

## Topic: Hitler seizure of power in the 1930's!

### Opening Questions:

How did dictators such as Hitler use **propaganda** to gain public support? What was the purpose of the poster on the right?

### The Rise of Dictators

- The Great Depression, led to the rise of very strong leaders, often dictators.

Task: Why did this happen during the Great Depression?

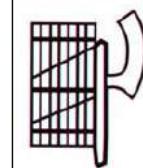
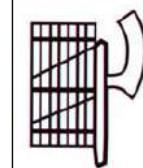
#### Germany : Adolf Hitler Nazism – 1932 – 1933

- Hitler formed a totalitarian state.
- He banned all political parties (except the Nazis)
- He encouraged:
  - Nationalism
  - Anti-semitism – hatred of the Jews
  - Violence



#### Italy : Benito Mussolini Fascism

- Mussolini formed a totalitarian state.
- He banned all political parties (except the Fascists)
- He encouraged:
  - Nationalism
  - secret police to maintain loyalty and order
  - Violence



## How did Hitler gain power in 1933? Will Hitler fulfill his promises?



### How did Hitler come to power in 1933?

#### Hitler promised strong government.

Hitler, like many other groups believed that the Weimar Republic was **weak**.  
Hitler promised to get rid of the **Treaty of Versailles** by taking back land and re-arming.  
Hitler's propaganda made people believe that the Weimar politicians had **stabbed Germany in the back** in 1918.

#### Hitler appealed to all classes:

**JUNKERS** (aristocrats) - feared Communism and wanted re-armament. Hitler promised both.

**MIDDLE CLASS** - wanted law and order and feared communism.

**WORKING CLASS** - wanted jobs. Hitler promised to end unemployment.

**CHURCH** - supported Hitler because Communists were atheist.

Hitler began his rise to power in 1923 when he attempted the **Munich Putsch**.  
Although his attempt failed he used his trial to gain **publicity**.

In prison he wrote **Mein Kampf** setting out his ideas.

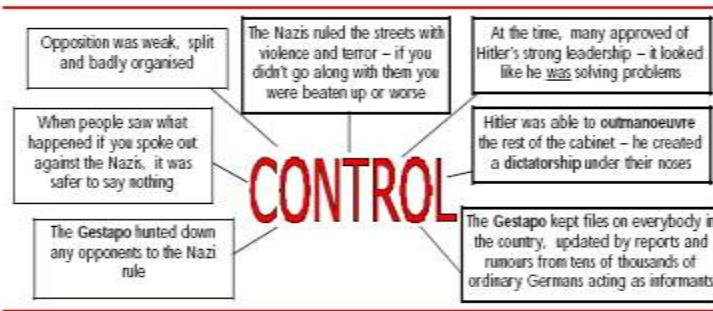
More importantly, he changed his ideas about how to gain power. He decided to take power legally, using the democratic system, which he then planned to destroy.



# THE HITLER STATE

The Nazis gained enormous popularity due to the terrible conditions in Germany, effective propaganda, and their promises to solve all Germany's problems. However, they were never supported by a majority of German voters between 1930 and 1933....

Once Adolf Hitler had been appointed Chancellor (1933), he managed to take total control of Germany:



## Rise of the Nazi Party

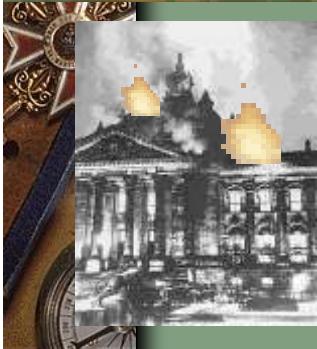
- In 1932 the Nazi party won 37.3 percent of the vote, far more than any other party but still not a majority.
- Aging President Paul von Hindenburg (1847-1934) was pressured into naming Hitler as Chancellor.
- Hitler took office at the beginning of 1933 and quickly moved to assume dictatorial powers.





Hitler's speech after being named chancellor:

"SA and SS, Heil! The great time has now begun. Germany is now awakened. We have won power in Germany. Now we must win over the German people. I know, my comrades, it must have been difficult at times, when you were desiring change which didn't come, so time and time again the appeal has to be made to continue the struggle - you mustn't act yourself, you must obey, you must give in, you must submit to this overwhelming need to obey."



## Hitler becomes Dictator

- After a “communist” set fire to the Reichstag in February, Hitler convinced Hindenburg to sign an emergency decree--Hitler used these emergency powers to arrest members of political parties that opposed him.
- By 1933, Hitler was able to gain a majority of support within the Reichstag to pass the **Enabling Act of 1933**, which gave Hitler unlimited dictatorial authority.

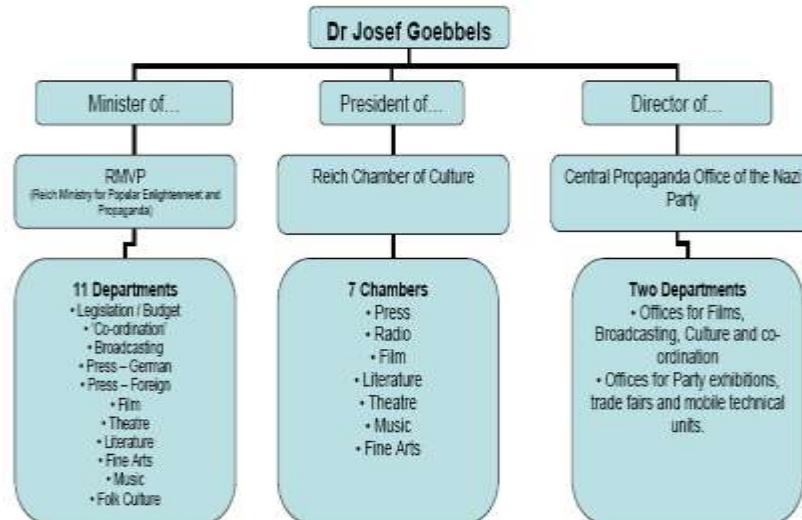


## Nazi Germany: The Leader-State

- The Third Reich was organized as a leader-state.
- Hitler, the Fuehrer (leader), commanded the supreme loyalty of the people and held unlimited power.
- The Ministry of Popular Enlightenment – Joseph Goebbels used propaganda by controlling the press, book publishing, the radio, the theater, and the cinema



### Goebbels and the Propaganda Machine



#### Questions

1. From this diagram, what aspects of propaganda did the Nazis consider most important?
2. How could (a) Intentionalist and (b) Structuralist historians use this diagram to substantiate their arguments?

