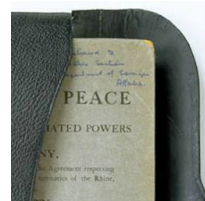


The Road to World War II



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 National Socialist German Workers' Party, or _____ Party.

- Hitler's skill in public speaking and ability to organize support allowed him to quickly become a _____ in the Nazi Party
- In his book, Mein Kampf (_____), 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 “_____” – blond, blue-eyed “Aryans”

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)
- Hitler quickly threw out Germany's government 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 "Lebensraum," the German word for

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 were _____ of joining 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

In 1938 Hitler began to build up troops on the Czechoslovakian border and then ordered the occupation of this region, called the _____.

The rest of the world was pretty sure that Germany would soon take over the rest of Czechoslovakia.

The Munich Conference

September 1938

The leaders of Germany (____), Great Britain (____), France (Edouard Daladier), and Italy (Benito Mussolini), met in Munich, Germany.

Hitler promised that taking the Sudetenland would be has “____ 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 Czechoslovakia.

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.