

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Pearson Edexcel									
Level 3 GCE									
Centre Number					Candidate Number				
<input type="text"/>					<input type="text"/>				
Time 1 hour 30 minutes					Paper reference		8H10/2G		
History									
Advanced Subsidiary									
PAPER 2: Depth study									
Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46									
Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy									
You must have:								Total Marks	
Sources Booklet (enclosed)								<input type="text"/>	

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.
- Good luck with your examination.

Turn over ►



SECTION A

Choose EITHER Option 2G.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2G.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

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

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

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

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

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into Mussolini's attitude to the Catholic Church in 1921?

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

(8)

AND

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

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into Mussolini's response to the Depression in Italy?

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

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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Choose EITHER Option 2G.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2G.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

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

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

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

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

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

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into 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)

AND

(b) Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into the effectiveness of land reform introduced by Azaña's government in the years 1931–33?

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

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)

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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

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

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

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

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

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

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

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

- 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)

OR

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

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 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)

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

**Paper
reference**

8HI0/2G

History

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 2: Depth study

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

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

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Sources for use with Section A.

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

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

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From a speech made by Benito Mussolini to the Chamber of Deputies, 21 June 1921. Here Mussolini is outlining his views on the Catholic Church.

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

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

Source for use with Question 1(b).

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

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

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

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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Acknowledgements

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