## Nazi Regime

- The Nazi regime became a **police state** –where the Nazis suspended civil rights and mass arrested all opponents
- The police state was controlled by **Stormtroopers** (SA) or elite military and the **Gestapo** (SS) or secret state police led by Heinrich Himmler
- Most Germans believed that the new government was trying to solve Germany's problems

Heinrich Himmler

# The Gestapo



**Your Anti-Nazi Propaganda Poster**

• Directions: Imagine it's the early 1930's and Hitler is growing in popularity and power, largely due to his effective use of German propaganda. You are in charge of the media in Great Britain, and you wish to design an anti-Nazi propaganda poster to counteract Hitler. Your poster must:

- 1) Look appealing (no scribbles)
- 2) Have a message, clearly written out
- 3) Have illustrations (in color would be nice). Suggestions:
  - You can make fun of the enemy in an amusing, cartoonish way
  - Or , your poster can be serious, showing the potential horrors of Hitler's reign.
- 4) Avoid vulgaries and show racial sensitivity



What is the purpose of this poster? 

## Hitler & Prosperity

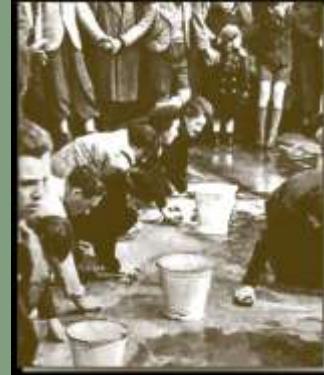
- By 1936, the reinvigoration of the economy, stimulated in part by rearmament, had virtually **eliminated unemployment**.
- Just as importantly, it appeared that Hitler was rebuilding Germany's power in international affairs.





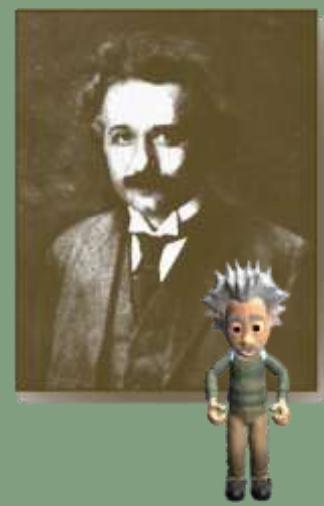
## Treatment of Jews in Germany before the War: 1933-39

- In 1934, law required Jews, to wear a yellow **Star of David** on their clothing while in public.
- Jews were publicly humiliated.
- Forced to sit in separate seats on public transportation.
- The word "**Juden**" or Jew was painted above the doors of their homes and businesses.



## The Nuremberg Laws

- **The Nuremberg Laws (1935):**
  - 1. German citizenship was taken from all Jews.
  - 2. Marriages between Jews and non-Jews were forbidden.
  - 3. Sexual relations between Jews and non-Jews was forbidden
  - 4. Jews forbidden to display their national flag or colors
- Caused increased violence against German Jews. By 1938, a quarter of the half million Jews in Germany fled the country.
- Fleeing Jews were forbidden to take any property and to leave only with the clothes on their backs.
- One of the better known people to leave was **Albert Einstein**, the famous scientist.





## “The Night of Broken Glass” (1938)

- After the assassination of a Nazi official in Paris, Hitler ordered the head of the SS, Heinrich Himmller, Hitler's right-hand man, to retaliate against Jews in Germany.
- Led to “The Night of the Broken Glass”—
  - A week of terror against Jews.
  - Jewish shops, homes and synagogues, were destroyed or burned to the ground.
  - Jews were forced to get on their hands and knees to scrub streets with brushes
  - Others were arrested or killed.
- Heinrich Himmller also ordered the expansion of concentration camps throughout Germany.



What event  
does this  
represent?



## Prelude to the Holocaust-- Anti-Semitism in Germany Assignments:

Complete the following worksheet readings and questions:

- 1) “The German Master Race”
- 2) ”Nazi Actions Against Jews, 1933-1939
- 3) “The Nazis and Racism”
- 4) “Source Work: The Mistreatment of Jews in Germany”
- Due time: Today at 12:30 pm!

### Nazi Actions Against Jews, 1933-39

#### 1. When and how were the Jews persecuted?

	How is Hitler attacking the Jews? (tick as appropriate)		
	Mental Health	Material Comforts	Physical Health
<b>1933: Early Moves</b>			
- Jewish teachers and civil servants were sacked.			
- Jews were banned from public places like parks / cafes.			
- Hitler declared a one-day boycott of Jewish businesses			
<b>1935: The Nuremberg Laws:</b>			
- Jews were not allowed to marry non-Jews.			
- Jews had to wear the 'Star of David'.			
- Jewish children were expelled from non-Jewish schools.			
- Jews were banned from being German citizens.			
<b>1938: Kristallnacht</b>			
- 91 Jews were murdered			
- 20,000 Jews were put into concentration camps			
- 200 Jewish synagogues were burnt.			
- Jews were fined 1 billion marks			

