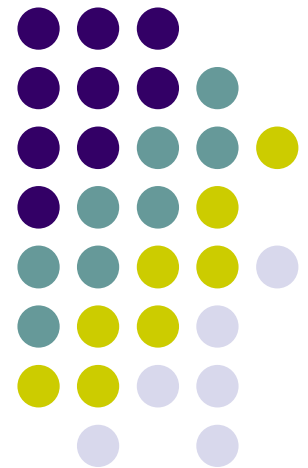
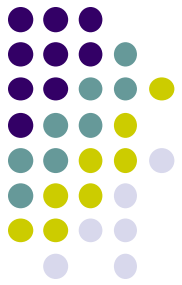
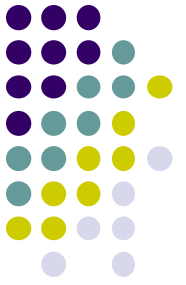


Predicting European Responses to WWII Events







The Czechoslovakia Crisis



- **1938** The Czech Crisis began in March when Hitler demanded the return of the Sudetenland claiming the German people there were being mistreated. The Czech government consulted the allies and self-determination was offered. Hitler decided this was not enough and annexed the Sudetenland.

The Czechoslovakia Crisis



- A. Unconditionally supported Germany's demands
- B. Proclaimed neutrality (not supporting either side)
- C. Negotiated an agreement with Hitler that allowed Germany to take the Sudetenland if he promised to make no more demand on Czechoslovakia
- D. Opposed Germany's demands but did not threaten to declare war on Germany if it tried to take the Sudetenland
- E. Threatened to declare war on Germany if it tried to take the Sudetenland

The Czechoslovakia Crisis



- Britain: C negotiate—no more demands
- France: C negotiate—no more demands
- Soviet Union: D oppose government—not threaten war
- United States: B neutrality
- Poland: A support government
- Switzerland: B neutrality

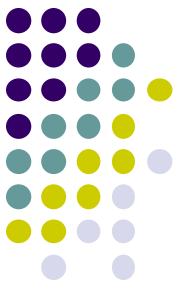
The Czechoslovakia Crisis



- **1938** The Czech Crisis-The Czech Crisis began in March 1938, when Hitler promised protection for German minorities living outside the Reich. The Czech gov'n' t responded that they would defend themselves.

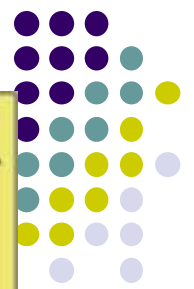


The Violation of the Munich Pact



- **1938 Munich Agreement** -In a desperate attempt to avoid war, the leaders of Great Britain and France met with Hitler in Munich at the end of September. During the meeting, they gave in to Hitler's demands to cede the Sudetenland to Germany. In return, Hitler pledged that he would make no territorial claims on the rest of Czechoslovakia.

The Germans broke the Munich Pact and occupied Czechoslovakia.



The Second World War
EUROPE, 1939 - 45



Map not to Scale
Copyright © 2009 www.mapsofworld.com

Violation of the Munich Pact



- A. Supported Germany's annexation of Czechoslovakia
- B. Declared war on Germany for breaking the Munich Pact
- C. Continued to rely on appeasement, hoping that Germany had finished its territorial aggression
- D. Attempted to negotiate with Germany to pull out of Czechoslovakia
- E. Proclaimed neutrality
- F. Proclaimed neutrality, but prepared for a defensive war in case of invasion

Violation of the Munich Pact

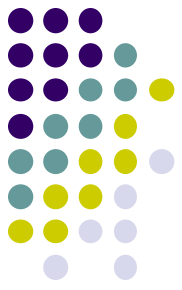


- Britain: C. hope government will be satisfied
- France: C. hope government will be satisfied
- Soviet Union: A. support annexation
- United States: E. neutrality only
- Poland: C. hope government will be satisfied
- Switzerland: F. neutrality—defensive war

The Czechoslovakia Crisis



1. _____ initiated talks with Germany, which culminated in the Munich Conference on Sept. 28, 1938.
2. _____ joined Britain in negotiating the Sudetenland in exchange for no further demands of Czechoslovakian land by Germany.
3. _____ was strictly opposed to any extension of German territory but didn't believe their army was ready to fight Germany so they didn't get involved with solving the crisis.
4. _____ adopted an isolationist foreign policy after WWI because it did not want to fight another European power so they did not become involved.
5. _____ supported Germany in the crisis because they wanted not anger Germany..
6. _____ remained neutral.



