

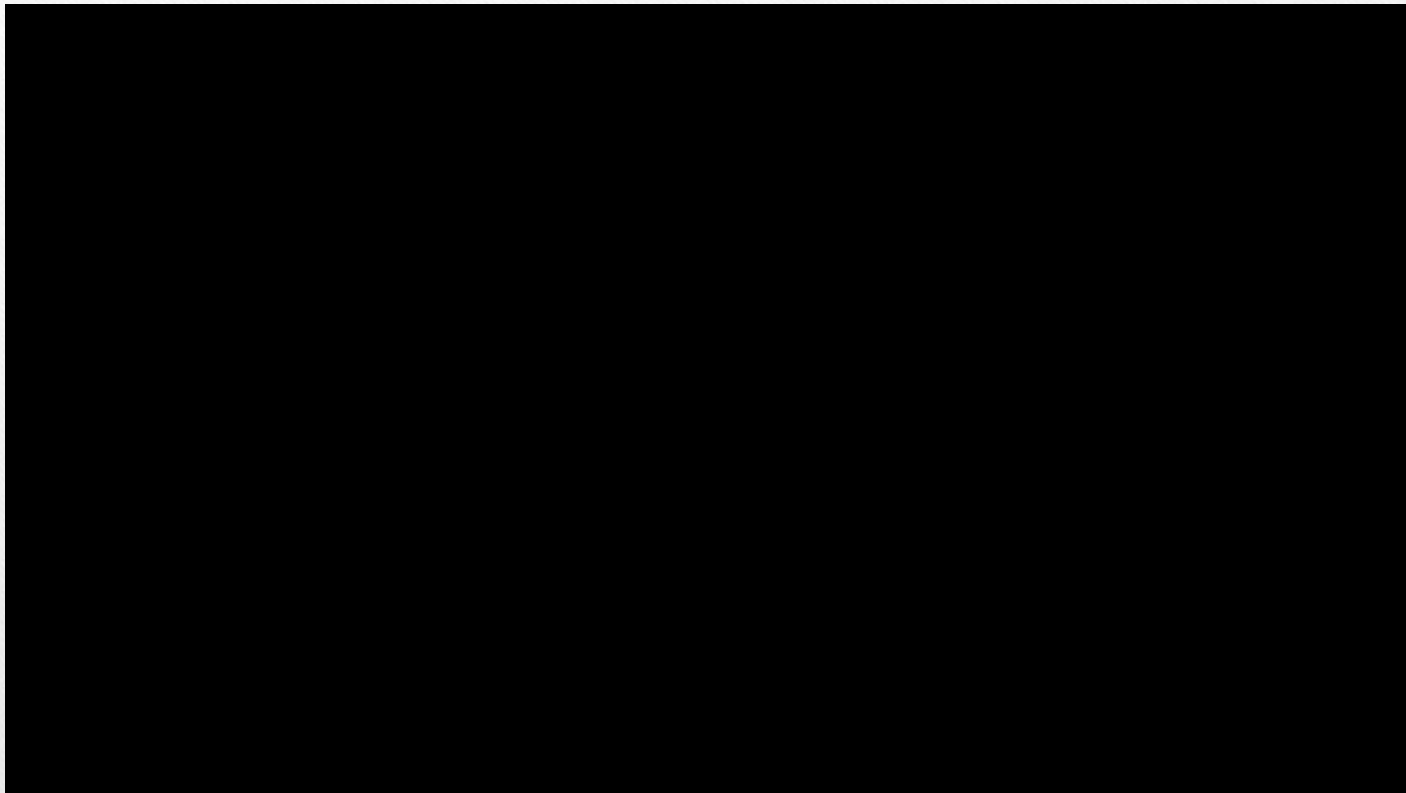
Causes of the War:

Treaty of Versailles, Rise of Fascism, Failure of the League of Nations and Appeasement

Canadian History 1201

Introductory Video

- [The Rise of Nationalism](#) (8:31)



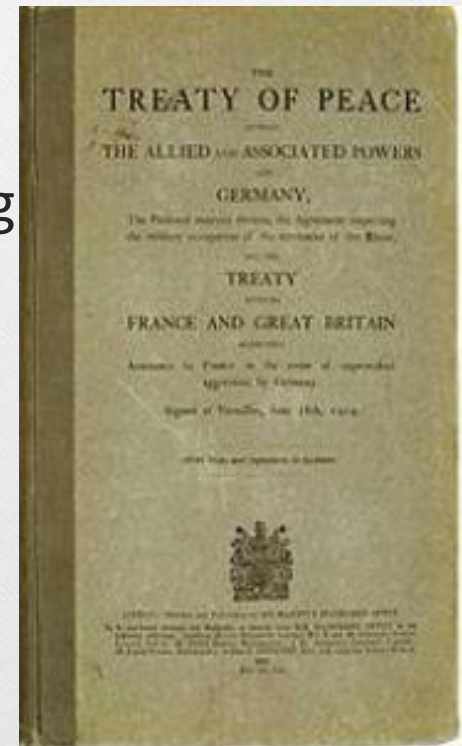
Invasion of Poland

- The most immediate cause to the war was the invasion of Poland by Germany on September 1, 1939.
- There were a number of underlying causes that began years before the war began.