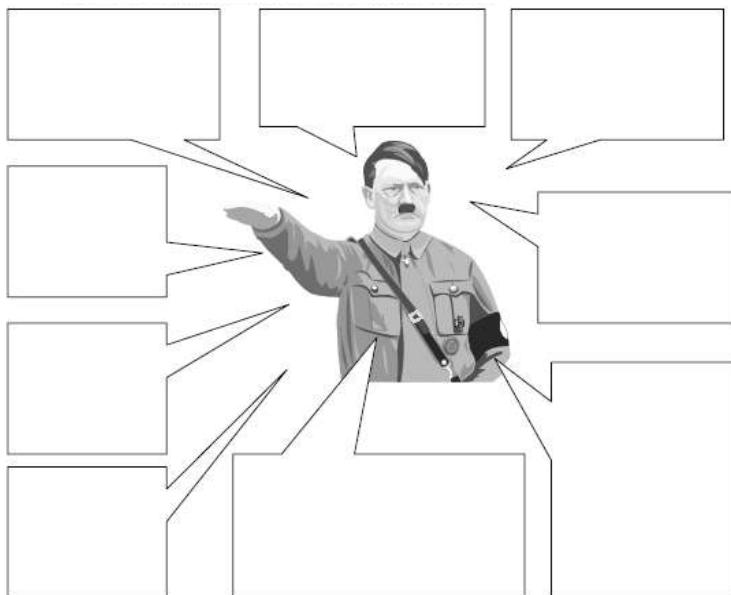
#### Discussion points:

1. Do the actions of this table suggest that Hitler's policies were mainly motivated by religious, racial, political or economic factors? Explain your answer.
2. Over half of German Jews emigrated 1933-39. When would you have left as a Jew, and why?
3. Many Jews nevertheless chose to stay. Why do you think that this was?

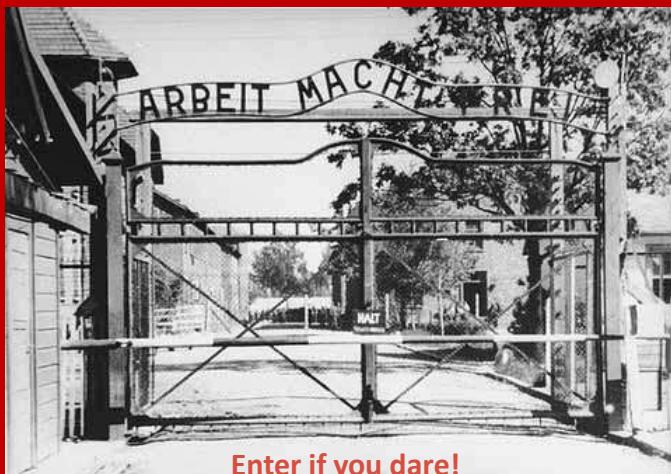
What did Hitler believe in?

Ask the  
animated Hitler!

Directions: Identify 9 major beliefs of Hitler. Write them in the boxes.



## The Holocaust, 1941 - 1945

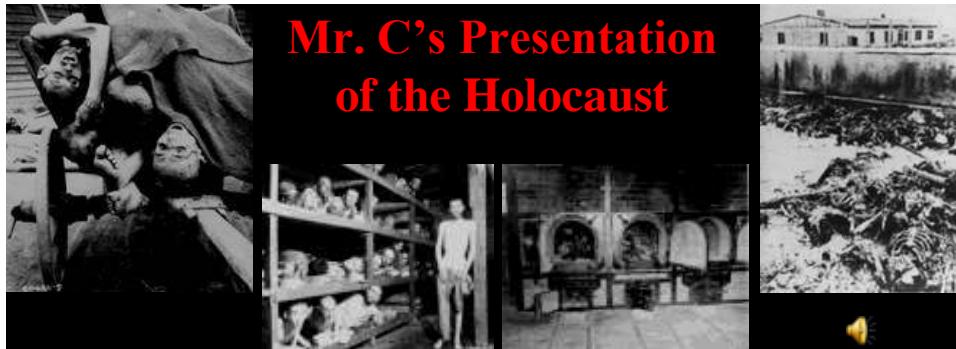


What is so ironic  
about the  
message above  
the gate: "Work  
Shall Set You  
Free"?

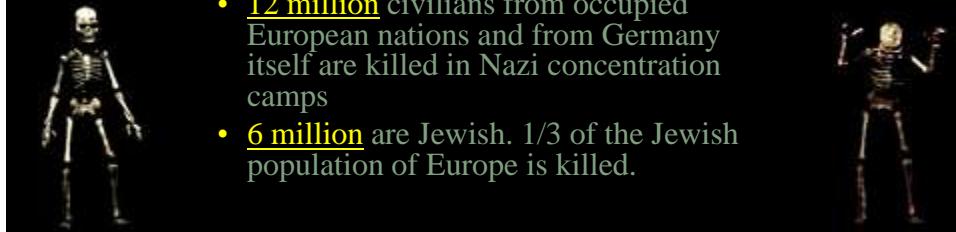
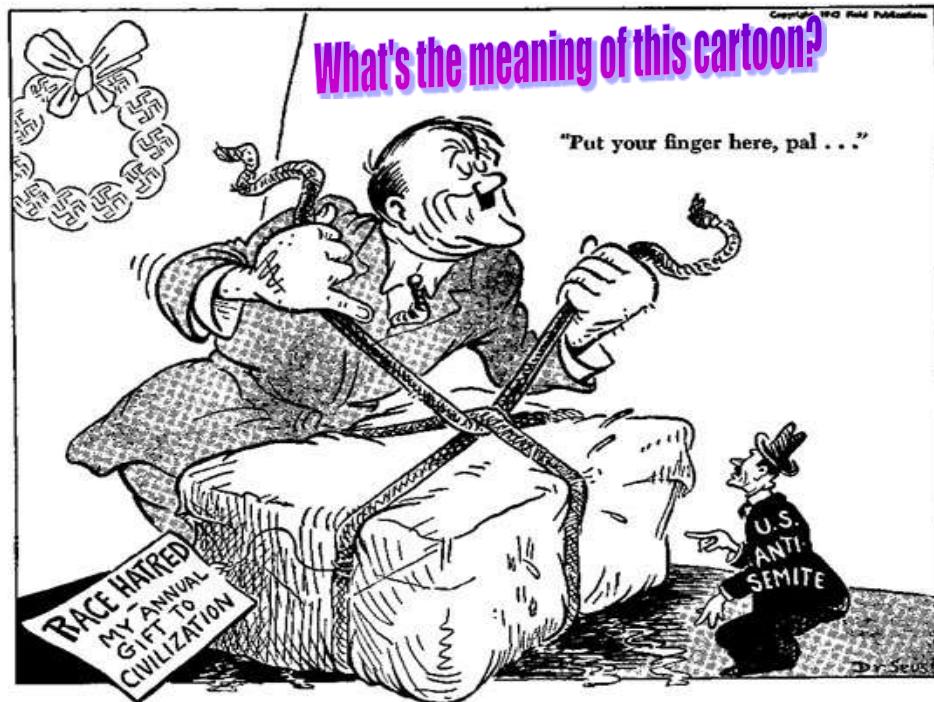
Enter if you dare!



