

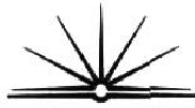
Appeasement

Since the outbreak of world War II its origins have been ~~at~~ the heat of historiographical debate. Throughout this debate the policy adopted by Britain in relation to their foreign policy was that of appeasement. Whether such policy was a success or failure is another ~~pp~~ debate amongst historians that closely relates. Bickerton poses a view that to properly understand the past we often need to tackle the accepted interpretations head on. This notion can be readily applied to those areas of historiographical debate of appeasement. ~~Historians such as R.A.P. Taylor are~~
~~from~~

In the ~~the~~ summer of 1940 a group of Journalists known as CATO wrote "Guilty Men" which

included their views on the failure of appeasement and placed the blame on the individual policy makers. They labelled Chamberlain "Guiltiest of Guilty men". This trio which consisted of Howard Owen and Foot did not set out to challenge tackle any accepted interpretation as the source would suggest. However this only confirms Bickerton's view as this trio did not set out to write history to properly understand the past. They wrote their history to protect British National Identity. They aimed to remove the blame on society of Britain and place it on their policy makers. Although ~~Bickerton's~~ view only partly applies to these areas of debate concerning CATO; we notice a deep reflection

This can be seen when Churchill was asked how he thought history will judge us. He replied "History will judge us well as I will write it!"



~~incorporated their views on the failure~~
~~of appeasement and its origins.~~

of his view from later historians

Wald Churchill is another fine example of an historian that fails to apply Bicket's view. Whilst this is the case it is important to remember that Churchill was part of setting the accepted interpretations of his time. Rather than ~~teaching~~ ~~teaching~~ these interpretations, he ~~did not~~ continued with the conceptions that the appeasers had other options than appeasement and it was them ~~that~~ that was the primary origin of WWII. However it is important to note that he had



his own political agenda. This pushed him to continue along with the accepted interpretation of the debate. He omitted information that he had secret access to, that indicated the appeasers had no other viable economic option but to appease. Although Bickerton's view is not directly applied to Churchill as contextual influences and ~~setting~~ ^{methodology} restricted him from tackling any accepted opinion.

However we see Bickerton's view ^{largely} applied to the debate when we note the works of ASP TAYLOR (Origins of WWII). ASP Taylor was more free than any before him to confront the



accepted interpretations head
on. ~~ATP Taylor~~ + ATP

Taylor recognises that the appeasers ~~were~~^{were} failed but offers sympathy to them as he recognises they had no other economically viable option. ~~ATP~~ Taylor reflected

Bickerton's notion of tackling the accepted interpretations head on. As he is able to face up to the widely accepted view in order to understand the past.

However it is important to note that ATP ~~in~~ Taylor was not restricted by the social attitudes of the time

like CATO was to protect British national identity. ATP Taylor due to his brave and cunning historical arguments against the accepted interpretations of Churchill and CATO sparked a

wave of new historians. These historians ~~greatly~~ apply Bickerton's view to a great extent which noticeably reflects historiographical accuracy.

A fine example of such a Historian is ~~Paul Kennedy~~ Paul Kennedy who belongs to the revisionist school of thought on the origins of WWII and appeasement. Paul Kennedy, after the Falklands War and Cold war issues, ~~was~~ was influenced to ~~to~~ tackle the widely accepted notion that appeasement was the main cause to WWII. These issues reflected how this policy of appeasement is useful in preventing war. Another important ~~breakthrough~~ breakthrough was the archive release in 1967 which

allowed Kennedy access to information that furthermore allowed him to ~~challenge~~ tackle accepted interpretations head-on.

R.A.C. Parker was ~~initially~~ part of a new wave of historians known as the counter-revisionist and based on their context and purpose were able to successfully develop a argument to tackle the accepted interpretation from ~~history~~. Paul Kennedy and revisionist historians.

R.A.C. Parker had access to more information and was freer than any other from his ~~to a~~ contextual influences to ~~be~~ accurately

argue ~~at~~ the orthodox view and claim it as understanding the past. Parker ~~was~~ purpose is not tainted as he aims to discover the past purely for his historical curiosity. This allowed him ~~to~~ to do as Bickerton suggest and has to a large extent applied this to his version of the debate.

~~Whilst many have been criticised~~
Whilst the initial part of ~~a~~ the debate these historians did not ~~are~~ apply Bickerton's view it can be seen that those who are more free from their contextual influences like Parker to a large extent apply Bickerton's view and achieve some sense of historical accuracy and professional validation.