

Objectives 3.1.1 – 3.1.8

UNIT III: W.W.II

3.1.1 TERMS

PAN-GERMANISM:

- ▶ A doctrine whereby Germany could win influence over Europe and control the world through military power.
- ▶ Pan-Germanists originally sought to unify all the German-speaking populations of Europe in a single nation-state known as “**Greater Germany.**”

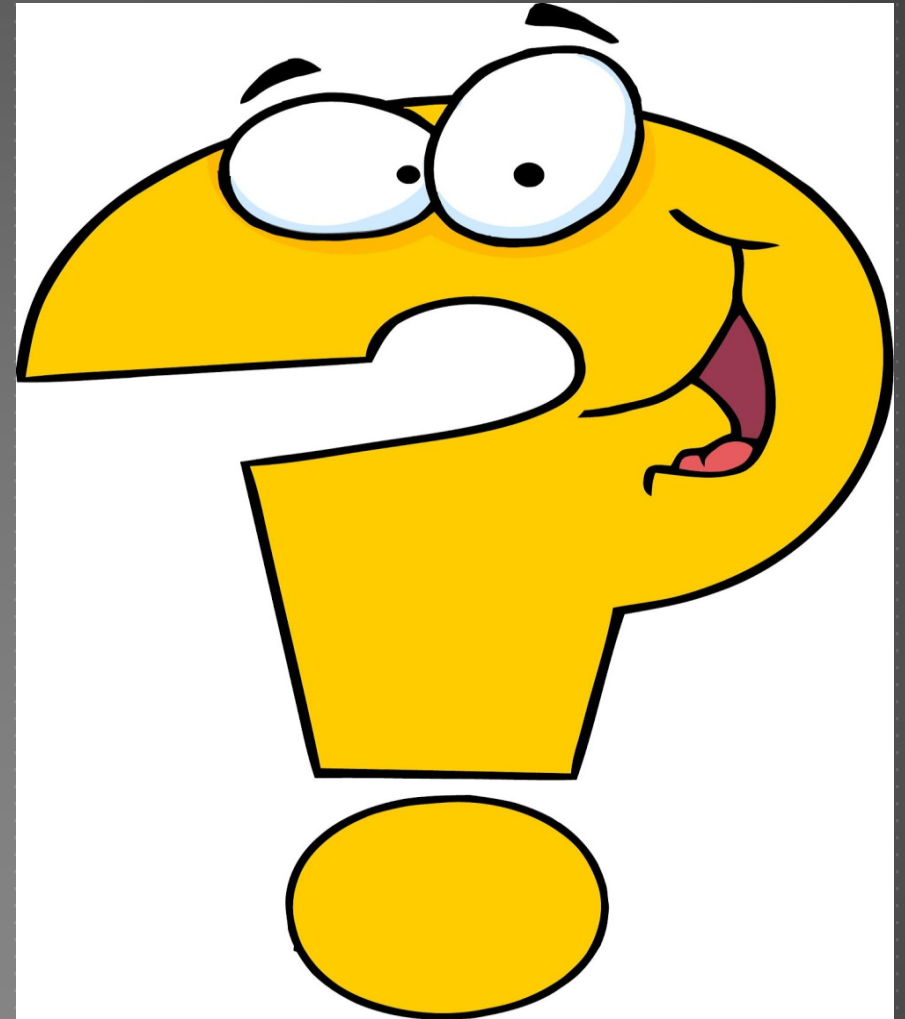


LEBENSRAUM:

- ▶ Also means “**living space.**”
- ▶ Hitler’s goal of taking land in Europe to create mass living space for Germans.
- ▶ Belief that land was necessary for survival and growth.

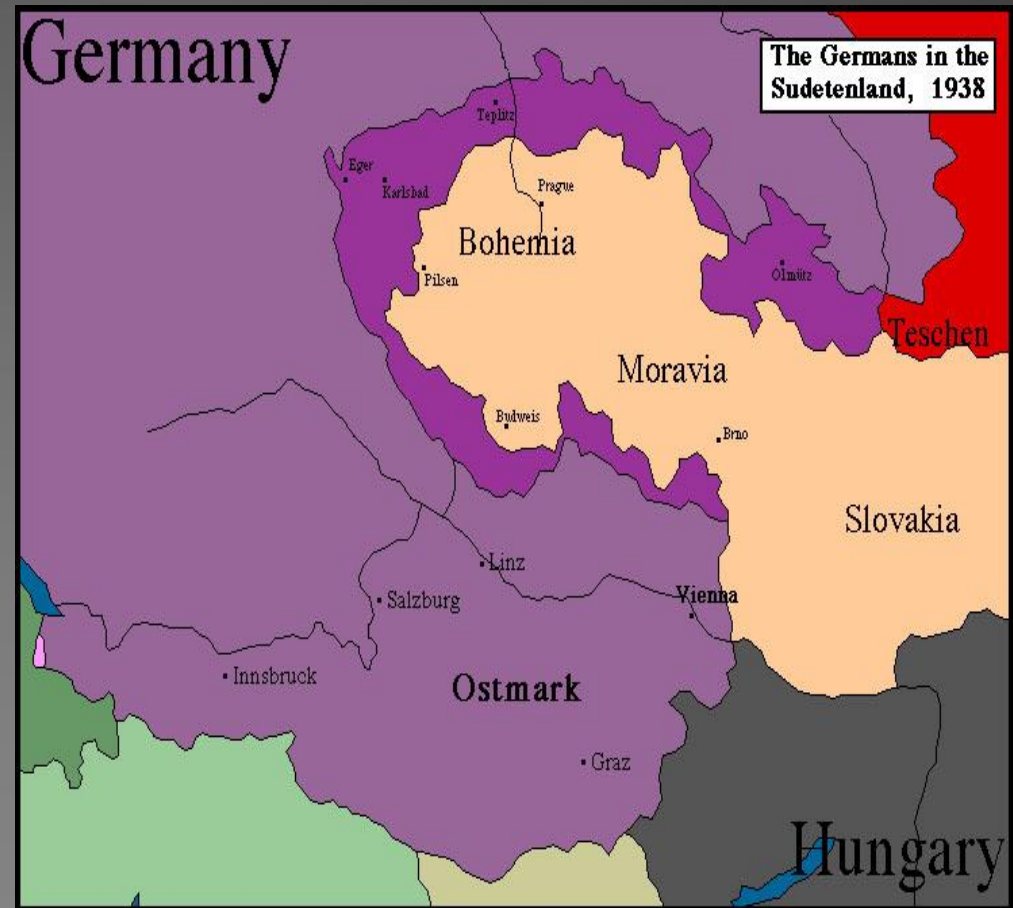
ANSCHLUSS:

- ▶ The union of Germany and Austria.



