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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

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

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

56 questions · 1024 marks · Mark schemes included

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

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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.

QUESTION	SOURCE	MARKS	PAGE
1 THE SECOND REPUBLIC AND THE ROAD TO CIVIL WAR, 1930–36		12 questions · 192 marks	4
1. Q2	AS Paper 2 June 2016	8	5
2. Q2	AS Paper 2 June 2018	8	7
3. Q2	AS Paper 2 June 2019	8	10
4. Q2	AS Paper 2 June 2022	8	12
5. Q6	AS Paper 2 June 2017	20	15
6. Q5	A Level Paper 2 June 2018	20	16
7. Q5	A Level Paper 2 October 2020	20	17
8. Q2	A Level Paper 2 June 2022	20	18
9. Q5	A Level Paper 2 June 2023	20	21
10. Q6	AS Paper 2 June 2024	20	22
11. Q6	AS Paper 2 June 2025	20	23
12. Q2	A Level Paper 2 June 2025	20	24
2 THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, 1936–39		13 questions · 260 marks	26
13. Q6	AS Paper 2 June 2016	20	27
14. Q7	AS Paper 2 June 2017	20	28
15. Q2	A Level Paper 2 June 2017	20	29
16. Q6	AS Paper 2 June 2019	20	31
17. Q5	A Level Paper 2 June 2019	20	32
18. Q2	A Level Paper 2 October 2020	20	33
19. Q6	AS Paper 2 June 2022	20	35
20. Q5	A Level Paper 2 June 2022	20	36
21. Q6	AS Paper 2 June 2023	20	37
22. Q6	A Level Paper 2 June 2023	20	38
23. Q7	AS Paper 2 June 2024	20	39
24. Q2	A Level Paper 2 June 2024	20	40
25. Q7	AS Paper 2 June 2025	20	42
3 FRANCO'S CONSOLIDATION OF POWER, 1938–56		16 questions · 296 marks	43
26. Q2	AS Paper 2 June 2024	8	44
27. Q2	AS Paper 2 June 2025	8	47
28. Q7	AS Paper 2 June 2016	20	49
29. Q8	AS Paper 2 June 2017	20	50
30. Q5	A Level Paper 2 June 2017	20	51
31. Q6	AS Paper 2 June 2018	20	52
32. Q7	AS Paper 2 June 2018	20	53



33.	Q2	A Level Paper 2 June 2018	20	54
34.	Q7	AS Paper 2 June 2019	20	57
35.	Q2	A Level Paper 2 June 2019	20	58
36.	Q7	AS Paper 2 June 2022	20	61
37.	Q6	A Level Paper 2 June 2022	20	62
38.	Q7	AS Paper 2 June 2023	20	63
39.	Q2	A Level Paper 2 June 2023	20	64
40.	Q5	A Level Paper 2 June 2024	20	67
41.	Q5	A Level Paper 2 June 2025	20	68

4 ECONOMIC CHANGE, OPPOSITION AND THE RETURN OF DEMOCRACY, 1956–78	15 questions · 276 marks	69
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42.	Q2	AS Paper 2 June 2017	8	70
43.	Q2	AS Paper 2 June 2023	8	73
44.	Q8	AS Paper 2 June 2016	20	75
45.	Q6	A Level Paper 2 June 2017	20	76
46.	Q8	AS Paper 2 June 2018	20	77
47.	Q6	A Level Paper 2 June 2018	20	78
48.	Q8	AS Paper 2 June 2019	20	79
49.	Q6	A Level Paper 2 June 2019	20	80
50.	Q6	A Level Paper 2 October 2020	20	81
51.	Q8	AS Paper 2 June 2022	20	82
52.	Q8	AS Paper 2 June 2023	20	83
53.	Q8	AS Paper 2 June 2024	20	84
54.	Q6	A Level Paper 2 June 2024	20	85
55.	Q8	AS Paper 2 June 2025	20	86
56.	Q6	A Level Paper 2 June 2025	20	87



QUESTIONS

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



KEY TOPIC 1

THE SECOND REPUBLIC AND THE ROAD TO CIVIL WAR, 1930–36

12 questions in this sub-topic · 192 marks · lowest tariff first



DO NOT WRITE

you should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the weaknesses of the Second Republic in the years 1931–33?

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

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

Source for use with Question 2a.

Source 3: From Charlotte Haldane, *Truth Will Out*, published in 1949. Charlotte Haldane was a left-wing English writer and journalist. Here she is giving an account of her visit to Spain in 1933.

The poverty was tragic. It was bad in Cordoba, worse in Granada, almost universal in Seville. Everywhere was economic, mental and physical depression. There was a lot of local opposition to the Republic, led and organised by the Church. The Government's natural idealistic incompetence was made worse by systematic sabotage of every project attempted. The male working population was almost entirely anarchist. Socialism and Communism were in the minority. Almost the entire female population was firmly attached to Church politics, under the spiritual and political domination of the priesthood. Underneath all the beauty and glamour of the landscape, the architecture, the tradition and the romance were the rumblings of the political earthquake to come.

Source for use with Question 2b.

Source 4: From a letter written by Generalissimo Franco to Adolf Hitler, on 26 February 1941. Here Franco is informing Hitler of his views regarding Spain's possible entry into the Second World War.

I consider that the destiny of history has united you and me and the Duce* absolutely. Our Civil War is more than proof. I also share your opinion that the fact that Spain is situated on both sides of the Gibraltar Strait** forces her to the utmost enmity toward England, who aspires to maintain control of it. I have made clear to you since the beginning of these negotiations that the conditions of our economic situation are the only reasons why it has not been possible up to now to decide the date of Spain's participation. Furthermore, it must be acknowledged that in the question of the supply of foodstuffs, Germany has not fulfilled her offers of effective support until very recently. You will understand that, at a time when the people of Spain are suffering the greatest starvation, it is certainly not possible for me to ask further sacrifices of them unless there is an improvement in this situation. I want to remove with my answers all shadow of doubt and declare that I stand ready at your side, entirely and decidedly at your disposal, united in a common historical destiny.

*Duce – the Italian head of government, Benito Mussolini

**Gibraltar Strait – the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea



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

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into threats to the Republic in Spain in the summer of 1936?

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

(8)



Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy.**Source for use with Question 2(a).**

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

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

5

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

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

10

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

Source for use with Question 2(b).

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

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

15

20

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

25

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

30

*Popular Army – International Brigade



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2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into conditions in the countryside in Spain in the early 1930s?

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

(8)

Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy**Source for use with Question 2(a).**

Source 3: From Gerald Brenan, *The Spanish Labyrinth*, published 1943. Brenan was a British writer who specialised in Spanish culture and civilisation. He lived in Spain in the 1920s and early 1930s.

There exist two main agrarian problems in Spain. Firstly the small holdings in the centre and the north which are sometimes too small to maintain the men who work on them. Secondly the large estates in the south, which are run by a factory system that keeps down wages to starvation point by means of huge reserves of unemployed labour.

5

Andalusia is the classic land of large estates in the south. The first impression is one of decay and stagnation. There are a few wretched shops selling only the bare necessities of life and one or two tiny industries that between them employ some couple of hundred men. The ancestral houses of the absentee landowners are falling into ruins. Three-quarters of the population consists of men and their families who are hired by the day, by the month, by the season, rarely for longer than that. For the rest of the year they are unemployed. They would starve without the credit given by the shops.

10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From Arturo Barea, *The Forging of a Rebel*, published 1946. Barea was a leading Spanish socialist and journalist. Here he is commenting on the events after the assassination of Calvo Sotelo in July 1936.

That week was one of incredible tension. Calvo Sotelo's funeral was turned into a demonstration by the Right. In the Cortes, the leading conservative politician Gil Robles made a speech in Sotelo's memory, which was officially described as a declaration of war. The Socialist Party asked the Government to arm the workers, and it refused. Detentions and assaults were on the increase in all districts of Madrid. People began to flee from Madrid and from Spain.

15

The next day, the Government openly announced that there had been uprisings in many of the provinces, although it claimed 'to have the situation well in hand'. Rumours and news chased each other: Morocco was in the hands of Franco; in Barcelona the battle was raging; in the provinces a general strike had been declared; the Navy was in the hands of the rebels – no, it was in the hands of the sailors who had thrown their officers overboard.

20

25

Under the avalanche of contradictory reports, the people reacted in their own way. The Right had taken to open rebellion. The Government was collapsing.



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

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons for the removal of the monarchy in Spain in 1931?

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

(8)



Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy**Source for use with Question 2(a).**

Source 3: From the Manifesto of King Alphonso XIII, issued 14 April 1931. Alphonso issued this Manifesto shortly before he left the country after the 1931 elections.

The elections, which took place on Sunday, show me clearly that I no longer have the love of my people. My conscience tells me that the indifference of the people will not be final, for I have always done my utmost to serve Spain. I am King of all Spaniards. I could maintain my royal power by making effective use of force against those who contest it. However, I am determined to avoid any course which might plunge my countrymen into a civil war. I renounce none of my rights, for these rights are not so much my own as those entrusted to me by my royal ancestors. 5

While the nation decides the fate of the monarchy, I deliberately suspend the exercise of my royal powers and leave Spain. 10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From an interview given by Felipe Posadas in the 1970s. Posadas was the son of a tenant farmer living near to the La Reina estate. Here Posadas is recalling events on the La Reina estate after the passing of the Agrarian Reform Law of 1932. His family was too wealthy to receive any additional land in 1932.

An estate called La Reina, owned by the Duke of Medinaceli, was handed over to the inhabitants of a nearby settlement. What joy there was on that day! Soon, 62 settlers were in occupation of the large farm. I was very interested in agrarian reform, convinced the only solution was to work the land collectively. I often went to La Reina to see how things were going. 15

When the ploughing started, many of the settlers began to say that the mules* belonging to other settlers were being worked less hard than their own. The mistake was to have allocated the mules to individual settlers and then to expect the settlers to work collectively.

Soon there were complaints that the foreman wasn't working like the rest of the men. The complaints were ridiculous. The foreman worked when he could, but he had to attend to other duties for which he had been elected. The trouble was that everyone wanted to be a boss. 20

For all that, the settlers were a lot better off than they had been before the 1932 Law. Their houses were bursting with wheat; 1934 was a magnificent year. Some managed to make enough money to buy their house and even a bit of land. 25

*mule – a work animal bred from a horse and a donkey



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Source 1 From: Italy: Liberalism and Fascism, 1870-1945 By Mark Robson; Keith Randell (Editor) © Hodder and Stoughton Educational Limited, 2000

Source 2 from: Under the Axe of Fascism By Gaetano Salvemini © Viking Press, 1936

Source 3 from: The Spanish Civil War By Patricia Knight © Macmillan Education Ltd, 1991

Source 4 from: The Spanish Civil War By Patricia Knight © Macmillan Education Ltd, 1991



-
- 6** How accurate is it to say that the reforms introduced by the Second Republic in the years 1931–33 were a complete failure?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



5 'The years 1931–36 were years of significant political change and social progress in Spain.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** 'In the years 1931–33, the Second Republic faced opposition primarily because of the army reforms.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



remains,

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the significance of the results of the election of February 1936 in Spain?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From an article, *After the Victory. A Single Demand: The Power to Govern*, published in the Socialist Party newspaper, 18 February 1936. This article was published two days after the 1936 elections. Here the writer gives the response of the left-wing to the election result.

Victory was obtained on Sunday and, as a result, the Popular Front has successfully established its claim to be the government. No one and nothing can now stand in the way of the conclusive and overpowering consent of the people. No one – and of this we are sure – will stand in the way.

At this time, it is necessary to show great calm. We must not allow anyone to provoke those who are against us. Nothing would be more damaging to all our purposes. Our victory will make our struggle easier and will result in the absolute defeat of our enemies. 5

It is urgent that the powers of government be handed over to the Popular Front. The whole country is demanding that our most fundamental objectives be fulfilled. We demand one thing: the handing over of the powers of government. The people must now ask for a single thing: the powers of government. Power belongs to the people. No one can oppose power falling into their hands. Once the powers of government are in their hands, the people will no longer have to ask for anything. 10 15



Source 4: From Luis Bolin, *Spain: The Vital Years*, published 1967. Bolin was a right-wing journalist. He was responsible for arranging Franco's air flight to Morocco in July 1936. He became a member of Franco's government after the civil war. Here he is commenting on the outcome of the 1936 election in Spain.

There was no democratic justification for the triumphant excesses of the Left. Even after a good deal of manipulation, the elections of 16 February had not shown conclusive results – 4,570,000 votes for the Right, 4,356,000 for the Left, and 340,000 for the Centre. These results showed that Spain was splitting into two extremes. However, the results were enough for the Left to seize power and to appoint a Popular Front Government. 20

The Left introduced a programme that included the removal of President Zamora. This programme also placed restrictions on army officers and called for the confiscation of property and the nationalisation of banks and private industries. It included the destruction of all churches and convents and the destruction of the bourgeois class and of bourgeois newspapers. It included the creation of armed militias. This programme was a first step towards the dictatorship of the proletariat. 25

Azaña was elected as President. He was a most suitable candidate for the Presidency of such a Republic. Positions in the cabinet were allotted to the Republican Left, Republican Union and Catalan Left, all willing puppets of the Red extremists. 30

Revolt broke out in a dozen towns, and outrages were committed daily in big cities. In Madrid, a riot was caused by a ridiculous rumour that the ladies who worked for social welfare had distributed poisoned sweets to children. As a reprisal, several churches were burnt and three nuns and two other women were assaulted by an infuriated mob. 35



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Source 1 from: My Autobiography: With “The Political and Social Doctrine of Fascism” By Benito Mussolini and Richard Washburn Child © Dover Publications Inc., 2006

Source 2 from: Sawdust Caesar, The Untold History of Mussolini and Fascism By Georges Seldes © London, Arthur Barker Ltd., 1936

Source 3 from: Modern Spain: A Documentary History By Jon Cowans © University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003

Source 4 from: The Vital Years By Luis Bolin © Ebenezer Baylis and Son Limited, 1967



- 5 How accurate is it to say that the forces of conservatism continued to hold great influence in Spain throughout the years 1930–36?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 6** How accurate is it to say that the formation of the Popular Front Government (February 1936) was the most significant factor leading to the outbreak of civil war in July 1936?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



-
- 6** How accurate is it to say that the main consequence of the Asturias rising (October 1934) was a strengthening of the left in Spain?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



or democracy,

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the reasons for the outbreak of the Civil War in Spain in July 1936?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From Francis Claud Cockburn, *Reporter in Spain*, published 1938. Cockburn was a British journalist and a leading member of the British Communist Party. He was sent to report from Spain in 1936. He gained a reputation for having access to inside information. Here he comments on events in Madrid in July 1936.

On 13 July, gunmen in a car drove slowly through a Madrid street and opened fire with a machine gun at the defenceless back of a man standing chatting on his doorstep. They left him dying in a puddle of his own blood. That was the trigger for the Spanish Civil War. The young man they killed was José Castillo, lieutenant of the Assault Guard. He was as fearless a defender of the Republic as you could wish to see. 5

Sometime later, on the night Castillo had been shot, his men decided, without getting permission from their superiors, to arrest Calvo Sotelo, the man who had ordered Castillo's assassination. In the early hours of the next morning, a police car drove out to Sotelo's house. Assault Guards got Sotelo out of bed and told him he was under arrest. Cornered, but still hopeful that the Sotelo money could 'fix' one more crime, Sotelo tried to telephone friends at government offices. The Assault Guards, friends of Castillo, were impatient. They put Sotelo in the police car. 10

I have heard several conflicting versions of what happened next. One version, from a man who was in the car at the time, stated that another car, moving fast without lights, was heard roaring behind them. The Assault Guards were prepared for an attempt to release Sotelo by force. However, one of them, a young Assault Guard, without thinking clearly, put a bullet through the back of Sotelo's head. 15 20



Source 4: From General Franco, *Manifesto of Las Palmas*, 18 July 1936. Franco issued this *Manifesto* to Spanish troops in Morocco shortly after he arrived there from the Canary Islands.

Spaniards! To whoever feels a sacred love for Spain. To those of you in the Army and Navy who have sworn to serve the Mother Country. To those of you who swore to resist your enemies even unto death: the Nation calls you to its defence.

The situation in Spain is becoming more dangerous with every day that passes. 25
Anarchy reigns in most of her villages and fields. Government-appointed authorities manage the revolts when they are not actually provoking them. Differences are settled by pistol-shots and with machine-guns among the mobs of townspeople, who traitorously and treacherously kill each other. The public authorities are not willing to enforce peace and justice. 30

Revolutionary strikes of all kinds are paralysing the life of the nation. Strikes are destroying its sources of wealth, and creating a state of hunger that will drive working men to desperation. Malicious and negligent authorities have joined the Soviet agents who have exploited the revolutionary spirit of the masses.

We cannot abandon Spain to the enemies of the Mother Country. We cannot 35
hand her over without a struggle and without resistance. We cannot act like cowards and traitors.

Spaniards: Long live Spain!!!
Long live the honourable Spanish people!!!

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *The Fascist Revolution in Italy. A Brief History with Documents*, Marla Stone, © Bedford/St. Martin's, 2013

Source 2 from: *Blood and Power, The Rise and Fall of Italian Fascism*, John Foot © Bloomsbury Publishing, 2022

Source 3 from: Page 24-25, *The Spanish Civil War*, Patricia Knight © Macmillan Education LTD, 1991

Source 4 from: Page 29, *The Spanish Civil War*, Patricia Knight © Macmillan Education, 1991



KEY TOPIC 2

THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, 1936–39

13 questions in this sub-topic · 260 marks · lowest tariff first



democracy

EITHER

- 6** To what extent were the divisions in the Republican movement responsible for the Nationalist victory in the Spanish Civil War in 1939?



- 7 How far did life in the Republican zones differ from life in the Nationalist zones during the Civil War of 1936–39?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the strength of the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From an interview given by Manuel Portela Valladares, 8 January 1938. Portela, a liberal politician with moderate views, was governor of Catalonia and Minister of the Interior in 1935 and the Spanish prime minister from December 1935 to February 1936. Here he is commenting on events in the civil war in the previous few weeks.

My opinion is that the Republican army is stronger than the rebel army. I said this three months ago, and now the capture of Teruel* has proved it to the world. The Nationalist northern front collapsed because it was technically impossible to defend, because it lacked unity of command, and because it was geographically inaccessible. In spite of Franco's 80,000 Italians and 10,000 Germans, in spite of all the supplies provided by these two great nations, he is now being defeated because he has aroused the spirit of independence in the Spanish people. 5

War production has been organised. 10,000 officers are graduating from the Republican academies each year. The Republican command, which contains 6,000 officers belonging to the former Spanish army, has growing intelligence and technical services. But nothing is more tremendous than the spirit of resistance which has withstood all defeats. The war of the Republic is only now beginning. The Republican Government has restored order in Republican Spain to such a degree that the percentage of crimes is lower than ever before. It has introduced full and normal constitutional law and respect for this law. 10 15

*Teruel – a remote town in eastern Spain

Source 4: From Emanuel Shinwell, *Conflict Without Malice*, published 1955. Shinwell was a member of the British Labour Party and a supporter of the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War. Here he recalls his visit to the Republican zone during the civil war.

While the war was at its height, several of us were invited to visit Spain to see how things were going with the Republican Army. We travelled to Madrid by night for security reasons as the road passed through hostile or unsafe territory. We arrived in the capital just after dawn. The capital was suffering badly from war wounds. The university area had been almost destroyed by shell fire during the earlier and most bitter fighting of the war. 20

It soon became clear to me that the bravery of the Republican soldiers was not going to be enough. Ill-equipped, only partially trained, lacking in arms (I was always asking to see heavy artillery and was always promised that I should see it – later), the army seemed to me to be doomed to defeat unless a miracle happened or the democracies intervened. 25

It is sad and tragic to realise that most of the splendid men and women whom we met, fighting so obstinately in a hopeless battle, have since been killed in action. They had a few brief weeks of democracy with a glimpse of all that it might mean for the country they loved. The disaster came because the Great Powers of the West preferred to see in Spain a dictatorial government of the right rather than a legally elected body chosen by the people. 30

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-
- 6** How accurate is it to say that the fall of Madrid was the most significant event in the Nationalist struggle for victory in the Civil War in the years 1936–39?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** 'The only difference in the atrocities committed by the Republican and Nationalist sides during the Civil War was in the number of victims involved.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



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

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate attitudes towards the position of women in Spain 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 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From Mary Low, *Red Spanish Notebook*, published 1937. Mary Low was an English woman and a communist. She lived in Barcelona with her husband. She wrote an account of everyday life in the Republican zone in the first six months of the civil war.