**Mr. C's Presentation  
of the Holocaust**



- 1939-1945 Hitler's Final Solution, the Holocaust.
  - 12 million civilians from occupied European nations and from Germany itself are killed in Nazi concentration camps
  - 6 million are Jewish. 1/3 of the Jewish population of Europe is killed.



## Prelude to the Final Solution

- Hitler used the 'Enabling Law' to begin his attack on the Jews.
- **Heinrich Himmler**, commander of the German *Schutzstaffel* (SS) and the Gestapo, was placed in charge of the extermination of the Jews.
- In 1938, the Nazi became more violent when Himmler launching **Kristallnacht** –the Night of Broken Glass--on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1938.
- By 1939, half of Germany's 500,000 Jews had emigrated to escape Nazi persecution.



Heinrich Himmler



## Prelude to the Final Solution



- In 1939, Germany invaded Poland which had a much larger population of 3 million Jews.
- In 1941, Germany invaded Russia which had a population of 5 million Jews.



## Change of Tactics: Einsatzgruppen



- Himmler sent four specially trained SS units called "Einsatzgruppen battalions" into German occupied territory and shot at least 1 million Jews.
  - Victims were taken to deserted areas where they were made to dig their own graves and shot.
  - When the SS ran out of bullets they sometimes killed their victims using flame throwers.



## How did the Nazi decide who was Jewish?

- If one of person's parents was Jewish, then they were Jewish.
- However, if only one of their grandparents had been Jewish then they could be classified as being German.
- In 1940, all Jews had to have their passports stamped with the letter 'J' and had to wear the yellow Star of David on their jacket or coat.



## The 'Final Solution'

- In January 1942, Himmler initiated the new 'Final Solution' – A plan to exterminate the Jewish race. Jews were placed in ghettos and then selected for transport to concentration camps.



## Children Dying of Starvation in the Warsaw Ghetto



### 1. 'Resettlement' – The Ghettos

- As the German expansion began, it became impossible to deal with all the Jews at once. **Adolf Eichmann** was put in charge of 'Jewish resettlement'. This involved rounding up Jews from occupied countries and moving them to ghettos in a range of cities, the largest being **Warsaw**.
- Walls were built to separate the ghetto from the rest of the city. Jews lived in cramped conditions – seven or eight people to a room, each given only 300 calories of food per day.



"On the streets children are crying in vain, children who are dying of hunger. They howl, beg, sing, moan, shiver with cold, without underwear, without clothing, without shoes ... emaciated skeletons ... Already completely grown up at the age of five ... I no longer look at the people; when I hear groaning and sobbing I cross the road."

*A visitor to Warsaw, 1940.*





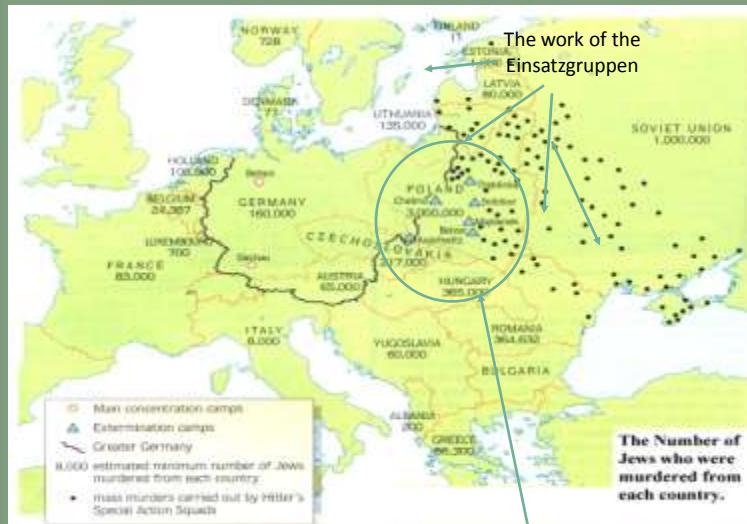
## Warning: This is a Holocaust Simulation, not real life! This is an upsetting but necessary lesson about the struggles Jews faced...

- **Introduction:** You are a member of the Judenrat in the Warsaw Ghetto. With the other members of that Council, you must select five of your people in the ghetto to be removed from the transport to a death camp. The Judenrat has been called into session to discuss the people who are listed below as 'possible candidates' for removal and eventual extermination. ...In your Council, decide on five people who you as the Judenrat will remove from the ghetto and send to the extermination camp tomorrow morning. Rank your top 5 choices! Remember, you are Jewish! If the Nazis are unhappy with your choices, you will be shot!
- Choices:
  - 10-year old boy. Has one sister, six years old. Other family members are missing.
  - 20-year old woman, single, educated. Still attending college.
  - 25-year old laborer, uneducated, healthy. Has a 13-year old sister.
  - 60-year old doctor. Has no surviving family members.
  - Sickly 28 year-old female with a limp. Has an 8-year old child.
  - 30 year-old woman. Healthy but extremely poor. Other family members' whereabouts are unknown.
  - 55-year old laborer. Has developed premature arthritis but is still able to work.
  - 45-year old attorney. Extremely bright but lacks manual labor skills.
  - 5-year old girl. Healthy. Parents are missing, but her aunt is taking care of her.
  - 35-year old male. Suspected criminal and murderer. Healthy and strong with skills in manual labor.

