

APPEASEMENT

C → B → A → A* JUDGE

DESCRIBE GRADE C

- Britain and France followed this policy in the mid- and late 1930s.
- It meant giving Hitler what he wanted on condition that he did not try to expand further.
- The two countries did not want war as they felt they were not strong enough.
- However, at the same time Britain and France began to rearm.
- In 1938 this policy appeared to be working, but by the end of 1939 it had been shown to be unsuccessful.
- Was the policy followed by Chamberlain justified?



**CAN YOU
SPELL?**
Appeasement
Czechoslovakia

ASSESS RESULTS GRADE A

- Britain gained time to build up her armed forces - but so did Hitler.
- Hitler decided that Britain and France were afraid of him and would not stop him whatever he did - in this way appeasement encouraged Hitler to start WWII.
- Russia decided that Britain and France would never stand up to Hitler, and made the Nazi-Soviet Pact.
- It also improved the war morale of the British people, who knew they had done everything possible to avoid war.

EXPLAIN GRADE B

Arguments Against Appeasement

- Appeasement was morally wrong. If Hitler used 'bullying tactics' it was up to Britain to oppose him.
- By following appeasement Britain betrayed the Austrians and the Czechs.
- Appeasement made Britain look weak and gave Hitler the confidence to step up his demands.
- Appeasement did not work because Hitler could not be trusted to keep his word.

Arguments For Appeasement

- Britain was not ready to go to war and had to buy time to prepare.
- Germany was mistreated at Versailles and most of Hitler's demands were reasonable.
- War had to be avoided at all costs.
- Hitler was anti-communist and was doing a good job of restoring Germany, so he should be supported.
- By following the policy of appeasement Hitler was shown to be clearly in the wrong and a man not to be trusted, so the British people would not then hesitate to go to war.

