

Examiners' Report  
June 2016

GCE History 8HI0 2G

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## Introduction

It was pleasing to see responses of a decent standard from candidates attempting the new AS Paper 2G which covers the options the rise and fall of fascism in Italy c1911-46 (2G.1) and Spain, 1930-78: republicanism, Francoism and the reestablishment 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 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 (a)

The majority of candidates were entered for option 2G.1 and answered question 1.

On Question 1(a), stronger responses demonstrated a clear understanding of the source material on reasons for the defeat of the Italian army at Caporetto in October 1917 and showed analysis by selecting some key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences (e.g. the incompetence of the Italian commanders). Knowledge of the historical context concerning the defeat of the Italian army at Caporetto was also confidently deployed in higher scoring answers to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm some matters of detail (e.g. communication problems in the army). In addition, evaluation of the source material was related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria to show the value of the source. Similarly, explanation of utility referred relevantly to the nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author (e.g. the position of the author as an ally of Italy). Weaker responses demonstrated limited understanding of the source material on the defeat of the Italian army at Caporetto, and attempted some analysis by selecting and summarising information and making basic/undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. Lower scoring answers also tended to add limited contextual knowledge to information taken from the source material to expand or confirm some points but these were not developed very far. Although related to the specified enquiry, evaluation of the source material by weaker candidates was limited and often drifted into 'lack of value' arguments. Some candidates devoted a large proportion of the answer to details that were 'missing' from the source and criticised it for not including them.

This was time consuming and did not score well.

Candidates do need to work with the material with which they are presented.

Furthermore, although the concept of utility was often addressed by noting some aspects of source provenance, it was frequently based on questionable assumptions (e.g. the author was electioneering).

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

(This page is for part (a)) Source 1 is valuable as to why the Italians were defeated at Caporetto, as it is a contemporary analysis of the failure. This meant that it gives an accurate analysis of the events that transpired.

The source itself according to the provenance is a speech made by French president Clemenceau. As an Italian ally France would have had

an accurate understanding of the tactical situation, given they would have had military advisors at the battle. Therefore it is reliable information given the source is so accurate. Therefore this source is useful due to its fresh origin as it is an analysis of the defeat not blurred by a nationalistic bias.

The speech gives detail as to why the defeat occurred highlighting several key issues. Firstly, it explains the faulty positioning of armies. This is useful to

(This page is for part (a)) The historian as it shows a clarification on the part of the Italian high command to position army's correctly. This ~~source~~ <sup>source</sup> enables the historian to refer the military magnitude of the Italian General Cadorna. It also gives a wider perspective on the military perspective of the battle as it refers to military critiques pointing out the key issues ahead of time. This once more enables the historian to refer unopposed as the part of the Italian command. Therefore evidence also demonstrates this as a tactical analysis of the situation deployed that crucial failings were made in the battle, to do with a

refusal to engage the reserves. Therefore it is useful for a historian as it enables a inference to be made of the lack of will of the Italian General Cadorna.

In conclusion this source is useful for a historian to understand the defeat of the Italian army in Caporetto for two reasons. Firstly it is from a highly reliable source of information, and secondly it provides a military analysis of the battle.



### ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

a) This is a level 2 response.

There is a very clear comprehension of the source material and some good inferences developed regarding the ineptitude of the Italian commanders.

The evaluation of the source is good with relevant comments on Clemenceau's accurate understanding of the situation and ability to represent a view that is not blurred by a nationalist prejudice.

However, the response had not used contextual knowledge to explore the value of the source and for this reason it cannot achieve level 3.



## Question 1 (b)

On Question 1(b) stronger responses demonstrated understanding of the source material on the reasons for the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935 and showed analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences (e.g. the desire for revenge). Knowledge of the historical context concerning the reasons for the Italian invasion of Abyssinia was also confidently deployed in higher scoring answers to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge some matters of detail (e.g. the mutilated victory). In addition, evaluation of the source material was related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight referred relevantly to the nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author (e.g. the propaganda nature of the source). Judgements were also based on valid criteria such as Mussolini's ability to manipulate the Italian people.

Weaker responses demonstrated limited understanding of the source material on the reasons for the Italian invasion of Abyssinia and attempted some analysis by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question (e.g. the support of the Italian people). Lower scoring answers also tended to add limited contextual knowledge to information taken from the source to expand or confirm points but this was not developed very far (e.g. the defeat at Adowa).

Some candidates criticised the source for failing to provide details of other reasons for the invasion not mentioned in the source or for failing to address the events of the subsequent campaign in Abyssinia. This approach does not score highly since it is not focused on the task of evaluating the source material. Although related to the specified enquiry, evaluation of the source material by weaker candidates was limited and often lacked focus on either the 'has weight' or 'doesn't have weight' aspect of the question. Furthermore, although the concept of utility was often addressed by noting some aspects of source provenance, it was frequently based on questionable assumptions (e.g. the source would hold no value because it came from Mussolini).

b). Source 2 is useful for an enquiry into Italy and Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia, as it tells of a number of reasons, the largest being that of Italy's loss in previous conflicts, particularly their 'mutilated victory' (a term coined by D'Annunzio) during the first World War. In the source it mentions 'promises were made', those promises including ~~the~~ much of the Trentino and Dalmatian lands, promised at the Treaty of St Germain, should they remain ~~be~~ on the winning side. They were yet despite Italy's great losses ~~not~~ (670,000 dead etc), ~~the~~ those promises were not fulfilled. Hence, the 'mutilated victory'. This source is useful as it

tells that Abyssinia was a bit to make up for previous losses after years of waiting and reassured themselves as strong once more, after humiliated post-1918.

