

World War II

Outcome: The Rise of Adolf Hitler



- 1. Setting the Stage:** _____
- Although an _____, Hitler joined the _____ army in WWI
 - Hitler was never an officer and was _____ in leg
 - Temporarily _____ by mustard gas; while in hospital he became convinced that his _____ in life was to “ _____ ”
 - On Nov 11, 1918, Germany agreed to an _____ ---> _____ Hitler
 - Hitler called those who surrendered “ _____ ”
 - In 1919 Germany forced to accept terms of the Treaty of _____:
 - War _____ clause: Blame
 - Loss of _____
 - Loss of _____
 - _____
 - Had to form a _____: _____

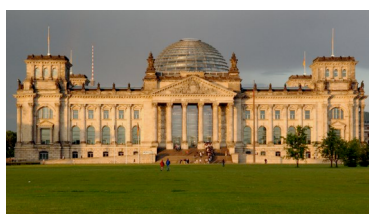
2. Rise of the Nazi Party

- In 1920, Hitler helps form the _____ Party (German _____ Party)
- Beer Hall Putsch: Hitler and his Nazis try to _____ the new democracy in a large beer hall in _____.
- _____ of his men are killed. Hitler flees and is later _____ on high treason.
- While in prison Hitler writes “ _____ ”
- Learns lesson: Must _____ from within
- Served _____ and was released



3. Hitler Takes Control

- In 1925 _____ elected President of the Weimar Republic
- By 1932 the Nazi Party had become largest party in the _____; _____ % majority (Similar to Parliament or Congress)
- Hitler was _____ in 1933 (2nd in command)
- February 1933 the _____ down; blamed on Communists
- Reichstag responded by suppressing communists and others and passed the “ _____ ” which _____ its power to the _____ (dissolved power of Reichstag)
- 1934 President Von Hindenburg _____ & Hitler was declared “ _____ ”
-The Dictator



4. Prelude to the Holocaust & World War II

- a. Anti-Semitism, or _____, already existed in the hearts of many Europeans
- b. _____ were passed allowing gov't to legally discriminate against Jews

c. Examples of Nuremberg Laws:

- i. Jews were stripped of German _____ (could no longer vote)
- ii. _____ between _____ & Germans was forbidden
- iii. Jews were _____ from public office, practicing law, medicine, teaching
- iv. Jews had _____, had to wear yellow _____ for public ID
- v. Allowed for _____ & _____ terrorism against Jews

d. This led to a 3 step process (aka The Holocaust):

- i. Development of Jewish _____ in cities
- ii. _____ Camps became sites of forced _____ and murder
- iii. _____ - mass killing of over 6 million Jews



e. 1938 _____:

- i. The Night of _____ - anti-semitic riots in Germany and Austria.
- ii. _____ Jews rounded up and taken to concentration camps
- iii. Homes, businesses, and synagogues _____

f. 1939 Hitler _____ Poland and starts _____

g. He continued efforts to unite all people of German blood or Aryans under "_____"

h. He called his empire the _____

Result: Hitler used democracy to destroy democracy. Once he became "Der Fuhrer," he ruled Germany as a _____ and used his power to _____ several countries and murder millions.