Exercise walk-through

1.2
Paper 1: German and Italian expansion, 1933–1940

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · History · HL

Comparing and using sources

- For Question 3, **compare** means find similarities, and **contrast** means find differences.
- Link the two sources in every point:
- > Both Source A and Source C show that Britain wanted to avoid war in > 1938, but while Source A presents this as wise, Source C presents it > as weakness.
- Aim for at least two similarities and two differences.

The move to global war

- After the First World War, the **League of Nations** (1920) was meant to keep the peace by **collective security**: if one state attacked another, all members would act together against it, first with **economic sanctions** and, if needed, with force.
- In the 1930s Japan, Italy and Germany expanded by force, and **collective security** failed.

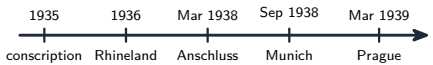
Sources for this lesson

- International Baccalaureate, *History guide* (first assessment 2017) and specimen Paper 1.
- D. Low, "Rendezvous", *Evening Standard* (20 September 1939).
- **League of Nations**, *Report of the Commission of Enquiry* (the Lytton Report, October 1932).
- R. Overy, *The Origins of the Second World War* (4th edition, 2017); R. Mitter, *China's War with Japan, 1937–1945* (2013).

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Define **appeasement**. [2]

2.2 Explain **two** reasons why Britain followed a policy of appeasement in the 1930s. Use your own knowledge. [4]



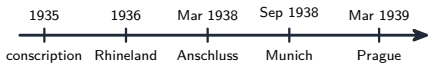
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2.1

a policy of giving in to some of the demands of an aggressive state in order to avoid war, e.g. Britain and France towards Germany in 1938

2.2 Explain **two** reasons why Britain followed a policy of appeasement in the 1930s. Use your own knowledge. [4]



2.2

any two, explained: memory of the First World War: about 10 million soldiers had died, and the public was strongly against another war; Britain needed time to rearm: fighters and radar were not ready until about 1939–40; many thought Versailles had been too harsh, so some German demands, e.g. the Rhineland, seemed fair; economic weakness in the Depression and the Dominions' unwillingness to fight

Exercise 3.1

3.1 *(Paper 1 style.)* Read Sources A to D, then answer 3.1 to 3.5.

Source A. From a radio broadcast by Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, 27 September 1938, during the Czech crisis (extract).

> How horrible, fantastic, incredible it is that we should be digging trenches and trying on gas-masks here because of a quarrel in a far-away country between people of whom we know nothing. ... However much we may sympathise with a small nation confronted by a big and powerful neighbour, we cannot in all circumstances undertake to involve the whole British Empire in war simply on her account.

Source B. A cartoon about the Nazi–Soviet Pact, based on a cartoon by David Low published in the London *Evening Standard*, 20 September 1939 (redrawn in simple form for this practice).

Source C. Winston Churchill, speech in the House of Commons, 5 October 1938, on the Munich Agreement (extract).

> I will begin by saying what everybody would like to ignore or forget but which must nevertheless be stated, namely, that we have sustained a total and unmitigated defeat, and that France has suffered even more than we have.

Source D. From a history of British foreign policy written by a historian in 2005 (written for this practice).

> Chamberlain had few good choices in 1938. The British public, the Dominions and the army chiefs all opposed war, and the RAF had very few modern fighters. Munich bought a year in which Britain built fighters and a chain of radar stations. Yet Munich also handed Germany the Czech defences and arms factories, and it convinced Hitler that Britain would not fight.

(Question 1(a).) According to Source A, why did Chamberlain not want Britain to go to war over Czechoslovakia? [3]



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3.1

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Full solution 3.1

3.1

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Exercises 3.2·3.3

3.2 *(Question 1(b).)* What is the message of Source B? [2]

3.3 *(Question 2.)* With reference to its origin, purpose and content, analyse the value and limitations of Source C for a historian studying the Munich Agreement. [4]

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3.2

the Nazi–Soviet Pact was cynical / an agreement between enemies; details: Hitler and Stalin bow politely while calling each other insults, over the body of Poland, which they have destroyed together

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3.3

value: origin: a leading MP speaking in Parliament days after Munich, so it shows the views of the critics of appeasement at the time; content/purpose: to persuade Parliament that Munich was a defeat, so it shows how serious some thought the loss of Czechoslovakia was; limitations: purpose: Churchill was a long-standing opponent of Chamberlain's policy, so he presents only one side; origin: speaking in October 1938, he could not know what happened next, e.g. whether the extra year helped Britain rearm

Exercise 3.4

3.4 *(Question 3.)* Compare and contrast what Sources C and D reveal about the Munich Agreement. [6]

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3.4

Award [1] for each point of comparison or contrast, up to [6]; if the sources are discussed separately, with no linking, award up to [3]. Points that may be included: similarities: both see Munich as a loss for Britain and its allies in some way: C a "total and unmitigated defeat", D handing over the Czech defences; both suggest Munich strengthened Germany; both show that France and Britain were involved together (C mentions France; D British choices); differences: C condemns the agreement completely, whereas D says Chamberlain had few good choices; D says Munich gained time to build fighters and radar, whereas C sees no gain; C was written at the time by a critic, whereas D looks back with hindsight and weighs both sides

Exercise 3.5

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3.5

Mark with the markbands: [7-9] focused on the question, sources and own knowledge used together as evidence, synthesis, a clear judgement; [4-6] sources and own knowledge used, but not always linked; some analysis; [1-3] sources or own knowledge only, mostly description. Points that may be included: reasonable: the public and the Dominions opposed war, and memories of 1914–18 were strong (Sources A and D); Britain was not ready: few modern fighters; the extra year let it build fighters and radar (Source D); many believed some German demands, e.g. over the Sudeten Germans, were understandable after Versailles; not reasonable: Munich was a "defeat" (Source C): Czechoslovakia's defences and arms factories went to Germany (Source D); Hitler took the rest of Czechoslovakia in March 1939, showing that his aims went beyond German-speaking areas; appeasement convinced Hitler that Britain would not fight, and the Soviet Union, left out at Munich, signed the Nazi–Soviet Pact (Source B); Germany also rearmed in the extra year; judgement: understandable given Britain's position in 1938, but it rested on a wrong judgement of Hitler's aims