Thus it has weight as it gives information on a huge factor for the reasons of the Abyssinian Invasion.

It continues to have weight as it infers of a second; in that it believed Abyssinia to be weak and believed it to be an easy target as Mussolini declares, 'I refuse to believe... Africa that Britain wants to defend... African country'. This gives it weight as it shows attitudes were a large contributing factor to Italy's Abyssinian invasion; that Britain and the League of Nations, weren't bothered by Abyssinia, thus it was an easy target that would make Italy look strong once more.

However, this source also has limitations on explaining reasons for the invasion, which detract from its weight. Firstly, it was taken from Mussolini's radio victory broadcast, he listened to be millions of people and thus he would likely be only saying the reasons for invasion which would please the people and made him look good; only reasons appropriate for his audience, thus it can be inferred this is a heavily filtered explanation, which detracts from its weight.



It is known that this is filtered because their are other reasons for the invasion not mentioned, particularly Mussolini's personal gain from the invasion. The source doesn't inform us that a factor Mussolini invaded Abyssinia was so that he could add to his strength as a dictator. Mussolini lacked a major successful conquest in growing his Italian empire up until this point, and so a successful invasion would further assert him as all powerful and strong. A second factor not in the source is that of economic benefits to Italy. Industries like munitions, raw materials and even clothing greatly benefitted from war and so another incentive to invade Abyssinia was the strengthening of the economy, as stronger economy stronger country.

Overall, this source has weight a significant degree of weight, as whilst it does miss out on some factors, it is informative of the predominant and largest factor for the Abyssinian invasion; to recover losses and make Italy great and strong again.



### ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

This is a level 4 entry response. It includes a good discussion of the weight of the source with a consideration of strengths and weaknesses. It draws inferences and develops them from both source and contextual knowledge. It does become distracted with a discussion of what is not in the source but the consideration of the attitudes of the Italian people does meet level 4 criteria and so place it in this level

## Question 2 (a)

This was a much smaller cohort than 2G.1.

On Question 2(a), stronger responses demonstrated a clear understanding of the source material on the weaknesses of the Second Republic in the years 1931-33 and showed analysis by selecting some key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences (e.g. the suggestion that the Republic was on the verge of collapse). Knowledge of the historical context concerning the weaknesses of the Second Republic in the years 1931-33 was also confidently deployed in higher scoring answers to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm some matters of detail (e.g. the hostility of the Catholic Church). In addition, evaluation of the source material was related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria to show the value of the source. Similarly, explanation of utility referred relevantly to the nature or purpose of the source (e.g. the source is a relatively impartial account by a left-wing author).

Weaker responses demonstrated limited understanding of the source material on the weaknesses of the Second Republic in the years 1931-33 and attempted some analysis by selecting and summarising information and making basic/undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. Lower scoring answers also tended to add limited contextual knowledge to information taken from the source material to expand or confirm some points but these were not developed very far. Although related to the specified enquiry, evaluation of the source material by weaker candidates was limited and often drifted into 'lack of value' arguments.

Furthermore, although the concept of utility was often addressed by noting some aspects of source provenance, it was frequently based on questionable assumptions (e.g. the author was left wing and can't be trusted).

Source 3 is of immense value to a historian enquiring into the weaknesses of the Second Republic 1931-33. It is an extract from a book by a left wing English writer who visited Spain at that time.

It is of value because it ~~helps~~ conveys the hardship many people were living under during the Second Republic. The fact that it is written by an English journalist makes it valuable because it shows a non biased perspective of Spain at that time, and the fact she is left wing highlights how bad conditions really were ~~in the~~ - the government 1931-33 was a socialist one, led by Azana and Caballero - but ~~she~~ the journalist still shows an honest version of Spain.

She ~~then~~ says there is much 'local opposition' and the working population was 'entirely anarchist'. This makes it valuable

to historians because it conveys the growing far left opposition to Azaña's government. Anarchists were impatient for radical reform, and despite social reforms such as the Agrarian Reform law,<sup>in 1931</sup> only 12,000 families received land 1931-33. This is clear evidence to the weakness of the Second Republic as it shows how workers were dissatisfied with unfulfilled promises.

The purpose of this source also makes it valuable - it is to inform other countries about how badly Spain was suffering at that time. This means that it shows a clear reflection

(This page is for part (a)) of how bad the poverty was. Language such as 'the poverty was tragic' also helps convey the despair Spaniards felt at the time - the government was short-lived and the February 1933 elections showed growing conservative support - so this source is valuable ~~as~~ for enquiring into weaknesses of the Republic as it portrays the frustration of the people with such a destructive and cyclical political process.

Overall this source is of huge value to a historian enquiring into ~~the~~ weaknesses of the Second Republic as it portrays how the average Spaniard felt about the failure of the government to deliver promised reforms, ~~therefore~~ and the unstable political atmosphere.



### ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

This is a level 3 response.

The source is clearly comprehended and inferences, particularly on the despair of the people, are developed.

There are precise examples of contextual knowledge that are used to confirm the details in the source and to develop the inferences. The evaluation of the source is developed and based on valid criteria.