SUDETENLAND:

- ▶ German speaking, northern region of Czechoslovakia that was given to Germany in the Munich Agreement of Sept 1938.



MUNICH PACT:

- ▶ An agreement signed by Germany, Britain, France, and Italy on Sept 29th, 1938 to settle the crisis over Czechoslovakia, by which the Sudetenland was **ceded** (given) to Germany.

NAZI-SOVIET PACT:



- ▶ **August 1939 agreement between Germany and the Soviet Union where each promised not to wage war against each other.**
- ▶ **Secretly they agreed to divide Poland when Germany conquered it.**
- ▶ **The agreement shocked the world; would of meant that Germany would not have to fight a two front war, in essence it only delayed the inevitable clash between bitter enemies.**

3.1.2 W.W.II ALLIANCES

WWII Alliances

Axis Powers	Leaders
Germany	Adolf Hitler
Italy	Benito Mussolini
Japan	Emperor Hirohito, Tojo Hideki
Allied Powers	Leaders
United States	Franklin Roosevelt, Harry Truman
Great Britain	Neville Chamberlain, Winston Churchill, Clement Attlee
Soviet Union	Joseph Stalin
China	Chiang Kaishek

CAUSES OF W.W.II:

1. Treaty of Versailles
2. World Depression
3. Aggression of Dictators: Germany (Hitler); Italy (Mussolini), and Japan (Tojo)
4. Failure of the League of Nations
5. Appeasement of Hitler

3.1.3 INEFFECTIVENESS OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

League of Nations



Societe des Nations



INTRODUCTION: (REMEMBER OUTCOME 1.3.5)

- ▶ One of the most important political issues following W.W. I was how to keep world peace.
- ▶ Most European nations maintained a nationalist point of view, arguing that they could pursue and protect their own national security through their own military power or by alliances.
- ▶ Following W.W. I, Woodrow Wilson's idealism spurred many nations to adopt the idea of global collective security.

- ▶ The basic idea was that peace was a responsibility of all nations.
- ▶ Security for individual nations would be achieved through group solidarity.
- ▶ In theory, no nation would attack another for fear of being punished by sanctions.

THESE SANCTIONS INCLUDED:

1. MORAL SANCTIONS:

- ▶ World opinion would be used to encourage nations to behave properly.

2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS:

- ▶ In theory, nations who threatened international security would be cut off from trade by other nations.

3. MILITARY SANCTIONS:

- ▶ The restricting of the exporting of weapons and other military technology to aggressive nations would be initiated and carried out by those countries in the League.

**BASICALLY TO STOP ANOTHER WORLD
WAR!!!!!!!!!!!!**

HOWEVER:



WHO WOULDN'T/COULDN'T JOIN? (*WHY?*)



1. THE UNITED STATES

- ▶ Americans felt their best interests were served by keeping the affairs of other countries at bay; by limiting international involvement they would keep their country from being drawn into dangerous conflicts.
- ▶ So they went back to a policy of Isolationism

2. GERMANY:

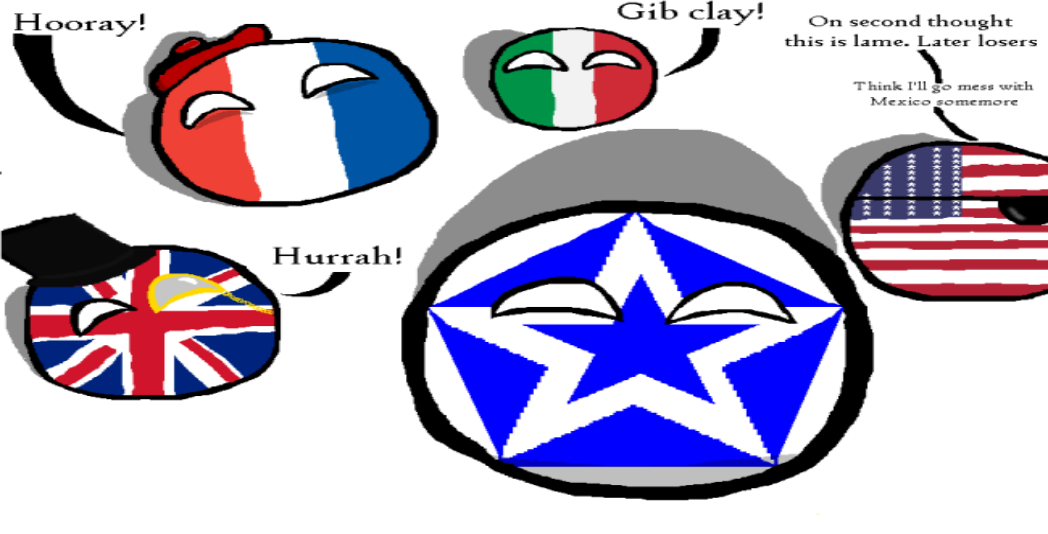
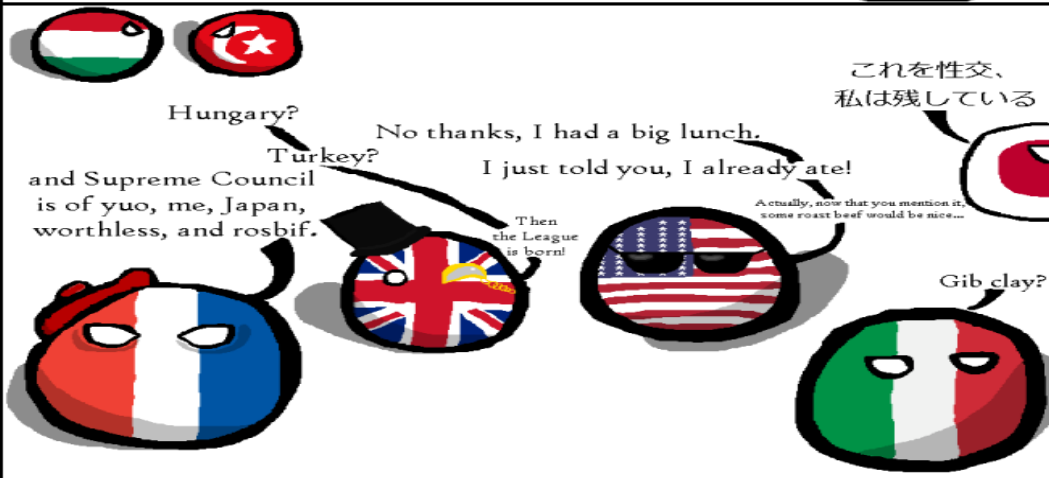
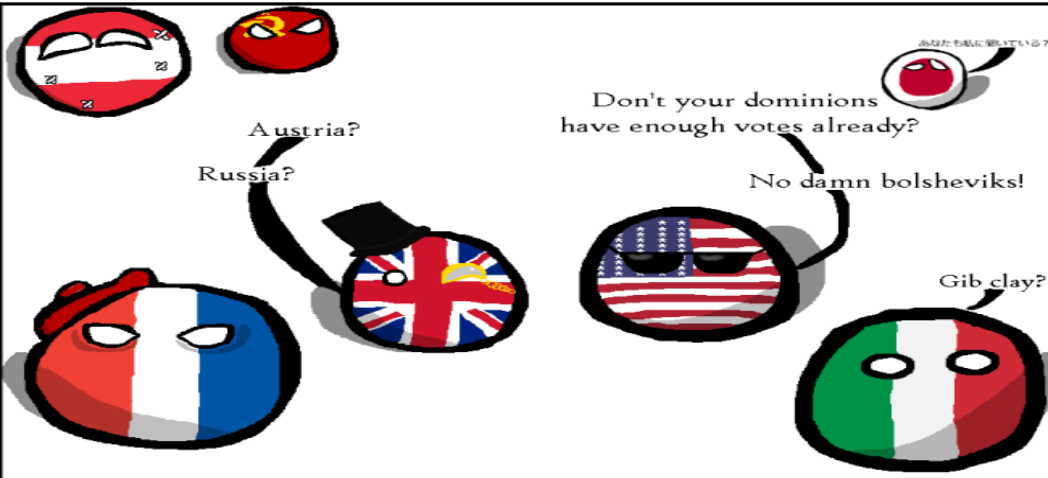
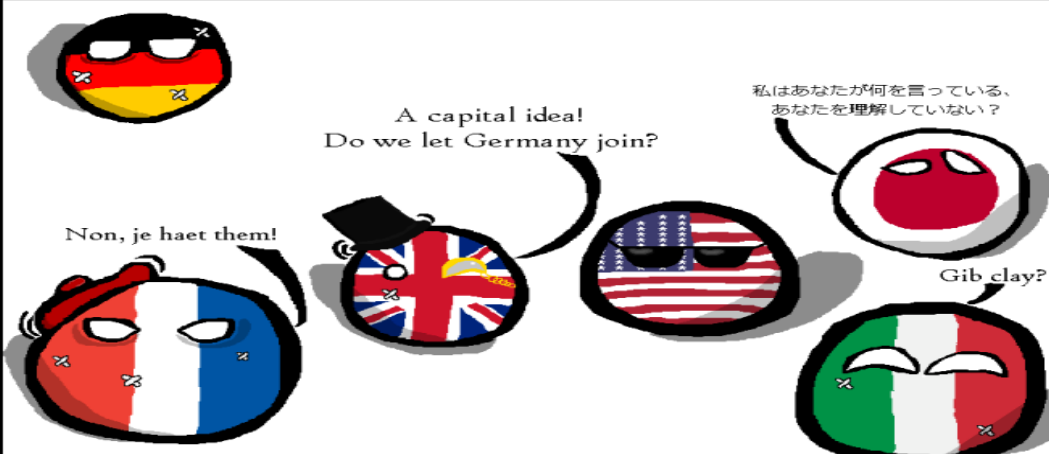
- ▶ As part of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was not allowed to become a member on the World Stage, thus, they could not join the League.
- ▶Could this mean Germany might take advantage? (If they were not members, in turn, the League could not use the German strength for other missions)

