



World War Two Causes

Information and Activity Worksheets

Ages 11 - 14



H Y Wheeler

Worksheets

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Introduction

World War Two began in September 1939 when Britain and France declared war on Germany following Germany's invasion of Poland. The war ended in Europe on 6th May 1945 when Germany surrendered. The war with Japan ended on 15th August 1945, following the dropping of two atomic bombs on the islands of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Historians very rarely make sweeping statements that pinpoint the cause of a war to one single action. The British historian A J P Taylor described wars as being like road traffic accidents "There are some conditions and situations that make them more likely but there can be no system for predicting where and when each one will occur". Other historians disagree saying that wars cannot be seen as accidental events, that there is always a point where a conscious decision is made to resort to armed conflict.

Historians do agree that it is necessary to look beyond the immediate events preceding a war when looking for an explanation of the causes of wars. The events that contribute to the break out of war can be divided into long term causes, short term causes and a trigger event.

With regard to the outbreak of World War Two the following events are seen as being contributing factors:

1. Treaty of Versailles – 1919
2. Weakness of the League of Nations – established 1920
3. Hitler's rise to power – 1933
4. Re-armament of Germany – 1935
5. Re-militarization of the Rhineland – 1936
6. Anschluss with Austria – 1938
7. Sudetenland Crisis – 1938
8. Failure of Appeasement – 1938
9. German invasion of Czechoslovakia – March 1939
10. German invasion of Poland – September 1939

Suggested Activities

1. What is Causation? – Information Sheet and Card Sort
2. General discussion about what caused World War Two
3. Causes of World War Two Card Sort – can be combined with Causation Card Sort
4. Causation Wordsearch

What is Causation?





When historians talk about causation, they are trying to find out why something happened.

The reasons for things happening are often divided into different categories:
Social, economic, political, technological, military

They can also be divided into time periods:
Long term, medium term, short term

Many things that happen also have a trigger event – the final straw, or the event that finally causes something else to happen

Example 1

			
Mr Brown needed more money so he took a second job at night.	Mr Brown was very tired and didn't hear his alarm clock.	Mr Brown had to rush to get to his day job on time.	Mr Brown was driving too fast and crashed his car
Social, Economic Long Term	Technological Short Term	Economic Short Term	Trigger Event

What caused Mr Brown to crash his car?

The **trigger** that made him crash was the fact that he was driving too fast

But, if Mr Brown had not been in a rush maybe he would have driven slower

And, if Mr Brown had heard his alarm clock he would not have been in a rush

Mr Brown did not hear his alarm clock because he was very tired

If he did not have two jobs he would not have been so tired and would have got up in time

But in the **long term** Mr Brown needed more money and had to have two jobs

All of these things combined to make Mr Brown crash his car

Causation Card Sort

Social

People

Economic

Class

Political

Money

Military

Trade

Employment

Government

Society

Weapons

Army

Decisions

Causes of World War Two Card Sort

Long Term

**Treaty of
Versailles 1919**

Short Term

**Weak League of
Nations 1920**

Trigger Event

**Hitler's rise to
power 1933**

**German re-
armament 1934**

**Re-militarization
of Rhineland 1936**

**Sudetenland
Crisis 1938**

**Anschluss with
Austria 1938**

**Failure of
appeasement 1938**

**Czechoslovakia,
invasion of 1939**

**Poland, invasion
of, Sept 1939**

Causation Wordsearch

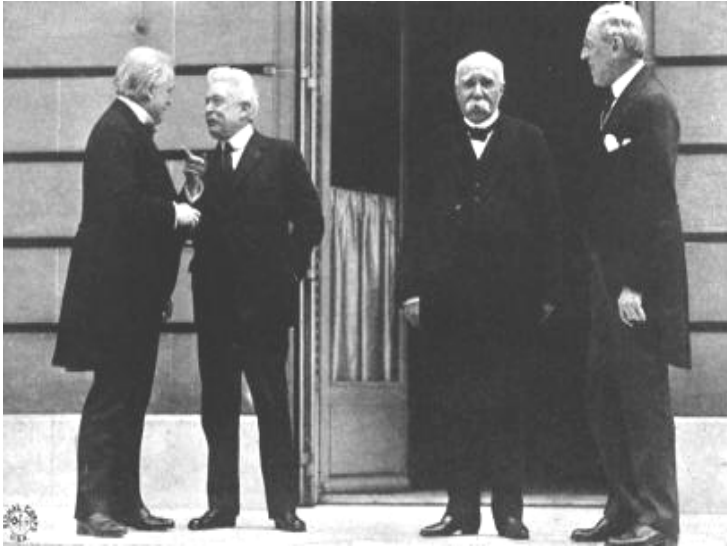


GOVERNMENT
POLITICAL
DECISIONS
MILITARY
TRIGGER
WEAPONS
PEOPLE
MONEY
ARMY

EMPLOYMENT
SHORTTERM
ECONOMIC
LONGTERM
SOCIETY
SOCIAL
CLASS
TRADE

Treaty of Versailles

In 1919, Lloyd George of England, Orlando of Italy, Clemenceau of France and Woodrow Wilson from the US met to discuss how Germany was to be made to pay for the damage world war one had caused.



Woodrow Wilson wanted a treaty based on his 14-point plan which he believed would bring peace to Europe

Georges Clemenceau wanted revenge. He wanted to be sure that Germany could never start another war again.

Lloyd George personally agreed with Wilson but knew that the British public agreed with Clemenceau. He tried to find a compromise between Wilson and Clemenceau

Germany had been expecting a treaty based on Wilson's 14 points and were not happy with the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. However, they had no choice but to sign the document.

The main terms of the Treaty of Versailles were:

1. War Guilt Clause - Germany should accept the blame for starting World War One
2. Reparations - Germany had to pay £6,600 million for the damage caused by the war
3. Disarmament - Germany was only allowed to have a small army and six naval ships. No tanks, no airforce and no submarines were allowed. The Rhineland area was to be de-militarised.
4. Territorial Clauses - Land was taken away from Germany and given to other countries. Anschluss (union with Austria) was forbidden.

The German people were very unhappy about the treaty and thought that it was too harsh. Germany could not afford to pay the money and during the 1920s the people in Germany were very poor. There were not many jobs and the price of food and basic goods was high. People were dissatisfied with the government and voted to power a man who promised to rip up the Treaty of Versailles. His name was Adolf Hitler.

