Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced
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

Wednesday 13 June 2018 - Afternoon
Sources Booklet

Paper Reference
9HI0/2G

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ▶

P51906A

©2018 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1

P 5 1 9 0 6 A

Pearson

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question 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

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From the Treaty of London, 26 April 1915. The following articles are taken from the terms of the secret pact agreed by the Triple Entente powers (Great Britain, France and Russia) with Italy.

Article 2

On its part, Italy undertakes to use its entire resources for the purpose of waging war jointly with France, Great Britain and Russia against all their enemies.

Article 3

The French and British fleets shall give active and permanent assistance to Italy.

Article 4

Under the Treaty of Peace, Italy shall obtain the Trentino and the Cisalpine Tyrol with its geographical and natural frontier, as well as Trieste.

Article 5

Italy shall also be given the province of Dalmatia within its present administrative boundaries.

Article 11

Italy shall receive a share of any eventual war reparation corresponding to its efforts and its sacrifices.

Article 13

In the event of France and Great Britain increasing their colonial territories in Africa at the expense of Germany, those two Powers agree in principle that Italy may claim some reasonable gain.

Article 14

Great Britain undertakes to provide an immediate loan of at least £50 million to Italy.

Article 16

The present arrangement shall be kept secret.

Source 2: From a speech made by the Italian Prime Minister Antonio Salandra, 23 May 1915. Salandra made this declaration to the Italian people on the day that Italy joined the war on the side of the Triple Entente.

The policy of the Italian Government has never changed. It severely condemned the aggression of Austria against Serbia, at the very moment when it learned of it, because it foresaw the consequences of that aggression.

We declared at that time that Italy was under no obligation to assist Austria if, as the result of her aggression, Austria found herself at war with Russia. This was the consequence of the defensive and conservative character of the Triple Alliance Treaty. The concessions Austria offered us in no way met the objectives of Italian policy.

These objectives are:

First, the defence of Italianism.

Secondly, a secure military frontier, to replace the one which was imposed upon us in 1866 by which all the gates of Italy are open to our enemies.

Thirdly, to secure our situation in the Adriatic.

All these essential advantages were substantially denied to us by Austria.

An immense outburst of indignation over our treatment by Austria was sparked throughout Italy. The noblest and most educated classes and all the youth of the country are ready to shed their blood for the nation.

In the blaze thus sparked, the whole nation was joined in a wonderful moral union, which will prove to be our greatest source of strength in the severe struggle which faces us. It must lead us, by our own virtue, to the accomplishment of the highest destinies that a country can achieve.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.