3. **RUSSIA** (SOON TO BE KNOWN AS THE SOVIET UNION):

- ▶ Lenin broke the promise that none of the Allied powers would negotiate separately with the Germans (no trust in him or the Bolsheviks)
- ▶ The Tsarist government might have been overthrown as per the civil unrest during that time, France and Britain were not sure of the stability of gov't
- ▶ **COMMUNISM**

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Gentlemen, the War to End All Wars is won.
Now to end war, forever.



TO BE CONTINUED...

WEAKNESSES OF THE L OF N:

- After being formed in 1920, the League was faced with solving international disputes, it experienced some minor successes but faced much greater challenges
- Without the United States and the Soviet Union, the League found it difficult to control international aggression
- 5 main examples:

1. JAPANESE OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA 1931:

- ▶ Manchuria (**northern China**) was rich in minerals that Japan wanted (**iron, oil, soybeans, land**)
- ▶ Japanese troops guarding the South Manchurian Railway alleged that Chinese saboteurs attempted to blow up a section of the railway
- ▶ Claiming to be protecting the railway, the Japanese captured all the main cities of Manchuria; Chinese leader, Chiang Kai-shek, asked the League for help

L OF N ACTION(S):

- ▶ In 1933 after a lengthy investigation, the League condemned Japan and recommended they leave Manchuria.
- ▶ Though they condemned Japan, they did not act.
- ▶ Japan withdrew its membership and continued to occupy Manchuria

SO.....

- ▶ **Proved the League could not enforce its authority and showed that a major power could get away by using force**

► The Manchuria Crisis, 1931 - The failure of the League of Nations



2. ITALIAN INVASION OF ETHIOPIA (ABYSSINIA) 1935:

- ▶ Why????
- ▶ Italy had already tried to invade Abyssinia in 1895.
- ▶ It was a humiliating defeat.

- ▶ Mussolini's dream was to recreate the Roman Empire, so IL Duce sought to begin this process by annexing Ethiopia to his Empire.
- ▶ Italian forces with modern tanks invaded Ethiopia who were armed only with old weapons and spears
- ▶ Ethiopian Emperor, Haile Selassie, begged the League for help

L OF N ACTION(S):

1. Condemned the attack
 2. League members were ordered to impose sanctions against Italy
- ▶ Sanctions failed because not all countries followed the order of the League, as a result, the order was half hearted

SO.....

- ▶ Mussolini threatened war if economic sanctions on oil were imposed, League backed down
- ▶ Later Mussolini admitted: “If the League had extended economic sanctions to oil, I would have had to withdraw from Ethiopia within a week”
- ▶ **Showed the unwillingness of the League to intervene and damaged its own credibility (beyond repair)**



