



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2012

History

HIS2J

Unit 2J Britain and Appeasement, 1919–1940

Monday 23 January 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.
- 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.

Question 1

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

Source A Adapted from S Hodgson, *The Man who Made the Peace: The Story of Neville Chamberlain*, first published in 1938

It is very easy to criticise the peace of Munich. It can be represented as a betrayal of a small nation and as a betrayal of British interests, leaving Britain to face precisely the same threat again a few years or a few months on. All this misses the great fact of the Munich Agreement, which makes it a landmark in the history of Britain and the world. For the first time in history the voice of the common people of all countries made itself heard. A man was found to give this voice expression. The people know their power now. The politicians know that it is possible to mobilise public opinion for peace. That knowledge is the great prize which has been won at Munich; and the man to whom the world owes this triumph is Neville Chamberlain.

Source B From a speech made in the House of Commons by Winston Churchill, 5 October 1938

No one has been a more resolute and uncompromising struggler for peace than the Prime Minister. Everyone knows that. But we must face facts. We have suffered a total and unmitigated defeat. Silent and mournful, Czechoslovakia has been abandoned into the darkness. I fear that in future the Czechoslovak state cannot be maintained as an independent state. I think you will find that, in a period which may be measured in years but may only be measured in months, Czechoslovakia will be swallowed up by the Nazi regime.

Source C **Source C**, a passage by I KERSHAW on conflicting positions on the threat from Germany within the British Cabinet, is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.
The full copy of this paper can be obtained from AQA Publications.

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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 the Munich Agreement of September 1938. (12 marks)

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

How important was the German occupation of Prague in March 1939 in turning British policy away from appeasement? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why J M Keynes criticised the treatment of Germany in the post-war peace settlement. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'The improvement in Britain's relations with Germany in the years 1923 to 1928 was due to British acceptance of the view that the Treaty of Versailles had been too harsh on Germany.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why the British government did not take firm action against the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'Public opinion was the main reason why Britain failed to deal effectively with international crises in the years 1935 to 1937.'
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: I KERSHAW, *Making Friends with Hitler*, Penguin Books, 2004.

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