I remember talking with Serna, a district judge, about the new marriage laws and the status of women under the revolution. When I read the marriage certificate form, I was delighted. There was a paragraph in it addressed to the husband. It said, 'Your wife goes into marriage as your companion, with the same rights and privileges as yourself.'

5

It added that women were equal to men, that the revolution had restored them to their natural place in society and could not allow sex discrimination.

I asked Serna, 'What do you think of that?'

Serna replied, 'It's fine. Women were treated barbarously before.'

I said, 'Well, why do you leave your wife shut up indoors just as you did before? I never see her out with you.'

10

'What do you mean?' Serna said furiously, 'Of course she comes out with me. It's not at all the same as before. I take her to the cinema at least twice a week!'

I realised then how hard it was to bring about change.

Spanish women were anxious to grab their liberty, but often they were content with the little scraps. The women's regiment of the Republican army gained more than 500 members within the first week. However, dozens of married women and young girls confided to me, 'Of course I wasn't able to tell my husband (or my father) that I was coming here, he would have had a fit. I just had to say I was joining a sewing-circle.'

15

20



Source 4: From a speech made by María del Pilar Primo de Rivera to a Nationalist audience including General Franco, 30 May 1939. She was the leader of the Women's Section of the *Falange* and the sister of the leader of the *Falange*.

Now we have peace, the Women's Section will broaden the task for women that we started in our training schools. The aim is to make men's family life so agreeable that they will be able to find at home those things which they never had before. Therefore they will not need to go to seek it in bars and casinos. We will teach women to take care of their children because it is unforgiveable that so many children should die because their mothers failed to provide proper care. These children are God's servants and future Spanish soldiers. 25

We will also teach women to take care of the house and to love manual tasks and music. We shall instil in them this 'way of being' that my brother, José Antonio, wanted for all Spaniards. This means that, when they have children, they can bring them up in the love of God and the Falangist way of being. Then, one generation later, thanks to the mother's work, the child who has worn the uniform from birth, and listened to the story of the war and the *Caudillo*, General Franco, will grow up to be a real man and will carry within him the appropriate style of our revolution. 30 35

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-
- 6** To what extent did the lives of women differ in the Nationalist and Republican zones during the Spanish Civil War?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** How accurate is it to say that the fall of Barcelona was more significant than the fall of Madrid to the outcome of the Spanish Civil War?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 6** How accurate is it to say that the Nationalist position continued to improve during the course of the civil war, 1936–39?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 'Whilst foreign intervention was overwhelmingly beneficial to the Nationalists during the Civil War, foreign intervention was of little help to the Republican side.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the reasons why the Republicans were defeated in the Spanish Civil War?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From Jason Gurney, *Crusade in Spain*, published 1974. Gurney was a British man who held left-wing views. In December 1936, he went as a volunteer to fight for the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War. Here he comments on the situation in Spain in the last two years of the war.

It became increasingly clear that the Civil War was lost. The left wingers in Europe and America could demand that the common people of Spain should fight to the last man, but this was irresponsible. Once it had become apparent that the War could not be won, it should have been ended.

Militarily, we Republicans were outgunned and outmanoeuvred. Franco's army had professional soldiers and an overwhelming superiority of technical equipment. In street fighting, we had proven in Madrid that the fanatical heroism of our workers' battalions could hold back Franco's infantry, even though it was supported by German artillery and Italian tanks and aircraft in huge quantities. However, when it came to set-piece battles, we were no match for the Nationalist rebels. Madrid still held, but the northern sectors had been over-run. Consequently, Franco could now concentrate his entire force on the Central Fronts.

Politically, the situation had become desperate. President Azaña had been indecisive. The Republican Government in Valencia no longer represented the will of the people. Prime Minister Caballero had been forced to resign as he would not agree to the destruction of the POUM*. The Government was totally dependent on Russia for its supply of arms, with the result that the Communist Party had total control of the political structure within the Republic. Then Negrín was appointed Prime Minister on the instructions of the Communist Party. It was typical of his arrogance that he believed that he was making use of the Communist Party when, in fact, they were using him.

*POUM – The Workers' Party of Marxist Unification, a communist party that opposed Stalin's brand of communism



Source 4: From a speech made by Juan Negrín, former Prime Minister of Republican Spain, to the Council on Foreign Relations, 8 May 1939. The Council on Foreign Relations was an independent US organisation that provided information for US government departments. Here Negrín comments on the issues of military supply during the Civil War.

We lost the War because of our great inferiority in military resources. We were unable to obtain sufficient resources because of the non-intervention agreement. Our opponents were able to receive all they wanted from Germany and Italy. But our government, which was recognised as legitimate by the democracies, was obliged to get what it could in secret, as if we were criminals. From Russia? Yes indeed! 25

Now let me remind you of some simple facts that are all on the record. One of them is this: the first Italian and German resources reached Franco in July 1936, ten days after the war began. The first Russian resources reached us in October 1936. As you know, the non-intervention agreement had denied us our right to buy arms for the defence of democracy. Russia restored that right to us. 30

We received Russian help that was crucial, but we were never able to achieve even equality in resources with the Nationalist rebels. We were grateful to receive Russian pilots but that was months after German and Italian pilots had been devastating Spain. 35

Someday, there may be a rude awakening, and Britain and France will look for help from the very people whom they helped to destroy through non-intervention. 40

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: https://www.lib.byu.edu/index.php/The_Italian_Declaration_of_Neutrality

Source 2 from: <https://www.unz.com/print/LivingAge-1923feb03-00255>

Source 3 from: <https://spartacus-educational.com/TUgurneyJ.htm>

Source 4 from: <https://udspace.udel.edu/handle/19716/7209>



- 7 How accurate is it to say that, during the Spanish Civil War, the use of political terror by the Nationalist side was similar to the use of political terror by the Republican side?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



KEY TOPIC 3

FRANCO'S CONSOLIDATION OF POWER, 1938–56

16 questions in this sub-topic · 296 marks · lowest tariff first



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

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into economic problems in Spain in the years after the Civil War?

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

(8)



Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy**Source for use with Question 2(a).**

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

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

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

5

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

10

* Córdoba – a city in southern Spain

Source for use with Question 2(b).

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

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

15

20

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

25

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



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

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

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

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



2 (a) **Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the use of censorship in Spain in the years 1938–56?

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

(8)

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From the Law regarding the Press, 22 April 1938. This Law was drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior and signed by Franco. After the Nationalist victory in April 1939, the Press Law applied to the whole of Spain throughout the years 1939–56.

The State is responsible for the organisation, supervision and control of the press. The Ministry entrusted with the National Press Service is responsible for establishing the appropriate regulations.

Therefore, the State shall:

1. Control the number and range of publications. 5
2. Intervene in choosing the managerial personnel.
3. Control the profession of journalism.
4. Supervise the activity of the press.
5. Have the power of censorship.

The director of each publication bears responsibility for it. He must be listed in the Official Register of Publishers, which will be maintained by the National Press Service and, to hold his position, he must have the approval of the Ministry. 10

The punishments for directors may range, according to the severity of the case, among the following: 15

- (a) Imposition of a fine.
- (b) Dismissal of the director.
- (c) Dismissal of the director, accompanied by the cancellation of his name in the Register of Publishers.
- (d) Confiscation of the publication. 20



Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a manifesto by the Catholic Union of Women of Seville, issued during the Spanish Civil War. The manifesto outlined expectations for the behaviour of women in Seville. Seville was a majority Republican city, but it fell under Nationalist control in the early days of the Civil War.

Our soldiers and volunteers, working for God and our country, are sacrificing their lives on the battlefield. Meanwhile, you, the women of Spain, are dedicating yourselves to personal pleasures, to flirting and to falling into bad habits. You are traitors to your country, traitors to your faith, contemptible to everyone and deserving of our disgust. 25

Spanish women, in these dangerous moments for our beloved country, your daily life should not be one of idleness, but of serious behaviour. Your place is not at the movies, the public walkways and the cafes, but in church and at home.

Your fine clothing and jewels should not be in the indecent style of the foreign traitors. You should dress in the modest and humble style of the moral Christian, rather than exhibit scandalous behaviour to stir up feelings of sensual desire. 30

You should devote yourselves to easing the suffering of those people in the hospitals and homes. Your duty now is not to achieve an easy life for yourselves, but to educate your children and to sacrifice your pleasures in order to help Spain. 35

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Source 1 from: *Mediterranean Fascism 1919–1945*, Charles F Delzell (ed), Harper & Row Publishers 1970

Source 2 from: <https://www.marxists.org/archive/lenin/works/1912/sep/28.htm>

Source 3 from: *Mediterranean Fascism 1919–1945*, Charles F Delzell (ed), Harper & Row Publishers 1970

Source 4 from: *The Spanish Civil War, A Modern Tragedy*, George R. Esenwein, Routledge 2005



OR

- 7** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1939–56, Franco's control of Spain relied on the use of repression?



- 8 How accurate is it to say that economic weaknesses were the main reason for Franco's decision to maintain Spanish neutrality during the Second World War?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 5 How accurate is it to say that women enjoyed substantially greater freedoms during the Civil War than under Franco's dictatorship in the years 1938–56?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 6** How accurate is it to say that the Catholic Church played the most significant role in controlling the Spanish population in the years 1938–56?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the control of the Spanish people during Franco's regime in the years 1938–56?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From *The Labour Charter*, 9 March 1938. *The Labour Charter* was the first of the Fundamental Laws. It was issued by Franco's government to set out the social policy of the regime and the duties of Spanish workers.

WE DECLARE:

1. Work for All

Work is man's participation in production that he may live a decent and comfortable life whilst assisting in the development of the national economy.

Work will be universally demanded in some form or other of all able-bodied Spaniards as it is an obligation that all must contribute to the wealth of the country. 5

2. Hours and Conditions of Work

The State undertakes to exercise constant and effective action in defence of the worker, his living and his work. It will set proper limits to the working hours to prevent them being excessive. It will specially prohibit night work for women and children and working from home will be regulated. Married women will be freed from the work and the factory. 10

The law will enforce the recognition of the religious holidays that tradition demands, civil holidays which have been so declared and attendance at such ceremonies as the national leaders of the movement may command. 15

11. Protection and Production

It is the duty of every Spaniard to defend, improve and increase national production in the service of the Country. All factors involved in production must operate in the supreme interest of the Nation. 20

Individual or collective acts that in any way disturb normal production or attempt to do so, will be considered as crimes of treason against the Country.

Unjustifiable slackening in output will be the subject of appropriate punishment.



Source 4: From an article in the Roman Catholic weekly magazine *Ecclesia*, published July 1950. *Ecclesia* was the only publication in Spain that was not censored. Here the writer is commenting on the role of the Catholic Church in the management of popular culture in Spain.

It is an undeniable fact today that in the world of ideas and traditions, the modern means of communication - the press, the cinema, the theatre, and radio - have a powerful and dominating influence. They are like a hinge on which society now turns, for they form ideas, and thus they guide humanity, leading it or misleading it. 25

Now it often happens that certain literary or artistic works of obviously ungodly or immoral character are written or produced with such art and style that they seduce many incautious Christians. Through the lure and the temptation of literary or artistic beauty, they swallow the fatal and corrupting poison. 30

More than once, these problems have led the Church to intervene and sound the alarm, especially through the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office*, whose job it is to watch out for and prohibit publications that threaten faith or traditions. 35

The Holy Office has properly pointed out that immoral and obscene things, however artistically they may be presented, are still immoral and obscene. Moreover, the artistic form in which they are presented is a new and powerful incentive to uncontrollable passions. 40

* Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office - an organisation set up by the Catholic Church to prevent the spread of unacceptable ideas



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7 How far did the education of children in Spain change in the years 1938–56?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the relationship between the Catholic Church and the state in Spain in the years 1931–56?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a speech by Manuel Azaña to the Constituent Cortes, 13 October 1931. Azaña was the War Minister when he made this speech. He was appointed as prime minister on 16 October 1931. Here Azaña, a determined opponent of the Catholic Church, is outlining his views on the role of the Church in the Republic.

Spain has ceased to be Catholic. If this revolution is to be a lasting and thorough one, then a radical transformation of the state is necessary. Now the political problem is to organise the state so that the Spanish people will be ready for this new and historic phase. The political problem is one of the constitution of the state. There should be no place in the constitution of the new state for an official connection with religion and religious faith. The old state took upon itself the monitoring of consciences and offered means to push people toward their salvation, even against their will. Unlike the old state, our state rejects any other-worldly concerns and any regulation of faith. 5

The budget for the clergy will obviously be abolished. In defence of the Republic, we have to prohibit the religious orders because of their attitude toward the Republic. At no time, under no condition, in no way, will either my party or I accept that the function of teaching be turned over to the religious orders. The more-or-less undercover agitation of the Jesuit Order* and the continuous influence of the religious orders on the minds of young people must be prevented at any cost. 10 15

*Jesuit Order – a Roman Catholic order of priests noted for its educational and missionary work

Source 4: From the Concordat between the Vatican and the Franco regime, 27 August 1953. The Concordat was an agreement which outlined the relationship between the Catholic Church and Spain. It gave Franco's regime full recognition by the Catholic Church.

The Vatican and the Spanish State have drawn up a Concordat which resumes the previous Church-State relationship, and establishes the rules of the relationship in agreement with the law of God and the Catholic tradition of Spain. 20

The Roman Catholic Church will continue to be the sole religion of the Spanish State and will enjoy the rights and privileges due to it under Divine and Church Law.

The Spanish State recognises in the Catholic Church the character of the perfect society and guarantees it the free and full exercise of its spiritual power and authority, as well as the free and public exercise of the Catholic religion. 25

The State, to compensate for previous confiscations of Church assets, will provide the Church with an appropriate annual grant.

The Spanish State gives full civil recognition to marriages celebrated under the rules of Church Law. 30

The Spanish State guarantees the teaching of the Catholic religion as a compulsory subject in all centres of education, both public and private, of all types and levels.

The State will ensure that the institutions and services that form public opinion, in particular radio and television channels, will broadcast programmes which give a true representation and defence of the true religion by designated priests and religious orders. 35

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Q7

7 How successful was Franco's economic policy in the years 1938–56?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



- 6 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1939–56, the main consequence of Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War was the *Falange's* domination of the 'new state'?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)



Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2** How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the extent to which Spain succeeded in improving relations with other countries during Franco's rule?

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

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From *Statement of Policy by the National Security Council of the USA*, 10 June 1954. This was a top-secret report prepared by senior national security advisors for the American president. Here it is commenting on Spain in relation to America's foreign policy needs.

Spain's strategic geographic location is extremely important to the immediate defence of Western Europe and the Middle East. It is also important to the security of the NATO* area and of the United States.

The three agreements, signed by the United States and Spain on 26 September 1953, provide for the development and use by the US of military facilities in Spain. They also provide for the strengthening of Spain's military position through economic and military aid. Implementation of these agreements is expected to contribute greatly to the defence of Western Europe and to the security of the NATO area. 5

The United States intends to provide \$465 million over a period of four years to support this programme of military co-operation with Spain. 10

Spain (nominally a monarchy, but without a king) is an authoritarian state. The strength and stability of the regime is due in large part to General Franco's dominant position. His government derives its strength principally from the army, which is firmly under Franco's control. Spain's prestige will be further strengthened by the US programmes, which are providing economic aid and building military bases. 15

Spain has been strengthened by international developments, particularly its agreement with the Vatican (27 August 1953), and the signing of the agreements with the US. To many Spaniards, these agreements have brought increased international prestige and the hope of individual economic gain. Consequently, General Franco's government is probably stronger than at any time since 1940. 20

* NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, a military alliance between Western European and North American countries



Source 4: From an article in *The Guardian* newspaper, published 30 December 1966. *The Guardian* was a left-leaning British newspaper. Here the article comments on developments in Spain's application to join the European Economic Community (EEC) as an associate member.

Spain is mounting an increasingly aggressive campaign in support of its application to become an associate member of the EEC. Two factors have, so far, acted against Spain: General Franco and oranges. 25

Trade unions and socialist parties in the EEC have so far been opposed to EEC association with Franco's Spain. In the EEC, it is Holland and Belgium that have held out against negotiations with Spain on political grounds.

Italy opposes negotiations with Spain on purely economic grounds; it does not want new competition in the EEC's citrus market. Italy opposes the entry of any more Mediterranean countries until more northern countries, like Britain, join the EEC, and consequently increase the demand for oranges. 30

Spain's principal champion is Germany. France, too, has been supporting the idea of Spain's association, but rather less enthusiastically. 35

Spain first applied for EEC association in December 1964. It has never received a positive reply. Now the EEC Commission appears to have recommended a two-stage negotiation with Spain:

1. A commercial treaty aimed at the establishment of a free trade area based on industrial goods and excluding agricultural products. 40
2. Later, negotiations could open towards a customs union, and further economic integration after 1972. However, there is no commitment that the commercial treaty will necessarily lead to further negotiations.



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Source 1 from: <https://www.thetimes.co.uk/archive/article/1927-01-21/14/9.html#start%3D1927-01-01%26end%3D1927-12-31%26terms%3Dchurchill%20visits%20rome%20%26back%3D/tto/archive/find/churchill+visits+rome+/w:1927-01-01%7E1927-12-31/1%26prev%3D/tto/archive/frame/goto/churchill+visits+rome+/w:1927-01-01%7E1927-12-31/4%26next%3D/tto/archive/frame/goto/churchill+visits+rome+/w:1927-01-01%7E1927-12-31/6>

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

Source 3 from: Modern Spain, A Documentary History By Jon Cowans © University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003



-
- 5** How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1938–56, the development of corporatism was a complete failure?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 5** How accurate is it to say that the impact of the Civil War was the most significant factor in the economic development of Spain in the years 1938–56?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



KEY TOPIC 4

ECONOMIC CHANGE, OPPOSITION AND THE RETURN OF DEMOCRACY, 1956–7

15 questions in this sub-topic · 276 marks · lowest tariff first



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

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into General Franco's intentions to restore the monarchy in Spain?

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

(8)



Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy**Source for use with Question 2(a).**

Source 3: From *The Law of Leadership Succession*, June 1947. The articles here have been selected from a much longer document. This law came into force after 95 per cent of the population approved it in a referendum.

Article 1. Spain, as a political unit, is a Catholic, social, and representative state which, in accordance with its traditions, declares itself to be a kingdom.

Article 6. At any moment the Chief of State* may inform the Cortes of the name of the person he believes should succeed him, either as king or as regent, and according to the conditions laid down by this law. He may also instruct the Cortes to repeal any previous proposal of succession, even where this last proposal may have already been accepted by the Cortes. 5

Article 13. On the advice of the council of the kingdom, the Chief of State may instruct the Cortes to exclude from the succession those persons of royal blood who lack the necessary capacity to govern or who, because of their actions, have forfeited their rights to succession. 10

* Chief of State – General Francisco Franco

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From Florence Farmborough, *Life and People in National Spain*, published 1938. Farmborough was an English woman who supported Franco. She worked as a university lecturer in Spain for 10 years from 1926, and as a radio broadcaster in the Nationalist zone during the civil war.

The youth of Spain turn towards their Leader, *Generalissimo* Franco, as towards a shining light; he is the beacon that guides them to their highest goal. This great faith in the *Caudillo* is to be found in all people from the highest to the lowest. Even the very small children are taught to play their role of loyal subject to National Spain. 15

That reminds me of an incident which I witnessed the other day. I saw a woman holding a small boy by the hand. Suddenly the child stopped, turned towards a shop-window, drew himself up to his full height, clicked his tiny heels together and, standing to attention, was about to raise his arm in the Falangist salute. His mother, unconscious of his action, grasped his hand and dragged him along with her. The little boy's face was a study in expressions of anger and disappointment. But, with sudden determination, he turned, resisting his mother's display of force, and saluted. His mother, unaware of his actions but sensing disobedience, seized him so vigorously that the child stumbled and nearly fell. However, he was calm now; he had done his duty. He had saluted a large portrait of *Generalissimo* Franco in the shop-window! 20 25

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2 (a) **Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the significance of the 1978 Constitution?

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

(8)

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

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

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

It proclaims that it will:

Guarantee democratic co-existence within the Constitution and the laws, in accordance with a fair economic and social order. 5

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

Protect all Spaniards and peoples of Spain in the exercise of human rights, of their culture and traditions, languages and institutions. 10

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

Establish an advanced democratic society and co-operate in the strengthening of peaceful relations and effective co-operation among all the peoples of the earth. 15

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

**Cortes* – the Spanish parliament



Source for use with Question 2(b).

