



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2009

History

HIS2J

Unit 2J Britain and Appeasement, 1919–1940

Friday 16 January 2009 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2J.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A Chamberlain saw Munich as a victory. From a position of weakness he had achieved most of his aims. War had been avoided. Germany's legitimate grievances had been settled. Czechoslovakia remained a sovereign state. Most British and French people in 1938 also regarded Munich as a triumph. Both Chamberlain and Daladier were treated as heroes on their return home. Chamberlain announced to cheering crowds that he had brought back 'peace with honour'. Churchill, who described British policy as a 'total and unmitigated disaster', was in a minority.

Adapted from A FARMER, *The Second World War*, 2004

Source B Adapted from a speech by Winston Churchill in the House of Commons, October 1938

We have sustained a total and unmitigated defeat.

The most Chamberlain has been able to gain for Czechoslovakia has been that the German dictator, instead of snatching his whole meal from the table, has been content to have it served to him course by course.

5 You must have diplomatic and correct relations, but there can never be friendship between the British democracy and the Nazi power.

Source C This source has been removed for copyright reasons.

The source discussed how Chamberlain tried to justify the Munich Agreement and how, even if Britain and France had not adopted a policy of appeasement, Hitler would still have found a way to continue his expansionist policy.

(a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to the Munich Agreement of September 1938. (12 marks)

(b) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far did events between March and September 1939 demonstrate that the Munich Agreement had been a 'total and unmitigated disaster'? (24 marks)

EITHER

- 2 (a) Explain why Britain was a strong supporter of the Locarno Treaties (1925). *(12 marks)*
- (b) 'In the years 1926 to 1931 Britain's foreign policy was based on unrealistic hopes for international disarmament.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

- 3 (a) Explain why Britain took no effective action in the years 1931 to 1933 over the Japanese invasion of Manchuria. *(12 marks)*
- (b) 'Britain's attempt to appease Mussolini over his invasion of Abyssinia was a grave mistake.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source A: A FARMER, *The Second World War*, Hodder Arnold, 2004.

Question 1 Source B: W SIMPSON, *Twentieth Century British History*, Routledge, 2005.

Question 1 Source C:

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