

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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

Sample assessment materials for first teaching
September 2015

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

8HI0/2G

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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 1a.

Source 1: From Benito Mussolini's article *Fascism and the countryside*, which was published in *Gerarchia* (a fascist journal) in May 1922. Here, Mussolini considers rural support for the Italian fascist movement.

Economic motives have drawn masses of rural populations to Fascism in impressive numbers. But this alone is not enough to explain the 'liking' of the new rural lower middle class for Fascism. Psychological factors also played a role. It is certain that most political secretaries of the small rural Fasci are military veterans or officers used to exercising command. It is therefore undeniable that rural Fascism gains much of its moral strength from the war and from victory. At the same time Fascism keeps alive this moral force. Now Fascism is transforming rural inactivity into active participation for the nation. 5

Source for use with Question 1b.

Source 2: From a lecture given in Moscow in 1935 by Palmiro Togliatti, the Italian Communist Party leader. Togliatti, a prominent opponent of Mussolini's regime, lived in exile in the Soviet Union for most of the 1930s. Here, he recognises the appeal of the *Dopolavoro* to Italian workers.

What do the local Dopolavoros do? They carry on a whole series of activities. The benefits the workers have are many. They get special terms, reductions for theatre and movie tickets, discounts on food and clothing bought in certain department stores, and on outings. Then they also have some form of welfare. In some cases, the Dopolavoro tends to take on a mutual aid role and assists, for example, needy families of disabled workers, etc. 10

It's time to stop thinking the workers shouldn't engage in sports. Even the smallest advantages are not scorned by the workers. The worker also looks for the smallest thing he can find in order to improve his lot. Just being able to sit in a room and listen to the radio in the evening is something that brings pleasure. We cannot be critical of the worker who agrees to enter this room for the mere fact that the Fascist symbol is on the door. 15 20

We must remember that the Dopolavoro is fascism's broadest organisation.

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

Source for use with Question 2a.

Source 3: From a statement issued by one of the 'provisional revolutionary committees' established in the northern Spanish mining region of Asturias during the left-wing uprising there in 1934. Socialists, anarchists and communists organised these revolutionary committees, which took over local towns and villages. They also declared Asturias a socialist republic.

Brothers: the enemies of our class interests are using their evil ploys and attempting to undermine the spirit of the Asturian workers, whose magnificent efforts have placed them at the head of Spain's working class revolution.

Reports are circulating that here in Asturias the uprising has been suppressed, and the counter-revolutionary government announces that elsewhere in Spain all is quiet. Today, though, we can report the airbase at Leon* has fallen to the revolutionary workers there, who are preparing to send forces to assist us. 5

Against the unbreakable will of the Asturian working class, the forces of Fascism are powerless. For each of us who falls, we will exact justice on the hundreds of hostages we hold. 10

*Leon – a city in northern Spain, approximately 120 kilometres from Asturias

Source for use with Question 2b.

Source 4: From *Hitler's Interpreter* by Paul Schmidt, published 1951. Schmidt worked as a translator in the German Foreign Ministry from 1923 to 1945. He served as Hitler's personal translator and interpreter during the German Nazi regime. Here, Schmidt provides an eyewitness account of Franco's meeting with Hitler at Hendaye (a town in south-west France) in October 1940.

Short and stout, with dark skin and lively black eyes, the Spanish dictator sat in Hitler's train carriage. It was at once clear to me that Franco, a prudent negotiator, was not going to be nailed down. Hitler began by giving the most glowing account of the German position. 'England is clearly decisively beaten,' he said. He proposed the immediate conclusion of a treaty and asked Franco to come into the war in January 1941. Hitler then offered Gibraltar to Spain and somewhat more vaguely, colonial territories in Africa also. At first, Franco said nothing at all but then he undertook evasive action. Spain was short of food. 15

The country needed wheat, several thousand tons immediately. Was Germany in a position to deliver this, Franco asked, with what seemed to me a slyly watchful expression. Spain needed modern armaments. Apart from this it was not consistent with Spanish national pride to accept Gibraltar, taken by German soldiers, as a present. Franco was of the opinion that England might possibly be conquered by Germany but then the British government and fleet would continue the war from Canada with American support. Hitler became more and more restless. The conversation was obviously getting on his nerves. 20

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 is from Benito Mussolini, 'Fascism in the Countryside 1922' quoted in Roger Griffin (ed.) *Fascism*, Oxford University Press 1995; Source 2 is from P Togliatti, *Lectures on Fascism*, Lawrence & Wishart 1976. By permission of the publisher; Source 3 is from Christopher J Ross, *Spain since 1812*, Hodder Education 2009; Source 4 is from Paul Schmidt and R H C Steed (ed.), *Hitler's Interpreter: The Secret History of German Diplomacy 1935–1945*, Macmillan 1951.

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