**German Foreign Policy 1933-35**



Hitler and Nazi Germany 1933-38 (pages 141-148)

Key Question: What domestic policies allowed for a more forceful German foreign policy in the late 1930s?

1. Review: what were the main stages in Hitler’s consolidation of power?

2. To what extent did Germany’s economy improve between 1933 and 1939?

3. Why did Germany rearm after 1935? Consider vulnerability after 1919 and the World Disarmament Conference in 1932.

4. What did rearmament include for Germany? Explain the international response: Stresa Front 1935, France’s response, and Britain’s response.

5. According to the chart in Source E, what two conclusions can be made about British military spending?

6.What is the message of the 1932 election poster? Consider the people, the words, the choice of colour, and the font size

7. With reference to the origin, purpose, and content, what are the values and the limitations of this poster for historians studying the rise of Hitler?

**Nazi election poster of 1932: ‘Our last**

**Hope: Hitler.”**

Germany’s Foreign Policy 1933-35 (pages 149-155)

6. What were the main beliefs of Nazism that may have influenced foreign policy?

7. Explain Germany’s foreign policy between 1933 and 1935:

* Polish-German Non-Aggression Pact, January 1934. Why major support in both nations? International response of France, and the Soviet Union (Rapallo Treaty)?
* Austria, 1934 – what factors prevented Germany from successfully supporting a coup and thus annexation?
* Saar Plebiscite, 1935 – why significant for Germany? Refer to Source H is your response.
* Anglo-German Naval Treaty, June 1935 – effect of this treaty on international diplomacy?

8. What is the message of the Saar Plebiscite poster?

9. Reflecting on your responses, how successful was German foreign policy between 1933-35?



**1934 – leading up to the Saar Plebiscite: “To Germany”.**