



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2013

History

HIS2J

Unit 2J Britain and Appeasement, 1919–1940

Wednesday 22 May 2013 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 The pacifist movement was at its height in the mid-1930s in Britain, where a wide range of books and plays about the Great War had revived the post-war feelings of disillusionment. It was at this point that the League of Nations Union organised the Peace Ballot. It was filled with the biased questions usual in such cases. However, 5 it was impressive that 11.5 million votes were cast. The results of the ballot were overwhelmingly in favour of international disarmament and collective security by means of the League. The questions in the ballot were mischievous in that they seemed to imply that the League of Nations had reserves of power independent of the co-operation of its members. The ballot questions failed to address the problem 10 of what should be done to deal with an aggressor if peaceful methods failed.

Adapted from J R EDWARDS, *British History 1815–1939*, 1970

Source B The Peace Ballot is often misinterpreted as proof of pacifism. The ballot was intended to demonstrate to the government the extent of public support for the League of Nations and collective security. In a poll of 11.5 million people, some 6.7 million votes were cast in favour of applying sanctions, including military sanctions, 5 against aggressor states which deliberately ignored arbitration by the League. There were only 2.3 million votes against sanctions. Clearly, support for the League was not the same as pacifism and the ballot showed that by 1935 the public had concluded that the dictators must be resisted.

Adapted from M PUGH, *The Making of Modern British Politics, 1867–1945*, 2002

Source C Adapted from the Manifesto of the National Government issued in 1935

The League of Nations will remain as the keystone of British foreign policy. The prevention of war and the establishment of settled peace in the world must always be the most vital interest of the British people and the League is the means of achieving these objectives. We shall therefore continue to do all in our power to uphold the 5 Covenant and to maintain and increase the efficiency of the League. Our defence programme will be strictly confined to what is required to make the country and the Empire safe and to what will fulfil our obligations towards the League. We shall not for one moment relax our efforts to achieve, by every possible means, a general limitation of armaments.

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 the attitudes of the British public in the mid-1930s. (12 marks)

and

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

How important was working within the League of Nations for British foreign policy in the years 1931 to 1935? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

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 Explain why many Germans felt that the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh. (12 marks)**and**

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 'Britain failed to uphold the terms of the Treaty of Versailles in the 1920s.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**OR****Question 3**

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 Explain why the British government did not intervene in the Spanish Civil War. (12 marks)**and**

0	6
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 'In the years 1935 to 1937, Stanley Baldwin followed a policy of appeasement.'
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 A: JR EDWARDS, *British History 1815–1939*, G Bells and Sons Ltd., 1970

Question 1 Source B: M PUGH, *The Making of Modern British Politics, 1867–1945*, Blackwells, 2002

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