

HITLER AND THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES: WORDLIST

- **the Rhineland** - a region along the Rhine River in western Germany. It includes noted vineyards and highly industrial sections north of Bonn and Cologne.
- **demilitarized zone** - in military terms, a demilitarized zone (DMZ) is an area, usually the frontier or boundary between two or more military powers (or alliances), where military activity is not permitted, usually by peace treaty, armistice, or other bilateral or multilateral agreement. Often the demilitarized zone lies upon a line of control and forms a de-facto international border.
- **the League of Nations** - the League of Nations (LON) was an intergovernmental organization founded as a result of the Paris Peace Conference, and the precursor to the United Nations. At its greatest extent from 28 September 1934 to 23 February 1935, it had 58 members. The League's primary goals, as stated in its Covenant, included preventing war through collective security, disarmament, and settling international disputes through negotiation and arbitration. Other goals in this and related treaties included labour conditions, just treatment of native inhabitants, trafficking in persons and drugs, arms trade, global health, prisoners of war, and protection of minorities in Europe.
- **the Sudetenland** - Sudetenland (Czech and Slovak: *Sudety*, Polish: *Kraj Sudetów*) is the German name used in English in the first half of the 20th century for the western regions of Czechoslovakia inhabited mostly by ethnic Germans, specifically the border areas of Bohemia, Moravia, and those parts of Silesia associated with Bohemia.
- **the Munich Agreement** - the Munich Pact (Czech: *Mnichovská dohoda*; Slovak: *Mnichovská dohoda*; German: *Münchener Abkommen*; French: *Accords de Munich*; Italian: *Accordi di Monaco*) was an agreement permitting Nazi German annexation of Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland. The Sudetenland were areas along Czech borders, mainly inhabited by ethnic Germans. The agreement was negotiated at a conference held in Munich, Germany, among the major powers of Europe without the presence of Czechoslovakia. Today, it is widely regarded as a failed act of appeasement toward Nazi Germany. The agreement was signed in the early hours of 30 September 1938 (but dated 29 September). The purpose of the conference was to discuss the future of the Sudetenland in the face of territorial demands made by Adolf Hitler. The agreement was signed by Nazi Germany, France, Britain, and Italy. The Sudetenland was of immense strategic importance to Czechoslovakia, as most of its border defenses were situated there, and many of its banks were located there as well.
- **the Polish Corridor** - The Polish Corridor (also known as Danzig Corridor or Gdańsk Corridor; German: *Polnischer Korridor*, Polish: *Pomorze*, "*Korytarz polski*") was a territory located in the region of Pomerelia (Pomeranian Voivodeship, eastern Pomerania, formerly part of West Prussia) which provided the Second Republic of Poland (1920–1939) with access to the Baltic Sea, thus dividing the bulk of Germany from the province of East Prussia. The Free City of Danzig (now the Polish city of Gdańsk) was separate from both Poland and Germany. A similar territory, also occasionally referred to as a corridor, had been connected to the Polish Crown as part of Royal Prussia during the period 1466–1772.

- **the Saar region** - Saar Region and Saar Area - in context, any of the below:
 1. Saar (river), or Saar River valley — an important navigable river running through the borderlands of France and Germany through a mineral rich, highly developed, industrial region once part of the pre-Napoleonic state of Lorraine and one center of the industrial revolution and armaments industries
 2. Saarland, a federal state of Germany
 3. Saar (protectorate), a French protectorate (1947–1956)
 4. Saar (League of Nations), a League of Nations governed territory (1920–1935)