

Examiners' Report  
June 2018

GCE History 8HI0 2G

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## Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability range in this, the third year of the reformed AS Level Paper 2G which covers the options: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911-46 (2G.1), and Spain, 1030-78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy (2G.2). The paper is divided into two sections. Section A contains a compulsory two-part question for the option studied, each part based on one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts – cause, consequence, change/continuity, similarity/difference and significance.

Generally speaking, candidates found Section A more challenging mainly because some of them were still not clear on what was meant by 'value' and 'weight' in the context of source analysis and evaluation. The detailed knowledge base required in Section A to add contextual material to support/challenge points derived from the sources was also often absent. Having said this, although a few responses were quite brief, there was little evidence on this paper of candidates having insufficient time to answer questions from Sections A and B. The ability range was diverse, but the design of the paper allowed all abilities to be catered for. Furthermore, in Section B, few candidates produced wholly descriptive essays which were devoid of analysis and, for the most part, responses were soundly structured. The most common weakness in Section B essays was a lack of knowledge. It is important to realise that Section A and Section B questions may be set from any part of any Key Topic, and, as a result, full coverage of the specification is enormously important.

The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

## **Question 1**

In part (a) candidates generally understood the question and were able to comprehend the source and use it to comment on opposition to the invasion of Libya. There were some well-focused responses that drew out inferences about the lack of preparedness for war by the Italian government and military. Some candidates were confused about who the opposition were – some thought that it referred to “the Turkish forces”. The best answers developed the inferences with well-selected context to establish their validity. Candidates would do well to remember that contextual knowledge does need to be used to explain and develop the inferences drawn from the source and not just to provide free-standing knowledge. Too many candidates wrote extensively about the war which had little relevance to the issues at its start. Some candidates were able to use the attributes of the source effectively to develop their ideas about its value to the historians. Those candidates who discussed the limitations could not be rewarded for that part of their answer as it is not the focus of part (a) responses.

In part (b), candidates understood the source material and were able to select from it to address the question. There were some effective answers that weighed up the strengths and limitations of the source and used this as a basis to reach a judgement about the weight that should be attached to the source for the enquiry. Some perceptive responses drew out inferences about the new ‘discipline’ that workers found and argued for a hidden purpose to the OND. There are a substantial number of candidates who do not understand that ‘weight’ relates to reliability and use the term as a substitute for value. This does impact on the quality of their argument. It was also clear that some candidates did not have the contextual knowledge to explain inferences and assess the validity of the claims made by Achille Starace and that undermined their answers.

(This is for part (a)) This source is ~~useful~~ <sup>valuable</sup> to an historian for an enquiry to opposition for the Libyan invasion in 1911 for a number of reasons, for example, the context of the source as well as its contents.

The source was written by an Italian socialist newspaper, 'Avanti!', at the time of the outbreak of war between Italy and Turkey, and it therefore gives us an insight as to what some Italians thought about this ~~the~~ conflict. We know that the socialists disagreed with the war as they felt the money could've been spent better on Italy's domestic issues like starvation and poverty, particularly in the South, and so they opposed the war. We can also tell that they disagree from their language used and the way they talk about the government: "our rulers have, as it were, given morphine to a section of public opinion". This tells us that some socialists felt a sense of

distrust and caution about the government, who were "glorifying the ability of Italy's military forces and ridiculously under-estimating the Turkish."

The content of the source also holds value, as it shows the attitude of the ~~the~~ writers and editors of *Avanti!* as being quite snide and having very skeptical views. The way the 'apparent' war with ~~go~~ seems to have been simplified as an attempt to give it little meaning, and then slandering the idea. It gives historians the impression that many social Italians, especially Socialists, opposed going to war with Libya.

To conclude, I believe that this source is valuable to an historian in terms of establishing some opposition to the Italian invasion of Libya, although it only gives one view of the opposition when there may have been more. It also doesn't specifically say that they oppose the conflict, but it is more subtle, however still a valuable source.



This is a Level 3 response with developed inferences and evaluation. In this response however, the contextual knowledge is used to expand rather than develop the inferences.



Remember to use your contextual knowledge to interrogate the source material and support valid inferences.



This source seems to give the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro a large role in fascist Italy in the 1930's by portraying the image that it fixed down into good, strong and outgoing men.