# Wannsee Conference



## Where were the Death Camps built?



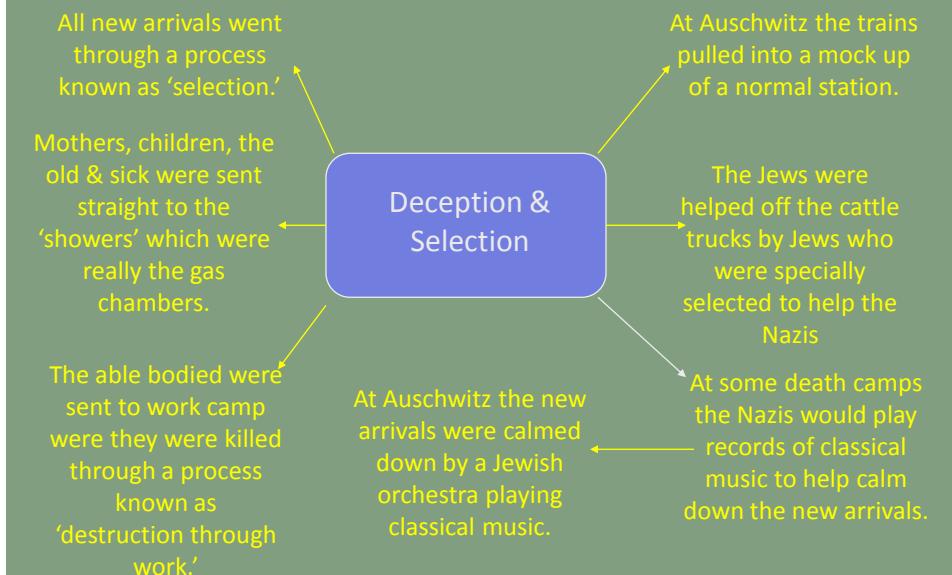
Why do you think that they located them here?



## SS Tactics: Dehumanisation

- The SS guards who murdered the Jews were brainwashed with Anti-Semitic propaganda.
- The Jews were transported in cattle cars in terrible conditions.
- Naked, dirty and half starved people look like animals, which helped to reinforce the Nazi propaganda.
- The SS used to train their new guards by encouraging them to set fire to a pit full of live victims – usually children.

## Tactics: What happened to new arrivals?



### b. What happened to the inmates upon arrival?

Children, pregnant women, the old and the infirm were told they were to be "de-loused". They were stripped naked and all their hair was cut off. Clothes and spectacles could be recycled. Hair could be used for making wigs and stuffing furniture. They were then led into a "shower room". Once



inside, the doors were locked behind them and they were gassed with an industrial pesticide, **Zyklon B**.

Men and women fit enough to work were taken set to work in separate camps – this would be the last time that some husbands and wives would see each other. They would build roads and buildings, and grow food for the army. Life expectancy was three months. Prisoners died from disease, exhaustion or lack of food. When they became too weak to work, they were gassed in their turn.



## Warm Up on Concentration Camps:

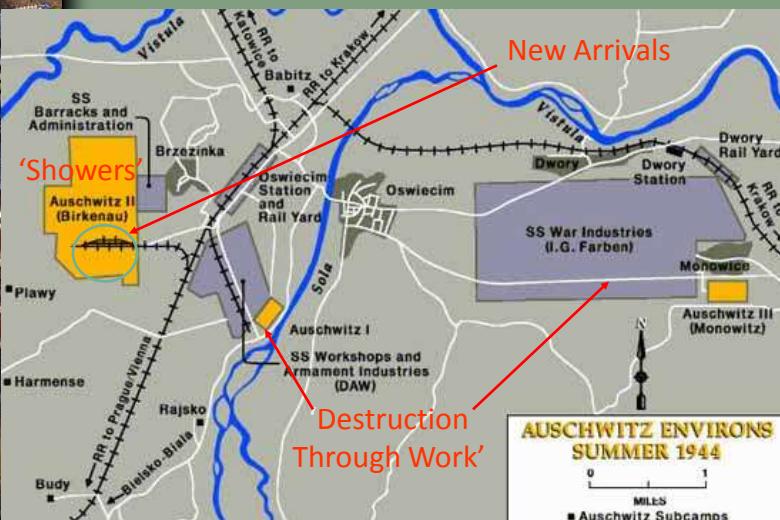


Entrance to Auschwitz

Q. Why was the camp built to resemble a railway station? Guess how new arrivals felt and thought when they saw this.



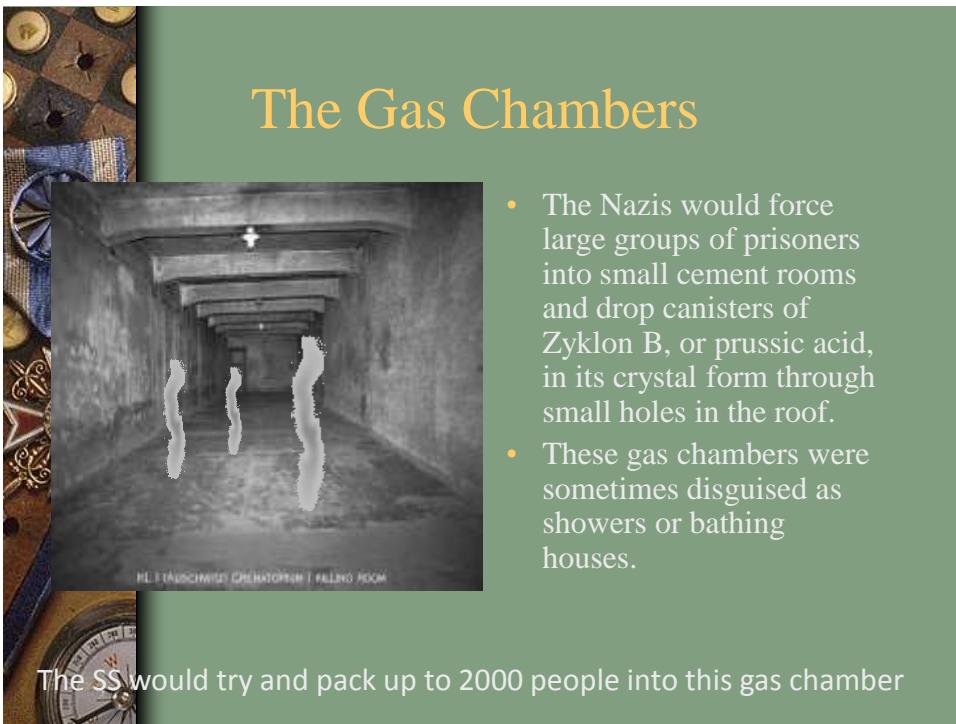
## Map of Auschwitz



Destruction  
Through Work'

