

# Causes of WWII

By: Talia and NiJah

# Hitler

- Took over Germany with the Nazi Party
- Broke the Treaty of Versailles (occupied Rhineland, took back land, and built up the army)
- Created Nuremberg Laws



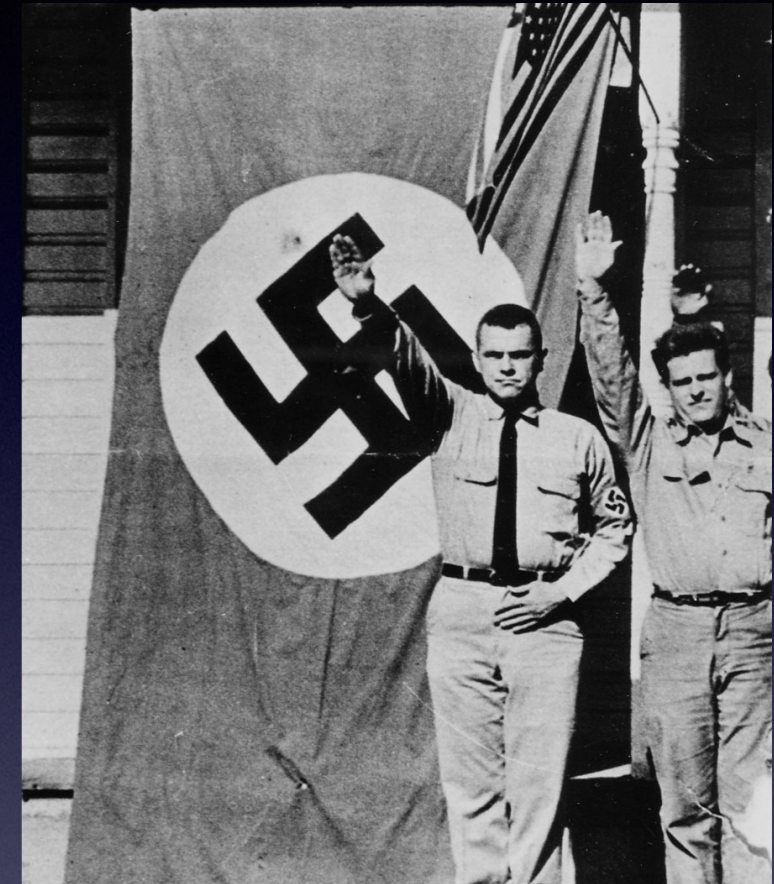
# The Nazi Party



- With Hitler's help dominated Germany's government .



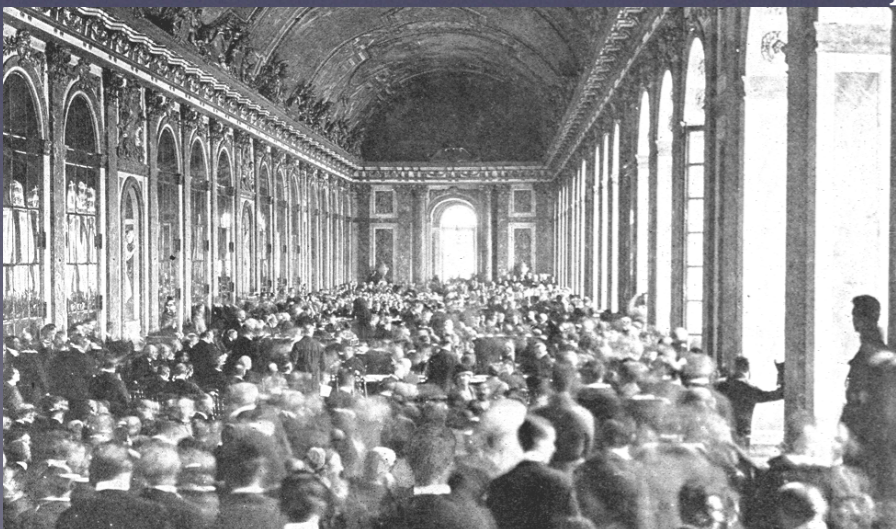
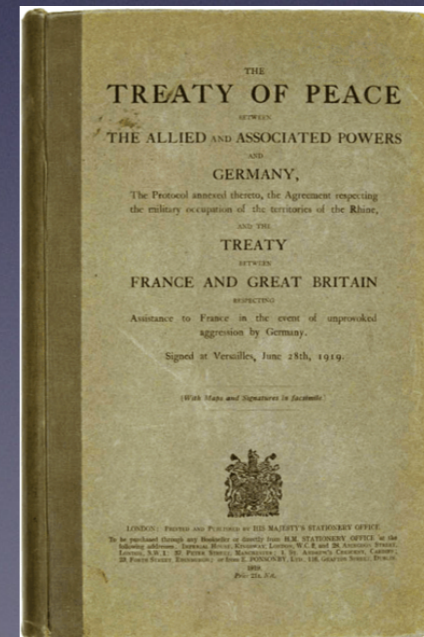
- Helped Hitler gain dictatorship and supported the Holocaust.
- Made a foreign policy that would undo The Treaty of Versailles and lead to war.



# The Treaty of Versailles



- Sparked anger in the German people
- Many countries felt betrayed by the little amount of land they received
- The League of Nations created by the treaty had no peace making power.



# Hitlers Actions



- France and Britain weren't ready to start another war, and they were easy to defeat.
- They promised that Anschluss was to end of his expansionist aims and not wanting to take risk.
- What made French and British a stronger Germany? It would prevent the spread of communism to the West.

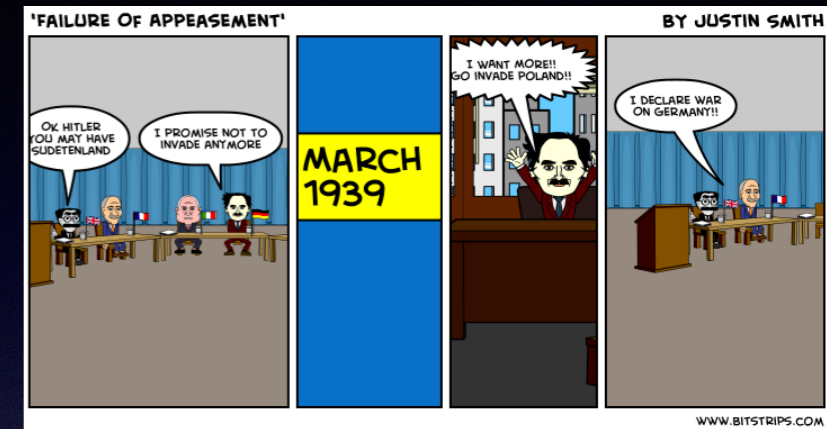


# Failure of Appeasement



- Appeasement- giving into someone provided their demands are seen as reasonable.

- Hitler never kept his promises, he broke the terms of The Munich Agreement.



- He was using bribery to get his way and breaking them.



- Also Germany was under threat from both countries/ essential to Germany troops were stationed in Rhineland.

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 those 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.

# The League of Nations

- Not all joined the league/  
Germany and Russia unable to join
- League had no power/ they could trade with non-member countries
- No army/ failed to provide troops
- Unable to act quickly/ they had an emergency meeting, not ac quickly to stop an act of aggression