The source was written by a leading fascist at the time of operating the OND, which clearly makes the source feel ~~very~~ slightly false or at least questionable. We know as a result of Mussolini setting up the Ministry of the Press in 1931 that the fascists had control over all media in Italy at the time, and all forms of news or fiction had to be green-lit by the fascists. This meant that any anti-fascist or non-fascist articles weren't published and as a result, the Italian people only knew one leader and his views. ~~This~~ It would have been very difficult to find alternative ideas, and so most accepted and even enjoyed fascist (mainly due to Mussolini's popularity) propaganda and news. In relation to the source and its content, it claims



that the OND "dissuades workers from wasting time ~~and~~ in the pub" and "dedicated particular attention to the development of planned trips". While the OND was effective in this, it wasn't as effective as the fascists ~~f~~ made people believe. Many did not join the OND. ~~to~~

The source is written and intended to encourage people to join the organisations in order to boost morale between the people of Italy and bring them together, but also to make fascism seem more appealing. ~~Therefore~~, I think that the source is intended to seem better than it is and make its effects appeal to more people: "who on Monday, come back with discipline to their work and with the joy of feeling better and stronger, with a greater faith in life". They are trying to be popular with people and maintain their support.

In conclusion, I believe that the source does not have significant weight to

it due to its context as it is clearly going to be from a fascist viewpoint about the OND, which therefore creates a strong sense of bias about the source; it could be unreliable.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

In part (b), the mark scheme covers Levels 1-4.

This is a Level 4 response. The source material is analysed and the contextual knowledge is used to discuss what can be gleaned from the source. The evaluation has not been fully developed.

## **Question 2**

In part (a), candidates were able to understand the source and the focus of the question on the threats to Spain in the summer of 1936. The most effective responses developed inferences from the source material and integrated the source with their knowledge of the situation in Spain to argue for example that republicans were desperate for Azaña to intervene in the atmosphere of impending civil war. Some candidates knew a great deal about the outbreak of the civil war but did not link it to source material and this meant the answer could not access the higher levels in the mark scheme. There are no AO1 marks available in Section A. Some candidates really engaged with the attributes of the source to develop a secure evaluation of the utility of the source making particular use of de la Mora's republican credentials and her relatively impartial stance.

In part (b), there were some good responses to the question in which candidates made effective use of the source and were able to develop valid reasons for attributing weight to it. However, some candidates wandered from the focus of the task and developed lengthy answers from their knowledge focused on the role of the International Brigades in the civil war. In discussing the reliability of the source many candidates argued that as a recruiter for the International Brigades, Paynter's article should be treated with caution as republican propaganda. The most convincing of these tested the claims in the source with their contextual knowledge to draw out the exaggerations.

(This is for part (a)) Source 3 is of value to a historian for an enquiry into threats to the Republicans, because the source states that "Madrid was anxious". Therefore, this suggests that Madrid was skeptical of an attack, which is true as the Nationalists wanted a military coup in order to control the government under right-wing politics. Additionally ~~the~~ General Mola, led this campaign to seize Madrid as the capital was seen as to be of total control, therefore if the Nationalists took over that they could take over Spain. This is value then to a historian as an enquiry as a military coup was about to occur within the summer of 1936 which was a threat to the Republicans.

Additionally, the source indicates another ~~problem of~~ threat for Republicans, which makes it of value to a historian, because it clearly highlights that President didn't have total support and that he had best "touch with the people". Therefore, ~~in~~ this links to the 1936 election as although the Popular front (Republicans) won it was only with 4.2 million votes, not a majority as 3.8 million of Spain voted for Nationalists, indicating a clear split in public

(This is for part (a)) ~~opinion~~, This would prove to be a threat in 1936 as from the military coup Azana and the Republicans needed public support in order to defeat the military coup in summer 1936.

~~At~~ In addition, another point which makes the source of value to a historian for an enquiry into the threats for Republicans in summer 1936 is that "Franco still command troops", as the military were greatly feared by the Republicans as they had more troops with better fighting skills and a lot of support, not just within Spain but also ~~within~~ from Germany (Hitler) and Italy (Mussolini) as they transported the troops from Morocco to the mainland of Spain via planes that they supplied. Therefore, although the source doesn't indicate to an extent of Franco's support and how the Republicans feared him as a great threat it still has value to a historian, because they can get an insight that there was powerful opposition against the Republicans, which threatened them.

Overall, the source can be seen as reliable to a historian as the woman who wrote was alive during the events and experienced it, therefore can call back on events easily and ~~it~~ was wrote 3



(This is for part (a)) years after. Although there is a possibility that she could have been Hemmerer, the source is still reliable, even if it doesn't go into substantial detail as it still highlights major threats for the Republicans for summer 1936 and as ~~the~~ the writer's husband was a Republican leading the war ministry it indicates she had extensive knowledge to that a war, but first a coup was arising in summer 1936. Therefore, has considerable amount of value to an historian for an enquiry into Republican threats for summer 1936.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

In part (a) the mark scheme covers Levels 1-3.