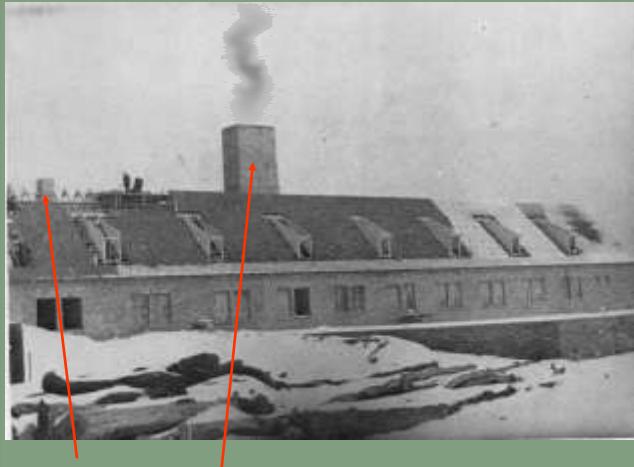
**AUSCHWITZ ENVIRONS  
SUMMER 1944**

0 1  
MILES  
■ Auschwitz Subcamps





## The outside of the Gas Chamber



Notice the Ovens easily located near the Gas Chambers



## Processing the bodies



- Specially selected Jews known as the sonderkommando were used to remove the gold fillings and hair of people who had been gassed.
- The Sonderkommando Jews were also forced to feed the dead bodies into the crematorium.



Dead bodies waiting to be processed



The Ovens at Dachau





Ovens at Auschwitz



Shoes waiting to be processed by the sonderkommando



Taken inside a huge glass case in the Auschwitz Museum. This represents one day's collection at the peak of the gassings, about twenty five thousand pairs.



## Destruction Through Work



This photo was taken by the Nazis to show just how you could quite literally work the fat of the Jews by feeding them 200 calories a day



## Destruction Through Work



Same group of Jews 6 weeks later



# Warm Up Questions on Anne Frank

Are people really good at heart?

How do discrimination and prejudice affect your life?

How do you relate to Anne Frank?

What can we, today, learn from Anne Frank and her story?

Could the Holocaust occur again?

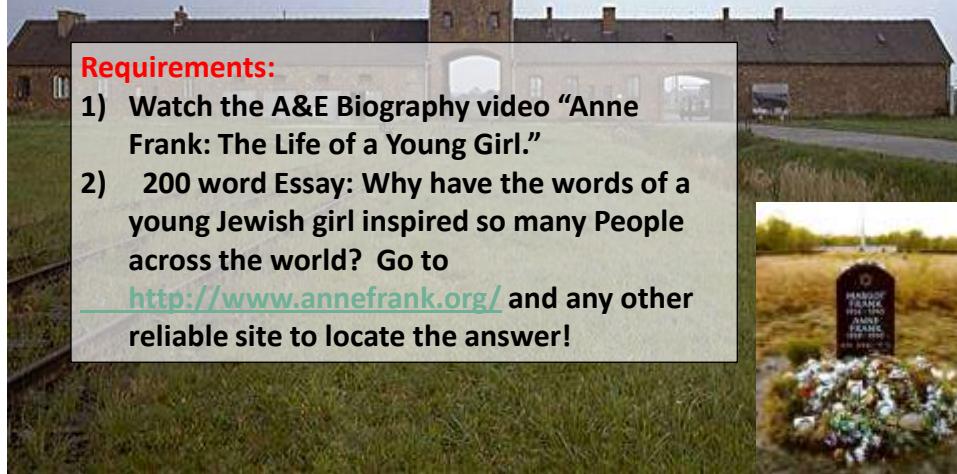


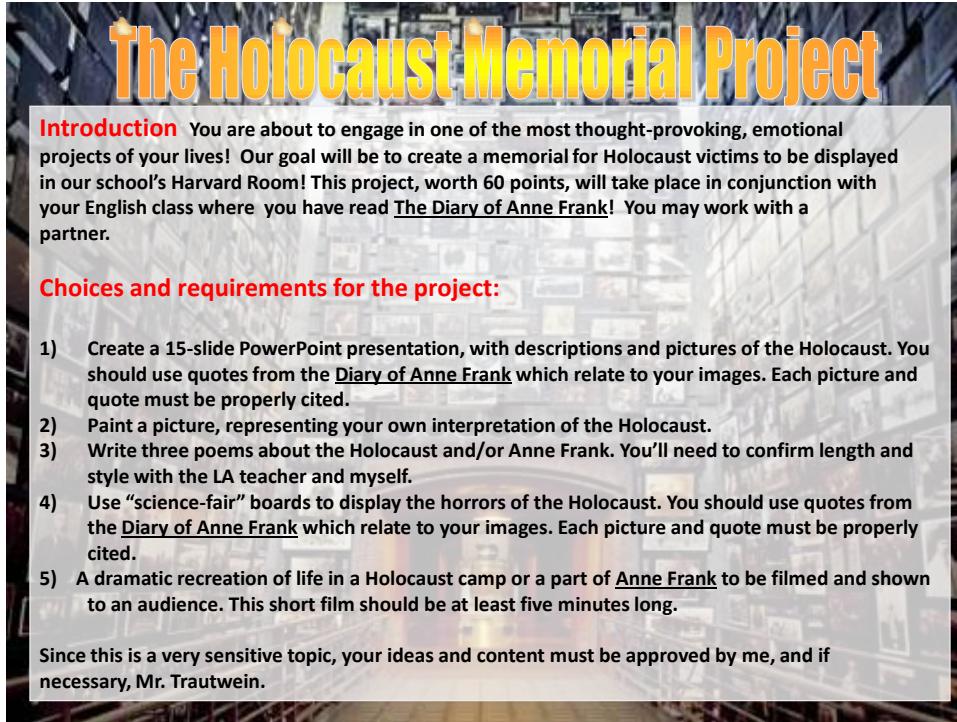
## High School Anne Frank Essay



### Requirements:

- 1) Watch the A&E Biography video "Anne Frank: The Life of a Young Girl."
- 2) 200 word Essay: Why have the words of a young Jewish girl inspired so many People across the world? Go to <http://www.annefrank.org/> and any other reliable site to locate the answer!