Treaty of Versailles

- Signed after the First World War in 1919
- Was a treaty imposed on Germany by the Allies (Britain, France, Italy and America)
- The conditions were extremely harsh
- Meant to prevent Germany from disrupting peace again, but it did the opposite

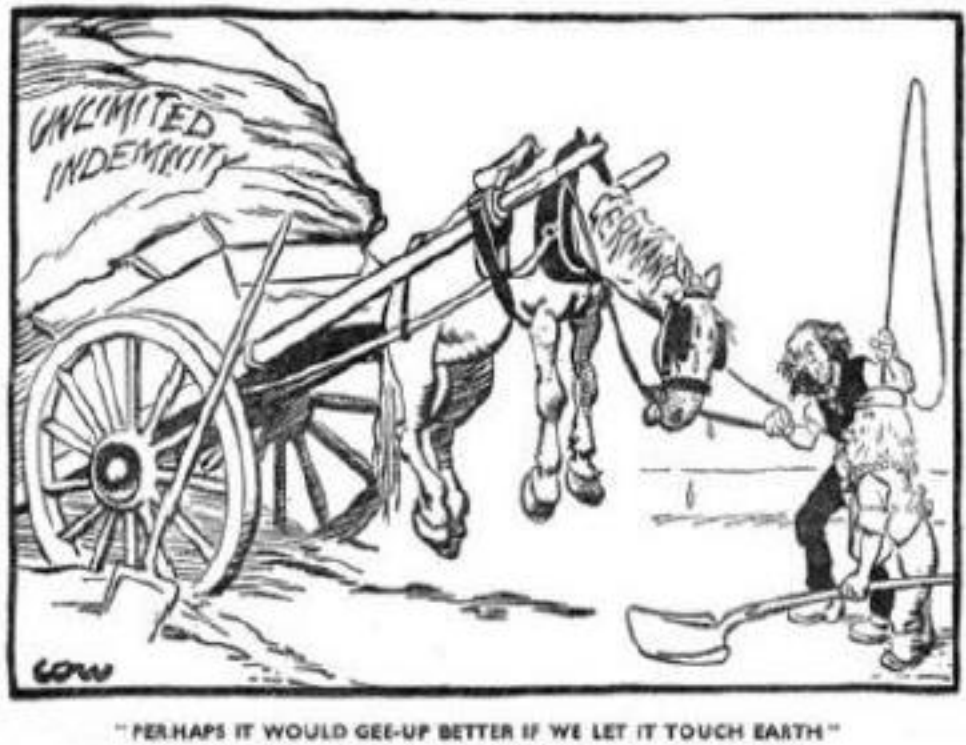




DER TAG!

