**Using these four sources in their historical context assess how far they support the view that Churchill was being unrealistic about the policy of Appeasement.**

***Source A: Diary entry of Ralph Wigram, a British diplomat serving in Paris and with the Foreign Office until late 1936, written in March 1936.***

‘War is now inevitable, and it will be the most terrible war there has ever been…I have failed to make the people realise what is at stake. I am strong enough, I suppose; I have not been able to make them understand. Winston has always, always understood, and he is strong and will go on to the end’.

***Source B: Letter by Neville Chamberlain to his sister, 20 March 1938.***

‘In face of such problems, to be badgered and pressed to come out and give a clear, decided, bold, and unmistakable lead, show “ordinary courage”, and all the rest of the twaddle, is calculated to vex the man who has to take the responsibility of the consequences. As a matter of fact, the plan of a “Grand Alliance”, as Winston calls it, had occurred to me long before he mentioned it…It is a very attractive idea; indeed, there is almost everything to be said for it until you come to examine its practicability. From that moment its attraction vanishes. You have only to look at the map to see that nothing that France or we could do could possibly save Czechoslovakia from being overrun by the Germans, if they wanted to do it’.

***Source C: Diary entry of Harold Nicolson, Labour Party MP and opponent of Appeasement, written on 22 September 1938.***

‘At about 11.30 Winston Churchill telephones. Would I come up to London for a meeting at 4.30 in his flat...Winston has just been to Downing Street. He says that the Cabinet are at last taking a firm stand…It comes down to this, either Chamberlain comes back with peace with honour or he breaks it off. In either case we shall support him’.

***Source D: Interview between Winston Churchill and the editor of the New Statesman and Nation, a left-wing newspaper, published January 1939.***

Editor: The country has learnt to associate you, Mr Churchill, with the view that we must all get together as quickly as possible to rearm in defence of democracy…Is it in your view possible to combine the reality of democratic freedom with efficient military organisation?

Churchill: I see no reason why democracies should not be able to defend themselves without sacrificing these fundamental values…I am convinced that with adequate leadership, democracy can be a more efficient form of government than Fascism. In this country at any rate the people can readily be convinced that it is necessary to make sacrifices, and they will willingly undertake them if the situation is put clearly and fairly before them’.