

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Monday 20 May 2019

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **8H10/2G**

History

Advanced Subsidiary
Paper 2: Depth study

Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46

Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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SECTION A

**Choose EITHER Option 2G.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2G.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.**

Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the impact of Mussolini on others?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the reasons for the growth of the *Fasci di Combattimento* in the early 1920s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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Choose EITHER Option 2G.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2G.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

**Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of
democracy**

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into conditions in the
countryside in Spain in the early 1930s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your
own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into the
consequences of Calvo Sotelo's assassination in 1936?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your
own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☒

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(This is for part (a))

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46

EITHER

- 3 How accurate is it to say that Italy had become a 'Great Power' by 1914?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 To what extent did church-state relations in Italy decline in the 1930s?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How accurate is it to say that the impact of the Spanish Civil War was the main reason for Mussolini's decision to remain neutral in 1939?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy

EITHER

- 6 How accurate is it to say that the fall of Madrid was the most significant event in the Nationalist struggle for victory in the Civil War in the years 1936–39?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How far did the education of children in Spain change in the years 1938–56?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How accurate is it to say that the Spanish population benefited from the growth of tourism in the years 1960–75?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 20 May 2019

Afternoon

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Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Depth study

Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46

Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From a letter written by Clementine Churchill to Winston Churchill, 20 March 1927. Winston Churchill was the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British Government. His wife, Clementine, was in Rome visiting the British ambassador and his family and had a personal meeting with Mussolini during her stay.

I have seen Mussolini. He came very privately to tea the day after we arrived. He is most impressive, quite modest and natural, very dignified, has a charming smile and the most beautiful golden-brown, piercing eyes which you see but can't look directly at. When he came in everyone (women too) got up as if he were the King. You couldn't help doing it. He fills you with a sort of pleasurable awe. He loves music and plays the violin. I had a few minutes talk with him. Mussolini sends you friendly messages and says he would like to meet you. I am sure he is a very great person. It is certain that he inspires fanatical devotion in his followers. 5

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Antonio Gramsci, 'The Two Fascisms', published in *The New Order*, 25 August 1921. *The New Order* was an influential weekly newspaper in Italy that focused on international political developments. Gramsci was a leading left-wing activist and journalist.

The *Fasci di Combattimento* were born in the aftermath of the war. They were filled with the petit-bourgeois* attitudes of the various ex-soldiers' associations which arose at that time. 10

Due to their strong opposition to the socialist movement, they gained the support of the capitalists and the authorities. They emerged during the same period when the rural landowners were feeling the need to create a group to tackle the growing workers' organisations. The gangs that were already organised and armed by the big landowners soon adopted the label *Fasci* for themselves too. These rural groups are engaged in a fight against the poor peasants and their organisations. They are extremely anti-union and reactionary. They have far more faith in direct armed action than in the authority of the state. In the agricultural regions, fascism has achieved its greatest development. There, with the financial support of the capitalists and the protection of the civil and military authorities, fascism has attained a power without limits. 15 20

The ruthless offensive against the class organisations of the workers has served the capitalists well. In the course of a year they've seen all the apparatus of the socialist unions smashed and made ineffective. 25

*petit-bourgeois – lower middle class

Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From Gerald Brenan, *The Spanish Labyrinth*, published 1943. Brenan was a British writer who specialised in Spanish culture and civilisation. He lived in Spain in the 1920s and early 1930s.

There exist two main agrarian problems in Spain. Firstly the small holdings in the centre and the north which are sometimes too small to maintain the men who work on them. Secondly the large estates in the south, which are run by a factory system that keeps down wages to starvation point by means of huge reserves of unemployed labour.

5

Andalusia is the classic land of large estates in the south. The first impression is one of decay and stagnation. There are a few wretched shops selling only the bare necessities of life and one or two tiny industries that between them employ some couple of hundred men. The ancestral houses of the absentee landowners are falling into ruins. Three-quarters of the population consists of men and their families who are hired by the day, by the month, by the season, rarely for longer than that. For the rest of the year they are unemployed. They would starve without the credit given by the shops.

10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From Arturo Barea, *The Forging of a Rebel*, published 1946. Barea was a leading Spanish socialist and journalist. Here he is commenting on the events after the assassination of Calvo Sotelo in July 1936.

That week was one of incredible tension. Calvo Sotelo's funeral was turned into a demonstration by the Right. In the Cortes, the leading conservative politician Gil Robles made a speech in Sotelo's memory, which was officially described as a declaration of war. The Socialist Party asked the Government to arm the workers, and it refused. Detentions and assaults were on the increase in all districts of Madrid. People began to flee from Madrid and from Spain.

15

The next day, the Government openly announced that there had been uprisings in many of the provinces, although it claimed 'to have the situation well in hand'. Rumours and news chased each other: Morocco was in the hands of Franco; in Barcelona the battle was raging; in the provinces a general strike had been declared; the Navy was in the hands of the rebels – no, it was in the hands of the sailors who had thrown their officers overboard.

20

25

Under the avalanche of contradictory reports, the people reacted in their own way. The Right had taken to open rebellion. The Government was collapsing.



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