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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

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

AS and A Level History · Paper 2 · Option 2G.1

56 questions · 1024 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel AS (8HI0) and A Level (9HI0) History, June 2016 - June 2025

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 Piccadilly Business Centre, Unit C, Aldow Enterprise Park
Blackett Street, Manchester, M12 6AE

HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by specification sub-topic; within each sub-topic they run from the lowest mark tariff to the highest.

Click any heading or question row below to jump straight to it.

On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

Diagrams, graphs, tables and data are printed exactly as they appeared in the original papers.

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6 questions · 120 marks

73

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QUESTIONS

56 questions · 1024 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



KEY TOPIC 1

LIBERAL ITALY AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR, 1911–18

14 questions in this sub-topic · 256 marks · lowest tariff first



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 reasons for the defeat of the Italian army at Caporetto in October 1917?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your

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 1a.**

Source 1: From a speech made by Georges Clemenceau on 5 November 1917. Clemenceau was appointed as French Prime Minister on 16 November 1917. France was Italy's ally in the First World War. Here Clemenceau is commenting on the Italian defeat at Caporetto in October 1917.

The principal error of the Italian high command was the faulty positioning of its armies. The Second Army was positioned facing northward on the high mountains without having reached the summits, which were possessed by the enemy. The Third Army had conquered the summits. It faced eastward. But the Austrians still held a whole sector which separated the Italian forces. 5

Military critics had already pointed out that both Italian armies might be thrown into confusion by the enemy if it decided to attack on both sides with sufficient forces. That is precisely what happened when the Germans transferred their troops from Russia to the Italian Alps. The second error: there were reserves ready in case of a surprise. But the Italian General Cadorna was unwilling to keep them near the front. So, when the need came, they could not intervene, and thus the destruction of the Second Army was followed by the retreat of the Third Army. 10

Source for use with Question 1b.

Source 2: From a radio broadcast made by Mussolini on 2 October 1935. Here Mussolini is speaking to the Italian people as the war with Abyssinia was launched.

For many months the wheel of destiny has been moving. In these last hours the rhythm has become faster and cannot be halted. Not only is an army marching towards its objectives, but 44 million Italians are marching with this army, because there is an attempt to rob them of their place in the sun. When in 1915 Italy united its lot with the Allies, how many promises were made! But after the common victory, to which Italy had brought the supreme contribution of 670 thousand dead, 400 thousand disabled, and 1 million wounded, when it came to sitting around the table of the stingy peace, to us were left only the crumbs. For thirteen years we have been patient. With Abyssinia we have been patient for forty years. Now, that's enough! 15 20

At the League, instead of recognising our just rights, they talk of sanctions. I refuse to believe that Britain wants to defend an African country universally stamped as barbarous and unworthy of taking its place with civilised peoples. Let nobody delude himself that he can deflect us without first having to defeat us. 25



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

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)



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 26.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–40**EITHER**

- 3** How accurate is it to say that the hostility of the Catholic Church was the most significant problem facing Giolitti's government in the years 1911–14?



-
- 3** To what extent was weak military leadership the main reason for Italy's disappointing performance in the First World War?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** To what extent did economic problems outweigh the political difficulties faced by Giolitti's government in Italy in the years 1911–14?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Opinion about the rise and fall of fascism in Italy, 1911–18

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons for Italy's entry into the First World War on the side of the Triple Entente in 1915?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question 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**Sources for use with Question 1.**

Source 1: From the Treaty of London, 26 April 1915. The following articles are taken from the terms of the secret pact agreed by the Triple Entente powers (Great Britain, France and Russia) with Italy.

Article 2

On its part, Italy undertakes to use its entire resources for the purpose of waging war jointly with France, Great Britain and Russia against all their enemies.

Article 3

5

The French and British fleets shall give active and permanent assistance to Italy.

Article 4

Under the Treaty of Peace, Italy shall obtain the Trentino and the Cisalpine Tyrol with its geographical and natural frontier, as well as Trieste.

Article 5

10

Italy shall also be given the province of Dalmatia within its present administrative boundaries.

Article 11

Italy shall receive a share of any eventual war reparation corresponding to its efforts and its sacrifices.

15

Article 13

In the event of France and Great Britain increasing their colonial territories in Africa at the expense of Germany, those two Powers agree in principle that Italy may claim some reasonable gain.

Article 14

20

Great Britain undertakes to provide an immediate loan of at least £50 million to Italy.

Article 16

The present arrangement shall be kept secret.



Source 2: From a speech made by the Italian Prime Minister Antonio Salandra, 23 May 1915. Salandra made this declaration to the Italian people on the day that Italy joined the war on the side of the Triple Entente.

The policy of the Italian Government has never changed. It severely condemned the aggression of Austria against Serbia, at the very moment when it learned of it, because it foresaw the consequences of that aggression. 25

We declared at that time that Italy was under no obligation to assist Austria if, as the result of her aggression, Austria found herself at war with Russia. This was the consequence of the defensive and conservative character of the Triple Alliance Treaty. The concessions Austria offered us in no way met the objectives of Italian policy. 30

These objectives are:

First, the defence of Italianism.

Secondly, a secure military frontier, to replace the one which was imposed upon us in 1866 by which all the gates of Italy are open to our enemies. 35

Thirdly, to secure our situation in the Adriatic.

All these essential advantages were substantially denied to us by Austria.

An immense outburst of indignation over our treatment by Austria was sparked throughout Italy. The noblest and most educated classes and all the youth of the country are ready to shed their blood for the nation. 40

In the blaze thus sparked, the whole nation was joined in a wonderful moral union, which will prove to be our greatest source of strength in the severe struggle which faces us. It must lead us, by our own virtue, to the accomplishment of the highest destinies that a country can achieve. 45



3 How accurate is it to say that Italy had become a 'Great Power' by 1914?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** 'In the years 1911–14, the invasion of Libya played the most significant role in undermining Giolitti's control of the government.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the rise of socialism was a significant threat to Giolitti's government in the years c1911–14?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the rise of Catholicism as a political force was the main reason for Giolitti's decline in influence in the years 1911–14?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 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)



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

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons why Italy remained neutral in 1914?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question 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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a telegram sent by the German ambassador in Rome to the German Foreign Office, 31 July 1914. Italy was in the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria. Here the German Ambassador comments on a recent discussion with the Italian Foreign Minister concerning Italy's intentions regarding the outbreak of war between Austria and Serbia.

Today we discussed the question of Italy's attitude to the war. The Italian Foreign Minister told me that his government had considered the question thoroughly. It had concluded that Austria's actions against Serbia must be regarded as an act of aggression. Consequently, according to the terms of the Triple Alliance, there is no reason for Italy to support Austria. Therefore, Italy would declare itself neutral. 5

When I strongly opposed this point of view, the Minister stated that Italy had not been informed in advance of Austria's action against Serbia. Therefore, Italy could not be expected to take part in the war, as Italian interests were being directly damaged by the Austrian action. 10

The Minister stated that the Italian Government even reserved the right to decide whether it might be possible for Italy to intervene later, not on the side of the Triple Alliance but on the side of the Triple Entente*. This would only happen if, at the time of doing so, Italian interests were satisfactorily protected.

The Minister, who was very agitated, explained that the entire Italian Ministerial Council, except for himself, had shown a distinct dislike for Austria. He could not oppose the Council's attitude, because Austrian actions had gone against the terms of the Triple Alliance. 15

I have the impression we should not give up all hope of future Italian intervention on our side, if some reward could be offered to the Italians. Nevertheless, it is clear that Britain's influence has considerably reduced prospects of Italian participation in the war on our side. 20

* Triple Entente – Britain, France and Russia



Source 2: From Giovanni Giolitti, 'Memories of my Life', published in *The Living Age*, 3 February 1923. *The Living Age* was an American weekly magazine. Here Giolitti is commenting on the issues confronting Italy when a general war broke out in Europe in 1914.

Supporters of Italy entering the war argued that we should take part in the conflict immediately, because it would be short. They feared that it would end before we were ready. Thus, we might lose a magnificent opportunity to increase our national territories. 25

I, however, was convinced that the war would be a very prolonged one. I said it would last at least three years because it would be necessary to crush the best-organised military powers in the world. They had been preparing for war for forty years. 30

I emphasised how much Austria might lose by going to war with Italy. It was highly probable that we could get what we wanted from Austria by skilful negotiation. Furthermore, as the Austro-Hungarian Empire continued to suffer from the rivalry between Austria and Hungary, I believed it was sure to break up eventually. When this occurred, its Italian-speaking territories could be peaceably annexed to Italy. 35

Furthermore, a lengthy war required colossal financial sacrifices. It would be particularly burdensome for Italy, which possessed very little wealth, had exceptionally heavy demands upon its revenues, and was already imposing taxes as high as the people could bear. 40



3 Italy entered the First World War in 1915.

How accurate is it to say that Italy's wartime performance improved in the years 1915–18?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the impact of the invasion of Libya was the main reason for the growing instability in Italy in the years 1912–14?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



KEY TOPIC 2

THE EMERGENCE OF FASCISM AND MUSSOLINI'S RISE TO POWER, 1919–26

13 questions in this sub-topic · 236 marks · lowest tariff first



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

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 attraction of the fascist movement in the years 1919–21?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



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 diary of Mario Piazzesi, 24 November 1921. Piazzesi was a student with nationalist and anti-socialist sentiments. He joined the fascist *squadrismo* in 1919 after coming into contact with former soldiers.

All of those who fought in the war have patiently put up with things. But Italy is now realising what it has achieved. It is experiencing a feeling of pride at having shaken off a certain sense of inferiority with regard to other Europeans. The vast majority of the nation now feels that the Red tempest* is about to be blown away. The old liberal democracy has given ground on all fronts and its prestige is reduced to a minimum. Those in authority are being drawn towards the Fascist movement. Like those who have joined the *squadrismo*, those in authority realise that Fascism offers them the last hope that the powers and responsibilities entrusted to them will not be swept away by chaos. Their motives for their shift in allegiance towards Fascism are honest ones. These are the reasons why this movement is winning the support of the majority of the nation.

* Red tempest = left-wing threat

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From the political testament of Adolf Hitler, *Führer* of Germany, written on 29 April 1945. Here Hitler is reflecting on the alliance between Germany and Italy in the Second World War.

It is clear that the Italian alliance rendered more service to the enemy than to us. The intervention of Italy will have only brought us minimal assistance in comparison with the numerous difficulties which it has created for us. The greatest service which Italy could have done to us was to have kept out of the conflict.

Our Italian ally has embarrassed us everywhere. Italy's entry into the war at once gave our opponents their first victories. Although incapable of holding out in Abyssinia and Libya, the Italians had the nerve, without asking our advice and even without warning us, to launch into an absolutely useless campaign in Greece. Their dishonourable setbacks aroused the ill-humour of certain Balkan states with regard to us. This led us, contrary to all plans, to intervene in the Balkans, which led to the catastrophic delay in unleashing the war against Russia. My attachment to the person of the *Duce* has not changed, but I regret not having listened to reason. This alliance imposed on me a 'brutal friendship'* with regard to Italy.

* brutal friendship – love-hate relationship



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

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 Mussolini's attitude to the Catholic Church in 1921?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



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 speech made by Benito Mussolini to the Chamber of Deputies, 21 June 1921. Here Mussolini is outlining his views on the Catholic Church.

Fascism neither practises nor preaches anti-clericalism. I confirm in this Chamber that the Catholic Church represents the ideals and customs of the ancient Roman Empire. I am very much disturbed when I see state-controlled churches being founded elsewhere in the world. This means that the millions of people living in those states will no longer look towards Italy and towards Rome as the centre of the Christian religion. 5

Therefore, I make this suggestion: if the Vatican were definitely to give up its dreams of claiming land in Italy, I believe that Italy should offer the Vatican all material help and encouragement for its schools, its churches and its hospitals. Because of the development of Catholicism in the world, an increase in the four hundred million people who look towards Rome from all parts of the earth is a source of pride for us Italians. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Gaetano Salvemini, *Under the Axe of Fascism*, published in the USA in 1936. Salvemini was a socialist politician. He fled into exile in 1925 after his name was put on a fascist death list. Here he is commenting on measures taken to deal with the effects of the Depression in Italy.

In addition to restoring the right to emigrate, Mussolini announced an avalanche of public works. Mussolini also gave instructions that, in the unemployment statistics for agriculture, the figures for women were no longer to be included. Mussolini obviously thought that a woman's duty is to stay at home minding the children and not to increase the numbers of the unemployed. Finally, in 1931, the labour exchanges in cities were ordered not to register the jobless who had not been residents in that city before April 1931. This was another measure for reducing the number of unemployed – at least in the statistics. In spite of all this, unemployment continued to increase. 15 20

Happily, Mussolini was there to organise another 'battle'. Until the autumn of 1930, relief work was carried out by local government agencies and voluntary organisations. During the winter of 1931, the Fascist Party began to centralise all the financial means of providing assistance under its own control. Employers and employees were compelled to contribute to the unemployment fund. And the credit for the assistance given to the unemployed is attributed to Mussolini as if the money came out of his own pocket! 25

OR

- 4** How far was the post-war economic crisis responsible for the growth in support for fascism in Italy in the years 1919–22?



- 4 How accurate is it to say that the weakness of the political opposition was responsible for the establishment of a fascist dictatorship in the years 1922–26?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



Options for the rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate Mussolini's responsibility for the murder of Matteotti in 1924?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A. Answer the question 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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From Margherita Grassini Sarfatti, *My Fault: Mussolini As I Knew Him*, published 1945. Sarfatti, who was of Jewish descent, was Mussolini's adviser and mistress from 1912 to 1930. She left Italy in 1938 when Mussolini passed the anti-Semitic decrees. She threatened that she would reveal all she knew about the Duce when she left. Here she is commenting on the murder of Matteotti in 1924.

On June 10, Matteotti disappeared. That afternoon, several bystanders had seen the deputy dragged into a car, which had then sped off. It appeared that a horrible crime had been committed. In parliament two days later, Mussolini seemed weak, repentant and confused. In a brief, hesitant reply he stated that, if, as it appeared, a crime had been committed, 'it would provoke the indignation and angry feelings of the government and parliament.' He stated 'the police are already on the trail of the suspects. Nothing will prevent investigation of the event, the arrest of the guilty parties and their being brought to justice.'

Mussolini's shaky performance struck me as proof of his previous ignorance of the plot against Matteotti. Had that not been the case, he would have found smoother lies to answer the questions asked in parliament. Mussolini swore to me he knew nothing of the plot against Matteotti. I believe it. What Mussolini had stated in parliament, he repeated to me many times in private. It always rang true. 'It was a conspiracy against me,' he insisted 'the work of some devilish enemy'.

Cesare Rossi, Mussolini's press secretary, was a crafty intriguer. He wielded considerable influence. He may not have issued the orders to kill but I am personally convinced that he ordered that Matteotti be abducted and hidden.



Source 2: From Mussolini's speech to the Chamber of Deputies, 3 January 1925. Here Mussolini is commenting on the use of violence by the fascist movement.

Gentlemen, it is I who speak of the accusations made against me. It is said that I have created a *Cheka**. Where? When? How? No one can answer. An Italian *Cheka* has never existed. 20

Thus far, nobody has ever denied that I possess three qualities: a certain intelligence, much courage and a contempt for riches. If I had created a *Cheka*, I would have done so according to the principles that I have always imposed on the use of violence. I have always said that violence, to be effective, must be precise and intelligent. Now the acts of this so-called *Cheka* have always been unintelligent, disorganised and very stupid. 25

The most fantastic, most horrendous lies were widely published in all the papers! They invented lies. 30

Very well, I now declare before this assembly and before the entire Italian people that I alone assume full political, moral and historical responsibility for all that has happened.

If Fascism has been nothing more than castor oil and clubs, then I am to blame! If Fascism has been a criminal association, then I am the chief of this criminal association! 35

*Cheka – the name of the Russian communists' secret police and given as a nickname to a small fascist hit squad



-
- 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)



-
- 3** How accurate is it to say that the passing of the Acerbo Law was the most significant development in the evolution of dictatorship in Italy in the years 1922-26?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that the methods used by Italian fascists to attract support for the movement completely changed during the years 1919–22?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the seriousness of the threat posed by the March on Rome in October 1922?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question 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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a statement issued by Mussolini in *Il Popolo d'Italia* newspaper, 28 October 1922. Mussolini was the editor of *Il Popolo d'Italia*.

