

<Name>

Mr. Burns

APUSH

<Due Date>

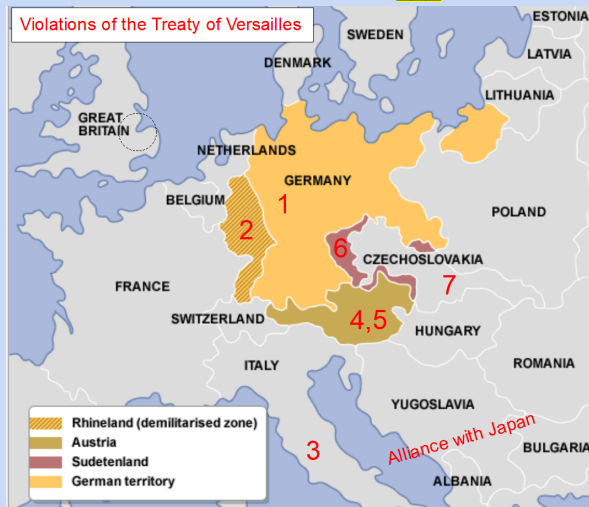
## World War II Intro Notes

### World War II Begins

- World War II starts in [redacted]
- Germany vs. [redacted], [redacted], and [redacted].
- Treaty of Versailles
  - Very [redacted] on Germany
  - War Guilt Clause- [redacted]
  - Reparations- [redacted]
  - Disarmament- [redacted]
  - Territorial Clause- [redacted]
- Germany was going through [difficult times](#) and wanted a [redacted]

### 7 Violations of the Treaty of Versailles

1. Hitler increases [redacted], builds [redacted] and German [redacted]
2. took over [redacted]
3. Alliance with [redacted] and [redacted] in 1936
4. Germany takes over [redacted]
5. Promised [redacted] was the last part of expansion
6. Hitler demanded [redacted] region of Czechoslovakia
7. In 1939 Hitler invades the rest of [redacted]



### Appeasement

appease- [redacted]

Q. Why do you think the leaders of other developed nations appeased Hitler and Nazi Germany?

a. [redacted]

### World War II Leaders

- Great Britain
  - Neville Chamberlain- prime minister, [redacted] policy towards Nazi, resigns after Norwegian campaign fails.

- Winston Churchill- Prime Minister, [redacted] appeasement of Germany, kept British spirits up during the most intense parts of the war.
- Soviet Union-
  - Joseph Stalin-
- United States
  - Franklin D. Roosevelt-
  - Harry Truman-
- Germany
  - Adolf Hitler-
  - Heinrich Himmler-
- Empire of Japan
  - Hirohito-
  - Hideki Tojo-
- Italy
  - Benito Mussolini-

## World War II Documents 01

### Historical Context:

Even though the 1920's began with a favorable outlook for peace, toward the end of the decade and throughout the 1930's the clouds of war were forming. Dictators arose in countries that were dissatisfied with the results of World War I. Germany, Italy and Japan took aggressive actions, and neither the League of Nations nor the democratic countries were able or willing to stop them. British Prime Minister Chamberlain suggested the best way to deal with Hitler was a policy of appeasement. Actions were taken that moved Europe toward war. The debate over the causes of World War II provides different perspectives.

**Instructions:** Answer the questions that follow each document.

### Document 1

In this excerpt from Mein Kampf, Adolph Hitler explains some of his ideas.

*“One blood demands one Reich. Never will the German nation have the moral right to enter into colonial politics until, at least, it includes its own sons within a single state. . . .Oppressed territories are led back to the bosom of a common Reich, not by flaming protests, but by a mighty sword.”*

1. What does Hitler suggest is needed for Germany? How would that lead to war? [redacted]

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## Document 2

After Italy attacked Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, emperor of Ethiopia, asked the League of Nations for help in stopping the invasion. He asked for military sanctions but the League of Nations' response was ineffective. Haile Selassie used these words to the League of Nations:

*“God and history will remember your judgment. . . . It is us today. It will be you tomorrow.”*

2. According to Haile Selassie, who should stop the aggressors?     

3. What will happen if the aggressors are not stopped?     

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## Document 3

In this speech to Parliament, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain explains why he favored a policy of appeasement in dealing with Hitler at Munich in 1938.

“With a little good will and determination, it is possible to remove grievances and clear away suspicion. . . . We must try to bring these four nations into friendly discussion. If they can settle their

differences, we shall save the peace of Europe for a generation.”

“And, in *The Times* (London): I shall not give up the hope of a peaceful solution. . . . We sympathize with a small nation faced by a big and powerful neighbor. But we cannot involve the whole British Empire in war simply on her account. If we have to fight, it must be on larger issues than that. . . . I am a man of peace. . . . Yet if I were sure that any nation had made up its mind to dominate the world by fear of its force, I should feel that it must be resisted. . . . But war is a fearful thing.”

4. Why does Chamberlain suggest appeasement?     

5. Under what conditions would he fight?     

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## Document 4

Winston Churchill disagreed with Chamberlain’s policy of appeasement. In this speech to Parliament, Churchill warned England about following a policy of appeasement.

“I have always held the view that keeping peace depends on holding back the aggressor. After Hitler’s seizure of Austria in March, I appealed to the government. I asked that Britain, together with France and other powers, guarantee the security of Czechoslovakia. If that course had been followed, events would not have fallen into this disastrous state. . . . in time, Czechoslovakia will be swallowed by the Nazi regime. . . . I think of all the opportunities to stop the growth of Nazi power which have been thrown away. The responsibility must rest with those who have control of our political affairs. They neither prevented Germany from rearming, nor did they rearm us in time. They weakened the League of Nations. . . . Thus they left us in the hour of trial without a strong national defense or system of international security.”

6. What strategy did Churchill suggest for keeping peace and stopping the growth of Nazi power?  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Who is responsible for these lost opportunities? \_\_\_\_\_

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**Essay:** # Paragraph(s) minimum.

The big debate leading up to World War II was whether to appease (give in to) Hitler or to oppose (stop) Hitler. Consider this choice as part of the Choice Tragedy. What happened because we appeased Hitler? What would have happened if we would have opposed Hitler? Would the Results have been the same? Or different? Which do you believe would be the better choice? Make sure to explain your answer in detail.  
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