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

Azaña's government had a difficult time maintaining order. There was an outbreak of strikes, violence and church burnings. Virtually all the news reported from Spain during my first nine months there dealt with these disorders. Each day would see some new form of violence. 20

The Azaña government felt obliged to use strong measures to curb the disorders. One of these incidents caused Azaña's overthrow. Thirteen anarchists, having barricaded themselves in a café in the little village of Casas Viejas, fired on the police. The Ministry of the Interior sent these orders to the police: 'We want neither prisoners nor wounded.' Not one of the thirteen escaped alive. 25

The extreme Left took up Casas Viejas as their war cry. The thirteen men who had been killed by police bullets became martyrs. Public opinion was so aroused against the violence of the left that the outcome was the election of a reactionary government. The Right-Centre coalition of José María Gil-Robles won the November 1933 elections. Azaña was ousted. Gil-Robles succeeded Azaña because he led the largest parliamentary minority, the Popular Action group, with 112 of the 473 Cortes seats. 30

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

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

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

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



OR

- 8** To what extent did the economic boom of the 1960s improve the lives of the Spanish people in the years 1960–75?



- 6 'The main consequence of the economic crisis in Spain, in the years 1956–59, was the decline of the Falange.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 6 'It was the Law of Leadership Succession (1947) that was mainly responsible for the accession of Juan Carlos as the head of state in 1975.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 8 How accurate is it to say that the Spanish population benefited from the growth of tourism in the years 1960–75?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 6 How accurate is it to say that the growth of regional nationalism was the most significant problem faced by Franco's government in the years 1956-75?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 6 How accurate is it to say that Spain's international relations improved considerably in the years 1956–75?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



- 8 How accurate is it to say that the influence of the Church in Spain declined in the years 1956–78?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



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

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 6 How far do you agree that there were significant developments in the political system in Spain in the years 1956–75?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



8 How significant was tourism in the development of social tensions in Spain in the years 1956–75?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



- 6 'Relations between Spain and other countries in the years 1956–75 were completely different from relations between Spain and other countries in the years 1938–56.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



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 weakness of the Second Republic in the years 1931-33 - 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 of widespread economic weaknesses ('The poverty was tragic. Everywhere was economic, mental and physical depression') - It indicates that there was significant political opposition to the Republic from both the right wing and the left wing ('The male working population was almost entirely anarchist', 'almost the entire female population was firmly attached to Church politics') - It suggests that the Republic was on the verge of collapse ('rumblings of the political earthquake to come') - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Charlotte Haldane had visited Spain in 1933 and has a personal insight into the situation in Spain at that time - Charlotte Haldane was sympathetic to the left but was still able to see the weaknesses in the left-wing - Charlotte Haldane wrote her account in 1949 and was therefore able to apply hindsight to her assessment of the Second Republic. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - There had been high degrees of support for the Second Republic when it first came to power in 1931 with 400 elected deputies supporting the Republic and only 50 official opponents - Catholic hostility was fuelled by the new constitution and the anti-clerical stance of the Republic. This impacted on support for the Republic because of the strong influence of Catholicism in Spain - The international economic crisis had led to high unemployment in Spain which was exacerbated by her poor rural economy and weak industrial infrastructure. Other relevant material must be credited



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 Spanish support for the Axis Powers in the early years of 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: - Franco was responsible for decision-making in Spain and his words represent the official position on the question of support for the Axis - This is an official letter from Franco to Hitler and gives unequivocal statement of the Spanish view on entry to the war - The purpose of the source is to avoid a breakdown of the relationship with the Axis Powers without giving the support requested. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It suggests that Franco favours the Axis Powers over the Allies and particularly Britain ('the fact that Spain is situated on both shores of the Gibraltar Strait forces her to the utmost enmity toward England') - It indicates that Germany has been slow to provide the necessary resources that would enable Spain to enter the war on the Axis side ('Germany has not fulfilled her offers of effective support until very recently') - It provides evidence that Spain is unable to enter the war because of economic exhaustion ('at a time when the people of Spain are suffering the greatest starvation, it is certainly not possible for me to ask further sacrifices of them'). - 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 and Hitler had provided support for Franco during the Spanish Civil War and expected that he would join the Second World War on the Axis side - The Spanish and British conflict over Gibraltar did encourage closer relations between Spanish and the Axis Powers than with the Allies - Franco had made demands for food supplies and the acquisition of land in North Africa which was unacceptable to Hitler and Mussolini - Franco placed Spain's need for peace and the need for economic recovery above any loyalty to the Axis Powers which ultimately led to the decision to maintain a course of wartime neutrality. Other relevant material must be credited

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

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 threats to the Republic in Spain in the summer of 1936. - 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 a revolt was imminent ('Twice a week we got word that the revolt was scheduled') - It implies that Azaña was weak and had lost control ('Azaña had lost touch with the people') - It claims that Franco and other generals had been pushed into rebelling against the regime ('The only effect of transferring them is to make them think they are regarded as traitors and to force them to act quickly!') - It implies that the government response to the threat of revolt was inadequate ('my husband Ignacio would go to the War Ministry. He would beg his immediate superior, the War Minister, to act'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Constancia de la Mora was married to a high ranking official member of the Republican government and so is in a good position to comment on the situation in the summer of 1936 - Constancia de la Mora was a republican and her comments reflect her insights on the weaknesses of the Republican government in 1936 - Constancia de la Mora's account was published in 1939 after the Nationalist victory and with hindsight justifies the concerns raised about the threats to the Republic at that time. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - There was widespread economic disruption and daily street fighting in the early summer of 1936, indicating that political control was breaking down - Azaña had transferred anti-Republican generals, including Franco, to regions far away from the centre of power to diffuse the tension - The Nationalist generals became convinced that a military coup was the only way to prevent Spain dissolving into chaos - The assassinations of José Castillo and José Calvo Sotelo were evidence of the collapse of political order and provided the spark for the coup.



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 importance of the International Brigades in the Spanish Civil 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: - The article was written by a British trade unionist who was actively involved in recruiting forces for Republican Spain - The purpose of the source is clearly to inspire other Britons to join the International Brigades and fight against the Nationalists - The tone of the source is very positive in terms of the contribution that the International Brigades were making towards the war - Paynter's enthusiasm for the cause leaves him open to the accusation that he exaggerated the importance of the contribution made by the International Brigades. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It implies that International Brigades had made a significant contribution to the Republican successes ('contributed much toward producing the present favourable position for the Government forces') - It indicates that the International Brigades had a propagandistic role in encouraging others to come and fight for Republican Spain ('At the same time we shall inspire the people of Britain into decisive action') - It implies that the International Brigades and the Spanish Republican Army were not yet cooperating effectively in their efforts to defeat the Nationalists ('Even closer relationships must be developed'). - 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 International Brigades were a huge boost to morale on the Republican side but there were tensions between them that caused problems; British and Irish volunteers did not cooperate well - Around 35,000 people joined the International Brigades from all over the world, although there were never more than 16,000 present in Spain at any one time - The International Brigades did not play an important role in the outcome of the Civil War. They were often poorly equipped and trained.

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

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 conditions in the countryside in Spain in the early 1930s. - 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 of significant unemployment in the countryside ('huge reserves of unemployed labour', 'For the rest of the year they are unemployed.') - It provides evidence that the countryside is neglected by the landowners ('decay and stagnation', 'ancestral houses of the absentee landowners are falling into ruins') - It suggests that landowners use unemployment as a deliberate ploy to keep wages down ('keeps down wages to starvation point by means of huge reserves of unemployed labour.') - It implies there was significant poverty in the countryside ('They would starve without the credit given by the shops.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - As a Briton who had lived in Spain, Gerald Brenan offers an outsider's view on conditions in Spain - Gerald Brenan witnessed conditions first hand and is a specialist in Spanish culture and civilisation and is therefore able to offer an informed view on conditions in the countryside - The purpose of the source is to provide an examination of the conditions before the outbreak of the civil war; Brenan would be expected to provide an accurate portrayal. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - In the south of Spain farming was carried out on vast estates, <i>latifundia</i>, which were owned by rich merchants and businessmen who were only interested in making a profit from their investment - Most labourers were only employed during the seasons of sowing and harvesting and were unemployed for the rest of the year - Poverty in the countryside had been exacerbated by the effects of the depression, which drove down the price of crops and caused agricultural exports to fall by 75 per cent - The Agrarian Reform Law, 1932, was passed to address the problems of poverty and land distribution in the countryside.

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 consequences of Calvo Sotelo's assassination in 1936. 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: • Arturo Barea was an eyewitness to events in the summer of 1936 and is able to convey the tension felt after the assassination of Calvo Sotelo accurately • Arturo Barea was a socialist and is therefore likely to represent the views of the left wing in his account • The source is written after the end of the civil war and the author has had time to reflect on the events • The tone and language of the source conveys the confusion that was experienced at the start of the civil war and the contradictory reports being made. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It suggests that the right wing regarded the assassination as an opportunity to seize power ('Gil Robles made a speech in Sotelo's memory, which was officially described as a declaration of war.') • It suggests that people expected civil war ('People began to flee from Madrid and from Spain.') • It claims that the government believed it could maintain control ('it continued "to have the situation well in hand".'). 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: • Calvo Sotelo's assassination was not ordered by the left-wing government but it was blamed on the actions of its police force • Within hours of the assassination, secret messages were dispatched by the right wing ordering the coup that would lead to the outbreak of civil war • The coup began in Morocco on 17 July 1936, four days after Calvo Sotelo's assassination. It was orchestrated by General Mola together with Gil Robles, who claimed it was necessary to save Spain from destruction.

Section B: Indicative content

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



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 or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and with some substantiation for assertions of value. The concept of utility is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Question	Indicative content
6	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 reforms introduced by the Second Republic in the years 1931-33 were a complete failure. Arguments and evidence that the reforms introduced by the Second Republic in the years 1931-33 were a complete failure should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The army reforms did not improve efficiency or loyalty to the Republic and encouraged young men, who could no longer become officers, to join the nationalist cause • The agrarian decrees reforms including the Agrarian Reform Law 1932 were thwarted by landowners; landowners were alienated by the Agrarian Reform Law 1932 which the Republic could not afford to implement • The reform of Church-State relations led to the implementation of petty revenges by local councils and alienated the clergy, many of whom had originally supported the establishment of the Republic • The Catalan Statute offended Spanish nationalists and the army and increased grievances among the Basque population. Arguments and evidence that the reforms introduced by the Second Republic in the years 1931-33 were not a complete failure should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • All Spaniards were granted a wide range of political and civil rights including the votes for women, a right which women exercised in the 1933 election • Workers in industry benefitted from reforms that enforced wage increases which in real terms meant that salaries increased by approximately 16 per cent for workers between 1931 and 1933 • The Catalan Statute settled a long standing grievance and encouraged most Catalans to give strong support to the Republic • The educational reforms led to the construction of 7,000 new schools and increased the wages of teachers. The number of children in education increased from 20,000 in 1929 to 70,000 by 1932. 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 suggestion that the years 1931–36 were years of significant political change and social progress in Spain. Arguments and evidence that the years 1931–36 were years of significant political change and social progress in Spain should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The monarchical system of government was replaced by a republic led by the left wing after the King fled Spain in April 1931 which was a significant political change from the previous military dictatorship • The new constitution introduced significant political changes such as universal suffrage including votes for women • The Catalan Statute of 1932 devolved political powers to that region and gave it autonomy in managing domestic policy • In 1933 a new right-wing government, led by Lerroux, was elected which was anti-democratic whilst in February 1936 government swung back to the left with the election of the Popular Front • Significant agrarian reforms were introduced including an eight-hour day, overtime pay, protections for small tenant farmers and for local agricultural workers • Reforms were introduced to improve the working conditions of industrial workers including salary increases of up to 16 per cent, paid leave and freedom to strike. Arguments and evidence that the years 1931–36 were not years of significant political change and social progress in Spain should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Moderate and conservative Spaniards and many women were alarmed by the radical nature of the government from 1931 and began to support reactionary parties that wanted to limit political changes • The agricultural reforms brought only limited improvements whilst the government did not have enough money to carry out its programme of land redistribution • Lerroux's right-wing government undid the reforms introduced in 1931–33. Worker's rights were restricted and wages fell whilst the land reforms were reversed and tenants evicted • In October 1934 Lerroux's government brutally suppressed striking miners in the Asturias suggesting that there was little social progress for the working class. 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 suggestion that, in the years 1931-33, the Second Republic faced opposition primarily because of the army reforms. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1931-33, the Second Republic faced opposition primarily because of the army reforms should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Azaña's measures to end over-manning in the army closed opportunities for promotion and were resented by junior officers • The decision to close the training academy at Saragossa caused resentment and was used by Franco in his farewell address to stir up opposition against Azaña • Young officers regarded the army as Spain's most powerful protector against internal and external enemies. The army reforms disillusioned them and encouraged them to embrace the nationalist opposition • The reform, which made military figures face civil rather than military law for civil offences, caused dismay and resentment towards the Second Republic • The Review of Promotions allowed the government to purge the supporters of Primo de Rivera. The right-wing press stirred up opposition by presenting this as a stage towards destroying the army. Arguments and evidence that in the years 1931-33, there were other, more important, reasons why the Second Republic faced opposition should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The reform of the church angered the Catholic right, encouraged the development of the campaign to change the constitution by the Agrarian Minority and was presented by the right-wing press as 'satanic' • The agrarian reforms were profoundly unpopular with landowners, who regarded the Agrarian Reform Law (1932) as an infringement of property rights • The failure of the agrarian reforms to deliver effective change for the agricultural workers caused the growth of opposition from the FNTT and UGT and calls for a genuine redistribution of land • The Catalan Statute prompted opposition from nationalists, who saw it



	as a threat to the very existence of Spain, and from the Basque region, which had not received similar autonomy • The industrial reforms failed to win the support of the working class and alienated conservative forces, who believed the reforms would cause social revolution. Other relevant material must be credited.
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2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material 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. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of both sources with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing 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 secure 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 fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.
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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	1–3	- 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	4–7	- 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 focus of the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but 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	8–12	- 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	13–16	- 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.
5	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. - The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.



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

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 popularity in the years 1925–36. 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: • As the Chancellor of the Exchequer of Great Britain, Churchill's assessment of Mussolini's economic achievements would carry some weight • The content and tone of the speech indicate that Churchill was sympathetic to Italian fascism as a bulwark against communism and was therefore likely to praise Mussolini • Churchill had had personal meetings with Mussolini and leading fascists and was able to comment on what he had learned in those meetings • The date of the speech, in the latter half of the 1920s, reflects on Mussolini's achievements in his first five years in power, before some of the more radical fascist policies were embedded. 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 popularity in the years 1925–36: • It provides evidence that Mussolini's personal characteristics made him popular ('charmed... by Signor Mussolini', 'calm, detached manner') • It implies that Mussolini's handling of the Italian economy contributed to his popularity ('economic position ... a definite and steady improvement', 'reduction of the economic pressure on the mass of working people') • It implies that Mussolini was popular because he had defeated the Italian socialists ('triumphant struggle against Bolshevism. Italy has provided the necessary remedy to the Bolshevik poison') • It suggests that the support for Mussolini in some sectors of society was questioned ('It is ridiculous to suggest that the great mass of the people do not support the Italian Government.'). 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: • Mussolini's early economic policies were successful in winning the support of the powerful industrial elite in Italy. The <i>Palazzo Vidoni</i> Pact, 1925, and the Rocco Laws, 1926, curbed workers' rights in favour of business owners • Italians were protected from the worst effects of the Depression in the early 1930s, but the suppression of trades unions, low wages and inflation meant that economic policy reduced Mussolini's popularity among workers • Mussolini's decision to proscribe the socialist and communist parties and their affiliates in Italy was popular with business and the middle classes, who feared a Bolshevik-style revolution • The use of coercive techniques meant that many Italians adopted a passive acceptance of, or lukewarm conformity to, Mussolini's rule in Italy.



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: • Ojetti was present in the crowd when Mussolini made his speech and was able to report on the atmosphere and the reactions of the crowd from an informed position • Ojetti was supporter of the fascist regime and naturally wrote favourably on its achievements • The source records reactions on the day Mussolini declared victory against Abyssinia and inevitably reflects Mussolini's popularity at this key moment. 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 popularity in the years 1925-36: • It provides evidence that Mussolini was popular because of the achievements of his foreign policy ('Finally, Italy has its empire!') • It suggests that Mussolini was skilled in using techniques that encouraged the masses to support him ('The longer we wait', 'Mussolini, upright and motionless.') • It indicates that Mussolini was an effective speechmaker ('With one statement after another, he has filled us with such burning passion and raised our spirits to great heights.') • It implies that Mussolini was given a god-like status ('It seems that he had always been there', 'this public square, under the great dome of the sky, resembles a temple.'). 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: • Mussolini had promised that he would resurrect the glories of the Roman Empire and, with the fall of Addis Ababa in May 1936, he was able to claim that he had fulfilled this promise • Mussolini developed the cult of <i>Il Duce</i> to generate popular support by stylising himself as Italy's saviour and using techniques, such as speechmaking from the balcony to mass crowds, to boost his popularity • The cult of <i>Il Duce</i> gave Mussolini an almost divine status that set him above the fascist system and any of its problems • Mussolini's personal popularity became a unifying force in Italy and was generally very high during the 1930s. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • The two sources from contrasting authors, a British politician and an Italian fascist supporter, both agree that Mussolini had personal qualities that made him attractive to the Italian people • The two sources offer contrasting reasons as to why Mussolini was popular, with Source 1 focusing on domestic policy achievements and Source 2 focusing on foreign policy achievements • Taken together, the two sources suggest that Mussolini's popularity was sustained through the 1920s and the 1930s.

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

Question	Indicative content
2	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 extent to which Spain succeeded in improving relations with other countries during Franco's rule in Spain. Source 3 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 report was a security report prepared for the American president and would try to be objective within the context of US interests • The top-secret nature of the report meant that it would be viewed only by a select group and should be completely candid in the views offered • The United States had been hostile to the fascism with which Francoism was associated, but supported Franco's views on communism • The tone of the report is relatively impartial. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the extent to which Spain succeeded in developing relations with other countries during Franco's rule in Spain: • It implies that Spain's international standing had declined during the Second World War and its aftermath and was only now recovering ('Franco's government is probably stronger than at any time since 1940.') • It provides evidence that Spain's international position was being strengthened by economic and military funding from the USA ('through economic and military aid.', '\$465 million') • It suggests that Spain's international standing was improving because America needed its help ('strategic geographic location is extremely important to ... Western Europe... and of the United States') • It provides evidence of other agreements that were important to Spain's international standing ('strengthened by international developments, particularly its agreement with the Vatican'). 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 Allied governments had courted Franco in 1940, but Franco's insistence on neutrality meant that Spain was essentially ostracised by the Allies as a fascist state and excluded from the Marshall Plan in 1948 • The United States began a series of diplomatic initiatives with Spain in the late 1940s in response to the Cold War. Right-wing Spain was regarded as a potential ally against the spread of communism • In 1953, America and Spain signed the Treaty of Madrid. It was a 20-year defence agreement providing financial and military aid. In return, Franco granted NATO the right to set up military bases on Spanish territory • The agreement with the USA helped to reintegrate Spain into the international community. In 1955, Spain was admitted to the United Nations.



Question	Indicative content
	Source 4 - 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: <i>The Guardian</i> was a left-leaning newspaper and therefore likely to be hostile to Franco's Spain <i>The Guardian</i> was a British newspaper, from a country outside the EEC, and could offer an outside opinion on relations between Spain and the EEC - The purpose of the article was to report on a key stage in the development of Spain's relations with the EEC, when some progress had been made. - The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the extent to which Spain succeeded in improving relations with other countries during Franco's rule in Spain: - It indicates that Spain's entry to the EEC was blocked by countries with socialist governments ('Trade unions and socialist parties ... opposed to EEC association with Franco's Spain.') - It provides evidence that Spain had supporters in Europe ('Spain's principal champion is Germany. France ...but rather less enthusiastically.') - It suggests that economics was more important than politics to some members ('Italy opposes negotiations with Spain on purely economic grounds... does not want new competition in the EEC's citrus market.') - It indicates that Spain's relationship with the EEC was improving ('A commercial treaty', 'Negotiations could open towards a customs union'). - 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: - Spain first applied to join the EEC in 1962. Its application was rejected - Franco was not prepared to allow Spain to develop into a democracy. This was a major hindrance in its relations with other countries and especially the EEC - Some elements within Franco's dictatorship opposed attempts to court the EEC because rejection would expose Spain to international humiliation - In 1970, Spain was granted some preferential access to EEC markets, which enabled it to expand its trade with the member states. Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources agree that the need to make economic gains was a key issue in Spain's pursuit of relations with the outside world - Source 3 indicates that Spain had considerable success, both economic and military, in its relations with the US, while Source 4 suggests that relations with the members of the EEC were much more muted - The sources are of very different natures. While Source 3 was a top-secret report for a small, selected audience, Source 4 was a newspaper report for a wide readership.