## Question 2 (b)

On Question 2(b) stronger responses demonstrated understanding of the source material on Spanish support for the Axis Powers in the early years of the Second World War and showed analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences (e.g. it had never been Franco's priority to support other nations). Knowledge of the historical context concerning Spanish support for the Axis Powers in the early years of the Second World War was also confidently deployed in higher scoring answers to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge some matters of detail (e.g. the 'years of hunger'). In addition, evaluation of the source material was related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight referred relevantly to the nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author (e.g. the purpose of the letter is to avoid a breakdown in the relationship without making commitments).

Judgements were also based on valid criteria such as Franco's tone. Weaker responses demonstrated limited understanding of the source material on Spanish support for the Axis Powers in the early years of the Second World War and attempted some analysis by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. Lower scoring answers also tended to add limited contextual knowledge to information taken from the source to expand or confirm points but this was not developed very far (e.g. the debt to Germany). Although related to the specified enquiry, evaluation of the source material by weaker candidates was limited and often lacked focus on either the 'has weight' or 'doesn't have weight' aspect of the question. Furthermore, although the concept of utility was often addressed by noting some aspects of source provenance, it was frequently based on questionable assumptions.

To some extent, Source 4 is of excellent historical value for an enquiry into Spanish support for the Axis Powers in the early years of WWII. As the source is a letter written by Franco, this is of huge value because he is the leader/dictator of Spain and is able to decide everything the country will do, especially in relation to foreign policy.

Franco states that "the conditions of our economic situation" is why they haven't been able to officially decide Spain's entry into the war, and ~~the~~ <sup>this</sup> is a reference to the extreme debt Spain finished ~~is~~ <sup>its</sup> Civil War with. Not only was it in debt to



Italy + Germany (750 RM million to Germany), they had also given 70% of their gold reserves to Russia for their support on the Republican side. ~~He also mentioned~~

He excuses further action with the fact that "the people of Spain are suffering the greatest starvation; also known as the Years of Hunger, where 200,000 people died, mainly because of the country's inability to produce synthetic fertilizers

(This page is for part (b)) to cultivate cereal crops.

~~This evidence is~~ ~~These reasons~~ This evidence is extremely valuable because it shows why Franco is unable to aid Germany and Italy's

However, the amount of weight placed on this source is decreased by the fact that as leader of Spain, it has never been Franco's top priority to help other nations. Although Franco's tone in the text seems to be trying to convince Hitler that they can rely on Spain at some point ("I stand ready at your side, entirely and decidedly at your disposal"), Franco would always place his country above everything else, which is what he did. Also, though he mentions the Years of

Hunger, he still doesn't admit to the failures of autarky which led to the mass starvation, and instead seems to be using these reasons as excuses.

Overall, while there is a lot of value to be taken from the source for evidence ~~of~~ ~~eg~~ ie. economic situation and years of Hunger which led to Spain not giving support to Axis Powers in early WWII, the weight is diminished

(This page is for part (b)) by Franco's own agenda, which he doesn't state in the letter, but does not include helping these Axis Powers at all.



### ResultsPlus

#### Examiner Tip

This is a level 4 response.

The source material is interrogated and reasoned inferences are drawn regarding the tone of Franco's letter and his true intentions to remain neutral.

Good contextual knowledge is deployed to discuss the strengths and limitations of the source material.

The source is evaluated using valid criteria such as Franco's agenda.

The overall judgement, however, is not fully developed.



### Question 3

On Question 3, stronger responses targeted how accurate it is to say that the most significant problem facing Giolitti's government in the years 1911-14 was the hostility of the Catholic Church. These included an analysis of the links between key issues and a focus on the concept (significance) in the question. In addition, sufficient knowledge was used to assess the significance of the hostility of the Catholic Church (e.g. the proportion of the population that were Catholic, the long-standing resentment over the 'Roman Question', the impact of Papal intervention in elections, the Gentiloni Pact, the impact of the 1913 election and Giolitti's fall from power) set against a range of other problems (e.g. the threats from the nationalists and socialists, economic problems, the extension of the franchise and the collapse of *trasformismo*). Judgements made about the relative significance of the hostility of the Catholic Church were reasoned and based on clear criteria.

Higher scoring answers were also clearly organised and effectively communicated. Weaker responses tended to be generalised and, at best, offered a fairly simple, limited analysis of how accurate it is to say that the most significant problem facing Giolitti's government in the years 1911-14 was the hostility of the Catholic Church.

Low scoring answers were also often lacked focus (didn't engage with significance) or were essentially a description of events in Italy during these years. Where some analysis using relevant knowledge was evident, it lacked range/depth or was out of period (e.g. limited comments on the Catholic Church or focus on post-war problems).

Furthermore, such responses were often fairly brief, lacked coherence and structure, and made unsubstantiated or weakly supported judgements.

Despite some hostility towards the liberal government, the Catholic Church was NOT the most significant problem facing Giolitti's government between 1911 and 1914. Opposition from the Nationalists and the extreme members of the socialist party, <sup>known as</sup> maximalists, was far more dangerous. The magnitude of threat from the Nationalists and socialists served to illustrate how minor the threat of the church was in comparison to them.