Treaty of Versailles

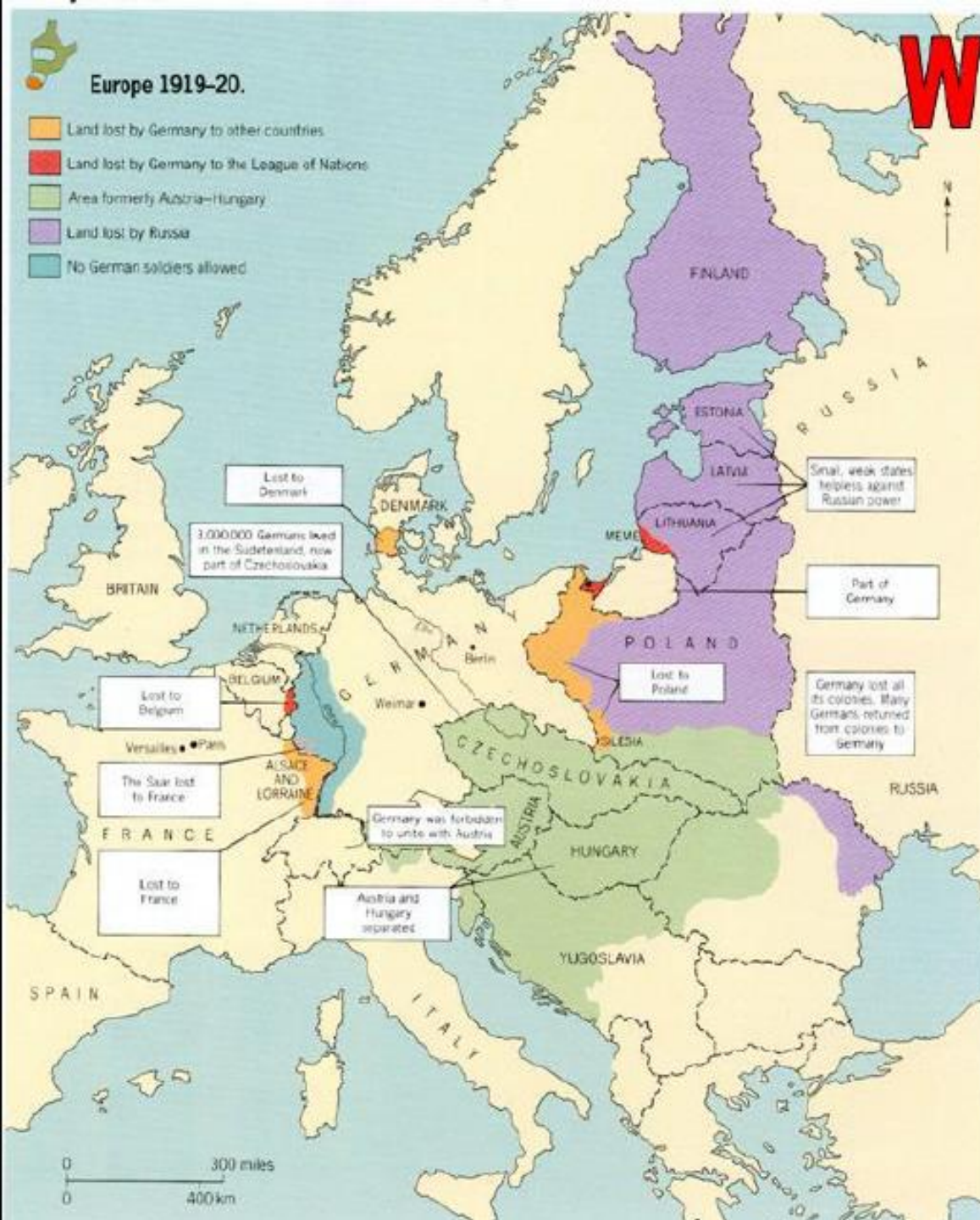
- Germany was forced to pay the Allies reparations for the damages caused by the First World War
- War Guilt Clause
- Separated Germans by taking German territory
- The Treaty prompted among the German people & induced grievances to which German Chancellor / Dictator Adolf Hitler would appeal.



What Happened!

Europe 1919-20.

- Land lost by Germany to other countries
- Land lost by Germany to the League of Nations
- Area formerly Austria-Hungary
- Land lost by Russia
- No German soldiers allowed



The Treaty of Versailles:

1. Germany was blame for starting the war.
2. Army was reduced to 100,000 men.
3. Navy was only allowed 6 battleships.
4. Not allowed Tanks, Airplanes or submarines.
5. Pay£ 6.6 Billion in reparations.
6. Colonies were given away.
7. Germany was forbidden to unite with Austria
8. Demilitarize the Rhine Land
9. Alsace-Lorraine went back to France
10. Poland was given a strip of land called the polish Corridor

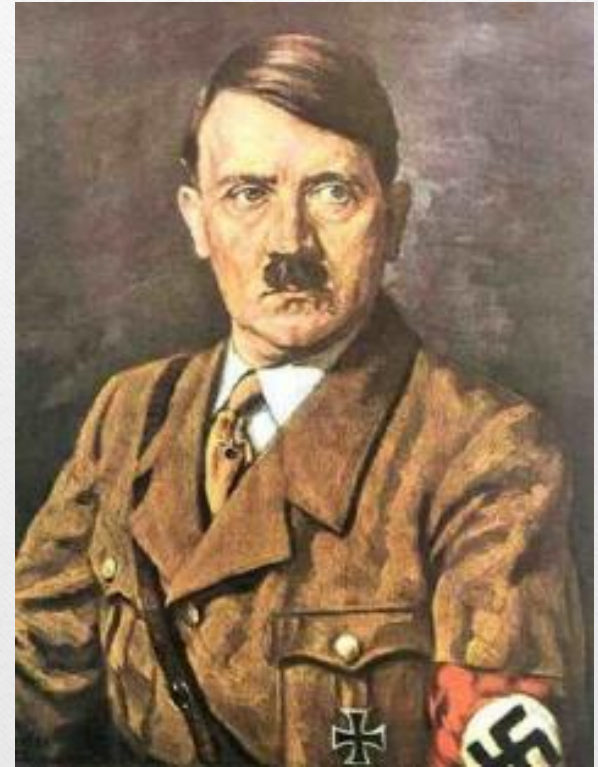
Rise of Fascism

- Hitler used these harsh terms to come to power in Germany
- He promised to restore a sense of pride for Germans and unite all Germans into one country again
- People in other countries (like Canada) thought Germany had been treated unfairly and agreed with Hitler (at first!)