This is a secure Level 3 response. It has a clear focus on value and utilises both contextual knowledge and the attributes in the caption to develop criteria to reach a judgement.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

In part (a) remember to focus on the value of the source for the enquiry. You are not required to consider limitations.

(This is for part (b)) Source 4, to some extent is seen to have some weight to how international brigades were important within the Spanish Civil War. For example, Source 4 states that the "growth and development of the popular army" helped the fascists "being kept at bay". Therefore, this suggests that the International Brigades were increasing in support for Spain as between 35,000 to 40,000 from Britain, USA, France and USSR fought against the fascists. Additionally, the source has weight as it did help keep the fascist "at bay", because in (1937 when the source was made) the Republicans still had the majority of the Spain within their possession. Additionally, Nationalists lost battles such as Jarama and Republicans kept hold of it with the "powerful army" International Brigades provided. As USSR for example provided doctors as well as infantry and weaponry resources within the Spanish Civil War, ~~therefore~~ that International Brigades fought too when they ~~too~~ fought in the civil war. This therefore indicates that Brigades had importance within the Spanish Civil War, as they helped form the Popular front (Republican) ~~army~~ army.

On the other hand, ~~the~~ the source can be seen to have a limited amount of weight ~~to~~ with



(This is for part (b)) reasons to International Brigades importance was within the civil war. This is due to the source being written in 1937, before the war was over therefore the source doesn't provide an overall judgement on the war yet as it hasn't finished. Additionally, the source ~~can't~~ has limited weight as it was produced by a member of the Communist party trying to promote people to join the Brigades, therefore leaves out valuable information to how the Brigades didn't provide enough help, as the civil war was lost by the Republicans to the Nationalists, therefore the Brigades weren't have been of significant importance. For example, the source states that the International Brigades will "inspire the people of Britain into decisive action", however, this didn't occur. This can be seen from the Battle of Ebro as the Republicans needed and were waiting for support off France and Britain, however, the governments never intervened to a treaty already being passed before hand prohibiting their involvement into the Spanish Civil War. Therefore, this fundamentally made them lose as the Popular front (Republican) ran out of its resources resulting in the Nationalists winning. In addition, the source also ~~can't~~ doesn't seem to have limited weight

(This is for part (b)) Overall this suggests that the Brigades didn't have significant importance in the civil war as the Republicans still lost and the Brigades never convinced their countries, such as Britain or France to intervene within the war, indicating a lack of weight within the source.

In conclusion, although the source indicates how ~~the~~ ~~within~~ up to 1937 fascists were kept off Bay and they did form a large part of the Republican army, the source fundamentally has limited weight to how the Brigades had importance within the Spanish Civil War, because it ~~would be~~ was made by a Brigades enthusiast trying to recruit members therefore would only highlight on positives of what the Brigades provide in the civil war. Also, the source was made whilst the war was still going on therefore has limited weight as ~~the source the~~ ~~br~~ it doesn't highlight the effects from the Brigades in 1938 or 1939 whilst the war was still occurring, therefore ~~it~~ can't be a useful or reliable source to use fundamentally.



In part (b) candidates are asked to establish the weight of the source for the enquiry and should consider both value and limitations to address the question.

The answer to part (b) is a Level 4 response. A number of valid inferences have been drawn out and they are interrogated using context. There are occasional slips in the analysis, e.g. in places, the candidate uses the term weight when referring to value.



Remember that weight is established by looking at the validity of the claims in the source as well as considering the reliability of the author.

## **Question 3**

In option 2G.1 the most popular question was Question 3. In option 2G.2 the most popular question was Question 6. Many candidates were able to produce analytical responses and therefore achieved at least Level 3. Most candidates demonstrated some accurate and relevant knowledge.

Most answers were clearly structured, with an introduction, a main body of several paragraphs and a conclusion. Most candidates also avoided mixing up major points in a single paragraph. This allowed them to develop clear arguments and develop a judgement. However, a noticeable minority of candidates avoided judgement by concluding that all factors were equally important or were rather non-committal in terms of success and failure.

Answers to Question 3 tended to be either very good, with assessment of the weakness of King Victor Emmanuel III evaluated against other factors, or very thin on knowledge regarding the weakness of the King, and then focusing on other reasons – usually based around the reasons why the fascists increased in popularity. This was a less successful approach since it did not address the question and such responses tended to be held in Level 3. Well-focused responses tended to assess the responsibility of King Victor Emmanuel III against factors such as the weakness of the Liberals, particularly Facta's role in October 1922 or the role of Mussolini in using the threat of the march on Rome, set against the rising popularity of the fascist movement. The best responses were not only well informed but also concentrated on the conceptual focus of the question – causation. These responses developed clear criteria for judging the responsibility of King Victor Emmanuel III in Mussolini's appointment.