Suggested Activities

1. Treaty of Versailles Linking Activity
2. Imagine you are Adolf Hitler. Write the speech you would make to the German people to get yourself elected to power. Good opportunity for using persuasive language. Can be used in conjunction with Versailles Linking Activity.
3. Versailles Treaty and Versailles feelings anagrams (ideal starter)
4. Versailles Treaty Wordsearch
5. Versailles Treaty Crossword

Effects of the Treaty of Versailles on German People

Match the statements and words to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles to show how German people felt

1. War Guilt Clause

2. Reparations

3. Disarmament

4. Territorial Clauses

Only the defeated countries had to disarm

Britain and France had declared war on Germany

Lack of money led to rising prices, unemployment and hyperinflation

Revenge

Poverty

Cheated

Anger

German speaking people forced to become citizens of other countries

Smaller population meant less income from taxes

Rich mining and industrial region of Alsace-Lorraine lost to France

German money was being used to rebuild foreign countries

Humiliated

Insecure

Unsafe

Disbelief

German people had believed they were winning the war

Germany unable to protect herself against foreign invasion

German people believed they were fighting a just war to protect their rights



Treaty
of
Versailles



Versailles Treaty Anagrams

Wow on solid row		Sane airport	
Gem elegance source		Smart maiden	
Ego led glory		Riot retry	
Ultra wig		Suns clash	

Versailles Feelings Anagrams

Even gulf		Hail tedium	
He acted		Nicer use	
Rangy		Use fan	
Be if slide		Very pot	

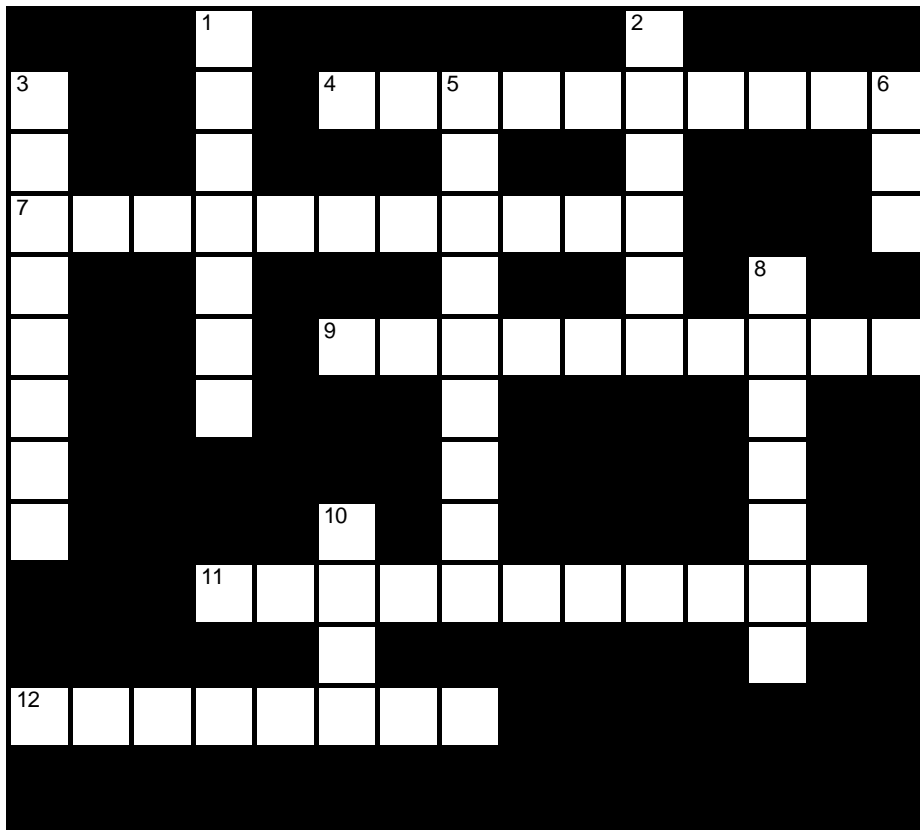
Treaty of Versailles Wordsearch



WOODROW WILSON
LLOYD GEORGE
DISARMAMENT
RHINELAND
ANSCHLUSS
ORLANDO
FRANCE

UNITED STATES
REPARATIONS
CLEMENCEAU
TERRITORY
WAR GUILT
BRITAIN
ITALY

Treaty of Versailles Crossword



Across

- 4 Place in France where the treaty was signed (10)
- 7 Name given to the money that had to be paid by Germany (11)
- 9 Surname of French negotiator (10)
- 11 Surname of British negotiator (5,6)
- 12 Number of points in American negotiator's plan (8)

Down

- 1 Surname of Italian negotiator (7)
- 2 Surname of American negotiator (6)
- 3 This clause made Germany accept the blame for World War One (3,5)
- 5 Area between France and Germany that was to be demilitarised (9)
- 6 Number of battleships Germany was allowed to keep (3)
- 8 The French wanted this (7)
- 10 Number of submarines Germany was allowed to keep (4)

Hitler's Actions

Adolf Hitler became Chancellor of Germany in January 1933. Almost immediately he began secretly building up Germany's army and weapons. In 1934 he increased the size of the army, began building warships and created a German airforce. Compulsory military service was also introduced.

Although Britain and France were aware of Hitler's actions, they were also concerned about the rise of Communism and believed that a stronger Germany might help to prevent the spread of Communism to the West.



In 1936 Hitler ordered German troops to enter the Rhineland. At this point the German army was not very strong and could have been easily defeated. Yet neither France nor Britain was prepared to start another war.

Hitler also made two important alliances during 1936. The first was called the Rome-Berlin Axis Pact and allied Hitler's Germany with Mussolini's Italy. The second was called the Anti-Comintern Pact and allied Germany with Japan.



Hitler's next step was to begin taking back the land that had been taken away from Germany. In March 1938, German troops marched into Austria. The Austrian leader was forced to hold a vote asking the people whether they wanted to be part of Germany.

The results of the vote were fixed and showed that 99% of Austrian people wanted Anschluss (union with Germany). The Austrian leader asked Britain, France and Italy for aid. Hitler promised that Anschluss was the end of his expansionist aims and not wanting to risk war, the other countries did nothing.

Hitler did not keep his word and six months later demanded that the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia be handed over to Germany.



Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister of Britain, met with Hitler three times during September 1938 to try to reach an agreement that would prevent war. The Munich Agreement stated that Hitler could have the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia provided that he promised not to invade the rest of Czechoslovakia.

The picture (left) shows Chamberlain returning from Munich with the document signed by Hitler declaring 'Peace in our time.'

Hope that there would be peace was short lived. Hitler was not a man of his word and in March 1939 invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia. Despite calls for help from the Czechoslovak government, neither Britain nor France was prepared to take military action against Hitler. However, some action was now necessary and believing that Poland would be Hitler's next target, both Britain and France promised that they would take military action against Hitler if he invaded Poland. Chamberlain believed that, faced with the prospect of war against Britain and France, Hitler would stop his aggression. Chamberlain was wrong. German troops invaded Poland on 1st September 1939.



