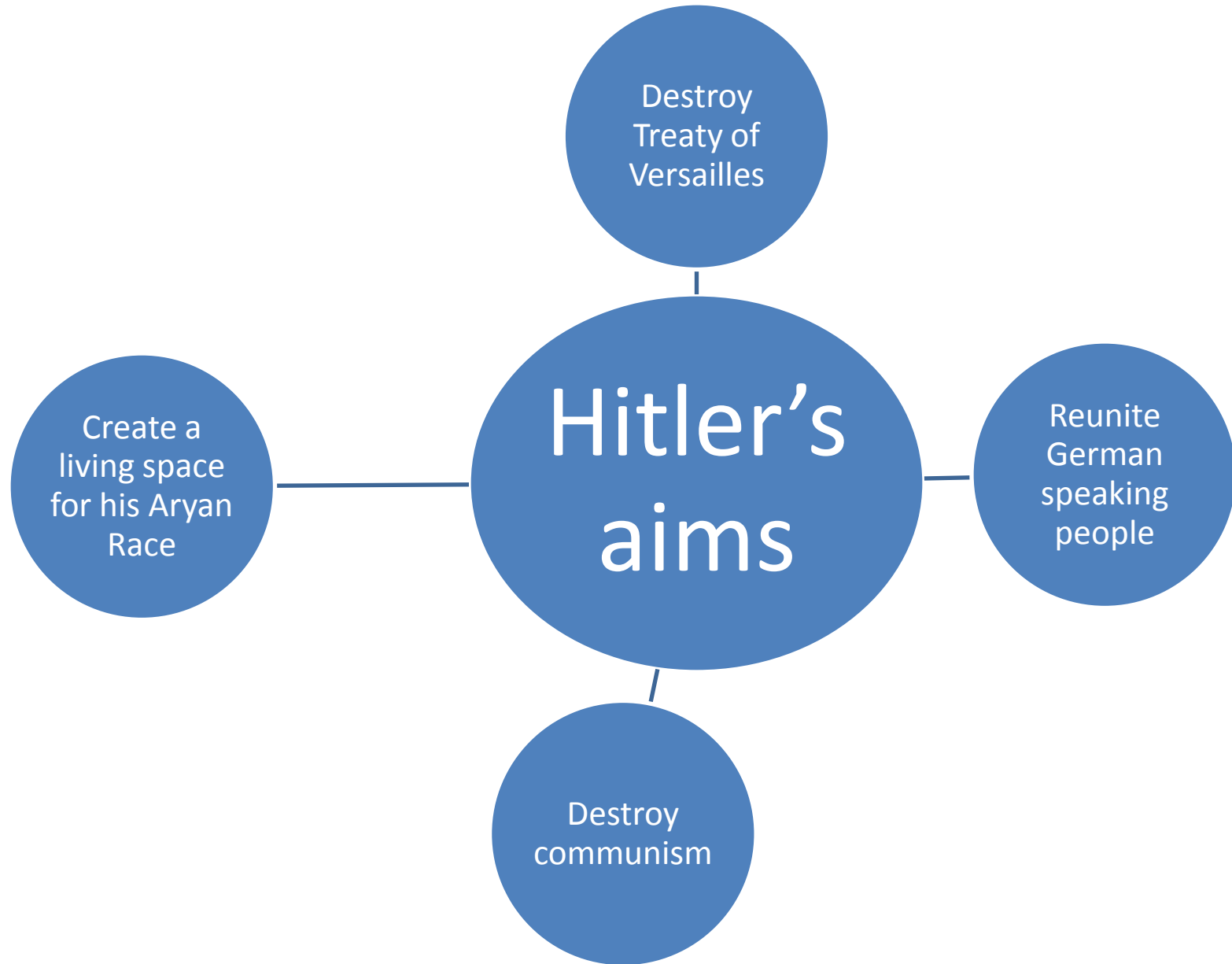


# Hitler's Foreign Policy and the Origins of WW2 Revision



Destroy Treaty of Versailles

Hitler's aims

Reunite German speaking people

Destroy communism

Create a living space for his Aryan Race

# Timeline of events

- 1932 – WW1 Reparations cancelled and Disarmament Conference begins
- 1933 – Hitler withdraws Germany from the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference. Begins rearming in secret.
- Jan 1934 – Signs 10 year Non-Aggression Pact with Poland.
- July 1934 – Attempted Anschluss with Austria prevented by Mussolini.
- January 1935 – Saar (legally) returned to Germany (90% in favour)

- April 1935 – Stresa Front formed (GB/Fr /Italy protesting against conscription in Ger)
- June 1935 – Anglo-German Naval Agreement; Germany's fleet 35% strength of GBs.
- Oct 1935 – Mussolini invades Abyssinia
- March 1936 – Remilitarisation of Rhineland
- Oct 1936 – Rome-Berlin Axis signed (link to Spanish Civil War 1936-39)
- May 1937 – Chamberlain becomes British Prime Minister; start of Policy of Appeasement
- March 1938 – Anschluss with Austria.

- September 1938 – Sudetenland Crisis, Munich Conference and the “Piece of Paper”.
- March 1939 – Czechoslovakia invaded fully
- August 1939 – Nazi-Soviet Pact
- September 1939 – 1<sup>st</sup> Nazis invade Poland. 3<sup>rd</sup>, Britain declares war on Germany.

# Examiner's Tips

- In the early years, Hitler 'diverted' other countries with his promises.
- If asked to assess the impact of the Rhineland in causing WW2, you must be able to explain how it led to future (more aggressive?) events
- Likewise with the Anschluss, link this to the events that occurred afterwards.
- Appeasement begun with the Anschluss, it did not include the Rhineland (NC PM in 1937)
- The impact of the Munich Agreement is very popular on the exam – make sure that you know it!
- March 1939 = turning point in GB policy towards Hitler; be able to explain why.