Victor Emmanuel III was the king of Italy during ~~1911~~ 1911-45. The king had the power to appoint and dismiss the prime minister of Italy. The weakness of the king was responsible for Mussolini's appointment but not completely responsible. Other factors including the threat of a fascist revolution (march on Rome), the weakness of the liberal ~~center~~ politicians and Mussolini himself contributed to Mussolini's appointment. The king, march on Rome and Mussolini were the most responsible for Mussolini's appointment.

In 1922, the king of Italy had the fear of a civil war between the army and the fascists. Mussolini only had a thirty five seats in the 1919 elections and wanted power. Mussolini threatened a march on Rome in October 1922. The king had originally worked with the prime minister, Facta, to get a martial law set up and Mussolini arrested. However in the short time of a night, the king changed his mind and decided to appoint Mussolini. He had overestimated the amount of fascists and believed that the Army would not support the arrests of the fascists, who had previously crushed

the socialists and their strikes. Another reason to his change in heart was the fear that his fascist supporting cousin would take his crown. This showed weakness because he would ~~not~~ rather appoint Mussolini than lose his crown. To some extent the king's weakness had been responsible for Mussolini's rise to power but was not the main reason. Without Mussolini's march on Rome threat, the king would not have agreed to appoint him. The fear of unwanted bloodshed was higher than the need to follow democracy.

The Liberal politicians had ~~also~~ responsibility towards Mussolini's appointment in 1922. The main politicians, Salandra, Giolitti, Facta and Orlando, were fighting among themselves. Each of the main politicians did not want the others to get in power. After Facta's resignation ~~in 1922~~ during the march on Rome threat, every Liberal politician told the king that they would rather have Mussolini in charge than their Liberal rivals. This weakness to work together was responsible for Mussolini's appointment because they failed to choose a Liberal that could run Italy. However their weakness was not the main responsibility because without Mussolini encouraging this fight and threatening with the march on Rome, he would not have gotten into power.

The March on Rome threat was responsible for Mussolini's appointment. In October 1922, Mussolini threatened the Liberal government that if he did not become prime minister he would take over with a fascist revolution. The king had wanted a take over of government and Mussolini encouraged the violence. The threat of a civil war in Italy was enough for the king to appoint Mussolini on the ~~30th~~ 30th of October. The threat had exposed the weakness of the Liberals to choose among themselves. Without the threat, Mussolini would not have been appointed. He only had 35 thirty five seats in government, seven percent of the vote. The Socialists and Catholics (Cei) were the largest. This threat was very responsible to Mussolini's appointment but not the most responsible. The king's weakness to use the army and Mussolini's himself had were responsible as well.

Mussolini was responsible to his appointment. His dual policy and use of the March on Rome had led to his rise in power. He encouraged the Liberal rivalry, declined any cabinet posts offered to him and had caused tension by leaving his telephone and going to the ~~Giama~~ theatre. Mussolini used his intellect to gain power. However without the king's weakness and the March on Rome threat, Mussolini would not have been



appointed in 1922.

In conclusion the weakness of the king had some responsibility to Mussolini's appointment to prime minister in 1922. However other factors, the March on Rome threat and Mussolini had responsibility. It was a mixture of these factors that got <sup>Mussolini</sup> him the prime minister position in 1922.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a Level 4 response. It has a focused introduction and explores the issue with a range of factors. Its conclusion is a summary rather than a judgement.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

This is a causation question. Remember that you need to compare the importance of the given reason to other reasons in order to reach a judgement.

## **Question 4**

There were only 24 responses to this question and many struggled with the focus of the question. Candidates were often vague regarding what exactly an economic interest group was and as a consequence some wrote about economic policy and others took it as an opportunity to write generally about Mussolini's domestic and foreign policy. Where candidates understood the question and had appropriate own knowledge, they did achieve in Levels 3 and 4 with effectively developed answers debating economic interest groups against other influences including the conservatives, the ras and the military.

## **Question 5**

A good number of candidates misinterpreted the question and treated it as a causation question by looking at reasons for Mussolini's fall; one reason being Italy's military failures. In other cases, there was a focus on the consequences of military failure but answers were sometimes rather vague and there were a lot of sweeping generalisations. These responses struggled to achieve in the higher levels of the mark scheme. Better responses had a secure focus on consequence and in addition to Mussolini's fall, they considered consequences from the following range: the impact of military failure on the Italian economy, the Allied invasion and the establishment of the government in the south, the Salò republic and Nazi influence in the north, the partisans' war and the abdication of the king and establishment of a republic. Candidates who debated the 'main' consequence accessed Level 4.