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 Catholicism as a political force was the main reason for Giolitti's decline in influence in the years 1911–14. Arguments and evidence that the rise of Catholicism as a political force was the main reason for Giolitti's decline in influence in the years 1911–14 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Catholicism was rapidly growing into a formidable political force with its own agenda, different from that of Giolitti. The umbrella organisation Catholic Action controlled rural banks, newspapers and workers' unions • The growing political activity of Catholics made it difficult for Giolitti to continue to operate the system of <i>trasformismo</i>. It was harder for prefects to fix elections because Catholics were good at mobilising voters • In the 1913 election, Giolitti had to rely on the Gentiloni Pact with the Catholics to secure power. Subsequently, Gentiloni claimed that 228 liberals who supported Giolitti were dependent on Catholic support • The Gentiloni Pact included promises on religious education and divorce in return for Catholic support. These promises undermined Giolitti as a liberal and significantly damaged his influence in government • Giolitti was unable to negotiate an alliance with the Catholics because he could not promise what the Church wanted, e.g. the restoration of the Papal States. This prevented him from establishing a stable government • Giolitti's secret pact with the Catholics in the 1913 election upset radical liberals who were bitterly anti-clerical. Their opposition caused Giolitti's majority to seep away and led to his resignation in March 1914. Arguments and evidence that that the rise of Catholicism as a political force was not the main reason/there were other more important reasons for Giolitti's decline in influence in the years 1911–14 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Far from challenging Giolitti's government, Catholic involvement in politics was directed against the rise of socialism and in co-operation with the liberals. The Catholic Church supported Giolitti's invasion of Libya • Giolitti's decision to invade Libya alienated the socialists and, in particular, undermined any possibility that Giolitti could win over the moderates in the PSI who might have been prepared to work in government with Giolitti • Giolitti's decision to extend the franchise in 1912 led to a massive increase in the vote for the PSI, which became the largest party with nearly a quarter of the seats and undermined Giolitti's control of the government • The PSI refused to be absorbed into the system of <i>trasformismo</i>. Giolitti's attempt to woo the PSI not only failed to win them over but also alienated Catholics and nationalists, thus undermining his control of government • The nationalists challenged Giolitti's influence with their anti-socialist and anti-liberal agenda. They prompted Giolitti to invade Libya but, while the nationalists claimed the glory, Giolitti was blamed for the high costs. 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 whether the impact of the Second World War on Italy was completely different from the impact of the First World War on Italy. Arguments and evidence that the impact of the Second World War on Italy was completely different from the impact of the First World War on Italy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Unlike in the First World War, during the Second World War, Italian cities were subjected to sustained Allied bombing, leading to significant destruction and losses of lives • The Second World War resulted in Italy's overall military defeat, whereas, despite losing key battles, the First World War resulted in victory with Italy on the winning side • The impact of the Second World War on Italy was the division of Italy and its occupation by foreign powers. This was not an impact of the First World War • The Second World War resulted in the fall of the government, the abdication of the King and the establishment of a republic. The political disruption brought about by the First World War was on a much more limited scale. Arguments and evidence that the impact of the Second World War on Italy was very similar to the impact of the First World War on Italy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In both wars, the political leaders were unable to maintain their stance of neutrality. Italy's political leaders took Italy into the wars to ensure that it made territorial gains from the conflicts • There was a heavy loss of Italian soldiers' lives in both wars, e.g. in the First World War, 513,000 soldiers died; in the Second World War, 514,000 soldiers were killed • In both wars, Italian soldiers were mostly conscripted from peasant and agricultural workers from the south whereas, in the north, workers were more likely to be drafted to work in war industries • Both wars exposed Italy's economic weaknesses. Italy's performance in both wars was handicapped by shortages of raw materials and low levels of production of war materials and weapons • Italians had to endure significant food shortages, including shortages of bread and pasta in both wars. Rationing was introduced in both wars • Both wars led to changes in leadership during the war. In the First World War, Salandra was replaced by Boselli, who was later replaced by Orlando, whilst in the Second World War, Mussolini was replaced by Marshal Badoglio. 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 the suggestion the forces of conservatism continued to hold great influence in Spain throughout the years 1930-36. Arguments and evidence that the forces of conservatism continued to hold great influence in Spain throughout the years 1930-36 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In spite of the 1931 constitution, the Catholic Church continued to hold great influence. CEDA was formed to defend the Church. Lerroux's government refused to enforce the anti-clerical aspects of the constitution • There was a revival in monarchist sentiments, prompted by attacks on the Church. For many people, the monarch was regarded as essential to defend the Church • The army continued to exert power, e.g. Azaña did not fully purge the army; the army crushed the Asturias rising; Gil-Robles promoted right-wing officers to key roles; Mola arranged the attempted coup in 1936 • In 1930, the countryside was dominated by <i>latifundia</i>. Azaña's reforms led to landowners supporting right-wing groups to defend their interests. Lerroux undid the reforms and wealthy landowners retook the land • The position of industrialists was maintained despite reforms and increased strike action. Both Azaña and Lerroux used force to break strikes. Arguments and evidence that the forces of conservatism did not hold great influence in Spain throughout the years 1930-36 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1930, Spain's head of state was King Alphonso XIII. As a consequence of the 1931 municipal elections, the King abdicated and fled. Spain ceased to be a monarchical state and became a republic • Under Azaña, Catholicism ceased to be the state religion. State aid to churches ended, the Jesuit order was expelled and education was brought under secular control. The Church's power was severely curtailed • In 1930, Spain was under a military dictatorship. The influence of the army was reduced by Azaña's army reforms that retired 8,000 officers, cut military service to one year and closed the military academy at Saragossa • Azaña's 1931 reforms strengthened peasants vis-à-vis landowners. The 1932 Agrarian Reform Law redistributed land to the peasants, and land reform was resumed in 1936 by the Popular Front government • The power of industrialists declined during the period. Azaña's reforms granted rights (e.g. 8-hour day) at the expense of industrialists. Increased unionisation and strikes undermined the privileges of industrialists. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
6	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 formation of the Popular Front Government (February 1936) was the most significant factor leading to the outbreak of civil war in July 1936. Arguments and evidence that the formation of the Popular Front Government (February 1936) was the most significant factor leading to the outbreak of civil war in July 1936 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Popular Front parties won 48 per cent of the vote in February 1936 while the right won 46 per cent. The result indicated a political division that set left and right on a collision course that would lead to civil war • In the 1936 election, CEDA was the largest party with 101 deputies. It would not willingly accept the Popular Front coalition and its actions from this point sought the removal of the Popular Front government • The right wing was alarmed by the Popular Front's actions, including the resumption of land reform, legalisation of land seizures by peasants and the granting of political and administrative autonomy to Catalonia • The military was offended by the release of prisoners from the Asturias Rising. Azaña reduced Franco's authority by despatching him to the Canary Islands, but this was insufficient to remove Franco as a potential threat. Arguments and evidence that there were other, more significant factors leading to the outbreak of civil war in July 1936 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Widespread unrest indicated that Spain was disintegrating into civil war, e.g. strike action in the cities led by UGT and CNT turned violent when union members attacked the <i>Falange</i> • General Mola began plotting a coup to remove the government and take control. He engineered an alliance with leading members of CEDA, traditional Carlists and the radical <i>Falange</i> • Two assassinations provided the trigger to launch the coup. In retaliation for the assassination of José Castillo, left-wing policemen assassinated Calvo Sotelo. The government was blamed and Mola issued orders for the coup • Although the initial coup failed, German intervention to airlift Franco and the Army of Africa to mainland Spain transformed the situation from a stillborn coup to a full-blown civil war in the last days of July 1936. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
6	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 main consequence of the Asturias rising (October 1934) was a strengthening of the left in Spain. Arguments and evidence that the main consequence of the Asturias rising (October 1934) was a strengthening of the left in Spain should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The initial success of the rising boosted the left wing and suggested that it could succeed if the left-wing parties and unions worked together in future. The communists formed POUM to capitalise on this • Azaña's imprisonment for supporting the rising increased his personal prestige as the 'strong man' of the Republic. He was able to use his reputation to negotiate for unity with other left-wing leaders • The failure of the rising persuaded many on the left that they needed to re-engage with democracy and focus on gaining power through the electoral process. This led to the formation of the Popular Front. Arguments and evidence that the main consequence of the Asturias rising (October 1934) was not a strengthening of the left in Spain/ there were other, more important, consequences of the Asturias rising should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rising weakened the left wing by splitting it further into radicals, who supported extreme tactics, and the moderates, who sought a constitutional route to power. The rising undermined the left's democratic legitimacy • The rising increased CEDA's role in government. Gil-Robles successfully argued for an increase in cabinet positions for CEDA and he was promoted to Minister of War. CEDA used its influence to call for a dictatorship • The rising, and the government response, further polarised politics in Spain. The right accused the left of attempting to overthrow a democratic government; the left claimed the right was planning a fascist dictatorship • The rising led to savage reprisals by the government. Whole villages were destroyed and torture and execution without trial were commonplace. Trade unionists were dismissed <i>en masse</i>, and thousands imprisoned • The right-wing press used the rising to radicalise the right and provoke fear in the middle classes by reporting stories of widespread rape and the murder of nuns and priests. Support for the right was strengthened. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
2	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 the outbreak of Civil War in Spain in July 1936. Source 3 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: • Cockburn was a British reporter and published his account in Britain where it was not restricted by the censorship laws introduced across Spain by Franco in 1938 • Cockburn was a leading British Communist. The tone of the source demonstrates that he was very sympathetic to the left-wing Republican side in Spain • Cockburn had access to inside sources, which could enhance the accuracy of his reports ('from a man who was in the car at the time'), or reflect the left-wing perspective on the event • Cockburn's account was published two years after the events detailed, giving him some time to gather accounts and to reflect upon them and their significance. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for the outbreak of Civil War in Spain in July 1936: • It claims that the assassination of Castillo led to the outbreak of the Civil War ('That was the trigger for the Spanish Civil War.') • It implies that the assassination of Castillo was planned ('gunmen in a car drove slowly ... opened fire ... at the defenceless back of a man') • It claims that Castillo's men only intended to arrest Sotelo ('his men decided to arrest Calvo Sotelo') • It suggests that Sotelo's death was the result of an arrest that had gone wrong ('without thinking clearly, put a bullet through ... Sotelo's head.'). 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: • Castillo's murder by members of the <i>Falange</i> sparked the revenge attack on Sotelo. Members of the Assault Guard drew up a death list of prominent right-wingers, including Gil Robles whom they failed to find • Sotelo was a leading right-winger and, like many on the right-wing, favoured a coup to seize power and restore social order, in response to the growing anarchy under the Popular Front • Sotelo's assassination was not ordered by the Popular Front, but it was heavily implicated because of the involvement of government forces • The assassinations marked a dangerous escalation in Spain's political violence and brought the Second Republic to a greater level of crisis. Mola issued orders for the coup within hours of Sotelo's assassination.

Question	Indicative content
	Source 4 - 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: - General Franco was directly responsible for leading the Army of Africa to join the rebel cause. He was in an excellent position to represent the views of the rebel side - The content and tone of the source make clear that it was propagandistic in nature. The <i>Manifesto</i> was his rallying cry to the troops - The <i>Manifesto</i> was issued one day after the attempted coup was launched and gives an insight into the views of the rebels at the outbreak of the Civil War. - The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for the outbreak of Civil War in Spain in July 1936: - It suggests that patriotism was a driving force in the outbreak of the Civil War ('whoever feels a sacred love for Spain', 'the Nation calls you to its defence.') - It suggests that anarchic conditions in Spain were the main reason for the Civil War ('situation in Spain is becoming more dangerous with every day that passes. Anarchy reigns in most of her villages and fields.') - It implies that the Popular Front government had failed to govern effectively ('Government-appointed authorities manage the revolts', 'The public authorities are not willing to enforce peace and justice.') - It claims that Spain had been infiltrated by Soviet agents who were determined to foment revolution ('Soviet agents who have exploited the revolutionary spirit of the masses.'). - 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: - After the Popular Front victory, poor peasants seized land from the aristocracy. Rather than stop it, Azaña's government legalised the land seizures - Strikes were organised in the cities by the UGT and CNT unions. These often turned violent as the strikers were confronted by the <i>Falange</i>. The government ban on the <i>Falange</i> only increased support for it - The rebellion was initiated by General Mola. He could count on the support of various right-wing groups. He dispatched Franco to Morocco to lead the Army of Africa - Although the coup failed, Franco organised the airlift of the Army of Africa to mainland Spain. In the last days of July 1936, 1,500 troops were airlifted to Spain and the failed coup was transformed into civil war. Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources emphasise the increasingly tense conditions and political atmosphere in Spain in July 1936 - Whilst Source 3 originates from an outsider observing the conditions in Spain, Source 4 comes from a leading figure in the coup and outbreak of the Civil War - Source 3 provides an account of the events with some benefit of hindsight, whereas Source 4 is a rallying cry to action at the outbreak of the Civil War.



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



Question	Indicative content
6	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 the extent to which divisions in the Republican movement were responsible for the Nationalist victory in the Spanish Civil War in 1939. Arguments and evidence that the divisions in the Republican movement were responsible for the Nationalist victory in the Spanish Civil War in 1939 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Republicans were divided from the very beginning over their hopes for a future Spain – the anarchists and POUM wanted immediate revolution whilst the Communist Party and some of the PSOE wanted to defend the Republic • Divisions in the Republican leadership - Largo Caballero's opposition to the communists military strategy led to his dismissal and his replacement Negrin intensified divisions by outlawing the Trotskyite party POUM • The division between the socialist and communists promoted from May 1937 by the Comintern led to a civil war among the Republican forces • According to George Orwell, repression of various workers' groups was a key factor in the defeat of the Republicans because they did not want to fight for a repressive government. Arguments and evidence that other factors were responsible for the Nationalist victory in the Spanish Civil War in 1939 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Unity among the Nationalists – Franco was able to resolve the tensions among the Falange, Carlists and monarchists • Franco's army had a clear command structure and was better disciplined and trained than the Popular Army • Nationalist morale was boosted by successes whilst the Republicans did not have any major victories and were focused on a defensive war • German and Italian intervention on the Nationalist side provided them with military hardware that gave them an advantage compared to the poor quality equipment provided to the Republicans by the Russians. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
7	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 life in the Republican zones differed from life in the Nationalist zones during the Civil War of 1936-39. Arguments and evidence that life in the Republican zones differed from life in the Nationalist zones during the Civil War of 1936-39 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Nationalists enforced traditional values in terms of the social roles of men and women while in the Republican areas they were not enforced. In some Republican areas, the civil war years were a time of true liberation • In Catalonia, under the Republicans, public services and industry were collectivised and run by democratically elected management committees; only 30% of industry was collectivised in Madrid and none in the Nationalist zone • Gender roles were enforced in the Nationalist zone with sex outside of marriage forbidden and divorce outlawed; in the Republican zones women were given equal rights with men in marriage and divorce • In the Republican zones some women achieved positions in the military e.g. Mika Etchebehere led a squadron of soldiers who formed part of the POUM militia and about 1,000 women fought in socialist militia groups • The Nationalists used political terror as a deliberate policy to remove political enemies and potential threats; over 200,000 people were killed whereas in the Republican zones terror was used initially but was not deliberate policy. Arguments and evidence that life in the Republican zones was similar to life in the Nationalist zones during the Civil War of 1936-39 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Both the Republicans and the Nationalists supported political terror within their respective areas which resulted in the killing of thousands of Spaniards • Economic necessity meant that, by 1938, women worked in both the Republican and Nationalist zones • The attitudes of men towards women working remained conservative on both sides; even in the Republican zone working women were frequently confronted by hostility from male workers. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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 strength of the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War. Source 3 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 interview was given by a former Republican prime minister who had personal experience of developments in the Spanish Civil War • The republican credentials of the former prime minister mean that he is naturally inclined to emphasise the strengths of the Republicans in the war • The purpose of the source was to celebrate the recent victory and assure the public that the Republicans were strong and expecting to be victorious. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the strength of the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War: • It claims the superiority of the Republican forces ('the Republican army is stronger than the rebel army... and now the capture of Teruel* has proved it to the world') • It claims that the majority of Spanish people support the Republicans and that this has weakened the Nationalists ('Franco is now being defeated because he has aroused the spirit of independence in the Spanish people.') • It claims that the Republican Army is better staffed and equipped than the Nationalists ('War production has been organised. 10,000 officers are graduating from the Republican academies each year') • It claims that there is strong and effective government in the Republican zone ('The Republican Government has restored order in Republican Spain'). 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 Republican army defeated the Nationalists in the Battle of Teruel in December 1937 and established a Republican foothold in the north east • The Republicans lost the town of Teruel in January 1938, following a counter-offensive by the Nationalists, which placed the whole of the north east in Nationalist hands

Question	Indicative content
	- The Republican army was smaller than the Nationalist army and better suited to street fighting than conventional warfare where the Nationalists excelled. Source 4 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 account was written by a British politician and offers an outsider's perspective on the Republican side during the civil war - Shinwell's visit to the Republican zone gave him a personal insight into the strength of the Republican side - Shinwell was clearly sympathetic to the Republicans and his criticisms suggest an honest appraisal of the situation he found - Shinwell was critical of the western powers that he believed should have intervened to prevent the Nationalist victory. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the strength of Republican side in the Spanish Civil War: - It provides evidence of Shinwell's personal experience of conditions in the Republican zone ('several of us were invited to visit Spain to see how things were going with the Republican Army') - It suggests that the Republicans were being defeated by the Nationalists ('The capital was suffering badly from war wounds. The university area had been almost destroyed by shell fire') - It suggests that the Republicans were militarily weak ('Ill-equipped, only partially trained, lacking in arms') - It indicates that the Republican side had been weakened by the attitude of the western powers ('The disaster came because the Great Powers of the West'). 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 Nationalist side benefitted from aid provided by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy whilst the western powers pursued non-intervention and so did not provide military or economic aid to the Republicans - The Republicans were supported by International Brigades who boosted morale but were too small in number and too poorly equipped to be effective against Franco - The Republican side was weakened by in-fighting between socialists, communist and anarchists. Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources offer left-wing perspectives on strength of the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War - There is a clear contrast in the perceptions of the strengths of the Republican side; whilst Source 3 suggests that the Republicans were moving towards victory, Source 4 provides evidence of significant weaknesses undermining the Republican side
Question	Indicative content
	There is a clear contrast in the nature of the sources; whilst Source 3 was produced during a period of victory, Source 4 is able to take a wider perspective of the war and its outcome.