The Violation of the Munich Pact

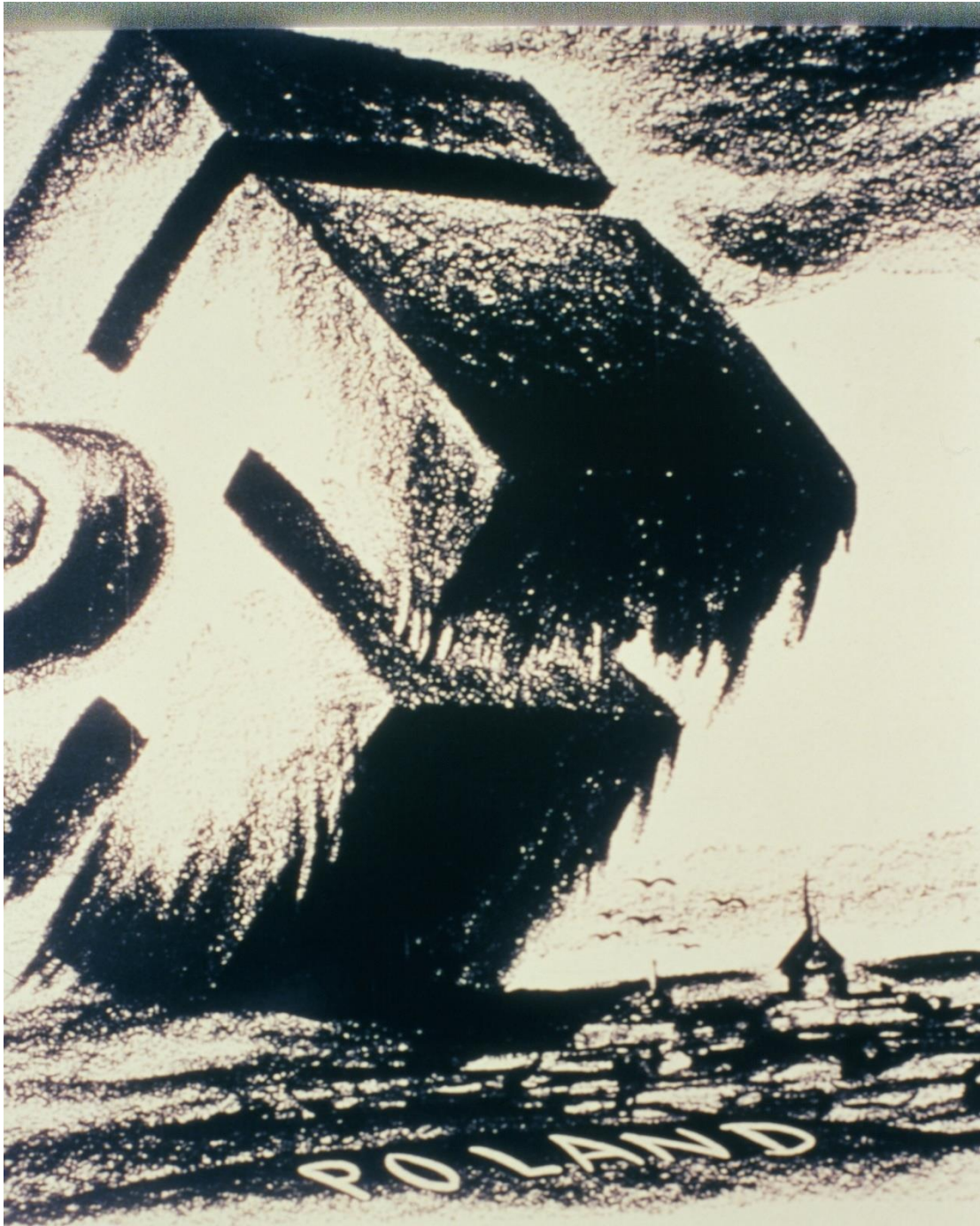
- **1938 Munich Agreement** -In a desperate attempt to avoid war, the leaders of Great Britain and France met with Hitler in Munich at the end of September. During the meeting, they acceded to Hitler's demands to cede the Sudetenland to Germany, as well as to most of his additional demands . In return, Hitler pledged that he had no territorial claims on the rest of Czechoslovakia. War had been temporarily avoided at the cost of losing a major ally in the form of a 400,000-man Czech army.

