Germany in transition: the story so far, Part 5: Hitler's foreign policy

Hitler's foreign policy aims: • Reverse the _____ of _____. • Unite all… • L_____ = • Achieve the union of… • Destroy _____. These policies appealed to people because…	**Hitler's early foreign policy decisions:** In 1933 Hitler announced that Germany would withdraw from the L_____ of N_____. He went directly against the Treaty of Versailles by announcing a new A_____ M_____ to train pilots and introducing c_____ to create a peacetime army of _____ men.	Hitler's actions were condemned by B_____, F_____ and Italy at a meeting called the S_____ Front. However, they did nothing to stop Hitler. Britain even negotiated a naval treaty with Hitler which allowed him to increase the size of his navy. The S_____ voted to rejoin Germany in 1935. All this gave Hitler confidence to carry on his foreign policy.	**The Rhineland, 1936:** In March 1936 Hitler ordered… This was not challenged by Britain or France due to a policy of a_____. Hitler's actions went against the T_____ of V_____ and the L_____ P_____.
Taking back the Rhineland made Hitler more… The threat from Hitler made it more difficult for the League of Nations to deal with Italy because they feared Hitler supporting M_____. Hitler's success made him more likely to…	Hitler reinforced his position by agreeing two **alliances**: Oct 1936 = Nov 1936 =	**Anschluss, 1938:** Hitler ordered the Nazi Party in Austria to…. He also sent the German army to the Austrian border for the referendum about whether Austria should join Germany. B_____ and F_____ did not try to stop this.	The current Austrian leader r_____ and was replaced by a N_____ leader. The new leader asked Hitler to send troops in order to 'restore order'. This meant that the A_____ was proclaimed on 13th M_____ 19____. 99.75% of Austrians voted _____ of the Anschluss.
Britain did not object to this because…. This was a major victory for Hitler because…	**Sudetenland, 1938:** Sudetenland was part of C_____. Hitler had a range of reasons for wanting Czechoslovakia: • . • . Hitler used the Sudeten Nazi Party to… He promised Germans living in Sudetenland m_____ s_____ to deal with this 'crisis'.	The British PM N_____ C_____ tried to negotiate a compromise with Hitler. He met with Hitler in Munich. The M_____ A_____ decided that: • . • . Britain believed that war…. Within weeks, Hitler had…	In response to Hitler taking over Czechoslovakia, Britain gave a guarantee of support to P_____. In response, Hitler prepared to attack P_____. Hitler started secret negotiations with the U_____. The N_____ S_____ Pact of 1939 agreed that they would invade and divide Poland between them. They also agreed to not support another 3rd country if they were attacked.