

General Certificate of Education Advanced Subsidiary Examination June 2012

# History

# HIS2J

# Unit 2J Britain and Appeasement, 1919–1940

## Tuesday 22 May 2012 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

• an AQA 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.
   Answer both parts of each question chosen.
- 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.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3. Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

#### Question 1

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

**Source A** From a report in 1937 by a British businessman who was living and working in Germany.

I have been told, by what I believe to be very reliable German sources, that really the most dangerous man in Nazi Germany is the Führer himself. Hitler falls into fits of passion and will listen to no advice. The picture is not a cheerful one. Certainly, no one here wants war; but when you have a passionate lunatic at the top, who still

5 commands the devotion of the populace and who is prepared to run great risks, then the situation is dangerous. I was told in Berlin that another publicity campaign is being planned in Britain by those who are advocating close relations between Britain and Germany. This would be a most disastrous mistake. No further advances should be made to Germany at the present time.

#### Source B

**Source B**, a passage from the memoirs of Sir Nevile Henderson, Britain's ambassador to Germany from 1937 to 1939, explaining his views on Hitler's Germany at that time, is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

The full copy of this paper can be obtained from AQA Publications.

- **Source C** Appeasement grew out of the intermingling of many different factors. This is not to say that appeasement was the only logical solution but, in the context of the times, appeasement was a sensible and logical policy to follow. It fitted the public mood that had developed in British society in the aftermath of the First World War. The
  - 5 policy of appeasement offered an historic opportunity to solve German grievances by peaceful negotiation and save Britain and Europe from devastation in a second world war.

Adapted from F McDoNOUGH, 'Why Appeasement?', 1994



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 British attitudes to Hitler's Germany in 1937. (12 marks)

#### and

0

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

How far was Britain's policy of appeasement in the years 1935 to 1939 based on fear of another war? (24 marks)

#### EITHER

# Question 2 0 3 Explain why Britain signed the Locarno Treaty in 1925.

#### and

In the years 1925 to 1932, Britain believed that lasting peace with Germany had been secured.'
 Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

#### OR

#### Question 3



Explain why Britain joined the Stresa Front in 1935. (12 marks)

(12 marks)

#### and



'Britain followed a consistent policy towards Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia.'
 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 C: F McDonough, 'Why Appeasement?', in P CATTERALL, Heinemann History Briefings: Britain, 1918–1951, Heinemann, 1994

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