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



Question	Indicative content
6	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 the fall of Madrid was the most significant event in the Nationalist struggle for victory in the Civil War in the years 1936–39. Arguments and evidence that the fall of Madrid was the most significant event in the Nationalist struggle for victory in the Civil War in the years 1936–39 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Madrid was the capital, the centre of government and an industrial centre. Its loss was a decisive moment in the war • The Nationalists were aware of the symbolic importance of taking control of the traditional seat of government; when it did not fall immediately into Nationalist hands they put it under a sustained siege • The lack of opposition to Franco when his forces entered Madrid indicated that the Republican side was no longer in a position to continue fighting • Once he had taken Madrid, Franco announced that the war was over. Arguments and evidence that there were other, more significant events in the Nationalist struggle for victory in the Civil War in the years 1936–39 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Franco's campaigns from July 1937–March 1938 resulted in Nationalist control of the entire north-east of Spain, which placed much of Spain's industry in Nationalist hands • The outbreak of civil war within the Republican side between the communists, Trotskyists and anarchists in 1937 significantly weakened the Republicans and facilitated a Nationalist victory • The withdrawal of Soviet assistance to the Republican side from as early as July 1937 significantly weakened it in comparison to the Nationalists; lack of resources contributed greatly to the Republican defeat • The fall of Barcelona to the Nationalists in January 1939 was highly significant because it was the home of Negrín's government. Negrín and Azaña went into exile and Azaña resigned. 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 suggestion that the only difference in the atrocities committed by the Republican and Nationalist sides during the Civil War was in the number of victims involved. Arguments and evidence that the only difference in the atrocities committed by the Republican and Nationalist sides during the Civil War was in the number of victims involved should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Estimates suggest that the Republican Red Terror killed between 38,000 and 55,000 people and the Nationalist White Terror killed between 150,000 and 200,000 showing the key difference in the scale of victims • The Nationalists were determined to exact a greater number of deaths than the Republicans, e.g. General Gonzalo Queipo de Llano threatened that for every single Nationalist killed, they would kill 10 Republicans • The targets for the atrocities committed were very similar, e.g. both the Republicans and the Nationalists focused their terror on the removal of perceived political opponents • There were similarities in the cruel nature of the terror on both sides, e.g. the Republicans humiliated priests by castrating them before execution while the Nationalists left the bodies of executed peasants unburied as a lesson to the other villagers. Arguments and evidence that the differences in the atrocities committed by the Republican and Nationalist sides during the Civil War involved more than the number of victims involved should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Red Terror was more prevalent at the start of the war when the Republican government had lost control. In contrast, White Terror was official policy in the Nationalist zone throughout the Civil War • In the winter of 1936, the Republican government replaced the Red Terror with tribunals to ensure the accused had a trial. In contrast, the Nationalists used the White Terror to purge every area that it captured • The Nationalists were able to use terror to boost their support, e.g. Red Terror led to the Vatican and Catholics supporting the Nationalists while White Terror boosted support for the Falange. In contrast, Red Terror reduced internal and international support for the Republicans • Red Terror was focused on the removal of those who were associated with the old regime, e.g. priests and landlords. White Terror was used not only to remove those who had opposed the coup but also to remove those who were seen as evil elements in society, e.g. homosexuals. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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 attitudes towards the position of women in Spain in the years 1936-39. Source 3 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 account of life in the Republican zone by an Englishwoman living in Barcelona who was able to offer the view of an informed outsider • Mary Low was a communist and therefore not an impartial observer • The content and tone of the source suggests that Mary Low was able to distinguish between the Republican's ideological position with regard to women and the reality of the position of women. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about attitudes towards the position of women in Spain in the years 1936-39: • It provides evidence of the laws passed to give more freedom to women ('new marriage laws', 'women were equal to men ... could not allow sex discrimination') • It suggests that men were beginning to adopt new attitudes towards women ("Women were treated barbarously before.") • It claims that changes in behaviour towards women were harder to achieve ("I realised then how hard it was to bring about change") • It suggests that traditional attitudes towards women were ingrained ("I wasn't able to tell my husband (or my father) that I was coming here, he would have had a fit"). 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
	• Women in the Republican zone enjoyed unprecedented freedoms and played a significant role in the war effort, including some fighting on the front line • 50,000 members of the AMA (Anti-Fascist Women's Association) worked in traditional roles as nurses and organised crèches and orphanages • Freedoms were mainly enjoyed by younger, unmarried women; married women continued to carry out their traditional roles. Source 4 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 was made by the leader of the Women's Section of the <i>Falange</i> and gives the official position of the Nationalists on attitudes towards women • The speech made to Franco and the <i>Falange</i> is clearly propagandistic in its nature and purpose • The speech was made as the civil war is ending and reflects the attitudes of the Nationalist side to women throughout the war and towards the new Francoist state. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about attitudes towards the position of women in Spain in the years 1936-39: • It suggests that the role of a woman was to serve a man ('make men's family life so agreeable', 'to take care of the house and to love manual tasks') • It suggests that women had a key role in the moral health of men ('they will not need to go to seek it in bars and casinos') • It provides evidence that women had a duty to raise children in the Falangist ideology ('when they have children, they can bring them up in the love of God and the Falangist way of being'). 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: • Women in the Nationalist zone were under pressure to conform to their allotted roles and to focus on looking after their husbands and children • Divorce and sex outside of marriage were condemned by the state but

Question	Indicative content
	brothels which served soldiers were established • Women were able to join all-female political groups like the <i>Sección Femenina</i>, which organised orphanages, and the distribution of food to the poor. Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • The two sources offer different attitudes towards women in the different zones during the civil war • Both sources suggest that traditional attitudes towards women prevailed amongst men • Both sources indicate the importance of women during the civil war, with special women's sections being established by Republicans and Nationalists.

Section B: indicative content

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

Question	Indicative content
6	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 lives of women differed in the Nationalist and Republican zones during the Spanish Civil War. Arguments and evidence that the lives of women differed in the Nationalist and Republican zones during the Spanish Civil War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Some women in the Republican zone joined the communist and anarchist militias and fought on the front lines, e.g. Mika Etchebéhère fought with the POUM militia. Women in the Nationalist zone did not fight in the war • Women in the Republican zones joined women's organisations that played an active role in closing brothels, whereas the women's organisations in the Nationalist zone focused on running orphanages and distributing food • The ideal of sexual equality was promoted in the Republican zone, e.g. the marriage code, whereas in the Nationalist zone women were pressurised to conform to their allotted role in the home. Arguments and evidence that the lives of women did not differ in the Nationalist and Republican zones during the Spanish Civil War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Some women played key political roles in both the Republican and Nationalist zones, e.g. Dolores Ibárruri's speeches rallied Republican support and María del Pilar Primo de Rivera actively recruited for the Falangist women's group, the <i>Sección Femenina</i> • Traditional ideas about the role of women prevailed in both zones, e.g. propaganda posters depicted women as weak and vulnerable • Economic needs meant that women worked outside the home in both Nationalist and Republican zones • Prostitution continued in both Nationalist and Republican zones. Other relevant material must be credited.

5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of both sources with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing 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 secure 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 fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.
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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	1–3	- 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	4–7	- 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 focus of the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but 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	8–12	- 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	13–16	- 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.
5	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and



Level	Mark	Descriptor
		substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.



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

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 seriousness of the threat posed by the March on Rome in October 1922. 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 statement was written by Mussolini with the purpose of garnering support for the fascist cause from the general population • The language and tone of the statement are exaggerated and emphasise the propagandist nature of the source • The statement, with its belligerent language, was intended to threaten the government • The statement was written before the March on Rome and emphasises Mussolini's expectations. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the seriousness of the threat posed by the March on Rome in October 1922: • It implies that the March could lead to violence ('time for determined battle', 'draws its sword', 'army of the blackshirts') • It claims that it is not threatening ('does not march against the police', 'Workers have nothing to fear', 'generous with unarmed opponents') • It indicates that the government is to be removed and replaced by a fascist government ('Fascism marches against a political class', 'Fascist Government') • It suggests that the fascists intend to establish an authoritarian government ('to impose order and discipline upon 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: • Mussolini wanted to be appointed prime minister constitutionally rather than to take power by force • The <i>ras</i>, Balbo, De Vecchi, De Bono and Bianchi, all members of the Quadrumvirate, put pressure on Mussolini to march • Mussolini was worried that the King might declare martial law and order the army to suppress the fascists • The garrison in Rome had 28,000 well-trained and well-equipped soldiers who would be able to defeat the 30,000 lightly-armed fascists.

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: - Seldes wrote this in 1935, after he had had time to reflect on the March on Rome and its seriousness - The title of the book and the tone and content of the source indicate that Seldes opposed the fascist government, and it is likely that his expulsion from Italy impacted on his assessment of events - Seldes arrived in Italy after the March on Rome had taken place and so was not an eyewitness to the event - As an American, Seldes could offer an outsider's view on the event, and he is critical of both the fascists and the Italian government. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the seriousness of the threat posed by the March on Rome in October 1922: - It suggests that there was little threat from the fascist squads ('praised the adventure as friendly', 'children playing', 'no more than 800 poorly- clothed and ill-fed Fascists in the neighbourhood of Rome') - It provides evidence that the threat alarmed the authorities in Rome ('city of Rome was alarmed and the army was put to work stringing barbed wire around some of the gates.') - It suggests that the government felt threatened and failed to act effectively ('Facta... did nothing but run around', 'King refused to sign the decree of martial law') - It provides evidence that the King feared that the March would be supported by his cousin and hence gave in to the threat ('Duke had 80,000 men ready', 'army had refused to fight ... He surrendered'). 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 King initially agreed to sign the decree for martial law but changed his mind on the morning of 28 October. This led to Facta's resignation - The Duke of Aosta took up residence near the PNF's HQ in Perugia, thus indicating that he could replace Victor Emmanuel if the King opposed the fascists - Several generals questioned whether the army would be prepared to fire upon the fascist squads - The fascist squads did not complete the March on Rome until after Mussolini had been appointed. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - The two sources, from different political points of view, both agree that the threat was limited - Both sources highlight the ambiguity in the position of the Italian army in relation to the March



Question	Indicative content
	• Both sources agree that the liberal government was weak in the face of the fascist threat • While Source 1 takes a propagandistic stance and emphasises the strength of the fascists, Source 2 is more rooted in the reality of limited numbers and poorly-equipped squads.



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

Question	Indicative content
2	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 significance of the results of the election of February 1936 in Spain. Source 3 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 article from a socialist newspaper, naturally inclined to favour the Popular Front, gives a very positive view of the election result • The article written just two days after the election gives an immediate reaction to the election result • The content of the article contains exaggeration and is propagandistic • The purpose of the article is to ensure that the powers of government were given to the Popular Front. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the significance of the results of the election of February 1936 in Spain: • It claims that the Popular Front had won a decisive and overwhelming victory in the election ('conclusive and overpowering consent', 'whole country is demanding') • It suggests that the Popular Front sought a smooth transition of power ('necessary to show great calm ...not allow anyone to provoke those who are against us') • It implies that the Popular Front will be able to use the election victory to implement a fully socialist programme ('Once the powers of government are in their hands ... no longer have to ask for anything.'). 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 Popular Front won 263 seats in the <i>Cortes</i> compared to the 156 seats won by the conservative parties • The newly formed Popular Front Government did not include any Marxists; most ministers were middle-class liberals • Largo Caballero used the victory to call for a Bolshevik-style revolution. Source 4 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: • Bolin, as a right-wing journalist and a close confidant of Franco, is in a good position to give the view of the opposition to the Popular Front

Question	Indicative content
	- Bolin wrote this source decades after the event when he had had time to reflect upon the significance of the event - Bolin, as a former minister in Franco's government and writing this source during the Franco regime, gives a very negative view of the victory of the Popular Front in 1936 and downplays its right to govern. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the significance of the results of the election of February 1936 in Spain: - It claims that the election result did not give the Popular Front the mandate to rule ('no democratic justification for the triumphant excesses', 'elections of 16 February had not shown conclusive results') - It provides evidence of the polarisation of politics in Spain ('4,570,000 votes for the Right, 4,356,000 for the Left ... Spain was splitting into two extremes') - It claims that the left-wing intended to use the election result to usher in a Marxist state ('first step towards the dictatorship of the proletariat', 'Red extremists') - It implies that the left-wing victory was responsible for unleashing a wave of violence ('Revolt broke out in a dozen towns, and outrages were committed daily'). 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: - CEDA was the largest single party, with 101 seats compared to the 88 seats won by PSOE, but the combined results of the Popular Front gave it the victory - The Popular Front won 48 per cent of the votes compared to the 46 per cent won by the conservative right - The Popular Front was able to use the victory to restart its land reform programme, give Catalonia political and administrative freedom and replace President Zamora with Azaña - There was an increase of public disorder in the wake of the 1936 victory of the Popular Front, including a wave of strikes and violence on the streets between left-wing and right-wing opponents. Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Sources 3 and 4, from the left and right-wing, offer contrasting perspectives on the significance of the 1936 election - Whilst Source 4 claims that the election result did not provide the mandate to rule, Source 3 claims that the result showed that the whole country was 'demanding' that the Popular Front should take control - Whilst Source 3 gives a positive view of what could be achieved by a Popular Front government, Source 4 claims that the outcome was wholly negative.

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 the 'battle for grain' was a success, but the 'battle for births' was a complete failure. Arguments and evidence that the 'battle for grain' was a success, but the 'battle for births' was a complete failure should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 'battle for grain' led to the doubling of cereal production in the years 1922-39 • The 'battle for grain' led to some modernisation in Italian farming as the government provided grants for mechanisation • Italy became nearly self-sufficient in the production of cereals by 1940 and was able to reduce wheat imports by 75 per cent • The 'battle for births' did not achieve the target of 60 million by 1950. By 1940, the population had risen from 37 million to 45 million and to 47.5 million by 1950. This was mainly achieved by a falling death rate • Despite tax reductions and loans provided to encourage marriage and procreation in the 'battle for births', women continued to make up 33 per cent of the work force in the 1930s • Low living standards encouraged both later marriage and smaller families. Despite the 'battle for births', the birth rate declined in the period 1927-40. Arguments and evidence that challenge the statement that the 'battle for grain' was a success, but the 'battle for births' was a complete failure should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The successes of the 'battle for grain' were achieved by a reliance on imported fertilisers that could not be sustained once Italy went to war in 1940. Grain production declined steeply during the war • The achievements of the 'battle for grain' had negative consequences for other areas of food production, e.g. viticulture and animal husbandry declined, and Italy had to import meat and eggs • The 'battle for grain' led to higher prices for bread. Rising prices impacted negatively upon the affordability of food and contributed to a decline in the quality of the Italian diet • The success of the 'battle for births' was demonstrated in 1933 when 93 mothers, who had produced a total of 1300 children, were rewarded at a special ceremony. 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 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. Arguments and evidence that 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 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • A key feature of the government of Salò was that it was a republic with Mussolini as head of state, whereas his government in 1922-43 was a monarchical system of government, with King Victor Emmanuel III as head of state, and Mussolini as head of government • Mussolini's authority only extended over the north in the Republic of Salò whereas, in 1922-43, his government controlled the whole of Italy • Mussolini's authority over the Republic of Salò was limited by Hitler, who refused to allow him to establish an effective powerbase there, whereas, in 1922-43, Mussolini was able to exercise dictatorial power • The party of government, and its popularity, were different. In the Republic of Salò, the Republican Fascist Party (487,000 members) replaced the PNF (2.6 million members in 1939) • A key feature of Mussolini's government in 1922-43 was use of the Cult of <i>il Duce</i>. By 1943, Mussolini had lost his charisma and many Italians had completely lost faith in him • In the Republic of Salò, Mussolini established a government of radical fascists, whereas, in 1922-43, Mussolini's government had also included moderate conservatives. Arguments and evidence that the key features of Mussolini's government in the Republic of Salò (1943-45) were similar to the key features of Mussolini's government in Italy in the years 1922-43 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Both Mussolini's government in 1922-43 and the Republic of Salò were authoritarian regimes • Rome was established as the official capital and seat of government for both Mussolini's government in the years 1922-43 and the Republic of Salò, even though Mussolini had no direct authority over Rome from 1943 • Leading fascists held key positions in government under both regimes • Both governments relied on the use of fear and repression exercised through fascist police and militias • Both governments pursued anti-semitic policies. Mussolini introduced the anti-semitic decrees in 1938 and, in the 1943 Verona Manifesto, Jews were classed as enemies and subsequently rounded up and put into camps. 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 the suggestion that the fall of Barcelona was more significant than the fall of Madrid to the outcome of the Spanish Civil War. Arguments and evidence that the fall of Barcelona was more significant than the fall of Madrid to the outcome of the Spanish Civil War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Barcelona was the centre of Catalan Republican separatism. Its fall was significant in enabling Franco to assert Nationalist authority. Catalan autonomy was rescinded and the Catalan language was banned • There was very little resistance by Republican troops against Franco's final assault on Barcelona. This was a clear sign that the outcome of the civil war would be a Nationalist victory • After the fall of Barcelona, many key republicans fled, e.g. President Azaña fled to France. This was a clear sign that the Popular Front government had collapsed and the Nationalists had secured the victory • The fall of Barcelona was of such significance that it prompted France and Great Britain to recognise Franco's government • The fall of Barcelona ended Republican control in the north-east and was an essential stage in the Nationalist advance south towards Madrid. A Nationalist victory was virtually inevitable after its fall. Arguments and evidence that the fall of Madrid was more significant than the fall of Barcelona to the outcome of the Spanish Civil War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Madrid was the historic capital of Spain. When Franco's troops occupied it on 27 March 1939, it was widely seen as the decisive symbolic moment in determining the outcome of the civil war • Franco's final assaults on Madrid in March 1939 resulted in Republican troops either fleeing or surrendering. Prime Minister Negrín fled. This was a clear sign that a Nationalist victory had been achieved in the civil war • The significance that the Nationalists placed on taking Madrid in achieving victory in the civil war was made evident in the decision to place it under a sustained siege from October 1936 to March 1939 • Franco used the fall of Madrid to declare that the war was over and that victory had been achieved by the Nationalist forces. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
6	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 Nationalist position continued to improve during the course of the civil war, 1936–39. Arguments and evidence that the Nationalist position continued to improve during the course of the civil war, 1936–39 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • At the start of the war, divisions among the Nationalists had the potential to be a destabilising force. This improved after the death of Mola in June 1937 when Franco assumed complete control over the Nationalists • The geographical control of the Nationalists continued to improve. At the start, the Nationalists controlled extensive rural areas. By August 1936, Nationalists were also steadily advancing into the south-east and north-west • In 1936–37, the Nationalists advanced their position to take control of key industrial centres in the north. By the end of 1937, 62 per cent of Spanish territory was under Nationalist control • The Nationalists achieved a decisive victory at Ebro in 1938 and pushed onwards to capture Barcelona in January 1939 and Valencia and Madrid in March 1939. Franco declared victory with the fall of the capital city. Arguments and evidence that the Nationalist position did not continue to improve during in the course of the civil war, 1936–39 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Nationalists were the strongest side from the outset, e.g. the Nationalists commanded 600,000 infantry and 600 aircraft compared to the 450,000 infantry and 350 aircraft under Republican control • The Nationalists failed to take Madrid in their attack launched in 1936. They became locked in a lengthy siege at Madrid, which did not succeed until March 1939 • The Nationalist advance was beaten back on many occasions, e.g. at Jarama in February 1937; Nationalist-supporting Italian troops were defeated at Guadalajara in 1937; Nationalists retreated in the Aragon region in 1938. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
6	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 whilst foreign intervention was overwhelmingly beneficial to the Nationalists during the Civil War, foreign intervention was of little help to the Republican side. Arguments and evidence that whilst foreign intervention was overwhelmingly beneficial to the Nationalists during the Civil War, foreign intervention was of little help to the Republican side should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Foreign intervention played a vital role in July 1936. Germany sent 20 Junker transport planes to airlift Franco and his army to mainland Spain. This transformed the conflict from a failed coup to a civil war • The Nationalists were much better equipped than the Republicans because of military equipment sent by Germany and Italy, e.g. Italy sent 130 aircraft, 500 artillery pieces, 12,000 machine guns and 400 vehicles • Franco was able to control the skies with German and Italian aircraft. The bombing of Guernica by the German Condor Legion opened up the route to Bilbao and to Franco's victory in northern Spain • While the Nationalist side was able to buy German and Italian equipment on credit, the Republicans had to pay Russia for their equipment. Over the course of the war, two-thirds of Spain's gold was shipped to Russia • Although the International Brigades boosted morale on the Republican side, they never numbered more than 16,000 men and they were poorly equipped and trained • Soviet intervention undermined the Republican side through the conflict between Stalinists and Trotskyites, which sapped the Republicans' effectiveness as the communists turned on POUM and CNT supporters. Arguments and evidence that counter the suggestion whilst foreign intervention was overwhelmingly beneficial to the Nationalists during the Civil War, foreign intervention was of little help to the Republican side should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Italians interfered with Franco's military strategy. They demanded a leading role in formulating battle plans • The defeat of the Italian <i>Corpo Truppe Volontarie</i> at Guadalajara in 1937 weakened the Nationalist side, with the loss of weapons, including 25 artillery pieces, 85 machine guns and 67 trucks • Russia sent both humanitarian and financial aid to the Republican side. It also gave military aid including 500 tonnes of military hardware, 1000 tonnes of ammunition, 500 engineers and 1500 aircraft • Russian military aid helped the Republicans in the defence of Madrid in 1936. With Russian aid, they were able to repel the Nationalist advance. Madrid remained in Republican hands till 1939 • The French government helped sustain the Republicans by allowing them to receive supplies over the French-Spanish border. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
7	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 non-intervention was the main reason why the Republican side was defeated in the Spanish Civil War (1936-39). Arguments and evidence that non-intervention was the main reason why the Republican side was defeated in the Spanish Civil War (1936-39) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The French government proposed a Non-Intervention Pact. Twenty-seven countries, including Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the USA, committed themselves to not sending aid to either side • The Republicans had expected military aid from the Popular Front Government in France, but this did not materialise as a result of the Non-Intervention Pact • While the western democracies abided by the Non-Intervention Pact, Germany and Italy ignored it and sent vast amounts of military aid to the Nationalists, which tipped the balance of the war in their favour • The impact of the Non-Intervention Pact was to force the Republicans to rely on outdated weapons supplied 'voluntarily' from the Soviet Union, and untrained and badly-equipped volunteers in the International Brigades. Arguments and evidence that there were other, more important reasons why the Republican side was defeated in the Spanish Civil War (1936-39) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Despite the Non-Intervention Pact, the Soviet Union did send some excellent equipment to the Republicans. The T26 tanks and <i>Polikarpov</i> I-15 and I-16 were superior to anything supplied to the Nationalists by Germany and Italy • Poor military tactics and organisation explains the Republican defeat. Guerrilla tactics were ineffective in what became a conventional war. Unlike the Nationalists, the Republicans failed to control supplies and manpower • The Republicans controlled the cities and had limited access to foodstuffs, unlike the Nationalists who controlled the major agricultural regions of Spain. Lack of food contributed to lowering morale in Barcelona and Madrid • The Republicans lacked a leader of Franco's calibre. While Franco quickly took control of the Nationalists' factions, the Republican side disintegrated with an internal civil war fought between POUM and government forces. Other relevant material must be credited.

