

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 20 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference **8HI0/2G**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Depth study

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

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

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

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

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From a letter written by Clementine Churchill to Winston Churchill, 20 March 1927. Winston Churchill was the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British Government. His wife, Clementine, was in Rome visiting the British ambassador and his family and had a personal meeting with Mussolini during her stay.

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

Source for use with Question 1(b).

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

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

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

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

*petit-bourgeois – lower middle class

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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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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