Italy's military failure in the second world war caused a number of negative consequences such as the fall of Mussolini, economic problems, international relations problems and social problems within Italy but the main consequence being the <sup>economic</sup> ~~social~~ problems in Italy that affected everyone more severely than Mussolini's fall from power.

It is accurate to say that Italy's military failures in the second world war caused the fall of Mussolini but not that the fall of Mussolini was the main consequence. Italy's military failures caused the fall of Mussolini from power as the Italian people blamed Mussolini for the failures as Mussolini was head of the military, air force, navy and more yet he was inexperienced and lacked clear strategies for the military causing them to be unsuccessful during World War two. This meant that people blamed Mussolini for the humiliating performance in WWII causing the Grand Fascist Council to vote Mussolini out and replace him with Badoglio. ~~It~~ However, this shows that

although ~~this shows that~~ Mussolini's fall from power was as a consequence of Italy's military failures it also shows that it is more accurate to suggest that social problems were a more significant consequence. This is because the social problems caused Mussolini to fall from power as if the people still supported Mussolini he would have stayed in power. <sup>Therefore,</sup> Mussolini's fall from power was not the main consequence of Italy's military failures.

Social problems were a consequence of Italy's poor performance in WWII as the people were angry with the military failures ~~there~~ such as the Greece disaster during the Second World War.

The Italian people began to protest and strike for the first time again after 18 years of no strikes which shows how significant the social problems were in Italy after the Second World War. Antifascist groups like L'Unita began to reappear and public feeling was very much <sup>that of anger</sup> ~~against~~ towards the military failures. This shows how social problems were a significant consequence and could be seen as the main consequence of the poor performance by Italy as it affected everyone in Italy from the richer North to the poorer South more than the fall of Mussolini did.



Another consequence of Italy's military failures was the economic problems within Italy. The military failures were very expensive to Italy and caused a significant increase in the national debt of Italy as well as the living standards which dropped due to rationing and allied bombing which meant many Italian people were homeless as a result of Italy's military failures in the Second World War. This has a significant consequence of Italy's military failures as it would take a long time and a talented government in order to fix the economic issues created. The economic issues also ~~led~~<sup>led</sup> to further social problems as the ~~at~~ people were angry as they had very little money, food or housing as a result of the military failures of the Italian forces meaning that it is accurate to say that the economic problems were the main consequence of the failures of the Italian forces in World War II rather than the fall of Mussolini from power.

Another consequence of Italy's military failures is the international problems it caused. The military failures meant that Hitler and Germany were angry with Italy as they blamed Italy for them losing the war because Germany had to

save Italy on more than one occasion during the war such as in Greece. This meant that Italy had problems with other countries which meant that ~~there~~ their trade was affected. Italy's relationship with the allies was ~~not a~~ ~~si~~ really a consequence of the military failures as Italy's forces were so weak they could not hold off the allied invasion causing further tensions between Italy and the allies resulting in further international problems for Italy's government to deal with. However, international relations ~~are~~ <sup>here</sup> not the main consequence of Italy's military failure as international relations was not as significant as the economic problems in Italy which affected everyone in Italy very severely.

In conclusion, it is accurate to say that the fall of Mussolini was ~~not~~ a consequence of Italy's military failures but it is not the main consequence as the economic and social problems were more significant consequences than the fall of Mussolini from power.





This is a Level 4 response. It is focused on the consequences of Italy's military failure and covers a range of consequences including the impact on Mussolini, the social problems arising from the military failure, the impact on the economy and the impact on Italy's relationship with her German ally. The knowledge is sufficient in range and depth. The conclusion is a summary rather than a final judgement.



This question focuses on consequence. To address it, you need to look at impact.

## **Question 6**

This was the most popular question in Option 2G.2. There were some well-focused responses that debated the significance of the role of the Catholic Church in controlling the Spanish population in the specified time period and supported ideas with relevant and sufficient knowledge. These candidates considered a range of relevant alternatives including the leadership cult, the use of terror and the influence of the Falange. Some very strong responses were able to see the implicit role of the Church featuring in other factors. A number of candidates had limited focus on the Church and their responses tended to be held in Level 3 as the focus of the question was not fully addressed.

Within the years 1938-56 the Church is seen to some extent the most significant role in controlling the Spanish population, as it had links to education and influence too. However, there were other ways in which Spain was controlled, such as terror and censorship too and it's argued that the only reason the Church had this power is because Franco encouraged it. Franco re-enforced the clerical laws within 1938, when he had seized most of Spain in the Spanish Civil War. Therefore, ~~fundamentally~~ the Church were given its restored powers and its influence over Spain again. For example, within education it became compulsory for primary and secondary schools to be taught religious education, this was made law within 1941 and enabled the Church to control Spain as the Church could teach their prejudices, such as other religions are wrong. However, it's argued that Franco enforced his teachings/prejudices into education more by using the Church, because he knew they had the most influence over the Spanish population, as most people were

religious and attended mass, therefore the majority of Spain ~~the~~ believed in the Church which Franco knew, as ~~the~~ he used the Church strategically, as they couldn't oppose him as he could take away their power. Furthermore, teachings of the perils of Marxism and support in government regime was taught across the whole of Spain as well as in the Church, because Franco instructed it. Additionally, foreign languages were forbidden to be taught as Franco wanted to have little — international intervention within Spain. This element of control from Franco implies that he had more significant power ~~and~~ rather than the Church.