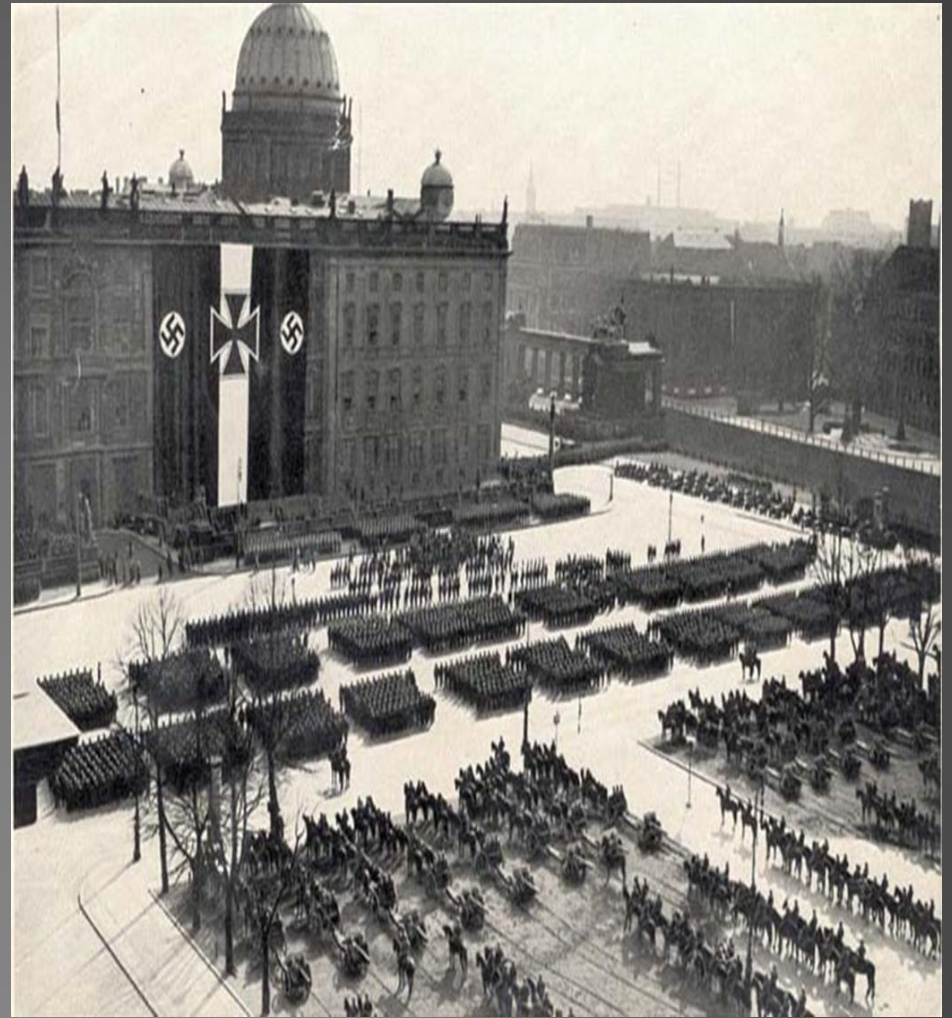
► [Abyssinia Crisis, 1935-6](#)

3. GERMAN REARMAMENT IN 1935:

- ▶ Treaty of Versailles had imposed restrictions on German military
- ▶ In the 1930's Hitler became aware of the weakness of the League and started to rearm

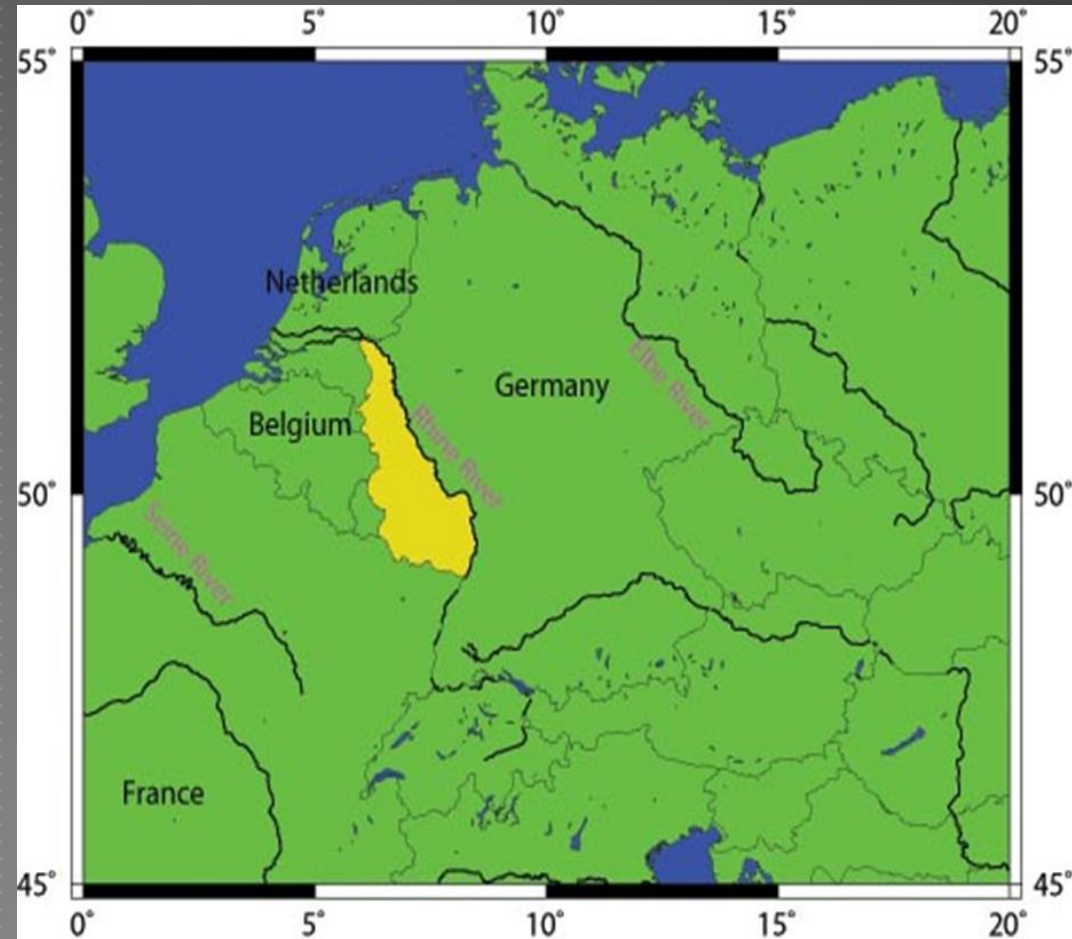
L OF N ACTION(S):

- ▶ The League condemned his actions but took no steps against him



4. GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THE RHINELAND 1936:

- ▶ In March, Hitler ordered his army into the Rhineland to claim it for Germany
- ▶ Direct violation of the Treaty of Versailles



L OF N ACTION(S):

- ▶ The League did not make any move to oppose Germany and Hitler took over the Rhineland

5. JAPANESE ALL-OUT WAR WITH CHINA 1937:

- ▶ Japan launched full attack on China, within a short while they occupied all of China



L OF N ACTION(S):

- ▶ League protested/condemned Japan but took no action
- ▶ By this time the credibility of the League had been damaged, they were powerless to act

CONCLUSION:

- ▶ Therefore, the League had a fine ideal - to end war for good.
- ▶ However, if an aggressor nation was determined enough to ignore the League's verbal warnings, all the League could do was enforce economic sanctions and hope that these worked as it had no chance or enforcing its decisions using military might.