The Germans occupied Czech anyway.



Violation of the Munich Pact

1. _____ maintained its neutrality, choosing to stay out of the conflicts.
2. _____ watched in horror as Germany was allowed to occupy Czech without any opposition but did nothing.
3. _____ changed its foreign policy because of the failure of the Munich Pact and their desire to stay out of a war.
4. _____ choose to appease Hitler.
5. _____ choose to appease Hitler.
6. _____ maintained neutral but was worried about invasion.





Free City of Danzig and the so-called Polish Corridor, 1919

Memel occupied by Lithuania in 1920

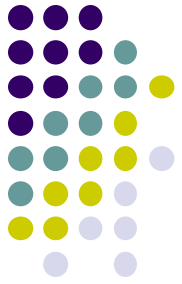




WONDER HOW LONG THE HONEYMOON WILL LAST?

© Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Pearson Prentice Hall. All rights reserved.

The Granger Collection, New York





The Invasion of Poland

- **1939** Germany Invades Poland -(9/1/39) The German-Polish Crisis began in March, when the German government demanded the return of land given to Poland after WWI. The Poles refused, and the French and British pledged to aid the Poles if attacked. Hitler and Stalin signed a Non-Aggression Pact, pledging not to attack one another in the case of war.
- German invaded Poland.

The Invasion of Poland



- A. Proclaimed neutrality
- B. Proclaimed neutrality, but prepared for a defensive war in of invasion
- C. Provided financial aid to the Allies (all countries fighting against Germany and its allies, call the Axis powers)
- D. Joined Germany in its invasion of Poland
- E. Declared war on Germany, and hoped Germany would retreat from Poland, but did not actually fight
- F. Declared war on Germany and sent troops to fight the Germans



The Invasion of Poland

- Britain: E. war—hope government will retreat; not fight
- France: E. war—hope government will retreat; not fight
- Soviet Union: D. join in invasion
- United States: A. neutrality
- Poland: F. war—send troops
- Switzerland: B. neutrality—defend themselves

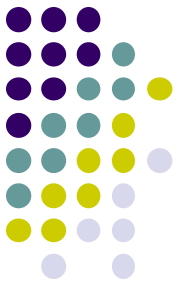


The Invasion of Poland

- **1939** Germany Invades Poland -(9/1/39) The German-Polish Crisis began in March, when the German government demanded that Danzig be turned over to Germany. In addition, the Germans demanded the right to construct an extra-territorial railroad across the corridor. The Poles refused, and the French and British pledged to aid the Poles. After the signing of the Non-Aggression Pact, all attempts at negotiations failed and the Germans and Poles mobilized for war. The British and the French did the same, reasserting that they would come to the defense of Poland.



The Invasion of France



The “phony war” ended on MAY 10th 1940 when German Armies Invade Netherlands, Belgium & Luxembourg

In a flanking move that made the French Maginot Line irrelevant, the Germans turned their attention to capturing Paris. The French government moved south.



The Invasion of France

- A. Surrendered unconditionally to Germany
- B. Surrendered on the condition that your government retained limited independence and control of some of your territory
- C. Proclaimed neutrality
- D. Proclaimed neutrality, but prepared defenses in case the war spread to your country
- E. Fought Germany where possible
- F. Supported Germany's invasion of France



The Invasion of France

- Britain: E. fought government wherever possible
- Vichy France: B. & E. surrender and fought
- Soviet Union: F. support government
- United States: C. neutrality
- Poland: E. fought
- Switzerland: D. neutrality—defense

The Invasion of France



1. France surrendered on June 22, 1940. *Vichy France* became the puppet government and *Free France* continued to fight.
2. Britain removed its troops from France off the beaches of Dunkirk .
3. Poland attempted to fight Germans after being partitioned by Germany and the Soviet Union.
4. Soviet Union supported the invasion but did not participate in it.
5. Switzerland maintained neutrality.
6. U.S. maintained neutrality but sent supplies.