Hostility from the Nationalists was <sup>Giolitti's</sup> ~~Mussolini's~~ greatest problem as their refusal of cooperation meant Giolitti's policies did not achieve his aims. Giolitti was <sup>known</sup> for his political style of <sup>deal making</sup> ~~trasformismo~~ <sup>known as</sup> and <sup>was said to have</sup> kept a <sup>hand</sup> ~~side~~ on the weaknesses of every deputy in Parliament.

He believed he could unite Italy by appeasing <sup>his</sup> the opponents, including the Nationalists. Giolitti attempted this initially through a policy of economic and social reform. The Nationalists saw the liberal government as weak and corrupt and wanted to make Italy a great power again. As the reforms sailed, ~~to undermine the nationalists as intended~~ Giolitti announced the invasion of Libya in 1911 in an attempt to appease the Nationalists.

However, this only increased support <sup>so the</sup> the Nationalists, as they claimed Giolitti had only done this under pressure from them. Therefore the ~~has~~ Nationalists were the greatest threat to Giolitti's government and as they did not abide by his policy of ~~transformation~~, meaning Giolitti could not unite Italy politically. Furthermore the ~~nationalism~~ <sup>was</sup> Nationalists were a growing force <sup>throughout Europe</sup> and attempts to reconcile the Nationalists only made their ~~support increase and movement stronger~~ <sup>support increase and movement stronger</sup> Nationalists stronger, weakening the position of the liberal government.

It could be argued that the maximalists in the Socialist party were the greatest threat to the liberal government. Despite Mussolini's attempts to work with the moderate Socialists including the <sup>PSI</sup> leader Turati in the form of arbitration laws being set up in 1906 and the

labour for under 12's being banned in 1911, Mussolini could not win over the extreme members of the PSI. These extreme members, including Mussolini, despised those socialists who made deals with Giolitti, and after the Libyan war expelled the moderate socialists who had worked with Giolitti including Turati and Bisolati. Consequently, the extreme members of the PSI were a significant threat to the liberal government as they also would not abide by *trasformismo*, meaning that Giolitti could not get them to cooperate with him. Although a significant problem for the government, the socialists were not as threatening as the nationalists as support for nationalism was growing ~~that~~ due to the Libyan war, and no one in the Nationalist groups would work with Giolitti.

On the other hand hostility from the Catholic Church was a large problem for the liberal government. Despite Mussolini Giolitti making a divorce bill disappear in 1904, the Church remained displeased with him. The Catholic Church wanted the Church to have a larger role in Italy, religious education in Italy to be more prevalent and the Pope was still waiting for the Roman question to be solved. Thus opposition from the Church was a



large problem for the liberal government as the pope was an influential figure in Italy and the church believed more could be done to help it. However, opposition from the church was not as great as hostility from the nationalists, who completely refused to work with Giolitti whereas the church did cooperate with him - Such ~~as~~ <sup>as</sup> in the 1909 election when the pope told Catholics in 150 ways to vote against the Socialists - and the nationalists were more ~~radical~~ <sup>more radical</sup>

Additionally hostility from the church was a problem for Giolitti as it increased when he used trasformismo. The Church was unhappy with Giolitti's cooperation with the Socialists. Giolitti prioritised the support of the Socialists over the support of the Church, and concessions such as limiting ~~to~~ the working day for women to 11 hours ~~was~~ and silk pay, was met with resistance by the church. Therefore the church's hostility towards Giolitti's cooperation with the Socialists was a problem for Giolitti as it limited his use of trasformismo, and stopped him achieving a politically united Italy. However, opposition from the extreme Socialists was a larger threat than the Catholic Church, as the extreme Socialists were also

more radical than the Church, but also took action against Giolitti, by ~~removing~~ expelling the moderate Socialists so that no more compromises were made.

In conclusion, the hostility of the Catholic Church was ~~not~~ not the most significant problem facing

Giolitti's government in the years 1911-1914. Although hostility from the Church made ~~the~~ Giolitti's task more difficult, the ~~so~~ extreme Socialists and Nationalists were a far larger threat to Giolitti. The Catholic Church cooperated with Giolitti despite its grievances, whereas the Nationalists refused to work with Giolitti and the extreme Socialists expelled the moderates who ~~sup~~<sup>had</sup> worked with Giolitti. Furthermore the Nationalists weakened the position of the Liberal government by claiming responsibility for the Libyan war, whilst the threat of more workers strikes was a large problem for the Liberal government.

Thus despite hostility from the Catholic Church contrib-  
uting to the problems Giolitti faced, it was ~~not~~<sup>by no means</sup>  
as serious as the opposition ~~to~~ of the Nationalists  
or extreme Socialists.



## ResultsPlus

**Examiner Tip**

This is a level 4 response.

The key issues are explored and there is an analysis of the relationship between the hostility of the Catholics and other problems confronting Giolitti.

The knowledge is accurate and sufficient to address the question.

Valid criteria is developed to reach the judgement, e.g. in the conclusion where the threat from the Catholics and the nationalists is compared. The answer is well organised, although the judgement could have been further if the response had started with the stated factor.



## Question 4

This was the most popular essay in 2G.1

On Question 4, stronger responses targeted the reasons for the growth in support for fascism in the years 1919-22 and included an analysis of links between key factors and a clear focus on the concept (causation). Sufficient knowledge was used to develop the stated factor (the post-war economic crisis) and a range of other factors (e.g. the role of Mussolini, the rise of the PSI, the use of fascist violence, the militated victory, the weakness of the liberals). Judgements made about the relative importance of the post-war economic crisis were reasoned and based on clear criteria.