This is further highlighted through women, because women were set more traditional roles within the years 1938-66, because laws made in ~~1928~~ 1879 and 1880 were reinstated in 1938 under Franco. Therefore, this maintained control over women as it ~~was~~ was law women primarily focused on their family and domestic, that they could no longer be of financial independence. Therefore, women fundamentally couldn't

have jobs. Additionally, the laws also meant that women couldn't be promiscuous to their husband, it was a criminal offence and could be sentenced if found guilty. Additionally, through Franco propaganda was advertised across Spain of what women should behave like in a traditional manner. However, the Church also controlled women as they prohibited contraception, abortion and divorce. However, it was Franco's government who made it illegal, therefore indicating Franco's ~~the~~ government ~~was~~ had the most significant ~~supp~~ control and used the Church to ensure these policies were supported.

~~However~~ It's argued to an extent that the Church were repressed by Franco's government, because they feared their regime. This is gathered from the government's use of Terror as in their 1939-42 the government used red terror in order to repress opposition by killing 100,000 to 200,000 Republicans. This therefore provided control over the Spanish society as opposition was reduced,



as the remaining Republicans were either silenced or left Spain as 350,000 Republicans fled to France after the Civil War as fear of what Franco's government would do to them. Also, it made figures such as the Church be under Franco's control too as they could be punished too, as there was a high use of concentration camps throughout the years 1938-56 by Franco's gov and Falange for anyone who opposed the regime, many political opponents were sent there. Therefore, this highlights Franco fundamentally not only had control over the Church but the whole of Spain too as the majority of Spain feared them.

Additionally, Franco and his government used repression most within 1938 as they made radical political opponents and activists illegal making a one party state in Spain. Therefore, this dictatorship allowed him to maintain all of Spain under his control. Furthermore, the Press Law in 1938 made censorship over all journalists, therefore they had to be

widespread support for Franco as it was illegal to write anything that opposed him or the regime. This indicated Franco had control through censorship too.

In conclusion, although the Church seemed to have great influence over ~~the~~ Spain's society in the years 1938-56 through education and women especially. It's argued the most significant power over the Spanish citizens was Franco as ~~the~~ he controlled the Church and the policies and beliefs they expressed were under direct command of Franco. They feared Franco like the rest of Spain and wouldn't oppose them as they could be punished and it was illegal. Therefore, this overall implies that as even the Church feared Franco it allowed Franco and his government to have the most significant control over Spain in 1938-56 as they feared him, therefore causing little opposition if any to maintain stability and control within Spain by Franco.





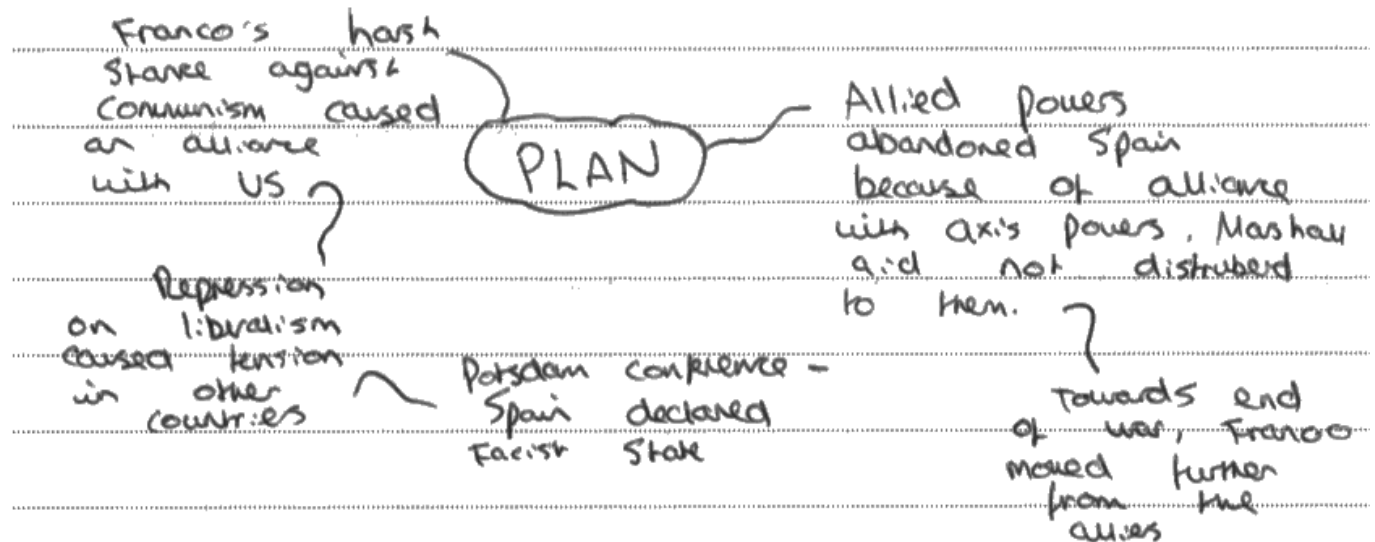
This is a Level 4 response. It has a strong argument that is sustained throughout the answer and is underpinned by very secure knowledge.



