



The road to war

The Second World War broke out in early September 1939. Read through the following events leading up to the war and think about how each one raised tension and contributed to the war's outbreak.

Event

1928 Alt or leaves the Dissimument Conterence

The League of Nations held a conference encouraging all nations to disarm. When Hitler became chancellor he said he would disarm if everyone else did. If they didn't then he would disarm to the same level as France. When France refused Hitler stormed out of the conference and pulled Germany out of the League of Nations.

Reaction

There was very little the allies could do. Hitler claimed that he had acted in a reasonable and fair way and that it was the French who were being unreasonable.



1934: The Dollfuss Affair

Fearful that Hitler would try to unite with Austria in Anschluss, the Austrian chancellor, Englebert Dollfuss, banned the Nazi Party in Austria. Hitler ordered Nazis to cause havoc in Austria and they murdered Dollfuss.

Mussolini moved his army to the Austrian border in support of Austria. Hitler was not ready to fight so he backed down.



13 January 1935: The Saar plebiscite

Under the Treaty of Versailles, the Saar had been controlled by the League of Nations for 15 years. In 1935, a plebiscite took place to decide whether Germany or France should control the area. 90% voted for Germany and Hitler used this as propaganda.

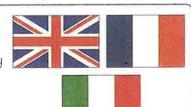
Hitler gained valuable resources, like the coalfields of the Saar, and there was nothing anyone could do as the plebiscite was fair and legal.



March 1935: Rearmament

Hitler held a rally where he announced that he had been rebuilding the German army and was reintroducing conscription. He had also started to develop the Luftwaffe - an air force.

In April 1935 Britain, France and Italy agreed that they would work together against Hitler as the Stresa Front.



June 1935: Anglo-German Naval Agreement

Britain signed an agreement allowing Germany to have a navy that was 35% of the size of the British navy.

Hitler realised that Britain was allowing him to break the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.



SUMMARY

- Hitler's foreign policy aims meant he needed to invade other countries; to do this he would need to build an army and to break the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Other countries were reluctant to intervene. Between 1933 and 1935 there was very little anyone could do to stop Hitler from taking actions that would lead to war.

APPLY

HOW FAR DO YOU AGREE

- a Which of Hitler's aims did he try to achieve in the following events? Copy the table below and complete the second row.
- **b** Which of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles was Hitler trying to break in each event? Add these to the third row.

	Dollfuss Affair	Saar plebiscite	Rearmament	Anglo-German Naval Agreement
Hitler's aim(s)				
Term(s) violated				



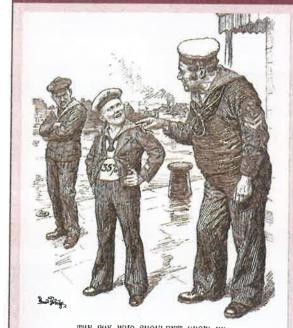
'Hitler's foreign policy aims were the main cause of the outbreak of the Second World War.' How far do you agree with this statement?

EXAMINER TIP



There are other causes of the outbreak of the Second World War. Plan two paragraphs to explain how Hitler's foreign policy contributed to the outbreak of the Second World War, Add another paragraph to this answer after you have read pages 51-52 about appeasement.

SOURCE ANALYSIS



the Anglo-German Naval Agreement. How do you know?

SOURCE A A British cartoon

from 1935; the sailor in the

foreground is Britain, next to

sulking in the background

a Label at least five features

cartoonist has used

this symbolism.

him is Germany, and France is

of Source A. Explain why the

Source A criticises

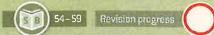
EXAMINER TIP



Always read the whole question carefully - it will give you clues about what to include. Here, it is important that you use evidence from the source but also your own knowledge about the event. Why did people criticise Britain for signing this agreement?



The development of tension







RECAP

Hitler's aims

Hitler became chancellor of Germany in 1933. His foreign policy aims are summarised below:





- Overturn Versailles
- Unite German speaking people (Volksdeutsche) in a Greater Germany (this included Anschluss)





Rearmament

REVISION SKILLS

Saying that Hitler's demands grew 'LOUDeR' might help you to remember his aims in the exam.

