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**HISTORY (MODERN WORLD AFFAIRS)**

**2134/02**

Paper 2 International Relations and Developments

**October/November 2019**

**1 hour 15 minutes**

No Additional Materials are required.

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**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.



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

**International Relations and Developments****The League of Nations' Disarmament Conference**

In answering the questions, you should use your 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.

Why was this source published at this time? Explain your answer. [6]

**2** Study Sources B and C.

Do these two sources show that the USA changed its mind about the Disarmament Conference? Explain your answer. [8]

**3** Study Source D.

How trustworthy is this source? Explain your answer. [7]

**4** Study Source E.

How useful is this source as evidence about disarmament? Explain your answer. [7]

**5** Use **all** the sources.

'The Disarmament Conference was a complete failure.' How far do these sources support this judgement? Explain your answer. [12]

[Total: 40]

**SOURCE A:** A cartoon from a British newspaper, November 1933. The British Chairman (Arthur Henderson) says 'I feel I am not getting the support I am entitled to'. The crowd outside are chanting 'HITLER ÜBER ALLES' which means 'Hitler above all'.



**SOURCE B:** From an American newspaper, May 1932.

The possibility of future naval warfare between the United States and Japan astounded the powers gathered at the Disarmament Conference. Senator Swanson, our delegate, attacked the Conference's refusal to completely abolish submarines. He made it clear that the US is prepared to maintain a fleet of submarines capable of sailing large distances for the defence of its Philippine possessions unless the Conference abolishes them altogether. He also defended the right of the US and Great Britain to maintain their fleets of battleships and aircraft carriers.

**SOURCE C:** From a press release by US Senator Swanson, August 1932.

It is pleasing that so much has been accomplished at the Disarmament Conference. It decided to abolish chemical and bacteriological warfare. It has directed Conference officers to prepare plans to abolish bombing from the air. The Conference agreed to limit the size of tanks and limit numbers of land artillery. It passed a substantial reduction to land, air and sea armaments. Negotiations are continuing and will not only result in great savings but will preserve the peace of the world. Although the Conference did not accomplish everything it set out to do, and this is extremely disappointing, progress has been made.

**SOURCE D:** *From a letter sent to the Disarmament Conference by the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, October 1933.*

On behalf of the German government, I have the honour to make you aware of the following: It is now clear that the Disarmament Conference will not fulfil what its sole objective is, that is, a general disarmament. It is also clear that this failure is due solely to the unwillingness on the part of those highly armed states to fulfil their contractual obligations to disarm. The German government is compelled therefore to leave the Disarmament Conference.

**SOURCE E:** *From a speech by Arthur Henderson, British Chairman of the Disarmament Conference, accepting the Nobel Peace Prize in 1934.*

We must and can establish law and order in the world. Three years' experience of the Disarmament Conference has convinced me that a settlement is possible. This would bring a universal and long-lasting peace. Men succeed by having faith, not by being non-believers. If the success of disarming has yet to be fully achieved, at least the word 'failure' has not been written. I believe that the majority of nations would agree with my view. Germany may be persuaded to resume her seat if two slight issues can be resolved.

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