2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Generic Level Descriptors: Section A

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	1–3	• 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.
2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material 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. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.

Question	Indicative content
7	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, during the Spanish Civil War, the use of political terror by the Nationalist side was similar to the use of political terror by the Republican side. Arguments and evidence that, during the Spanish Civil War, the use of political terror by the Nationalist side was similar to the use of political terror by the Republican side should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The political terror was similar on both sides in that they both targeted those they perceived as political enemies • A key feature of the political terror on both sides was similar in its cruel nature. The Republicans humiliated priests by castrating them before execution and the Nationalists sought to teach villagers a lesson by leaving the bodies of executed peasants unburied • A key feature was that political terror on both sides tended to strengthen the Nationalists. Red Terror led to the Catholic Church encouraging support for Franco, while the extensive use of White Terror forced republican supporters and sympathisers to conform to Franco's rule. Arguments and evidence that, during the Spanish Civil War, the use of political terror by the Nationalist side was different to the use of political terror by the Republican side should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The White Terror differed from the Red Terror in that White Terror was used throughout the conflict, whilst Red Terror was used much more at the beginning of the War as later the territory controlled by the Republicans shrank • White Terror became official policy of the Nationalist side and encouraged by Franco, who regarded it as a moral crusade. By contrast, Red Terror was the product of more random actions taken at a time when the Republican government did not have full control and was powerless to stop it. • Political terror was directed at different victims by the two sides. Whilst the Nationalists targeted socialists, anarchists, trade unionists and homosexuals, the Republicans targeted factory owners, landowners and priests • The numbers killed by each side differed. Nationalist White Terror resulted in the deaths of between 150,000 and 200,000, whilst the Republican Red Terror killed between 38,000 and 55,000. Other relevant material must be credited.



2. Finding a mark within a level

After a level has been decided on, the next stage is to decide on the mark within the level. The instructions below tell you how to reward responses within a level. However, where a level has specific guidance about how to place an answer within a level, always follow that guidance.

Levels containing two marks only

Start with the presumption that the work will be at the top of the level. Move down to the lower mark if the work only just meets the requirements of the level.

Levels containing three or more marks

Markers should be prepared to use the full range of marks available in a level and not restrict marks to the middle. Markers should start at the middle of the level (or the upper-middle mark if there is an even number of marks) and then move the mark up or down to find the best mark. To do this, they should take into account how far the answer meets the requirements of the level:

- If it meets the requirements *fully*, markers should be prepared to award full marks within the level. The top mark in the level is used for answers that are as good as can realistically be expected within that level
- If it only *barely* meets the requirements of the level, markers should consider awarding marks at the bottom of the level. The bottom mark in the level is used for answers that are the weakest that can be expected within that level
- The middle marks of the level are used for answers that have a *reasonable* match to the descriptor. This might represent a balance between some characteristics of the level that are fully met and others that are only barely met.

Indicative content

Examiners are reminded that indicative content is provided as an illustration to markers of some of the material that may be offered by students. It does not show required content and alternatives should be credited where valid.

Generic Level Descriptors

Section A: Questions 1a/2a

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 if any substantiation. Concepts of utility 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 or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and with some substantiation for assertions of value. The concept of utility is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and may be based on questionable assumptions.

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 use of censorship in Spain in the years 1938–56. - 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 by controlling its access to information, Franco's regime was able to control Spanish society ('Control the number and range of publications.', 'Intervene in choosing the managerial personnel.') - It indicates that all personnel involved in publishing activities would be regulated by the state ('Intervene in choosing the managerial personnel...Control the profession ... Supervise the activity of the press.') - It suggests that editors and journalists would need to exercise self-censorship ('director ... bears responsibility for it.', 'punishments for directors'). - 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 Law was passed in 1938 and was applicable for the whole period - The Law was applied to the whole of Spain once Franco had achieved victory in the Civil War - The purpose of the Law was to make clear the responsibilities for publishers, editors and journalists in the restriction of information and in their wider responsibility to society. - 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 Press Law meant that government authorisation was necessary for any kind of publication and that editors were to be appointed by the government - The government had the right to shut down any publication and sack its journalists without right of appeal - Censorship applied to news films as well as newspapers. Opinion was controlled by a propaganda machine that produced short films celebrating Franco's victory and reminding Spaniards of the horrors of the Red Terror.

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 role of women in Spain during the Civil 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: - The manifesto was drawn up by the Catholic Union of Women of Seville who favoured the Nationalist side in the Civil War and reflected its view of the role of women - Although the Nationalists had taken control of Seville, the majority of the population were Republican and as such the manifesto did not reflect their views of the role of women - The content and tone of the manifesto make it clear that the authors are highly critical of the behaviour of women in Seville. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It claims that Republican women behave in such a way that they fail in their duty and were traitors to Spain ('You are traitors to your country, traitors to your faith') - It implies that the role of women was to be guided by the Church in fulfilling their duties ('Your place ... in church', 'humble style of the moral Christian') - It implies that Republican women failed in their role because they were of loose morals ('dedicating yourself to personal pleasures, to flirting and to falling into bad habits.') - It implies that the true role for a woman was in nursing the sick and wounded and raising children ('to easing the suffering of those people in the hospitals ... to educate your children'). - 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 the Nationalist zone, women were expected to respect the Catholic Church, which instructed women to devote themselves to their husbands and children, to reproduce and to preserve the stability of the family - Unmarried women were targeted with moral guidance and all women in the Nationalist zone were subjected to a strict dress code - In the Nationalist zone, many women volunteered as nurses and social workers and others were involved in distributing food to the poor - In the Republican zone, equality for women was emphasised. About 1,000 women fought on the frontline. Many other women took up work in factories as well as working in traditional occupations such as nursing.

Section B: indicative content

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



Question	Indicative content
7	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 is it to say that Franco's control of Spain relied on the use of repression in the years 1939-56. Arguments and evidence that Franco's control of Spain relied on the use of repression in the years 1939-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1939 Law of Political Responsibilities criminalised radical political activities going back to 1934 and allowed the New State to settle old scores from the civil war era • Suspected radicals were arrested by the police and handed over to military courts controlled by the Falange. The courts had wide-ranging powers to imprison, exile or sentence suspects to death on the basis of very little evidence • Spanish society was purified of those with 'foreign' values including urban workers, poor peasants, campaigners for regional rights, liberated women and middle class supporters of the old Republic • Arrests and executions created an atmosphere of fear in which people were afraid to speak out against the regime and therefore were driven into conformity thus ensuring Franco's control. Arguments and evidence that Franco's control of Spain relied on factors other than the use of repression in the years 1939-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Franco consolidated the power of the right-wing by passing the Law of Leadership Succession in 1947 which won over the Carlists and appointing members of the Falange to key positions which ensure their support • The 1938 Clerical laws gave the Catholic Church a considerable degree of independence in Spain and ensured the support of the Church for the regime • The use of propaganda included control of the press and films highlighting the threat of socialism encouraged loyalty and support • The cult of Personality promoted Franco's achievements and presented him as a national 'messiah' who was indispensable to a stable future for Spain. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
8	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 economic weaknesses were the main reason for Franco's decision to maintain Spanish neutrality during the Second World War. Arguments and evidence that economic weaknesses were the main reason for Franco's decision to maintain Spanish neutrality during the Second World War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Spain had massive debts as a consequence of the civil war. The Republicans had sent gold reserves to the Soviet Union to pay for weapons and the nationalists had borrowed heavily • The civil war had disrupted industrial and agricultural production in Spain and half a million men and women had been killed, leaving Spain with a diminished workforce and unable to commit to another war • Spain was provided with oil by Britain and the US during the war. This was an essential import. Neutrality guaranteed that it would maintain its supply • Germany paid in gold for raw materials that Spain imported from Latin America on Germany's behalf. Staying out of the war allowed Spain to rebuild the economy rather than committing resources to war. Arguments and evidence that other factors were more important in explaining Franco's decision to maintain Spanish neutrality during the Second World War should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Franco stated in October 1940 that he would enter the war on Germany's side if Spain received French territory in Morocco, but Hitler was unwilling to agree to this because Italy had claims on the area • Franco was unwilling to cut ties with the Allies because he was not certain of the outcome of the war. He sent volunteers against Russia to fight only on the Eastern Front to avoid antagonising the western Allies • Franco became convinced that Germany would lose the war after 1942. Consequently he distanced himself from Germany and withdrew the Blue Division of volunteers from Russia • It was politically convenient to maintain neutrality in Spain because conservative opinion was split. The Falangists supported Germany and Italy but the monarchists favoured Britain. 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 suggestion that women enjoyed substantially greater freedoms during the Civil War than under Franco's dictatorship in the years 1938-56. Arguments and evidence that women enjoyed substantially greater freedoms during the Civil War than under Franco's dictatorship in the years 1938-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the civil war, in the Republican zone, some women played a leading role in the military; Mika Etchebehere led a battalion of POUM militia. Women did not play a military role in Franco's regime • During the civil war, in the Republican zone, special clinics for women were established and abortion was legalised. In 1938 Franco's regime enforced the Civil Code that outlawed abortion • During the civil war, in the Republican zone, some women played key political roles. Dolores Ibárruri played a key role boosting morale in speeches in Madrid. After the war Franco suppressed women's suffrage • During the civil war, in the Republican zone, women went to cafes and bars without having to be accompanied by men and engaged in paid work. After the war, women needed their husband's permission to work. Arguments and evidence that women did not enjoy substantially greater freedoms during the Civil War than under Franco's dictatorship in the years 1938-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • During the civil war, in the nationalist zone, women were expected to look after their fathers or husbands. In 1938 Franco's regime enforced the Civil Code that made women dependent on their fathers and husbands • During the civil war, in the nationalist zone, divorce and civil marriage were outlawed and sex outside of marriage was forbidden. After the war, this persisted with the enforcing of the Civil Code • In both zones during the civil war, women were involved in traditional tasks such as nursing and laundry. In Franco's regime, all single women had to do voluntary service to prepare for marriage and family • Men's attitude to women in the work place was conservative and often hostile in both zones during the civil war. After the civil war, patriarchal, conservative attitudes were reinforced by Franco's regime. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
6	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 Catholic Church played the most significant role in controlling the Spanish population in the years 1938-56. Arguments and evidence that the Catholic Church played the most significant role in controlling the Spanish population in the years 1938-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Church gained control over young people through the Clerical Laws of 1938, which gave the Church a monopoly over primary education and allowed them to run youth groups • The Church promoted Franco's conservative ideas about marriage and family life in which men governed the family and women accepted their traditional role as child bearers and homemakers • The Church played an important role in persuading the majority of the population that Franco's New State was God's gift to Spain and thus deserved their support • The 1953 Concordat prohibited any other religion to be practised in public in Spain and integrated Church Laws into the state's Civil Code. Arguments and evidence that other features played a more significant role than the Catholic Church in controlling the Spanish population in the years 1938-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The cult of personality that presented Franco as a godlike figure and essential to securing Spain's future helped him to consolidate his position and control the population • The use of censorship and propaganda ensured that Franco could manipulate the news and information reaching the people, which reduced criticism and encouraged loyalty to the regime • The use of political repression and terror removed opponents and controlled the population through fear. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
7	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 Franco's policies resulted in Spain's exclusion from the international community in the years 1939-56. Arguments and evidence that that Franco's policies resulted in Spain's exclusion from the international community in the years 1939-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Franco was branded as a fascist at the Potsdam Conference and, as his policies conflicted with the liberal principles and human rights agenda of the UN, Spain was excluded from the United Nations in 1945 • Franco's repressive policies and his association with fascism meant Spain was not offered anything from the Marshall Aid fund established by the USA for the rebuilding of Europe after the Second World War • After 1945 Franco was the most prominent authoritarian leader in Western Europe and opposition to his political values and his methods of ruling meant Spain was cut off from the economies of Europe • The West European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) vetoed efforts to include Spain. Arguments and evidence that that Franco's policies did not result in Spain's exclusion from the international community in the years 1939-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Although officially neutral in the Second World War, Franco sent the Blue Division to support the Axis Powers, and was also successful in persuading the Allies to end the oil embargo imposed on Spain • The USA came to believe that Spain could be a useful ally against Communism in the Cold War and between 1939 and 1957 granted Spain \$625 million in loans • The USA and Spain signed the Pact of Madrid in 1953, which provided for the establishment of four military bases on Spanish territory • Spain was allowed to join the United Nations in 1955. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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 control of the Spanish people during Franco's regime in the years 1938–56. Source 3 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 document outlining the law governing labour in Franco's regime • The purpose of this document was to ensure state control of labour and economic life in Spain • The date of this fundamental law indicates its importance to the regime, issued as it was at the very beginning of the regime. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the control of the Spanish people during Franco's regime in the years 1938–56: • It provides evidence of the regime's determination to control the working class ('Work ... is an obligation that all must contribute') • It indicates that the regime intends to impose its conservative views and control the lives of women ('Married women will be freed from the work and the factory.') • It implies that the Church will have a key role in controlling the lives of the population ('enforce the recognition of the religious holidays and attendance at such ceremonies as the national leaders ... may command.') • It suggests that harsh punishments will be imposed on those who defy the state ('acts that in any way disturb normal production or attempt to do so, will be considered as crimes of treason'). 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 workers were obliged to join syndicates that set wages and working conditions and organised social activities so that the lives of workers were organised and controlled by the state • Workers gained considerable job security which bound them to the regime • Women's rights were curbed by forbidding certain areas of employment, criminalising women who had extramarital affairs and promoting marriage and motherhood as the appropriate role for women • A terror regime was established to remove those who had supported the republic. It included the use of special tribunals, concentration camps and prisons. Terror also encouraged obedience from the wider population. Source 4 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 writer of this article for a Catholic magazine which was not subject to censorship was highly likely to adopt a supportive attitude to Franco's

Question	Indicative content
	regime - The article has a propagandistic purpose to promote the conservative views of the Church and the regime towards people's pastimes and social lives - The tone of the source is highly critical of freedoms of expression in popular culture. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the control of the Spanish people during Franco's regime in the years 1938–56: - It provides evidence of the role that the Catholic Church had in controlling popular culture in Spain ('these problems have led the Church to intervene') - It suggests that access to uncensored material is dangerous to the Spanish people ('swallow the fatal and corrupting poison.') - It implies that the Spanish people have been accessing material that the Church and state deemed unsuitable ('many incautious Christians', 'More than once') - It suggests that the control of popular culture has not been as effective as the state had intended ('powerful and dominating influence', 'powerful incentive to uncontrollable passions.'). 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 Catholic Church was extremely influential and set the moral tone for Francoist Spain. In 1953 Franco signed a Concordat with the Catholic Church which legitimised the regime in the eyes of many Spaniards - The Press Law of April 1938 established strict control of the press and gave censors broad powers to prevent the publication of books and magazines that were deemed unsuitable by the regime - The Church controlled the lives of young people through the schools and in this capacity promoted support for the regime. However, school was only compulsory to the age of 13 which limited the extent of control. Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources provide support for the ambition to control the Spanish people in both their working and their social lives - There is a contrast in the extent of control over the lives of the people implied by the sources with Source 1 suggesting all-embracing control whilst Source 2 implies that the people have accessed forbidden materials - Both sources are intended for a Spanish audience.

Section B: Indicative content

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



Question	Indicative content
7	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 education of children in Spain changed in the years 1938–56. Arguments and evidence that the education of children in Spain changed in the years 1938–56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Catholic Church controlled education in the whole of Spain after Franco's victory in 1939. Previously children under the Republican government had been educated in a secular system • Franco abolished co-education in schools across the whole of Spain when he took control. Boys and girls were educated separately and taught only by male and female teachers respectively • The focus of the curriculum was to restore traditional gender roles with an emphasis on domestic roles for girls and sports and vocational studies for boys, which was a change from education provided in the Republican zone • Franco made attendance at school compulsory for all children from the ages of six to 13 years and the number of girls educated rose throughout the period. Arguments and evidence that the education of children in Spain did not change in the years 1938–56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Franco employed a separate schools policy before and after his victory in 1939 • The key function of the schools throughout the period was to promote literacy and the regime's ideology • There continued to be a lack of classroom spaces for children in public schools, especially at secondary level, as compulsory education continued to be imposed only at primary level • Children continued to be taken out of school in rural areas as soon as they could be economically productive, limiting the state's control over their lives. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
2	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 the Catholic Church and the state in Spain in the years 1931–56. Source 3 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 by Azaña clearly represented the views of the new Republican government • The nature of the source is to outline explicitly the role of the Church in the Second Republic • Azaña's views, which were fiercely anti-clerical, did not represent a large proportion of the Spanish population. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the relationship between the Catholic Church and the state in Spain in the years 1931–56: • It provides evidence that the Republican government rejected any role for the Church in the new state ('our state rejects any other-worldly concerns and any regulation of faith.') • It claims that Spain was not influenced by the Catholic Church ('Spain has ceased to be Catholic.') • It provides evidence that the Church would be prevented from any involvement in education ('At no time..., will either my party or I accept that the function of teaching be turned over to the religious orders.') • It suggests that the State was concerned about Church influence ('we have to prohibit the religious orders because of their attitude toward the Republic.'). 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 Catholic Church was a major force in Spanish politics, economics and society before the establishment of the Second Republic and had advised Spaniards to vote against anti-clerical parties in the 1931 election • Under Articles 26 and 27 of the new constitution, religious teaching was banned in schools and government subsidies to religious groups were withdrawn. All Church property and land was nationalised • The Jesuit Order was banned from Spain • The majority of Spaniards remained Catholic. Azaña's reforms were reversed under the reactionary government after the 1933 election.

Question	Indicative content
	Source 4 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 Concordat was a formal agreement that clearly outlined the position of the Catholic Church in Franco's regime • The Concordat is a demonstration of the approval of the Vatican for Franco's regime • The tone of the source suggests the willingness of Franco's regime to extend the influence of the Catholic Church in Spain. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the relationship between the Catholic Church and the state in Spain in the years 1931–56: • It provides evidence that the position of the Church was to be restored to that which it had had before the Second Republic ('resumes the previous Church-State relationship') • It suggests that the Church will play a key role in shaping the culture of Franco's Spain ('programmes which give a true representation and defence of the true religion') • It indicates that the state is in full agreement with the influence and authority given to the Catholic Church ('The Spanish State recognises in the Catholic Church the character of the perfect society'). 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 Clerical Laws were introduced by Franco's government in 1938 and had restored Catholic influence across the whole of Spain once the Civil War had been won • Franco intended to restore the Church to the position it had enjoyed before the Second Republic and to allow it to restore its influence over culture and morals • The 1953 Concordat recognised the special status of Catholicism as the established religion in Spain. Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • Taken together the two sources trace a changing relationship from the key role that the Church played in Spain before 1931 to the removal of its influence under the Second Republic and its restoration under Franco • Taken together the sources show two very different positions of the role of the Church in the State • The restoration of the Church in Source 2 suggests that the claims made in Source 1 did not represent a large section of Spanish opinion.

