INTERPRETATIONS

Hitler and the origins of the Second World War

This revision activity works best if you do it with a friend, and talk about it as you do it.

Choose a who-to-blame thesis. Imagine you are a historian who supports this thesis. Cut out the 'event cards' and construct a timeline which includes *only* the events which support your thesis. Describe your choices to a friend, and explain how they fit the thesis and appear to prove the blame.

Which thesis best fits the facts?

WHO-TO-BLAME THESIS:

Hitler systematically caused a war

WHO-TO-BLAME THESIS:

German anger at the Treaty of Versailles

WHO-TO-BLAME THESIS:

A consequence of the failure of the League

1924 In <i>Mein Kampf</i> , Hitler promises to destroy Versailles, unite with Austria, conquer Russia and destroy the Jews	1931 Japan invades Manchuria
1933 Japan leaves the League and invades Jehol	1933 Hitler withdraws from the League's disarmament conference, demanding parity of armies

1933 Hitler leaves the League	1935 Mussolini invades Abyssinia
1935 Hitler holds a huge rearmament rally and introduces conscription	1935 Anglo-German Naval Agreement; Germany to have a navy one-third the tonnage of Britain's
1935 The Saar plebiscite: the Saarlanders vote to become part of Nazi Germany	1936 Remilitarisation of the Rhineland
1937 Chamberlain becomes prime minister of Britain – he begins the policy of appeasement	1937 Spanish fascist leader Franco conquers Spain. Hitler uses the Spanish Civil War to try out his bombers (Guernica)
1937 Axis alliance (Anti-Comintern Pact) – Germany, Italy and Japan	March 1938 Anschluss with Austria
September 1938 Munich: Hitler demands the Sudetenland, and Chamberlain gives it to him	November 1938 <i>Kristallnacht</i> : Nazis start to openly persecute the Jews
March 1939 Hitler occupies Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the fascist Czech President Hácha	August 1939 Danzig crisis; Hitler demands Danzig and the Polish Corridor
August 1939 Nazi–Soviet Pact	1 September 1939 Hitler invades Poland