Higher scoring answers were also clearly organised and effectively communicated. Weaker responses tended to be generalised and, at best, offered a fairly simple, limited analysis of the reasons for the growth in support for fascism in the years 1919-22.

Low scoring answers also often lacked focus on causation or were essentially a narrative of the events in Italy in the years 1919-22. Where some analysis using relevant knowledge was evident, it was not developed very far (e.g. limited comments on unemployment). Furthermore, such responses were often fairly brief, lacked coherence and structure, and made unsubstantiated or weakly supported judgements.

Between 1919-22 the post war crisis gained support for the fascists mainly due to the failure to deal with it by the government.

In 1911 Italy invaded Libya. This reduced the amount of arms Italy possessed leading up to the first world war. This meant that when Italy went to war they did not have enough munition and therefore they were underprepared. This put them in a bad position which decreased the morale of the soldiers.

After the harsh conditions of the first world war and the humiliating defeat and retreat from the Battle of Caporetto in 1917, many soldiers returned home angry and disappointed.

When the soldiers returned home unemployment

increased. The soldiers returned expecting to go back into work, however the ~~industries~~ industry factories were not employing therefore unemployment rates rose significantly. This also created social unrest as the soldiers returning felt that it was unfair as they had just fought for their country for no pay and when return home to find there are no jobs. While the men were away many women took jobs in munitions factories to keep up with the demand. However, during the war 'Fiat' was produced who began to produce many of the large lorries used at war.

The economy itself was in a bad way after the war as Italy's debt had ~~increased~~ increased dramatically. In 1919 Italy's debt was increased to 84.9 billion lire. This created inflation as the government began to print more money which devalued the lire. This also caused social unrest as many of the working classes wages failed to keep up with the inflating economy. This meant that the working class citizens had less money to live on, which led to a decrease in living standards throughout Italy. The government also increased taxes as they were desperate for money to pay off their debt. This reduced

real wages throughout Italy which also helped to reduce living standards.

Due to increase in tax and reduce in real wages there was an increase in social unrest. Many Nationalists went on strike after the war which made many other people go on strike as they wanted an increase in wages. They were quickly given an increase in wages which showed the weakness of Salandra. This helped the Fascists gain support as they saw the liberal government as being weak and therefore they wanted a more extremist leader.

The Fascists were an extremist group who were seen as being strong, however in 1919 they only received 7% of the votes it was still an increase. This showed that more people were beginning to turn to more extremist groups. Mussolini claimed that he wanted to turn Italy into a great power and be respected by other countries. This gained lots of interest especially from the Nationalists. The Fascists claimed that they would reverse territorial gains which also increased support especially from the landowners in the south who were promised land reform but they never received it.

Overall the post ~~the~~ war economic crisis was largely responsible for the increase in support of fascism as Salandra and the liberal government were seen as being weak as they could not deal with the crisis efficiently. Therefore, when Mussolini offered a way out of the economic crisis the fascist support grew considerably.



### ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

This is a low level 3 response.

It begins rather descriptively and it is not until the third page that it makes reference to support for fascism.

Thus for a large proportion of the answer the knowledge has limited focus on the conceptual demands of the question. This is developed on the third page together with an attempt to establish valid criteria for judgement in the consideration of the importance of liberal weaknesses in the shift towards extremism.

The organisation of the essay is therefore lacking in logic and coherence until the final two sides.

## Question 5

This question was slightly less popular than the previous two.

On Question 5, stronger responses targeted the extent to which the fascist economic policy was a failure in the years 1925-40 and included an analysis of the links between key factors and a clear focus on the concept (consequence).

Sufficient knowledge to develop the argument (the successes and failures of the battles for land, grain, births and lira; the corporate state; living standards) was demonstrated. Judgements made about the extent of failure were reasoned and based on clear criteria. Higher scoring answers were also clearly organised and effectively communicated. Weaker responses tended to be generalised and, at best, offered a fairly simple, limited analysis of the extent to which the fascist economic policy was a failure in the years 1925-40. Low scoring answers also often lacked focus on consequence or were essentially a narrative of events during the years 1925-40.

Some were distracted and focused on foreign policy. Where some analysis using relevant knowledge was often evident, it tended to lack range/depth (e.g. limited comments on the battles). Furthermore, such responses were often fairly brief, lacked coherence and structure, and made unsubstantiated or weakly supported judgements.

1925-40  
Failure: Battle for Births 1926, <sup>empty the cities' 'irradiation' devaluing lira</sup> declined along with marriage rate  
Successes: Battle for Grain 1925 Great Depression 1917-1918

In the years 1925-40, fascist economic policy introduced a myriad of ideas to re-instate the economy. The requirement of an economic policy took on a broader necessity in 1929, when the Great Depression hit Germany's economy system, ultimately exposing some successes in fascist policy. However, Mussolini imposed policies that overall derived as failures in their inability to improve the economy and if anything, corrupt it more.