Section B: Indicative content

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

Question	Indicative content
7	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 Franco's economic policy was in the years 1938-56. Arguments and evidence that Franco's economic policy was successful in the years 1938-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Corporatism was successful in enforcing Francoism. It controlled workers by replacing independent trade unions and it won support from Falangists who saw it as an important step towards creating a fascist state • Autarky was successful in winning political support from the <i>Falange</i> and ideologically successful in promoting Spanish independence and nationalism among the wider population • Autarky helped to provide employment in the early 1940s, which helped with the recovery from the devastation of the civil war. Unemployment fell from 500,000 in 1940 to 150,000 in 1944. Arguments and evidence that Franco's economic policy was not successful in the years 1938-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Wages did not keep pace with inflation. In the 1940s, wages rose by 30 percent whilst prices rose by 600 percent. Corporatism was responsible for a decline in living standards • Agricultural production remained at 1936 levels throughout the period. Essential fertilisers could not be imported under autarky. Food rationing was ineffective and the 1940s were known as the 'hunger years' • The production of synthetic materials was a failure. Production was expensive and the quality of the goods was poor • Industry and agriculture were neglected in the years 1939-45 while 50 per cent of government spending was devoted to the military • Autarky resulted in the rapid decline in foreign investment and prevented Franco's Spain from benefiting from the strengthening of European economies after 1945. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
6	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 1939-56, the main consequence of Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War was the <i>Falange's</i> domination of the 'new state'. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1939-56, the main consequence of Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War was the <i>Falange's</i> domination of the 'new state' should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The <i>Falange</i> was the only legal party in Spain after Franco's victory in the civil war • Ramón Serrano Suñer, the president of the <i>Falange</i> since 1936, played a key role in developing policy in the period 1938-42, particularly in the introduction of pro-natalist policies and restrictions on the rights of women • Members of the <i>Falange</i> held key roles in the cabinet, e.g. Serrano Suñer was Minister of the Interior and Foreign Minister and Alfonso Peña Boeuf became Minister of Public Works. • The <i>Falange</i> was the dominant force behind the adoption of the policy of economic self-sufficiency –autarky- which formed the basis of economic policy until the late 1950s • The <i>Falange</i> exerted huge influence over young people through its youth movement. Young people were taught military rules and discipline and the ideological principles of the party • The <i>Falange</i> played a key role in the massive expansion in the policy of terror and repression. Its fervent anti-communist beliefs drove the purge of teachers, civil servants and any suspected of republican sympathies. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1939-56, there were other, more important, consequences of Franco's victory in the Spanish Civil War than the domination of the <i>Falange</i> of the 'new state' should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The authority of the <i>Falange</i> was limited. It was not able to exert authority over Franco and had to compete with the military and traditional élites. The merger with the Carlists weakened it as a political force • A key consequence of Franco's victory in the civil war was that he was able to establish himself as dictator, remove political rights and fashion a leadership cult • The influence of the Catholic Church in Spain was restored and strengthened. The 1938 Clerical Laws gave it control over education and allowed the establishment of rival youth groups to that of the <i>Falange</i> • Franco agreed that the monarchy would be restored in order to reduce the threat of the monarchists after the civil war. The Law of Leadership Succession 1947 provided for restoration at a time determined by Franco • Franco's victory had consequences for Spain's international position. Initially, both the west and the Axis powers sought an alliance with Spain but ultimately Franco decided on neutrality in order to focus on recovery. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
7	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 significant Franco's personality cult was in controlling society in Spain in the years 1938-56. Arguments and evidence that Franco's personality cult was significant in controlling society in Spain in the years 1938-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The image of Franco, usually in military uniform, was used to depict a powerful leader who had saved Spain from internal and external threats. The cult emphasised Franco's right to rule and the Spaniards' duty to obey • Franco was depicted as an individual rather than as a part of the collective government of ministers. His charismatic image was indispensable in securing long-term support for himself and his regime • In the 1940s and 1950s, support for the regime was achieved by portraying Franco as the hero who had saved Spain from the effects of the Second World War and the threat of communism during the Cold War • The cult of personality included compulsory collective participation in celebrations. These were used to impress on the population the permanence of the dictatorship, e.g. festivals to celebrate Franco's birthday. Arguments and evidence that Franco's personality cult was not significant/there were other, more significant, factors in controlling society in Spain in the years 1938-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Society was controlled by the reintroduction of the 1889 Civil Code. This controlled everyday business and removed freedoms and equalities achieved during the Second Republic, e.g. subordination of women was reintroduced • Society was controlled through the use of repression. Thousands suffered execution, imprisonment and purging or were forced into exile. All aspects of regional identity were vigorously suppressed • Censorship played a key role in control. There was a long, and constantly changing, list of topics that were banned. All printed material was censored and performing arts were checked for their content • The influence of the Catholic Church was all-pervasive. Catholicism was the sole religion. The Church controlled education and family life. The Church supervised and enforced moral behaviour. Other relevant material must be credited.

2	4–7	• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material 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. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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5	17–20	• Interrogates the evidence of both sources with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing 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 secure 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 fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.
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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	1–3	- 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	4–7	- 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 focus of the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but 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	8–12	- 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	13–16	- 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.
5	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. - The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.



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

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 investigate the reasons why Italy remained neutral in 1914. 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 telegram was an official communication between the German ambassador and the German Foreign Office and was therefore intended to give an accurate account of Italy's attitude to the outbreak of war • The content of the telegram makes it clear that the ambassador had met with the Italian Foreign Minister and was summarising the views of the Italian government as recounted directly by the Italian Foreign Minister • The tone and content of the telegram reveal both a realistic appraisal of the current situation and a rather pessimistic outlook for the future. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons why Italy remained neutral in 1914: • It claims that Italy did not need to join the war because Austria had violated the terms of the Triple Alliance ('Austria's actions ... act of aggression. ... no reason for Italy to support Austria') • It implies that Italy remained neutral because Austria was more of an enemy than an ally ('not been informed in advance of Austria's action', 'Italian interests were being directly damaged by the Austrian action.') • It provides evidence that Italy was considering swapping to an alliance with the Entente powers ('reserved the right to decide whether it might be possible for Italy to intervene later... the side of the Triple Entente.') • It suggests that Italy intended to remain neutral until it could make territorial gains ('if... Italian interests were satisfactorily protected.', 'if some reward could be offered'). 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 long-standing enmity with Austria, including territorial claims, meant that the Triple Alliance did not secure Italy's unqualified support • Austria's decision to declare war on Serbia in late July 1914, without consulting Italy, meant that Italy was not bound under the terms of the Triple Alliance to join the war. Hence Italy declared its neutrality • Opinion in the Italian government was split when war broke out in 1914. This led to the interventionist crisis • Italy had ambitions to annex territory, including Trentino and Trieste, and began secret negotiations with both sides to ascertain which would be prepared to enable Italy's acquisition of territory.



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: • Giolitti had opposed entering the war in 1914 and would naturally argue his own opinion from that time that the supporters of war were in the wrong and that Italy was right to remain neutral • Giolitti wrote this account nearly a decade after the outbreak of war, and was able to draw upon his knowledge and experience of events to justify his view • The account was published in an American magazine in 1923. There was no censorship in American publishing and Giolitti would have been free to express his views • Giolitti was a major Italian statesman, and his views would have carried weight in 1914 and in 1923. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons why Italy remained neutral in 1914: • It claims that those believing the war would be short were wrong and that Italy should remain neutral because the war would be of long duration ('the war would be a very prolonged one. ...at least three years') • It suggests that Italy was militarily too weak to be involved in a war with the Great Powers ('be necessary to crush the best-organised military powers in the world...preparing for war for forty years.') • It argues that Italy would gain more by remaining neutral ('It was highly probable that we could get what we wanted from Austria by skilful negotiation.') • It indicates that Italy was too weak economically to join the war ('colossal financial sacrifices...particularly burdensome ... already imposing taxes as high as the people could bear.'). 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: • Giolitti was the leading member of the liberals who supported neutrality in 1914 and gained the support of many Italians for his stance against war • Neutrality was economically and militarily favourable to Italy. The army was still engaged in Libya and was not equipped for a large European conflict • There was strong support across Italian society for neutrality. Industrialists depended on imported coal from Britain and thus opposed war. The Church did not want war with Catholic Austria. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • Both sources refer to possible territorial gains in the consideration of neutrality • The sources represent different perspectives. Whilst Source 1 came from the German ambassador and wants Italy to join the war, Source 2 came from Giolitti, the leading proponent for neutrality • The sources focus on different aspects of the outbreak of war. The author of Source 2 is reflecting on the Great War, whilst Source 1 refers to a limited Balkan War that broke out on 28 July • The sources provide insights from different time periods. Whilst Source 1 examines Italy's position at the outbreak of war in 1914, Source 2 reflects on the issues with the benefit of hindsight nearly a decade later.

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

Question	Indicative content
2	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 reasons why the Republicans were defeated in the Spanish Civil War. Source 3 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: • As a volunteer, Gurney had first-hand experience of the Civil War and could thus speak with authority about the weaknesses of the Republican side that contributed to its defeat • As a man who held left-wing views and who fought in Spain, Gurney was clearly committed to the Republic but was still able to give a relatively objective assessment of the reasons for defeat • Reflecting in 1974 on the Republican defeat, Gurney was able to draw upon the benefit of hindsight to look at both the military and political weaknesses that led to defeat • The tone of the account indicates Gurney's bitterness towards the Western governments and left-wing parties and the Republican leadership in Spain. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about reasons why the Republicans were defeated in the Spanish Civil War: • It implies that non-intervention contributed to the defeat ('left wingers in Europe and America could demand ...fight to the last man, but this was irresponsible.' 'totally dependent on Russia') • It claims that shortages of military equipment led to defeat ('we Republicans were outgunned') • It claims that the Nationalists had superiority in leadership, men and material ('outmanoeuvred. ... professional soldiers ... superiority of technical equipment.', 'Franco's infantry, ... German artillery') • It claims that the decisions by politicians led to the defeat ('Azaña ... indecisive. ... Caballero ... would not agree ... destruction of the POUM'). 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: • As a result of the Non-intervention Pact, Republican Spain had to rely on untrained volunteers to boost their fighting force. They were often poorly equipped, and numbers never exceeded 16,000 • A civil war broke out within the Republican side between the Communists and CNT and POUM. Negrín, heavily dependent on the Communists, banned POUM. This infighting sapped the strength of the Republicans • From 1937, the Nationalists advanced in the north, taking Santander in August 1937, Asturias in September 1937, and Barcelona in January 1939. The Republicans were forced back to the southeast coast • Azaña fled to France after the fall of Barcelona. Negrín's attempt to assume dictatorial powers increased the infighting on the Republican side, and he fled to France in March before the fall of Madrid.



Question	Indicative content
	Source 4 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: - As the Prime Minister of Republican Spain from 1937-39, Negrín was clearly an authority on the issues that confronted the Republican side and in an excellent position to comment on the reasons for its defeat - As the Prime Minister that presided over the Republican defeat, Negrín clearly had an incentive to apportion the blame for defeat elsewhere - The purpose of the speech was to provide an account to the Council on Foreign Relations that it could use to advise US government organisations and thus it should be accurate - The speech, made in May 1939, gave an immediate account of the reasons for defeat. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about reasons why Republicans were defeated in the Spanish Civil War: - It claims that the Republicans were defeated because of insufficient armaments ('We lost the war because of our great inferiority in military resources.') - It claims that non-intervention was the cause of defeat ('We were unable to obtain sufficient resources because of the non-intervention agreement. Our opponents were able to receive all they wanted') - It suggests that German/Italian bombing campaigns played a significant role in the defeat of the Republicans ('German and Italian pilots had been devastating Spain.') - It suggests that the west forced Republican Spain into dependency on Russia ('non-intervention agreement had denied us our right to buy arms for the defence of democracy. Russia restored that right to us.'). 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: - Fearing war in Europe, Britain and France signed the Non-intervention Pact in August 1936. In total, 27 countries signed, although Germany and Italy ignored it and continued to send equipment to Franco - In the first months, Italy sent 2500 tonnes of bombs, 500 artillery pieces, 12000 machine guns and 4000 vehicles. Over the course of the War, Germany and Italy sent Franco 1300 aeroplanes - Stalin sent humanitarian aid to the Republicans, and military equipment in secret. However, the Russians demanded payment in gold for their equipment. Two-thirds of Spain's gold (\$500million) was shipped to Russia - Negrín organised the departure of the International Brigades in November 1938 to encourage full support from Britain and France for the Republicans in the increasing possibility of a fascist victory in Spain. Sources 3 and 4 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: - Both sources agree that the Nationalist side was considerably advantaged by the supply of military materials from Germany and Italy and that the Republicans lost because they had insufficient military resources - Whilst Source 4 acknowledges the importance of Russian supplies to the Republican side, Source 3 places considerable blame on the Russians for undermining the Republican side and contributing to its defeat - Whilst Source 4 places considerable blame on the policy of non-intervention by the western democracies, Source 3 emphasises the considerable political weaknesses in the Republican leadership.



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 adoption of the 'New Programme' was the main reason for the growth in support for fascism in the years 1919–22. Arguments and evidence that the adoption of the 'New Programme' was the main reason for the growth in support for fascism in the years 1919–22 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 1919 programme was socialist, anti-clerical and republican. It attracted little support and the fascists failed to win any seats in 1919. By contrast, under the 'New Programme', the fascists won 35 seats in 1921 • The 'New Programme' removed calls for a republic and ceased attacks on the Church. It attracted support of conservatives and Catholics. It enabled Victor Emmanuel to accept Mussolini in October 1922 • The 'New Programme' removed all references to the nationalisation of industry and seizure of war profits. It promised the sale of state industries to private owners. It attracted businessmen to support fascism • The 'New Programme' called for compulsory military service and for Italy to reclaim its <i>irredente</i> lands. It attracted the support of nationalists and militarists. Arguments and evidence that that the adoption of the 'New Programme' was not the main reason/there were other more important reasons for the growth in support for fascism in the years 1919–22 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 'mutilated victory' led many ex-soldiers and students to turn to fascism as early as 1919, as they sought a dynamic movement to provide an outlet for their frustrations over the failure of the liberal government • The growth of socialism and the post-war economic and social unrest convinced many middle-class Italians that a Bolshevik revolution was imminent. Mussolini persuaded them that fascism was the antidote • The formation of the squads was a key reason in the growth of support for fascism. The squads attracted ex-soldiers. Squad violence created the myth that fascism was saving Italy and was attractive to the middle class • Police and military tolerance or support legitimised fascist violence and enabled fascism to attract support from landowners who opposed the socialist land leagues and businessmen who opposed trades unions • Mussolini's leadership encouraged the growth of support for fascism. His charismatic figure persuaded people from across the social divide that he could sweep away Italy's weak government and revitalise Italy • Mussolini's electoral pact with Giolitti, the Dual Policy and the Pact of Pacification encouraged conservatives to believe that Mussolini was a traditional statesman and to give fascism their support. 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 Stresa Front had only limited significance in the development of Italian foreign policy in the years 1935–40. Arguments and evidence that the Stresa Front had only limited significance/there were other more significant factors in the development of Italian foreign policy in the years 1935–40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The relationship forged between Italy, Britain and France proved very short-lived and of little significance. Mussolini abandoned the agreement in June 1935 when Britain signed the Anglo-German Naval Agreement • The refusal of Britain and France to intervene over the Anschluß demonstrated that the Stresa Front did not protect Italy from German expansion. Italy was now forced to accept that it bordered Nazi Germany • The determination to expand the Italian empire in Africa was of greater significance than the Stresa Front. Mussolini launched the invasion despite opposition, including the imposition of sanctions, by Britain and France • Mussolini's ambitions for Italy to dominate the Mediterranean were significant in developing Italian foreign policy. It was a key factor in intervention in the Spanish Civil War and in forging the Rome-Berlin Axis • Ideology was significant in the development of Italian foreign policy. The relationship between Italy and Germany was based on shared ideological values, including authoritarianism, nationalism, and expansionism • Economic factors were of great significance in the development of Italian foreign policy. Shortages of raw material and the cost of maintaining the empire played a key role in neutrality in 1939. Arguments and evidence that the Stresa Front was significant in the development of Italian foreign policy in the years 1935–40 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Stresa Front was significant in that it enabled Mussolini to fulfil his ambition to be treated as the leader of a Great Power. In the declaration of the Stresa Front, Italy was presented as an equal of Britain and France • The Stresa Front was significant to Mussolini. He believed, albeit erroneously, that it would endorse Italian expansion in Northeast Africa. Foreign policy planning in 1935 concentrated on invading Abyssinia • The Stresa Front marked the high point of Italy's co-operation with Britain and France. It held continued significance in Italy's foreign policy in that it enabled Mussolini to play a role in curbing Germany at Munich in 1938 • The significance of the relationship forged with Britain and France allowed Italy to remain neutral in 1939. Mussolini was able to play on the previous relationship to provide time to consider which side to support • Some within the government, e.g. Ciano, took the Stresa Front more seriously and regarded it as a vital element in resisting the drift towards Germany. 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 whether, in the years 1938–56, the development of corporatism was a complete failure. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1938–56, the development of corporatism was a complete failure should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Instead of treating each side equally, Franco's government used corporatism to set up syndicates that imposed wage rates and employment conditions on workers that were unfavourable to them • Small businesses were undermined by corporatism that favoured big business. Small businesses were excluded from syndicates • Many workers, believing that corporatism favoured employers, established illegal syndicates, and participated in illegal strikes. The use of the <i>Falange</i> and Civil Guard to crush the strikes led to worsening industrial relations • Many employers found the regulations very restrictive and costly. Consequently, they grew to resent corporatism, which contributed to its failure, as it did not fulfil its aim of reconciling employers and workers • Corporatism failed to inspire economic innovation. It also led to the stagnation and underemployment in agriculture • Corporatism resulted in a decline in the standard of living for workers. Wage rises were suppressed, rising by only 30 per cent while prices rose by 600 per cent. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1938–56, the development of corporatism was not a complete failure should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Corporatism helped to achieve a stable society in which employers and workers were committed to negotiate agreements over wages and working conditions and thus end class-based conflict • Corporatism was used as a method to control the workers by outlawing strikes. This fulfilled one of Franco's objectives to stamp out left-wing ideas and influence and strengthen his control • Corporatism enabled Franco to retain the support of the <i>Falange</i>. The <i>Falange</i> regarded corporatism as the first step towards a fascist economy • Corporatism facilitated the development of regional wages levels that reflected the different economic conditions across the country. 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 Civil War was the most significant factor in the economic development of Spain in the years 1938-56. Arguments and evidence that the impact of the Civil War was the most significant factor in the economic development of Spain in the years 1938-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The continuing fear of civil war led to the decision to maintain high military spending, which resulted in low levels of government expenditure on industrial reconstruction, agricultural development and public works • The Civil War had damaged or destroyed much of Spain's industrial capacity. By 1939, industrial output was 31 per cent lower than in 1936 and underinvestment meant that recovery was very slow • Spain's international isolation as a result of Franco's victory in the Civil War meant that Spain's balance of trade was negative for the 1940s, and its pre-civil war export value was not achieved until 1950 • Spain had a \$700 million war debt. Its gold reserves were held by the Soviet Union. Franco's decision to pay off the debt by exporting food and raw materials to Germany and Italy drained the Spanish economy • The Civil War had led to the deaths of over half a million men and women. A diminished labour force meant that the reconstruction and development of the economy was not achieved until well into the 1950s. Arguments and evidence that the impact of the Civil War was not the most significant factor/there were other, more significant, factors in the economic development of Spain in the years 1938-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Second World War had a significant impact on Spain's economic development. Unable to source imports for economic reconstruction, Spain's economy remained in a state of depression during the 1940s • The establishment of a corporate economic system was significant in extending controls over workers, controlling wages, regulating prices and setting production targets • The ideological influence of the <i>Falange</i> and the adoption of autarky was significant in economic development. It played a key role in restricting trade, including investment, and in developing a military economy • The establishment of an authoritarian political system was a significant factor in economic development. It led to further international isolation and loss of trade. Other relevant material must be credited.

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 General Franco's intentions to restore the monarchy in Spain. - 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, as early as 1947, Franco intended to restore the monarchy ('Spain ... declares itself to be a kingdom') - It indicates that Franco would have the authority to select the monarch ('the Chief of State may inform the Cortes of the name of the person he believes should succeed him, either as king or as regent') - It suggests that the existing line of succession was not secure ('exclude from the succession those... who lack the necessary capacity to govern or who, because of their actions, have forfeited their rights to succession'). - 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 legal document and enforceable by Franco - Although the law is declared in 1947, there is no mention of a date for the restoration of the monarchy - The Law had the apparent backing of the great majority of the Spanish population. - 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 Law of Leadership Succession made Franco regent for life - The Law neutralised the threat from the monarchists who wanted to restore the monarchy as a means of reuniting Spain after the civil war - The decision as to when the monarchy would be restored was left up to Franco.

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 impact of Franco's cult of personality on young people in Spain. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - Florence Farmborough was an eyewitness to events in Spain between 1926 and 1938 and is in a position to recount her experiences - As a well-educated English woman, Florence can offer an informed outsider's view of events in Spain - As a supporter of Franco, Florence does not offer an impartial account - Florence's account is based on her experience in the Nationalist zone; she cannot offer a perspective on the Republican zone. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It claims great enthusiasm for Franco on the part of the young ('The youth of Spain turn towards their Leader, Generalissimo Franco, as towards a shining light') - It provides evidence that young people are indoctrinated into supporting Franco ('Even the very small children are taught to play their role of loyal subject to National Spain') - It suggests that the indoctrination of the young was successful ('with sudden determination, he turned, resisting his mother's display of force, and saluted'; 'he had done his duty'.) - It implies that the cult was widely supported in the population ('This great faith in the <i>Caudillo</i> is to be found in all people'). - 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 cult of personality focused on the powerful status and personality of Franco - The cult of personality was developed using high profile imagery and icons of Franco; pamphlets were produced emphasising the importance of unifying Spain under his leadership - The cult encouraged a sense of worship and reverence among ordinary people in Spain. It was designed to consolidate long term support for the regime.