The time for determined battle has come! Today, the army of the blackshirts will restore the victory that was achieved in the Great War but subsequently mutilated. By marching directly to Rome, the Fascist army will once more bring glory to the Capital City. The martial law of Fascism now becomes a fact. By order of the *Duce*, all the military, political and administrative functions of the party management are taken over by a secret Quadrumvirate* of Action with dictatorial powers. 5

The Italian army must not take part in this struggle. Fascism, furthermore, does not march against the police. Rather, Fascism marches against a political class that is both cowardly and incompetent. In four long years, this political class has not been able to give a functioning Government to the Nation. 10

Workers must know that Fascism only wants to impose order and discipline upon the Nation. Workers have nothing to fear from the Fascist Government. The just rights of the workers will be protected. We will even be generous with unarmed opponents. 15

Fascism draws its sword to cut the knots which tie and burden Italian life. We call on God and the spirit of our five hundred thousand war dead to bear witness that only one passion burns within us – the desire to contribute to the safety and greatness of our Country. 20

Long live Italy! 20
Long live Fascism!

*Quadrumvirate – a group of four people with the authority to take action



Source 2: From George Seldes, *Sawdust Caesar, The Untold History of Mussolini and Fascism*, published 1935. Seldes was an American investigative journalist. He worked in Italy from 1923 until 1925, when he was expelled after accusing Mussolini of involvement in the murder of Matteotti. Here Seldes is commenting on events in October 1922.

On 26 October, the *Fascisti* demanded control of the government. The next day, Mussolini went back to his newspaper office in Milan and the Fascist *squadristi* got their orders to march.

Under the command of many generals, the *squadristi* 'marched' on Rome. 25
As their open trucks went slowly along the dusty roads, the Fascist civilians praised the adventure as friendly, while opponents said simply that the Fascists were like children playing.

But the city of Rome was alarmed and the army was put to work stringing barbed wire around some of the gates. On the morning of 28 October, the 30
general staff officers received reports that there were no more than 800 poorly-clothed and ill-fed Fascists in the neighbourhood of Rome. Prime Minister Facta, who could have sent a few machine-guns against them, did what was typical of that government – he did nothing but run around, 35
talking and gesturing.

The King refused to sign the decree of martial law. The King had been told, untruthfully, that the Duke of Aosta* was among the *Fascisti* outside the walls of Rome. The King was told that the Duke had 80,000 men ready to seize the Crown, and that the army had refused to fight against the Fascists. The King was frightened. He surrendered. 40

The King telegraphed Mussolini in Milan to come and form a government.

*Duke of Aosta – the pro-fascist second cousin to King Victor Emmanuel III



-
- 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)



-
- 3** 'The adoption of the 'New Programme' was the main reason for the growth in support for fascism in the years 1919–22.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1922–25, Mussolini's control over fascist organisations was limited?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the nature of fascism in Italy in the years 1919–21?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question 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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From the 'Programme of the Armed Fascist Squads', published in *Il Popolo d'Italia* newspaper, 6 June 1919. *Il Popolo d'Italia* was the fascist newspaper. Here the fascists' programme for the 1919 election is outlined.

In terms of the political problem, WE DEMAND:

- The minimum voting age to be lowered to eighteen years; the minimum age for parliamentary deputies to be lowered to twenty-five years; all government posts to be open to election.

In terms of the social problem, WE DEMAND:

5

- The immediate enactment of a state law establishing an eight-hour workday.
- A minimum wage law.
- The participation of representatives of the workers in the meetings of industry committees.
- Those existing workers' organisations that are not corrupted by dishonest beliefs be given a role in the management of industries and public services.
- The requirement for landowners to cultivate their lands. Their uncultivated lands will be given to a farmers' cooperative.
- The provision and maintenance of secular schools that shape the national character correctly; schools in which the mind and body are disciplined to defend the fatherland.

10

15

For the military problem WE DEMAND:

- The creation of a nation that is armed and designed to defend the nation's rights and interests.

20

For the financial problem WE DEMAND:

- The imposition of a tax on property.



Source 2: From a speech made by Giacomo Matteotti to the Italian Parliament, March 1921. Matteotti was a member of the Unitary Socialist Party [PSU] in Italy. Here Matteotti comments on the tactics used by the fascists in 1921.

In the middle of the night, while most gentlemen are in bed at home, the lorries of the fascists turn up in small villages in the countryside, where few people live. The fascists are accompanied by the local landowners, who guide them. Otherwise, it would be impossible, out there in the dark, for the fascists to identify the small house of the trade union leader, or the tiny local employment office. 25

The fascists gather in front of a small house and the order is given to surround the building. There are sometimes a hundred fascists, armed with rifles and revolvers. They call the name of the union leader and ask him to come outside. If he doesn't respond, the fascists say, 'We will burn your house, your wife, your children.' The union leader comes downstairs. He opens the door. The fascists grab him. They tie him up; they put him on a lorry. They torture him in a horrible way and pretend to murder him. Then he is abandoned in the middle of the countryside, naked, tied to a tree! 30 35

If the union leader is a brave man who does not open the door and uses weapons in his defence, then he is immediately killed in the middle of the night. One hundred against one. This is the system in northeast Italy. 40

KEY TOPIC 3

THE FASCIST STATE AND FOREIGN POLICY, 1925–40

23 questions in this sub-topic · 412 marks · lowest tariff first



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

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 impact of Mussolini on others?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



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 letter written by Clementine Churchill to Winston Churchill, 20 March 1927. Winston Churchill was the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British Government. His wife, Clementine, was in Rome visiting the British ambassador and his family and had a personal meeting with Mussolini during her stay.

I have seen Mussolini. He came very privately to tea the day after we arrived. He is most impressive, quite modest and natural, very dignified, has a charming smile and the most beautiful golden-brown, piercing eyes which you see but can't look directly at. When he came in everyone (women too) got up as if he were the King. You couldn't help doing it. He fills you with a sort of pleasurable awe. He loves music and plays the violin. I had a few minutes talk with him. Mussolini sends you friendly messages and says he would like to meet you. I am sure he is a very great person. It is certain that he inspires fanatical devotion in his followers. 5

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Antonio Gramsci, 'The Two Fascisms', published in *The New Order*, 25 August 1921. *The New Order* was an influential weekly newspaper in Italy that focused on international political developments. Gramsci was a leading left-wing activist and journalist.

The *Fasci di Combattimento* were born in the aftermath of the war. They were filled with the petit-bourgeois* attitudes of the various ex-soldiers' associations which arose at that time. 10

Due to their strong opposition to the socialist movement, they gained the support of the capitalists and the authorities. They emerged during the same period when the rural landowners were feeling the need to create a group to tackle the growing workers' organisations. The gangs that were already organised and armed by the big landowners soon adopted the label *Fasci* for themselves too. These rural groups are engaged in a fight against the poor peasants and their organisations. They are extremely anti-union and reactionary. They have far more faith in direct armed action than in the authority of the state. In the agricultural regions, fascism has achieved its greatest development. There, with the financial support of the capitalists and the protection of the civil and military authorities, fascism has attained a power without limits. 15 20

The ruthless offensive against the class organisations of the workers has served the capitalists well. In the course of a year they've seen all the apparatus of the socialist unions smashed and made ineffective. 25

*petit-bourgeois – lower middle class

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)

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.

5

10



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. 15
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. 20

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 25
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

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

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)



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. 5

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. 10

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. 15 20

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. 25

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

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 nature of the Corporate State in fascist Italy?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

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 Palazzo Vidoni Pact, 2 October 1925. This agreement formally established the Corporate State in Italy. Here the terms of the agreement between the fascist state and the General Confederation of Industry, an organisation of Italian employers, are outlined.

On 2 October 1925, under the chairmanship of the Honourable Roberto Farinacci, the following was agreed between the representatives of the General Confederation of Industry and the Confederation of Fascist Corporations:

1. The General Confederation of Industry recognises the Confederation of Fascist Corporations and its associated organisations as the sole representatives of the workers. 5
2. The Confederation of Fascist Corporations recognises the General Confederation of Industry and its associated organisations as the sole representatives of the industrialists.
3. All contractual relationships between industrialists and workers must be negotiated by the dependent organisations of the Confederation of Industry on the one hand and the Confederation of Fascist Corporations on the other. 10
4. Consequently, the internal factory committees are abolished, and their functions transferred to the local syndicate organisations*, which will exercise these functions. 15

*local syndicate organisations – organisations that represented the workers employed in a particular trade



Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From an article by Vladimir Lenin, published in *Pravda* newspaper, 28 September 1912. Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik Party, a Russian socialist party, and *Pravda* was its official newspaper. Here Lenin comments on the outcome of the Libyan War shortly before the terms of surrender were agreed.

Italy has 'won' the war. From now on, Libya will belong to Italy. It is worthwhile looking at this typical colonial war, waged by a so-called 'civilised' nation. The war was caused by the greed of the Italian money-bags and capitalists, who need new markets and new achievements for Italian imperialism.

The war was a blood bath. Libyans were massacred with the help of the 'latest' weapons. The Libyans put up a desperate resistance. At the beginning of the war, the Libyans attacked 1,200 Italian marines and killed about 600. By way of 'retaliation', the Italians butchered about 3,000 Libyans. Whole families were done to death, with women and children massacred in cold blood. About 1,000 Libyans were hanged. Yet it is said that the Italians are a civilised, constitutional nation.

The Italian casualties exceeded 20,000, including 17,429 sick, 600 missing and 1,405 killed. The war cost the Italians over 800 million lire. It resulted in terrible unemployment and industrial stagnation.

Italy, of course, is no better and no worse than the other capitalist countries. All of them are governed by the capitalist classes, who do not stop at slaughter in their quest for new sources of profit.

OR

- 5** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1925–40, Fascist economic policy was a failure?



- 5 How accurate is it to say that 1923–40 were years of improving relations between the fascist state and the Catholic Church?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 'Mussolini's attempt to make Italy a Great Power was undermined mainly by Italy's economic weakness.'

How far do you agree with this statement about Italy's foreign policy in the years 1935–40?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 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)



-
- 3** 'The indoctrination of the population was so successful in fascist Italy that there was barely any need for the use of terror in the years 1925-40.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



4 To what extent did church-state relations in Italy decline in the 1930s?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How accurate is it to say that the impact of the Spanish Civil War was the main reason for Mussolini's decision to remain neutral in 1939?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



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

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the relationship between Italy and Nazi Germany in the years 1936–39?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question 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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a speech made by Mussolini in Berlin, 28 September 1937. Here Mussolini is confirming the Rome-Berlin Axis, formally agreed between fascist Italy and Nazi Germany in October 1936.

Comrades! My visit to Germany and her Führer, and the speech that I am about to make, represent an important point in the life of our two nations. The demonstrations of affection with which I have been received have deeply moved me. My visit is more than the usual diplomatic-political visit. The fact that I have come to Germany today does not mean that I shall be travelling somewhere else tomorrow. 5

Fascism and Nazism are two expressions of the historic positions that link the life of our nations. We have in common many elements of our ideology. National Socialism and Fascism everywhere have the same enemy – International Communism – and they also have many ideas of life and history in common. Both believe in decisive action as the determining power in the life of nations and the driving force of their history. Both are based on young people, whom we train in discipline, courage, love of the fatherland, and contempt for easy living. 10

What the world now knows as the Rome-Berlin Axis had its origins in the autumn of 1935. It has worked in the last two years for the ever stronger co-operation between our two peoples. It has found its expression in the struggle against Communism. Our two great nations stand together in a single, unshatterable determination. 15

Source 2: From a diary entry by Count Ciano, 15 August 1939. Ciano was Italy's Foreign Minister from 1936–43 and was also Mussolini's son-in-law. Here he is commenting on the situation in August 1939, shortly before Germany signed the Nazi-Soviet Pact.

The *Duce*, at first refused to act independently of the Germans. Today, after examining the papers that I presented to him, and after our conversations, he is convinced that we must not march unconditionally with Germany. However, he wants time to prepare the break with Germany. He will do it in such a way as not to break relations brutally and suddenly. He believes that whatever the outcome of the dispute between the democracies* and Germany, we must have our share of the rewards. It is, therefore, necessary to find a solution which will permit the following:

- (1) If the democracies attack, we should be able to free ourselves 'honourably' from the Germans;
- (2) If the democracies simply accept the Nazi-Soviet Pact, without fighting back, we should take advantage of it to settle accounts once and for all with Yugoslavia.

The *Duce* is more and more convinced that the democracies will fight. He said, 'This time it means war. And we cannot engage in war because our position does not permit us to do so.'

The conversations I had with him today lasted for six hours. And I talked to him with brutal frankness.

*democracies – Britain and France



- 4 'Mussolini's policy of autarky was beneficial to the development of the Italian economy.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



4 How successful was the indoctrination of Italian youth in the years 1925–40?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 To what extent did relations with Britain and France affect Mussolini's decision to invade Abyssinia in 1935?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



3 'The 'battle for grain' was a success, but the 'battle for births' was a complete failure.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 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)



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

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons for Mussolini's popularity in the years 1925–36?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question 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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a speech made by Winston Churchill to Italian and foreign journalists in Rome, 21 January 1927. Churchill was the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British government. Here he is commenting on his recent meetings with Mussolini and leading fascists in the Italian government.

Like so many other people, I could not help being charmed by Signor Mussolini. He maintained a calm, detached manner, despite facing so many burdens and dangers. Anyone could see that Signor Mussolini thought of nothing but the lasting good of the Italian people, as he understood it.

A large part of my conversation with Signor Mussolini was about Italy's economic position. I was very glad to hear, and have it proved to me by facts and figures, that there is a definite and steady improvement. No doubt some branches of industry are suffering at the present time. But if, as I am assured, there is even a slight improvement in the income from foreign trade, that is welcome news. Equally, if it is true that there is even a slight reduction in the economic pressure on the mass of working people, that is to be celebrated. Indeed, if all these results are achieved without poorly considered financial measures, there is much to rejoice at.

It is ridiculous to suggest that the great mass of the people do not support the Italian Government. If I had been an Italian, I am sure that I should have been wholeheartedly with the Italian people from start to finish in their triumphant struggle against Bolshevism. Italy has provided the necessary remedy to the Bolshevik poison. The Italian people are proud of their flag and their history. They support their government's progressive advance towards social justice and economic improvement.

Source 2: From Ugo Ojetti, *Things Seen, 1921–43*, published 1960. Ojetti was an Italian journalist who supported Mussolini's regime and died in 1946. Here he is commenting on witnessing the speech made by Mussolini in Rome on 5 May 1936, the day Mussolini declared victory in the war against Abyssinia.

The longer we wait for Mussolini, the more we feel a sense of excitement rushing through us and sharpening our minds, so that not only the present time but also the future and the past seem clear and distinct: they all focus on the glory of Rome.

'Duce! Duce! Duce!'

25

The chanting begins each time on the far side of the masses of people gathered here. It is as if those who were furthest away were trying to get close to Mussolini's office with their voices, because they are unable to do so in person. Suddenly, the rhythm of chanting voices intensifies. Three blasts of a trumpet. And then there is Mussolini, upright and motionless. Mussolini's face looks forward. His hands are on the marble of the balcony. When did he step out? When did he become visible? It seems that he had always been there, and that his broad shoulders had forever been in the middle of the huge window.

30

Every word Mussolini utters is like a deliberate step forward. He proclaims:

'Finally, Italy has its empire!'

35

With one statement after another, he has filled us with such burning passion and raised our spirits to great heights. At that moment, this public square, under the great dome of the sky, resembles a temple.



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

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that the Stresa Front had only limited significance in the development of Italian foreign policy in the years 1935–40?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How accurate is it to say that Italy's international standing declined in the years 1935–40?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Q4

4 'The Corporate State was an economic failure but a political success.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



KEY TOPIC 4

THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE FALL OF FASCISM, 1940–46

6 questions in this sub-topic · 120 marks · lowest tariff first



- 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)



- 4 'There were more similarities than differences between the Republic of Salò and the government in the south in the years 1943–45.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons for Mussolini's fall from power in July 1943?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question 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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From Romano Mussolini, *My Father, Il Duce*, published 2004. Romano Mussolini was Benito Mussolini's youngest son. At the age of 77, he published his memories of aspects of the *Duce's* life. Here he is recollecting events in July 1943.

