



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

Wednesday 15 May 2019 – Afternoon

AS Level History A

Y143/01 Britain c.1930–1997

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes



You must have:

- the OCR 12-page Answer Booklet (OCR12 sent with general stationery)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Answer **all** the questions in Section A and **one** question in Section B.
- Write your answers in the Answer Booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **50**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

SECTION A

Churchill 1930–1951

Study the three sources and then answer **both** questions.

- 1 Use your knowledge of Churchill's policy towards Eastern Europe 1944–5 to assess how useful Source A is as evidence of Churchill's attitude towards the Soviet Union. [10]
- 2 Using these three sources in their historical context, assess how far they support the view that Churchill was weak in his dealings with the Soviet Union in the years 1944–5. [20]

Source A: Churchill recalls in his memoirs the 'Percentages Agreement' made with Stalin in Moscow in December 1944.

The moment was apt for business, so I said to Stalin 'let us settle about our affairs in the Balkans. Your armies are in Romania and Bulgaria. We have interests, missions and agents there. Don't let us get at cross-purposes in small ways. So far as Britain is concerned, how would it do for you to have ninety per cent predominance in Romania, for us to have ninety percent of the say in Greece, and go fifty-fifty about Yugoslavia?' While this was being translated I wrote out on half a sheet of paper. I pushed this across to Stalin, who had by then heard the translation. There was a slight pause. Then he took his blue pencil and made a large tick upon it and passed it back to us. It was all settled in no more time than it takes to set down. I said 'Might it not be though rather cynical if it seemed we have disposed of these issues so fateful to millions of people in such an offhand manner, let us burn the paper.' 'No you keep it', said Stalin.

Churchill, Triumph and Tragedy, 1954

Source B: A Conservative MP comments on the Yalta Agreements.

If we had given our support to the pro-Western Polish government at the Yalta Conference, I say we would now have no cause to be ashamed. We would have learned the lesson of 1940 – to stand alone if we are convinced that we are standing for right and justice. I cannot join in the chorus of approval for the agreements made at Yalta, which have been seen as so realistic, and necessary for our interests. Arguments have been made about the need to maintain our relations with the Soviet Union. However, both for my own conscience and in the hope of preventing this sort of thing repeating itself, I must register a definite and uncompromising protest.

Captain John McEwen, speech in the Commons, February 1945

Source C: A former supporter of appeasement criticises the Yalta Agreement.

In a tense debate I criticised our government's capitulation to Stalin. In it Churchill had used a phrase which I could not let go by. He had seemed to accept a Russian occupation of Eastern Europe after victory as 'an act of justice' – to use his words. I could recognise it as a fact of power but I repudiated any suggestion of it as an act of justice.

Sir Alec Douglas-Home recalls his comments in the debate during a broadcast in 1974

SECTION B

Britain 1951–1997

Answer **ONE** question.

- 3*** Assess the reasons why the Conservatives won the 1951 general election. **[20]**
- 4*** 'The most important reason for decolonisation was the impact of the Second World War.' How far do you agree? **[20]**

END OF QUESTION PAPER



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