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

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 or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and with some substantiation for assertions of value. The concept of utility is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Question	Indicative content
8	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 extent to which the economic boom of the 1960s improved the lives of the Spanish people in the years 1960-75 Arguments and evidence that the economic boom of the 1960s improved the lives of the Spanish people in the years 1960-75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • New and relatively well-paid jobs in industry and tourism encouraged agricultural workers to leave the countryside and work in the cities and resorts, and the number of women in employment doubled • Improvements in the standard of living led to better diets and more leisure time • Increased investment in education led to a decline in illiteracy and an expansion of university education with significant increases in the female student population • The improvements in social welfare were funded by the increased government income from the boom, leading to a decline in infant mortality and an increase in life expectancy • Young people were able to afford consumer durables such as radios and record players, motor scooters and frequent cinema visits. Arguments and evidence that the economic boom of the 1960s did not improve the lives of the Spanish people in the years 1960-75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Tourist locations benefitted disproportionately from improvements to the infrastructure; there was limited investment in inland areas where nearly fifty per cent of the population lived • A lack of affordable housing in the cities meant that a large number of workers lived in poor condition demonstrating a poverty that the economic 'miracle' could not eradicate • The social class divide between rich and poor continued with the richest 1% of the population owning a fifth of the country's wealth. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
6	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 decline of the Falange was the main consequence of the economic crisis in Spain, in the years 1956-59. Arguments and evidence that the decline of the Falange was the main consequence of the economic crisis in Spain, in the years 1956-59, should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Leading Falangist, Jose Arrese, called for strict autarky to cope with the economic crisis. Franco rejected his plan and used the crisis as an opportunity to reduce the Falange's influence in government • The Falange was regarded as out-of-touch and outdated as far as Spain's economic needs were concerned • Recovery from the economic crisis required improving relations with the western democracies. The Falange's economic policy was an obstacle to this and therefore the Falange had to be removed from power • In 1957, Franco used a cabinet reshuffle to demote leading members of the Falange from high-ranking positions in the economy to low-ranking ministerial positions. Arguments and evidence that there were other, more important, consequences of the economic crisis in Spain in the years 1956-59 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Falange were already declining in popularity before the economic crisis and their influence would have been reduced regardless of the economic crisis • The economic crisis facilitated the rise of Opus Dei. Members were given high ranking positions in government including the Minister of Trade which gave them significant influence in the economy • The economic crisis gave rise to a new elite of technocrats. They were promoted to high office because their technical skills were needed to revive the economy • Economic policy was changed to focus on economic freedom and a reduction of government controls. Capitalism was restored and Spain became a free market economy • The economic crisis led to the migration of thousands of Spanish workers who sought work in the advanced economies in Europe • One economic response to the economic crisis was to promote tourism. By 1959 over four million tourists came to Spain bringing much needed foreign currency with them. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
8	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 Franco's regime faced significant opposition in the years 1956-75. Arguments and evidence that Franco's regime faced significant opposition in the years 1956-75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the 1960s and early 1970s there was a wave of industrial protests and strike action by factory workers seeking higher pay and improved economic conditions. Over one million workers were involved in the 1968 strike • The government responded to strikes with a wave of repression suggesting that they saw the action as a significant threat; in June 1969 three strikers were killed by the police and in 1974 4,500 strikers were sacked • Student protests escalated from calls for democratic reform in the 1960s to support for radical Marxism in the 1970s and led to the government imposing martial law in Granada in 1971 • Support for student protests by young members of the clergy suggested that the relationship between the Catholic Church and the regime was collapsing. Radical priests were detained in prisons on the northern border • In the late 1960s and early 1970s, ETA orchestrated a number of assassinations of government officials and politicians. ETA activists used their trials to publicly criticise Franco's regime. Arguments and evidence that Franco's regime did not face significant opposition in the years 1956-75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Strikes by workers were not serious opposition, they concerned pay and conditions and did not challenge the political order • The system of repression was so effective that it was able to deal with any opposition and prevent it from undermining the government's control • There was tacit approval for Franco's regime by the majority of the Spanish population in the 1960s and 1970s, bolstered by the economic miracle that improved their standards of living. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
6	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 Law of Leadership Succession 1947 was the main reason for the accession of Juan Carlos as the head of state in 1975. Arguments and evidence that the Law of Leadership Succession 1947 was mainly responsible for the accession of Juan Carlos as the head of state in 1975 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Law of Leadership Succession gave Franco the right to decide who would become the next king and when it would happen. Thus the monarch was to be installed and not restored • The authority of the Law was strengthened by a referendum in which 95.1 per cent of the voters approved it as the means of selecting the next monarch • Juan Carlos was the grandson of Alphonso XIII and he was Franco's preferred candidate to be the future king when the Law was proclaimed in 1947, and he was the candidate announced by Franco in 1969 • Under the terms of the Law, Juan Carlos was approved by the Cortes as the monarch • Other factors were insufficient to bring Juan Carlos to the throne, e.g. censorship meant that the television campaign was not very successful. Arguments and evidence that other, more important, factors were responsible for the accession of Juan Carlos as head of state in 1975 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Law of Leadership Succession did not state who the next monarch would be, which meant it was not certain that Juan Carlos would become King • Juan Carlos offered the prospect of leading Spain into a more democratic system of government, which was supported by reformers in the Spanish government • Juan Carlos had American support which was important as America was Spain's most influential foreign ally • Adolfo Suarez, a high profile journalist on Spanish television, used his influence and position to start a campaign to promote Juan Carlos • Juan Carlos refused the title of prince to the conservatives' alternative candidate, Borbón-Dampierre, and Borbón-Dampierre did not have the support of the cabinet in the crucial period 1973–75 • The majority of the Spanish people supported Juan Carlos' accession to the throne as he offered the best chance of a smooth transition of power. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
8	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 is it to say that the Spanish population benefited from the growth of tourism in the years 1960–75. Arguments and evidence that the Spanish population benefited from the growth of tourism in the years 1960–75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Tourism led to a significant growth in the economy; by 1965, 14 million tourists contributed \$1 billion to the economy and by 1975, 30 million tourists spent \$3.5 billion in Spain • The tourist industry benefited those who lived in poorer areas, especially in the south, that were rejuvenated by tourism and into which considerable foreign money was brought • The growth of tourism created jobs in many sectors of the Spanish economy, including the construction industry and service industries • The growth of tourism led to increased economic independence for women; the number of women in the workforce grew from 16 per cent in 1950 to 30 per cent by 1974 • The growth of tourism led to the introduction of more liberal ideas and behaviours that were brought into Spain by holidaymakers. Arguments and evidence that the Spanish population did not benefit from the growth of tourism in the years 1960–75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The creation of jobs in tourist resorts led to thousands of young people leaving their villages, which impacted on the demographics in those regions • Areas that were outside of the tourist regions were starved of investment, e.g. only 12 per cent of investment in roads was allocated to inland Spain where 48 per cent of the population lived • The majority of the population did not live in the tourist areas and did not benefit from the influx of foreign money; average incomes in rural areas remained low and poverty was widespread. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
6	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 the growth of regional nationalism was the most significant problem faced by Franco's government in the years 1956–75. Arguments and evidence that the growth of regional nationalism was the most significant problem faced by Franco's government in the years 1956–75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In both the Basque regions and Catalonia, the ban on regional languages was flouted by parents who taught their children their regional tongue and helped to stimulate widespread nationalist sentiment • Regional nationalism had the support of the clergy; in 1963 in Catalonia, Escarré and 400 Catalan priests criticised the regime; in the Basque region in the 1960s some priests supported and collaborated with ETA • ETA's terrorist campaign in the 1960s received significant support from within the Basque region demonstrating the strength of separatism in Spain • ETA was responsible for the assassination of key officials, including the head of the police's political section in 1968 and Prime Minister Carrero Blanco in 1973, suggesting it was a significance threat to the government • Government repression failed to suppress ETA, suggesting it was a significant problem that the government could not overcome. Arguments and evidence that regional nationalism was not the most significant problem and/or there were other, more significant, problems than the growth of regional nationalism faced by Franco's government in the years 1956–75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the mid-to-late 1950s, there were significant economic problems, including inflation, strikes and the onset of a recession. Economic problems dominated once more in the 1970s with the OPEC crisis • There were large-scale strikes in the 1960s. In 1968, 1,114,000 workers went on strike in protest against low wages. Both Marxist and Catholic organisations demanded more social justice for workers • In the late 1960s and early 1970s, student protests challenged Franco's regime and its focus on traditional culture. Radical students were drawn to anarchism • The support of the Catholic Church for the regime declined in the 1960s and 1970s. Young clerics criticised growing inequalities and in towns and cities they campaigned with workers for better pay and conditions • From 1969, the question of the succession became a key issue. Conservatives and reformers were split on the issue leading to rivalries inside the government. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
6	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 Spain's international relations improved considerably in the years 1956-75. Arguments and evidence that Spain's international relations improved considerably in the years 1956-75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There were improvements in Spain's relationship with the USA. The USA regarded Spain as important during the Cold War; it set up military bases in Spain in 1959 and Nixon made an official visit in 1970 • Despite rejection from the EEC, Spain was able to pursue closer economic links in the 1960s and was granted preferential access to EEC markets in 1970 • Spain forged a new relationship with eastern European countries in the 1960s. It established consuls in Warsaw Pact countries and significantly expanded its exports to Eastern Europe • Relations with the Soviet Union improved, and the Soviets supported Spain in the UN over the issue of Gibraltar • Spain established commercial relations with China and exchanged ambassadors. Arguments and evidence that Spain's international relations did not improve considerably in the years 1956-75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Spain's relationship with Great Britain did not improve considerably during this period; tensions over Gibraltar remained high and the problem was not resolved • Spain was forced to give up Spanish Morocco in 1956 and became embroiled in the decolonisation struggle in the Spanish Sahara. Spain finally retreated from the region in 1975 • Spain's application to join the EEC was rejected in 1962 and it remained outside the community for the whole period • The USA refused to support Spain over disputes in Morocco and steered clear of supporting Spain's position over Gibraltar. Spain was not successful in its claim for \$1 billion in US military aid in 1970 • Spain's political position as a dictatorship continued to limit its relations



with other countries throughout the period; in 1975, the execution of 5 members of ETA led to the withdrawal of EEC ambassadors from Madrid.

Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
8	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 influence of the Church in Spain declined in the years 1956-78. Arguments and evidence that the influence of the Church in Spain declined in the years 1956-78 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The influence of the Church began to decline when Spain opened its doors to tourism in the 1960s. Many young women took jobs as hotel maids and tour guides and were increasingly exposed to western ideas and modes of dress • The development of the consumer economy challenged Catholic ideas. Advertising promoted youth fashions, pop music and smoking. American films challenged the teaching of the Church and led to a decline in influence • In 1967, the Religious Freedom Act accepted other religious practices and legalised civil marriages • The 1978 Constitution stated that there was no longer an official state religion in Spain. Arguments and evidence that the influence of the Church in Spain did not decline in the years 1956-78 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • From 1956-78, Catholicism was the state religion and the political hierarchy was Catholic and the Church retained a strong influence in education and over the school curriculum • The Church retained a strong influence over sexuality. The sale of pornography and contraception was banned and abortion and homosexuality remained illegal throughout the period • The Catholic moral code was reinforced in the media and remained influential. In 1973, 86 per cent of women who described themselves as Catholic said that they used no form of contraception • Radical Catholic priests preached local nationalism and, in 1974, the Church published an influential document calling for the democratisation of Spain. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
8	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 key features of Franco's economy in the years 1956-75 were different from the key features of Franco's economy in the years 1938-56. Arguments and evidence that the key features of Franco's economy in the years 1956-75 were different from the key features of Franco's economy in the years 1938-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the years 1938-56, the Falange influenced economic policy, which was based on corporatism and autarky whereas, in the years 1956-75, technocrats influenced economic policy, which was based on the free market • A lack of foreign investment was a key feature of the Spanish economy in the years 1938-56. After the abandonment of autarky, in the years 1956-75, foreign investment amounted to \$7.6 billion and aided modernisation • There was very limited access to consumer goods in the period 1938-56 whereas, in the period 1956-75, there was a significant increase in consumerism, e.g. the number of households with fridges increased from 4 per cent to 66 per cent • In the years 1938-56, corporatism ensured control over Spanish workers, including wages. In the years 1956-75, the free market enabled workers to seek better paid jobs within Spain, as well as to emigrate in search of higher pay • In the years 1938-56, the Spanish economy was characterised by a lack of modernisation, and hence the use of obsolete machinery. In the years 1956-75, the Spanish economy underwent rapid modernisation. Arguments and evidence that the key features of Franco's economy in the years 1956-75 were similar to the key features of Franco's economy in the years 1938-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Franco's authority in determining the economic policy pursued was essential in both periods. In the period 1938-56, he favoured the corporatism of the Falange, but the failure of their policies, led to Franco authorising the technocrats to implement the free market • Southern rural inland areas suffered low pay and limited development in both periods, whereas there was investment in the northern cities in both periods, and in southern tourist spots in the period 1956-75 • Spain's access to international markets was limited in both periods, e.g. in 1938-56, western powers were reluctant to trade with Spain because of its links to Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy, and in 1962, Spain was refused entry to the EEC and was not admitted until after Franco's death. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
8	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 transition to democracy was in Spain in the years 1975-78 Arguments and evidence that transition to democracy in Spain was successful in the years 1975-78 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The choice of Juan Carlos as Franco's successor was successful. He was a conservative-oriented royal but believed that Spain needed significant political reform. He was effective in leading Spain to a democratic future • The choice of Adolfo Suarez as prime minister was effective in ensuring that the conservative backlash was limited. Suarez was a conservative figure who supported the transition to democracy as inevitable • The Political Reform Law, 1976, was successful in building the framework for democracy. It provided for multiple political parties, trades unions, and amnesties for political prisoners. The left wing was reconciled to the state • On 15 June 1977, 18 million voters, almost 80 per cent of the electorate, participated in a free democratic election. On 31 October, the newly-elected <i>Cortes</i> ratified the new Constitution that enshrined democracy in law • The Constitution granted key social rights to the Spanish people, autonomous political rights to the provinces, full electoral voting rights and ended the death penalty. It reduced the power of the army and the Church. Arguments and evidence that transition to democracy in Spain was not successful in the years 1975-78 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Conservatives were concerned that Juan Carlos was too radical and would undo the authoritarian system constructed by Franco. They attempted to seize control of the succession by proposing Alfonso de Borbón y Dampierre • Socialist leaders criticised the new government. Leading socialist, Alfonso Guerra in Seville, claimed that Suarez's UDC was not a centre coalition but a successor of Francoism and was manipulating the election • There were flashpoints of violence after the election, especially in Catalonia and the Basque province. Mistrust of conservative politicians continued and the Army was dissatisfied with the new regime. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
6	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 there were significant developments in the political system in Spain in the years 1956-75. Arguments and evidence that there were significant developments in the political system in Spain in the years 1956-75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The political influence of the <i>Falange</i> declined in the late 1950s. Franco's reshuffle brought in new cabinet members with links to <i>Opus Dei</i> and members of the <i>Falange</i> were removed • The passing of the Law of Association in 1964 led to a growth in local and community activities that were primarily social but that laid foundations for the growth of political opposition in the early 1970s • Changes to censorship allowed for greater freedom of expression. The 1966 Press Act gave journalists greater freedom in what they reported. Self-censorship was a significant development from the previous system • The Organic Law, 1967, began the development towards democracy by beginning the separation of powers with the creation of a new 'chief of government' that was separate from the Head of State • The political participation of the population was increased by the Law on Family Representation, 1967, which allowed heads of families, including some women, to vote. The <i>Cortes</i> was expanded by 20 per cent • In 1969, Franco formally decided to return the monarchy to Spain. His chosen candidate, Juan Carlos, became king in 1975 on Franco's death. Arguments and evidence that there were limited developments in the political system in Spain in the years 1956-75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Political parties, other than the <i>Falange</i>, remained outlawed throughout the period • Despite efforts to extend political influence into Europe, Spain's application to the EEC in 1962 was rejected, in part because it remained a one-party state • The changes to censorship under the 1966 Press Act were limited. Journalists still had to show respect for the Francoist system and the Church. This limited freedom of expression • Despite the passing of the Organic Law of 1967, little changed at the top. Franco continued to hold both positions of chief of government and Head of State until his death in 1975 • The 1969 decision to return to the monarchy was little more than a reiteration of the 1947 Law of Leadership Succession that provided for the return of the monarchy. Franco remained in charge until his death. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
8	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 the significance of tourism in the development of social tensions in Spain in the years 1956-75. Arguments and evidence that tourism was significant in the development of social tensions in Spain in the years 1956-75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The influx of tourists exposed Spain to outside culture. Conservatives were shocked by scantily-clad tourists and sought restrictions, while younger Spaniards embraced new behaviours and developed democratic ideas • Tourism increased female employment by providing new opportunities in the resorts but undermined the Church's ideology that restricted women's rights. Women began to reject Catholic teaching on marriage and family • Tourism attracted large numbers of Spaniards away from poorer rural areas to seek employment in the major tourist resorts. This, together with greater investment in the resorts, increased tensions over wealth in the regions • Only thirty per cent of Spain's population lived in the lucrative and heavily invested tourist areas. In Madrid, 50,000 luxury flats built by speculators lay empty in this period, not used by tourists but too expensive for workers. Arguments and evidence that tourism was not significant/there were other, more significant, factors in the development of social tensions in Spain in the years 1956-75 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The failure to provide good quality housing for Spaniards was a great driver of social tensions. Thousands lived in shanty towns outside the major urban areas. Inequality and disparity in living conditions led to social unrest • The growth in industry in this period led to the development of social tensions as skilled, and better paid, workers created a new social class while the low-paid agricultural class diminished in size • Consumerism led to the development of social tensions. While increasing numbers of Spaniards purchased consumer durables, those living in poverty in rural and southern Spain were excluded and resentments developed • The modernising influence of the cinema, and exposure to foreign-made films and advertisements, challenged the conservative ideology of the regime. Censorship was unable to stop the spread of modern ideas. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
6	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 relations between Spain and other countries in the years 1956-75 were completely different from relations between Spain and other countries in the years 1938-56. Arguments and evidence that relations between Spain and other countries in the years 1956-75 were completely different from relations between Spain and other countries in the years 1938-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the years 1939-56, Franco first attempted to keep Spain in a position of neutrality during the Second World War and later insulated from other countries whilst pursuing autarky. However, in 1956-75, Spain sought to develop relations with the USA, NATO and the EEC • In 1938-56, Spain was rejected by both the west and the Soviet bloc as a fascist state. However, in 1956-75, Spain was increasingly courted by the USA as a possible ally against communism. The Treaty of Madrid enabled the construction and maintenance of NATO military bases by the USA • Whilst Spain was excluded from US investment in the form of the Marshall Plan in 1948, in the 1960s, US investment, mostly military, dominated investment in the Spanish economy • In the years 1938-45, relations between Spain and the western European countries were mainly impacted by ideological considerations whereas, in the years 1956-75, relations were mainly affected by economic considerations, e.g. Italy feared Spanish competition in the citrus market. Arguments and evidence that relations between Spain and other countries in the years 1956-75 were very similar to relations between Spain and other countries in the years 1938-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In both periods, in spite of some improvements, Spain was largely excluded from the international community: excluded from the Marshall Plan in 1948, refused entry to the UN in the 1940s, and excluded from NATO and the EEC until well after Franco's death • During the Second World War, the Western Powers sought to win Spain away from fascism and into the western sphere of influence. Similarly, during the Cold War, the West regarded Spain as a potentially useful ally against the Soviet bloc • Spain secured economic benefits from the west - in 1941-45, securing vital oil supplies; in 1953, gaining \$625 million in US loans; in 1957, stabilising finances through agreements with the IMF, the World Bank and the OECD and, in 1970, securing preferential access to some EEC markets • Both periods were characterised by improving relations with the USA. In 1953, the Treaty of Madrid ended Spain's isolation whilst, by 1970, relations had improved to the extent that President Nixon made an official diplomatic visit to Franco in Madrid • In both periods, relations between Spain and Britain were impacted by the issue of control of Gibraltar. Other relevant material must be credited.