- ▶ Never truly effective as a peace keeping organization, the lasting importance of the League lies in the fact that it provide the groundwork of the United Nations.
- ▶ This international organization formed after W.W. II learned from the mistakes of the League.

JUST IN CASE YOU WERE WONDERING...

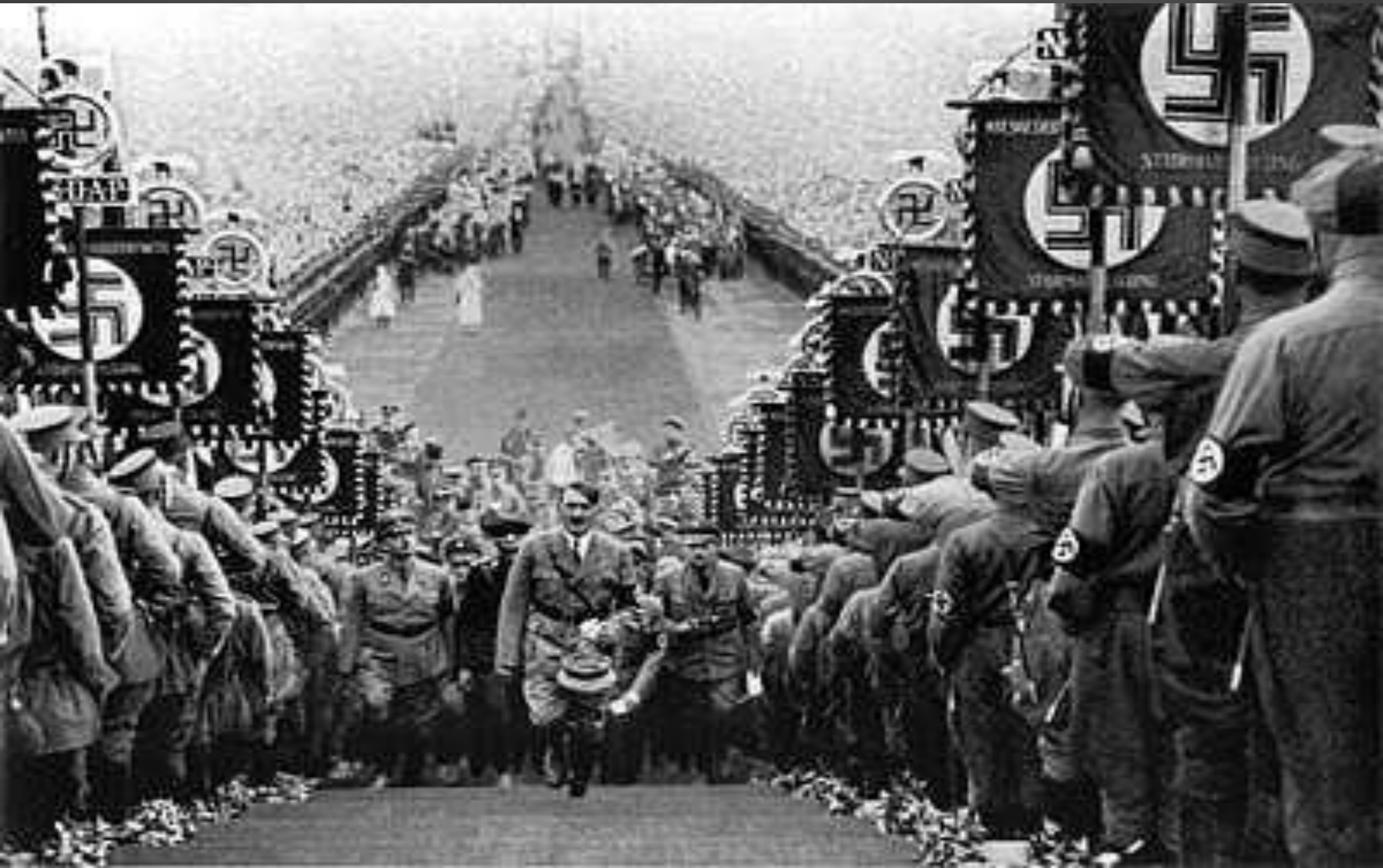
► Successes

- a. Aaland Islands (1921)
- b. Upper Silesia (1921)
- c. Memel (1923)
- d. Turkey (1923)
- e. Greece and Bulgaria (1925)

A BIT OF FUN (MAYBE)

- ▶ “League of Nations: History Revision Song”

3.1.4 GERMANY'S REASONS FOR EXPANSION IN THE 1930'S





- ▶ **1933** - Hitler consolidated power as dictator of Europe.
- ▶ He dreamed of establishing Germany as a dominant power in Europe. (**Pan-Germanism**)
- ▶ Hitler saw the Treaty of Versailles as humiliating and meant to keep Germany weak.
- ▶ So he gradually began to violate the terms of the Treaty.

VIOLATIONS OF THE TREATY:

The image features a dark grey background with a subtle grid pattern. A white, wavy line separates the upper text area from a lower section. The bottom of the image is a green gradient that transitions from a lighter shade on the left to a darker shade on the right.

FIRST:

- ▶ **1935** – He began re-arming Germany and began to take more control of the military and foreign affairs.
- ▶ **German Rearmament and Parade**

1932	1939
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 100,000 soldiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 950,000 soldiers
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 30 warships	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 95 warships
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 36 bombers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 8,250 bombers (Luftwaffe)

SECOND:

- ▶ He was encouraged in his expansions by the failure of the League of Nations to create peace following W.W.I.

HITLER'S FOREIGN POLICY:

- ▶ Hitler felt a great nation would come with expanded territory.
- ▶ He believed in the idea of “**might is right**” - those that are fit to survive will, those who are weak will perish.
- ▶ Hitler believed that the Germans were a superior **Aryan** race that would control “lesser” races, such as Slavic people in eastern Europe.

- ▶ Jews were to be banished by any means necessary.
- ▶ Trade was not an issue, trade would make Germany dependent on other nations.
- ▶ Expansion was the answer for agricultural land and mineral resources.

1. LEBENSRAUM:

- ▶ Also means “**living space.**”
- ▶ Hitler’s goal of taking land in Europe to create mass living space for Germans.
- ▶ [Lil' Hitler](#)
- ▶ Belief that land was necessary for survival and growth.

2. REOCCUPATION OF THE RHINELAND

- ▶ Rhineland was to be de-militarized zone (Versailles treaty)
- ▶ **March 1936** reclaimed Rhineland for Germany.
- ▶ This was risky, his leaders feared it would start a war with France.
- ▶ At this point Germany was not ready to fight a war and troops were told to retreat if French resisted.
- ▶ Hitler gambled that the French would not resist, he was right

3. AUSTRIA

- ▶ **Anschluss** – union of Germany and Austria
- ▶ Why would this be important?
- ▶ **Military and personal reasons**: he and his fellow Austrians would be officially German.

