

RECAP

Hitler's aims

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

- **Lebensraum**
- **O**verturn Versailles
- **U**nite German speaking people (*Volksdeutsche*) in a Greater Germany (this included *Anschluss*)
- **D**estroy Communism
- **R**earmament



REVISION SKILLS

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

REVIEW

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

REVIEW

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

The reaction of Britain and France

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 did this because:

- they needed time to rearm; their armies were not big enough to fight and win a war
- 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?

EXAM QUESTION 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?

EXAM QUESTION 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

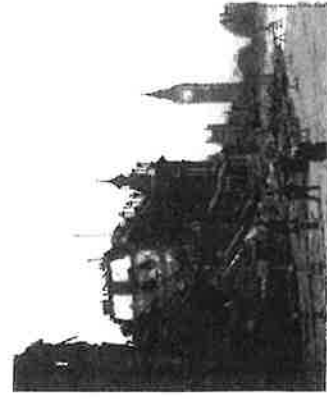
Timing is really important. Don't spend too long on questions that are worth 4 marks, as you might run out of time on later questions that are worth more marks. It's a good idea to practise writing answers in the time you'd get in the exam – around five minutes is about right for a 4-mark question like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

Sources of Evidence

Source 1



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

Source 4

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 terrible experiences and emotions of the battlefield are now shared by 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 light of glory shines upon all.

Winston Churchill, broadcast 27 April 1941

Source 2



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

Source 3



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

Source 5

All reports from London are agreed that the population is seized by fear. The Londoners have completely lost their self-control.

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



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1. Examine the extracts and photographs carefully, thinking about what information they give us about the Blitz.
2. 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



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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?

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

Questions

- When and where was Anne Frank born?

- Who was Adolf Hitler?

- Otto Frank decided to move his family from Germany because it was becoming dangerous for Jews. Give two reasons why it was dangerous.

- Where did Anne Frank and her family move to?

- Give two ways life became hard for Jewish people.

- What gift did Anne Frank receive on her thirteenth birthday?

7. Use information from the text to show whether these statements are fact or opinion.

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.	

- Where was the secret annexe Otto Frank used to hide his family? Tick the answer that is correct.
 - In the cellar of his office.
 - Behind his office.
 - In a friends house.
 - In a cupboard under the stairs.

Questions

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

- How old was Anne Frank when she died?

Extension tasks:

- How did Anne Frank's life change as a result of the war?
- How would 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 Hitler? Why?
- What are the differences between Anne Frank's life and your life now?

Anne Frank



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.

The Second World War

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.



Life became hard for Jewish people, who were forced to wear a yellow star and were not allowed to own businesses. Anne celebrated her thirteenth birthday and received a red journal that was to become a record of her experiences as a Jew in the Second World War. Anne loved to write and, naming her journal 'Kitty', she began to write in it every day.

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



Anne Frank



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 decided 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

1929	12th June: Anne is born in Germany.
1933	Adolf Hitler comes to power as leader of Germany. Anne Frank moves to Amsterdam.
1940	May: Germany invades the Netherlands.
1942	Jews must wear a yellow star. 14th June: Anne begins her journal. July: Anne's family go into hiding.
1944	4th August: The Franks are discovered and arrested. 3rd September: The Franks are taken to a concentration camp.
1945	March: Anne dies from Typhus.
1947	Anne's father Otto publishes her journal.

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