

Modified Enlarged 24pt
OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Wednesday 5 June 2019 – Afternoon

A Level History A

Y113/01 Britain 1930–1997

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes
plus your additional time allowance

YOU MUST HAVE:
the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet
(OCR12 sent with general stationery)

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS

Use black ink.

Answer Question 1 in Section A and either Question 2 or Question 3 in Section B.

**Write your answers in the Answer Booklet.
The question number(s) must be clearly shown.**

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 50.

The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].

Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).

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SECTION A

Churchill 1930–1951

Study the four sources and then answer Question 1.

- 1 Using these four sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was unrealistic in his attitude towards foreign policy in the period from 1930 to the outbreak of the Second World War. [30]**

SOURCE A: Churchill writing in his history of the Second World War quotes a speech he made to the House of Commons in 1934.

In 1936 Germany will be definitely and substantially stronger in the air than Great Britain. There is cause for anxiety because of the physical strength of the German air force and the character of the present German dictatorship. If the Government have to admit at any time in the next few years that the German air forces are stronger than our own, then they will have failed in their prime duty to the country.

Winston Churchill, The Gathering Storm, 1948

SOURCE B: The Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin speaks about the problem of rearmament following a Labour victory over a Conservative who campaigned for rearmament in the Fulham East by-election of 1933.

From 1933 I was worried about what was happening in Europe. There was probably a stronger pacifist feeling running through the country than at any time since the War. You will remember the election of Fulham in 1933. I asked myself: what chance was there within the next year or two of public feeling being changed enough to give the government any support for rearmament? Supposing I had gone to the country and said that Germany was rearming and we must rearm. I cannot think of anything that would have made the loss of the election from my point of view more certain.

Stanley Baldwin, speech to the House of Commons, November 1936

SOURCE C: The Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain comments on a possible Grand Alliance.

The plan of the Grand Alliance, as Winston calls it, had occurred to me long before he mentioned it. I talked about it to Lord Halifax, and we submitted it to the Chiefs of Staff and Foreign Office experts. There is everything to be said for it until you come to examine its practicability. From that moment its attraction vanishes. You have only to look at the map to see that nothing that France or Britain could do could possibly save Czechoslovakia from being overrun by the Germans if they wanted to do so.

Chamberlain, letter to his sister, March 1938

**SOURCE D: Churchill speaks during
the debate on the Munich
Agreement.**

**There has been gross neglect and
deficiency of our defences. We have
sustained defeat without a war. This is only
the beginning of the reckoning. This is only
the first sip of a bitter cup which will be
proffered to us year by year, unless by a
supreme recovery of our moral health and
martial vigour, we rise again and stand for
freedom as in the olden time.**

Churchill, speech, October 1938

SECTION B

Britain 1951–1997

Answer ONE question.

2* Assess the reasons why the Conservatives won the 1970 election. [20]

3* ‘The Thatcher governments were responsible for an economic revolution.’ How far do you agree? [20]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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