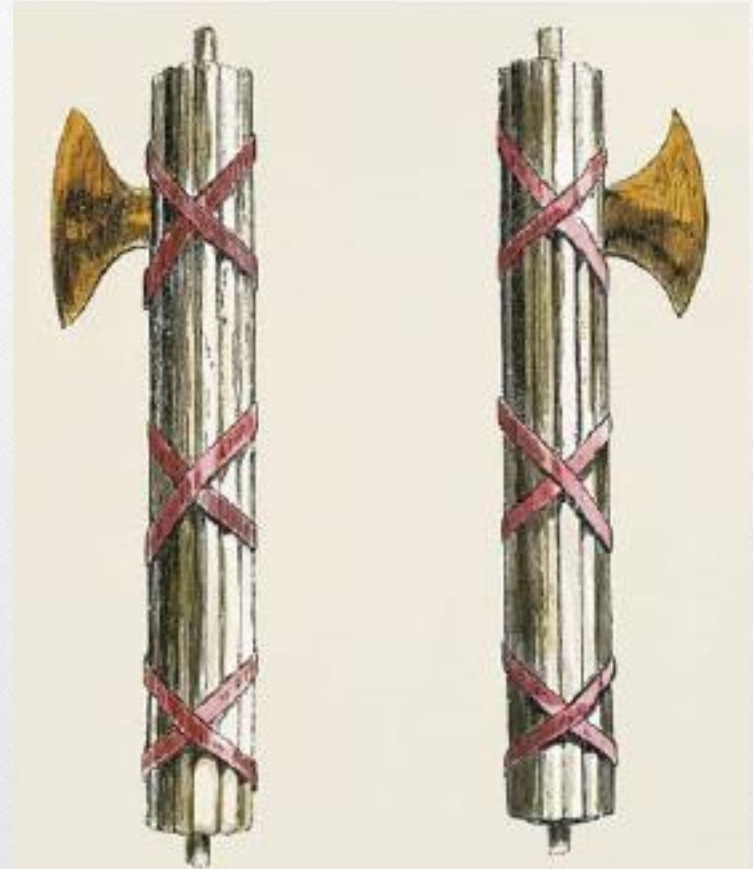
Rise of Fascism

- **Fascism**: A system of government in which a nationalism is promoted, labour and industry are regulated by a strong national government, and all opposition is suppressed.



Fascism: The Basics

- Founded in the Italian Government of Benito Mussolini in 1922
- Strong central government, led by a dictator
- Based on the ideals of nationalism, militarism and persecution

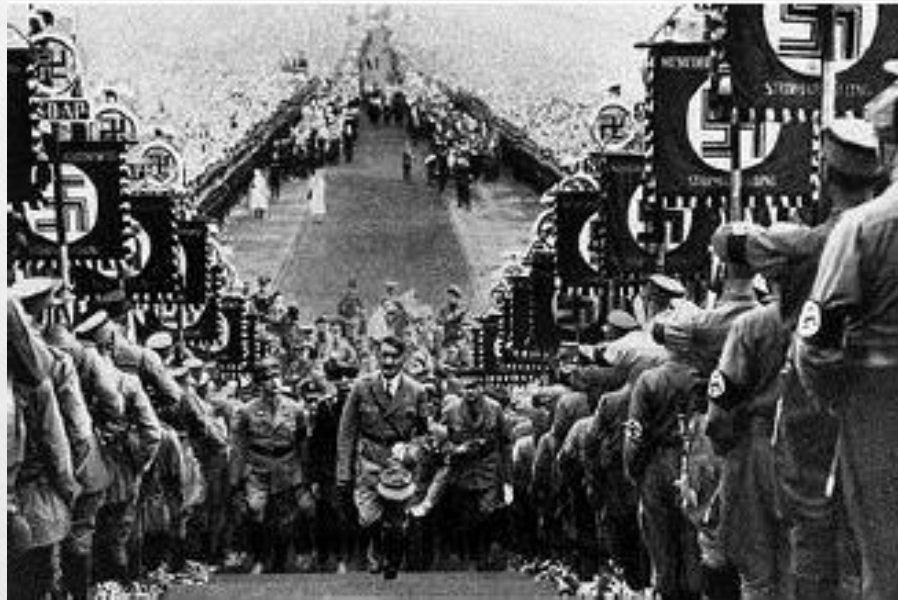


Characteristics of Fascism

- **Extreme Nationalism:** Devotion to one's country even at the expense of everyone else
- **Devotion to a Dictator** (*one who rules a country alone*): All opposition is suppressed and the media is censored
- **Militarism:** Focus on having a strong army and using war to settle disputes
- **Persecution of Minorities and Communists:** Blaming the country's problems on scapegoats