Suggested Activities

1. What Hitler did timeline activity
2. Hitler's actions and allies' response table completion
3. Hitler's actions wordsearch
4. Hitler's actions crossword

What Hitler Did Timeline

1933

1934

1935

1936

1937

1938

1939



What Hitler did	Date Achieved	How did Hitler Achieve this?	What did the Allies do?
Re-Armament			
Reclaim the Rhineland			
Make Alliances			
Unite German-speaking people			
Invade European Countries			

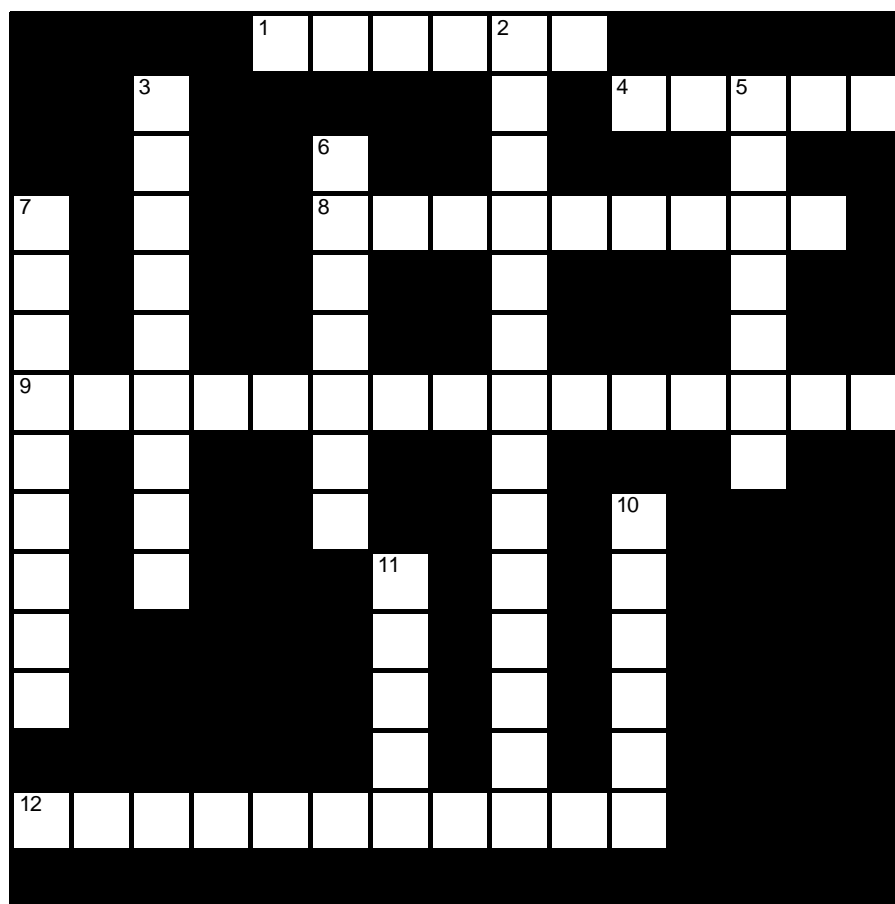
Hitler's Actions Wordsearch



CZECHOSLOVAKIA
REARMAMENT
ALLIANCES
WARSHIPS
WEAPONS
HITLER
ITALY
ARMY

SUDETENLAND
RHINELAND
ANSCHLUSS
INVASION
AUSTRIA
POLAND
JAPAN

Hitler's Actions Crossword



Across

- 1 Place in Germany where Chamberlain met Hitler (6)
- 4 The Rome Berlin Axis Pact allied Germany with this country (5)
- 8 A vote held in Austria showed that 99% of people wanted this (9)
- 9 This was made compulsory in Germany in 1934 (8,7)
- 12 In September 1938 Hitler demanded the return of this region (11)

Down

- 2 Germany invaded this country in March 1939 (14)
- 3 German troops entered this area in 1936 (9)
- 5 German troops entered this country in March 1938 (7)
- 6 Month of 1933 when Hitler became Chancellor (7)
- 7 Britain and France believed that a stronger Germany would prevent the spread of this (9)
- 10 The invasion of this country sparked the beginning of World War Two (6)
- 11 The Anti Comintern Pact allied Germany with this country (5)

The Policy of Appeasement

Appeasement means giving in to someone provided their demands are seen as reasonable. During the 1930s, many politicians in both Britain and France came to see that the terms of the Treaty of Versailles had placed restrictions on Germany that were unfair. Hitler's actions were seen as understandable and justifiable.

When Germany began re-arming in 1934, many politicians felt that Germany had a right to re-arm in order to protect herself. It was also argued that a stronger Germany would prevent the spread of Communism to the west.

In 1936, Hitler argued that because France had signed a new treaty with Russia, Germany was under threat from both countries and it was essential to German security that troops were stationed in the Rhineland. France was not strong enough to fight Germany without British help and Britain was not prepared to go to war at this point. Furthermore, many believed that since the Rhineland was a part of Germany it was reasonable that German troops should be stationed there.

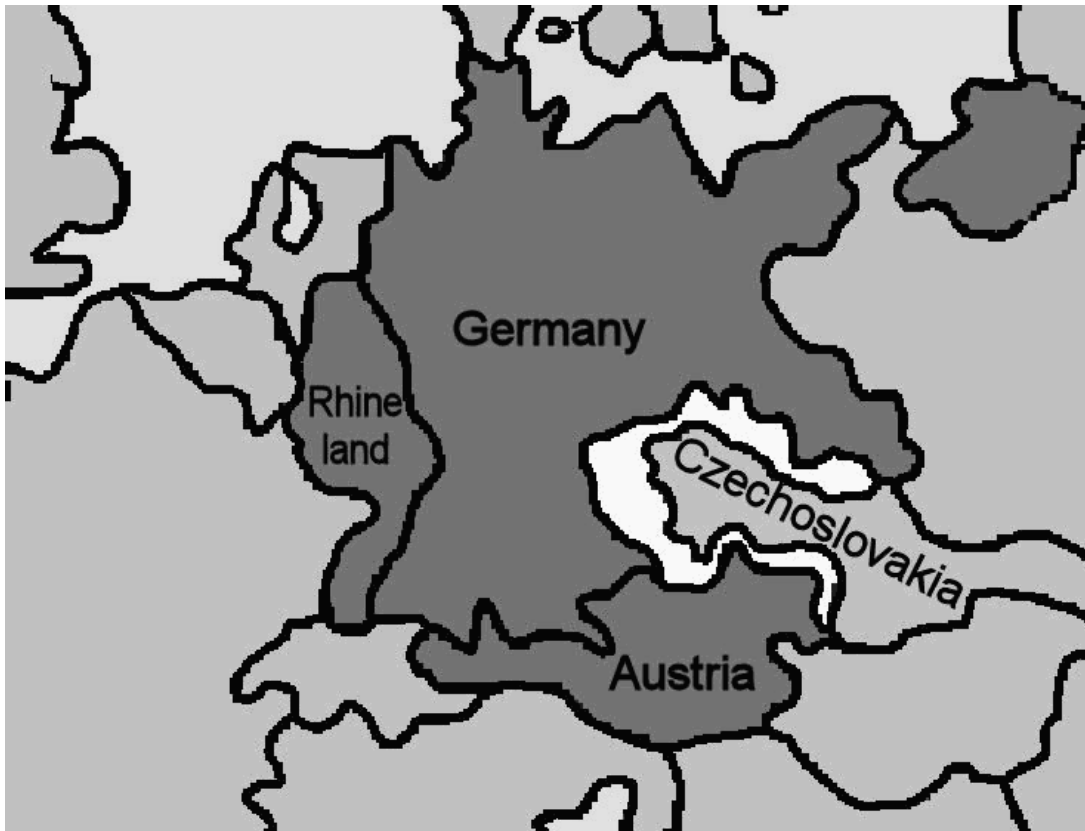


In May 1937, Neville Chamberlain became Prime Minister of Britain. He believed that the Treaty of Versailles had treated Germany badly and that there were a number of issues associated with the Treaty that needed to be put right. He felt that giving in to Hitler's demands would prevent another war.

