

<p>Germany (pg. 116-119, 155-191)</p> <p>Strategies</p> <p>Weimar period – under foreign minister Gustav Stresemann they pursued “fulfillment”. The idea was to try and earn respect and sympathy of Europe in order to get revisions to the harshness of Versailles. They hoped to get changes made to lost territory (Polish corridor) and reduction in reparations. To do this, they went out of their way to make concessions and to show willingness to adhere to T of V in areas that were seen as less important (ex. Western border with France = Locarno Treaty).</p> <p>Nazi period – Also wanted revisions to T of V but not through cooperation. Saw fulfillment as weak - they would force changes by threats of violence or actual invasion. Hitler announced he would not pay reparations and he would rearm Germany.</p>	<p>Foreign Policy Goals</p> <p>A “Gross Deutschland” / Pan-Germanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aimed to unify Austrian Germans with Germany and unify Germany with German minorities in other states (i.e. Czechoslovakia and Poland) <p>Race and living space (conquering Europe)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A greater Germany only consisting of “pure Germans who were of Aryan race. Highlighted Social Darwinism. This involved the dispossession of “inferior races” (ex. Slavs, Russians, Ukrainians, Poles and Jews). <p>Natural Enemies and Allies (isolate France)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Russia and France viewed as enemies and Britain and Italy as allies <p>Get rid of T of V</p> <p>Develop alliances with British</p> <p>Lebensraum (colonies in East EU) British conquer world,</p>
<p>Agreements/Alliances</p> <p>Rapallo Treaty (1922) - trade and cooperation agreement with USSR.</p> <p>Locarno Pact (1925) -</p>	<p>Results for Germany</p> <p>USSR also a “pariah” state – so they come together with a trade deal that helped Germany with natural resources in exchange for technology. Secret part allowed for Germany to train soldiers and air force in USSR.</p> <p>France and Germany agree to respect western border laid down at Versailles with Italy and UK as guarantors</p>

1934 non-aggression pact with Poland- Hitler stated “all our agreements with Poland have a temporary significance	Secured Germany’s eastern frontier
Rome-Berlin Axis (1936) – btwn Hitler and Musso followed by the Anti Comintern Pact	To “safeguard their common interests”
Austro-German Agreement (1936) – Germany reaffirmed its recognition of Austria’s independence; Both agreed not to interfere with each other; Conduction of foreign policy in Austria that it is a “German State”	Secret clauses gave prominent Austrian Nazis a role In the government. Hitler eventually launched an attack on Austria in 1938
Pact of Steel (1939) – agreement btwn Germany and Italy to come to aid of the other if it became involved in hostility “contrary to its wishes and desires”	Depite Musso’s claim that Italy would not be ready for war for another 3-4 years, Hitler had every intention of starting a war with Poland immediately.
Nazi-Soviet Pact (1939) –	prevented the Soviets from forming an alliance with Poland
1935 London Naval Agreement	countenancing a German navy but limiting it to 35 percent size for the security of the State.
1938 Munich Pact (annexation of Sudetenland	provided "cession to Germany of the Sudeten German territory" of Czechoslovakia.

Expansion Events	Results	Impact on INTL Relations
Remilitarization of the Rhineland (1936)- remilitarization meant Hitler could build fortification and protect Germany form France.	Success – not opposed (other than words) by major powers	Minimal – Hitler had already left the L of N in 1933 and announced rearmament. This was

Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) – took part for multiple reasons : wanted a government in Spain that would supply mineral sources and provide military bases; opportunity to test out air force; ability to pose as defender of European civilization against communists; further undermine French security by setting up a pro-fascist government in Spain.

Anschluss (invasion of Austria – 1938) - Actions of Austrian Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg gave Hitler the opportunity to take over Austria

Liquidation of Czechoslovakia (1939) – After the Munich Conference Czechoslovakia lost 70% of their heavy industry, 1/3 of their population and natural mountainous defences and fortifications. Hitler took this as an opening to put forward his plans of conquering Czechoslovakia. Emil Hacha, Czech President, turned to Hitler for German protection but instead was forced

War went on for 3 years , polarised opinions in Europe; improved relationship btwn Hitler and Musso.

Schuschnigg was forced to agree to a list of demands from the Nazi party with the threat that if he failed to follow, Hitler would march into Austria. After Schuschnigg's failed attempt to let Austrians vote whether or not they wanted German authority, he resigned, and Hitler marched into Austria.

On March 1939 German troops occupied the rest of Czechoslovakia. Bohemia and Moravia were declared protectorate of Germany.

another step that was not surprising.

Reinforced suspicions btwn Britain and France on one side and the Soviet Union on the other, preventing a strong anti-Fascist alliance

Promoted friendship btwn “two Fascist tyrants” – Hitler and Musso, further polarising European powers. Since Germany now had access to Vienna, they were only one step away from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Action led to a change in British policy towards Germany “no reliance could be placed on any of the assurances given by the Nazi leaders.

to sign over Bohemia and Moravia to Hitler.

1939 Invasion of Poland (start of WW2) – Hitler set up a fake Polish attack to use as an excuse for war. With the British and Poland alliance, Britain presented an ultimatum to Germany to call off the attack but did not receive a response. Britain and France then declared war.

In the beginning Hitler continued to achieve swift victories in Poland, Holland, Belgium and France. “Battle for Britain”-(summer-autumn 1940) – Germans fought for control of the air over the English Channel. During this, Hitler turn to attacking the Soviet Union in 1941 thinking that it would be a swift victory.

Germans occupied northern France and the Atlantic coast. Hitler’s attack on the Soviets did not go according to Hitler’s plans and resulted in a *much* longer war.