Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 6 June 2025

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **9HI0/2G**

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 the 'Programme of the Armed Fascist Squads', published in *Il Popolo d'Italia* newspaper, 6 June 1919. *Il Popolo d'Italia* was the fascist newspaper. Here the fascists' programme for the 1919 election is outlined.

In terms of the political problem, WE DEMAND:

- The minimum voting age to be lowered to eighteen years; the minimum age for parliamentary deputies to be lowered to twenty-five years; all government posts to be open to election.

In terms of the social problem, WE DEMAND:

- The immediate enactment of a state law establishing an eight-hour workday.
- A minimum wage law.
- The participation of representatives of the workers in the meetings of industry committees.
- Those existing workers' organisations that are not corrupted by dishonest beliefs be given a role in the management of industries and public services.
- The requirement for landowners to cultivate their lands. Their uncultivated lands will be given to a farmers' cooperative.
- The provision and maintenance of secular schools that shape the national character correctly; schools in which the mind and body are disciplined to defend the fatherland.

For the military problem WE DEMAND:

- The creation of a nation that is armed and designed to defend the nation's rights and interests.

For the financial problem WE DEMAND:

- The imposition of a tax on property.

Source 2: From a speech made by Giacomo Matteotti to the Italian Parliament, March 1921. Matteotti was a member of the Unitary Socialist Party [PSU] in Italy. Here Matteotti comments on the tactics used by the fascists in 1921.

In the middle of the night, while most gentlemen are in bed at home, the lorries of the fascists turn up in small villages in the countryside, where few people live. The fascists are accompanied by the local landowners, who guide them. Otherwise, it would be impossible, out there in the dark, for the fascists to identify the small house of the trade union leader, or the tiny local employment office.

The fascists gather in front of a small house and the order is given to surround the building. There are sometimes a hundred fascists, armed with rifles and revolvers. They call the name of the union leader and ask him to come outside. If he doesn't respond, the fascists say, 'We will burn your house, your wife, your children.' The union leader comes downstairs. He opens the door. The fascists grab him. They tie him up; they put him on a lorry. They torture him in a horrible way and pretend to murder him. Then he is abandoned in the middle of the countryside, naked, tied to a tree!

If the union leader is a brave man who does not open the door and uses weapons in his defence, then he is immediately killed in the middle of the night. One hundred against one. This is the system in northeast Italy.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From Francis Claud Cockburn, *Reporter in Spain*, published 1938. Cockburn was a British journalist and a leading member of the British Communist Party. He was sent to report from Spain in 1936. He gained a reputation for having access to inside information. Here he comments on events in Madrid in July 1936.

On 13 July, gunmen in a car drove slowly through a Madrid street and opened fire with a machine gun at the defenceless back of a man standing chatting on his doorstep. They left him dying in a puddle of his own blood. That was the trigger for the Spanish Civil War. The young man they killed was José Castillo, lieutenant of the Assault Guard. He was as fearless a defender of the Republic as you could wish to see.

Sometime later, on the night Castillo had been shot, his men decided, without getting permission from their superiors, to arrest Calvo Sotelo, the man who had ordered Castillo's assassination. In the early hours of the next morning, a police car drove out to Sotelo's house. Assault Guards got Sotelo out of bed and told him he was under arrest. Cornered, but still hopeful that the Sotelo money could 'fix' one more crime, Sotelo tried to telephone friends at government offices. The Assault Guards, friends of Castillo, were impatient. They put Sotelo in the police car.

I have heard several conflicting versions of what happened next. One version, from a man who was in the car at the time, stated that another car, moving fast without lights, was heard roaring behind them. The Assault Guards were prepared for an attempt to release Sotelo by force. However, one of them, a young Assault Guard, without thinking clearly, put a bullet through the back of Sotelo's head.

Source 4: From General Franco, *Manifesto of Las Palmas*, 18 July 1936. Franco issued this *Manifesto* to Spanish troops in Morocco shortly after he arrived there from the Canary Islands.

Spaniards! To whoever feels a sacred love for Spain. To those of you in the Army and Navy who have sworn to serve the Mother Country. To those of you who swore to resist your enemies even unto death: the Nation calls you to its defence.

The situation in Spain is becoming more dangerous with every day that passes. Anarchy reigns in most of her villages and fields. Government-appointed authorities manage the revolts when they are not actually provoking them. Differences are settled by pistol-shots and with machine-guns among the mobs of townspeople, who traitorously and treacherously kill each other. The public authorities are not willing to enforce peace and justice.

Revolutionary strikes of all kinds are paralysing the life of the nation. Strikes are destroying its sources of wealth, and creating a state of hunger that will drive working men to desperation. Malicious and negligent authorities have joined the Soviet agents who have exploited the revolutionary spirit of the masses.

We cannot abandon Spain to the enemies of the Mother Country. We cannot hand her over without a struggle and without resistance. We cannot act like cowards and traitors.

Spaniards: Long live Spain!!!
Long live the honourable Spanish people!!!

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *The Fascist Revolution in Italy. A Brief History with Documents*, Marla Stone, © Bedford/St. Martin's, 2013

Source 2 from: *Blood and Power, The Rise and Fall of Italian Fascism*, John Foot © Bloomsbury Publishing, 2022

Source 3 from: Page 24-25, *The Spanish Civil War*, Patricia Knight © Macmillan Education LTD, 1991

Source 4 from: Page 29, *The Spanish Civil War*, Patricia Knight © Macmillan Education, 1991