REVIEW

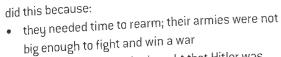
REVIEW



You can remind yourself what these terms mean by looking back to page 14.



The impact of the Depression is explored in more detail on page 40.



Britain and France did not want to start another war,

so they let Hitler get away with breaking the Treaty of

Versailles, even though it was international law. They

The reaction of Britain and France

- many people in Britain thought that Hitler was being reasonable because the Treaty of Versailles had been too harsh
- they were concerned about the USSR and thought that Hitler could be a valuable ally against Communism
- countries could not afford to go to war during the Depression and their governments were preoccupied with problems at home
- people could remember the horrors of the First World War: they did not want another war
- the policy followed by Britain and France from 1937 is known as appeasement: they tried to give Hitler what he wanted in the hope of preventing a war.

The reaction of the USSR and the USA

Joseph Stalin, the leader of the USSR, was worried by Hitler's determination to destroy Communism and by 1935 he was willing to put aside concerns about Britain and France in order to sign a mutual assistance treaty with France. Stalin would work with the allies to protect the USSR from Hitler.

The USA followed a policy of isolationism during the Depression. In 1934, a poll said that 70% of Americans did not want to get involved if a second war in Europe broke out.

APPLY

SOURCE ANALYSIS

SOURCE A Adapted from Mein Kampf, written by Adolf Hitler, 1925:

What a use could be made of the Treaty of Versailles! How each of its points could be branded into the hearts and minds of the German people until they find their souls aflame with rage and shame, and a will of steel is forged with the common cry, 'We will have arms again!'

APPLY

SOURCE ANALYSIS

▼ SOURCE B A British cartoon from 1938; the cartoon is called 'Nightmare waiting list'



- a Look at Source B. Find the following features:
 - 1 'All Germans everywhere are mine'
 - 2 'ghosts' holding signs that say 'Polish-Germans Crisis', 'Hungarian-Germans crisis' etc.
 - 3 a swastika the Nazi flag
 - 4 'ghosts' with signs that read 'British Empire Germans Crisis' and 'USA Germans Crisis'
 - 5 Hitler.
- **b** Why do you think the 'ghosts' representing the British and USA German Crises are positioned where they are?



Study Source B. Source B is critical of Hitler's foreign policy aims. How do you know? Explain your answer using Source B and your contextual knowledge.

d Look at Source A. Which of Hitler's foreign policy aims is Source A about?



Study Sources A and B. How useful are Sources A and B to a historian studying the causes of the Second World War?

REVISION SKILLS ()



It might help you to remember that whenever you are dealing with sources you have to remember the 'three Cs': Content - what evidence is there in the source to support your ideas? Context - what do you know about the events that explain the ideas in the source?

Comment - make sure all your comments are relevant to and focused on the question.

EXAMINER TIP



Timing is really important. Don't spend too long on questions that are worth 4 marks, as you might run out of time on later questions that are worth more marks. It's a good idea to practise writing answers in the time you'd get in the exam - around five minutes is about right for a 4-mark question like this one.

EXAMINER TIP

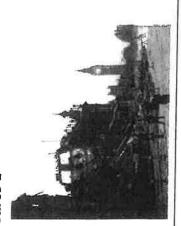


In the exam you will be asked how useful two sources are. Don't forget to think about how the sources link to your own knowledge of events, and use the provenance (remember TAPAS!) to analyse how useful the sources are.

Conflict and Tension 1918–1939 43

Sources of Evidence

Source



the southern approach to Bridge, the photograph damage to the nurses attached to St. Thomas's Hospital. The attack, on the night of 8th/9th September 1940 During the course of WW2 the hospital left six nurses killed and many injured. was bombed twelve times. home (Galliford House) shows bomb Westminster

Source 2



British Red Cross volunteer, at work at London Bridge air raid shelter. practical for clambering over debris. were uniforms The

Source 3



Red Cross nurses and stretcher bearers prepare to transport an injured man to hospital after an air raid.

