



**GCE**

**History A**

**Y220/01: Italy 1896-1943**

Advanced GCE

**Mark Scheme for June 2019**

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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## Annotations

Annotation	Meaning
	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
	Tick
	Cross
	Confused (replaces the question mark)
	Benefit of doubt
	AO1 – Knowledge and understanding
	AO2 – Apply knowledge and understanding
	AO3 - Analyse
	AO4 - Evaluation
	Omission
	Not answered question
	Noted but no credit given
	Too vague
	Own figure rule

REP	Repetition
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**MARK SCHEME Section A**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer/Indicative content</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>Guidance</b>
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1a		<p><b>Which of the following proved the greater humiliation for Italy during the years 1915 - 1925?</b></p> <p>(i) <b>Defeat at Caporetto in 1917.</b>  (ii) <b>The failure to gain Fiume at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919</b></p> <p><b>Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In arguing Caporetto proved the greater humiliation</b>, answers might consider that the defeat was undoubtedly caused by poor leadership and low morale. Defeat was the final proof of Cadorna's failure to adapt to new conditions of warfare and of his reliance on 'decimation'. The division between himself and his troops reflected the fundamental divisions within Italian society and his criticism of the Pope's condemnation of the war exposed the divisions amongst the Italian élite itself. Defeat finally saw his removal.</li> <li>• Answers might consider that the retreat from Caporetto witnessed violence between Italian troops, the loss of large quantities of weapons and of the majority of the Veneto.</li> <li>• Answers might consider that defeat at Caporetto embarrassed the Italian government which, only months before, had insisted the war had brought about patriotic unity in Italy. Answers might cite the suicide of Senator Franchetti in response to Caporetto.</li> <li>• Answers might consider the deaths of 10,000 soldiers, the wounding of a further 30,000 and the imprisonment of 300,000 Italian soldiers. They</li> </ul>	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected.</li> <li>• Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material.</li> <li>• Only credit material relevant to 'humiliation for Italy'.</li> <li>• Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or may take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable.</li> <li>• Knowledge must not be credited in isolation; it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>
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		<p>might also comment on the desertion of a further 400,000 Italian soldiers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers might consider that Caporetto also produced the resignation of Boselli and his replacement by Orlando as well as calls for revolution from nationalists. The war which had begun as an attempt to gain irredentist lands from Austria had now become a fight for Italy’s survival.</li> <li>• Answers might reflect, however, that Caporetto did not produce revolution or military collapse and that its lessons were learned by Diaz.</li> <li>• <b>In arguing the failure to gain Fiume proved the greater humiliation</b>, answers might consider that this failure lay at the heart of the concept of the ‘mutilated victory’, demonstrating the failure of the liberal government to acquire true great power status, despite the sacrifices of the war.</li> <li>• Answers might consider the failure to acquire Fiume saw Orlando reduced to begging Lloyd-George for help in Paris and stressing his fear of assassination. When such help was unforthcoming, Orlando was forced to resign in June, 1919.</li> <li>• Answers might consider the importance of Fiume in promoting support for Gabriele d’Annunzio. It was he who promoted the concept of the ‘mutilated victory’ and gained immense popularity by seizing the city in September, 1919.</li> <li>• Answers might consider the weakening of Nitti, Orlando’s successor, by his acceptance of the loss of Fiume and his condemnation by the military as a ‘<i>cagoia</i>’.</li> <li>• Answers might consider the importance of the</li> </ul>		
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1b		<p>Fiume episode in the rise of Mussolini and Fascism and their replacement of Liberalism in Italy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers might reflect, however, that Fiume was nevertheless acquired for Italy in 1924 and that its significance as a meaningful gain was dubious.</li> </ul> <p><b>‘The period 1896 – 1915 was one of progress for Italy.’ How far do you agree?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>In arguing the period was one of increasing progress</b>, answers might consider the successes of Giolitti’s governments during these years, citing, for example, the improvements made in agriculture between 1897 and 1906, the reform of the franchise in 1911 and the reduction of the rate of illiteracy to 11% in the North.</li> <li>Answers might consider the decision of Pius X to relax the Vatican’s insistence on a Catholic boycott of state elections in 1904.</li> <li>Answers might consider the success of Italy in the war against the Ottoman Empire in 1911-12, which secured Libya for her. Answers might well contrast this success with the failure at Adowa in 1896. Comment might also be made about the agreement made with France in 1902 concerning the respective rights of Italy and France in Libya and Morocco.</li> <li>Answers might consider the claim that the years following 1896 saw an economic revolution in Italy with the foundation of the <i>Banca d’Italia</i>, state ownership and expansion of the railways, and a rise in national income of 50%.</li> <li><b>In arguing the period was not one of increasing progress</b>, answers might consider that the Italian</li> </ul>	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No set answer is expected.</li> <li>At higher levels candidates will focus on ‘progress’, but at level 4 may simply list successes/failures.</li> <li>At level 5 and above there will be judgement as to the degree of progress.</li> <li>At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge progress; this might include economic, political, etc..</li> <li>To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material; if not, they are assertions.</li> <li>Knowledge must not be credited in isolation; it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>