On 25 July 1943, my father had come home gloomy and despondent. He had attended the dramatic meeting of the Grand Council in which nineteen of the twenty-eight voters, including his son-in-law Ciano, had betrayed him.

My mother, referring to the conspirators who had signed Dino Grandi's* resolution to dismiss my father, said to him, 'I hope you had them all arrested!' 5

He responded, 'Not yet. I'll do it tomorrow morning.'

I had the impression that my father did not fully comprehend the implications of the Grand Council's vote of no-confidence. And, above all, he was unaware of one very important fact. The king, upon learning the results of the no-confidence vote, appointed General Badoglio as the new head of government. In short, my father was unaware and couldn't even believe that Italy had replaced him. 10

My father had allowed Grandi to present his resolution to dismiss him, knowing full well that it would mean his ruin. Despite the fact that *il Duce* had the militia on his side, he didn't try to react. It would have been very easy for him to block Grandi's initiative to hold the no-confidence vote. All *il Duce* had to do was to press a button to put an end to the conspiracy. Many others in the room would have certainly denounced the conspirators. Can you imagine a Hitler or a Stalin or any other dictator saying, 'All right, you have withdrawn your confidence and I will step aside'? 15 20

*Dino Grandi – a leading fascist and a member of the Grand Council



Source 2: From Winston Churchill, *The Second World War*, published 1951. Churchill was the British Prime Minister during the Second World War and wrote this history using confidential documents to which he had access.

The twenty-one years of the dictatorship of Mussolini in Italy ended in July 1943. During those years he saved the Italian people from the Bolshevism into which they could have sunk in 1919. He achieved for them a position in Europe which Italy had never had before. Without doubt, his regime was too costly for the Italian people, but it is undeniable that it was supported by a very large number of Italians in its period of success. 25

The fatal error of Mussolini was the declaration of war against France and Great Britain after the victories of Hitler in June 1940. If he had not joined with Hitler, he could have easily kept Italy in a balanced position. Italy could have been flattered and rewarded by both sides, gaining unaccustomed wealth and prosperity from the struggle of other countries. Even when the outcome of the war appeared clear, Mussolini would have been welcomed by the Allies. He had much to contribute that could have shortened the length of the conflict. He could have chosen, with ability and intelligence, the right moment in which to declare war on Hitler. Instead, he took the wrong road. 30 35

- 4 'The key features of Mussolini's government in the Republic of Salò (1943–45) were completely different from the key features of Mussolini's government in Italy in the years 1922–43.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 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)



- 4 'The impact of the Second World War on Italy was completely different from the impact of the First World War on Italy.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the reasons for the defeat of the Italian army at Caporetto in October 1917. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that the main reason for the defeat was that the Italian High Command had made mistakes in the positioning of its forces ('the faulty positioning of its armies') - It suggests that the Italian High Command had not considered the likely consequences of the transfer of German troops to the region ('Italian armies might be thrown into confusion by the ... That is precisely what happened') - It provides evidence that the Italian High Command failed to correctly deploy reserves or provide for a retreat ('Cadorna was unwilling to keep [reserves] near the front'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Clemenceau would be well informed about the details of the Battle of Caporetto because of his position in the French government - Italy was France's ally; Clemenceau has no reason to exaggerate the events - The material in this extract suggests the purpose is primarily to record the disappointment in the failure of an ally. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The revolution in Russia in February/March 1917 weakened their fighting strength on the Eastern Front which allowed Germany to transfer some troops to reinforce the Austrians fighting Italy - The Austrian and German troops caught the Italians by surprise by advancing from the south and outflanking them, which forced the Italians to retreat - Cadorna blamed the defeat on the cowardice of the Italian troops while the Italian government blamed Cadorna for poor leadership and sacked him - Italian troops suffered from poor pay and insufficient rations for which the government was blamed Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reasons for the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - The speech is made by Mussolini who ordered the invasion of Abyssinia and is clearly designed to justify his actions - The speech is a radio broadcast to inform the Italian people and the wider world of Mussolini's reasons for invading Abyssinia - The purpose of the source is to rouse support for the invasion and play upon the emotions of the Italian people - Mussolini's reasoning is clearly driven by his ideological belief in the superiority of the Italian nation and her right of conquest. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence of Mussolini's claim that Italy was forced into invading Abyssinia ('With Abyssinia we have been patient for forty years. Now, that's enough!') - It suggests that the Italian people supported the invasion of Abyssinia ('44 million Italians are marching with this army') - It suggests that Mussolini believed that the Allies had, for a long time, cheated Italy out of its rightful claims to an empire ('an attempt to rob them of their place in the sun', 'to us were left only the crumbs') - It indicates that Mussolini hoped Britain had some sympathy for Italy's claims ('I refuse to believe that Britain wants to defend an African country universally stamped as barbarous'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Italy had had ambitions to take over Abyssinia since the defeat at Adowa in 1896; an underdeveloped country it was an ideal target for Italian expansion, especially as it bordered on Italian Eritrea - Abyssinia was to be the basis for a new Roman empire which would enable Italy to claim great power status like Britain and France - Britain and France were preoccupied with German expansion; Mussolini believed he would not be opposed after joining the Stresa Front in March 1935 - Thirty Italian troops were killed in a skirmish with the Abyssinians at Wal-Wal in December 1934. Mussolini did not want to wait for the outcome of a League investigation and used the event as a pretext for war. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into opposition to the Italian invasion of Libya in 1911. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It implies that the government had misled the Italian people about the nature of the war ('this will not be really a war at all', 'a few shots... and ... all will then be over.') - It suggests that the socialists did not believe that Italy was capable of winning the war ('glorifying the ability of Italy's military forces and ridiculously under-estimating the Turkish forces') - It implies that the socialists were not deceived by the government's attempt to downplay the dangers of the war ('direct and indirect dangers of the situation.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: <i>Avanti</i> represented the views of the Socialist Party that opposed the war against Libya - The article is an immediate response to the outbreak of the war and is not affected by knowledge of actual events in the conduct of the war - The article shows how the socialists used the press to rally more opposition to the war. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The PSI was growing rapidly during this period and the views in <i>Avanti</i> represented those of the party members - Giolitti's intention to use the invasion of Libya to reduce opposition, and to unite the country in support of the government, failed - Mussolini, then a member of the PSI, campaigned for a general strike to demonstrate opposition to the war.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the role of the <i>Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro</i> in fascist Italy in the 1930s. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - Starace was the director of the OND and was thus in an excellent position to outline its intended role - The tone of the source is a clear indication of Starace's belief in, and enthusiasm for, the role of the OND in the fascist state - Starace's article was published during the 1930s and clearly had a propagandistic purpose to praise the work of the OND. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It claims that the OND has replaced the unhealthy activities that prevailed before its establishment ('it dissuades workers from wasting time in the pub') - It claims that OND activities were popular with the public ('now wait with anticipation for Saturday to come', 'the joy of feeling better and stronger') - It implies that the OND plays an important role in improving the population ('come back with discipline to their work'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Between 1927 and 1943 the OND provided a wide range of sporting activities, trips and cultural events - The OND was the largest fascist organisation; 80 per cent of salaried employees and 40 per cent of the working class were members - The purpose of the OND was to win over the people to fascism - Many workers joined the OND without showing any commitment to the ideology of the fascist regime.

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



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that the hostility of the Catholic Church was the greatest problem facing Giolitti's government in the years 1911-14. Arguments and evidence that the hostility of the Catholic Church was the most significant problem facing Giolitti's government in the years 1911-14 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Catholic Church was a powerful international institution that held a great influence over the Italian population including those in the north where greater numbers had the right to vote compared to the south • Giolitti refused to give any concessions to the Pope on the 'Roman Question' • The Catholic Church opposed Giolitti's attempts to court popularity with the Socialists • Radical liberals resigned from Giolitti's government in 1914 in protest against the influence of Catholics in his government after the Gentiloni Pact. Arguments and evidence that there were other problems that were more significant threats than the Catholic Church should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Relations with the Church actually improved over the period - the forging of the Gentiloni Pact with Giolitti in 1913 led to support from Catholic deputies in the Chamber • Giolitti found that the politics of <i>Trasformismo</i> were increasingly difficult to maintain after the extension of the franchise in 1912 • The growth of nationalist opposition to liberalism and Giolitti's government attracted many leading writers and poets and gained influence inside parliament and among the elite • The growth of socialist opposition to liberalism after the extension of the franchise in 1912 and the threat of revolution from the radical maximalist wing of the PSI • The social and economic problems including rural poverty and a widening north-south divide. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the main reason for Italy's disappointing performance in the First World War was weak military leadership. Arguments and evidence that the main reason for Italy's disappointing performance in the First World War was weak military leadership should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • General Cadorna's leadership at Caporetto was very poor; he allowed Italian troops to be surrounded and failed to station the reserves close enough to the main army to assist them • During the course of the war Cadorna dismissed 217 officers, and during the Battle of Caporetto, he ordered the summary execution of officers whose units retreated. This indicates weakness within the officer class • Poor military leadership was responsible for the harsh discipline in the Italian army which contributed to low morale and desertions e.g. 55,000 deserted between early 1917 and early 1918 • General Armando Diaz was a cautious leader and would not have won at Vittorio Veneto in 1918 without the support of the Allies and the absence of the German troops. Arguments and evidence that Italy's disappointing performance in the First World War was caused by other reasons should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Economic weaknesses: Italy had a poor economic base with limited resources and it was backward compared to the major powers in Europe • Lack of commitment to the war: the support for neutralists in 1914-15 reflected the lack of enthusiasm for war and limited nationalism in the population at large • Political opposition: the PSI and its membership opposed the war and there were acts of sabotage in the factories by left wing opponents of the war which undermined the war effort • Geographical weaknesses: Italy's performance was affected by the terrain e.g. at Caporetto the Italian troops were trapped between two mountain ranges and the River Piave had flooded and could not be crossed. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which economic problems outweighed political difficulties in Italy in the years 1911-14. Arguments and evidence that economic problems outweighed the political difficulties faced by Giolitti's government in Italy in the years 1911-14 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Systemic poverty and the north-south divide made Italy difficult to govern • The policies implemented to increase the grain yields increased the number of landless labourers in Italy and led to increased discontent with Giolitti's government • The removal of internal tariffs and the introduction of external free trade damaged the development of industry in the south. Southern elites were alienated from the government which did not protect their economic privileges • Backward production processes and limited raw materials restricted Giolitti's achievements in foreign policy and hence the support he hoped to win for his government • Giolitti's economic reforms did not benefit all workers in Italy and discontentment with living standards led members of the working classes to join unions and participate in strike action. Arguments and evidence that political difficulties outweighed economic problems faced by Giolitti's government in Italy in the years 1911-14 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There had been significant industrial development during Giolitti's time in office which benefitted northern Italy and enhanced his support. These developments suggest that economic problems were being solved • The policy of trasformismo whereby MPs depended on, and accepted bribes from, small cliques rather than being answerable to voters made Giolitti dependent on southern elites for political support • In 1911 only two per cent of the population had the right to vote. In 1912, Giolitti extended the vote to all men over thirty. This weakened trasformismo and hence Giolitti's support base • The growth of the PSI destabilised politics. The PSI opposed the invasion of Libya and supported industrial unrest by workers. The extension of the franchise in 1912 increased their vote to twenty-two per cent • The Liberals faced challenges from the Catholics. The Gentiloni Pact in the 1913 election made the Liberals dependent upon Catholic support, yet the Church still did not recognise the legitimacy of the government • The Liberals faced challenges from the Nationalists. They drew support from disenchanted Liberals and took the credit for any achievements in Libya whilst leaving the blame for failures to the Liberals. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to shed light on the reasons for Italy's entry into the First World War on the side of the Triple Entente in 1915. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • This is an official, legal document in which the terms agreed for Italy's entry to the war are outlined • This was a secret agreement and the Italian population would not be aware of its contents until after the war • The purpose of the treaty was to ensure Italy's entry to the war on the side of the Triple Entente. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for Italy's entry into the First World War on the side of the Triple Entente in 1915: • It suggests that the acquisition of land on the northern borders and the Adriatic was an important incentive in joining the Triple Entente ('Italy shall obtain the Trentino and the Cisalpine Tyrol...Dalmatia') • It indicates that Italy expected to make colonial gains ('Italy may claim some reasonable gain') • It provides evidence that Italy needed financial assistance to join the war ('a loan of at least £50 million'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Italy had joined the Triple Alliance in 1882 but it was not the natural ally of Austria who held lands Italy considered to be <i>terra irredenta</i> • Prime Minister Antonio Salandra and Foreign Minister Sidney Sonnino held secret negotiations with both sides to see what price Italy could secure for its active support • Italy was dependent on supplies of coal from Britain and would find it hard to fight without them • The Triple Entente made a more attractive offer to Italy than the Triple Alliance leading to the decision to enter the war on the side of the Entente. Source 2 The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • Salandra was responsible for negotiating the terms on which Italy entered the war and is therefore a well-informed source of information • This was a public announcement to explain why Italy was entering the war on the side of the Triple Entente

Question	Indicative content
	- The purpose of the announcement was to encourage support and inspire nationalism among the Italian population - The tone of the announcement indicates the propagandist nature of the source. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for Italy's entry into the First World War on the side of the Triple Entente in 1915: - It claims that the main reason for joining the Triple Entente was Austrian aggression ('the aggression of Austria against Serbia') - It implies that Germany and Austria did not offer enough to Italy for her to meet her obligations under the Triple Alliance ('concessions Austria offered us in no way met the objectives of Italian policy') - It claims that the Italian population supported the declaration of war ('ready to shed their blood for the nation'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - The Triple Alliance was a defensive treaty meaning that Italy was not obliged to enter the war in 1914 - Public opinion was divided over Italy's entry into the war; the socialists and Giolittian Liberals were opposed whilst some Catholics and some members of the military, e.g. Cadorna, favoured the Triple Alliance - Parliament and the public had been kept completely in the dark about Italy's negotiations with the Entente until this announcement - Salandra used the question of entry to the war to increase his political support at Giolitti's expense. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - The two sources together indicate the importance of territorial gains in Italy's decision to enter the war - The sources are contrasting in nature. Source 1 is a secret agreement whilst Source 2 is a public announcement - The two sources have contrasting purposes. Source 1 is an official agreement whilst Source 2 is a propaganda speech designed to harness support for the war.

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

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate is it to say that Italy had become a 'Great Power' by 1914. Arguments and evidence that Italy had become a 'Great Power' by 1914 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Italy could claim to be a 'Great Power' after the successful invasion of Libya in 1911, which extended its authority within the Mediterranean and allowed it to claim to have an empire • By 1914 Italy had acquired the following territories: Eritrea, a protectorate in Somaliland, Libya, the Dodecanese Islands off the coast of Turkey and a concession in Tientsin in China • Italy's status as a 'Great Power' was demonstrated by its membership of the Triple Alliance • The rapid industrialisation of the north of Italy allowed it to claim to be a great industrial nation; Italy was a leader in the development of hydro-electric power. Arguments and evidence that Italy had not become a 'Great Power' by 1914 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Italy's claim to be a 'Great Power' was undermined by its inability to reclaim Istria and the South Tyrol from Austria; membership of the Triple Alliance prevented it recovering the <i>irredente</i> lands • The British navy continued to dominate in the Mediterranean and Italy was very vulnerable to its power • Italy's economy was significantly less developed than the other European countries that held 'Great Power' status, e.g. Italy's steel production in 1910 was only 0.7 million tonnes compared to Germany's 13.7 million tonnes • Italy's conquest of Libya was limited; it was forced to keep 50,000 troops in Libya and only the coastal area was really under control. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that, in the years 1911-14, the invasion of Libya played the most significant role in undermining Giolitti's control of the government. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1911-14, the invasion of Libya played the most significant role in undermining Giolitti's control of the government should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The capture of Libya boosted the popularity of the Nationalists, who undermined Giolitti by claiming that they had forced him into the invasion and they were responsible for the victory • Giolitti was blamed for the loss of lives and the high cost of the war • The war weakened the moderate socialists, who were prepared to co-operate with Giolitti, and strengthened the radical socialists, who opposed both the war and Giolitti • Giolitti's decision to extend the franchise in 1912 in response to sacrifices made by conscripts in the war led to an increase in seats for the PSI and undermined the use of <i>Trasformismo</i> to control the government. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1911-14, the invasion of Libya did not undermine Giolitti's control and/or there were other more significant factors that undermined Giolitti's control of the government should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Giolitti was able to take credit for the victory over Libya and the acquisition of the first Italian colony, which gained him support and strengthened his control of the Chamber • The limited nature of Giolitti's social and economic reforms prevented socialists from supporting Giolitti's coalitions and enabled frequent challenges by the PSI in the Chamber, which weakened Giolitti's control • Giolitti's lenient treatment of strikers alarmed businessmen and the middle classes and encouraged a shift to the right in voting patterns that reduced Giolitti's support in the Chamber • The Gentiloni Pact made Giolitti dependent on the Catholic deputies, alienated Socialists and Radicals with the concessions to the Catholic Church and resulted in the withdrawal of Radicals from the coalition

- *Trasformismo* ceased to be applicable to the age of mass politics.