This policy, adopted by Chamberlain's government became known as the policy of Appeasement.

The Treaty of Versailles had taken land away from Germany and given it to other countries. The people in these areas spoke German and had been German before 1919. Many politicians felt that it was reasonable that all German speaking people should be German. Many saw the Anschluss with Austria in this light, particularly as a vote held in Austria showed that 99% of Austrian people were in favour of it.

In September 1938, Hitler demanded that the Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia be returned to Germany. This area, on the border between Germany and Czechoslovakia had been taken away from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles.



The leaders of Britain, Germany, France and Italy held a meeting in Munich on 29th September to discuss the situation. Hitler stated that if the Sudetenland was returned to Germany then he would make no further claims for land.

The Munich Agreement, signed by all four leaders, agreed that the Sudetenland would be returned to Germany and that no further territorial claims would be made by Germany.

The Czech government was not invited to the conference and protested about the loss of the Sudetenland. They felt that they had been betrayed by both Britain and France with whom alliances had been made.

However, the Munich Agreement was generally viewed as a triumph and an excellent example of securing peace through negotiation rather than war.

When Hitler invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia in March 1939, he broke the terms of the Munich Agreement. Although it was realised that the policy of appeasement had failed, Chamberlain was still not prepared to take the country to war over "*..a quarrel in a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing...*" Instead, he made a guarantee to come to Poland's aid if Hitler invaded Poland.

Arguments For Appeasement	Arguments Against Appeasement
Hitler was only taking back land that had been lost by the Treaty of Versailles	Hitler could not be trusted
Before 1939 public opinion was against war. People still remembered the first World War and did not want to fight another war.	Appeasement allowed Germany to build aircraft and weapons and grow too strong
Britain did not have the resources to fight a war. Appeasement gave the time needed to build aircraft and weapons	Hitler became over-confident and believed that no country would challenge him
A stronger Germany would prevent Communism from spreading to the west	Appeasement made Britain and France look weak
Britain could not fight Germany alone. Appeasement gave time to win more allies	Appeasement increased the divide between Russia and the West. Making an alliance with Russia may have been a better option
Fear of bombing campaigns	Giving land to Germany meant there was more territory to conquer when the war began

Suggested Activities

1. Appeasement arguments sorting activity
2. Appeasement debate – either as a whole class or in small groups.
3. Appeasement wordsearch
4. Appeasement crossword

Appeasement

Arguments For and Against

Look at the statements below. Colour those that are arguments **for** appeasement **yellow** and those that are **against** appeasement **green**.

Hitler is only taking back land that rightfully belongs to Germany

A larger Germany will be more difficult to conquer in the future

People do not want to fight another war

We are pushing Russia away. She would be better as an ally

Appeasement will give us time to build up our forces

Appeasement will allow Germany to grow too strong

Negotiation is better than war

Hitler is a liar and cannot be trusted

A strong Germany will stop Communism from spreading west

Britain and France look like weak cowards

Hitler will become overconfident and too powerful

Time is needed to build up more alliances

People are scared that there will be bombings

Appeasement Debate

Was Britain right to follow a policy of appeasement in 1938?

1. Decide which side you are on. Would you answer the question 'Yes' or 'No'.
2. Make a list of your arguments and put them into order of importance.
3. Write your arguments out as **PEE** statements. Make a Point, give an Example or Evidence then Explain.

Example 1

Point – Hitler could not be trusted. Evidence – Hitler signed the Munich Agreement saying that if he was given the Sudetenland he would not take land from any other countries. Yet just six months later he invaded Czechoslovakia. Explain – This shows that Hitler could not be trusted, he made an agreement with other countries that he had no intention of sticking to.

Example 2

Point – Hitler was only taking back what had been taken away from Germany by the Treaty of Versailles. Evidence – It was the Treaty of Versailles that forced Germany to de-militarise the Rhineland, forbade Anschluss with Austria and forced many German-speaking people to become part of other countries. Explain – Most politicians agree that the Treaty of Versailles treated Germany very unfairly and in taking back land Hitler was acting reasonably.

3. Make a list of your **opponents'** arguments.
4. Decide which arguments your opponents will use against each of your statements.
5. Decide how you will counter your opponents' arguments against you.

Appeasement Debate Preparation

No	Argument	Statement	What your opponent might say	How you will counter this

Appeasement Wordsearch



CHAMBERLAIN
VERSAILLES
ANSCHLUSS
COMMUNISM
APPEASE
GERMANY
MUNICH
FRANCE
TRUST
TIME

SUDETENLAND
TERRITORY
RHINELAND
AGREEMENT
BRITAIN
AUSTRIA
HITLER
PACIFY
LAND
WAR

Appeasement Acrostic

1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												

1. Name given to union between Germany and Austria
2. Hitler claimed he needed to re-militarise the Rhineland for this
3. Britain gave a guarantee to protect this country
4. Treaty that many believed had treated Germany unfairly
5. British Prime Minister in 1938
6. Area on the border of Czechoslovakia and Germany that Hitler wanted returned to Germany
7. Hitler was re-claiming this that had been lost in 1919
8. People believed a stronger Germany would prevent the spread of this
9. Many politicians thought that Hitler's demands were this
10. Place where the leaders of Germany, Britain, France and Italy met in 1938
11. Dictator of Germany

Appeasement Acrostic

1		A										
2		P										
3		P										
4			E									
5			A									
6			S									
7			E									
8			M									
9			E									
10			N									
11			T									

1. Name given to union between Germany and Austria
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Failure of the League of Nations

The League of Nations was an international organisation set up in 1919 to help keep world peace. It was intended that all countries would be members of the League and that if there were disputes between countries they could be settled by negotiation rather than by force. If this failed then countries would stop trading with the aggressive country and if that failed then countries would use their armies to fight.

In theory the League of Nations was a good idea and did have some early successes. But ultimately it was a failure.

The whole world was hit by a depression in the late 1920s. A depression is when a country's economy falls. Trade is reduced, businesses lose income, prices fall and unemployment rises.

In 1931, Japan was hit badly by the depression. People lost faith in the government and turned to the army to find a solution. The army invaded Manchuria in China, an area rich in minerals and resources.

China appealed to the League for help. The Japanese government were told to order the army to leave Manchuria immediately. However, the army took no notice of the government and continued its conquest of Manchuria.

