

Neville Chamberlain and Appeasement - Robert J. Caputi - 271 pages - Susquehanna University Press, 2000 - 2000 - 9781575910277

Arthur Neville Chamberlain FRS (18 March 1869 – 9 November 1940) was a British politician of the Conservative Party who served as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from May 1937 to May 1940. He is best known for his foreign policy of appeasement, and in particular for his signing of the Munich Agreement on 30 September 1938, conceding the German-speaking Sudetenland region of Czechoslovakia to Germany. Following the German invasion of Poland on 1 September 1939, which marked the start of the Second World War, the book argues that, when Neville Chamberlain came to power, appeasement was part of a broad consensus in British society to avoid a second world war. It provides an interpretation of Chamberlain's conduct by showing how he used and abused the mood of the age to justify a selfish and ambitious policy which was ideologically prejudiced. Yet, when Hitler entered Prague in March 1939, the public mood changed, and Chamberlain found himself a prisoner of a new mood which forced him to make a tactical and half-hearted attempt to stand up to Hitler for which he had no enthusiasm. About the Author Find many great new & used options and get the best deals for Neville Chamberlain and Appeasement: A Study in the Politics of History by Larry William Fuchser (Paperback, 1982) at the best online prices at eBay! Free delivery for many products! Used-Very Good: The book will be clean without any major stains or markings, the spine will be in excellent shape with only minor creasing, no pages will be missing and the cover is likely to be very clean. Read full description. See details and exclusions - Neville Chamberlain and Appeasement: A Study in, Fuchser, William., See all 2 brand new listings. Buy it now. Neville Chamberlain is very difficult to like. His copious letters to his sisters, his intermittent diaries and his speeches reveal a man convinced beyond any shadow of a doubt that his way was the only sensible, reasonable way, and that any other counsels were born of a marriage between emotionalism and folie de grandeur, where they were not actively self-promoting. In truth, Chamberlain is the stuff of which classical tragedy was made. But even a Sophocles could not make his self-regarding and ungenerous personality attractive. And yet, was there a viable alternative policy?