



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2014

History

HIS2J

Unit 2J Britain and Appeasement, 1919–1940

Thursday 22 May 2014 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 **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 Although the burden was never as great as Germany and its sympathisers claimed, reparations remained the key focus of the peace made in Paris. According to J M Keynes, the peace treaty completed the economic destruction of Europe. The peacemakers drew new lines on the map when they should have been setting up a free trade area. They haggled about the debts they owed each other, when they should have cancelled them all. They imposed crippling reparations on Germany. Keynes argued that Germany could pay £2 billion at the most; anything more would drive Germany to despair and probably revolution. 5

Adapted from Margaret Macmillan, *Peacemakers: Six Months That Changed the World*, 2001

Source B The core of Keynes's book is an economist's critique of reparations. The essential and valid point was that Germany could not pay anything approaching the sum demanded by the Allies. But Keynes's central argument that the Versailles Treaty was a harsh and punitive peace was sentimental nonsense. In the first place, the treaty was not harsh enough to reduce German power adequately. Secondly, it was extremely lenient in comparison with the harsh peace terms Germany herself, when she was expecting to win the war, had intended to impose on the Allies. Thirdly, it was hardly more than a tap on the wrist compared to the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk which Germany had imposed on defeated Russia in March 1918. Instead of weakening Germany, the treaty actually strengthened German power. 5 10

Adapted from Corelli Barnett, *The Collapse of British Power*, 2002

Source C For a time, confidence in Germany was restored by Gustav Stresemann. Germany won Western approval by restoring reparations payments. Stresemann then persuaded the Allies that the battle over reparations was harming Europe's economy. In 1924, under the Dawes Plan, he negotiated a loan from the USA of 800 million marks, which assured the recovery of German industry. In 1925, at Locarno, Stresemann obtained Germany's rehabilitation as a member of the international community and in 1926 secured her admission to the League of Nations. In the glow of improved relations with the West, few people cared to notice that Germany's eastern frontiers had been left open to revision. 5

Adapted from Norman Davies, *Europe: A History*, 1997

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 terms imposed on Germany by the Treaty of Versailles.

[12 marks]

and

0	2
---	---

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

How far was British policy towards Germany in the 1920s influenced by J M Keynes' view that the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh?

[24 marks]

Either

Question 2

0	3
---	---

Explain why Britain signed the Anglo-German Naval Agreement in 1935.

[12 marks]

and

0	4
---	---

'Britain failed to act effectively to threats to international peace in the years 1931 to 1935.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[24 marks]

Or

Question 3

0	5
---	---

Explain why Neville Chamberlain resigned as Prime Minister in 1940.

[12 marks]

and

0	6
---	---

'The Munich agreement was a great success for Chamberlain.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[24 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

Acknowledgement of copyright-holders and publishers

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Question 1 Source A: Margaret Macmillan, *Peacemakers: Six Months That Changed the World*, John Murray, 2001

Question 1 Source B: Corelli Barnett, *The Collapse of British Power*, Sutton Publishing Ltd, 2002

Question 1 Source C: *From Europe: A History* by Norman Davies. Published by Vintage Books. Reprinted by permission of The Random House Group Limited.

Copyright © 2014 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.