An economic policy that failed became apparent in the Battle of Births in 1926. ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Mussolini desired a larger population so that in an approaching war he would have a larger military and furthermore, a larger population would accentuate ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Mussolini's ultimate goal of a healthy, thriving state that would promote Italy as the ultimate power. ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Mussolini hoped that by 1938, he could increase the population to 50 million and in response to this goal he banned any form of contraception, encouraging women as much as possible to breed, even producing medals and for those with more than 7 children,



a reduction in tax. ~~Further~~ Furthermore, he discouraged women from working by lowering their wages so they could maintain an efficient role as mother. However, this policy ultimately failed due to employers, employing women more, especially during the Great Depression in 1929, as it was cheaper, and the rate of women working began to incline. Further failure ~~derived~~ derived in

and marriages  
the ~~the~~ decrease in births, as the economy plummeted as Italians began to lose money. This factor was exemplified ~~due~~ due to Mussolini's devaluing of the lira at a forcibly fixed rate of 92.3 to the British sterling, a fascist policy that also embodied failure.

Furthermore, Mussolini's desire for 'Ruralisation' became a failed policy in regards to his infliction of wanting ~~the~~ farmers to persevere making grain and wheat at an increased rate as the Great Depression hindered imports from other countries and Mussolini introduced autarky and a desire of Italy as a self-sufficient state. ~~However, this policy was proved ineffective as people~~ Mussolini further began the 'empty the cities' campaign which encouraged Italian peasants to remain in rural areas and not migrate to the city. However, this proved ineffective in light of the desire of the city introducing urban values, money and jobs. In regards to this, ~~the~~ it is estimated 2,500 people migrated to the city during the 'empty the cities' campaign, hence corroborating Mussolini's 'Ruralisation' as a failed policy along with it.

However, Mussolini's fascist policies also ~~introduced~~ introduced successes in regards to the battle for grain policy in 1925 where the government offered farmers education on new farming techniques, ~~new~~ new equipment and seed fertilisers to ensure Italy ~~to~~ was self-sufficient in a time of crisis. The



propaganda campaign on that 'foreign bread is slavery' enhanced this  
self-sufficiency as Italy looked towards producing its own wheat and cereals instead  
of becoming reliant on foreign countries, a policy that ultimately promoted  
success in the increase of grain production at 20%, supporting Mussolini's  
policy had prevailed.

Furthermore, when the Great Depression hit the US on the 29<sup>th</sup> September  
1929, its repercussions impacted all the countries it exported to,  
including Italy. However, in light of Italy's self-sufficiency due to the Battle  
of Grain in 1925 this was slightly less harmful. Furthermore, schemes  
such as IRI <sup>and</sup> IRI proved successes in their own way.  
Mussolini's 'Cortisakin' policy that was meant big businesses absorbed  
small businesses instead of them becoming bankrupt, meaning people kept  
their jobs and unemployment did not completely decline. Ultimately, Italy's  
fascist policies during the Great Depression suggested success in their  
autarky and deprivation of bankruptcies.

Overall, however, the fascist economy during 1925-40, predominantly  
portrayed failure in the decline of the population and marriages. Furthermore,  
Italy's battle for grain campaign was ultimately hindered by the failure of  
the 'empty the cities' campaign that resulted in ~~from~~ not as much farming  
as Mussolini required, hence a failed policy in its failure to produce the  
required amount of grain.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

This is a level 4 response.

It explores the key issues and examines the relative failures and successes in fascist economic policy, underpinning the response with sufficient and precise knowledge to develop the conceptual focus.

Valid criteria are used to reach the overall judgement.

The argument is coherent and logical throughout.

## Question 6

This was the most popular essay answered by candidates sitting 2G.2

On Question 6, stronger responses targeted the reasons for the Nationalist victory in the Spanish Civil War and included an analysis of links between key factors and a clear focus on the concept (causation). Sufficient knowledge was used to develop the stated factor (divisions in the republican movement) and a range of other factors (e.g. Nationalist unity, outside help, the strength and skills of Franco). Judgements made about the relative importance of divisions in the republican movement were reasoned and based on clear criteria.

Higher scoring answers were also clearly organised and effectively communicated. Weaker responses tended to be generalised and, at best, offered a fairly simple, limited analysis of the reasons for the Nationalist victory in the Spanish Civil War.

Low scoring answers also often lacked focus on causation or were essentially a narrative of the Spanish Civil War in the years 1936-9. Where some analysis using relevant knowledge was evident, it was not developed very far (e.g. limited comments on the split between POUM and PCE). Furthermore, such responses were often fairly brief, lacked coherence and structure, and made unsubstantiated or weakly supported judgements.

Plan:

Foreign Policy! → N had G+I, Guernica Ap 1937

↳ lowered Rep morale

→ R had USSR, → CAUSED the divisions! POUM/PCE Negrin

↳ 70% of gold reserves

Divisions → May days 1937, Street fighting

POUM, PCE, Caballero refused to

ban POUM, replaced Negrin → <sup>finance</sup> Min

Franco → Generalissimo → Alcazar castle

↳ Had final say on Guernica Mola/Speri

↳ FET JONS → UNITED unlike Reps.

→ ~~The~~ there are many reasons why the Nationalists gained victory in the Spanish

civil war in 1939, the Republican divisions, certainly weakened their position. However, the foreign, and lack of, foreign support and Franco's leadership also led to the Nationalist victory due to the fact that these both weakened the Republican position. ~~to~~ The foreign support and non-intervention led to the Nationalist victory due to the fact that it caused the divisions within the Republican movement and efficiently lowered ~~the~~ the Republican's morale.