Other relevant material must be credited.



3	6–8	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Knowledge of the historical context is deployed to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria although justification is not fully substantiated. Explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author.
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Section A: Questions 1b/2b

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concept of reliability may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	3–5	• Demonstrates some understanding of the source material and attempts analysis, by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concept of reliability is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	6–9	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria, with some justification.



3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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3	6–8	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Knowledge of the historical context is deployed to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria although justification is not fully substantiated. Explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author.
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Section A: Questions 1b/2b

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concept of reliability may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	3–5	• Demonstrates some understanding of the source material and attempts analysis, by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concept of reliability is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	6–9	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria, with some justification.

1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Italy's wartime performance improved in the years 1915-18. Arguments and evidence that Italy's wartime performance improved in the years 1915-18 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Italy's performance improved as its military leadership improved. Harsh discipline meted out by Cadorna affected the fighting performance of the troops. This improved when Cadorna was replaced by Diaz after Caporetto - In spite of persistent shortages of raw materials, the industrial war effort improved and output increased, e.g. the number of machine guns available rose from 613 in 1915 to 20,000 in 1918 - Casualty rates improved, indicating better military performance, e.g. from 520,000 casualties in 1917 to 143,000 in 1918 - Italy's military performance improved. In October 1917, Italy was resoundingly defeated in the Battle of Caporetto. In October 1918, Italy defeated Austria in the Battle of Vittorio Veneto. Arguments and evidence that Italy's wartime performance did not improve in the years 1915-18 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Throughout the war, Italy's performance was undermined by shortages of equipment, resulting from limited access to fuel and raw materials - Low morale in the Italian army was a persistent feature during the war. Desertions were common and continued even after the change of leadership - Conditions on the home front worsened during the war and affected economic performance. Inflation rose rapidly and real wages fell by 25 per cent, which fuelled strikes and riots in industrial cities, e.g. Turin - Italy's military success remained weak and dependent on the allies. When fighting alone, Italy was defeated at Caporetto; the victory at Vittorio Veneto relied on British and French support. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that the impact of the invasion of Libya was the main reason for the growing instability in Italy in the years 1912-14. Arguments and evidence that the impact of the invasion of Libya was the main reason for the growing instability in Italy in the years 1912-14 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Libyan War undermined Giolitti's government. The ANI claimed the credit for the successful invasion whilst Giolitti was blamed for the high costs and losses of life • The Libyan War ended the co-operation between the government and the PSI. Moderate socialists, who supported the war, were expelled and the revolutionary wing seized control and refused to work with Giolitti • As a consequence of the Libyan War, Giolitti's extension of the franchise in 1912 included all men who had completed military service as well as all men over 30. This significantly increased the potential voters for the PSI • In 1913, the PSI became the largest party in the Chamber of Deputies as a result of the expansion of the franchise in response to the Libyan War. Giolitti's system of <i>trasformismo</i> collapsed. Arguments and evidence that the impact of the invasion of Libya was not the main reason/ there were other, more important, reasons for the growing instability in Italy in the years 1912-14 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The growth of the nationalists posed a great threat to stability. The ANI was anti-socialist, anti-liberal and called for an aggressive foreign policy. The ANI caused instability by refusing to work within <i>trasformismo</i> • The influence of the Church in society and politics caused instability. The 1913 Gentiloni Pact was supposed to provide support for Giolitti's government but instead contributed to its downfall over the divorce bill • The rapid growth of socialism caused instability in Italy. Although Giolitti's social measures did placate the working class, his compromises led many middle classes, landowners and industrialists to reject his government • Police action against striking workers was a cause of instability. In 1914, the PSI called a general strike after police in Ancona shot three protestors. Within a week, most of northern and central Italy was in chaos • The outbreak of the First World War in 1914 caused instability in Italy. The government split into interventionists and neutralists, and this led to the intervention crisis • The north-south divide was a long-standing cause of instability. Southerners resented paying taxes to aid industrial development in the north. Geographical barriers prevented the development of a unified state. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the attraction of the fascist movement in the years 1919-21. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It suggests that fascism was attractive to those with nationalist sympathies ('experiencing a feeling of pride at having shaken off a certain sense of inferiority with regard to other Europeans') - It indicates that fascism was attractive to anti-socialists as its only defence against revolution ('the Red tempest is about to be blown away'; 'will not be swept away by chaos') - It provides evidence that fascism was attractive to those who believed liberalism had failed Italy ('liberal democracy has given ground on all fronts and its prestige is reduced to a minimum') - It implies that young men are attracted to fascism by the squads ('those who have joined the <i>squadristi</i>'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The writer is a student, nationalist and anti-socialist and therefore holds the political views of a young man who was attracted to fascism - The writer joined the movement in 1919 and can therefore speak with authority about its attractions - The source comes from a diary entry and is, therefore, likely to reflect the writer's true feelings. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Many ex-servicemen were attracted to fascism because they believed that the government had not recognised their contribution to Italy's victory in the First World War and were angered by the 'mutilated victory' - Fascism was attractive to many youths and students because the role of the squads contrasted sharply with the dull routine of their daily lives by offering colour, action and excitement - The chaos of the Biennio Rosso attracted many anti-socialists to the fascist movement.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into Italy's performance in the Second World War. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - Germany was allied with Italy during the Second World War and Adolf Hitler is therefore in a position to know about Italy's performance in the war - Adolf Hitler is writing this source in the last days of the war and his opinion is very much coloured by the impending German defeat - The purpose of this source is to deflect blame from Adolf Hitler in particular and Germany in general. It is therefore bound to be negative about Italy's role. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It suggests that Italy's weaknesses were responsible for the defeat of Germany ('The greatest service which Italy could have done to us was to have kept out of the conflict'; 'embarrassed us everywhere') - It provides evidence that Italy's military campaigns were a failure ('Although incapable of holding out in Abyssinia and Libya'; 'absolutely useless campaign in Greece') - It indicates that Italy undermined the alliance by acting without informing Germany ('without asking our advice and even without warning us'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Shortages of weapons and raw materials meant that Italy did not honour the Pact of Steel in 1939 and delayed entering the war until summer 1940 - Italy suffered heavy losses in her assault on France in 1940; her troops were poorly equipped and trained. France only signed an armistice with Italy because of her defeat by Germany - Italy's attack on Greece in 1941 failed and required German intervention, and in Africa she was defeated by Britain which led to the loss of her empire - In 1943, Italy was invaded and the South occupied by the allies and Mussolini was deposed. The RSI, under German occupation, continued in the war but was focused mainly on a civil war with partisans.

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



1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little if any substantiation. Concepts of utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the post-war economic crisis was responsible for the growth in support for fascism in Italy in the years 1919-22. Arguments and evidence that the post-war economic crisis was responsible for the growth in support for fascism in Italy in the years 1919-22 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • High levels of unemployment fuelled by the demobilised soldiers returning to the jobs market; some of these displaced young men found an outlet for their discontent in the fascist squads • Inflation and the collapse of the lira led to the loss of middle class savings and a consequent drop in support for liberalism; urban middle classes and professional white-collar workers gave strong support to the fascists • The collapse of businesses leading to a banking crisis and the closure of banks encouraged small business owners to turn to fascism • Economic discontent in the rural areas resulted in land seizures and occupations by the peasantry which alarmed landowners and wealthier peasants who turned to fascism for protection against socialist agitation. Arguments and evidence that other factors were responsible for the growth in support for fascism in Italy in the years 1919-22 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The impact of the 'Mutilated Victory' on returning soldiers and their attraction to the fascist movement • The introduction of PR led to the election of a parliament that could not cooperate in 1919 and encouraged a rejection of democracy and support for the more radical politics offered by the fascist movement • Fear of a Bolshevik-style revolution in the Biennio Rosso led to middle class sympathy for the fascist squads that attacked socialists while the liberals seemed powerless, and broke the strike of July 1921 • The success of Mussolini's leadership of the fascist movement and its transformation into a political party with a programme which appealed in part to the traditional Italian elite. Other relevant material must be credited.

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Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant.

Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether the weakness of the political opposition was responsible for the establishment of a fascist dictatorship in the years 1922-26.

Arguments and evidence that the weakness of the political opposition was responsible for the establishment of a fascist dictatorship in the years 1922-26 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- Facta's government collapsed in October 1922 and Salandra could not gather sufficient support to form a government. The inability of the liberals to form a government led to Mussolini's appointment as prime minister
- The decision by leading liberals, former nationalists and some Popolari members to join the PNF in a government bloc in the 1924 elections assisted the PNF in achieving the victory that gave them control of the Chamber
- The decision by the opposition to withdraw in the Aventine Secession in 1924 prevented a vote of no confidence and maintained Mussolini in office during the Matteotti crisis
- The absence of political opposition from the Chamber allowed Mussolini to pass the *Legge Fascistissime* in December 1925. This banned all opposition parties and permanently removed the opposition.

Arguments and evidence that other factors were responsible for the establishment of a fascist dictatorship in the years 1922-26 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include:

- The use of violence: the threat implied by the blackshirts during the passing of the Acerbo Law, the murder of Matteotti and Mussolini's speech of January 1925 were all central to the building of the dictatorship
- The use of legal means: the Laws of 24 December 1925 and 31 January 1926 subordinated all ministers of state, and the parliament to Mussolini who was accountable only to the king
- The weakness of the king: Victor Emmanuel III appointed Mussolini as prime minister as a result of the threat of the March on Rome and his failure to dismiss him during the Matteotti crisis allowed Mussolini to create the dictatorship
- The role of the PNF: pressure from the *ras* during the Matteotti crisis prompted Mussolini to declare his dictatorship in January 1925.

Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to shed light on Mussolini's responsibility for the murder of Matteotti in 1924. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • Margherita Grassini Sarfatti was Mussolini's mistress at the time of the murder and with him during the crisis • Sarfatti later fell out with Mussolini and her account might have been expected to reflect her animosity towards him • The purpose of the source is to provide an insider's account of Mussolini as leader of Italy. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about Mussolini's responsibility for the murder of Matteotti in 1924: • It provides evidence that Mussolini denied involvement in Matteotti's murder ('Mussolini swore to me he knew nothing of the plot against Matteotti') • It implies that Mussolini had some involvement in the murder ('Mussolini seemed weak, repentant') • It claims that Cesare Rossi bore the main responsibility for the murder ('I am personally convinced that he ordered that Matteotti be abducted and hidden'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Matteotti disappeared after criticising the conduct of the 1924 election in parliament. He had suggested after his speech that his funeral oration could be prepared • The car that Matteotti was bundled into belonged to a fascist Filipelli. Filipelli was a friend of Cesari Rossi, Mussolini's press secretary and, reputedly, the head of the Cheka • The police investigation established that the assassins were Amerigo Dumni and other members of the Cheka in the pay of senior officials in the PNF and the Ministry of the Interior, including Rossi • Mussolini was evasive when questioned about the murder, but clearly shaken and unprepared for the crisis. 'Hush money' was later paid to Dumni.

Question	Indicative content
	Source 2 - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: - Mussolini was clearly in a position to know about any role that he may have played in the disappearance and murder of Matteotti - The speech is clearly designed to deny any personal involvement in the murder of Matteotti - The purpose of the source is propaganda, to harness the support of the Chamber and bring an end to the crisis. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about Mussolini's responsibility for the murder of Matteotti in 1924: - It denies the existence of the Cheka that was said to have carried out the murder ('An Italian Cheka has never existed') - It implies that Mussolini would have carried out the murder more effectively if he had been responsible ('violence... must be precise and intelligent ... the acts of this so-called Cheka have always been ... very stupid') - It claims that reports of Mussolini's involvement were fabricated ('The most fantastic, most horrendous lies were widely published in all the papers! They invented lies') - It claims that Mussolini accepted general responsibility for the actions of the fascist movement ('I alone assume full political, moral and historical responsibility for all that has happened'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: - The Matteotti crisis had provided the opportunity for Mussolini to tighten controls which may be seen as a motivation for Matteotti's removal - Mussolini made this speech after being put under pressure by thirty-three of the ras to put an end to the crisis and set up a fascist state - The speech marked the beginning of the fascist dictatorship; the murder of Matteotti had led to the withdrawal of the opposition from the Chamber and made the dictatorship easier to achieve. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources can offer an insider's view on the murder of Matteotti - Both sources fall short of placing the full responsibility for the murder on Mussolini's shoulders - The dates of the sources offer a clear contrast; Source 2 was produced at the time of the crisis while Source 1 was written up later and may be affected by developments in the relationship between Mussolini and his mistress.

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

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how far the weakness of King Victor Emmanuel III was responsible for the Mussolini's appointment as prime minister in October 1922. Arguments and evidence that the weakness of King Victor Emmanuel III was responsible for Mussolini's appointment as prime minister in October 1922 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Victor Emmanuel refused to authorise the use of martial law against the March on Rome. He had agreed initially but changed his mind two hours later and refused to sign the order • Victor Emmanuel feared that a civil war would break out and he would be replaced by his pro-fascist cousin, the Duke of Aosta, if he did not support Mussolini • Victor Emmanuel believed that the army might not obey his orders to put down the March on Rome by force, and this would compel him to abdicate • Victor Emmanuel was reluctant to use force against the fascists and believed he would have more control over Mussolini and the PNF if they were part of the government. Arguments and evidence that other factors were responsible for the appointment of Mussolini as prime minister in October 1922 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The fascists had attracted much support in 1921-22 and their success in crushing the socialist general strike encouraged many to believe that they were the only party capable of government • The liberals were weak and divided; the Bonomi government collapsed in February, Facta could not control the situation and many liberals were more concerned to keep Giolitti out of office • Mussolini was involved in negotiations with key liberal politicians and had convinced them that a fascist-led government would act constitutionally • The ras put pressure on Mussolini to March on Rome by threatening to march without him. The seizure of control in key provinces allowed the fascists to claim that Mussolini swept to power as the result of a revolution. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the passing of the Acerbo Law was the most significant development in the evolution of dictatorship in Italy in the years 1922–26. Arguments and evidence that the passing of the Acerbo Law was the most significant development in the evolution of dictatorship in Italy in the years 1922–26 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Acerbo Law allowed the largest party in an election to gain two-thirds of the seats if it polled 25 per cent of the votes. It was designed to give the fascists a majority. This enabled them to build a dictatorship • The Acerbo Law encouraged the right-wing liberals and supporters of Giolitti's faction to join with the PNF in an electoral alliance in April 1924. This ensured a fascist victory in the 1924 election • The Acerbo Law encouraged prominent liberal politicians to believe that Mussolini could provide the strong leadership necessary for Italy to overcome its many problems • The National Bloc led by the PNF won 65 per cent of the votes and 374 seats in the 1924 election. This placed Mussolini firmly in charge of the government and in a position to begin to establish a dictatorship. Arguments and evidence that Acerbo Law was not the most significant development and/or there were other more significant factors than the passing of the Acerbo Law in the evolution of dictatorship in Italy in the years 1922–26 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Many of the members of the Chamber who voted for the Acerbo Law did so because they believed Mussolini was committed to normalisation and that it would help protect democracy from communism • The passing of the Acerbo Law did not remove the opposition from the Chamber of Deputies and did not guarantee that Mussolini would be able to remove the opposition at the next election • The murder of Matteotti and the subsequent Aventine Secession allowed Mussolini to establish a dictatorship without facing political opposition • The weakness of King Victor Emmanuel and the elites enabled Mussolini to establish a dictatorship, e.g. the king did not remove Mussolini as a result of fascist involvement in the murder of Matteotti • The <i>ras</i> played a key role in the establishment of the dictatorship; in December 1924 leading <i>ras</i> demanded Mussolini take control of the crisis and declare a dictatorship • The takeover of local government, the control of the press, the passing of <i>Legge Fascistissime</i>, the establishment of the OVRA and the right granted to Mussolini to rule by decree were essential in establishing the dictatorship. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that the methods used by Italian fascists to attract support for the movement completely changed during the years 1919-22. Arguments and evidence that the methods used by Italian fascists to attract support for the movement completely changed during the years 1919-22 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1919, the fascist movement advocated a republican, anti-clerical and left-leaning programme to attract support. The New Programme of 1921 promoted a pro-monarchy, pro-Church and right-wing programme • In 1919, Mussolini sought support from the working class by supporting factory occupations; in summer 1922, he used the fascist squads to break up the general strike • In 1919, Mussolini and the fascists stood alone in the election; in the 1921 election, Mussolini agreed to join Giolitti's National Bloc in an attempt to boost votes and gain power in the Chamber • The fascists changed from a movement in 1919 to a formal political party in 1921 • In 1919, the squads were controlled by individual <i>ras</i> and were involved in uncoordinated local actions, whereas, in 1922, they were directed in more co-ordinated action to seize towns and to March on Rome. Arguments and evidence that there was no/limited change in methods used by Italian fascists to attract support for the movement during the years 1919-22 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Throughout the period the squads were used to launch violent attacks on the left-wing enemies of the fascist movement • The fascist squads co-operated with the army and the police throughout the period, which enabled them to attack the left-wing without fear of reprisals • The Fascists were always nationalists and, as such, opposed the internationalism of the Bolsheviks. Mussolini used the looming threat of Bolshevism as a means of attracting middle-class support • The Italian fascists consistently rejected the 'mutilated' peace and desired to make Italy a more influential international player

	Mussolini played a key role in using propaganda to promote the fascist movement throughout the period; he was the movement's spokesman and editor of the newspaper <i>il Popolari</i>. Other relevant material must be credited.
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Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930-78:republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy



1	1-3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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3	6–8	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Knowledge of the historical context is deployed to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria although justification is not fully substantiated. Explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author.
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Section A: Questions 1b/2b

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concept of reliability may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	3–5	• Demonstrates some understanding of the source material and attempts analysis, by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concept of reliability is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	6–9	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria, with some justification.