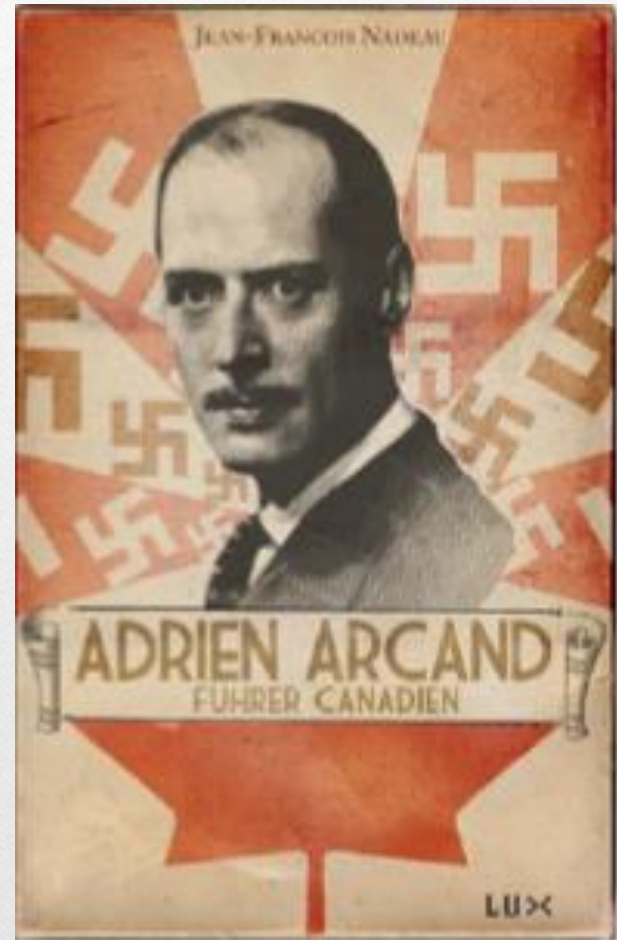
Fascism and Nazism

- Fascism in Germany (Nazism) took two unique forms
 - One directed at **Lebensraum** (*the quest for living space for all Germans*)
 - One in **Anti-Semitism** (*the hatred of Jews*)



Fascism in Canada

- Fascism gained a significant amount of popularity in Canada
 - Italian Canadians were sympathetic toward Mussolini's Government
 - The Catholic Church in Quebec saw Nazism as a protector against godless Communists
 - In large cities like Toronto and Montreal there were attacks against Jews, who were also kept out of some professions



Anti-Semitism in Canada

- Canada and a number of other countries turned away many Jewish refugees in the 1930's
- 907 Jewish refugees came to Canada in 1939 on the German transatlantic liner *St. Louis*
- They were denied sanctuary and the ship was sent back to Europe where 254 of its passengers would die in Concentration Camps

