Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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 G M Trevelyan, *Scenes from Italy's War*, published 1919. Trevelyan was in charge of a British Red Cross ambulance unit, which worked behind the Italian lines during the First World War. Here he is commenting on the Battle of Caporetto.

There were three distinct categories of conduct among the Italian troops at Caporetto.

First, there were a few regiments who had decided to abandon their duty, and deliberately surrender. This took the authorities, who might have prevented it, by surprise, and struck them with something close to panic.

The second category of conduct was observable in a much larger number of men. The Second Army had successfully resisted the attacks made on their positions, until Cadorna* ordered the retreat. These men gradually became infected by the sense that all was lost, flung away their rifles, and passed round the word, 'We're going home'.

The third and largest category of all consisted of the troops who did their duty throughout. Most of these troops saved Italy by holding the line where required, and retreating in an orderly manner where necessary.

I can say little about the claim of the deliberate treachery at Caporetto itself because I was not there. Our unit had been withdrawn from that zone before the regiments accused of treachery were sent to fight there. It is, however, common knowledge that the ranks of these regiments were filled with several thousands of the munition workers who had taken part in the recent Turin revolt. To assemble all these men together at Caporetto, as a punishment for the revolt, was not a very clever idea.

*Cadorna – Chief of Staff of the Italian Army

Source 2: From Benito Mussolini, *My Autobiography*, published 1928. Here Mussolini is commenting on his observations of the First World War, both as a soldier and as a journalist.

The war, with its heavy toll of men and materials, and with its terrible hardships, surprised us. We were compelled, rapidly, to modify our ideas, to change our systems and our fighting methods. But great doubts were in my mind about the political situation on the home front. The work and actions of the men in power and of the political organisations centred in Rome caused me deep fears. The poisonous beliefs of the non-interventionists were still affecting us and they would not acknowledge their defeat. I knew they were doing their utmost to undermine our fighting efforts.

Never in my life have I experienced a sorrow equal to that which I suffered after the news of the defeat of Caporetto. I began an active campaign in my newspaper. I demanded that the central government take severe action against slackers and anyone who undermined the spirit of war. I called for the organisation of a volunteer army. I insisted on the suppression of socialist newspapers. I asked for a more humane treatment of the soldiers. I campaigned for war discipline – in Italy and at the battlefront. This campaign developed steadily in the newspaper, then in public meetings and in gatherings at the battlefront. It brought results far beyond my highest hopes. The government seemed to follow our lead, towards resistance and victory.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From an interview given by Aurelio Escarré, a Catalan senior clergyman, to a French daily newspaper, 14 November 1963. Shortly after giving this interview, Escarré was dismissed by his bishop and fled Spain. Here he is commenting on issues affecting Spain in the early 1960s.

In a Christian state, the people must be able to choose their government and be able to change it if they wish. Freedom of the press and freedom of information is needed. The government does not have the right to abuse its power. It must be an administrator acting in the name of God and a servant of the people.

The state must support minorities and their cultural life. Yet the regime is hindering the development of Catalan culture. I myself, with one hundred other people, wrote a letter a few months ago to the vice president of the government, asking him for full liberty for Catalan culture. We still have not received any reply.

To speak the Catalan language has until now been our right as Catalans. To defend one's language is not only a duty but a necessity. Yet the great majority of the Catalans are not separatists. Catalonia is one nation among the nationalities of Spain. We have a right, like any other minority, to our culture, to our history, to our customs.

The future depends on the way in which we resolve today's problems, which are social problems, problems of democracy, of liberty, and consequently, of justice.

Source 4: From an article by Henry Giniger in the *New York Times* newspaper, published 21 December 1973. Here Giniger, an American journalist, is commenting on the assassination of the Spanish Prime Minister Luis Carrero Blanco, in Madrid on the previous day.

The fragile peace that had prevailed for more than 30 years was suddenly shattered by a powerful explosion that sent the 70-year-old Prime Minister's car high into the air. The Madrid Police said that the assassination might have been carried out by members of the Basque terrorist organisation ETA. This would be the first time that the group had acted outside the northern Basque country.

Before the Prime Minister's death, tension was already building in Madrid. This morning, the most important political trial in Spain since the trial of Basque nationalists in Burgos* in 1970 was due to begin. The 1970 trial had caused a national emergency. This morning, a large crowd of people began to gather at the Palace of Justice. They were seeking entry to the trial of the 10 leftist opponents of the Government who are accused of leading an illegal labour organisation. Riot policemen were present to deal with demonstrators. The strong police force emphasised the tension, which rose noticeably as news of the assassination circulated rapidly.

The Government, cautiously seeking to control the tension, waited two hours before announcing the Prime Minister's death. Meanwhile, General Franco, whose hold on the nation's affairs has gradually weakened with age, remained in his palace outside Madrid and made no public statements.

The Cabinet met throughout a large part of the day, but it refrained from any drastic action, such as decreeing a state of emergency. The armed forces, however, were reported to have been put on alert.

*Burgos – a major city in northern Spain

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: https://www.firstworldwar.com/diaries/caporetto.htm

Source 2 from: 'Benito Mussolini, My Autobiography', Benito Mussolini 1928

Source 3 from: Modern Spain A Documentary History, Jon Cowans (ed.), University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003

Source 4 from: https://www.nytimes.com/1973/12/21/archives/spains-premier-is-killed-as-assassins-bomb-auto-apparent-heir-to.html