This question focuses on significance. To address it effectively, you need to establish criteria for judgement.

## Question 7

There were some very good responses to this question. Well-focused questions here examined a range of Franco's policies and related them to Spain's exclusion, as well as considering whether, in fact, Spain was not excluded – looking at its relationship with Nazi Germany during the Second World War as well as its developing relationship with the USA in the post-war world. Some candidates tended to regard this as a causes rather than consequences question and produced an unbalanced answer that just looked at reasons for exclusion from the international community.



To a large extent, I would argue that Franco's policies didn't result in Spain's exclusion from the international community between 1939 and 1956.

Although, it is true to say that directly after the war Spain faced hardship after being declared a fascist state during the Potsdam conference, Franco's harsh policies against Communism were later widely accepted by many in the United States during the time of the Cold War. As a result,

Spain's relationships developed significantly with the international community because of Franco's policies against Communism.

When the allied powers gained victory after World War 2, Franco's frequent associations with the Axis Powers of Germany and Italy, meant that there ~~were~~ were huge difficulties in establishing alliances from the international community.

When Franco signed a treaty of friendship <sup>with Germany</sup> in 1939 and even met with Hitler in 1940, Spain's involvement in fascism and his relationships with the allies rapidly fell apart. However, when the axis powers were expected to be defeated by 1942, Franco distanced himself from Germany and Italy claiming a neutral position within the conflict. When the allies won, Franco's policies both economically in Autarky and socially in a hatred of liberalism and Communism were deemed similar to those in the Fascist party in Italy and the Nazi party in Germany. This eventually

led to Spain being declared a fascist power during the Potsdam conference in 1945 with many claiming that Franco was Europe's last fascist dictator. These similarities would later lead to Spain being excluded from the Marshall plan in 1948 and severed links with much of the European community. As a result it can be argued that after the second world war, Franco's policies created deep tensions with the rest of the international community.

However, I still strongly believe that Franco's policies towards communism resulted in strong ties with the international community with tension between the USSR and the United States rapidly increasing. Franco's law for the repression of communists and freemasonry suggested that Franco's policy decided on what he thought of left-wing communist powers. This ultimately led to the Treaty of Madrid being signed in 1953 whereby the US would support Spain economically.



sending 25 million US dollars in the first payment alone. The similar alliance and ideology towards communism meant that Franco's policy did establish a link with the <sup>international</sup> economic community as the Cold War began to brew. Franco's policy against communism would eventually result in Spain becoming a member of the United Nations in 1955 securing a strong relationship with the International community.

To conclude, although the initial aftermath of the war caused deep ~~the~~ divisions between Spain and the international community, it was Spain's policy against communism that gained him support from the allied forces during the cold war. Therefore I don't believe that the policies of Franco caused exclusion from the international community.



This is a Level 4 response. The plan at the start of the answer has assisted the candidate in achieving a good focus on the question. It considers both exclusion and evidence that Franco was not completely excluded and reaches a supported judgement.



A plan at the start of the answer helps to establish and maintain focus.

## **Question 8**

This was the least popular essay on 2G.2 with only 19 responses. There were some focused answers looking at a range of different opponents to Franco as well as considering the economic improvements that reduced opposition to Franco's regime. The most effective responses focused closely on the term 'significant' and were able to reach a supported judgement. In some cases conclusions were more summary than judgement.

Francos regime significantly changed in the years 1956-75. The boost in economy and introduction to the UN in 1955 helped Spains international status however he still faced opposition.