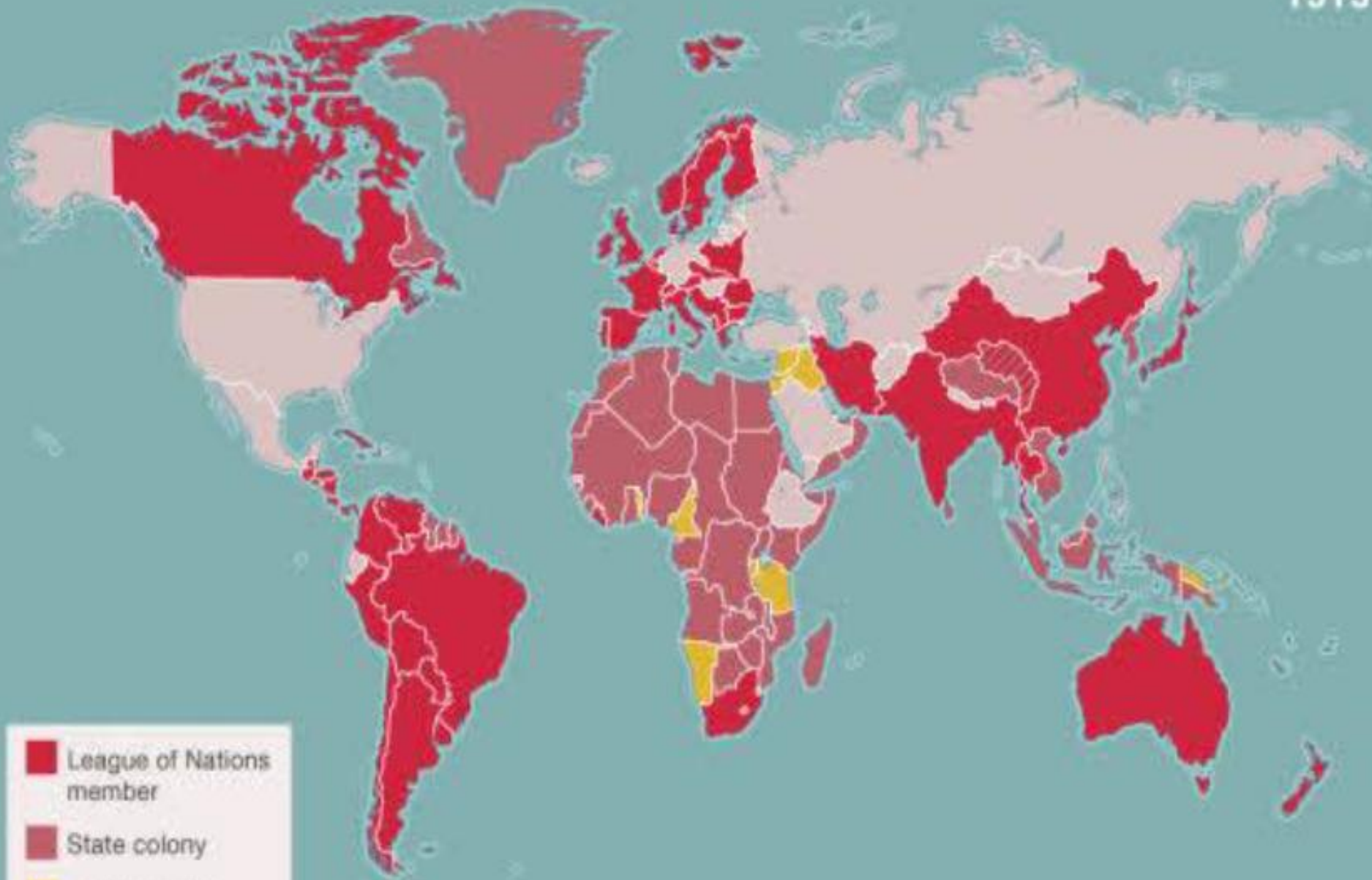


Failure of the League of Nations

- Founded by the winners of WWI in 1919 to create permanent peace through **collective security**
 - *Collective security meant that if a member was threatened with conflict, the others would come to its aid – preferably by discussion and diplomacy rather than by the use of force*
- The League had many aims, including the improvement of world health and of living and working conditions



1919



-  League of Nations member
-  State colony
-  Mandate area
-  Non-members

Failure of the League of Nations

- It failed to prevent war because its member nations would not support it and the United States refused to join
- The league had no power of its own [Military], except the strength of its members