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		<p>constitution, in fact, remained the limited constitution which had been granted in Piedmont during the 1848 revolutions and that Italy was still obliged to resort intermittently to a reliance upon martial law; the assassination of Umberto II in 1900 underlined the continued opposition to the Italian state and still, by 1914, Enrico Corradini and Gabriele d'Annunzio were calling for the replacement of the 'soft' parliamentary regime by an all-powerful national leader. June 1914 witnessed a national strike after the shooting of protestors by police in Ancona and Anarchists, Republicans and Radicals staged 'Red Week', leaving Italy seemingly on the verge of revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers might consider the continued failure of Italy to develop a fully functioning party system during this period. Despite Giolitti's reforms, he remained wedded to trasformismo and the belief that his opponents could be 'bought off'. His attempts to appease the Socialists in the years after 1900, however, only served both to alienate the Right and produce an even harder line on the Left. The widening of the suffrage in 1912 brought greater prominence to all groups determined to dismantle the Liberal state, leaving Italy no nearer a national consensus on its form of government.</li> <li>• Answers might consider that, despite its relaxation on the boycott of state elections, the Church only acted in this way from a fear of the advance of Socialism. Its opposition to the Liberal Kingdom remained as strong as ever. Furthermore, the expansion of Catholic youth movements and sports clubs provided it with considerable influence on the</li> </ul>		
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<p>2a</p>		<p>popular vote – an influence it was unlikely to use in the interests of the Liberal state given the continued failure to resolve the issue of Rome.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers might consider the limitations of Italy’s success in foreign policy. Its defeat of Turkey owed at least as much to her involvement in the Balkan Wars as it did to Italian strength. Moreover, its domestic impact meant Giolitti’s cooperation with the PSI was destroyed whilst, at the same time, support for the ANI increased. In Europe, throughout this period, Italy remained a member of the Triple Alliance, hampering any progress in the Balkans or in the irredentist lands.</li> <li>• Answers might consider that throughout the period no progress was made in regard to what was possibly Italy’s most intractable problem: the North/South divide. In fact, by the end of this period the situation was even worse since, whilst industrialisation centred on the northern cities with half of Italy’s industrial workforce employed in the three provinces of Lombardy, Liguria and Piemonte alone, the South remained one of Europe’s most impoverished areas. Between 1910-11 25,000 people died in Naples due to an epidemic of cholera caused by the poor state of the city’s water supply; the rate of illiteracy in the South was 5 times that of Piemonte; and per capita income in the North was double that of the South.</li> </ul> <p><b>Which of the following factors did more to hinder the development of a properly functioning ‘Liberal Italy’</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No set answer is expected.</li> </ul>
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		<p><b>during the years 1896-1915?</b></p> <p><b>(i) Trasformismo</b> <b>(ii) Colonial ambitions</b></p> <p><b>Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii).</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>In arguing trasformismo provided the greater hindrance</b>, answers might consider that the function of political parties in a properly functioning liberal, constitutional monarchy is to make politics easily understandable to the masses, but, in Italy, the assumption that politics should function as a system of ‘clientage’ prevented the proper involvement of the Italian people and hence undermined any attempt to promote identification on the part of the populace with the politics of the nation state.</li> <li>• Answers might consider that the attempts of Giolitti during this period to ‘buy off’ opponents such as the Socialists and the Nationalists only backfired and hardened the determination of both to replace the Liberal state with one of their own liking. For example, Giolitti’s involvement in the Libyan war – conceived as a means of appeasing the Nationalists – destroyed his alliance with the Socialists and led more militant members to expel those members who had supported the war such as Bissolati, enabling the revolutionary wing to seize control of the party.</li> <li>• Answers might consider that the extension of the franchise in 1912 led to a marked decrease in Liberal support and a growing increase in the</li> </ul>	<p><b>10</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material.</li> <li>• Only credit material relevant to ‘hinder the development of a properly functioning Liberal Italy’.</li> <li>• Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or may take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable.</li> <li>• Knowledge must not be credited in isolation; it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</li> </ul>
