

Cut out the cards and shuffle them thoroughly. Then match the date, event and description to form a giant timeline of events from 1919 to 1939.

<p>1919</p>	<p>Treaty of Versailles</p>	<p>Peace terms imposed on Germany:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • War Guilt • Armed forces reduced • Reparations • Territorial losses • League of nations • Anschluss forbidden
<p>June 1920</p>	<p>Treaty of Trianon</p>	<p>Hungary was separated from Austria. Territory from Hungary was given to various countries including Czechoslovakia.</p>
<p>1923</p>	<p>Italian invasion of Corfu</p>	<p>Mussolini responded with violence to the death of Italian ambassadors. Britain and France undermined the League by meeting Mussolini behind their back and agreeing to put pressure on the Greeks to apologise to Italy.</p>
<p>1933</p>	<p>Disarmament conference</p>	<p>The League of Nations members met but Hitler said that he would only agree to terms if all other member countries also disarmed. France refused, so Germany not only left the meeting, but pulled Germany out of the League of Nations altogether.</p>

January 1935	Saar Plebiscite	This area had been placed under League of Nations control until 1935. In January the people voted overwhelmingly to become part of Germany again.
March 1935	German rearmament	Before this point Hitler had been rearming but keeping it quiet. This was the first time he had publically announced his programme. In response Britain, France and Italy signed the Stresa Front agreeing to work together against Hitler.
April 1935	Stresa Front	In response to German rearmament, Britain, France and Italy signed this pact agreeing to work together to uphold Austrian independence and uphold the terms of Versailles.
June 1935	Anglo-German naval treaty	This allowed Germany to build 35% as many ships as Britain had. Although it broke the terms of Versailles, Britain allowed it because they thought it guaranteed them superiority over Germany in the sea.

<p>1935 - 1936</p>	<p>Abyssinian crisis</p>	<p>Mussolini wanted to expand his empire. When Italy invaded this country in Africa, the League looked to Britain and France to be strong. Although it appeared on the surface that Britain wanted the League to be tough on Italy, behind the scenes, Britain, France and Italy made an agreement which made Mussolini think he could get away with it.</p>
<p>March 1936</p>	<p>Remilitarization of the Rhineland</p>	<p>Hitler marched his troops into the region. It was a gamble because if Britain and France had opposed him he would have had to withdraw. However, he met no resistance.</p>
<p>Late 1936</p>	<p>Rome-Berlin Axis and anti-Comintern Pact</p>	<p>The first part was an informal agreement between Hitler and Mussolini to work closely together. The second part involved Germany and Japan opposing the Soviet Union.</p>
<p>March 1938</p>	<p>Annexation of Austria</p>	<p>Hitler invaded Austria. There was no resistance from Austria and so without protest Austria and Germany had completed the 'Anschluss'. Britain and France did nothing, accepting a plebiscite which suggested the people of Austria supported it.</p>

September 1938	Sudeten crisis	Hitler wanted to invade Czechoslovakia. Chamberlain tried to avert the crisis by meeting Hitler, but Hitler said unless the Sudetenland was handed over by 1 October 1938, he would take it by force.
29 September 1938	Munich Conference	Hitler, Mussolini, Chamberlain & Daladier (of France) met and agreed to allow Hitler the Sudetenland. Hitler agreed not to invade the rest of the Czechoslovakia. Chamberlain also got Hitler to sign a piece of paper stating they would never go to war with each other. Chamberlain claimed he had secured 'Peace for our time'.
March 1939	Invasion of Czechoslovakia	Germany took over the rest of the country, ignoring the agreement made at Munich. This made France and Britain realise that appeasement was never going to work. Chamberlain made a promise at this point to protect Poland.
23 August 1939	Nazi-Soviet pact	A surprise agreement between the two countries known as a non-aggression pact (a promise not to fight each other). In private they agreed to divide Poland between them.

<p>1 September 1939</p>	<p>Invasion of Poland</p>	<p>Knowing that the Soviet Union wouldn't attempt stop him, Hitler launched his attack on Poland.</p>
<p>3 September 1939</p>	<p>Declaration of war</p>	<p>After trying to persuade Germany to call off the attack, Britain declared war.</p>

Teaching notes

This is an ideal revision activity. The cards are laid out in the correct order so need to be shuffled before use. They could be laminated and reused year after year!

Students should organise match the cards and sort them chronologically. Once this has been checked and is correct they could be sorted in a number of ways:

- they could place events in order of significance/importance and then justify their decision.
- they could match events up to key topics such as The failure of the League of Nations, or Appeasement.
- they could be encouraged to add further details from their own knowledge.

You could also use just the event cards to play a party game (sometimes called the 'name game' or 'fishbowl game'). Students should be divided into two teams and take turns to play. Shuffle the **event** cards and place them in a bowl or hat.

Round one: describe

Students pick a card at random and have to describe it to the room without using the words on the card. Once it has been guessed they can pick another card. They need to see how cards they can correctly described in the time limit (30 seconds). The next team then have a go, and see if they can beat the score.

Round two: one word

After all the events have been described in round one, shuffle the cards put them back in the bowl. This time students have to get their teammates to guess the event, only this time they can only use a single word. Again they should see how many cards they can get through in the time limit, before the other team has their turn.

Round three: charades

Again shuffle the cards. Students now must act out the event in complete silence while their teammates guess. Again they should see how many cards they can get through in the time limit, before the other team has their turn.