3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether, in the years 1922-25, Mussolini's control over fascist organisations was limited. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1922-25, Mussolini's control over fascist organisations was limited should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In autumn 1922, it was the <i>ras</i> who pushed for the March on Rome. Mussolini's participation was precipitated by his fear that, if the squads succeeded in seizing control, he could find himself side-lined • The 1924 electoral campaign was characterised by violence and intimidation by blackshirts, even though Mussolini had tried to suppress the violence to achieve a legitimate victory to secure his power • In 1924 Matteotti was kidnapped and murdered by members of a secret fascist <i>cheka</i>. Mussolini claimed that he had not ordered the death and had no knowledge of the <i>cheka</i>, possibly indicating his limited control • In December 1924, leading <i>ras</i> pressurised Mussolini to take control and defend the fascist revolution or be replaced as leader. Thus, he was obliged to announce the establishment of the dictatorship in January 1925. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1922-25, Mussolini had secure control over fascist organisations should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In December 1922, Mussolini brought the <i>ras</i> under control by the establishment of the Fascist Grand Council. He centralised his control over the PNF by his sole right to appoint its members • In January 1923, Mussolini secured control over the <i>squadristi</i> through the creation of the MVSN. This formalised their role in the state and forced them to pledge allegiance to Italy and Mussolini. It ended the control of the <i>ras</i> • In 1923-24, Mussolini extended his control over the PNF by enabling the expansion in membership. The party doubled in size. The radical fascists were diluted by the influx of middle classes who supported Mussolini • When Mussolini announced the dictatorship in 1925, it was a personal dictatorship, not the dictatorship of the party. Mussolini forced any remaining squads to disband and ended the provincial power of the <i>ras</i>. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to investigate the nature of fascism in Italy in the years 1919-21. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • The Programme was directly produced by the fascist leadership and clearly outlines its ideology in 1919 • The Programme became the fascists' manifesto for the November 1919 election, published in their own newspaper and is clearly propagandistic in nature • The content and tone of the Programme were socialist in character and were clearly directed to attracting the support of the working class. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the nature of fascism in Italy in the years 1919-21: • It provides evidence that the fascists wanted to expand the electorate ('The minimum voting age to be lowered to eighteen years') • It provides evidence of an attempt to appeal to industrial and rural workers ('a state law establishing an eight-hour workday. A minimum wage law.', 'uncultivated lands will be given to a farmers' cooperative.') • It implies that fascism opposed existing trades union organisations ('Those existing workers' organisations... are not corrupted by dishonest beliefs') • It suggests that fascism was nationalistic and militaristic ('creation of a nation that is armed and designed to defend the nation's rights and interests.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • The fascists' programme was influenced by Mussolini's socialist background and by his experience in the First World War. Mussolini believed that war had the power to unite Italians • The fascists' programme was anti-capitalist, anti-clerical and anti-monarchist, all of which was designed to appeal to the working class and rural labourers • In 1919, the fascists' programme did not distinguish itself from the many other left-wing parties, and the fascists failed to win any seats in the 1919 election • In 1919, fascism won support from demobilised soldiers and students who had been too young to fight in the First World War.

Question	Indicative content
	Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • Matteotti was a socialist and was bound to oppose fascism, which claimed to be socialist but with a nationalist flavour • Matteotti's speech was directed to highlighting the dangers of fascism at a time when it was gaining in popularity • Matteotti's speech was made to the Italian Parliament, which did not contain any fascist representatives at that time, and was likely to be well-received. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the nature of fascism in Italy in the years 1919-21: • It provides evidence that fascism had developed into a violent movement ('fascists, armed with rifles and revolvers', 'They torture him') • It suggests fascism was an anti-socialist movement ('union leader comes downstairs. He opens the door. The fascists grab him.') • It claims that the fascist movement had won the support of the propertied classes ('The fascists are accompanied by the local landowners') • It implies that fascism was very active in northern Italy ('This is the system in northeast Italy.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • In the wake of the 1919 electoral disaster, the fascists adopted a more right-wing programme at their 1920 national congress, removing anti-clerical and republican ideology, and taking a pro-business stance • The fascists used squads to attack socialist meetings and break industrial strikes and rural land seizures. This made fascism appealing to industrialists and landowners who feared a Bolshevik-style revolution • The growth of the squads was an integral part in the development of the nature of fascism. Many young Italian men saw fascism as a dynamic movement that could revitalise Italy. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • While Source 1 emphasises the attempt to appeal to the working class, Source 2 suggests that fascism was more focused on winning the support of the propertied and middle classes • Both Sources indicate that the fascists opposed the socialist trades unions • Source 1 is focused more on ideology, whereas Source 2 is focused on fascism in action • Taken together, the two sources show how the nature of fascism had developed from a more left-wing movement in 1919 to a right-wing movement by 1921.

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



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the impact of Mussolini on others. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It suggests that Mussolini had personal charisma ('He is most impressive, quite modest and natural') - It implies that Mussolini projected an image of authority ('everyone (women too) got up as if he were the King.') - It provides evidence that Mussolini was effective in winning the support of Italian people ('It is certain that he inspires fanatical devotion in his followers.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Clementine Churchill is an outsider to Italy and should be able to give an impartial view on Mussolini - The source is a private letter and Clementine Churchill can be candid in the views she expresses; as she is used to moving in exalted circles, Clementine would be unlikely to be dazzled by celebrity itself - Clementine Churchill met Mussolini and is able to give an informed view of the impression Mussolini made on her. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The image of Mussolini was promoted in the press, which was censored so that Italian people did not have access to other views - The Cult of Il Duce promoted Mussolini as a man of culture, a genius and the saviour of Italy - Mussolini's charisma helped to galvanise much domestic support.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reasons for the growth of the <i>Fasci di Combattimento</i> in the early 1920s. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - Antonio Gramsci was a leading left-wing activist and was able to witness the growth of the <i>Fasci di Combattimento</i> first hand - As a socialist, Gramsci would be hostile to the <i>Fasci di Combattimento</i> because of its opposition to socialism and its collaboration with capitalists - The purpose of the source, a weekly newspaper, was to draw attention to the dangers of fascism. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It suggests that the growth of the <i>Fasci di Combattimento</i> was a consequence of the First World War ('born in the aftermath of the war', 'filled ... various ex-soldiers' associations') - It provides evidence that its growth was aided by capitalists and landowners ('gained the support of the capitalists', 'rural landowners were feeling the need to create a group') - It suggests that the <i>Fasci di Combattimento</i> relied on the support of the authorities to grow ('financial support of the capitalists and the protection of the civil and military authorities'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - The original <i>Fasci di Combattimento</i> was a mixed collection of students and ex-soldiers and those discontented with the outcome of the war and the mutilated victory - In March 1919 Mussolini called together representatives of 20 ex-soldiers' leagues to form a national organisation, the <i>Fasci di Combattimento</i> - The original programme of the <i>Fasci di Combattimento</i> was similar to the socialist programme, the growth in support for the <i>Fasci</i> really came after the movement moved towards the right wing - The establishment of the <i>squadrismo</i> had the support of wealthy landowners who were happy to allow them to use violence against the socialist land leagues.

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



1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little if any substantiation. Concepts of utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the nature of the Corporate State in fascist Italy. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that the Corporate State was achieved by an agreement between the fascist state and business leaders ('Roberto Farinacci ...representatives of the General Confederation of Industry') - It suggests that the rights of workers will be subservient to those of business ('relationships between industrialists and workers must be negotiated by ... Confederation of Industry') - It suggests that the workers were brought under fascist control ('Confederation of Fascist Corporations ... sole representatives of the workers.', 'internal factory committees are abolished') - It suggests that the benefits of the capitalist system would be retained for private industry ('recognises the General Confederation of Industry and its associated organisations as the sole representatives of the industrialists.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The Pact was agreed in 1925 after Mussolini had secured control of the Italian state - The Pact was negotiated by leading fascist Farinacci and clearly outlines a key element of Mussolini's economic policy - The purpose of the agreement between the fascist state and the Confederation of Industry was clearly intended to secure the support of big business and to bring the workers under control. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Under the Palazzo Vidoni Pact, the <i>Confindustria</i> agreed to deal only with the fascist labour syndicates headed by Rossini. The socialist and Catholic labour unions were outlawed - The officials of the fascist labour syndicates were chosen by the fascist regime rather than by the workers, whilst the <i>Confindustria</i> would be free to manage itself - The Corporate State was promoted as a third way that would overcome the disadvantages of both capitalism and communism.



Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the impact of the Libyan War of 1911-12 on Italy. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - As a socialist, Lenin was likely to be anti-capitalist and anti-imperialist and his article is naturally highly critical of the Italian invasion of Libya. The content and tone clearly demonstrate his opposition to the war <i>Pravda</i> was the official newspaper of the Bolshevik Party and therefore only imparted the views of its party and was thus highly subjective - The article was published in the final days of the Italo-Libyan War when Lenin could reflect on its full impact. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that the war had led to significant casualties and loss of life ('Italian casualties exceeded 20,000, including 17,429 sick, 600 missing and 1,405 killed.') - It provides evidence that the economic cost of the war had been great ('cost the Italians over 800 million lire. It resulted in terrible unemployment and industrial stagnation.') - It suggests that Italy's international reputation had been damaged ('Italians butchered about 3,000 Libyans. ...women and children massacred... Yet... the Italians are a civilised, constitutional nation.') - It indicates that Italy had made gains through the invasion ('Italy has 'won' the war. From now on, Libya will belong to Italy.') - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - The war resulted in 3,500 Italian deaths and required 50,000 troops to remain there after victory to maintain control - The war undermined Giolitti's government as he was blamed for the expense and the loss of life - The PSI was highly critical of the war. It moved further to the left, expelling moderates who supported the war from the party.

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



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that Fascist economic policy was a failure in the years 1925–40. Arguments and evidence that Fascist economic policy was a failure in the years 1925–40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Battle for the Lira caused deflation and damaged Italy's exports • The Battle for Grain had a detrimental impact on the production of olives, citrus fruits and wine in the south because of the removal of the trees and the vineyards to clear land for growing crops • Land reclamation did not increase the amount of land available to farm, especially in the south and was mostly a propaganda exercise • Wage cuts and increased taxes and tariffs as well as higher prices for bread led to a decline in the purchasing power of the masses and a consequent reduction in the quality of the diet as foodstuffs became too expensive to buy. Arguments and evidence that Fascist economic policy was not a failure in the years 1925–40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Battle for Grain increased the output of wheat significantly and reduced dependence on imports • Establishment of the IMI and the IRI jobs protected the banks and industry and public works schemes in roads, land reclamation and hydro-electric power protected Italians from the worst effects of the world economic crisis • Draining the marshes reduced malaria and improved public health and provided employment during the depression • Italy's industrial development had made considerable progress by 1939 compared to 1922. Other relevant material must be credited.