# The Holocaust Memorial Project

**Introduction** You are about to engage in one of the most thought-provoking, emotional projects of your lives! Our goal will be to create a memorial for Holocaust victims to be displayed in our school's Harvard Room! This project, worth 60 points, will take place in conjunction with your English class where you have read The Diary of Anne Frank! You may work with a partner.

**Choices and requirements for the project:**

- 1) Create a 15-slide PowerPoint presentation, with descriptions and pictures of the Holocaust. You should use quotes from the Diary of Anne Frank which relate to your images. Each picture and quote must be properly cited.
- 2) Paint a picture, representing your own interpretation of the Holocaust.
- 3) Write three poems about the Holocaust and/or Anne Frank. You'll need to confirm length and style with the LA teacher and myself.
- 4) Use "science-fair" boards to display the horrors of the Holocaust. You should use quotes from the Diary of Anne Frank which relate to your images. Each picture and quote must be properly cited.
- 5) A dramatic recreation of life in a Holocaust camp or a part of Anne Frank to be filmed and shown to an audience. This short film should be at least five minutes long.

Since this is a very sensitive topic, your ideas and content must be approved by me, and if necessary, Mr. Trautwein.



## Holocaust Memorial Project Rubric

- 1) Title(s) for your work. Group members' names are proudly displayed somewhere—10 points
- 2) Content is appropriate and rich in historical detail and/or emotion/symbolism (especially with the case of the artwork and poetry)—20 points
- 3) All research, pictures and quotes are properly cited. Nothing is plagiarized. (For the poetry and artwork, even artists use models or pictures for inspiration, so cite these! For the film, you must have ending credits, listing your sources and people who helped you.)—10 points
- 4) Neatness, organization and clarity. Will the audience understand the point you are trying to make? 10 points
- 5) Creativity—10 points.



## Was the Final Solution successful?

- The Nazis aimed to kill 11 million Jews at the Wannsee Conference in 1941
- Today there are only 2000 Jews living in Poland.
- The Nazis managed to kill at least 6 million Jews.
- Men like Schindler helped Jews escape the Final Solution.
- Not all Jews went quietly into the gas chambers.
- In 1943, the Warsaw Ghetto, like many others revolted against the Nazis when the Jews realised what was really happening.
- In 1945, the Jews were liberated by Americans and Russians.



## Nazi Germany: The Rise of A New Empire

- Q. How does Germany's military ambitions fuel the outbreak of WWII?



## Germany becomes a militaristic state

- Hitler sought to unite the German people
  - “protecting the 10 million Germans living outside the Reich”
- In 1935, Hitler declared that Germany was no longer bound by the Versailles treaty and began to rearm.
  - March 16, 1935- Hitler announces conscription and plans a 36 division, 500,000 men army



## Italy also becomes an aggressor nation!



October 1935- Italy invades Ethiopia

Italians rally around Mussolini who, like Hitler, begins to display imperialistic and militaristic intentions.





## Germany aids fascists in Spain!

- Hitler exploited the Spanish Civil War of 1936-39
  - → Germany and Italy supplied Franco, leader of the fascist party, and the Soviet Union supplied the Spanish republic
- In March 1936, Hitler reoccupied the Rhineland, taking away the buffer zone between Germany and France.



## An Alliance Forms— “The Axis of Evil?”



- Fall 1936- The Rome-Berlin Axis –an alliance between Italy and Germany – is formed
- December 1937- Japanese sink the U.S.S. Panay. 2 Americans are killed



## The New German Empire Grows!



In 1938 Hitler annexed Austria bringing about **Anschluss** --union of Germany and Austria

"This land and this people does not come to the Reich with hat in hand. I myself lead you home." --Hitler



## Britain's response was Appeasement: Was this the right choice?

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.



# Appeasement

Neville Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler make peace at the Munich Conference in 1938. This resulted in the peace of 29 September, which recognized the German annexation of the Sudetenland in Czechoslovakia in return for a promise that there would be no further aggression.

This policy of appeasement failed to prevent the outbreak of World War II.



By Mr Field

www.SchoolHistory.co.uk

## CHURCHILL

**Use these sentences in your speech**

"Appeasement makes us look weak, powerless and a waste of space... Hitler must be laughing!"



"Hitler has made his plans clear - he wants all of Eastern Europe - he will NEVER keep to his promise."

"This policy of appeasement makes us look weak. Russia will now look for agreements with Nazi Germany rather than with us. This is dangerous as ..."

"Germany was treated too harshly at Versailles. This deal means fair treatment. This is clear to see because..."

"Giving Germany land only means they will get more powerful and thus less easy to defeat."

"A terrible policy - Hitler now thinks he can get away with whatever he wants!"

"Helping Hitler means Germany has a strong leader. This means the Communists cannot take over - this is in our interest."

"Appeasement means we can avoid another terrible war. This is clearly a good idea as ..."

## CHAMBERLAIN

**Use these sentences in your speech**

"The policy of appeasement is the best choice as Britain is not ready for war... I know this because..."



"Appeasement proves that sensible discussion instead of fighting can produce success - no lives were lost!"

## Activity: Should you appease (give in) to Hitler's demands?



**• Day 1: You are all delegates of the Munich Conference of 1938! You must decide whether to appease Hitler. Follow these directions:**

- 1) You will be divided into 6 groups (countries).
- 2) Read [pages 688-690](#) of your textbook and complete "Appeasement" in your packet (downloadable at [www.historyscholars.weebly.com](http://www.historyscholars.weebly.com)) → Appoint one scribe and work together to answer questions #1-10 with your group on a sheet of looseleaf.
- Later on today, your group will be assigned a country to represent for our upcoming conference. More details will be provided.



