Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 23 May 2023

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **8HI0/2G**

History

Advanced Subsidiary
PAPER 2: Depth study
Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46
Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy

You must have:
Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

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 the aims of fascist foreign policy?

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 reactions to Matteotti's criticism of the fascist regime in 1924?

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 the significance of the 1978 Constitution?

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 reasons why Azaña fell from power in 1933?

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

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

(This is for part (a))

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

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SECTION B

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

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

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

EITHER

3 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1919–21, the main reason for the weakness of the liberal government was the 'mutilated victory'?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 To what extent did the economy of Italy change under the fascist regime in the years 1925–40?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

5 How accurate is it to say that the Allied invasion of Italy in 1943 was the main cause of the collapse of fascism in Italy by 1946?

(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 Nationalist position continued to improve during the course of the civil war, 1936–39?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

7 How significant was Franco's personality cult in controlling society in Spain in the years 1938–56?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 How accurate is it to say that the key features of Franco's economy in the years 1956–75 were different from the key features of Franco's economy in the years 1938–56?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒ **Question 5** ☒

Question 6 ☒ **Question 7** ☒ **Question 8** ☒

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

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Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

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Sources for use with Section A.

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

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

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From a memorandum written by Marshal Badoglio, Chief of the General Staff of the Italian army, to Mussolini, December 1934. Here Badoglio is commenting on developments in Italy's relations with Abyssinia and the West.

The problem of Italian-Abyssinian relations has very recently shifted from a diplomatic conflict to one which can be solved by force only.

Our objective must be the complete destruction of the Abyssinian army and the total conquest of Abyssinia. We cannot build the Empire in any other way.

The speedier our action, the less likely will be the danger of diplomatic complications. There will be no need whatever for an official declaration of war. We must always emphasise the purely defensive character of our operations. No one in Europe would raise any difficulties, as long as the invasion resulted in a rapid conquest. It would be enough to declare to England and France that their interests would be recognised.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From an article written by Emanuel Garrett in *Socialist Appeal* journal, published in the USA, 13 June 1939. *Socialist Appeal* was a revolutionary left-wing journal. Here the writer is commenting on the Matteotti Crisis.

Matteotti rose to speak in the Italian parliament on 30 May 1924. Matteotti, the leader of the small parliamentary opposition, read out a list of the fascist regime's crimes. Mussolini interrupted, and growled ominously as Matteotti accused Mussolini of using armed militia men in the elections.

Afterwards, a few of Matteotti's friends congratulated him on his speech. However, Mussolini made it clear that he was going to take some sort of action. One of Mussolini's henchmen remarked that: 'If the socialists knew what Mussolini was thinking, they would lay low.'

On 10 June, Matteotti was bundled into a car. Three months later, his body was found in woods near Rome. There were thirty-six stab wounds in his chest.

The testimony of witnesses pointed the finger of responsibility directly at Mussolini. It was learned that the car had been used by Dumini*, who had been hired for the job. Mussolini called the murder a blunder, but he used it to consolidate his regime by force of terror.

Matteotti had sacrificed his life heroically. But he also proved the inadequacy of his moderate Socialist Party. The masses admired Matteotti because he had stood up against fascism. His death came near to sparking revolution. There was, however, no revolutionary party to guide the masses.

*Dumini – an American-Italian fascist and member of the Italian secret police

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From Spain's Constitution of 1978. This is the opening section of the Constitution.

The Spanish Nation desires to establish justice, liberty and security, and to promote the wellbeing of all its members and to implement its authority as an independent state.

It proclaims that it will:

Guarantee democratic co-existence within the Constitution and the laws, in accordance with a fair economic and social order.

Establish a legal system that ensures the rule of law as the expression of the will of the people.

Protect all Spaniards and peoples of Spain in the exercise of human rights, of their culture and traditions, languages and institutions.

Promote the development of culture and of the economy to ensure a dignified quality of life for all.

Establish an advanced democratic society and co-operate in the strengthening of peaceful relations and effective co-operation among all the peoples of the earth.

Therefore, the *Cortes** passes, and the Spanish people authorise, this Constitution.

**Cortes* – the Spanish parliament

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From Edward Knoblaugh, *Correspondent in Spain*, published 1937. Knoblaugh was an American journalist. He interviewed many leading Spanish politicians. He left Spain during the civil war and wrote this account. Here he is describing Azaña's rule in the years 1931–33.

Azaña's government had a difficult time maintaining order. There was an outbreak of strikes, violence and church burnings. Virtually all the news reported from Spain during my first nine months there dealt with these disorders. Each day would see some new form of violence.

The Azaña government felt obliged to use strong measures to curb the disorders. One of these incidents caused Azaña's overthrow. Thirteen anarchists, having barricaded themselves in a café in the little village of Casas Viejas, fired on the police. The Ministry of the Interior sent these orders to the police: 'We want neither prisoners nor wounded.' Not one of the thirteen escaped alive.

The extreme Left took up Casas Viejas as their war cry. The thirteen men who had been killed by police bullets became martyrs. Public opinion was so aroused against the violence of the left that the outcome was the election of a reactionary government. The Right-Centre coalition of José María Gil-Robles won the November 1933 elections. Azaña was ousted. Gil-Robles succeeded Azaña because he led the largest parliamentary minority, the Popular Action group, with 112 of the 473 *Cortes* seats.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: Fascist Italy By John Hite & Chris Hinton © Hodder Education, 1998

Source 2 from: https://www.marxists.org/history/etol/writers/garrett/1939/06/matteotti.htm

Source 3 from: https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Spain_2011.pdf?lang=en

Source 4 from: https://spartacus-educational.com/SPazana.htm