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Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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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

Tuesday 22 May 2018 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

8HI0/2G

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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.

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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 opposition to the Italian invasion of Libya in 1911?

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 role of the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro (OND) in fascist Italy in the 1930s?

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 threats to the
Republic in Spain in the summer of 1936?

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
importance of the International Brigades in the Spanish Civil War?

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)

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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 far was the weakness of King Victor Emmanuel III responsible for Mussolini's appointment as prime minister in October 1922?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that economic interest groups were the most significant influence on Mussolini's exercise of power in the years 1925–40?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How accurate is it to say that the main consequence of Italy's military failure in the Second World War was the fall of Mussolini in 1943?

(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 Catholic Church played the most significant role in controlling the Spanish population in the years 1938–56?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How accurate is it to say that Franco's policies resulted in Spain's exclusion from the international community in the years 1939–56?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How accurate is it to say that Franco's regime faced significant opposition in the years 1956–75?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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



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Sources Booklet

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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 an article in the Italian Socialist newspaper *Avanti*, published 1 October 1911. This article was written in response to the outbreak of war between Italy and the Turkish Empire over Libya on 29 September 1911.

Some people tell us that this will not be really a war at all; that there will be a few shots, a blockade by the fleet, the simple landing of an army corps and that all will then be over. And perhaps this thought is behind the whole enterprise; doubtless this conviction led to the war being prepared and decided upon. By glorifying the ability of Italy's military forces and ridiculously under-estimating the Turkish forces, our rulers have, as it were, given morphia* to a section of public opinion in this country and made it unaware of the direct and indirect dangers of the situation. 5

*morphia – a powerful drug that is used to put a patient to sleep

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Achille Starace, *Going Toward the People*, published 1933. Here Starace, a leading fascist and the director of the Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro (OND) during the 1930s, gives the official explanation of its purposes and achievements.

There are some who praise the OND mostly because it dissuades workers from wasting time in the pub. There is no doubt that, among all of the OND's achievements, this is an important one: for people today do not need to lock themselves in the smoky and unhealthy atmosphere of the pub in order to find amusement. There is also no doubt that, today, people's attraction to places of unhealthy amusement has been significantly reduced. On this point, we have to be fair to people: those who went to pubs because they did not have better places to spend their free time, deserted them as soon as they had healthier and more civilised forms of entertainment available. 10
15

Through a centralised and co-ordinated programme, the OND has dedicated particular attention to the development of planned trips. Millions of workers, who once sat in the limited and boring environment of the pub, now wait with anticipation for Saturday to come and also to spend a calm and relaxing Sunday outdoors. They have become day-trippers, tourists, skiers in winter, 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. 20

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From Constanca de la Mora, *In Place of Splendour: the autobiography of a Spanish Woman*, published 1939. Constanca de la Mora was a republican and her husband was a leading republican in the War Ministry. Here she is commenting on the situation in Spain in summer 1936.

Madrid was anxious. Twice a week we got word that the revolt was scheduled for that night or the next. We sat up many a night beside the telephone, waiting for the terrible news that the Madrid garrison, or some other garrison, had risen against the Republic. And every morning, after such a sleepless night, my husband Ignacio would go to the War Ministry. He would beg his immediate superior, the War Minister, to act because President Azaña had lost touch with the people. 5

However Azaña told my husband, 'The Republic is sufficiently protected.'

My husband replied, 'But the generals who have been transferred to the islands, like Francisco Franco, still command troops. The only effect of transferring them is to make them think they are regarded as traitors and to force them to act quickly!' 10

'The Cabinet is in full control of the situation.' It was Azaña's last word on the matter.

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From an article written by Will Paynter, published in the *Volunteer for Liberty* magazine, 5 October 1937. Will Paynter, a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain, was involved in the recruitment of men to the International Brigades to fight on the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War.

The Government forces are now on the offensive, and this in itself demonstrates the tremendous growth and development of the Popular Army*. Despite immense difficulties, this powerful army has been created even while the Fascists were being kept at bay. This experience should give us confidence for the future. Even closer relationships must be developed between the British in the Battalion and the Spanish comrades. We must see the conflict as one fought by people for whom national barriers do not exist. 15 20

Our Battalion has taken part in the most decisive battles in the war, and contributed much toward producing the present favourable position for the Government forces. The most decisive battles are just ahead. It is our duty here, and at home, to continue to assist our Spanish comrades in every possible way until final victory has been won. 25

With this as our aim, we shall be able to continue and accomplish our historic tasks here in Spain. At the same time we shall inspire the people of Britain into decisive action, alongside the peoples of the world, to crush Fascism wherever it raises its head. 30

*Popular Army – International Brigade

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