The Invasion of France

MAY 10th 1940 German Armies Invade Netherlands, Belgium & Luxembourg

In a flanking move that made the French Maginot Line irrelevant, the Germans attacked the low countries. The Netherlands surrendered in four days, after massive German attacks on Rotterdam.



The Battle of Britain



AUGUST 1940

The Germans attempted to subdue Great Britain by utilizing air attacks. Germany attacked all major cities and military installations with 1,500 planes a day.



Battle of Britain

- A. Surrendered to Germany
- B. Fought against Germany's attack on Britain
- C. Supported Germany's attack on Britain
- D. Proclaimed neutrality
- E. Proclaimed neutrality, but supported Britain with military supplies and money
- F. Proclaimed neutrality, but prepared defenses in case the war spread to your country



Battle of Britain

- Britain: B. fought
- Vichy France: C. support/fought
- Soviet Union: C. support/fought
- United States: E. neutrality with money support
- Poland: B. fought
- Switzerland: F. neutrality/defend



Battle of Britain

1. **France** partly supported Nazis in the battle but some contributed to the defense.
2. **Britain's** RAF fought brilliantly.
3. **United States** maintained neutrality offered support.
4. **Switzerland** maintained neutrality.
5. **Soviets** supported Germany but didn't participate.
6. **Polish** soldiers fought successfully.

The Battle of Britain

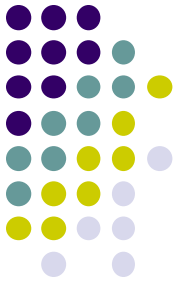


AUGUST 1940

The Germans attempted to subdue Great Britain by utilizing air attacks. Germany attacked all major cities and military installations.



British preparedness, combined with the valor of its pilots and a new weapon called "radar," forced the Germans to pay a heavy price for their bombing. By the end of October, when the winter weather made the threat of invasion unlikely, the Germans had lost 2,375 planes, compared to 800 British planes lost.

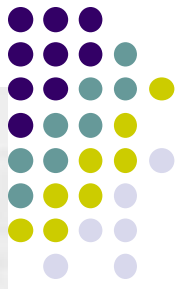


The Invasion of the Soviet Union



JUNE 22nd 1941 German Forces Invade Russia in Operation Barbarossa

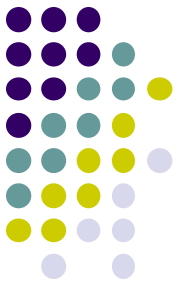
The Non aggression pact is broken. The Germans advanced on a 2,000 mile-long front.





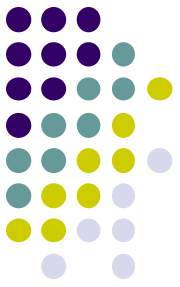
Together with their allies, they were able to mass 3,000,000 troops. Initially, the Russians had 2,000,000 troops. German troops advanced along the front. By September, they began laying siege to Leningrad, and then captured Kiev. By the end of October, the Germans had reached Crimea in the south and Moscow's suburbs in the north. By the fall of 1941, Germans had to wait through the winter to continue the fighting. Because of the winter they were forced to retreat. Although Stalin wanted Allies to open a western front none of the allies did.

Germans invade Soviet Union



1. **Britain** sent arms and materials to Soviet defense.
2. **France** remained allied to Germany technically but part of country helped in the war outside of Russia.
3. **Soviets** forced Germany to retreat with help from winter.
4. **United States** sent support to Allies and in December 1941 joined the Allies.
5. **Switzerland** remained neutral.
6. **Poland** remained under German control.

