

A-level HISTORY

Component 2L Italy and Fascism, c1900–1945

Wednesday 5 June 2019 Afternoon Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7042/2L.
- Answer **three** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **two** questions.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
 - use good English
 - organise information clearly
 - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

Advice

- You are advised to spend about:
 - 60 minutes on Question 01
 - 45 minutes on each of the two questions in Section B.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Source A

From an article entitled, 'Historic Scene in the Lateran Palace', written by a Catholic priest in 1929. This was published in 'The Catholic Advocate', a Catholic newspaper in Brisbane, Australia.

It is noon on Monday, the fateful 11 February, and we are standing by the north door of the Mother of the Churches of the world. We have watched Cardinal Gaspari and Premier Mussolini drive into the Lateran Palace and they are now sealing the agreement between the Holy See and Italy. A crowd, tense with excitement, is here to witness the passage of these two men whose pens will heal a wound of 59 years. 5

I do not deny it. I am in a tremble at the greatness of the moment. My thoughts are of the effect this freeing of the Pope will have in every country where a Catholic heart throbs.

There are newspaper men near me. A Frenchman is saying to himself: 'This will make a good story tonight in Paris'. An Englishman: 'This gets the first column in London this evening'. An American sees his 'stuff' in headlines from New York to San Francisco. 10

Source B

From Pope Pius XI's letter 'Non Abbiamo Bisogno' (We Have No Need), to all Catholics, 29 June 1931. This was first published in foreign newspapers to avoid Italian censorship.

We must speak to you about events which have recently occurred. We have protested about the disbanding of the associations of the young people and of the university students affiliated with Catholic Action. It was a disbanding which was carried out in a way, and with tactics which would give the impression, that action was being taken against a vast and dangerous organisation of criminals. 5

The State's aim is to monopolise completely the young from the tenderest years up to manhood and womanhood. This is for the exclusive advantage of a party and of a regime based on ideology which clearly shows itself, in reality, to be a pagan worship of the state.

We do not wish to condemn the party as such. We want to point out and condemn those parts of the programme and the actions of the party which we have seen and have understood to be contrary to Catholic belief and practice, and therefore irreconcilable with the name and profession of Catholics. 10

Source C

From a leading article in 'The Times' newspaper, published in London, 24 August 1938.

A census of Jews is being taken in Italy. Since a group of Italian professors came into prominent print with the 'Manifesto of the Racist Scientists', the Italian campaign has been developing with extraordinary rapidity. The press has been full of articles and propaganda has been distributed. The representative of the Jewish press agency was asked to leave Rome and foreign Jews have been excluded from Italian schools. Signor Mussolini has said, 'We shall go straight ahead'.

5

Perhaps the most important consequence of the new racialism has been to provoke a speech from Pope Pius XI in which he said that the Church recognised only a single universal race. Also that he failed to understand why Italy had found it necessary 'to go and copy the Germans'. Signor Mussolini at once retorted that to speak of fascist imitation was 'absurd', and from these speeches has arisen a fresh dispute between the Italian government and the Vatican. On Sunday, his Holiness warned his audience against the dangers of 'exaggerated nationalism'.

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0 1

With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, assess the value of these three sources to an historian studying the relations between the Catholic Church and the Fascist state.

[30 marks]**Turn over for Section B**

Section B

Answer **two** questions.

0 2 'In the years 1919 to 1921, the most significant consequence of Italy's involvement in the First World War was economic instability.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0 3 'Mussolini's successful consolidation of power, in the years 1922 to 1926, was due to his ability to control the Fascist Party.'

Assess the validity of this view.

[25 marks]

0 4 To what extent were the anti-fascist partisans responsible for the final collapse of Fascism in Italy, in the years 1943 to 1945?

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

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