



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2013

History

HIS2J

Unit 2J Britain and Appeasement, 1919–1940

Tuesday 22 January 2013 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.
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 Adapted from the minutes of a British cabinet meeting held on 21 October 1925

- Mr Austen Chamberlain stressed the positive atmosphere throughout the Locarno Conference which, in combination with the general desire to reach agreement, had led to such satisfactory results. He also made reference to the tributes which other nations had paid to the British share in these proceedings, and to the high position
- 5 which this country occupies in Europe at the present time. He expressed special satisfaction with the Eastern agreements.

Source B A few men knew that the spirit of Locarno was a fragile foundation on which to build a lasting peace. After all, the real spirit at Locarno was one of bitter confrontation. On the one hand there was a fearful France, joined by unhappy East Europeans who were trying to hide their humiliation and panic; on the other hand there was

5 a resentful Germany demanding even more alterations in the power balance to its benefit. Yet the public faces remained serene and smiling and the ordinary European did not know about the clashes behind closed doors. The Locarno Conference and the treaties themselves had created an illusion of peace. Europe entered upon the Locarno years thinking that real peace had arrived at last. Of all

10 the inter-war years these were perhaps the best years but, nonetheless, they were years of illusion.

Adapted from S MARKS, *The Illusion of Peace: International Relations in Europe, 1918–1933*, 2003

Source C The state of Europe in the late 1920s was tranquil. A friendly feeling existed in Britain towards Germany following upon the Treaty of Locarno and the British implementation of withdrawal from the Rhineland. The new Germany took its place in the League of Nations. France also seemed secure in Europe. The disarmament

5 clauses of the Treaty of Versailles were not openly violated. The German Navy was non-existent. A German Air Force was prohibited and still unborn. There were many influences in Germany strongly opposed to the idea of war and the German High Command could not believe the Allies would allow them to rearm.

Adapted from WINSTON CHURCHILL, *The Gathering Storm*, 1948

0 1 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 Locarno Conference. (12 marks)

and

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

How successful was British foreign policy in creating a peaceful Europe in the years 1925 to 1929? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why Britain supported the Geneva Disarmament Conference of 1932–1934.
(12 marks)**and**

0	4
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 'British military unpreparedness was the main reason for adopting a policy of appeasement in the years 1935 to 1937.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why Britain gave a guarantee to Poland in March 1939. (12 marks)**and**

0	6
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 'Britain went to war in 1939 to protect Poland.'
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: S MARKS, *The Illusion of Peace: International Relations in Europe, 1918–1933*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2003.

Question 1 Source C: W CHURCHILL, *The Gathering Storm*, Penguin, 2005.

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