The League then called for countries to stop trading with Japan but because of the depression many countries did not want to risk losing trade and did not agree to the request.

The League then made a further call for Japan to withdraw from Manchuria but Japan's response was to leave the League of Nations.

In October 1935, Italy invaded Abyssinia. The Abyssinians did not have the strength to withstand an attack by Italy and appealed to the League of Nations for help.

The League condemned the attack and called on member states to impose trade restrictions with Italy. However, the trade restrictions were not carried out because they would have little effect. Italy would be able to trade with non-member states, particularly America. Furthermore, Britain and France did not want to risk Italy making an attack on them.

In order to stop Italy's aggression, the leaders of Britain and France held a meeting and decided that Italy could have two areas of land in Abyssinia provided that there were no further attacks on the African country. Although Mussolini accepted the plan, there was a public outcry in Britain and the plan was dropped.

The main reasons for the failure of the League of Nations can be summarised into the following points:

1. Not all countries joined the League.

Although the idea for the League of Nations had come from Woodrow Wilson, there was a change of government in the United States before the signing of the treaty and the new Republican government refused to join. As a punishment for having started World War One, Germany was not allowed to join and Russia was also excluded due to a growing fear of Communism. Other countries decided not to join and some joined but later left.

2. The League had no power.

The main weapon of the League was to ask member countries to stop trading with an aggressive country. However, this did not work because countries could still trade with non-member countries. When the world was hit by depression in the late 1920s countries were reluctant to lose trading partners to other non-member countries.

3. The League had no army.

Soldiers were to be supplied by member countries. However, countries were reluctant to get involved and risk provoking an aggressive country into taking direct action against them and failed to provide troops.

4. Unable to act quickly.

The Council of the League of Nations only met four times a year and decisions had to be agreed by all nations. When countries called for the League to intervene, the League had to set up an emergency meeting, hold discussions and gain the agreement of all members. This process meant that the League could not act quickly to stop an act of aggression.

League of Nations Sources

Source 1



This cartoon clearly shows how the United States failure to join the League made it weak.

The League is shown as a stone bridge made up of the member states.

The sign on the left of the bridge refers to the fact that the idea for a League of Nations was part of Woodrow Wilson's 14 point peace plan.

Uncle Sam, who represents America, is shown sitting on the sidelines watching what the League is doing but taking no active part.

Uncle Sam is leaning against the keystone (the part of a bridge that prevents it from collapsing) which is labelled USA.

The overall message of this cartoon is that without America becoming a member, the League was doomed to failure from the start.



This cartoon shows how the task of the League of Nations was impossible to carry out.

The bird is a dove, a symbol of peace, and represents the idea of keeping world peace.

The man is President Wilson.

Wilson is holding an olive branch, another symbol of peace, that represents the League of Nations.

The branch is too heavy for the bird to carry.

The cartoonist is showing how the idea of the League of Nations was impossible to put into practice effectively.

Suggested Activities

1. Cartoon source activities
2. League of Nations – What If? Activity
3. Failure of the League of Nations Wordsearch
4. Failure of the League of Nations Crossword

How does this cartoon explain the failure of the League of Nations?



How does this cartoon show the Failure of the League of Nations?



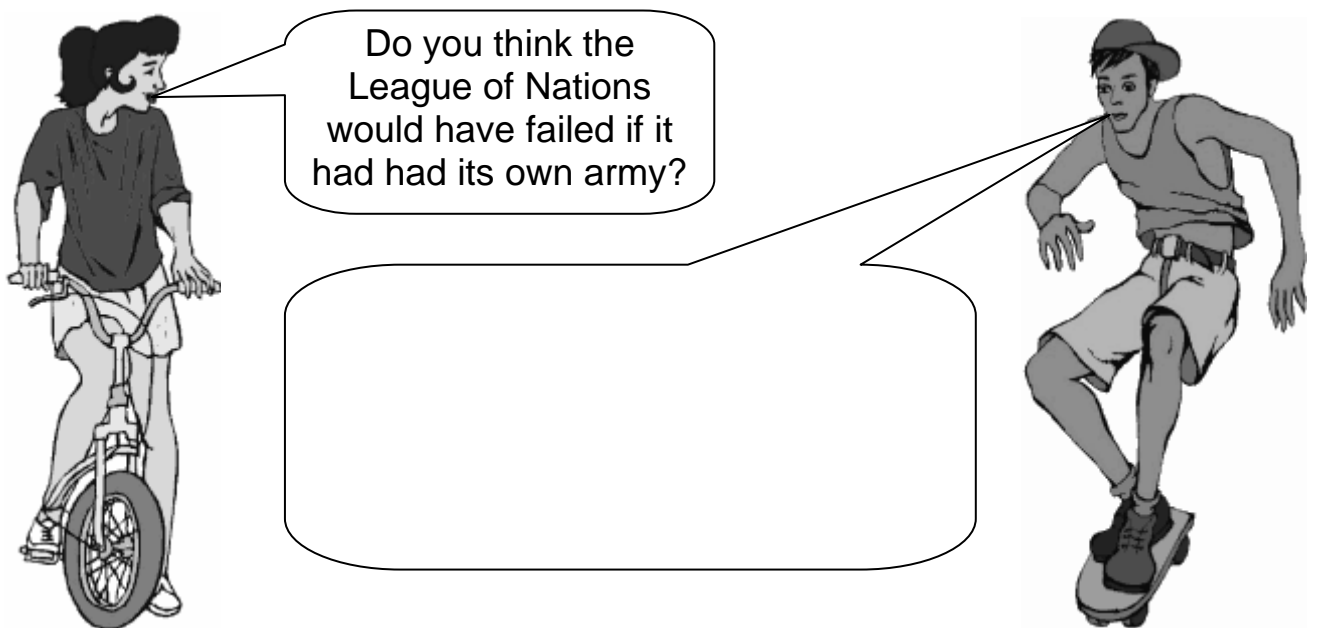
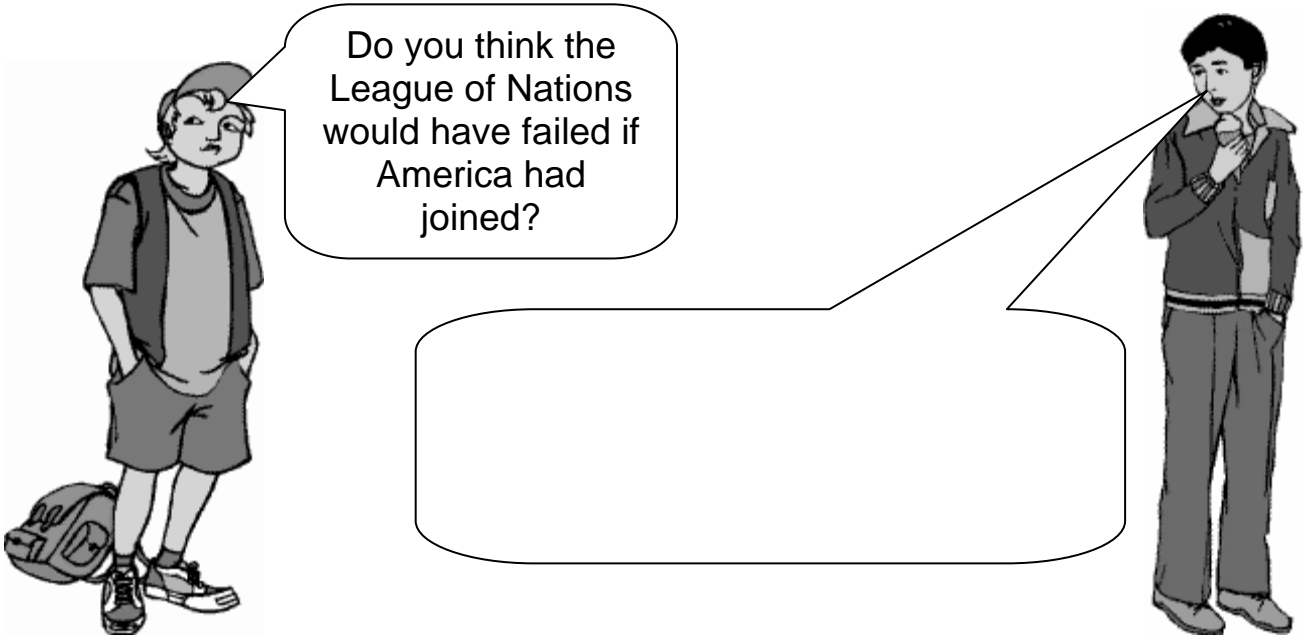
[Empty box for student response]