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		<p>support of ideologically motivated parties. All of this made the continued operation of trasformismo increasingly problematic and yet the Liberal élite persisted with it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers might consider that by 1914, on the eve of World War One, Italian society appeared more divided on the grounds of class and ideology than ever before with a national strike and a week (‘Red Week’) of attacks on public buildings and institutions. Trasformismo had clearly failed to persuade the population of the benefits of a liberal, parliamentary system.</li> <li>• Answers might consider that the rupture amongst the Liberal élite in 1915 over entry into World War One ensured the ultimate destruction of the liberal parliamentary system.</li> <li>• <b>In arguing it was colonial ambitions which provided the greatest hindrance</b>, answers might consider the serious loss of prestige occasioned by the Italian defeat at Adowa in 1896 which continued to haunt Italian foreign policy into the 1930s.</li> <li>• Answers might consider that Adowa only happened as Crispi wished to distract attention from domestic problems by engaging in colonial adventures and that he would have been better advised to have devoted himself to the resolution of those domestic issues.</li> <li>• Answers might consider that it was the failure of colonial ambitions which encouraged the emergence of a militant nationalist movement in the decade before 1914 under Enrico Corradini. This movement blamed colonial failure on the ‘weak’</li> </ul>		
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<p>2b</p>		<p>nature of parliamentary government and argued an ambitious foreign and colonial policy could only be pursued by a single, all-powerful national leader.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Answers might consider that involvement in Libya in 1911-12 did much to stimulate support for the nationalist movement who blamed the parliamentary regime for the mismanagement and enormous cost of that war.</li> <li>Answers might also reflect that Italy’s colonial ambitions brought no true economic benefit to the Kingdom during this period and hence served to do no more than highlight the inadequacies of the parliamentary system.</li> </ul> <p><b>‘Had Mussolini died at the end of 1934, the world would have mourned the loss of a great statesman’ How far do you agree with this observation on Mussolini’s foreign policy 1922-1943?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>In arguing the observation is correct,</b> answers might consider above all that the year 1934 witnessed what was arguably Mussolini’s most important success in foreign policy when he prevented the attempt at Anschluss with Austria made by Hitler. They might well observe that this was not only seen as ensuring the maintenance of peace in Europe but also saw Italy truly ‘punching above its weight’ for perhaps the only time during</li> </ul>	<p>20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No set answer is expected.</li> <li>At higher levels candidates will focus on ‘how far’, but at level 4 may simply list reasons.</li> <li>At level 5 and above there will be judgement as to the degree of truth in the quotation in the question.</li> <li>At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge the quotation; this might include a discussion of the characteristics of ‘a great statesman’.</li> <li>To be valid judgements, claims must be supported by relevant and accurate material; if not, they are assertions.</li> <li>Knowledge must not be credited in isolation; it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for</li> </ul>
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		<p>this period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answers might consider the change in Mussolini’s conduct of foreign policy during this period from the aggressive attacker of Corfu in 1923 to the guarantor of France’s borders at Locarno and the signatory of a pact outlawing war in 1928 with Kellogg-Briand.</li> <li>• Answers might consider the expansion of Italian influence in the period 1922-34 with its gains of Fiume and expansion of influence in Libya and Albania, fulfilling long-standing – but unfulfilled – Italian ambitions. Such comments might well reflect on the seeming ‘great power’ status of Italy during these years.</li> <li>• Answers might consider that it was only in the years after 1934 that the ephemeral nature of Mussolini’s success was exposed, emphasising that Italy was, in fact, in a weaker position in 1939/40 than she had been in 1914/15.</li> <li>• Answers might consider that it was only the alliance with Germany which was first created in 1936 which led Mussolini to failure.</li> <li>• <b>In arguing the observation is incorrect</b>, answers might well argue that any success Mussolini had in the years 1922-34 was more apparent than real. They might well refer to the lack of real value of Fiume, Libya and Albania.</li> <li>• Answers might consider that the success against Hitler in 1934 was, in fact occasioned by Hitler’s inexperience and desire to avoid anything which might endanger his standing with the German people.</li> </ul>		<p>analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.</p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Answers might consider that Italy only appeared to have gained great power status during the years 1922-34 because of the weakness of Germany after World War One and the absence from the international stage of powers such as isolationist America and communist Russia.</li><li>• Answers might consider that Italy was never truly rewarded by Britain and France for its friendship during the period 1922-34 and that, in fact, rather than being regarded as a 'great statesman', Mussolini was in fact duped by Britain and France. For example, neither Locarno nor Kellogg-Briand brought any real benefit to Italy.</li><li>• Answers might consider that the years 1934-43 exposed Mussolini's failure to bring about meaningful reform in Italy which would have enabled it to cope with the growing international crisis after 1934. Such comments may well include comment on Italy's lack of preparedness for military adventure despite its supposedly Fascist nature from at least 1935. Some answers might also reflect that as late as 1938, at the Munich Conference and immediately afterwards, Mussolini might still have been able to earn the gratitude of the allies for his statesmanship by deserting his friendship with Germany.</li></ul>		
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