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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether 1923-40 were years of improving relations between the fascist state and the Catholic Church continuously improved. Arguments and evidence that relations between the fascist state and the Catholic Church improved in the years 1923-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • From the start there were excellent prospects for winning over the Church. Both the Catholic Church and the fascists were anti-Socialist and favoured an authoritarian system of government • In 1923 Mussolini began wooing the Church with concessions e.g. compulsory RE in schools, support for a Catholic university in Milan, banning contraceptives and providing financial aid for the Bank of Rome • In 1925 Mussolini and his wife Rachele attracted the favour of the church by going through a Catholic marriage service in Milan and had their three children baptised • In 1929 Mussolini and the papacy signed the Lateran Pacts which made Vatican City a sovereign state and recognised Rome as the capital of Italy. The Concordat settled church-state relations to the satisfaction of both parties • The church participated in ONB activities, urged Catholics to vote for Mussolini in the 1929 elections, gave fascist salutes and supported the invasion of Abyssinia in 1935. Arguments and evidence that the years 1923-40 were not years of improving relations between the fascist state and the Catholic Church should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Mussolini did not consider the Lateran Pacts to be an agreement between equals and on his first visit to the Vatican he made a point of declining to kiss the Pope's hand • In 1931 there was a quarrel over Catholic Action. The government closed down several branches. The Pope criticised the regime in a papal encyclical that it printed in the Vatican and foreign newspapers • In 1938 there was a quarrel over the issue of the anti-Semitic decrees. The Pope and priests criticised the government for infringing Christianity by forbidding marriages between Jews (who had converted) and Italians. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that Mussolini's attempt to make Italy a Great Power was undermined mainly by Italy's economic weakness in the years 1935-40. Arguments and evidence that economic weakness was the main factor undermining Mussolini's achievements in foreign policy in the years 1935-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Italy was short of raw materials. In the Abyssinian war, two-thirds of its coal was supplied from Germany, making Italy dependent on Germany and limiting its ability to pursue an independent foreign policy - Shortages of materials and weapons prevented Italy from achieving an outright victory in Abyssinia and the continuing guerrilla war further sapped at Italy's economic strength and undermined its claims to great power status - Economic weakness meant that Italy was unable to honour its alliance with Germany in 1939. In May, Ciano informed Hitler that Italy would not be ready for war for three years - Italy was technologically backward with no radar, limited radio and poor quality tanks and this limited its claims to great power status - Italy had virtually no coal supplies, little iron and no oil. By 1940 only twenty per cent of Italy's raw material needs were met by domestic production. The failure of autarky limited Italy's ability to expand. Arguments and evidence that other problems are more important than economic weakness in explaining Mussolini's limited achievements in foreign policy in the years 1935-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Mussolini misjudged the attitude of the Western Allies and believed they would allow him to seize Abyssinia. Diplomatic blunders explain his limited achievements - The collapse of the Stresa Front encouraged Mussolini's decision to work with Nazi Germany. Hitler's ambitions in Europe undermined Mussolini. He had to accept the Anschluss - The poor quality of the Italian troops meant that progress in the Abyssinian war was slow. It took over six months to defeat their opponents who were armed with thirty-year-old rifles - In the Abyssinian War, Britain and France refused to apply sanctions to raw materials such as oil, coal and steel and the Suez Canal was open to Italian ships meaning Italy was still able to get essential resources - Mussolini supplied substantial materials to Franco's forces in the Spanish civil war including 200 Italian bombers, 400 fighter planes and 150 Italian tanks suggesting economic weaknesses were not significant. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that economic interest groups were the most significant influence on Mussolini's exercise of power in the years 1925-40. Arguments and evidence that economic interest groups were the most significant influence on Mussolini's exercise of power in the years 1925-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • From the very beginning Mussolini had to placate important business interests such as Fiat and Pirelli by pursuing economic policies that favoured the expansion of their businesses • Trade union policy was adapted in favour of big business and only fascist unions were recognised in the Palazzo Vidoni Pact of 1925 • Fascist syndicalists achieved some rights of representation in the Palazzo Vidoni Pact, which included compulsory arbitration in disputes about workers' pay and conditions • During the Depression the government pursued policies that favoured big business such as cutting workers' wages whilst using the banking system to prevent businesses from collapsing. Arguments and evidence that economic interest groups were not the most significant influence and/or other groups were a more significant influence on Mussolini's exercise of power in the years 1925-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Fascist policies for dealing with the depression including the establishment of the IRI led to increasing state control of businesses; by 1939 the government controlled 20 percent of industry • Conservative elites held influential positions in central government and also retained political influence as podestàs in municipal governments. Their influence was crucial in ensuring acceptance of Mussolini's dictatorship • Career civil servants held the vital position of prefect in the provinces. They had the task of organising the police, ensuring censorship of the press and suppressing local anti-fascist activity • The merger of the Nationalists with the PNF gave the Nationalists influence over fascist policy including education and foreign policy. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that, in the years 1925–40, the indoctrination of the population was so successful in fascist Italy that there was barely any need for the use of terror. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1925–40, the indoctrination of the population was so successful in fascist Italy that there was barely any need for the use of terror should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The OND was the most popular fascist organisation. By 1939 it had more than four million members including 40 per cent of the working class. Popular organisations reduced opposition to fascism • The ONB was an effective organisation for the indoctrination of youth. By 1929, 60 per cent of youth in the north of Italy belong to the ONB • Censorship controlled the content of newspapers and ensured that only positive stories about fascism were presented in the press • The Cult of Il Duce was highly successful in winning support for Mussolini through its promotion in radio broadcasts, newsreels and posters. It even convinced foreign statesmen of Mussolini's greatness, e.g. Churchill • Mass rallies, mobile cinema vans and communal radio broadcasts were used to reach a wide audience and to ensure the indoctrination of people even in the remoter areas of Italy, and limited opposition to fascism • The use of terror was very limited. Three quarters of those summoned before a special tribunal were acquitted and the average sentence was five years. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1925–40, the indoctrination of the population in fascist Italy was not successful enough to remove the need to use of terror should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Indoctrination was incomplete; the Vatican press was not censored, 30–40 per cent of young people did not join the ONB and illegal strikes and demonstrations suggests a need for terror to prevent greater opposition • The terror system relied on a large number of police informants among the Italian population who reported on their colleagues and neighbours. Knowledge of this encouraged conformity • The failure of indoctrination meant that opposition continued to exist and the OVRA carried out 20,000 actions each week with hundreds of arrests and detentions, which suggests there was significant opposition • Special Tribunals were set up to deliver summary justice and 21,000 cases were heard in 1926–43. The purpose of the system was to instil fear into the population • Approximately 5000 people were imprisoned for political crimes and there were nine political executions. Such punishments acted as a deterrent. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which church-state relations in Italy declined in the 1930s. Arguments and evidence that church-state relations in Italy declined in the 1930s should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The high point of church-state relations in Italy was the signing of the Lateran Treaties in 1929. The relationship declined from this point in the 1930s • In 1931 there was a dispute between the church and state over the role of Catholic Action. The papal encyclical accused the PNF of pagan worship • In 1937–38 the church openly condemned Mussolini's racial policy, which, the papacy claimed, broke the Lateran pacts because the anti-Semitic laws forbade marriages between Catholics and converted Jews • Some members of the clergy were always uneasy about the relationship between the church and fascism; as early as 1930, 300 priests signed an open letter condemning the regime as incompatible with Catholicism. Arguments and evidence that church-state relations in Italy did not decline in the 1930s should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The dispute over Catholic Action was a temporary pause in otherwise good relations; a compromise was reached in September 1931 which allowed Catholic Action to provide religious and non-sporting activities • In February 1932 Mussolini and Pope Pius XI confirmed the strength of church-state relations by issuing a statement on their mutual views about society, gender and foreign policy • Catholic support for the fascist regime was confirmed in a plebiscite in 1934 • The strength of church-state relations in the 1930s was demonstrated by the church's support for Mussolini's foreign policy ventures in Abyssinia and Spain as campaigns against heathenism and communism. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the impact of the Spanish Civil War was the main reason for Mussolini's decision to remain neutral in 1939. Arguments and evidence that the impact of the Spanish Civil War was the main reason for Mussolini's decision to remain neutral in 1939 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Mussolini exhausted his military might by committing 50,000 soldiers, 200 bombers, 400 fighter planes and 150 tanks. He did not have the time or resources to commit to another conflict so soon afterwards • The Spanish Civil War did not strengthen Mussolini's position in the Mediterranean. Although the nationalist side won in the Spanish Civil War, Franco did not commit to a fascist alliance as Mussolini had hoped • Intervention in the Spanish Civil War cost Italy 14 billion lire and greatly disrupted Italian trade, which weakened her economy and meant she could not prepare for another war in 1939. Arguments and evidence that there were other, more important, reasons for Mussolini's decision to remain neutral in 1939 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Mussolini remained neutral in 1939 because the quest for autarky had failed and this meant the economy was not fit to fight a war • The invasion of Albania in 1939 revealed the weakness of the Italian army and demonstrated that Italy was not yet ready for a major conflict • Ciano had reservations about signing the Pact of Steel. He insisted that Italy would not be ready till 1943. He regarded Germany's announcement of her intention to attack Poland in August 1939 as a betrayal of the agreement • The announcement of the Nazi-Soviet Pact in August 1939 broke the Anti-Comintern Pact. Italy had not been consulted and Ciano advised Mussolini against joining the war. Other relevant material must be credited.

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

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to shed light on the relationship between Italy and Nazi Germany in the years 1936–39. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • The speech is made by Mussolini who had initiated the discussions that led to the Rome-Berlin Axis in 1936 and so was in an excellent position to comment on the development of the relationship with Germany • The tone of the speech indicates that its purpose is propaganda • The speech is made early in the relationship between Italy and Germany and gives a positive view of the relationship. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the development of the relationship between Italy and Nazi Germany in the years 1936–39: • It provides evidence that Italy and Germany have been drawn together by a common ideology ('in common many elements of our ideology', 'the same enemy', 'many ideas of life and history in common') • It provides evidence that the relationship was directed against communism ('It has found its expression in the struggle against Communism.') • It indicates that the relationship between Italy and Germany was of a different nature to traditional diplomatic relationship ('is more than the usual diplomatic-political visits.') • It claims that the relationship between Italy and Germany was flourishing ('has worked in the last two years for the ever stronger cooperation'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • The Rome-Berlin Axis was an informal agreement of cooperation between Italy and Germany negotiated by Count Ciano on 25 October 1936 and announced by Mussolini on 1 November 1936 • The relationship was forged in response to the Western Powers' reaction to the Italian Invasion of Abyssinia and developed as a result of Germany and Italy's involvement in the Spanish Civil War • In November 1937 Italy joined the Anti-Comintern Pact with Germany and Japan • The Rome-Berlin Axis was not a formal alliance.

Question	Indicative content
	Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • The diary is written by Foreign Minister Count Ciano who was responsible for negotiating agreements and therefore in an excellent position to comment on the relationship with Germany by August 1939 • As Mussolini's son-in-law, Ciano was in close contact with Mussolini and therefore would be very well-informed about Mussolini's opinions and able to express his opinions to Mussolini freely • The nature of the source, a diary, suggests that what was written was for Ciano's eyes only and he could therefore be candid in his opinions • The language and tone of the source suggest that Ciano was critical of Italy's relationship with Germany. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the relationship between Italy and Nazi Germany in the years 1936–39: • It suggests that the relationship between Italy and Germany is breaking down ('we must not march unconditionally with Germany.') • It provides evidence that Italy was prepared to switch sides if there was resistance by the west to Germany's aggression ('if the democracies attack, we should be able to free ourselves') • It indicates that Italy's main goal was to make territorial gains ('must have our share of the rewards', 'settle accounts once and for all with Yugoslavia') • It provides evidence that Italy is incapable of fighting a war at this time ('we cannot engage in war because our position does not permit us to do so.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • The relationship between Italy and Germany was already declining by 1939. Mussolini had been obliged to accept the Anschluß in 1938 even though it went against the Rome-Berlin Axis • Italy committed itself to a formal alliance with Nazi Germany in May 1939 and was obliged to support Germany if it went to war • Ciano had made it clear to Germany that Italy would not be ready for war before 1943 and was assured that Germany had no plans for war • On 11 August 1939 Ciano was informed by Ribbentrop that Germany intended to attack Poland. The conclusion of the Nazi-Soviet Pact on 23 August provided the justification for Italian neutrality in 1939. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • The two sources together present an account of the rise and decline of the relationship between Italy and Germany in the years 1936–39 • Both sources, though different in nature, reflect the views of leading members of the fascist government who are extremely well-informed on the development of the relationship with Nazi Germany • The tone of Source 1 suggests that it is a relationship between equals but the language and tone of Source 2 make it clear that Italy was the inferior partner.

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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that Mussolini's policy of autarky was beneficial to the development of the Italian economy. Arguments and evidence that Mussolini's policy of autarky was beneficial to the development of the Italian economy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Battle for Grain led to cereal production doubling; by 1939 Italy was self-sufficient in cereals • To achieve autarky, large government contracts were given to the heavy industries and these industries provided significant employment during the depression of the 1930s • Quotas were placed on foreign imports so that domestic goods were favoured. This boosted Italian employment • The Battle for Land resulted in improved public health as draining swamps to provide more land for grain production also reduced incidences of malaria. Arguments and evidence that Mussolini's policy of autarky was not beneficial to the development of the Italian economy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Cereal production relied on imported fertilisers. When war broke out, Italy was unable to import fertilisers and hence cereal production declined significantly • The import of other foodstuffs rose when Italian production was directed to cereal production at the expense of animal husbandry and viticulture • Autarky did not address problems in the production of industrial raw materials resulting from natural shortages in raw materials including coal, iron ore and oil • Export industries were neglected, e.g. the textile industry • Prices increased, which led to a reduction in living standards. There was a decline in the Italian diet as Italians were forced to pay higher prices for bread and so reduced consumption of meat and eggs. Other relevant material must be credited.

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4	10–12	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may not be fully substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	11–16	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section A: indicative content

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

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into Mussolini's attitude to the Catholic Church in 1921. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It claims that fascism was not against the Church ('Fascism neither practises nor preaches anti-clericalism') - It claims that the Catholic Church was an important link to the past ('the Catholic Church represents the ideals and customs of the ancient Roman Empire') - It implies that support for the Catholic Church would develop patriotism and nationalist feelings ('a source of pride for us Italians', 'four hundred million people who look towards Rome from all parts of the earth') - It suggests that Mussolini was prepared to do a deal with the Church to gain its support ('if the Vatican were definitely to give up its dreams of claiming land in Italy...Italy should offer the Vatican all material help'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - This is a speech made by Mussolini to the Italian parliament and reliably reflects his views on the Church in 1921 - The content and tone of the speech is conciliatory to the Church - The purpose of this source is to gain the support of Catholics for the fascist movement. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Fascism had promoted anti-Catholicism in 1919 and had failed to win any seats in the elections that year 90% of the Italian population was Catholic and many of them supported the PPI; hence Mussolini needed to present a positive attitude towards the Church in order to increase support - Mussolini announced the New Programme in November 1921. It represented a shift to the right and made no mention of the anti-clericalism that had been present in the 1919 Manifesto.



Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into Mussolini's response to the Depression in Italy. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - Salvemini was an anti-fascist and had been targeted as an enemy of the fascist state. The content and tone of the source is highly critical of the handling of the Depression - Salvemini provides the perspective of an outsider having fled Italy in 1925 and not being present in Italy during the Depression - Salvemini wrote and published this book in America where he was free to express his opinions on Mussolini's response to the Depression. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that the ban on emigration was lifted to alleviate unemployment ('to restoring the right to emigrate') - It provides evidence that Mussolini established a programme for funding relief work for the unemployed ('Employers and employees were compelled to contribute to the unemployment fund.') - It suggests that a significant programme of public works was established to help the unemployed ('Mussolini announced an avalanche of public works.') - It implies that Mussolini's measures for reducing unemployment were fraudulent ('figures for women were no longer to be included', 'reducing the number of unemployed – at least in the statistics.') - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Mussolini had presented the Depression as a crisis of capitalism which did not affect Italy but had to change his policy when unemployment rose in 1930 - Industrialists paid a proportion of their profits to the Agencies for Welfare Activities. Funds were distributed nationwide to relieve the plight of the unemployed - The state intervened to support the banks and buy shares in companies that were in danger of collapse and introduced public works schemes for the unemployed, e.g. building motorways and hydro-electric power plants.



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

Question	Indicative content
2a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the reasons for the removal of the monarchy in Spain in 1931. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that the king had lost the support of his people ('I no longer have the love of my people') - It claims that the monarchy was removed to prevent civil war ('I am determined to avoid any course which might plunge my countrymen into a civil war') - It implies that the removal would be temporary ('the indifference of the people will not be final', 'I renounce none of my rights', 'While the nation decides the fate of the monarchy, I ... leave Spain.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The Manifesto is an official statement by Alphonso XIII and accurately reflects his views - The Manifesto is an immediate response to the elections of April 1931 - The purpose of the source is to emphasise the reasonable nature of the king in comparison to the dangers of the opposition. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Alphonso XIII did not possess the political talent or personal qualities necessary to rule effectively - The military dictatorship backed by the monarchy was massively unpopular by 1931 - Republican and Socialist parties made massive gains in the local elections in April 1931 - Alphonso XIII fled Spain rather than use the army to restore order in Spain.



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

Question	Indicative content
2b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the effectiveness of land reform introduced by Azaña's government in the years 1931–33. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • Posadas was an eyewitness to the events and visited the farm frequently to study the progress made • Posadas did not receive any land and can therefore give an outside view of the reform • The language and tone of the source suggests a broad approval for the reform • The content of the source shows that Posadas was aware of the shortcomings of the reform. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It suggests that the intention to develop socialism in the countryside was achieved ('An estate called La Reina, owned by the Duke of Medinaceli, was handed over to the inhabitants', 'work the land collectively'.) • It suggests that the Law failed to eradicate class antagonism ('complaints that the foreman wasn't working like the rest of the men', 'everyone wanted to be a boss') • It suggests that the land reform was successful in improving the lives of agricultural workers ('a lot better off than they had been before the 1932 Law'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • The Agrarian Reform Law of 1932 was intended to redistribute land to meet the needs of peasants and tenant farmers by providing sufficient land to make a living • The Agrarian Reform Law provided that any estate of more than 23 hectares could be taken over and used for resettlement • The Law had limited impact. No more than 45,000 hectares of land were redistributed and less than 10 per cent of the peasant families judged to be in need were resettled • Landowners and wealthier members of the farming community were alienated by 'communist' policies and turned to the right-wing for support.