I believe that Franco's regime did face significant opposition in the years 1956-75 and although he had become a slightly more democratic leader some people still wanted a ~~more~~ bigger change. Young students were sought after more social change coinciding with western values however Franco's relationship with the Vatican did not allow the students to ~~be~~ demonstrate free speech or equality as other European nations did. This led to protests amongst university students which were often peaceful demonstrations. This showed how Franco faced opposition from young people because of his views which were ~~also~~ derived from the Catholic Church however these



young intellectuals wanted a more democratic nation with liberal views.

Furthermore France also faced opposition from the Red Clergy. These were a group of young Priests who were unhappy about the treatment of poor individuals such as farmers in the South and the lack of action to help them. ~~Although~~ This shows how France no longer cared about those in the South because many had moved to the North to work in the Costa holiday resorts. This left only a small percentage of farm workers as 40% of the population worked in the ~~the~~ tourism industry. This shows how France faced opposition because he was more bothered about those in the North although the people in the South were extremely struggling which created opposition also with the Red Clergy as they had to witness the neglect.

The most violent threat towards ~~for~~ France was from the ETA, a terrorist, extreme left wing group. The ETA wanted to see an ~~extra~~ huge social change

however Franco still remained fascist and conservative in his ways although he had made slight changes. This was the only serious threat towards Franco's dictatorship because if the ETA was to grow even bigger it could have caused ~~assisting coup~~ huge uprisings and maybe even a military coup. I think that this was the only opposing group that Franco truly feared because they were ruthless and had potential to overthrow him. This shows a significant opposition to Franco's regime.

On the other hand it could be argued that Franco's regime didn't face significant opposition because of the flourishing economy which took place between 1956-75. The free market economy allowed businesses to fix their own prices and therefore they were able to create more profit on goods. This led to a fall in price on everyday items and also increased the wages of workers. This would have led to a boost in morale as workers also had more leisure time and were allowed to have

A say in the big businesses which gave them no reason to oppose Franco as they lived a good life. When tourism became a huge economic boost in Spain, Western values were also introduced which helped Spain to modernise and also have more liberal values. This also liberated women who could now work and gained them their right to vote but they were still expected to play the domestic role ~~the~~ but this was a step forward towards women's civil rights unlike at the beginning of Franco's regime. Also the introduction of tourism also introduced the bikini which was eventually accepted going against Franco's Catholic views of women staying modest. This would have also stopped opposition from forming from women as they were allowed to finally express themselves more freely. This shows how there wasn't a significant amount of opposition.

To conclude I believe that Franco did face significant amounts of opposition from certain groups which could

Suggest how Franco didn't help and support everybody in Spain as only certain groups of people gained during his rule. I believe that although Franco did become more liberal and accepting during the end of his rule, Spain still did not have the same social values as the rest of Europe and because of this and his qualities as a dictator he faced opposition. People also could not forget the impression that the Spanish Civil War and Franco's brutality left on Spain leading to opposition even though he may have changed the way he ruled.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response has Level 4 qualities that place it in that level. It has a good range of factors and considers evidence both for and against the proposition in the question. It does not fully establish 'significance'.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

This question focuses on significance. To address it effectively, you need to establish criteria for judgement.



# Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

## Section A

### Value of Source Question (1(a)/2(a))

- Candidates must be more prepared to make valid inferences rather than to paraphrase the source
- Be prepared to back up inferences by adding additional contextual knowledge from beyond the source
- Move beyond stereotypical approaches to the nature/purpose and authorship of the source e.g. look at the specific stance and/or purpose of the writer
- Avoid writing about the deficiencies of the source when assessing its value to the enquiry.

### Weight of Source Question (1(b)/2(b))

- Candidates should be prepared to assess the weight of the source for an enquiry by being aware that the author is writing for a specific audience.
- Be aware of the values and concerns of that audience.
- In assessing weight, it is perfectly permissible to use contextual knowledge to support/challenge statements and claims made in the source.
- Try to distinguish between fact and opinion by using your contextual knowledge of the period
- In coming to a judgement about the nature/purpose of the source, take account of the weight you may be able to give to the author's evidence in the light of his or her stance and/or purpose
- In assessing weight, it is perfectly permissible to assess reliability by considering what has been perhaps deliberately omitted from the source. However, simply stating that a source is limited because it does not cover certain events or developments does not establish weight since no source can be comprehensive.

## Section B

### Essay questions

- Candidates must provide more factual details as evidence. Weaker responses lacked depth and sometimes range
- Take a few minutes to plan your answer before you begin to write your response
- Pick out three or four key themes and then provide an analysis of (for e.g.) the target significance mentioned in the question, setting its importance against other themes rather than providing a description of each
- Pay more careful attention to key phrases in the question when analysing and use them throughout the essay to prevent deviation from the central issues and concepts
- Try to explore links between issues to make the structure flow more logically and the arguments more integrated.

## Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

