

## HITLER AND THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES: TABLE FOR TEACHERS

<b>Terms of Treaty of Versailles</b>	<b>What Hitler did and when</b>	<b>Reasons he gave for his action</b>	<b>Response from Britain and France</b>
Germany's armed forces to be severely limited	Hitler enforced recruitment in Germany in 1935.	An army is needed for establishing the Third Reich and to see the reaction of the League of Nations.	Underestimated the situation and did not enforce the treaties.
The Rhineland to be a demilitarized zone	Hitler marched his army into the Rhineland zone in 07/03/1936.	To get closer to the Eastern border of France and to try out the patience of the League of Nations.	The head of the armed forces of France ignored the events.
Germany forbidden to unite with Austria	Imitated the referendum and took control of Austria in 13/03/1938.	To unify the German-speaking territories.	No attention or response.
The Sudetenland given to the new state of Czechoslovakia	The Sudetenland is taken over by Germany after the Munich Agreement 01/10/1938.	To unify the German-speaking territories with the approval of the League of Nations.	N. Chamberlain, the PM of Britain, said that this move will please Germany's hunger for territories ("Peace for our time").
The Polish Corridor given to Poland	Hitler marches into Poland in 01/09/1939.	Create a unified Germany.	Did not offer support for Poland.
The Saar region given to League of Nations	Hitler expects to connect Saar to Germany in 1934.	To strengthen the German economy.	The League of Nations organized the referendum.