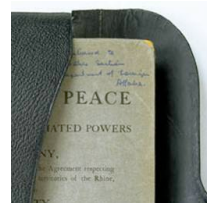


The Road to World War II



Failure of Versailles



- The peace settlement that ended WWI (_____) failed to provide a “just and secure peace” as promised
- Instead Germany grew more _____ of the treaty that they felt was too _____

The Versailles Treaty (above on crutches) took a beating in the U.S. and abroad



Adolf Hitler



Hitler in WWI, far right

- WWI veteran
- joined a struggling political group called the

(Nazis)

- Hitler's skill in _____ and ability to organize support allowed him to quickly become a leader in the Nazi Party
- In his book, _____ (My Struggle), he explained that he wanted to unite all German-speaking people in one grand Empire
- He wanted racial purity – “inferior” races such as Jews, Slavs and all non-whites were to form a work force for the “master race” – blond, blue-eyed “_____”

Hitler Gains Power

- By mid-1932, the Nazis had become the strongest political party in Germany
- In January of 1933, Hitler was appointed _____ (Prime Minister)
- He quickly dismantled Germany's democratic Weimar Republic and replaced it with a _____ government
- Called himself “_____” (the leader) and his rule of Germany the Third Reich
 - He promised to return Germany to its former glory



Germany Rearms



Hitler visits a factory and is enthusiastically greeted. Many Germans were grateful for jobs after the misery of the depression years.

Germany Remilitarizes the Rhineland March 1936



The Rhineland was a region of Germany that was ‘_____’,
after the Treaty of Versailles.

Germany was not allowed to have troops in the region.

Nazi Germany Expands: Austria



Another element of Hitler's grand design was creating "_____ " or
living space

Hitler believed that for Germany to thrive it
needed more land

In March, 1938, German troops marched into
_____ unopposed.

The arrival of German troops was met with
great enthusiasm by the Austrians.

The majority of Austria's 6 million people favored
_____ with Germany

A day later, Germany announced its union with Austria,
which it called "_____ " (union).



Again, this went against the terms of the Treaty of Versailles which banned Germany
from uniting with Austria.

Nazi Germany Expands: the Sudetenland



About 3 million German-speaking people
lived in the western border regions of
_____ called the

In 1938 Hitler began to build up troops
on the Czechoslovakian border and then
ordered the occupation of the
Sudetenland.

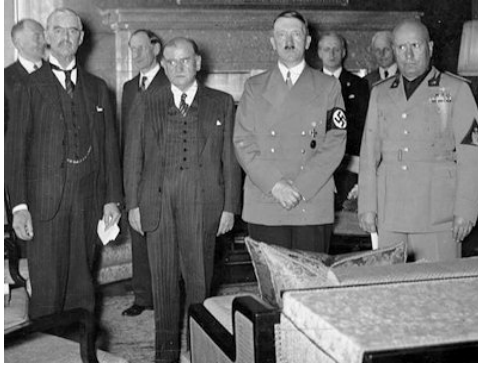
An occupation of the rest of
Czechoslovakia seemed imminent.

The Munich Conference

September 1938

The leaders of Germany (_____), Great Britain (_____), France (_____), and Italy (_____), met in Munich, Germany.

Hitler promised the _____ of the Sudetenland would be his "last territorial demand"



Chamberlain and Daladier believed Hitler and signed the _____

_____ that turned over the Sudetenland to Germany.

Chamberlain announced, "I have come back from Germany with peace with honor. I believe it is _____."

Critics called this a dangerous policy of _____ – or giving up principles to pacify an aggressor.

Nazi Expansion Continues



Despite the Munich Agreement, on March 15, 1939 German troops invaded and occupied the rest of _____.

In August of 1939 Germany and the USSR signed a _____, promising that neither country would attack the other in the event of war.

This paved the way for Germany to take Poland without fear of an attack from the USSR.

On September 3rd, 1939, Germany invaded _____.

The Soviets received part of Poland (a promise made in the non-aggression pact).

Great Britain and France, allies of Poland,



World War II had officially begun.