



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2010

History

HIS2J

Unit 2J Britain and Appeasement, 1919–1940

Thursday 10 June 2010 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.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- 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.

HIS2J

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

Question 1

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

Source A What Baldwin was clearly responsible for was the worsening position for British armaments. This was so sharp that, while the Germans could not have fought against the British (and French) at the time of the reoccupation of the Rhineland in early 1936, the British (and French) could not fight against the Germans in late 1938. If this was a valid excuse for British policy at Munich, the blame must rest with Baldwin. The decisions which determined the level of British military readiness in September 1938 were taken before Baldwin's resignation in May 1937. During the period when Baldwin was indisputably in charge of defence policy, as leader of the biggest party in the National Government and then as prime minister, the most menacing regime in modern European history was allowed to gain military superiority.

Adapted from R JENKINS, *Baldwin*, 1988

Source B Defence expenditure increased from £185 million in 1936 to £719 million in 1939. There were plenty of critics who argued that not enough money was being spent. Certainly, Baldwin and Chamberlain hoped initially that rearmament could be undertaken on the basis of a limited commitment which would not strain British resources too greatly. But in 1937, when Chamberlain became Prime Minister, caution was thrown to the winds. Chamberlain ordered a full enquiry into the scope and purpose of Britain's rearmament plans. Together with the military leadership, he decided that Britain should prepare for total mobilisation. By 1939, though no earlier, Britain was more prepared for a large war than its critics or enemies supposed.

Adapted from R J OVERY, *The Origins of the Second World War*, 1987

Source C In the Great Depression, which began in October 1929, policies of governments caused hardship and discontent in every country. But there was no reason why it should cause international tension. In most countries, the Depression led to a turning-away from international affairs. Great Britain's lowest military spending plans between the wars were introduced in 1932 by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the National Government.

Adapted from A J P TAYLOR, *The Origins of the Second World War*, 1964

0	1
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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 Britain's readiness to go to war. (12 marks)

0	2
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Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far was Stanley Baldwin responsible for Britain's appeasement policies during the 1930s? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why Britain supported the concept of Collective Security in the early 1920s. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'The Locarno Treaties of 1925 were a triumph of British foreign policy.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why Britain made a naval treaty with Germany in 1935. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'The Stresa Front collapsed because of the Anglo-German Naval Treaty.'
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 B: Adapted from RJ OVERY, *The Origins of the Second World War*, 1987, Pearson Education Ltd.

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