USELESS HISTORY FACTS:

- ▶ Before unification with Austria, he had to convince Mussolini to renege on his commitment to help guarantee Austrian independence.
- ▶ He promised to support Mussolini in his invasion of Abyssinia if they would ignore their commitment to Austria. (**Rome-Berlin Axis**)
- ▶ Austria pressured to legalize the Nazi party.

- ▶ Once legalized they demanded union with Germany.
- ▶ Austria chancellor, Kurt Von Schuschnigg was forced to resign (replaced by Nazi Seyss-Inquart).
- ▶ Nazi party took over and invited German army to keep order

Aggression in Europe, 1931-1939



3.1.5 APPEASEMENT

WHAT IS IT?

- ▶ The word appeasement has become synonymous with how the world dealt with Hitler prior to W.W. II.
- ▶ In practice, appeasement meant trying to calm international tensions by giving in or making concessions.
- ▶ During the 1930's, the European powers followed this policy when it came to the actions of Hitler and Germany.

- Also known as: giving in to a bully.



EXAMPLES:

- ▶ When Hitler violated the terms of the Treaty of Versailles by **rearming** and **occupying the Rhineland** the European powers chose to leave him alone.
- ▶ **Czechoslovakia (Sudetenland)** were next.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA



WHAT WAS THE CRISIS?

- ▶ Czechoslovakia was one of the new eastern European countries formed at the end of WW1 from the old Austria-Hungarian Empire.
- ▶ Over 3 million Germans were included in this country & they lived in an area called the Sudetenland.
- ▶ It was important for Czechoslovakia because most of the countries heavy industry & defenses were there.

WHAT HITLER DID & WHEN?

- ▶ Hitler demanded that the Sudetenland area of Czechoslovakia be joined with Germany (September 1938)
- ▶ The Reason he gave for his action:
- ▶ Hitler claimed the Czech Gov't was mistreating the Sudeten Germans living there & that he intend to rescue them.
- ▶ Germans newsreels showed “evidence” of Czech atrocities against Sudeten Germans.
- ▶ Hitler threatened military force.

BRITISH FRENCH RESPONSE:

- ▶ Following a series of meetings throughout September, British & French leaders met with Hitler & agreed, without consulting the Czech government, that the Sudetenland should be given to Germany in return for peace.
- ▶ Known as the **Munich Agreement (Pact)** (signed October 1, 1938) – look at your notes for 3.1.1.
- ▶ **Czech representatives were left out of the meeting**

SO????

- Czechoslovakia was pressured into ceding the territory to avoid war.
- They lost **800 000** citizens, a good chunk of industry and its mountain defenses
- Chamberlain, Daladier, Mussolini and Hitler all signed off on the agreement that Czechoslovakia would relinquish the Sudetenland

VIDEO TIME:

- ▶ [The Munich Agreement | History Lessons](#) (5:51)
- ▶ [Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain and Daladier sign the Munich Pact in Munich, Germany](#) (1:28)
- ▶ [Neville Chamberlain returns from Germany with the Munich Agreement](#) (2:26)

- ▶ **While Hitler promised that the Sudetenland was his last territorial demand, he took over the remainder of Czechoslovakia in March 1939.**

CONCLUSION:

- ▶ **The policy was used in the hope of keeping the peace and satisfying the desires of Germany.**
- ▶ However, the policy backfired.
- ▶ **Hitler saw the policy as a sign of weakness.**
- ▶ Every time Hitler made a move of aggression, he was appeased.
- ▶ Realizing nobody was prepared to forcibly oppose him; Hitler became more confident with every success.

- ▶ Hitler made significant gains without a shot being fired.
- ▶ His contempt for the West and his surging confidence encouraged him to make moves of increasingly higher stakes.
- ▶ **Ultimately, the appeasement of Hitler failed as war came and Hitler did not stop his aggression.**

QUESTION(S)?

- ▶ So, why was this policy followed in the first place?
- ▶ What possible reasons could there be for countries to follow this policy?
- ▶ Britain and France were the prominent powers in Europe which followed the policy of appeasement.

REASONS FOR APPEASEMENT:

A decorative graphic at the bottom of the slide. It features a white line that starts on the left, dips down, and then rises to the right. Below this line is a yellow gradient area that also rises from left to right, creating a modern, abstract design.

3.1.5

- Hitler = “We must always demand so much that we can never be satisfied”
- Chamberlain= “In spite of the hardness and ruthlessness I thought I saw in his face, I got the impression that here was a man who could be relied upon when he had given his word.”
 - “Appeasement” <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Skvw5BqTEO0>

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN

- ▶ Born in 1869
- ▶ Strong background in economics and business
- ▶ Known for continuing to appease Hitler
- ▶ Resigned on May 10, 1940
- ▶ Died in November 1940



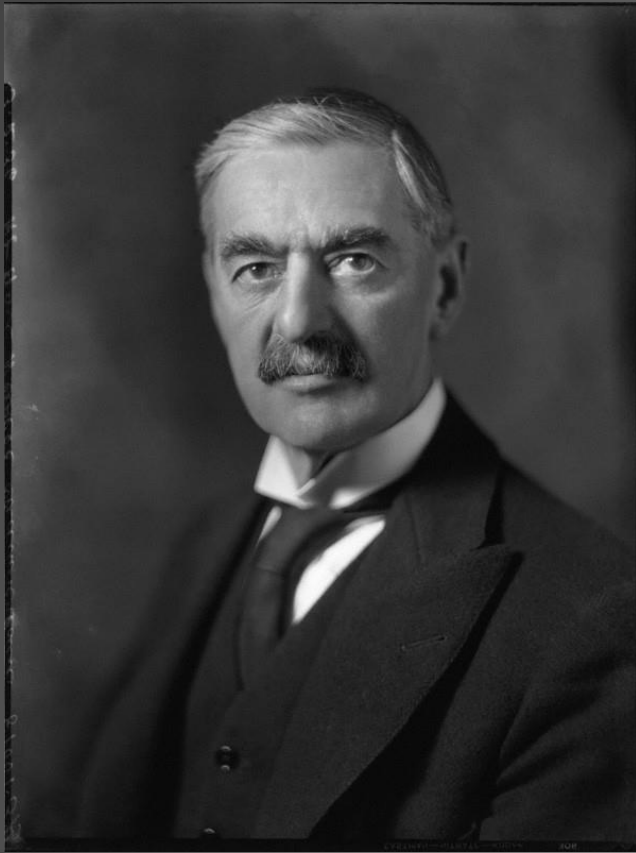
WINSTON CHURCHILL

- ▶ Born to an aristocratic family in 1874
- ▶ Served in the British military and was a journalist
- ▶ Supporter of social reform and social justice
- ▶ Saw Hitler as a threat, wanted to go to war
- ▶ Became Prime Minister in 1940 and helped lead the Allies to victory