Section B: indicative content

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

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the rise of socialism was a significant threat to Giolitti's government in the years c1911-14. Arguments and evidence that the rise of socialism was a significant threat to Giolitti's government in the years c1911-14 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Socialist ideas, which challenged liberalism, were growing in popularity and the newly-created PSI, with its national newspaper, <i>Avanti</i>, was able to develop mass appeal. In 1909 the PSI won nearly 20 per cent of the vote • The PSI did not favour <i>trasformismo</i>, which undermined Giolitti's system of governing because its members refused to be assimilated into coalitions • The extension of the franchise in 1912 significantly increased the number of working-class voters who gave their support to the PSI. The PSI became the single largest party after the 1913 election • 'Red Week' was marked by violence by striking workers and the police who were called in to crush the strike. Middle classes feared revolution. Arguments and evidence that the rise of socialism was not a significant threat to Giolitti's government in the years c1911-14 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Giolitti's social reforms and increases in wages helped to tame the working classes and mute the calls for revolution • The revolutionary zeal of the PSI was greatly exaggerated. Turati favoured working within the parliamentary system • The socialist parties only achieved 22.8 per cent of the votes in the 1913 elections and their membership never exceeded 50,000 members • The left-wing was divided. The moderates had already expelled enthusiastic revolutionaries from the PSI in 1908 and, in 1912, the moderates themselves were expelled. By 1913 there were 3 socialist parties. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how successful the indoctrination of Italian youth was in the years 1925-40. Arguments and evidence that the indoctrination of Italian youth was successful in the years 1925-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • By 1929, 60 per cent of Italian youths had joined the ONB. The decision to run the ONB through schools meant that it was hard to avoid. The ONB was the principal instrument for indoctrinating the young • Teachers were obliged to join the relevant fascist organisation and many became ONB leaders. They played an important role in indoctrinating children in school and during leisure hours • The school curriculum was changed to mould children into their roles in the fascist state. A single textbook for each subject outlined fascist ideas to be taught to children • All Italians born between 1910 and 1930 were exposed to Fascist propaganda during their formative years and this strengthened the regime, even if they were not ultimately converts to Fascism. Arguments and evidence that the indoctrination of Italian youth was not successful in the years 1925-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Forty per cent of children avoided the ONB. Poorer children, girls and those living in the south who left school early were able to escape the influence of fascist propaganda enforced in school and by the ONB • The ONB had to be made compulsory in the late 1930s, suggesting that there were limits to the appeal of fascism and indicating that indoctrination was not wholly successful • The Lateran Treaty ensured the continued existence of the Catholic Action youth group. It imparted Catholic ideas that clashed with fascist ideology • Indoctrination of older youth in the universities was limited. Staff were more difficult to dismiss and many were reluctant to take the oath. Many students joined the GUF for its material benefits rather than for fascism. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which relations with Britain and France affected Mussolini's decision to invade Abyssinia in 1935. Arguments and evidence that relations with Britain and France affected Mussolini's decision to invade Abyssinia in 1935 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Mussolini believed that Britain and France needed him to curb German aggression and this would make them sympathetic to Italian expansion in Africa • Britain and France had condemned Hitler for announcing rearmament in March 1935 but had not taken any military action, which encouraged Mussolini to believe that they lacked the will to oppose his invasion • Britain and France had allowed Mussolini to insert the words 'in Europe' into the Stresa agreement, which he claimed meant they did not oppose his expansion in Africa. Arguments and evidence that the effect of relations with Britain and France was limited and/or there were other factors that were more important in affecting Mussolini's decision to invade Abyssinia in 1935 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Regardless of relations with Britain and France, it had been a long-standing Italian ambition to avenge the defeat at Adowa in 1896 • Mussolini had ambitions to recreate the Roman Empire and colonisation of African territory was central to that • The invasion of Abyssinia would support the policy of autarky and provide raw materials for the Italian economy and lands for Italian peasants • Mussolini wanted to assert the power of Italy in the face of a rapidly strengthening Nazi Germany and dissuade Hitler from carrying out the Anschluß with Austria • Mussolini used the death of 30 Italian soldiers at Wal Wal in December 1934 as the reason to launch the invasion of Abyssinia. Other relevant material must be credited.

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

3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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4	10–12	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may not be fully substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	11–16	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section A: indicative content**Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46**

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the aims of fascist foreign policy. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that the aim of fascist foreign policy was to build an empire ('build the Empire') - It claims that Mussolini will need to use force to achieve his aims towards Abyssinia ('shifted from a diplomatic conflict to one which can be solved by force only') - It suggests that the aim is to avoid being seen as responsible for war ('always emphasise the purely defensive character of our operations') - It suggests that Mussolini could continue to develop good relations with the western powers ('be enough to declare to England and France that their interests would be recognised'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Badoglio was the Chief of the General Staff of the Italian army and would have a clear understanding of fascist aims in foreign policy - This memorandum from the Chief of Staff to Mussolini was likely to reflect Mussolini's own views and state what Mussolini wanted to read - This memorandum was written shortly before Mussolini embarked on the invasion of Abyssinia and will have informed Mussolini's decision making. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Mussolini wanted to create an empire to rival that of the Roman Empire and to claim great power status - Fascist foreign policy targeted Abyssinia in part to get revenge for the defeat at Adowa in 1896 - Mussolini believed that the western powers were so concerned about developments in German foreign policy that they would tolerate Italian expansion - Mussolini wanted to transform Italians into an aggressive people. He was willing to achieve his aims by war rather than by diplomacy.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into reactions to Matteotti's criticism of the fascist regime in 1924. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - Emanuel Garrett was writing for a revolutionary left-wing journal and was naturally critical of Mussolini and the fascist regime and of the moderate socialists under Matteotti - The article was written in 1939 after Garrett had had time to reflect on the reactions to Matteotti's criticism of the fascist regime - The journal was published in the USA, free from Italian censorship, and enabling the writer to express his views candidly. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It implies that Mussolini was angered by the criticism ('Mussolini interrupted, and growled ominously') - It provides evidence that Matteotti's friends approved of the criticism ('Matteotti's friends congratulated him') - It suggests that the fascists intended to punish Matteotti ('If the socialists knew what Mussolini was thinking, they would lay low.') - It claims that Mussolini had Matteotti murdered ('The testimony of witnesses pointed the finger of responsibility directly at Mussolini.') - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - It took two hours for Matteotti to finish his speech because of angry interruptions by fascist deputies - After the speech, rumours circulated that Matteotti had a large file on fascist party corruption and there were calls for the fascist government to be removed - Matteotti's murder was closely associated with Mussolini. The car belonged to Cesare Rossi, Mussolini's press secretary, and Dumini, reputedly hired by Mussolini as a hitman, was arrested as the leader of the kidnapping.

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

Question	Indicative content
2a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the significance of the 1978 Constitution. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that Spain was to be a democratic state ('Guarantee democratic co-existence within the Constitution', 'Establish an advanced democratic society') - It indicates that regional separatists would receive equal treatment with the rest of Spain ('Protect ... their culture and traditions, languages') - It suggests that the authorities wanted to use the new Constitution to improve its foreign policy ('co-operate in the strengthening of peaceful relations and effective co-operation among all the peoples of the earth') - It expresses the aspiration that law will be an expression of the people's will ('expression of the will of the people', 'Spanish people authorise'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The Constitution was an official legal document that clearly expressed the nature of the new system of government - The content of the Constitution makes it clear that there was to be a significant change from the Francoist system it was to replace - The Constitution had been approved by the Spanish people. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - The promulgation of the Constitution marked the culmination of the Spanish transition to democracy after the death of Franco - The Constitution repealed all the Fundamental Laws that had been passed under Franco - The Constitution devolved power to the regions, which were given their own governments, regional assemblies and supreme legal authorities.

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

Question	Indicative content
2b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reasons why Azaña fell from power in 1933. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • As a journalist who had interviewed many leading Spanish politicians, and who had witnessed events for himself, Knoblaugh would have developed a clear understanding of developments in Spain in the 1930s • As an American, Knoblaugh was an outsider to Spanish politics and could bring the perspective of an uninvolved outsider • Knoblaugh wrote this account after he had left Spain and was therefore free to express his views without any need to consider censorship • Knoblaugh published this account in 1937, after he had had time to reflect upon the events that led to Azaña's fall. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It suggests that Azaña's government had always struggled to rule effectively ('Azaña's government had a difficult time maintaining order.' 'Each day would see some new form of violence.') • It claims that Azaña fell because of the violence he used to restore order ('felt obliged to use strong measures to curb the disorders. One of these incidents caused Azaña's overthrow.') • It suggests that Azaña was opposed by both left and right ('extreme Left took up Casas Viejas as their war cry. ... the outcome was the election of a reactionary government ... won the November 1933 elections'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • The Azaña government lost the support of the Church after the passing of the religious clauses in the 1931 Constitution and had to rely entirely on the left-wing for support • From the outset, Azaña's government was opposed by the anarchist CNT that regarded it as a middle-class government. Anarchists encouraged frequent strikes in the cities and in the countryside • The Casas Viejas massacre discredited Azaña's government; the working-class and landless peasants became bitter and disillusioned with the government • The Right used Casas Viejas to bring together right-wing forces into a single group. It won the 1933 election. Azaña was dismissed.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46**

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that, in the years 1919–21, the main reason for the weakness of the liberal government was the 'mutilated victory'. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1919–21, the main reason for the weakness of the liberal government was the 'mutilated victory' should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Italians expected a favourable settlement that reflected the sacrifices (600,000 dead and 1 million seriously wounded) made in the war. They were angry with the peace settlement and blamed the liberal government • Orlando failed in his demand for all the territory promised in the Treaty of London plus Fiume. The allies not only rejected the claim to Fiume but also denied some lands promised under the Treaty. Orlando resigned as premier • D'Annunzio and two thousand soldiers seized Fiume in September 1919 in disgust at the 'mutilated victory'. Giolitti's action to end the occupation in December 1920 was regarded as a national betrayal • Fascists used the 'mutilated victory' to criticise the liberal government and to recruit ex-soldiers to the movement. Arguments and evidence that there were other, more important reasons for the weakness of the liberal government in the years 1919–21 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The liberal government was weakened by the post-war economic crisis, the banking crisis and the <i>Biennio Rosso</i>, 1919–20. The middle-classes feared revolution and blamed the liberals for lacking control • The liberal government was weakened by the consequences of the decision to extend the franchise and the introduction of PR. Universal male suffrage resulted in a massive increase in seats held by the PSI • The liberal government was weakened by the development of the Catholic PPI as a political party, which won 100 seats in 1919. It was hostile to the liberal regime and made the construction of coalitions difficult • The liberal government was weakened by the growth of fascism, which had attracted 200,000 members by the end of 1921, including urban middle-classes and professionals who would previously have supported the liberals. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the economy of Italy changed under the fascist regime in the years 1925–40. Arguments and evidence that the economy of Italy changed under the fascist regime in the years 1925–40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1925, industry was predominantly in private hands. The establishment of the Corporate State, the impact of the Depression and rearmament changed this. By 1939, 20 percent of industry was owned by the state • Entrepreneurial innovation changed. In 1925, the economy was organised on liberal, pro-business lines. By 1940, government intervention had created a lumbering bureaucracy, which stifled private initiatives • Agriculture changed. The 'Battle for Grain' led to a decline in animal husbandry and vine culture and to an increase in grain production • The management of the currency changed. The 'Battle for the Lira' in 1926 revalued the lira at 90 to the pound sterling. In 1936, the lira was devalued. Arguments and evidence that the economy of Italy did not change under the fascist regime in the years 1925–40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Throughout the period, the purpose of the fascist economy was to serve the political and foreign policy aims of the state, e.g. the suppression of trade unions; removal of tariffs on raw materials for armament industries • The problems of an imbalanced economy, with a more industrialised north and a poorer, rural south continued throughout the period • Throughout the period, export industries were neglected as Mussolini tried to establish an economy based upon autarky, with deflationary and protectionist policies, including wage cuts and high tariffs on imports • Throughout the period, the needs of workers were subordinated to the aims of the state. Workers' rights were removed under the Corporate State, wage cuts were imposed and prices were increased by high tariffs. Other relevant material must be credited.

1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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4	10–12	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may not be fully substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	11–16	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section A: indicative content**Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46**

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the relationship between the fascist state and the Catholic Church in the years 1925–40. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence the fascist state agreed that the Catholic Church should exercise complete freedom of religion ('the free exercise of her spiritual power... complete authority in religious matters.') - It indicates that the Church would have significant influence over young people in the fascist state ('Only textbooks approved by the Catholic Church shall be used for religious teaching.') - It indicates that the fascist state could vet the choice of leading clergymen ('The Papacy shall inform the Italian Government of the person chosen before proceeding to the nomination of an Archbishop or Bishop') - It suggests that the Concordat was a significant limitation to the fascist dictatorship ('Catholic Action ... independent of any political party... responsibility for the spread and exercise of Catholic principles.') - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The Concordat was an official agreement signed by the Pope and Mussolini and was legally binding - The purpose of the Concordat was to establish the nature of the relationship between the fascist state and the Catholic Church - The date of the signing of the Concordat was seven years after Mussolini's appointment as prime minister and three years after negotiations had begun, indicating that it had been difficult to reach an agreement. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Since ninety per cent of the Italian population was nominally Catholic, the Church could wield significant political power. Mussolini started wooing the Church in 1921, and began introducing Church-friendly policies from 1922 - The Concordat was part of a triple agreement, including the Conciliation Treaty, which made the Vatican an independent state, and the Financial Convention, which gave financial compensation to the Church - During the 1930s, the Church demonstrated support for the fascist state, e.g. supporting fascists in the 1929 plebiscite; priests took part in ONB activities; the clergy gave fascist salutes and praised fascism - The Concordat did not end Church-state tensions, e.g. the row over the youth programme of Catholic Action (1931).

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the seriousness of the post-war crisis in Italy in the years 1919–22. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - As a former colonel in the Italian army, Palamenghi's views are likely to reflect many of those of the military and demobilised soldiers in the post-war period - The content and tone of the diary make it clear that Bruno Palamenghi was critical of the post-war liberal governments, opposed to the rising tide of socialism and sympathetic to Mussolini and the fascists - Palamenghi was an eyewitness to events that had clearly made a significant impression upon him ('pains me to have to remember') and was in an excellent position to comment on the post-war crisis - Palamenghi wrote this diary entry several years after the events, when he had had time to reflect upon the post-war crisis and its consequences. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence of significant economic problems ('continuous strikes - the occupations of factories, workshops and land were daily occurrences.') - It claims that Italians across the country were threatened with significant violence ('gangs in Piedmont, pickpockets in Rome, <i>mafiosi</i> in Sicily spread terror in every town... freely carried out brutalities of every kind.') - It claims that the problems were the fault of the government ('All this happened because of the weakness of the governments at that time.') - It claims that Italy was on the verge of a Bolshevik-style revolution ('would have become worse than the chaos in communist Russia', 'Italy would have fallen prey to communism'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - In September 1920, a wage dispute escalated into a mass 'factory occupation' in the northern cities involving some 400,000 workers, who flew the red flag. In total, in 1920, two million workers took part in strikes - In the countryside, influenced by rural trade unions, peasants seized unoccupied land. Landowners, threatened by the rising tide of socialism in the countryside, were angered by the weak government response - Liberal politicians were criticised for agreeing to the peace treaty that resulted in a 'mutilated victory' and for expelling D'Annunzio from Fiume - In 1919, the PSI won 32 per cent of the vote and became the largest party after the extension of the franchise and the introduction of PR. This fuelled claims that Italy was on the verge of a Bolshevik revolution.

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

Question	Indicative content
2a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into economic problems in Spain in the years after the Civil War. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It indicates that poverty was a serious economic problem ('standard of living ... far worse than anything known within living memory.') - It indicates that economic problems included unemployment, inflation and famine - It suggests that seasonal employment was a major reason for poverty ('Only a handful of men are kept on the payroll all year. The rest are taken on for short periods') - It claims that the government ignored the economic problems of the poorest people ('cannot be mentioned in the Press and which the wealthy ignore.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Gerald Brenan lived in Spain both before and after the Civil War and was in an excellent position to assess the economic problems in the aftermath of the Civil War - As a specialist in Spanish affairs, Brenan was able to offer an informed opinion about the economic problems in Spain in this period - The content and tone of the source are impartial, with Brenan criticising both Franco and the Republicans ('A bad mark for the Franco regime? ...in fairness ... Republican, refused to deal with this problem.'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - After the Civil War, Franco's government provided only limited investment in agriculture, public works and industrial reconstruction, meaning there was little help for the ordinary Spaniard - From 1938-56, wages remained low and failed to keep pace with inflation. The standard of living did not reach the 1936 level until 1952 - Although unemployment fell, there was massive under-employment in rural Spain - The years 1939-44 were known as the 'years of hunger' in which an estimated 200,000 people died in the famine. A decade after the end of the civil war, cereal production was only a quarter of the 1935 level.

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

Question	Indicative content
2b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reaction of Franco's government to opposition to its regime in the 1960s and 1970s. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • The article was published in a British newspaper, which was likely to be suspicious of Franco's government that was regarded as anti-democratic. The Times was therefore likely to criticise Franco's handling of opposition • The language of the article makes it clear that the writer did not sympathise with the Basque opponents to Franco's regime ('ETA extremists') • The article was published at the time of the Burgos trial when there was heightened interest in opposition to Franco's regime and the reaction of his government. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It suggests that the regime reacted in different ways according to the perceived threat ('far greater severity against the Basques than against separatism in Catalonia.') • It provides evidence that Franco's regime used propaganda to undermine the opposition ('Official propaganda has tried to reduce sympathy ... portraying them as the agents of international communism.') • It provides evidence that the regime used the legal system to deal with the opposition ('Burgos trial from a military court to a civil court, and to abolish the death penalty.', 'Ministry of Justice condemned the bishops.') • It claims that the regime used torture against its opponents ('gruesome allegations of torture.', 'It is said that some priests have been tortured by the state.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • The regime treated opposition harshly. In 1969, three strikers were killed by police in Granada, and in 1974, almost 4,500 strikers were sacked for taking part in illegal strikes • In 1969, Franco's government set up a so-called 'Concordat jail' in Zamora for members of the clergy who opposed his regime. In subsequent years, radical priests were incarcerated there • The government arrested over 3,000 members of ETA between 1968 and 1970. Military trials were held in Burgos • After the assassination of Carrero Blanco in December 1973, Franco's government embarked on a wave of repression.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46**

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether, 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. Arguments and evidence 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 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The threat posed by the nationalists differed from that of the Catholics because the nationalists were fiercely anti-liberal and aimed to overthrow liberalism, whilst the Catholics were prepared to co-operate with Giolitti and the liberals in return for concessions • The political influence differed. The nationalists organised themselves into a political movement, the ANI, with the aim to destroy liberalism but won no seats in 1913, whereas the Catholics agreed the Gentiloni Pact and claimed that 228 liberals elected in 1913 depended on Catholic support • Catholic support for the invasion of Libya bolstered Giolitti, but the nationalists used the war to boost support for an aggressive foreign policy and claim the glory for the success of the war, whilst blaming Giolitti for the high costs in materials and lives • Whilst the ANI's criticisms had made Giolitti's government unpopular, it was the Catholic influence over Giolitti that was the greater threat. It lost him the support of radical liberals and forced him to resign in March 1914. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1911–14, the threat to Giolitti's government posed by the Catholics was similar to the threat to Giolitti's government posed by the nationalists should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Both nationalists and Catholics could claim cross-class appeal and held sway over the popular vote, which impacted on Giolitti's ability to operate the system of <i>trasformismo</i> • Both the nationalists and the Catholics were anti-socialist, and hence both opposed Giolitti's attempts to absorb socialism into the system of <i>trasformismo</i>. This weakened Giolitti's control over the government • The invasion of Libya brought the Catholics and nationalists into temporary alliance, supporting government policy, but this undermined Giolitti's attempts to woo the moderate socialists and facilitated the rise of radical socialism, which significantly threatened Giolitti's control. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which Mussolini's relationship with the PNF changed in the years 1922–43. Arguments and evidence that Mussolini's relationship with the PNF changed in the years 1922–43 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In October 1922, PNF leaders pressurised Mussolini into the March on Rome. The creation of the Grand Council of Fascism in December, enabled Mussolini to control its membership and agenda and the PNF leaders • In 1922, the PNF squads had been controlled by local ras. From early 1923, the squads were brought into the MVSN. Members took an oath of loyalty to Mussolini, who now had full control over the activism of the PNF • Mussolini appointed Turati (1925) and Giuriati (1930) to oversee purges of radical members from the PNF. Mussolini was able to turn the PNF from a radical party into a compliant bureaucracy, which would not challenge him • In the early years, Mussolini favoured conservatives over fascists in his government. By the late 1930s, with focus on a social revolution, he promoted radical fascists, e.g. Farinacci • Mussolini's control of the leading PNF members in the Grand Council of Fascism crumbled during the Second World War. In 1943, Dino Grandi's resolution in the Council to depose Mussolini was passed by 19 votes to 7. Arguments and evidence that Mussolini's relationship with the PNF did not change in the years 1922–43 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Mussolini was the acknowledged head of the PNF in 1922. This position was formalised by the Party Statute in 1926. All appointments were to be made by Mussolini and not by local officials • Mussolini used the organisations of the PNF to intimidate opponents throughout the period, e.g. the use of the blackshirts during the passing of the Acerbo Law in 1923; the use of the OVRA against political opponents • Throughout the period, Mussolini deprived the PNF of a role in policymaking. He used the PNF to turn Italians into loyal fascists. Mussolini relied on the PNF to channel the regime's propaganda to the people. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how successful Mussolini was in his attempt to build an Italian Empire in the years 1935-40. Arguments and evidence that Mussolini was successful in his attempt to build an Italian Empire in the years 1935-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Mussolini surprised international opinion by conquering Abyssinia, a country with a land mass greater than Germany and France combined, in six months. Experts had claimed it would take two years to achieve • Mussolini succeeded in avenging the humiliation of Adowa, uniting the Italian people in a nationalist cause and consolidating the Italian Empire in East Africa • The conquest of Abyssinia was a personal triumph for Mussolini. In 1938, parliament conferred on him the title of First Marshal of the Empire, making him equal to the King as head of the military • In 1939, Albania was successfully conquered and annexed to Italy as a separate kingdom in personal union with the Italian crown, which extended the Italian Empire into the Balkan region. Arguments and evidence that Mussolini was not successful in his attempt to build an Italian Empire in the years 1935-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The conquest of Abyssinia came at a high human cost; of the 600,000 troops sent to Abyssinia, nearly 12,000 died and 200,000 were wounded, injured or fell sick • The conquest of Abyssinia cost over eight times the estimated cost. In total, 39 billion lire were spent to gain Abyssinia. By 1940, the empire had cost 46 billion lire to maintain, which was 21 per cent of state spending • The empire did not yield the expected economic advantages. By 1939, only two per cent of Italian trade was with its colonies. The Italian people paid a high price for empire, with inflation and the devaluation of the lira • The sanctions imposed on Italy because of its invasion of Abyssinia pushed Italy into Germany's orbit, with disastrous consequences for Italy in the years 1940-45. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



4	13–16	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Italy's international standing declined in the years 1935-40. Arguments and evidence that Italy's international standing declined in the years 1935-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1935, in the Stresa Front, Mussolini appeared the equal of the British and French statesmen. The Abyssinian invasion and his developing relationship with Hitler led to a decline in Italy's international standing • In 1936 when Italy signed the Rome-Berlin Axis, Mussolini was regarded as the senior dictator in Europe. By 1939, in the Pact of Steel, Mussolini was regarded as the junior partner and Italy as militarily and economically weak • The 1938 Anschluß was evidence of the decline in Italy's international standing. In 1934, Mussolini had challenged Germany at the Brenner Pass. By 1938, Hitler did not even consult his partner before seizing Austria • The 1939 invasion of Albania was evidence of the Italy's international decline. Albania was already an Italian satellite, but Mussolini launched the invasion as compensation for the Anschluß and to appear dynamic. Arguments and evidence that Italy's international standing did not decline in the years 1935-40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Italy was regarded by the other European powers as a weak country throughout the period • The conquest of Abyssinia in 1935-36 enhanced Italy's reputation as an imperialist country • Italy's reputation as a militaristic state grew during this period. Intervention in the Spanish Civil War meant that Mussolini could claim Italy had played a significant role in Franco's victory and had spread fascism • Italy's international standing was boosted in 1938 when Mussolini played a prominent role in brokering the deal that gave the Sudetenland to Germany and averted a full-scale European war. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that the Corporate State was an economic failure but a political success. Arguments and evidence that the Corporate State was an economic failure but a political success should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The development of the Corporate State was exceedingly slow. It was 1934 before 22 corporations existed. It developed into a vast bureaucracy that failed to deal with the key economic issues, e.g. the Depression • In spite of the Corporate State, unemployment rose, workers' wages fell, working hours increased and Italy's GNP fell. Furthermore, it was powerless to stop illegal strikes for food and jobs in the 1930s • The Corporate State was a corrupt organisation. Money intended for economic development ended up in private hands and enriched individuals at the expense of the state • Employers were won over to support the fascist state by assurances that they would not lose control of their businesses. The 1927 Labour Charter did not threaten private ownership of business • The Corporate State brought the workers under political control by excluding free trades unions from political influence. Fascist unions ensured obedience to the state. Even leisure was controlled in the OND • The establishment of the Corporate State enhanced Mussolini's domestic power and his claim to be a totalitarian dictator. After the 1934 law, there was no area of the state that the <i>Duce</i> and the party did not control. Arguments and evidence that the Corporate State was an economic success but a political failure should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Corporate State was intended to establish a 'third way' that avoided the pitfalls of both capitalism and communism. Workers and management were represented in corporations and disputes were settled by negotiation • Strikes declined after 1926 as a result of the Rocco Law, which banned strike action. This was economically beneficial for employers • After approval by Mussolini, the corporations were able to regulate prices, which benefited workers whose wages were reduced • The Corporate State played a role in shielding the Italian economy from the worst effects of the Depression in the 1930s, and Italy appeared to have weathered the Depression well in comparison to other states • Politically, the Corporate State was glorified propaganda. The claim that corporatism was the ultimate form of democracy was a sham. The Chamber of Fasces and Corporations, instituted in 1939, was powerless. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about how accurate it is to say that the main consequence of Italy's military failure in the Second World War was the fall of Mussolini in 1943. Arguments and evidence that the main consequence of Italy's military failure in the Second World War was the fall of Mussolini in 1943 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As a result of a series of defeats, Mussolini lost the support of the conservative elite. By 1942, industrialists, military leaders, the police and the Vatican considered deposing Mussolini and removing Italy from the war • Italy's failures in the Second World War resulted in leading fascists Grandi and Ciano opening up discussions with the king to replace Mussolini with a constitutional monarchy that would seek peace with the Allies • The loss of Mussolini's authority as a result of his failure to achieve military success became clear in July 1943 when the Grand Fascist Council voted by 19 to 7 votes to remove him. The king dismissed him the next day • Mussolini's fall in 1943 brought an end to the fascist dictatorship of Italy that had controlled Italy since 1922. Arguments and evidence that there were other more important consequences from Italy's military failure in the Second World War than the fall of Mussolini in 1943 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Mussolini's fall in 1943 did not mark the end of his rule. After his rescue by Nazi Germany he was installed as dictator of the Salò Republic until April 1945 • Italy lost all of its pre-war Empire, Abyssinia and Ethiopia, as a result of her military failure in the Second World War • Italy's military failure in the Second World War revealed the weaknesses of its economic and military systems and confirmed that two decades of fascist rule had failed to establish it as a Great Power • As a result of Italy's military failure in the Second World War, it was occupied and divided into the Kingdom in the South under Allied control and the Salò Republic in the north under Nazi control. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that, in the years 1943–45, there were more similarities than differences between the Republic of Salò and the government in the south. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1943–45, there were more similarities than differences between the Republic of Salò and the government in the south should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: - Both the Republic of Salò and the government in the south were controlled by foreign powers; Nazi Germany had ultimate control in Salò and the Allies were in charge in the south - There was little support for either government from the Italian people; the Republican Fascist party had only 487 thousand members and in the south there was great resentment over US cooperation with the Mafia - Both the Republic of Salò and the government in the south had their own armed forces; Salò had four divisions and the government in the south had 22 divisions - In both the Republic of Salò and the government in the south, Italians resisted conscription to the armed forces. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1943–45, there were more differences than similarities between the Republic of Salò and the government in the south: - The governments had very different natures; Salò was a Republic whilst the south had a constitutional monarchy - Control of the population was maintained by waves of terror in the Republic of Salò but there were no purges in the south - The Republic of Salò was very active in implementing the transportation of Jews to the death camps in eastern Europe but, as it was under Allied control, there were no transportations from the south - The anti-fascist war of liberation was fought exclusively in the north in the Republic of Salò and not in the south. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to investigate the reasons for Mussolini's fall from power in July 1943. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • Romano Mussolini was an eyewitness to Mussolini's reaction to his denunciation by the Grand Council of Fascism and can therefore offer a rare view of the event • As Mussolini's son, Romano offers a highly subjective view • Romano wrote his memoirs a considerably long time after the events described in the source. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for Mussolini's fall from power in July 1943: • It claims that Mussolini fell from power because he was betrayed by the Council ('nineteen of the twenty-eight voters...had betrayed him') • It provides evidence that the leading conspirator was Dino Grandi ('Dino Grandi's resolution to dismiss my father', 'Grandi's initiative to hold the no-confidence vote') • It suggests that the king seized the opportunity to replace Mussolini ('The king, upon learning the results of the no-confidence vote, appointed General Badoglio as the new head of government.') • It implies that Mussolini was insufficiently ruthless in his reaction ('Can you imagine a Hitler or a Stalin or any other dictator saying, 'All right, you have withdrawn your confidence and I will step aside?'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include:



Question	Indicative content
	• Dino Grandi and Galeazzo Ciano had been looking to remove Mussolini since late 1942 because the Allies would not offer an armistice while he remained the leader of Italy • Only the king had the power to dismiss Mussolini and Dino Grandi secured his support shortly before the Council met in July 1943 • Mussolini did not expect the king to act on the resolution and was surprised when he was arrested and transported to prison after his meeting, in which the king dismissed him. Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • Mussolini's Italy was Britain's enemy in the Second World War and Churchill's account reflects this • Churchill had access to confidential documents, which enabled him to give a unique insight into events • Churchill's tone, which offers some praise for Mussolini's regime, indicates a degree of impartiality in the source. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for Mussolini's fall from power in July 1943: • It suggests that Mussolini had lost the support of the Italian people by 1943 ('Without doubt, his regime was too costly, for the Italian people') • It claims that Mussolini had made a great mistake in joining the war on Germany's side ('fatal error of Mussolini was the declaration of war against France and Great Britain after the victories of Hitler in June 1940') • It implies that Mussolini would have remained in power if he had fought on the Allied side ('Mussolini would have been welcomed by the Allies.', 'chosen ... the right moment in which to declare war on Hitler'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • By July 1943, Italy had been defeated in Africa and Greece and it was clear that Mussolini was not the military genius that had been claimed in the propaganda • The Allies landed in Sicily on 9 July 1943 and this prompted moves by the Grand Council and the king to remove Mussolini • On 19 July, Hitler refused to supply extra troops to help Italy repel the

Question	Indicative content
	Allied invasion of Sicily. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • Taken together, the two sources offer perspectives of Mussolini's fall from a close family member and from an enemy • Both sources indicate that, by 1943, Mussolini was unable to defend himself and prevent his fall • There is a contrast in the explanations offered; while Source 1 focuses on the internal divisions in Italy, Source 2 focuses on Mussolini's diplomatic mistakes.

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

4	13–16	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the Allied invasion of Italy in 1943 was the main cause of the collapse of fascism in Italy by 1946. Arguments and evidence that the Allied invasion of Italy in 1943 was the main cause of the collapse of fascism in Italy by 1946 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Despite Mussolini's claims that Sicily was well-defended, in July-August 1943, the Allies drove the Axis' forces out in 38 days. Mussolini's inadequate military leadership was revealed, and plans were hatched to remove him • Mussolini blamed Italian generals and Hitler's war with the USSR for the Allied advance, but the majority of Italians blamed Mussolini. Many Italians, including leading fascists, wanted to abandon Germany and agree a peace • The Allies had made it clear from late 1943 that they would not agree a peace with Italy so long as Mussolini was in power. The invasion of Sicily encouraged fascists to act against Mussolini • The success of the invasion of Sicily led to the liberation of southern Italy and the occupation of Rome by June 1944. Conservatism replaced fascism in the south and former fascists deserted the party. Arguments and evidence that there were other, more important causes of the collapse of fascism in Italy by 1946 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Opposition to fascism was growing before the invasion, e.g. widespread strikes in March 1943. Mussolini was blamed for military losses, military exemptions for leading PNF members and for sending workers to Germany • In July 1943, Mussolini was responsible for calling the meeting of the Grand Council of Fascism, during which he lost a vote of no confidence. He was deposed by the King. This was a key event in the collapse of fascism • Mussolini's government in Saló was unpopular and increasing numbers joined the anti-fascist war of liberation in the north. In May 1945, Mussolini was captured by partisans and executed. This ended fascism • The provisional government established in the south began the process of returning politics to 'normal', i.e. alliances of Catholics, socialists and liberals. The 1946 election returned an anti-fascist coalition government. Other relevant material must be credited.

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



4	13–16	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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