Complete your notes chart
Use the information provided to

World War II

Leaders In
Prime minister in 1951

After the war was reelected.

Struggle against the Nazis.

Britain and the Allies in the

Speak out against the Nazis. Led

Actions was among the first to

Alliance: Allies

Great Britain

Role: Prime Minister of

Winston Churchill
the war ended in 1945

After the War: Died just before
Japanese-Americans
Internment of 110,000

Into the war and the

Alliances: Allied

States

Role: President of the United

F. D. Roosevelt
Emperor until his death in 1989.

After the war, Was military leaders a figurehead for various actions: Served mainly as Axis: Alliance: Axis: Role: Emperor of Japan

Emperor Hirohito

"Insufferable" and suffer what is endure the unendurable

"We have resolved to
After the War: Committed suicide in 1945; the War: the Nazi party, which killed 11 million in 1940–1941, led the Nazi invaders lands in all directions; invading Poland in 1939; actions started the war by; alliance: Axis; role: Dictator of Germany; Adolf Hitler
Italian insurgents in 1945
After the war: Killed by
King in 1943
Overthrown by the Italian
Military defeats and was
With Germany: Suffered
Actions: Formed an alliance
Axis:
Role: Dictator of Italy
Benito Mussolini

- Benito Mussolini
- and groups relative
- absolute: individuals
- for fascism the state is
- function and the same
- in essence: its
- conception of the state
- Fascist doctrine is its
- The keystone of the
After the War: was dictator

1941, then joined the Allies
by invading the Soviet Union in
violated the Hitler-Stalin pact
Germany until Germany

Actions: Cooperated with

Alliance: Allies

Union

Role: Dictator of the Soviet

Joseph Stalin
CAUSES OF WORLD WAR II

M

✓ Germany rebuilds their military in defiance of the Treaty of Versailles
✓ Hitler sent troops into the Rhineland in 1936
✓ In 1938, Hitler made Austria part of the German Empire
✓ In 1939 Hitler invaded Poland
✓ Japan and Italy also begin growing their military

I

✓ Militaristic leaders of Japan wanted to build a Japanese empire.
✓ In 1931, Japan seized the Chinese territory of Manchuria. When the League of Nations condemned the action, Japan withdrew from the League.
✓ Because Japan was an island nation they lacked natural resources. As a result they needed to conquer other lands to acquire those resources.
✓ Italy attacks Ethiopia in hopes of connecting their Africa colonies.

N

✓ Rise in nationalism in Italy, Germany, and Japan

T

✓ Rise in totalitarian governments and expansionist policies
Appeasement

World War I caused the deaths of nearly nine million people and cost huge sums of money. Most countries in Europe were anxious to avoid another costly war - both in terms of money and lives.

The British Prime Minister from 1937, Neville Chamberlain, believed in appeasement. The major aim was to avoid another European war.

'Appease' literally means pacify, soothe or satisfy.

In 1938, Germany and Austria joined together - this was known as the Anschluss. Hitler claimed he was uniting all German speaking people in one 'greater Germany'.

Seeing this, German speaking people in the Czechoslovakia (mainly living in an area known as the Sudetenland - shaded on the map) began to demand they become part of Germany too. Hitler made sure these people received support from Germany. However, Hitler couldn't just take over the area. Czechoslovakia was a powerful new country and had the backing of the Soviet Union.

In September 1938, Hitler demanded that German speakers in Czechoslovakia should be allowed to join his 'greater Germany'. War between Germany and Czechoslovakia seemed likely.

Everything depended on the actions of Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

British and French foreign policy 1938

PM Chamberlain was determined to avoid war. He made many trips around Europe in September 1938 attempting to make agreements.

Chamberlain took the lead and the French followed. The French also wished to avoid war at all costs. If they didn't go to war, then neither would the Soviet Union.

As a final attempt to avoid war, a conference in Munich was organised.

The Munich Conference

Chamberlain, Hitler, Daladier (French PM) and Mussolini (leader of Italy) all met in Munich to discuss Czechoslovakia. The Czechoslovakian government was not invited.

It was decided that Germany would occupy the Sudetenland within 10 days and other parts of Czechoslovakia would go to Poland and Hungary.

The French and British governments agreed. The Czechoslovakian government was told to agree or face Germany alone.

Hitler promised not to take over any more land.

IT WAS GENERALLY FELT GIVING HITLER THE SUDEtenLAND WAS A GOOD PRICE TO PAY FOR PEACE.
that Hitler had broken his parts of the agreements. He said that in
November Carmichael spoke before the British cabinet. He told them
They in 1939, when Germany was about to invade Poland,

Czechoslovakia

However, Germany broke the agreement and took over the test of
was split. Germany agreed not to invade any other areas. Soon,

Germany into Czechoslovakia and as a result, Czechoslovakia

Dribler the then Prime Minister of France agreed to requisition the
demanding control of the German speaking part of Czechoslovakia

Hitler was the Minister of 1938. At that time, Hitler was

The most serious of the agreements between France and

belonged to Germany.

Czechoslovakia in the way of stepping back the land that the British

Czechoslovakia, the way of stepping back the land that the British

Finally, many people felt that the Treaty of Versailles that ended

posed by Nazi Germany.

As that time too, many people did not recognize the threat

another conflict.

This was one more reason to fly to avoid

Because of the Treaty of Versailles, the people in France were expected to obey

The conditions. In this time, was hoping to avoid another

Companiments had signed a way to present war as least for the present.

the people in their own country. They were unlawful

When the war is over, the French will fight their country. They

World War. The French had no wish to join another conflict. They

very differently. Above all, they did not want to go to war again.

At the time it was happening. However, people saw the policy

and it didn't present. World War II from happening.

say that if that didn't work, it was just a way of fighting in a quietly.

Looking back on the policy of appeasement, many people today

Hitler invaded Poland and World War II began.

was impossible to negotiate with Hitler any more.

apparment - Germany Before World War II

By Sharon Fagan

Name

Edhelber
Questions

1. Which happened first?
A. World War II
B. Germany took over Czechoslovakia
C. Germany invaded Poland
D. Germany took over Austria

2. The action described in this article took place
A. Before World War II began, Germany had attacked or invaded
B. During the Cold War
C. Before World War II began
D. After World War II

3. Popular opinion about the policy of appeasement
A. Was very different in Europe than it was in the United States
B. Never changed
C. Was not the same after the war as it had been before the war
D. Said that it did not do enough to prevent war

4. In the Munich Pact, Great Britain and France agreed to
A. Give in to Hitler's demands
B. Refuse to cooperate
C. Send in a military force
D. Share some common means

5. In the 1930s, the United States
A. Felt a policy of isolation
B. Did not want to become involved in another war
C. Agreed with the policy of appeasement
D. All of the above

6. As a result of the Munich Pact, Czechoslovakia
A. Was divided with the Soviet Union
B. Joined the Soviet Union
C. Was divided
D. All of the above

Appearance - Germany Before World War II

Name:

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