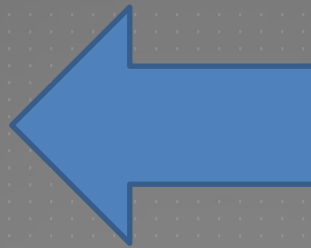


<http://www.biography.com/people/winston-churchill-9248164/videos/winston-churchill-the-british-bulldog-2197302924>

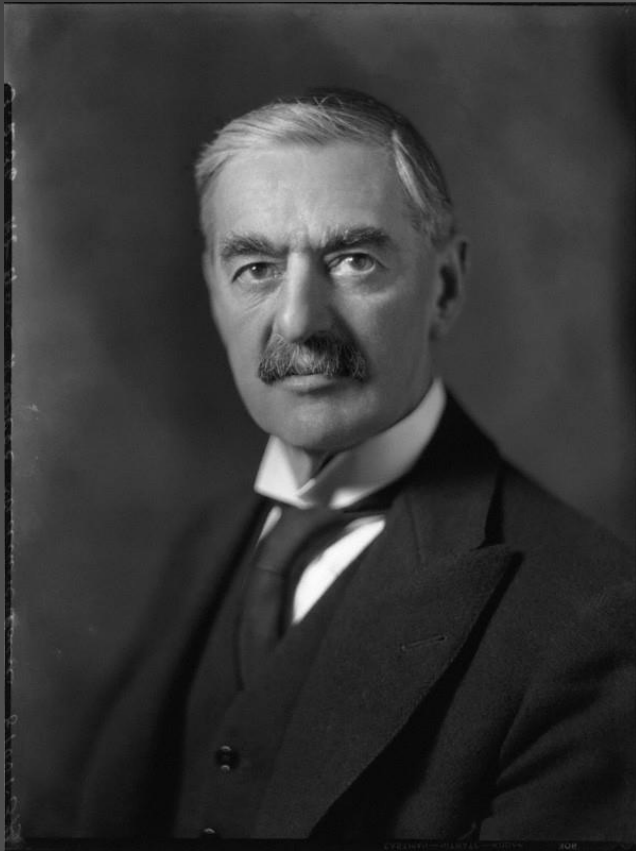
WHO SAID WHAT?



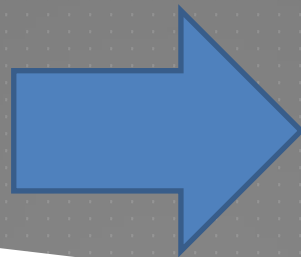
“I believe
it is a
peace for
our time.”



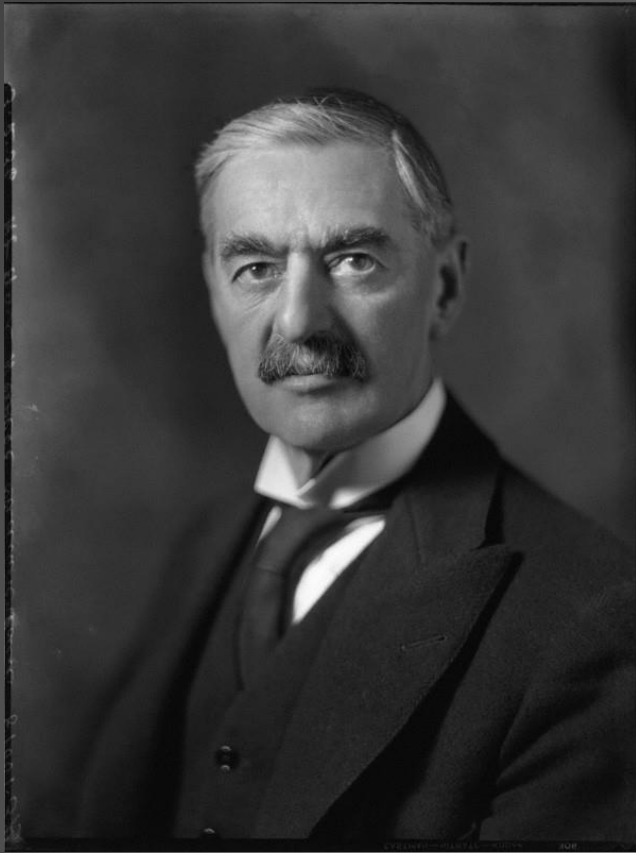
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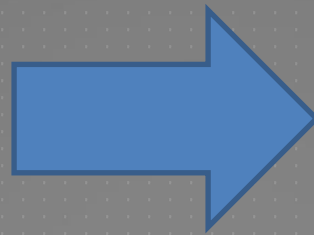
“England has been offered a choice between war and shame. We have chosen shame and will get war.”



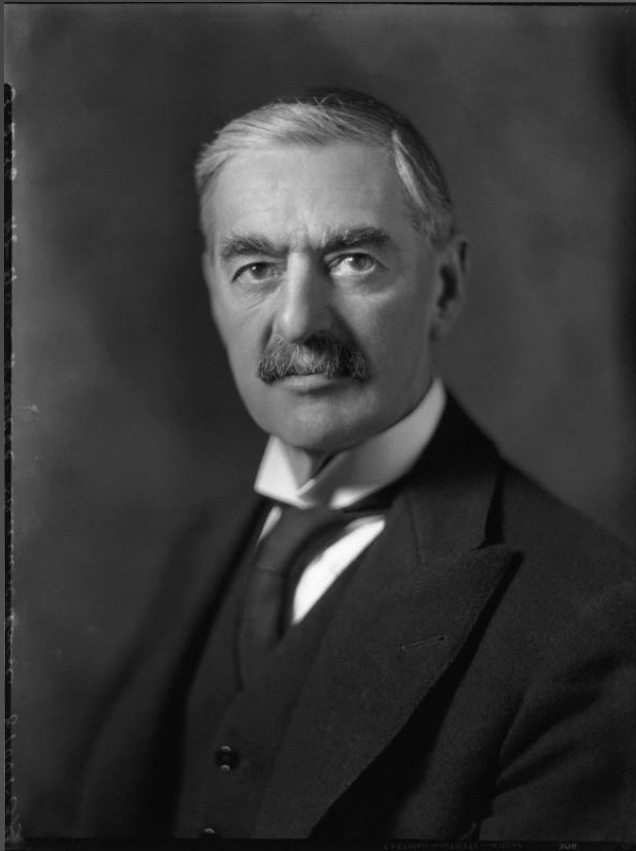
WHO SAID WHAT?