The divisions in the Republican movement led to Nationalist victory because it divided their forces and led to street fightings in May 1937 (May Days). The Russian PCE ~~didn't~~ had conflict ~~to~~ with the Trotskyite POUM, which ultimately weakened the Republican movement because <sup>the leader of Republicans</sup> Caballero refused to ban POUM, and therefore he was replaced with the France Minister Negrin. This ~~was~~ enabled Nationalist victory because ~~without~~ the Republicans turned on each other, instead of fighting the Nationalists, ~~making~~ thus lowering the Republican's morale and making it easier for the Nationalists to defeat them. Furthermore,

Negrin was unqualified for the job he was  
in weakening the Republican movement  
<sup>because he had no experience and without the divisions he wouldn't be in power,</sup>  
even further, allowing for Nationalist ~~and~~ victory.  
However, without the foreign support  
from the USSR, the Republicans would never  
have had these divisions due to the  
fact that the PCF was ~~of~~ Stalinist and  
from Russia. Consequently suggesting  
that the main cause for Nationalist  
victory was the foreign support,  
not the divisions ~~as without the divisions,~~  
~~foreign~~ foreign support, the divisions wouldn't  
have had been an issue in the first  
place.

Foreign support and non-intervention  
was the main reason for Nationalist  
victory due to the fact that it helped  
the Nationalists lower the morale of the  
Republicans. In April 1937, the Condor  
legion bombed Guernica, an insignificant  
town, this lowered the ~~the~~ Republicans  
morale ~~due to the~~ because they realised  
that the Nationalists would do anything  
<sup>and they were given the responsibility of a nation to fight if they were not doing</sup>  
<sup>was the reason</sup> to win. Furthermore, the ~~interest~~ Britain  
and her allies signed a non-intervention  
<sup>as they don't want a worldwide war,</sup>  
pact which ~~at~~ made it so the Republicans



had very little foreign support, ~~allowing~~  
~~Attant~~ and what they did have was  
ineffective, allowing for Nationalist victory.  
35,000 men from the international brigade  
fought with the Republicans, however  
they were untrained and barely  
helped the Republicans. Furthermore,  
the USSR asked for 70% of the  
gold reserves in return for foreign  
support, ~~this enabled them to~~ and  
the USSR had direct influence on  
Republican government, whereas Nationalist  
foreign support didn't. This allowed for  
Nationalist victory, rather than the  
Republican divisions due to the fact  
that the foreign support actually weakened  
the Republicans and by causing the  
divisions and the Nationalists had  
an immense amount of help from <sup>trained men</sup> ~~such as~~ ~~the~~ ~~we~~ ~~and~~ ~~and~~  
Germany and Italy. Therefore,  
the foreign support is the main reason  
for Nationalist victory, not Republican divisions.

Francisco's leadership enabled  
Nationalist victory because he effectively  
united them, unlike the Republicans.

After he ~~was~~ marched to Alcazar castle  
instead of Madrid in ~~September~~ 1936,  
he was named Generalissimo, this  
~~was~~ is extremely important because he  
had the final say on everything, especially  
when to bomb Guernica in April 1937, as  
Mola and Speri disagreed. Furthermore,  
he united the ~~the~~ Nationalists with  
the FET-JONS, ~~this was unlike the~~  
the Republican movement, <sup>where there were divisions</sup> This  
allowed for Nationalist victory because  
when the ~~the~~ Republicans were fighting  
within, the Nationalists were  
advancing and taking control of Spain.  
However, it can be argued that without  
the Foreign Support Franco wouldn't  
have been able to make decisions  
<sup>such as</sup>  
~~with~~ ~~the~~ Guernica and therefore  
the foreign support is the most important  
reason for Nationalist victory in 1939.  
Consequently, without the foreign support  
Franco and the Nationalists wouldn't  
have been as strong, <sup>compared with the Republicans, as the foreign  
support led to the division.</sup> therefore leading  
to the foreign support to being the main  
reason for Nationalist victory.



In conclusion, ~~the~~ although the Republican divisions weakened the Rep-~~men~~, ultimately it was the foreign support and non-intervention which led to the Nationalist victory due to the fact that without it, the Republicans wouldn't have been divided and the Nationalists wouldn't have been ~~so strong~~ able ~~therefore~~ to lower the morale of the Republican movement, ~~and~~ effectively leading to its defeat.



### ResultsPlus

Examiner Tip

This is a level 4 response.

The key issues are fully explored and the relationships between the different causal factors effectively discussed.

The knowledge is used well to demonstrate an understanding of the divisions in the Republican movement and to compare this with other factors to establish its relative significance. Valid criteria for judgement are established and applied and the answer is argued convincingly and logically throughout.

This is demonstrated very well in the final conclusion

## **Question 7**

This question was less popular with only a quarter of candidates choosing to answer it.

On Question 7, stronger responses targeted the extent to which the Franco's control in Spain relied on the use of repression in the years 1939-56 and included an analysis of the links between key factors and a clear focus on the concept (consequence).

Sufficient knowledge to develop the stated factor (the use of repression) and other methods of control (propaganda, the cult of personality, the role of the Church, the treatment of Carlists and the Falange) was demonstrated. Judgements made about the relative importance of repression were reasoned and based on clear criteria.

