jewish citizens from holding public office.



# NAZI party

- ◆ founded by Anton Drexler, Gottfried Freder, Dietrich Eckart
- ◆ The Munich Putsch made hitler want to win power without violence and have a support group.
- ◆ The reichstag fire led to the banning of the communist party in Germany.
- ◆ The NAZI party suede the Enabling Act to give give hitler power to make laws without parliament.



# Treaty of Versailles

- ◆ Woodrow Wilson wanted the 14 point plan
- ◆ Clemenceau wanted revenge
- ◆ Lloyd George wanted a compromise
- ◆ German people were unhappy because the terms were too harsh and they couldn't afford it



- ◆ Treaty led to the rise of Hitler, he became Chancellor and secretly built up Germany

## Treaty of Peace

Signed at the village of  
*Versailles, France, June 28, 1919*



# Hitler's actions

- ◆ French and British were in favor of a stronger Germany because they thought it'd prevent the spreading of communism
- ◆ Hitler occupied Rhineland unopposed because France wasn't strong enough to fight Germany alone
- ◆ Germany forced Anschluss by asking people if they wanted to be a part of Germany and promising the end of the war if so.
- ◆ Chamberlain believed being faced with the prospects of war against Britain and France would stop Hitler's aggressiveness.



# Failure of Appeasement

- ◆ Appeasement is giving into someone's demands if they're reasonable.
- ◆ Politicians believed Germany should be allowed to rearm to protect itself
- ◆ Hitler validated his actions in 1936 by saying he was under threat with Russia and France
- ◆ Chamberlain thought the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh on Germany
- ◆ The Munich Agreement said that Sudetenland be returned to Germany



David Low's accurate depiction of the results of appeasement: Using the "spineless leaders of democracy" as stepping stones, a nose-thumbing Hitler marches towards his ultimate goal. [Source: Lachen, p. 280.]



MODERN WORLD GCSE / AS LEVEL HISTORY REVISION NOTES

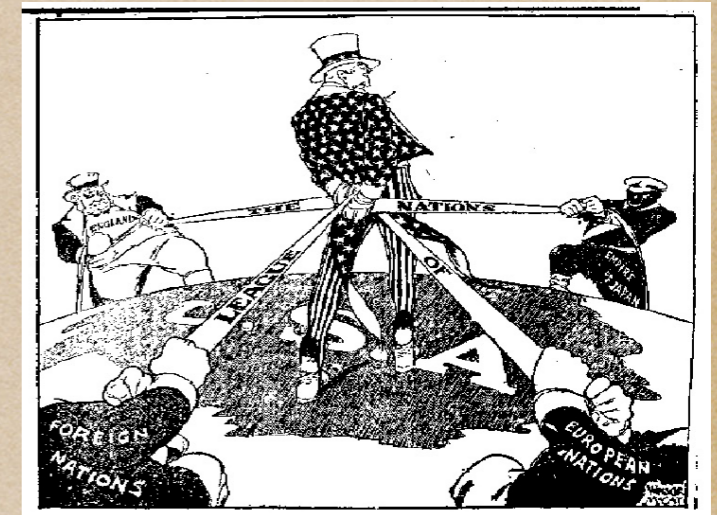
## HITLER'S FOREIGN POLICY IN THE 1930'S AND THE FAILURE OF APPEASEMENT

A. 1933 : Hitler comes to power in Germany

Hitler came to power in Germany in January 1933. He was determined to make Germany a strong and powerful nation once again and was determined to take revenge against those who had signed the hated Treaty of Versailles in 1919. Hitler's vision for the future was a union of all German speaking peoples across Europe: he estimated that this would create a "Greater Germany" made up of 100 million Germans. In addition to this, Hitler wanted control of foreign lands to act as a slave labour force for the "Greater Germany": he called this "Lebensraum" or living space and looked mainly to eastern Europe and beyond. He regarded these races living in Poland, Russia etc. (mainly Slavs and Jews) as inferior peoples to the Aryan Germans who he referred to as the "master race". In creating this Greater Germany, Hitler realised that he would have to break the Treaty of Versailles as he would need to re-arm Germany. In January 1933, as the new chancellor of Germany, he was given hope by events in the Far East: the League of Nations had failed to prevent Japan from taking control of Manchuria. Hitler's first actions in his foreign policy was to withdraw Germany from the League in October 1933: Hitler claimed that Germany wanted disarmament and made the excuse for withdrawal the fact that other countries were refusing to do so and Germany was unable to defend herself. Hitler then began to build up Germany's armed forces in secret.

# Failure of League of Nations

- ◆ Not all countries joined the League of Nations, Germany/Russia were excluded
- ◆ The League had no power, all they could do was ask countries to stop trading with aggressive countries
- ◆ The league had no army, soldiers could only fight for their country
- ◆ Unable to act quickly, took awhile for countries to gather in one area.



By: Kelsea and Lexi