

Phase 4 – consolidation.

This worksheet is to check your knowledge of Nazi Germany.

Part 1: Nazi recap quiz. Give a short answer for each of the questions. Use your notes to help you.

1. What was the name of the political party that Hitler ran?
2. When was Hitler made Chancellor?
3. Give 3 things that Hitler promised German people to get them to support him.
4. How did the Brownshirts/SA help Hitler gain power?
5. Explain what Hitler meant by the 'master race'.
6. Give 3 examples of subjects children had to learn at Nazi schools.
7. Give an example of a Nazi youth organisation.
8. How were girls and boys treated differently in Nazi Germany?
9. How were women expected to behave in Nazi Germany?
10. How were men expected to behave in Nazi Germany?

Challenge: explain why Hitler felt it was important to control what people learned in school.

Part 2: find and fix the false facts.

Each of the boxes has one historical error. It might be the wrong name or the wrong date, or it might say the opposite of what happened. Rewrite the statements so that they are correct.

Incorrect versions:			
1. The Treaty of Versailles said that Germany could not have any army at all.	2. Women in Nazi Germany were expected to have lots of children. They could get a gold medal for having 5 children.	3. Young people in Nazi Germany had to belong to an organization called the 'Youth for Hitler'	4. October 1938 – Hitler took over parts of Lithuania called the Sudetenland.
5. 4 th September 1939 – Britain and Austria declared war on Germany	6. Britain wanted to go to war with Germany from as early as 1933.	7. Chamberlain met Hitler in Munich and agreed that Hitler could have the Sudetenland and Poland.	8. December 1938 – Hitler marches into Poland.
Correct versions:			
1.	2.	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.

Part 3: Appeasement

1. What does appeasement mean? Read back over your notes from Phase 3 and write a definition of appeasement:

2. What can we learn from the source about what people thought about appeasement?

Source A: Cartoon by British illustrator David Low, published 8th July 1936. Hitler is using the 'spineless leaders of democracy' to climb up to his ultimate goal.



David Low's accurate depiction of the results of appeasement: Using the "spineless leaders of democracy" as stepping stones, a nose-thumbing Hitler marches towards his ultimate goal. [Source: *Lachen*, p. 280.]

Spineless leaders of democracy – this means the leaders of the democratic countries in Europe like Britain and France. 'Spineless' means they are weak and cowardly – instead of standing up to Hitler they are letting him do what he wants.

The stepping stones of appeasement – the creator of the source means the events that Britain and France allowed to happen such as Germany joining with Austria or taking over the Sudetenland.

Hitler's ultimate goal – he wanted to be the strongest power in Europe.

Details In this source I can see....

Message In this source Hitler is.....

The other people are.....

Therefore the source is saying.....

3. Write a PEEL paragraph: What can we learn from source A about what people thought about appeasement? *Use the sentence starters provided.*

Point: Source A tells us that people *did/did not* like appeasement.

Evidence: A detail from the source that tells us this is....

Explain: This means that.....

Link: Therefore, we know that.....

Challenge: Do you think this is an accurate representation of how people felt at the time? Explain your answer:

Part 4: Causes of WW2

1. Look at the causes cards. Rate them out of 10 for how significant they were in causing WWII. 1- lowest, not significant; 10 – highest, very significant.

Cause	Significance	Cause	Significance
The Treaty of Versailles: many German people felt the Treaty had been very unfair. Germany was damaged economically and left with only a very small army, as well as losing land. Many German people wanted to overthrow the treaty and retake what they had lost.	/10	The rise of extremism: across Europe, extremist political parties gained power during the 1920s and 30s. Extreme left-wing communism ruled in the Soviet Union, right-wing fascism grew in Germany and Italy, and in Spain there was a civil war between Communist and Fascist factions. This and left countries very opposed to each other.	/10
Economic problems: Hyperinflation in the early 1920s and the Great Depression in the 1930s affected Germany very badly. The problems created by the poor economic situation helped Hitler gain power.	/10	Alliances: Just like before WW1, European countries were creating a system of alliances. Germany allied with Italy, Austria and Japan, as well as signing a 'non-aggression' pact with the Soviet Union, both promising not to attack each other. England and France had agreements to support other countries such as Belgium and Poland.	/10
Nazi beliefs – Aryan superiority: The Nazis believed that the superior race of people were white Germans. Hitler and the Nazi party argued that they should rule over all 'lesser' races or groups of people.	/10	American Isolationism: after the losses suffered in America during WW1, the USA did not want to become involved in events in Europe. This left Britain and France without a key ally when they were trying to oppose Germany.	/10
Nazi beliefs – Lebensraum: Hitler also wanted to combine all German-speaking people into one country, which involved uniting Germany and Austria into one country and taking over land around Germany's borders. He then said that Germany needed more 'lebensraum' or 'living space' and used this to argue that he should invade other nations.	/10	The failure of appeasement: as many countries in Europe did not want another war, Hitler was allowed to get away with breaking many of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles and to invade other countries without consequences. Other countries hoped that he would be satisfied and not push for more. Public opinion only changed after his invasion of Czechoslovakia and Poland.	/10

2. Explain why you have chosen your most and least significant causes:

Challenge: are there any links between causes? Do these links make the causes more or less important? Explain your reasons: