

Section A (Source-Based Case Study)

Question 1 is **compulsory** for all candidates

Study the background information and all the sources carefully and then answer **all** the questions.

You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 (a) Study Source A.

What can you learn from Source A about the policy of [5]
appeasement? Explain your answer.

(b) Study Source B.

Why was this cartoon published in 1938? Explain your answer. [5]

(c) Study Source C.

How reliable is this source about Hitler's intentions? Explain your [6]
answer.

(d) Study Sources D and E.

How far does Source D prove that Source E is accurate about the [6]
policy of appeasement?

(e) Study **all** the sources.

"The policy of appeasement was justified." How far do the sources
support this view? Use the sources and knowledge to explain your [8]
answer.

Was the policy of appeasement justified?

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Read this carefully. It may help you answer some of the questions.

While Hitler's aggressive foreign policy was one of the main causes of the outbreak of World War Two in Europe, the policy of appeasement adopted by the Allies proved to have been equally instrumental in aiding Hitler to become more aggressive, thus setting the stage for war. The policy can be traced back to 1935, when Hitler came to power and made open his plans for conscription and rearmament. The Allies allowed Hitler to get away with his violations of the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, remilitarising Rhineland and *Anschluss* with Austria.

Was the policy of appeasement by the Allies justified?

Source A: *A secret note from General Ismay to the British Cabinet sent on 20th September 1938. Ismay was the high ranking general in charge of the defence of Britain.*

A German absorption of Czechoslovakia will enhance her military prestige, increase her war potential and position stronger land forces against France and us than she can do at present. Where air power is concerned, if we make the necessary effort to catch up to Germany, we shall be able to provide a strong deterrent against Germany making the attempt to invade our home island. Therefore, if war with Germany has to come, it would be better to fight her a year from now, rather than to accept the present challenge.

[Turn over

Source B: *An American cartoon published shortly after the Munich Agreement was signed in 1938.*



Source C: *Adapted from an extract of a speech by Hitler to the Reichstag in May 1935.*

What we want lies clear before us: not war and not strife. Nobody in Germany wants war. Moreover, nobody here will take any step to cause war. We have, of course, a deep and constant sympathy with those of our own blood beyond our boundaries, but we cannot make war on their behalf. Europe will be devastated by a modern war waged between nations. Germany has one great task which is to safeguard peace. Just as we wish not to be conquered, so we do not wish to conquer others. We have quite enough to do to build up an orderly, just and happy life for our own people.

Source D: *An extract from a speech by Winston Churchill, who is of the same party as Chamberlain, in 1939.*

For the policy (of appeasement) to succeed, it would require Britain to declare that she would defend Czechoslovakia against an unprovoked aggression. But the Government refused to give that guarantee when it would have saved the situation, yet they gave it when it was too late, and now, they have not the slightest power to make it good.

If Herr Hitler does not make war, there will be no war. No one else is going to make war. Britain and France are determined to shed no blood except in self-defense or in defense of their Allies. No one has ever dreamed of attacking Germany. If Germany desires to be reassured against attack by her neighbours, she has only to say the word and we will give her the fullest guarantees.

Source E: *A letter written by a World War I veteran published in a British newspaper on 4th October, 1938.*

I appreciate the Prime Minister's love of peace. I know the horrors of war – a great deal better than he can. But it is disturbing to see him return from saving our skins from a blackmailer at the expense of others, and proudly waving a piece of paper with Herr Hitler's name on it. No doubt he has never read Mein Kampf in German. But to forget, so utterly, the Reichstag fire, and the occupation of the Rhineland, and 30 June 1934 (the Night of the Long Knives), and the fall of Austria! We have lost the courage to see things as they are.

Source F: *An extract from a history journal on appeasement, published in 2005.*

Conquering Czechoslovakia was never going to be easy. The state possessed a large, well-equipped military and had heavily fortifications all along its borders. Second, Germany could barely muster ten divisions to defend its own borders should France come to the aid of Czechoslovakia. Finally, Germany's economic situation was in a dire state. The Germans had serious shortages of rubber, iron, copper, and had no foreign reserves or gold.

Yet, Britain and France continued their indecisiveness. Britain was facing increasing strains on its empire and feared the costs of engaging in another war. France was wrought with internal divisions and would not foray into war without the British. Rearmament programmes had barely begun, and troops remained in reserves.

Section B: Essays

Answer **two** questions.

- 2 “The Nazis were able to control Germany because of the use of fear.” How far you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 3 “The over-extended Japanese empire led to Japan losing the war in Asia Pacific”. How far you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- 4 “The Communists were responsible for the outbreak of the Korean War.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

- End of Paper -

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Source A: <https://mycandles.blogspot.com/2019/09/the-anti-fascist-cartoons-of-david-low.html>

Source B: <https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/chamberlain-and-hitler/>

Source C: From Adolf Hitler, *The Speeches of Adolf Hitler, April 1922-August 1939*. London: Oxford University Press, 1942.

Source D: <https://www.uncp.edu/sites/default/files/2019-01/Hitler%26%23039%3Bs%20Speeches%20Key.pdf>

Source E: Klaus Fischer, *Nazi Germany, A New History*, 1995.

Source F: Daryl G. Press. “The Credibility of Power: Assessing Threats during the ‘Appeasement’ Crises of the 1930s.” *International Security* 29, no. 3 (2004): 136–69. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/4137558>.

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**Secondary 4 Prelims
History Elective (2261/02)
Source-Based Case Study
Suggested Answer Scheme**

1(a) Study Source A.

What can you learn from Source A about the policy of appeasement? Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Description/Lifting E.g. This is a source by a British general advising the British Cabinet.	1
2	Sub-message E.g. Britain is not ready for war.	2
3	Message, supported E.g. The message of the source is that the policy of appeasement was justified in order to allow Britain time to re-arm and prepare for war. This can be seen from "Therefore, if war with Germany has to come, it would be better to fight her a year from now, rather than to accept the present challenge." This means that the British are not ready to fight Germany at its current state and require more time to prepare itself, hence the policy of appeasement was meant to buy time for Britain to prepare for war.	3-4
4	Message + CK E.g. This is written in Sept 1938 – lead up to Munich Agreement – Britain not ready/ lack of rearmament during that period.	5

1(b) Study Source B.

Why was this cartoon published in 1938? Explain your answer. [5]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Provenance e.g. This cartoonist was published because it was by a American cartoonist	1
2	Sub-Message e.g. This cartoon was published in to show that the British are appeasing Hitler. e.g. This cartoon was published in to show that Hitler is satisfied with the Munich Agreement.	2
3	Main-Message or Impact <i>Award 3m for Impact or message only</i> e.g. This cartoon was published to criticize Chamberlain for the failure of appeasement. This can be supported by the source which shows Chamberlain saying “Shh, he’ll be quiet now, maybe.” e.g. This cartoon was published to criticise the Western powers for being too weak/ naïve/ reluctant to stand up to Hitler. e.g. This cartoon was published so that the Western powers would be more assertive so that they could stop Hitler from achieving his aims.	3
4	Message + Impact This cartoon was published to <u>criticize the Chamberlain/Europeans for the failure of the policy of appeasement.</u> This can be supported by the source which shows that Chamberlain and Europe appeasing Hitler by giving him the Munich Agreement. This source was published in the context of 1938 when the Munich Agreement has taken place between Hitler and the Allies, and the Allies appeasing Hitler by giving him Sudetenland. Thus the cartoonist felt that the policy of appeasement has failed as it did not guarantee to stop Hitler and made war more likely and hence wanted to warn the Western powers to be more assertive so that they could stop Hitler before he became too aggressive.	4
5	With Context	5

1(c) Study Source C

How reliable is this source about Hitler's intentions? Explain your answer. [6]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Reliable/Not reliable based on provenance e.g. I am not surprised by Source C as it is by Hitler, he would want to protect all Germans.	1
2	Reliable/Not reliable based on source content e.g. Source C is reliable as Hitler clearly has stated that his goals are for peace. This can be supported by Source C which states "Nobody in Germany wants war. Moreover, nobody here will take any step to cause war." This shows that Hitler is genuinely seeking for peace and not going to war frivolously, and thus appeasement was justified to meet his demands and prevent war.	2-3
3	Reliable or not reliable by Source C based on cross-reference to other sources/contextual knowledge e.g. When I cross reference to Source D, Source C is unreliable as it is challenged by Source D. Source D states that "If Herr Hitler does not make war, there will be no war. No one else is going to make war." showing that the only reason for the conflicts up to this point in time has been Hitler's aggressive foreign policy and the actions taken up to the point of the Munich Agreement and appeasement would not work regardless.	4-5
4	Reliable or not reliable due to purpose/context <i>Also accept: Hitler's reassurance to German people to avoid war.</i>	6

1(d) Study Sources D and E.