Higher scoring answers were also clearly organised and effectively communicated. Weaker responses tended to be generalised and, at best, offered a fairly simple, limited analysis of the extent to which the Franco's control in Spain relied on the use of repression in relevant period. Low scoring answers also often lacked focus on consequence or were essentially a narrative of events during the years 1939-56.

Where some analysis using relevant knowledge was often evident, it tended to lack range/depth (e.g. limited comments on the cult of personality). Furthermore, such responses were often fairly brief, lacked coherence and structure, and made unsubstantiated or weakly supported judgements.

## Question 8

This question was less popular with only a quarter of candidates choosing to answer it.

On Question 8, stronger responses were targeted on the extent to which the economic boom of the 1960s improved the lives of the Spanish people in the years 1960-75. These also included an analysis of relationships between key issues and a focus on the concept (change/impact) in the question. Sufficient knowledge to develop the argument was demonstrated too (e.g. new industries, tourism, changes in education, housing and social classes). Judgements made about the extent of change and its impact on the lives of Spanish people were reasoned and based on clear criteria.

Higher scoring answers were also clearly organised and effectively communicated. Weaker responses tended to be generalised and, at best, offered a fairly simple, limited analysis of the extent to which the economic boom of the 1960s improved the lives of the Spanish people in the years 1960-75. Low scoring answers also often lacked focus on change/impact or were essentially a description of the measures introduced during the period under discussion.

Where some analysis using relevant knowledge was evident, it tended to lack range/depth (e.g. limited comments on tourism). Furthermore, such responses were often fairly brief, lacked coherence and structure, and made unsubstantiated or weakly supported judgements.

During the 60's we see international booms in Economies, most famously being Germany with its Economic miracle although Spain also experienced a huge boom as well. I believe that whilst the boom restructured Spain and put it back on the map I do not think it did a lot for the lives of the Spanish people on a whole.

In the period given we see huge numbers of people coming into Spain for holidays as tourists. This was due to cheaper travel costs, more widely used commercial air travel, Spain's natural beauty and low costs for anyone visiting. A combination of all these made it the go to location. Over 30 Billion £ would be made yearly from it meaning

huge income for the government. So you would think with this large increase of money ~~in~~ circulation living standards would rise to but instead it created huge inequalities. All the money that was generated was spent on the cities, coastal areas and islands such as ~~as~~ morroca. This was to attract more tourists with expensive beach resorts and new roads etc. However the vast majority of the spanish people lived in the rural areas this created huge ~~in~~ inequalities in the distribution of wealth.

Also in the time period given we see Spain enter the Global stage once again and trade and there is no surprise that its America who kick it all of as they want to prevent Spain becoming a satellite state. They offer Spain huge ~~so~~ sums of money and a chance to ~~go~~ join the United Nations but in return they ask for land to call american soil and build army bases ~~only~~ for missiles and etc. The down side to this however is that the Americans said the money had to be spent in their own country to generate growth. But what Spain needed was to be able to trade and get the resources and products and commodities and consumer goods it lacked. But Spain did with the money as America had said. Whilst it did generate some growth it also



caused a huge amount of inflation raising the cost of living for everyone. And since people weren't experiencing equal increase in wages rather than making them better off, people were ending up worse off.

However once in the UN this helped better the lives of the Spanish people. France was acting more aware of human rights and as that was why Spain was turned down from the UN in the first place. Also it meant Spain gained trade partners and was able to scrap its autarky policy and Franco began to move away from the falange and started to hire top day members and technocrats who were highly specialised experts in their fields. This all led to increased growth and increased standard of living for the Spanish people. This is also another reason for the tourism starting.

Ultimately Spanish people's lives did get better. But everyone's did ~~better~~ globally. What was bad about Spain was that some got a lot better lives whilst some people's lives were only a tiny bit better. This is due to the unfair distribution of wealth in favour of tourism and the inflation due to American loans not being spent correctly.

It could be argued that it was this inequality which caused the ~~rise~~<sup>rise</sup> of the RAF and the protests of the working class, and the protests of the intellectuals and the protests of the rural priests. ~~This shows that on average people's lives weren't great.~~ ~~Francisco~~ The priests were opposing Franco due to the poor standards that the people in their parishes had to put up with. \* This shows that whilst on the coast and other places people's lives had improved, on average there was huge inequality with others suffering. \* We also see the lives of Franco's opposition getting worse due to the barbaric execution machines used in the form of the garote. This was mainly the RAF. The only reason the priests did not experience this is because they were protected by the concord act which Franco set up with the pope. However eventually Franco did set up special prisons for the priests.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

This is a high level 3 response.

Relevant knowledge is used to develop a focus on change and impact. It is occasionally descriptive.

There is an attempt to develop valid criteria for judgement, e.g. on pp.3-4 the candidate considers the uneven impact of measures on the population.

The answer has organisation but is limited by the absence of a conclusion to draw judgements together.

## 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
- Candidates should be prepared to back up inferences by adding additional contextual knowledge from beyond the source
- Candidates need to 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
- Candidates should 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.
- Candidates should try to distinguish between fact and opinion by using their contextual knowledge of the period
- In coming to a judgement about the nature/purpose of the source, candidates should take account of the weight that may be given 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

### Section B

#### Essay questions

- Candidates must provide more factual details as evidence. Weaker responses lacked depth and sometimes range
- Candidates should take a few minutes to plan their answer before beginning to write
- Candidates should 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
- Candidates would benefit from paying 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
- Candidates should 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:

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