## Activity: Should you appease (give in) to Hitler's demands?

**Day #2: You are all delegates of the Munich Conference of 1938! You must decide whether to appease Hitler.**

**Follow these directions:**

- 1) **10 minutes.** Get back with your groups. Using markers on the large sheets of paper, brainstorm arguments, either for or against appeasing Hitler. This can look like a web diagram. If you are **Germany** or **Austria**, you should know what the obvious choice is!
- 2) **25-30 minutes.** From the point of view of your country, write a 100-word speech (on a sheet of looseleaf) about whether you agree with the policy of **appeasement**. Start the speech with "Greetings fellow delegates of the European continent. As delegates of \_\_\_\_\_, we believe that..." Your response should reflect the opinions of your country's leaders.
  - Remember, ask yourself, who's in favor of appeasement and why? Refer to the readings and explain your arguments!
  - For **Poland** and **Czechoslovakia**, think about how they might feel about appeasement. Wouldn't you be scared if your country bordered Nazi Germany? How do you feel about giving up land to Hitler?

## Diagram of Appeasement Process: Was appeasement justified?





### Why did Hitler want Czechoslovakia?



- Over 3 million ethnic Germans lived in the Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia.
- British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain agreed to meet with Hitler to discuss the matter.

• **Munich Agreement (Sept 1938)**—Germany gets the Sudetenland = *Appeasement*.

- **Appeasement**—Giving in to Germany in the hope that a satisfied Hitler would not drag Europe through another world war.
- Deprived of the Sudetenland, Czechoslovakia could not defend against a German attack. Hitler took Czechoslovakia in March 1939.



### “A Marriage made in Hell?”



August 1939- **Nazi- Soviet Pact**, or Molotov- Ribbentrop Pact.  
--Hitler and Stalin agree to split Eastern Europe. Stalin promised to allow Hitler to invade Poland without counterattacking .



- Hitler turned his attention to Poland. He demanded the return of the city of Danzig and use of the Polish corridor. Poland refused and France and Great Britain warned that they would support Poland if attacked.



## World War Two Facts

### Who Fought Whom?

Axis	Allies	Occupied	Neutral
Bulgaria	Argentina	Albania	Andorra
Finland	Bolivia	Belgium	Ireland
Germany	Brazil	Czechoslovakia	Liechtenstein
Hungary	Canada	Denmark	Portugal
Italy	China	Estonia	Spain
Japan	Chile	Ethiopia	Sweden
Romania	Costa Rica	France	Switzerland
Yugoslavia	Cuba	Greece	Uruguay
	France	Luxemburg	Vatican City
	India	Netherlands	
	Iraq	Norway	
	Lebanon	Philippines	
	Mexico	Poland	
	New Zealand		
	Paraguay		
	South Africa		
	Soviet Union		
	United Kingdom		
	United States		



### Main Leaders

Country	Leader
France	Charles de Gaulle
Germany	Adolf Hitler
Italy	Benito Mussolini
Japan	Emperor Hirohito
United Kingdom	Neville Chamberlain to 1940 Winston Churchill from 1940
United States	Franklin Roosevelt died 1945 Harry Truman 1945



# The Causes of World War II

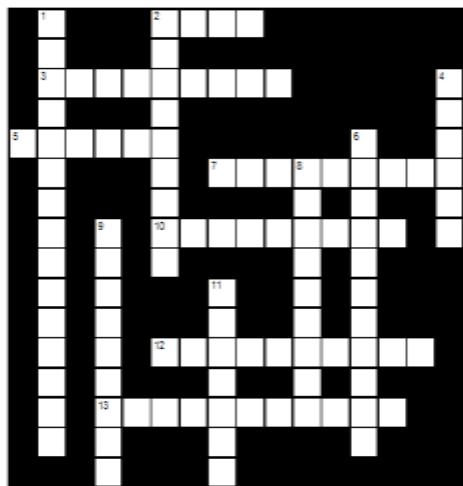
## THE EVENTS THAT LED TO WAR

March 1936	
March 1938	
September 1938	
March 1939	
August 1939	
September 1st 1939	
September 3rd 1939	
April 1940	
May 1940	



# Complete this review crossword!

## Main Causes of World War Two Crossword



### Across

- 1 Hitler began increasing the size of this in 1934 (4)
- 3 African country invaded by Italy in 1935 (3)
- 5 Place in Germany where agreement with Hitler was reached in September 1938 (6)
- 7 Region of China invaded by Japan in 1931 (6)
- 10 Month when World War Two began (9)
- 12 Treaty that set out how Germany should be punished for World War One (10)
- 13 Policy adopted by Britain towards Hitler (11)

### Down

- 1 Peace-keeping body that failed to prevent war (6,2,7)
- 2 Name given to union of Germany with Austria (8)
- 4 Germany's invasion of this country triggered World War Two (6)
- 6 Region of Czechoslovakia demanded by Hitler (11)
- 8 It was felt that a stronger Germany would prevent the spread of this to the west (9)
- 9 German troops entered this area in 1936 (9)
- 11 Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of this country in 1933 (7)



## Jeopardy Test! The Rise of Dictators and the Causes of World War I!

- **Directions:** Working in small groups, you will create a playable jeopardy review game on the rise of dictators and the causes of World War II! This will count as a test grade! **Requirements:**
  - 1) Four categories with four columns.
  - 2) Each column must contain five questions w/ answers. These questions must not be overly hard or too easy! Focus on the subject matter over the past several class periods!
  - 3) Links must work correctly in the game. (I will provide further explanation in class.)
  - 4) You must create an additional final jeopardy round in which each team places bets on a final jeopardy question. This determines the ultimate winner of your game.



## Today's Goals:

- 1) Two groups will present their Jeopardy PowerPoint presentations today. They will earn grades based on the quality of questions and the playability of the game.
- 2) The rest of the class will be the participants, and they will have the chance to earn extra credit for winning. No extra credit will be offered for poor sportsmanship!