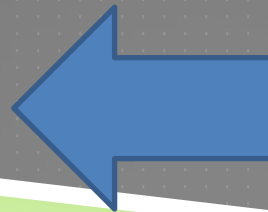
“We have
been
defeated
without a
war.”



WHO SAID WHAT?



“the Munich agreement has shown that four Great Powers can agree on a way of carrying out a difficult operation by discussion rather than force of arms.”






GERMANY
Pre-war years 1933-39

RHINELAND
March 1936

SUDETENLAND
September 1938

BOHEMIA-MORAVIA
March 1939

AUSTRIA
March 1938

SLOVAKIA
March 1939

EAST PRUSSIA

Danzig &
Polish Corridor

POLAND

Annexed by Poland

Annexed by Hungary

HUNGARY



CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

- ▶ For the British & French this was the last straw.
- ▶ They realized Hitler could not be trusted & that his next target was likely Poland.
- ▶ They would declare war on Germany if Poland was invaded

POLAND:

- ▶ Past success encouraged Hitler to continue.
- ▶ France and Britain realized appeasement was a failed foreign policy
- ▶ Germany coveted Poland for Lebensraum.
- ▶ 3 million Germans lived in the Polish corridor and it wanted Danzig back which was a free city bordering the Baltic Sea created by the Treaty of Versailles



BALTIC SEA

DANZIG

BERLIN

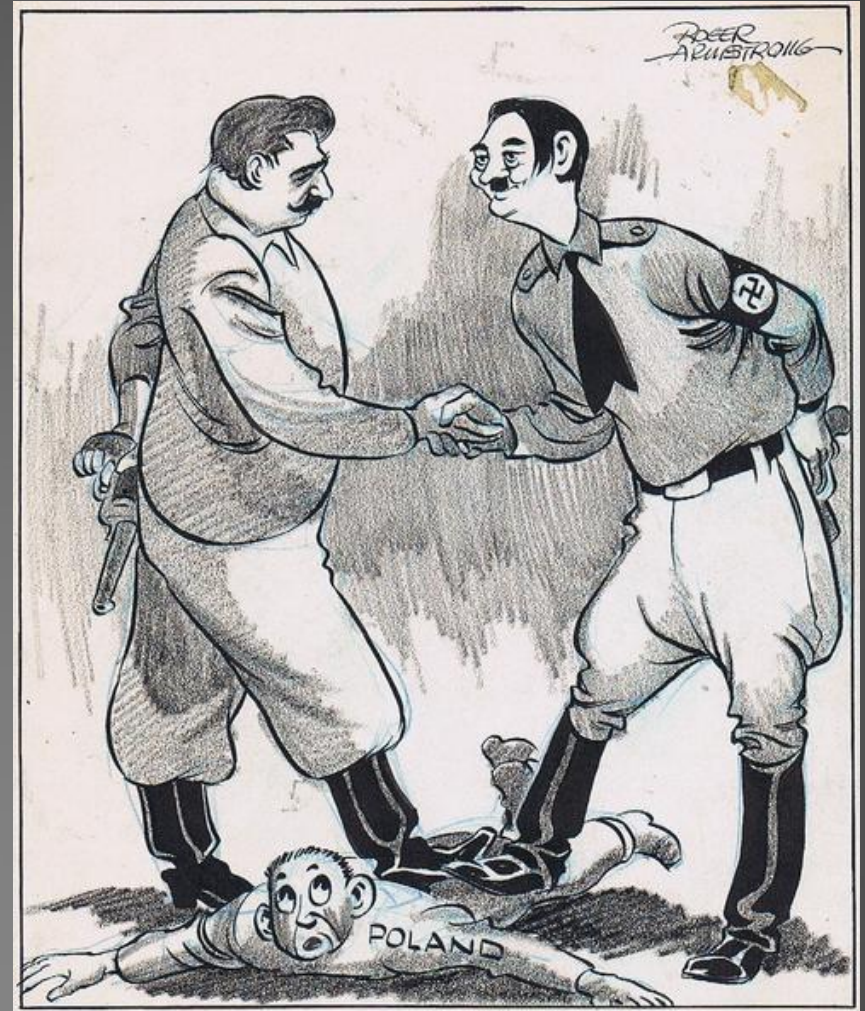
POLISH CORRIDOR

WARSAW

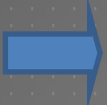

- ▶ While Britain and France was trying to get Russia to back them in case of a Polish invasion, Hitler and Stalin were creating a secret treaty that took everyone by surprise.

NAZI-SOVIET PACT:

- ▶ August 23rd 1939 – one week before the start of W.W.II
- ▶ Guaranteed the alliance of Germany and the USSR “in case of war.....” lol (ironic considering they despised each other)
- ▶ This Pact allowed Hitler to not expose his forces on **TWO FRONTS** at the same time.



IT WAS DECIDED THAT:

1. Poland would be divided after the Nazi invasion. The Soviets would take Finland and the Baltic states, with the Third Reich taking most of Poland. (this was not revealed at 1st to the rest of the world)>
2. Germany  weapons to USSR; USSR  food to Germany



FINLAND

SWEDEN

ESTONIA

LATVIA

LITHUANIA

BELORUSSIA

POLAND

UKRAINE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

AUSTRIA

HUNGARY

ROMANIA

CONCLUSION:

- ▶ Britain and France pressured Poland to negotiate, to avoid war
- ▶ Poland refused (who are we foolin'?)
- ▶ Sept. 1st, Hitler invaded unleashing a Blitzkrieg on Poland
- ▶ Sept. 3rd, France and Britain sent Hitler ultimatum
- ▶ He ignored so France and Britain declared war



Territorial Changes, 1935-39

	Germany
	Saarland, incorporated 1935
	Rhineland, remilitarized 1936
	Austria: the Anschluss 1938
	Sudetenland, annexed September 1938
	Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, March 1939 (dismemberment of Czechoslovakia)
	'Protective Zone', created March 1939
	Memel district, annexed March 1939

0 100 200 Miles

0 100 200 Kms

BEHIND THE TOPS

Elliott's
GINGER BEER
MINA WATER

ESTABLISHED 1846

The



Argus.

AUSTRALIA'S DECLARATION — Page 2.

LAWRENCE
FRENCH BY DESIGN
No. 36
SAFE PLAIN PROOF
& DURABLE

BRITAIN AND FRANCE AT WAR WITH GERMANY

CHAMBERLAIN'S DECLARATION

"OUR CONSCIENCE IS CLEAR"

AUSTRALIA PLEDGES FULL SUPPORT

"THE ARGUS" INDEPENDENT LANCE SERVICE

LONDON, SUNDAY

BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE AT WAR WITH GERMANY

The state of war which has been declared between Britain and Germany was