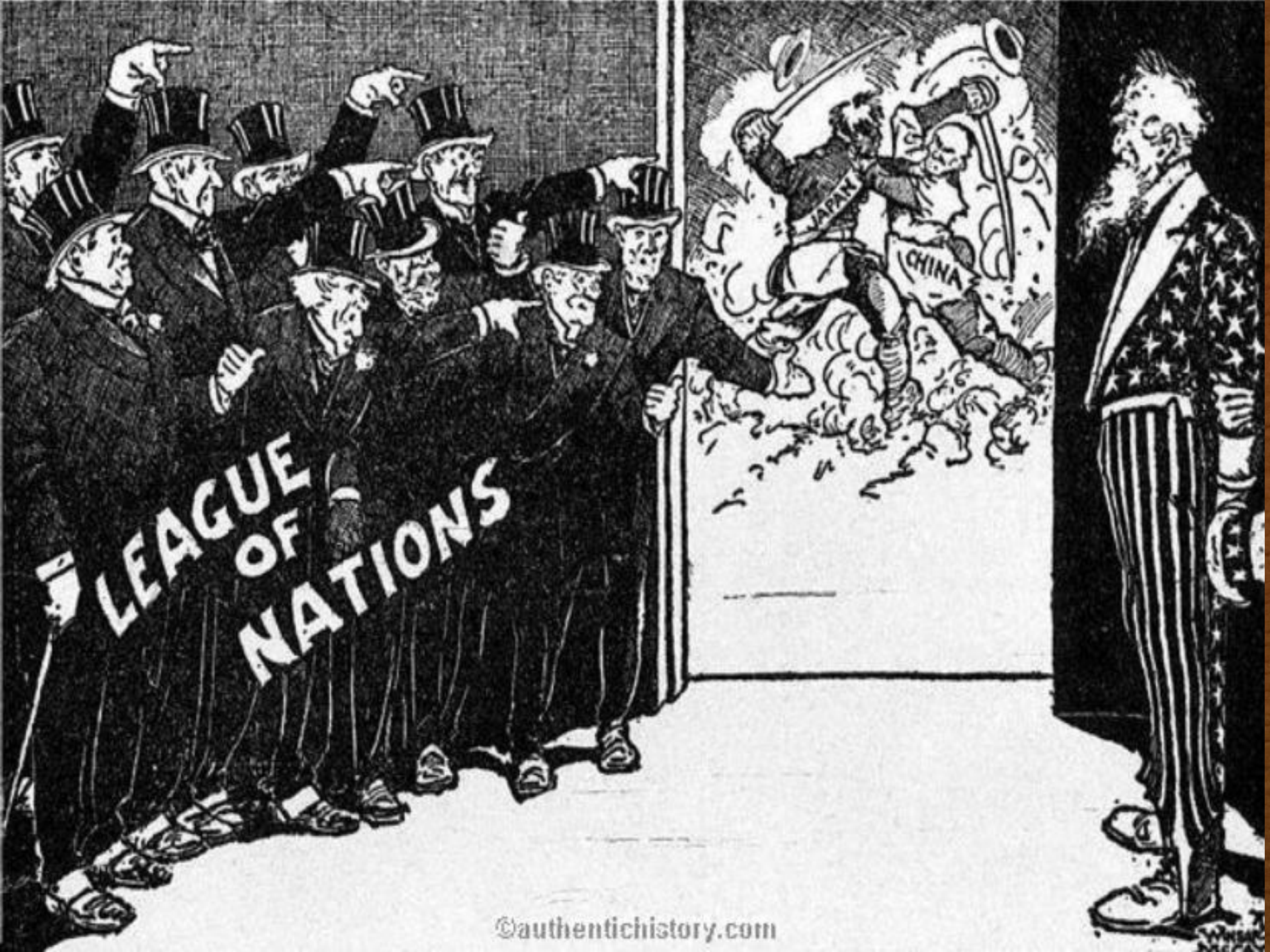


Failure of the League of Nations

- Following World War I Canada distrusted European governments
 - It was leery of the League of Nations, even though it was a member
- When Japan invaded **Manchuria** (a province of China) in 1931, the League of Nations condemned the action but its member nations would do nothing to stop Japan



THE DOORMAT.



LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Failure of the League of Nations

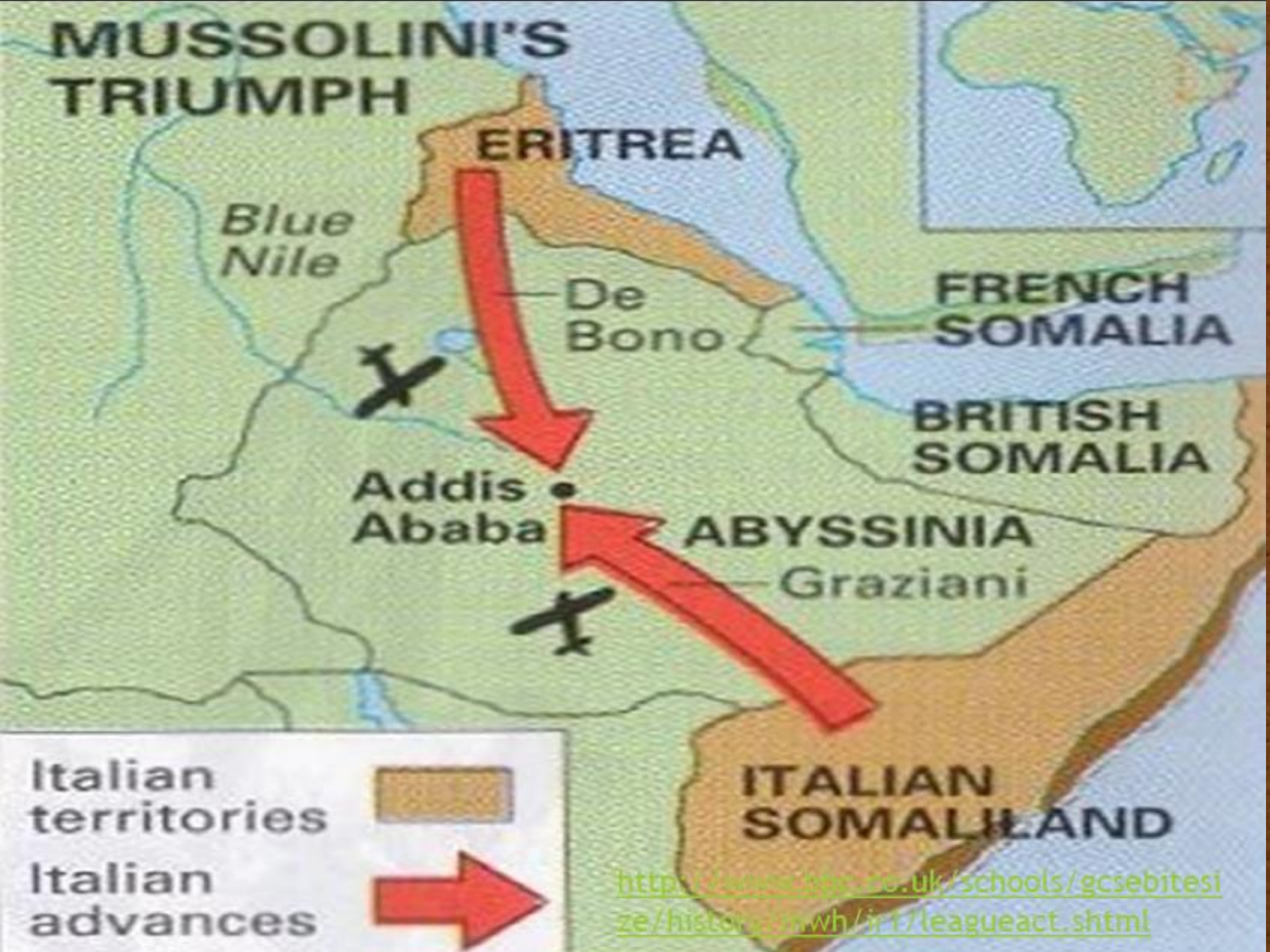
- So why did the League fail with regards to the Japanese invasion?
 - Well, with no Military power (Britain or France) willing to actually fight Japan, they had no choice but to only verbally condemn Japanese action
 - In other words, only a slap on the wrist
 - On top of this, with no help from the United States with regards to economic sanctions, they could not hope to “starve out” the Japanese
 - When this occurred, Japan called the accusation hypocritical, and walked out of the League of Nations
 - There was little the League could do to stop Japan

