



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2011

History

HIS2J

Unit 2J Britain and Appeasement, 1919–1940

Thursday 19 May 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am

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 a speech by Conservative MP Henry Raikes in the House of Commons debate on the Munich Agreement, 3 October 1938

- Let us hear no talk of humiliation. Do not forget that the Czechs annexed the Sudeten German area before the Treaty of Versailles agreed to it. If by dealing with Germany, Italy and France on the present occasion we can maintain peace in Europe for years to come, the agreement will have been justified. We on this side of the House have a right to feel proud that we have been led as we have been led by the Prime Minister. We have a right to believe that, instead of there being jeers at his statement that peace has come for our time, there should be full appreciation of the fact that our leader Mr Chamberlain will go down in history as the greatest European statesman of this or any other time.

Source B

Source B, a passage by Duff Cooper about Chamberlain, is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

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

Source C The Munich Pact was the high-water mark of Britain's strategy of appeasement. It was not a very moral agreement, for it abandoned the Czechs to Nazi domination. But given the framework within which British diplomacy was forced to operate, it represented a realistic attempt by the Chamberlain government to assess Britain's vital interests and to balance those against the reality of western power.

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

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 Chamberlain. (12 marks)

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

How far was Chamberlain's agreement to the Munich Pact in September 1938 the only realistic policy Britain could pursue at the time? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

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 Explain why Britain joined the League of Nations in 1919. *(12 marks)*

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 'Britain took a lead in promoting international peace agreements in the years 1925 to 1935.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)***OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why Britain did not intervene when Germany re-militarised the Rhineland in 1936. *(12 marks)*

0	6
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 'Britain's response to Italy's invasion of Abyssinia was weak.'
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: *Old Men Forget* by Duff Cooper, published by Century. Reprinted by permission of The Random House Group Ltd.

Question 1 Source C: R J OVERY, *The Origins of the Second World War*, 1987, Pearson Education Limited.

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