Germans invade Soviet Union



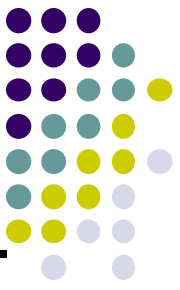
- A. Supported Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union
- B. Fought against the German invasion of the Soviet Union
- C. Proclaimed neutrality
- D. Supported the Soviets by sending supplies and materials but not troops
- E. Surrendered to Germany
- F. Opposed Germany's invasion by fighting Germans elsewhere

Germans invade Soviet Union



- Britain: D. supplies to USSR
- Vichy France: A. (Vichy France)/ F. (Free France) support government/ fight elsewhere
- USSR: B. fight
- United States: D. supplies to USSR
- Poland: D. supplies to USSR
- Switzerland: C. neutrality

Germans invade Soviet Union

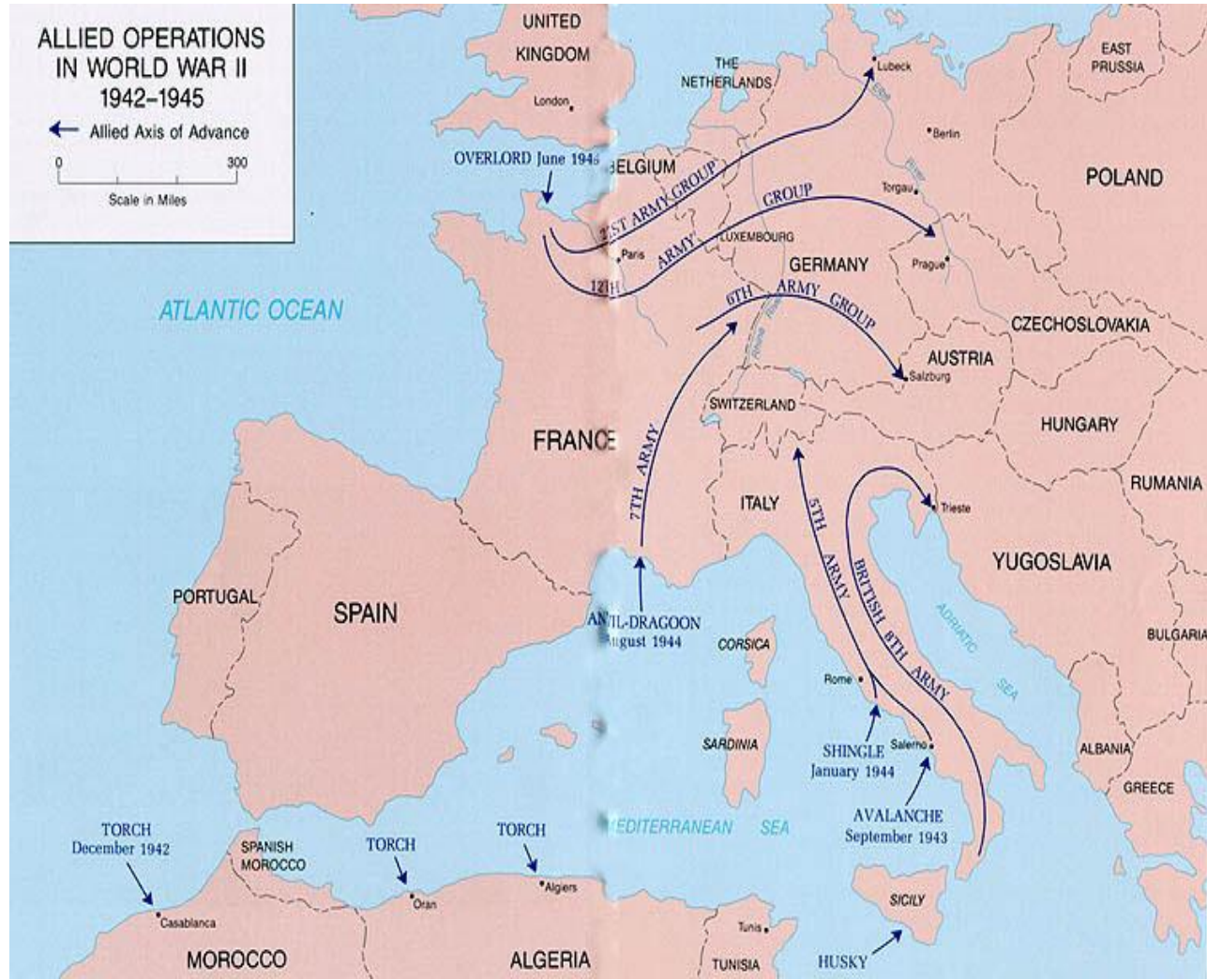


The Germans advanced on a 2,000 mile-long front.

