Appeasement



Name _____ Date _____

1 Recall, then make a connection.

Start from memory. Write a meaning or quick example for each term.

Appeasement	Concession	Sovereignty

Explain how a concession might serve an appeasement policy while affecting another state's sovereignty. Why should an agreement's stated intention be evaluated separately from its later results?

Context for the task

Appeasement involves concessions intended to reduce tension, avoid war, or delay conflict. In September 1938, the Munich Agreement allowed Germany to take the Sudetenland from Czechoslovakia. Britain, France, Germany, and Italy negotiated the agreement; the people and government whose territory was at issue did not participate on equal terms in making that decision. Evaluating the policy requires asking whose security and sovereignty it affected.

2 Organize the records.

Intention, term, or result?

Classify each statement by its role in the audit.

Sort the statements.

A. Stated intention **B.** Agreement term or concession **C.** Later result

Write the category letter beside each record.

1. ___ Avoid a wider European war.
2. ___ Permit Germany to acquire the Sudetenland.
3. ___ German forces occupy the Czech lands in March 1939.
4. ___ Reduce immediate diplomatic tension.
5. ___ War follows Germany's invasion of Poland in September 1939.

Evidence, application & transfer.



3 Read the evidence closely.

Test the lasting-peace claim

Claim: "The Munich Agreement secured a lasting end to German territorial aggression."

Select all supplied evidence that challenges the claim.

A. German occupation of the Czech lands followed in March 1939.

B. Germany invaded Poland in September 1939.

C. A British leader expressed hope for peace after the agreement.

D. The agreement had official signatures.

Selections: _____ Explain your reasoning:

4 Apply the idea.

Avoid a certainty the record cannot support

A student writes: "Any different decision in 1938 would definitely have prevented all later war."

Which revision is defensible?

A. The settlement failed to secure lasting peace; evaluating alternatives requires evidence about capabilities, choices, and likely responses.

B. Because alternatives are uncertain, the actual agreement cannot be evaluated.

C. All concessions in every historical situation necessarily produce identical outcomes.

My choice: _____ Explain why it fits:

5 Carry the idea forward.

Write an agreement audit with a stated aim, a concession, two later developments, and an affected party. Explain the limits of a claim about what another policy would certainly have achieved.