
HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)

2134/02

Paper 2 International Relations and Developments

October/November 2017

1 hour 15 minutes

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

Answer **all** questions.

The total mark for this paper is 40. The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **4** printed pages and **1** Insert.

International Relations and Developments**Appeasement**

In answering the questions, you should use your own knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources, as appropriate. You should support your answers with close reference to the sources. When you are asked to use specific sources you must do so, but you may also use any of the other sources if they are relevant.

1 Study Source A.

What can we learn from the source about Chamberlain's meeting in Bad Godesberg with Hitler? Use details from the source to explain your answer. [6]

2 Study Sources B and C.

How similar are these two sources? Explain your answer. [7]

3 Study Source D.

How useful is this source as evidence of the British reaction to appeasement? Explain your answer. [7]

4 Study Source E.

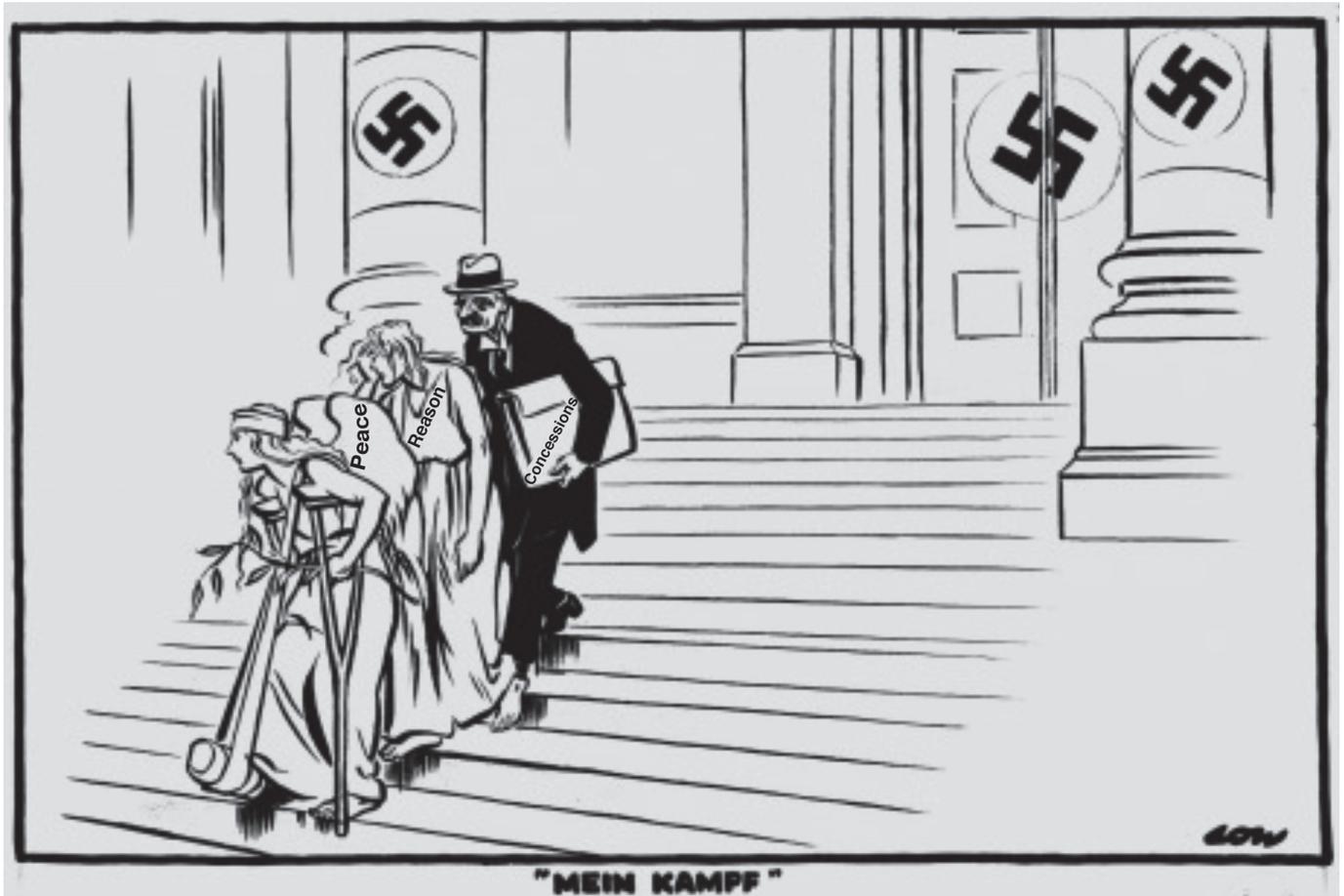
Why was this cartoon published in 1939? Explain your answer. [8]

5 Use **all** the sources.

'Chamberlain's foreign policy over Czechoslovakia failed.' How far do these sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. [12]

[Total: 40]

SOURCE A: A cartoon titled *Mein Kampf (My Struggle)* published in a British newspaper, 24 September 1938.