Failure of the League of Nations

- Italy under Benito Mussolini invaded Abyssinia (Ethiopia) in 1935. The League objected and attempted an economic boycott of Italy, but it failed to block delivery of oil supplies
 - Mostly due to the United States not willing to join in with the sanctions
- Germany under Hitler (left the league in 1933) was the first country to recognize Italy's annexation of Abyssinia



MUSSOLINI'S TRIUMPH



Italian territories



Italian advances



Appeasement

- When Hitler started breaking the Versailles Treaty and expanding its borders, other leaders appeased him
 - **Appeasement:** giving in to the demands of an aggressor to avoid war



Appeasement: A Quick Timeline

- **1933** – Hitler becomes dictator of Germany through the “Enabling Act”. He gives himself full control of the country.
- **1935** – Starts rebuilding the German Military
- **1936** – Hitler takes control of the Rhineland and begins to rebuild the industry there (*This was the DMZ*)
- **1938** – Hitler sends troops into Austria to “reunify the German people”. This is called the “Anschluss [*union*] of Austria”
- **1938** – A few months later, Hitler demands the “Sudetenland” of the neighbouring country of Czechoslovakia
 - This results into what is known as the “**Munich Pact**”

The Munich Pact 1938

- The Munich Pact dictated that if Hitler agreed he would not seek other territories, the Sudetenland would be handed to him, without and objections from Britain or France. Czechoslovakia was not invited to the talk.

AGREEMENT SIGNED AT MUNICH

Full Text of Terms

GERMAN OCCUPATION TO
BEGIN TO-MORROW

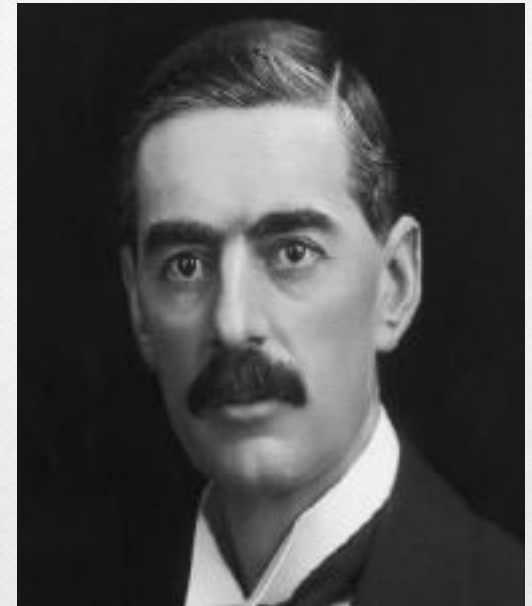
New Czech State 'Guaranteed'

The Munich conference between Mr. Chamberlain, M. Daladier, Herr Hitler, and Signor Mussolini, which started soon after midday yesterday, ended at 1.30 this morning, and at 2.30 the terms of the agreement reached were issued.



The Munich Pact 1938

- British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain called the agreement “Peace in our time”
- He signed it because:
 - He feared another war
 - He believed Hitler would stop wanting more land, and that he would keep to his promise
- In Canada, PM King supported Britain’s signing of the Munich Pact





STEPPING STONES TO GLORY.

Video

- [Crash Course in World History](#) (13:12)



Video & Worksheet

- [Love, Hate & Propaganda - The Strong Men \(43:31\)](#)