The British nation is stirred and moved as it never has been at any time in its long and famous history, and they mean to conquer or to die. What a triumph the life of these battered cities is over the worst that fire and bomb can do!

the entire population. Old men, little children, the crippled, the veterans of former wars, aged women, the hard-pressed citizen, the sturdy workman with his hammer in the shipyard, the members of every kind of ARP service, are proud to feel that they stand in the line together with our fighting men. This, indeed, is a grand, heroic period of our history, and The terrible experiences and emotions of the battlefield are now shared by the light of glory shines upon all. Winston Churchill, broadcast 27 April 1941

Source 5



Nazi radio broadcast, 18 September 1940

Source 6



Down came the bombs. You could hear the HEs going over the top with a low whistling sound. After a moment or two they started in with the incendiaries and dropped a Molotov over the docks. There was fire in every direction. The City was turned into an enormous, loosely-stacked furnace, belching black smoke.

Diary of a London Air Raid Warden, January 1941

- Examine the extracts and photographs carefully, thinking about what information they give us about the Blitz.
- You will need to decide whether the sources show that Britain is winning the Second World War or whether things are going badly.
 - 3. Write your ideas for each source into the table.

Britain winning the war

Things are going badly

Evacuee Letter

Journey What was the journey like?

Family Who are the family you are staying with? What are they like? Are your brothers and/or sisters with you?

Where Where are you living? Is it different to what you are used to? How?

School What is your school like? Do you like your new teacher?

Food Are the meal times different? Is the food different?

How are you feeling? Are you coping with the changes? **Emotions** Do you miss anyone? Who?

Title Anne trank

Anne Frank

Questions

1. When and where was Anne Frank born?

(4	2. Who was Adolf Hitler?
(,)	3. Otto Frank decided to move his family from Germany because it was becoming dangerous
	for Jews. Give two reasons why it was dangerous.

20	
Where did Anne Frank and her family move to?	5. Give two ways life became hard for Jewish people.
4	5.

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		What gift did Anne Frank receive on her thirteenth birthda
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	Fact	Opinion
Anne loved to write.		
Anne would write every day.		
Anne named her diary 'Kitty'		
because her journal was like		
a friend to her.		

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is correct.	In the cellar of his office.	Behind his office.	🔲 In a friends house.	$oxedsymbol{\square}$ In a cupboard under the stairs.



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Questions

Anne Frank

9. Eight people lived in the secret annexe. Give two ways they were able to stay hidden.

10. How old was Anne Frank when she died?

Extension tosks;

- the did Ame Frank's life change as o result of the war?

o result of the have felt if you have felt if you were in this situation? Why? How do you think her life would have been different if it wasn't for there? Why?

What are the differences between) Anne Francis Life and you life now.

County **



Anne Frank

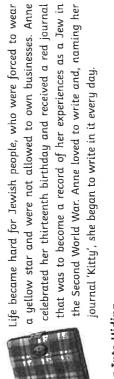
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Who was Anne Frank?

Anne Frank was born in Frankfurt, Germany on 12th June, 1929, Her parents were Otto and Edith and she had an older sister, Margot. Anne was lively and outgoing. She had lots of friends and she enjoyed writing, going for family trips out to the seaside and riding her bike.

In 1933, Adolf Hitler became the leader of Germany and life was never the same again. Anne was Jewish and Hitler despised Jews. He unfairly blamed them for many of Germany's problems. To keep his family safe, Otto Frank moved to Amsterdam in the Netherlands when Anne was just four years old. However, the Second World War began in 1939, and in 1940, the Nazis invaded the Netherlands.



Going Into Hiding

Otto Frank had a secret annexe behind his office where his family could hide away from the Nazis. After packing what they could, the family went quickly to the small annexe and with the help of friends, hid away for two years. Anne wrote in 'Kitty' every day. Her journal tells us about how her family struggled to stay alive.

Captured

Eight people were able to hide in the annexe. They had to be very quiet, walking barefoot and hanging

200



Anne Frank

100

heavy curtains at the windows. Anne often wrote about how tired she was of living in the cramped space. Towards the end of the war, Anne and her family were betrayed and the Nazis found their hiding place.

The End

In 1944, the families were arrested, split up and sent to concentration camps. Anne died just a month before the end of the war from a disease called typhus. She was just fifteen years old. The only family member to survive was Otto Frank. When he returned to Amsterdam, he salecided to publish Anne's journal. It has been read all over the world and is translated into sixty-five languages.



"Think of all the beauty still left around you and be happy." Anne Frank

Anne Frank Timeline

SHI





age 2 of 4