SOURCE B: From a radio broadcast by Chamberlain to the British people on 27 September 1938.

Armed conflict is a nightmare to me, but if I was convinced that any nation had made up its mind to dominate the world by force then I should feel it must be resisted. Under such domination, life for people who believe in liberty would be terrible.

However, much as we may sympathise with a small nation confronted by a big and powerful neighbour, we cannot involve the whole British Empire in war. If we have to fight it must be on larger issues than a quarrel in a faraway country. I am a man of peace to the very depth of my soul. War is a frightening thing and we must be very clear before we go into battle that great issues are really involved. Our policy must be given time to succeed.

SOURCE C: From a British newspaper, 1 October 1938.

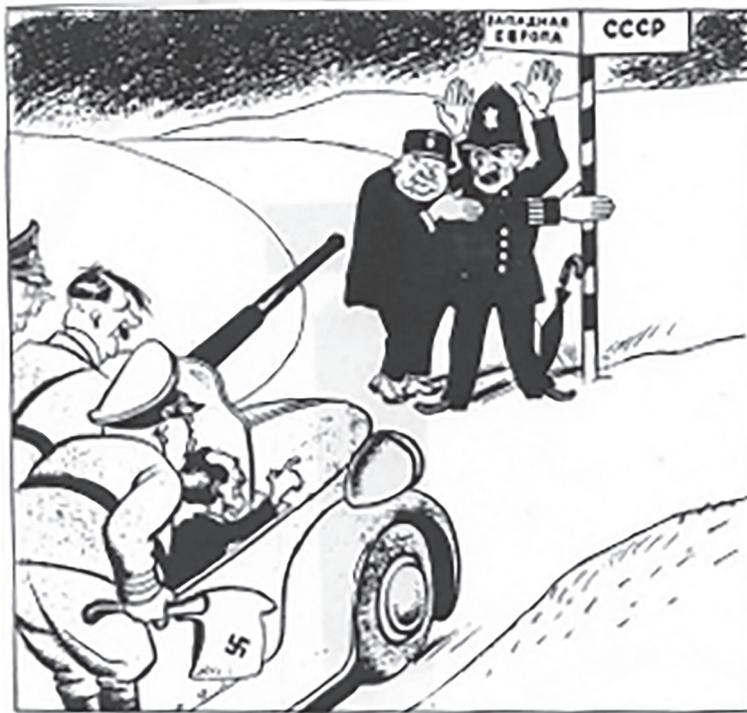
No one in this country, if they read the terms under which Hitler's troops are marching, can feel happy. Certainly the Czechs will hardly appreciate Mr Chamberlain's words. If Germany's aim were the financial destruction of Czechoslovakia then they will be satisfied. Although the Czechs will suffer, they do have the protection of an international guarantee from Britain and France. But will these countries come to the aid of a weak Czechoslovakia when they wouldn't help when it had arms?

The balance of power in Eastern Europe is at stake because Hitler will be able to advance again when he chooses and with greatly increased power.

SOURCE D: *From the diary of Henry Channon, 28 September 1938. Channon was a member of Chamberlain's government.*

Chamberlain came into Parliament and was cheered frantically by members of all parties. Everyone appreciated the efforts he has made. I was sitting behind him. Chamberlain got up and in a measured and stately way began the tale of his negotiations with Hitler. He was calm, good-tempered and patient. With a slight smile he told us how he had telegraphed both Hitler and Mussolini this morning and how he had asked Mussolini for his help and had not been disappointed. He told us how Hitler had invited him to Munich and Mussolini had accepted the same invitation. Daladier might go too. My admiration for Chamberlain will be eternal. I felt sick with enthusiasm and longed to clutch him. We stood on our benches and shouted. Peace will be saved and with it the world.

SOURCE E: *A cartoon published in the Soviet Union in 1939. The policemen represent Daladier and Chamberlain. The signpost points to the Soviet Union on the right.*



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