How far does Source D prove that Source E is accurate about appeasement? [6]

Level	Descriptors	Marks
1	Evaluates Source D on the basis of provenance e.g. Source D proves that Source E is accurate since Source D is by Winston Churchill who would become the next British Prime Minister.	1
2	Source D proves that Source E is accurate based on content comparison e.g., D proves that E is accurate as both source agree that the policy of appeasement has failed. Source D tells me that the policy of appeasement has failed when it states "But the Government refused to give that guarantee when it would have saved the situation, yet they gave it when it was too late, and now, they have not the slightest power to make it good." And similarly, Source E tells me the policy of appeasement has failed when it states "We have lost the courage to see things as they are."	2-3
3	Proves Source E is accurate through cross-reference e.g. Source D is reliable and prove that Source E is accurate as it supported by cross referencing to my contextual knowledge. My contextual knowledge tells me that the policy of appeasement has failed because despite the Allies having appeased Hitler by giving him Sudetenland and securing a promise not to invade Czechoslovakia, Hitler would invade Czechoslovakia just mere months later in 1939 and again, targeting Poland in the latter half of 1939 because Hitler was sure that the Allies would not stand up to him.	4-5
4	Proves – Unexpected behaviour of author e.g. Source D proves that Source E is accurate as it was published by Winston Churchill who was not yet the Prime Minister of Britain but had often clashed with his peers and his party members over the policy of appeasement with Hitler. This often caused Winston to be seen as an outcast and a fear-monger at a time when people desired to avoid war, causing severe doubts about his credibility. As a conservative, he was expected to show support for Chamberlain but instead, Winston spoke publicly about the failure of appeasement despite the backlash it would bring. Given the unexpected behaviour of the author, Source D is reliable and thus proves Source E is accurate.	6

(e) Study all the sources.

“The policy of appeasement was justified.” How far do the sources support this view? Use the sources and knowledge to explain your answer [8]

Level	Descriptor	Marks
L1	Writes about the hypothesis, no valid source use.	1
L2	Yes OR No, supported by valid source use. <i>Award 2 marks for one Yes or No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 4 marks.</i> Yes Source A – Appeasement as a way to buy time to rearm Source A does not support the statement as it shows that Britain was simply not prepared for war before 1939. This can be supported by Source A which states that “Therefore, if war with Germany has to come, it would be better to fight her a year from now, rather than to accept the present challenge.” Source C – Appeasement met Hitler’s demands which are peaceful. Source C supports the statement as appeasement has clearly met Hitler’s limited foreign policy goals when it states “ Nobody in Germany wants war. Moreover, nobody here will take any step to cause war.” Source F – Appeasement justified as Britain and France were not ready Source F supports the statement as Britain and France were not ready to engage in the war against Germany. This can be seen in “Rearmament programmes had barely begun, and troops remained in reserves.” No Source D – Appeasement failed to rein in Hitler Source D does not support the statement as it shows that the only person who is being aggressive is Hitler and not the Allies. The Allies have been appeasing Hitler but there is no end. This can be seen from “ If Herr Hitler does not make war, there will be no war. No one else is going to make war.” Source E – Appeasement has failed to contain Hitler’s aggressive foreign policy	2-4

	Source E does not support the statement as it shows Hitler's track record in breaking promises and expanding aggressively. This can be supported by the source which states "But to forget, so utterly, the Reichstag fire, and the occupation of the Rhineland, and 30 June 1934 (the Night of the Long Knives), and the fall of Austria!" Source F – Appeasement not justified as Germany was not prepared for war. Source F does not support the statement as it shows Germany was not ready to engage in a war and would be easily defeated. This is evident from "Conquering Czechoslovakia was never going to be easy. The state possessed a large, well-equipped military and had heavily fortifications all along its borders"	
L3	Yes AND No, supported by valid source use <i>Award 5 marks for one Yes and No supported by valid source use, and an additional mark for each subsequent valid source use up to a maximum of 7 marks.</i> <i>For L2 and L3, award a bonus of up to two marks (ie +1/+1) for use of contextual knowledge to question a source in relation to its reliability, sufficiency etc. The total marks must not exceed 8.</i>	5-8

Section B: Essays
Suggested Answer Scheme

2	The Nazis were able to control Germany because of the use of fear.” How far you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies/Describes the use of fear or other reasons leading to control of Germany	1-3
L2	Explains the use of fear or other reasons leading to control of Germany	4-5
L3	Explains the use of fear or other reasons leading to control of Germany Nazis were able to control Germany because of the use of fear. The Nazis had state control over Germany. There was close surveillance of daily life to eliminate any form of resistance to Nazi rule. The Gestapo had a huge network of informers collecting information on people who were thought to be anti-Nazi. Telephones were tapped and mail was opened. Gestapo would arrest people without trial, torture them and send them to concentration camps. This use of terror created an atmosphere of constant fear. Germans were acutely aware of the severe consequences of opposing the regime, which discouraged dissent and helped the Nazis maintain total control over the country. The Nazis were able to control Germany because of the use of propaganda. The Nazis used propaganda to indoctrinate Germans about Nazi rule. The Reich Ministry of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda ensured Nazi control of all parts of German cultural, mass media and intellectual life for the country. Press, film and broadcasts adopted a pro-Nazi slant. Posters, portraits of Hitler and the Nazi Party was put up to create a good impression of the Nazis and to generate support for Nazi policies. This constant exposure to glorified depictions of the Nazis gradually influenced public opinion and reduced opposition, as many Germans were manipulated into believing in the regime’s legitimacy and goals.	6-8
	Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons. The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e. L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2).	

