



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2011

History

HIS2K

Unit 2K A New Roman Empire? Mussolini's Italy, 1922–1945

Thursday 20 January 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2K.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Question 1

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A

Source A, a passage by M CLARK concerning the coming to power in Italy of Mussolini, is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints. The full copy of this paper can be obtained from AQA Publications. Tel. 0161 953 1170

Source B

The conservatives' wish for legality was mingled with another, deeper wish. The conservatives wished to halt the advance of democracy that had taken place after the war. They wished to restore the old balance between the ruling classes and the mass of the people. This is the key to understanding why Fascism was able
5 to achieve power in October 1922, even though the situation of post-war crisis and revolutionary danger that had enabled the early successes of the Fascists no longer existed. The March on Rome was a show of strength against the democratic government. This show of strength would have failed if the King had opposed it.

Adapted from G CAROCCI, *Italian Fascism*, 1974

Source C

The Matteotti Crisis made it impossible to carry on with the uneasy balance between formal legality and Fascist criminality that had existed between October 1922 and June 1924. Most of the democratic opposition withdrew from the Chamber of Deputies and called on the King to dismiss Mussolini. On the other side,
5 hard-line Fascists led by Roberto Farinacci pressed for violent reprisals against the anti-fascists. However, the King and his advisers thought the changes imposed on Mussolini at the beginning of the crisis would be sufficient. Mussolini ably reassured the Army, the Catholic Church and the industrialists of his intention to respect their traditional spheres of influence. Moreover, they believed that only Mussolini could
10 hold in check the Fascist extremists who were pressing to reopen the civil war.

Adapted from A J DE GRAND, *Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany: The 'Fascist' Style of Rule*, 1995

0	1
---	---

Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to Mussolini's coming to power in 1922. (12 marks)

0	2
---	---

Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far was the successful consolidation of power by Mussolini's Fascist regime in the years 1922 to 1929 due to King Victor Emmanuel? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why the ONB (*Opera Nazionale Balilla*) was established in 1926. (12 marks)

0 4 'Between 1926 and 1940, Fascist policies towards women and girls succeeded in winning widespread support for Mussolini's regime.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why Mussolini intervened militarily in the Spanish Civil War in 1936. (12 marks)

0 6 'Between 1936 and the end of 1943, Mussolini's alliance with Germany had disastrous consequences for Italy.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Question 1 Source A: M CLARK, *Modern Italy 1871–1982*, p28, Longman, 1984

Source B: From *Italian Fascism*, by GIAMPIERO CAROCCI, (Pelican, 1975). Copyright © GIAMPIERO CAROCCI 1975

Source C: A J DE GRAND, *Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany: The 'Fascist' Style of Rule*, p28, Routledge, 1995

Copyright © 2011 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.