Together with their allies, they were able to mass 3,000,000 troops. Initially, the Soviets had 2,000,000 troops. German troops advanced along the front. By September, they began laying siege to Leningrad, and then captured Kiev. By the end of October, the Germans had reached Crimea in the south and Moscow's suburbs in the north. By the fall of 1941, Germans had to wait through the winter to continue the fighting.

Because of the winter they were forced to retreat. Although Stalin wanted Allies to open a western front none of the allies did.









Operation Overlord



- **JUNE 6th 1944**
D-Day

On June 6th, 1944, 45 Allied divisions with almost 3 million men, led by General Eisenhower, began landing on Normandy Beach, in France. Within three weeks, Allied troops had captured all of the Normandy peninsula and port of Cherbourg. By the end of August, Paris was liberated, and Allied forces continued toward Germany.

Operation Overlord



- A. Participated fully in an invasion of the Normandy coast
- B. Supported the Allies by sending some troops and supplies to Operation Overlord
- C. Did not participate in Operation Overlord, but fought the Germans elsewhere
- D. Provided financial support only to the Allies
- E. Proclaimed neutrality
- F. Proclaimed neutrality, but secretly assisted the Allies



Operation Overlord

- Britain: A. participated fully in Operation Overlord
- France: A. participated fully in Operation Overlord
- Soviet Union: C. fought elsewhere
- United States: A. participated fully in Operation Overlord
- Poland: C. fought elsewhere
- Switzerland: F. neutrality, but secretly helped



Operation Overlord

1. **Switzerland** remained neutral.
2. **Poland's** forces were active in Italy not France.
3. **United States** contributed 73,000 soldiers, 1,200 ships and hundreds of planes.
4. **Soviets** continued the war but not in France.
5. In **France** half of the country gained control of the other half and helped in the battle.
6. **Britain** organized and housed the allied army. Sent 83,000 soldiers.

Operation Overlord



- **JUNE 6th 1944**
D-Day

On June 6th, 1944, 45 Allied divisions with almost 3 million men, led by General Eisenhower, began landing on Normandy Beach, in France. Within three weeks, Allied troops had captured all of the Normandy peninsula and port of Cherbourg. By the end of August, Paris was liberated, and Allied forces continued toward Germany.

The Invasion of Poland



1. _____ declared war on Germany September 3, 1939 but did not aid the Poles.
2. _____ supported the invasion of Poland.
3. _____ declared war on Germany September 3, 1939 but did not instigate any fighting.
4. _____ announced itself Neutral.
5. _____ fought for three weeks then surrendered.
6. _____ remained neutral but mobilized troops.



The Invasion of France

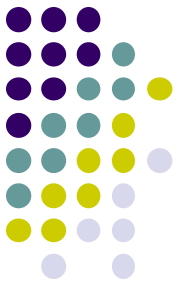
1. _____ surrendered on June 22, 1940.
2. _____ removed its troops from France.
3. _____ attempted to fight Germans after being partitioned by Germany and the Soviet Union.
4. _____ supported the invasion but did not participate in it.
5. _____ maintained neutrality.
6. _____ maintained neutrality but sent supplies.

Battle of Britain



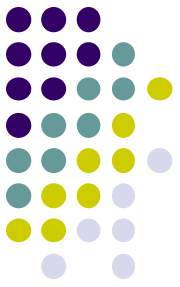
1. _____ partly supported Nazis in the battle but some contributed to the defense.
2. _____ fought brilliantly.
3. _____ maintained neutrality offered support.
4. _____ maintained neutrality.
5. _____ supported Germany.
6. _____ fought successfully.

Germans invade Soviet Union



1. _____ sent arms and materials to Soviet defense.
2. _____ remained allied to Germany technically but part of country helped in the war outside of Russia.
3. _____ forced Germany to retreat with help from winter.
4. _____ sent support to Allies.
5. _____ remained neutral.
6. _____ remained under German control.

Operation Overlord



1. _____ remained neutral.
2. _____ forces were active in Italy not France.
3. _____ contributed 73,000 soldiers, 1,200 ships and hundreds of planes.
4. _____ continued the war but not in France.
5. _____ half of the country gained control of the other half and helped in the battle.
6. _____ organized and housed the allied army. Sent 83,000 soldiers.