[Empty box for student response]

Explain how the two cartoons below help us to understand why the League of Nations was a failure?



League of Nations – What If?



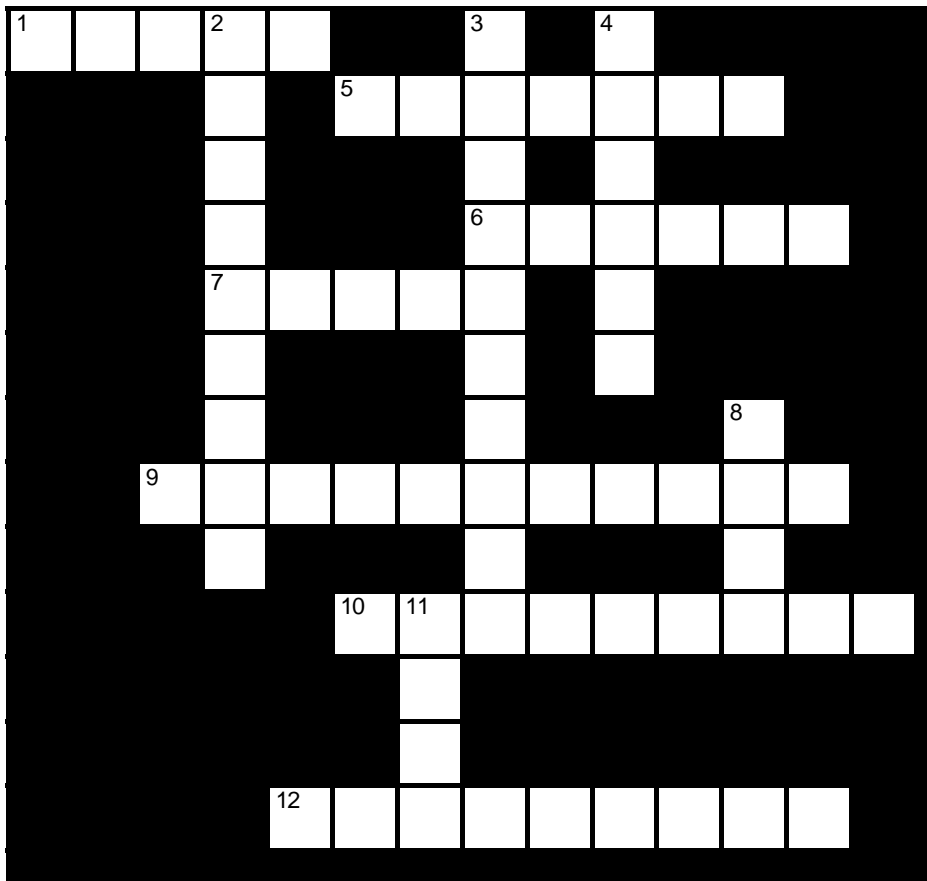
Failure of the League of Nations Wordsearch



UNITEDSTATES
SANCTIONS
ABYSSINIA
NEGOTIATE
MEMBERS
WILSON
PEACE

DEPRESSION
MANCHURIA
MUSSOLINI
DISPUTES
FAILURE
APPEAL

League of Nations Crossword



Across

- 1 The main aim of the League of Nations was to keep world _____ (5)
- 5 This world power did not join the League (7)
- 6 Communist country not invited to join the League (6)
- 7 If a country was aggressive member countries would stop this (5)
- 9 Disputes were to be settled by this rather than by force (11)
- 10 Japan invaded this region of China in 1931 (9)
- 12 Italy invaded this African country in 1935 (9)

Down

- 2 Not all of these joined the League (9)
- 3 The whole world was hit by this in the late 1920s (10)
- 4 Surname of man who had the idea for the League of Nations (6)
- 8 Number of times a year that the League met (4)
- 11 The League did not have its own one of these (4)

Assessment




Causes of the Second World War

Instructions

1. This is a formal assessment and is to be done in silence.
2. Write your answers to questions 1 – 9 in this booklet (if you need more space continue on paper) Answer question 10 on the lined paper provided.
3. The amount of marks awarded for each question is shown in brackets (10)
4. Spend more time on the questions with the most marks.
5. Try and write in paragraphs whenever possible.
6. If you can't answer a question then move onto the next one. If you need help put your hand up and wait. Do not call out or disrupt the exam.
7. When you have finished sit quietly and do not turn around or talk.

Name: _____ Group _____

1. The Treaty of Versailles ended World War One. The people who decided the terms of the treaty were known as the 'big three'. Complete the following table. (9 marks)

	Country	Name	What he wanted
	France		
	Britain		
	USA		

2. Name three terms of the Treaty that ended World War One. (6 marks)

3. What year was Hitler elected to power in Germany? (1 mark)

4. Once he was in power, Hitler did a number of things that were forbidden by the Treaty of Versailles. Complete the following table with four different actions. (20 marks)

Date	What Hitler Did	How other countries responded

Date	What Hitler Did	How other countries responded

5. What was the League of Nations?

(4 marks)

6. Look at the following source. How useful is it in explaining the weaknesses of the League of Nations? (10 marks)



7. What was appeasement?

(3 marks)

8. Give three arguments **for** appeasement and three arguments **against** appeasement. (6 marks)

9. Look at the source below. What event does it portray? (6 marks)



10. 'World War Two was caused by the Treaty of Versailles.' Do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer with reference to the Treaty, Hitler's foreign policy, failure of the League of Nations and Appeasement.(25 marks)

Hint: Answer on the lined paper provided, remember to select, analyse, interpret and make links.

