Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 20 May 2024

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.

Turn over ▶

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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 relationship between the fascist state and the Catholic Church in the years 1925–40?

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 seriousness of the post-war crisis in Italy in the years 1919–22?

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 economic problems in Spain in the years after the Civil War?

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 reaction of Franco's government to opposition to its regime in the 1960s and 1970s?

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** ☐

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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 1911–14, the threat to Giolitti's government posed by the Catholics was different from the threat to Giolitti's government posed by the nationalists?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 To what extent did Mussolini's relationship with the PNF change in the years 1922–43?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

5 How successful was Mussolini's attempt to build an Italian Empire in the years 1935–40?

(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 formation of the Popular Front Government (February 1936) was the most significant factor leading to the outbreak of civil war in July 1936?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

7 How accurate is it to say that non-intervention was the main reason why the Republican side was defeated in the Spanish Civil War (1936–39)?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 How successful was the transition to democracy in Spain in the years 1975–78?

(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 the Concordat between The Holy See and The Kingdom of Italy, signed 11 February 1929. The Concordat, which was a part of the Lateran Pacts, was signed by the Papacy and Mussolini, after three years of negotiations. Here the Concordat outlines the role of the Catholic Church within the Italian state.

Italy declares that the Catholic Church shall have the free exercise of her spiritual power, the free and public exercise of worship, and complete authority in religious matters.

The choice of Archbishops and Bishops belongs to the Papacy. The Papacy shall inform the Italian Government of the person chosen before proceeding to the nomination of an Archbishop or Bishop, to ensure that the government has no political reason to oppose the nomination.

Religious instruction in secondary schools shall be developed according to a programme agreed between the Papacy and the State. Only textbooks approved by the Catholic Church shall be used for religious teaching.

The Italian State recognises the organisation known as Catholic Action. Catholic Action shall carry out its activity independent of any political party. Catholic Action is under the authority of the Church and has responsibility for the spread and exercise of Catholic principles.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From the diary of Bruno Palamenghi, March 1924. Palamenghi had served as a colonel in the Italian army until 1917. He wrote this diary entry shortly after witnessing a speech by Mussolini. Here he recalls the situation in Italy in the years after the First World War.

Who can forget the dreadful state to which the masses had been reduced in the early post-war years? There were continuous strikes – the occupations of factories, workshops and land were daily occurrences. The railway workers had become absolute masters of the railways. The post and telegraph services worked according to the desires of the employees. Property was not respected. The gangs in Piedmont, pickpockets in Rome, *mafiosi** in Sicily spread terror in every town. They freely carried out brutalities of every kind, including robberies and murders. All this happened because of the weakness of the governments at that time. Just a few months more and this beautiful Italy of ours would have been finished and would have become worse than the chaos in communist Russia.

It pains me to have to remember, but even the Italian army, which won the great victory of Vittorio Veneto, was insulted in the streets by scoundrels. Without the Fascist revolution and the March on Rome, Italy would have fallen prey to communism, anarchy, bankruptcy and poverty. We would have become a joke to the other nations, worse than we were before the war.

* *mafiosi* – members of the Mafia, a criminal organisation in southern Italy

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From Gerald Brenan, *The Face of Spain*, published 1950. Brenan was a British writer who specialised in Spanish history and culture. He lived in Spain from 1920 until the early years of the Civil War. He journeyed through Spain in 1949. Here he describes conditions in southern Spain.

The standard of living has always been very low among the agricultural workers here in Córdoba*, but this is far worse than anything known within living memory. I have never seen such sheer misery before.

Most of those in poverty are unemployed labourers from the large estates. Only a handful of men are kept on the payroll all year. The rest are taken on for short periods whenever required. Before the civil war, it was just possible to survive in this way. Now, owing to inflation, the value of wages has fallen considerably. To make matters worse, the harvest has been exceptionally bad. The consequence is a famine, which cannot be mentioned in the Press and which the wealthy ignore.

A bad mark for the Franco regime? Yes, certainly. However, in fairness, let us remember that every previous regime, including Republican, refused to deal with this problem.

* Córdoba – a city in southern Spain

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From an article in *The Times* newspaper, published 5 December 1970. *The Times* was a British newspaper. Here the writer is commenting on the threat of regional nationalism during the trial of 16 Basques in Burgos in northern Spain.

The Basques have long been the most dangerous threat to Franco's Government. Although there is opposition from workers' organisations, clergy, political and nationalist groups in other regions, the Basques pose the greatest challenge to the regime. The authorities have therefore reacted with far greater severity against the Basques than against separatism in Catalonia. There have been gruesome allegations of torture. Official propaganda has tried to reduce sympathy for the ETA* extremists by portraying them as the agents of international communism. However, the Government has failed to undermine sympathy for those prepared to use violence to achieve Basque objectives. The bishops of Bilbao and San Sebastian have called for the transference of the present Burgos trial from a military court to a civil court, and to abolish the death penalty.

The Church's influence among the Basques has always been strong. It was immediately recognised in Madrid, where the Ministry of Justice condemned the bishops, that these Church leaders were not just speaking for themselves. Some Basque priests have been accused of offences ranging from inflammatory sermons to actively aiding terrorists. It is said that some priests have been tortured by the state.

*ETA – Basque separatist movement that used violence to achieve its aims

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: https://www.concordatwatch.eu/showtopic.php?org_id=878&kb_header_id=39251

Source 2 from: *Fascist Voices*, By Christopher Duggan, © Vintage, 2013

Source 3 from: *The Face of Spain*, By Gerald Brenan, © Penguin Books, 1965

Source 4 from: https://www.thetimes.co.uk/archive/article/1970-12-05/12/1.html#start%3D1970-12-01%26end%3D1970-12-07%26terms%3Dbasque%20separatist%26back%3D/tto/archive/find/basque+separatist/w:1970-12-01%7E1970-12-07/1%26next%3D/tto/archive/frame/goto/basque+separatist/w:1970-12-01%7E1970-12-07/2