## DESCRIBE GRADE C

- At Munich Czechoslovakia had lost 70% of its heavy industry and its defensive frontier.
- In October 1938 Poland gained Teschen from Czechoslovakia and Hungary also gained land. The Slovaks began to press for their independence.
- In March 1939, the Czech President Hacha, was forced to hand over what was left of **Czechoslovakia** to Hitler.
- Hitler marched in, claiming to be restoring order.
- Britain and France protested but did not oppose directly.
- Britain and France now abandoned their policy of appeasement realising that Hitler's promises made at Munich were worthless.
- They were rapidly rearming and were determined to stand up to future German demands.



## EXPLAIN GRADE B

- The occupation of Czechoslovakia marked the end of appeasement. Hitler could not justify taking Czechoslovakia. There were no German speaking people there & no demand from the people to join Germany. Hitler could not argue that he was reversing the wrongs of the Treaty of Versailles.
- Hitler had proved to Chamberlain that he could not be trusted. Chamberlain was personally upset that Hitler had broken not only the Munich Agreement but also the promise he had made personally with Chamberlain to consult Britain before taking action that could lead to war.
- Lithuania was forced to surrender Memel which had a mostly German population.

## ASSESS RESULTS GRADE A

- Britain did not help Czechoslovakia but supported by France, signed an agreement with Poland promising to help if Poland was invaded.
- · Mussolini, Hitler's ally conquered Albania.
- Britain guaranteed the independence of Romania and Greece.
- Conscription was introduced into Britain during peace time.
- Hitler strengthened his relationship with Mussolini by signing the Pact of Steel.
- Hitler withdrew Germany's non-aggression pact of 1934 with Poland and the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1935.
- Russia decided that Britain and France would never stand up to Hitler, and made the Nazi-Soviet Pact.