Mark Scheme for Assessment Causes of Second World War

1. 9 marks

	Country	Name	What he wanted
	France	Georges Clemenceau	Revenge. Make Germany pay. Stop Germany invading again
	Britain	David Lloyd George	To stop Germany invading again. Worried that too harsh a treaty would make Germany vengeful
	USA	Woodrow Wilson	Wanted to use his '14 points'. Wanted a lasting peace based on '14 points'.

Award one mark for each name and two marks for what each wanted. In order to achieve level 6 students must link to either how peace could have been achieved or outbreak of WW2.

Level	National Curriculum	Evidence of Attainment
3	Simple Knowledge	Correctly gives name or vague statement i.e. Revenge
4	Factual Knowledge & Understanding.	Correctly gives name and vague statements i.e. Revenge, stop Germany invading again
5	Increasing depth of factual knowledge & understanding.	Correctly gives name and gives more detailed statements of what each wanted.
6	Factual Knowledge & understanding of a key aspect of history.	As above but makes links to outbreak of WW2 or how peace could have been achieved

2. 6 marks

Award one to two marks for each term. In order to achieve level 6 students must link to stirring up hatred of German people, rise of Hitler, outbreak of WW2 or impossibility of peace.

Level	National Curriculum	Evidence of Attainment
3	Simple Knowledge	Vague statements – making Germany pay, Revenge
4	Factual Knowledge & Understanding.	Correctly identifies terms of treaty – brief statements only - Reparations, Reduction of army, giving up colonies, League of Nations, taking land away from Germany.
5	Increasing depth of factual knowledge & understanding.	Correctly identifies terms of treaty – but gives more details – figures, statistics etc.
6	Factual Knowledge & understanding of a key aspect of history.	As above but links to stirring up hatred of German people, rise of Hitler, outbreak of WW2 or impossibility of peace.

3. 1 mark for correct answer - 1933

4. 20 marks

Date	What Hitler Did	How other countries responded
1933	Rearmament – built up army and navy in secret	Did nothing because hoped strong Germany would stop communism from being a threat to Europe
1936	Invaded Rhineland – area west of Rhine. Hitler said German lands should be protected by German troops	Did nothing – many thought that it was reasonable for Germany to protect her own land
1938	Anschluss with Austria – Sent troops into Austria then held fixed election of people	Austria asked Britain, Italy, France for help, but they did nothing fearing another war
1938	Invaded Sudetenland – region of Czechoslovakia. Said that most people who lived there were German anyway	Neville Chamberlain met with Hitler. Munich agreement made – Hitler said if he could have Sudetenland then he would stop. Chamberlain believed he had prevented war
1939	Hitler invaded the rest of Czechoslovakia	Nothing, but France and Britain promised to help Poland if Hitler invaded.
1939	Hitler made an agreement with Stalin – non-aggression pact – agreed to divide Poland between them. 1 st September Hitler invaded Poland.	Britain and France declared war on Germany – but did not send soldiers to Poland.

As a general rule give one mark for each date given correctly, up to two marks for what Hitler did and up to two marks for how other countries responded.

Level	National Curriculum	Evidence of Attainment
3	Simple Knowledge	Identifies one or two dates, one word answers only – rearmament, Rhineland, nothing etc
4	Factual Knowledge & Understanding.	Identifies up to three dates, one or two word answers only.
5	Increasing depth of factual knowledge & understanding.	Identifies at least three dates and able to give more detailed explanations.
6	Factual Knowledge & understanding of a key aspect of history.	As above but able to give reasons why actions taken

5. 4 marks – Give one mark for each statement - League of Nations established by Treaty of Versailles. All countries of the world to be members and disputes to be settled by talking instead of fighting. If no agreement then other countries had the power to force them to agree by cutting trade links or by using peace keeping forces. Set up in 1919. Failed because not supported by USA.

Level	National Curriculum	Evidence of Attainment
3	Simple Knowledge	Vague statement to do with peace
4	Factual Knowledge & Understanding.	Gives one or two facts
5	Increasing depth of factual knowledge & understanding.	More detailed explanation
6	Factual Knowledge & understanding of a key aspect of history.	As above but includes why failed.

6. 10 marks

Levels	National Curriculum	Evidence of Attainment
4	Combines Information and makes inferences and deductions.	Marks 1 - 2: League of Nations not complete – USA sleeping, not doing anything
5	Draws upon knowledge to begin to evaluate the source but lacks detail	Marks 3 - 4: As above but explains which countries were active parts of League. Mentions usefulness.
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate sources, which they use critically to reach & support conclusions. Describe different interpretations of the past. 	Marks 5 - 6: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As above but explains how interpretation useful– gives detail of what the picture shows - USA did not join the league. Concludes this is why League failed. Interpretation that USA is the missing link in bridge to peace between nations
7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate sources & combine them with knowledge. They explain how & why different historical interpretations have been reached. 	Marks 7 – 8: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picture shows that League bound to fail because USA did not join. Mentions Isolationism. Treaty of Versailles set up League to establish peace but because USA not part of it was bound to fail. Mentions usefulness and reliability and assesses each.
8	They analyse and explain different historical interpretations & are beginning to evaluate them.	Mark 9 - 10: Assesses usefulness and reliability. Mentions facts about the source and failure of League due to isolationism and USA not wanting to be Europe’s policeman. May consider power of USA and ulterior motive behind not joining League.

7. 3 marks –

Giving in to Hitler – 1 mark

Britain and France followed a policy of giving in to Hitler’s demands providing they were reasonable – 2 marks

Munich Agreement an example of Appeasement – gives details. – 3 marks

8. 6 marks

Give one mark for each argument for and against

For – Germany deserved a fair deal, Britain needed time to build up defences, British public opinion against war, Fear of another war, fear of communism

Against – it encouraged Hitler, Germany more difficult to defeat, Munich agreement a disaster, Hitler lied,

Level	National Curriculum	Evidence of Attainment
4	Factual Knowledge & Understanding.	Identifies one or two arguments, brief statements only
5	Increasing depth of factual knowledge & understanding.	Gives 6 statements with some explanation.
6	Factual Knowledge & understanding of a key aspect of history.	As above but able to give reasons why actions taken

9. 6 marks

Levels	National Curriculum	Evidence of Attainment
4	Combines Information and makes inferences and deductions.	Marks 1 - 2: Explains source shows man waving a letter, deduces must be to do with peace or with war.
5	Draws upon knowledge to begin to evaluate the source but lacks detail	Marks 3 - 4: As above but mentions Chamberlain
6	Evaluate sources to reach & support conclusions. Can explain consequences and their importance	Mark 5: Explains source shows Chamberlain returning from Munich agreement having made peace with Hitler, but Hitler lied and there was war anyway.
7	Evaluate sources & combine them with knowledge.	Mark 6: As above but more detailed account given. Must explain that document worth nothing because Hitler had lied.