3	“The over-extended Japanese empire led to Japan losing the war in Asia Pacific”. Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies/Describes Japan’s over-extended empire or other reasons leading to the defeat of Japan	1-3
L2	Explains Japan’s over-extended empire or other reasons leading to the defeat of Japan	4-5
L3	Explains Japan’s over-extended empire and other reasons leading to the defeat of Japan The over-extended Japanese empire led to Japan losing the war in Asia Pacific. Japan had rapidly expanded its empire across the Asia-Pacific, stretching from the border of India and Burma to the North of China. It lacked the resources to sustain such vast control. It faced shortages of food, oil, and raw materials, which crippled its war effort. In addition, this empire was hard to keep supplied as the rail and road communications were poor and much of it had to be done via sea which left them vulnerable to Allied attack. Japanese troops were also spread thin and exhausted after years of fighting. This led to them being vulnerable and weak and allowed the Allies to attack through the US island-hopping strategy. This allowed USA to wear the Japanese down and take strategic islands that brought the US into position to directly attack and threaten Japan. Japan was thus forced to surrender as they were unable to resist US attack and was unable to continue fighting. Other factors: Other Japanese weaknesses US strength Dropping of the Atomic Bomb The dropping of the atomic bomb led to Japan losing the war in the Asia Pacific. US had been developing the atomic bomb for a number of years and it was ready for use by Aug 1945. USA decided to use the atomic bomb due to Japanese refusal to surrender unconditionally as they refused all American attempts at unconditional surrender. This meant that the Allies had to inflict a decisive blow on Japan to force Japan to surrender. Furthermore, the fear of heavy casualties due to Japan’s kamikaze tactics prompted the use of the atomic bomb. In August 1945, the US dropped two atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The bombs caused massive destruction and loss of life, killing over 100,000 people instantly and injuring many more. The overwhelming devastation shocked the Japanese government and population, as it showed that the US possessed a weapon of unprecedented power that could destroy entire cities. Japan also faced the threat of further atomic bombings, along with the Soviet Union’s declaration of war on Japan and its invasion of Japanese-held Manchuria. Faced with the possibility of total annihilation and no realistic chance of victory, Japan had no choice but to surrender unconditionally.	6-8

	Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons. The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e. L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2).	
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4	“The Communists were responsible for the outbreak of the Korean War.” How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer.	[10]
L1	Identifies/Describes communist as responsible or other reasons for the outbreak of the Korean War	1-3
L2	Explains communist as responsible or other reasons for the outbreak of the Korean War	4-5
L3	Explains communist as responsible or other reasons for the outbreak of the Korean War Communist: - Award for any explanation that highlights North Koreans/China/USSR as responsible. The Communists were responsible for the outbreak of the Korean War. The USSR was responsible as Stalin wanted to secure Soviet position in North-east Asia to counter strong US influence in Japan. Stalin was initially unwilling to commit aid to North Korea but changed his mind in early 1950s. This was due to USSR achieving atomic parity by Aug 1949 and the signing of the Sino-Soviet Pact. Stalin was no longer fearful of the USA or the need for direct Soviet involvement. He provided military support to assist the North Koreans and equip them to invade the South. By providing military support to the North Korean army, the Communist USSR had given the North Korean forces a significant boost and advantage for them to launch an attack on the South in June 1950, leading to the outbreak of Korean War. USA was responsible for the outbreak of the Korean War. USA was reluctant to maintain a long-term presence in South Korea as it deemed South Korea to be not strategically important. It chose to withdraw its presence from Korea. USA excluded South Korea from the Defence Perimeter Speech and did not supply heavy weapons to South Korea to prevent Rhee from launching an attack against the North. These actions gave the Communists the idea that US would not defend South Korea and encouraged North Korea to pursue an invasion of the South. It also gave Stalin a reason to support the North thus encouraging an invasion to happen, leading to the outbreak of Korean War.	6-8
	Award an additional 2 marks (to a maximum of 10 marks) for a balanced conclusion based on an explicit consideration of the relative importance of different reasons. The total marks to be awarded for the response will be based on marks obtained at L3 + 2 bonus marks: i.e. L3/6+2; L3/7+2; L3/8+2).	

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