Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 9 June 2023

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

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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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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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 a speech made by Winston Churchill to Italian and foreign journalists in Rome, 21 January 1927. Churchill was the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the British government. Here he is commenting on his recent meetings with Mussolini and leading fascists in the Italian government.

Like so many other people, I could not help being charmed by Signor Mussolini. He maintained a calm, detached manner, despite facing so many burdens and dangers. Anyone could see that Signor Mussolini thought of nothing but the lasting good of the Italian people, as he understood it.

A large part of my conversation with Signor Mussolini was about Italy's economic position. I was very glad to hear, and have it proved to me by facts and figures, that there is a definite and steady improvement. No doubt some branches of industry are suffering at the present time. But if, as I am assured, there is even a slight improvement in the income from foreign trade, that is welcome news. Equally, if it is true that there is even a slight reduction in the economic pressure on the mass of working people, that is to be celebrated. Indeed, if all these results are achieved without poorly considered financial measures, there is much to rejoice at.

It is ridiculous to suggest that the great mass of the people do not support the Italian Government. If I had been an Italian, I am sure that I should have been wholeheartedly with the Italian people from start to finish in their triumphant struggle against Bolshevism. Italy has provided the necessary remedy to the Bolshevik poison. The Italian people are proud of their flag and their history. They support their government's progressive advance towards social justice and economic improvement.

Source 2: From Ugo Ojetti, *Things Seen, 1921–43*, published 1960. Ojetti was an Italian journalist who supported Mussolini's regime and died in 1946. Here he is commenting on witnessing the speech made by Mussolini in Rome on 5 May 1936, the day Mussolini declared victory in the war against Abyssinia.

The longer we wait for Mussolini, the more we feel a sense of excitement rushing through us and sharpening our minds, so that not only the present time but also the future and the past seem clear and distinct: they all focus on the glory of Rome.

'Duce! Duce! Duce!'

The chanting begins each time on the far side of the masses of people gathered here. It is as if those who were furthest away were trying to get close to Mussolini's office with their voices, because they are unable to do so in person. Suddenly, the rhythm of chanting voices intensifies. Three blasts of a trumpet. And then there is Mussolini, upright and motionless. Mussolini's face looks forward. His hands are on the marble of the balcony. When did he step out? When did he become visible? It seems that he had always been there, and that his broad shoulders had forever been in the middle of the huge window.

Every word Mussolini utters is like a deliberate step forward. He proclaims:

'Finally, Italy has its empire!'

With one statement after another, he has filled us with such burning passion and raised our spirits to great heights. At that moment, this public square, under the great dome of the sky, resembles a temple.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From *Statement of Policy by the National Security Council of the USA*, 10 June 1954. This was a top-secret report prepared by senior national security advisors for the American president. Here it is commenting on Spain in relation to America's foreign policy needs.

Spain's strategic geographic location is extremely important to the immediate defence of Western Europe and the Middle East. It is also important to the security of the NATO* area and of the United States.

The three agreements, signed by the United States and Spain on 26 September 1953, provide for the development and use by the US of military facilities in Spain. They also provide for the strengthening of Spain's military position through economic and military aid. Implementation of these agreements is expected to contribute greatly to the defence of Western Europe and to the security of the NATO area.

The United States intends to provide $465 million over a period of four years to support this programme of military co-operation with Spain.

Spain (nominally a monarchy, but without a king) is an authoritarian state. The strength and stability of the regime is due in large part to General Franco's dominant position. His government derives its strength principally from the army, which is firmly under Franco's control. Spain's prestige will be further strengthened by the US programmes, which are providing economic aid and building military bases.

Spain has been strengthened by international developments, particularly its agreement with the Vatican (27 August 1953), and the signing of the agreements with the US. To many Spaniards, these agreements have brought increased international prestige and the hope of individual economic gain. Consequently, General Franco's government is probably stronger than at any time since 1940.

* NATO – North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, a military alliance between Western European and North American countries

Source 4: From an article in *The Guardian* newspaper, published 30 December 1966. *The Guardian* was a left-leaning British newspaper. Here the article comments on developments in Spain's application to join the European Economic Community (EEC) as an associate member.

Spain is mounting an increasingly aggressive campaign in support of its application to become an associate member of the EEC. Two factors have, so far, acted against Spain: General Franco and oranges.

Trade unions and socialist parties in the EEC have so far been opposed to EEC association with Franco's Spain. In the EEC, it is Holland and Belgium that have held out against negotiations with Spain on political grounds.

Italy opposes negotiations with Spain on purely economic grounds; it does not want new competition in the EEC's citrus market. Italy opposes the entry of any more Mediterranean countries until more northern countries, like Britain, join the EEC, and consequently increase the demand for oranges.

Spain's principal champion is Germany. France, too, has been supporting the idea of Spain's association, but rather less enthusiastically.

Spain first applied for EEC association in December 1964. It has never received a positive reply. Now the EEC Commission appears to have recommended a two-stage negotiation with Spain:

1. A commercial treaty aimed at the establishment of a free trade area based on industrial goods and excluding agricultural products.
2. Later, negotiations could open towards a customs union, and further economic integration after 1972. However, there is no commitment that the commercial treaty will necessarily lead to further negotiations.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: https://www.thetimes.co.uk/archive/article/1927-01-21/14/9.html#start%3D1927-01-01%26end%3D1927-12-31%26terms%3Dchurchill%20visits%20rome%20%26back%3D/tto/archive/find/churchill+visits+rome+/w:1927-01-01%7E1927-12-31/1%26prev%3D/tto/archive/frame/goto/churchill+visits+rome+/w:1927-01-01%7E1927-12-31/4%26next%3D/tto/archive/frame/goto/churchill+visits+rome+/w:1927-01-01%7E1927-12-31/6

Source 2 from: Fascist Voices By Christopher Duggan © Vintage, 2013

Source 3 from: Modern Spain, A Documentary History By Jon Cowans © University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003