10. 25 marks

Levels	Attainment targets	Evidence of attainment
4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gives reasons for historical events 2. Combines information and makes inferences and deductions. 3. Ability to structure ideas and to select and deploy information appropriately, but very descriptive and generalised. 4. They describe some of the changes within and across periods. 	Marks 1 - 6 Agrees with statement. Lists details of Versailles and shows that hatred of Germans led to Hitler being elected and therefore war.
5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demonstrates knowledge of the different periods involved. 2. Makes links and connections between causes and consequences of changes. 3. Begins to classify causes. 4. Demonstrates understanding of links between changes. 5. Well structured work using correct concepts and terminology 	Marks 7 – 12: As above but also mentions either appeasement, League of Nations or Hitler's foreign policy and gives some details . Includes conclusion based on discussion.
6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beginning to identify some causes as particularly important. 2. Draws upon outline knowledge to make links and connections. 3. Considers the significance of the main changes that took place. 4. Approach more analytical and uses material to support arguments but lacks detail 	Marks 13 - 18: Assesses question with regard to Treaty of Versailles , failure of League of Nations, appeasement, and Hitler's foreign policy. Identifies some features as being more important. Makes links between some aspects – ie – if no Treaty of Versailles then maybe Hitler would not have been elected. Billion,

<p>7</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uses facts to support understanding of the political, economic and military aspects of a period. 2. Draws upon knowledge to make links and connections and to ascribe particular significance to some aspect of the changes. 3. Work shows greater evidence of independence with detail deployed more appropriately and the analysis and judgements are more structured. 	<p>Marks 19 -23: Shows detailed knowledge and understanding of Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, Appeasement and Hitler' s foreign policy. Makes links between each topic and explains that some are more important reasons for outbreak of WW2. Shows good line of argument with sound conclusion based on material given.</p>
<p>8</p>	<p>Their explanations of reasons, events, results of events are set in a wider historical context.</p>	<p>Marks 23 – 25: As above but makes a judgement in their conclusion – eg. If Treaty of Versailles less harsh then no WW2 and world would be a different place.</p>

Answers

Section 1 - Introduction Page 6 - Causation Wordsearch

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Section 2 – Treaty of Versailles

Page 11 – Versailles Anagrams

Wow on solid row = Woodrow Wilson

Gem elegance source = Georges Clemenceau

Ego led glory = Lloyd George

Ultra wig = War guilt

Sane airport = Reparations

Smart maiden = Disarmament

Riot retry = Territory

Suns clash = Anschluss

Page 11 – Versailles Feelings Anagrams

Even gulf = Vengeful

He acted = Cheated

Rangy = Angry

Be if slide = Disbelief

Hail tedium = Humiliated

Nicer use = Insecure

Use fan = Unsafe

Very pot = Poverty

Page 12 - Versailles Wordsearch

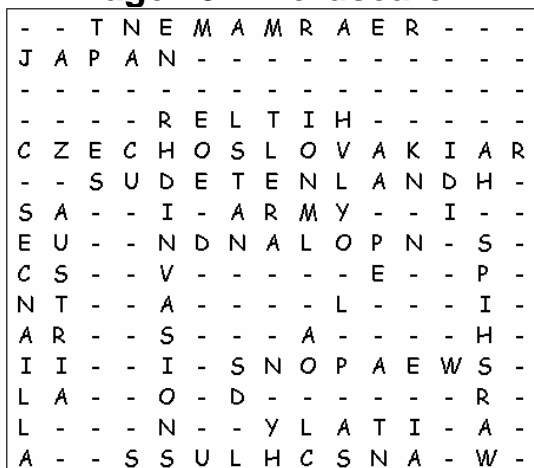
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Page 13 – Versailles Crossword

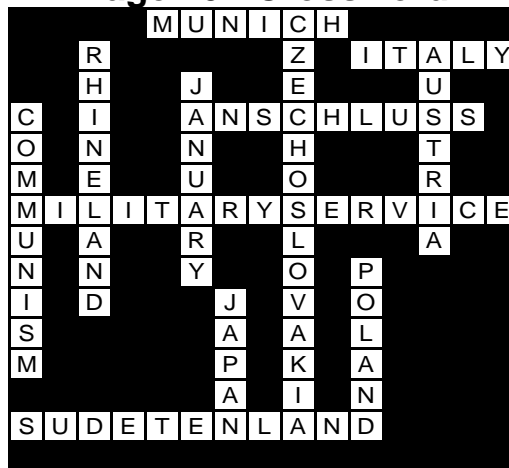
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Section 3 – Hitler's Actions

Page 19 - Wordsearch

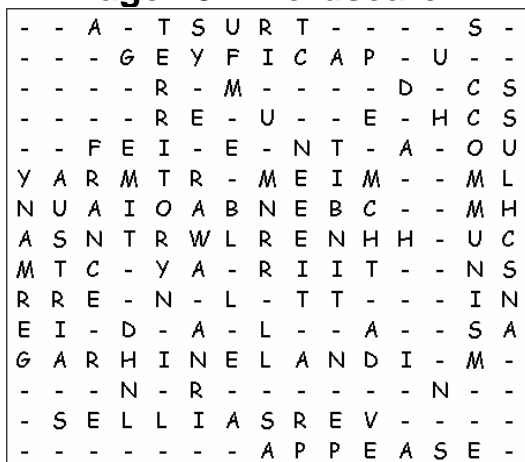


Page 20 - Crossword



Section 4 – Appeasement

Page 28 - Wordsearch

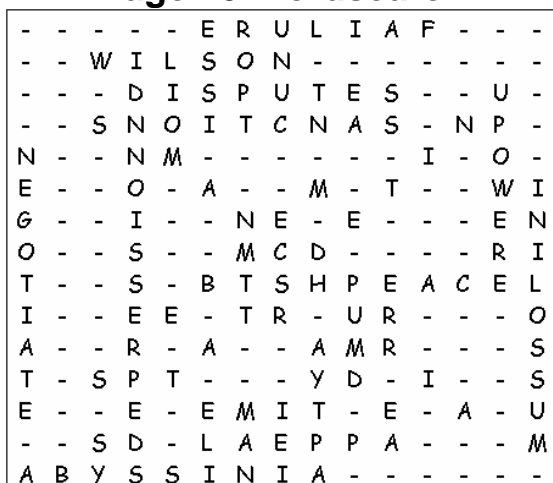


Pages 29,30 - Acrostick

- 1 ANSCHLUSS
- 2 PROTECTION
- 3 POLAND
- 4 VERSAILLES
- 5 CHAMBERLAIN
- 6 SUDETENLAND
- 7 TERRITORY
- 8 COMMUNISM
- 9 REASONABLE
- 10 MUNICH
- 11 HITLER

Section 5 – League of Nations

Page 40 Wordsearch



Page 41 Crossword



Worksheets

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