Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 3 June 2020

Morning (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 Romano Mussolini, *My Father, Il Duce*, published 2004. Romano Mussolini was Benito Mussolini's youngest son. At the age of 77, he published his memories of aspects of the *Duce's* life. Here he is recollecting events in July 1943.

On 25 July 1943, my father had come home gloomy and despondent. He had attended the dramatic meeting of the Grand Council in which nineteen of the twenty-eight voters, including his son-in-law Ciano, had betrayed him.

My mother, referring to the conspirators who had signed Dino Grandi's* resolution to dismiss my father, said to him, 'I hope you had them all arrested.'

He responded, 'Not yet. I'll do it tomorrow morning.'

I had the impression that my father did not fully comprehend the implications of the Grand Council's vote of no-confidence. And, above all, he was unaware of one very important fact. The king, upon learning the results of the no-confidence vote, appointed General Badoglio as the new head of government. In short, my father was unaware and couldn't even believe that Italy had replaced him.

My father had allowed Grandi to present his resolution to dismiss him, knowing full well that it would mean his ruin. Despite the fact that *il Duce* had the militia on his side, he didn't try to react. It would have been very easy for him to block Grandi's initiative to hold the no-confidence vote. All *il Duce* had to do was to press a button to put an end to the conspiracy. Many others in the room would have certainly denounced the conspirators. Can you imagine a Hitler or a Stalin or any other dictator saying, 'All right, you have withdrawn your confidence and I will step aside'?

*Dino Grandi – a leading fascist and a member of the Grand Council

Source 2: From Winston Churchill, *The Second World War*, published 1951. Churchill was the British Prime Minister during the Second World War and wrote this history using confidential documents to which he had access.

The twenty-one years of the dictatorship of Mussolini in Italy ended in July 1943. During those years he saved the Italian people from the Bolshevism into which they could have sunk in 1919. He achieved for them a position in Europe which Italy had never had before. Without doubt, his regime was too costly for the Italian people, but it is undeniable that it was supported by a very large number of Italians in its period of success.

The fatal error of Mussolini was the declaration of war against France and Great Britain after the victories of Hitler in June 1940. If he had not joined with Hitler, he could have easily kept Italy in a balanced position. Italy could have been flattered and rewarded by both sides, gaining unaccustomed wealth and prosperity from the struggle of other countries. Even when the outcome of the war appeared clear, Mussolini would have been welcomed by the Allies. He had much to contribute that could have shortened the length of the conflict. He could have chosen, with ability and intelligence, the right moment in which to declare war on Hitler. Instead, he took the wrong road.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From Mary Low, *Red Spanish Notebook*, published 1937. Mary Low was an English woman and a communist. She lived in Barcelona with her husband. She wrote an account of everyday life in the Republican zone in the first six months of the civil war.

I remember talking with Serna, a district judge, about the new marriage laws and the status of women under the revolution. When I read the marriage certificate form, I was delighted. There was a paragraph in it addressed to the husband. It said, 'Your wife goes into marriage as your companion, with the same rights and privileges as yourself.'

It added that women were equal to men, that the revolution had restored them to their natural place in society and could not allow sex discrimination.

I asked Serna, 'What do you think of that?'

Serna replied, 'It's fine. Women were treated barbarously before.'

I said, 'Well, why do you leave your wife shut up indoors just as you did before? I never see her out with you.'

'What do you mean?' Serna said furiously, 'Of course she comes out with me. It's not at all the same as before. I take her to the cinema at least twice a week!'

I realised then how hard it was to bring about change.

Spanish women were anxious to grab their liberty, but often they were content with the little scraps. The women's regiment of the Republican army gained more than 500 members within the first week. However, dozens of married women and young girls confided to me, 'Of course I wasn't able to tell my husband (or my father) that I was coming here, he would have had a fit. I just had to say I was joining a sewing-circle.'

Source 4: From a speech made by María del Pilar Primo de Rivera to a Nationalist audience including General Franco, 30 May 1939. She was the leader of the Women's Section of the *Falange* and the sister of the leader of the *Falange*.

Now we have peace, the Women's Section will broaden the task for women that we started in our training schools. The aim is to make men's family life so agreeable that they will be able to find at home those things which they never had before. Therefore they will not need to go to seek it in bars and casinos. We will teach women to take care of their children because it is unforgiveable that so many children should die because their mothers failed to provide proper care. These children are God's servants and future Spanish soldiers.

We will also teach women to take care of the house and to love manual tasks and music. We shall instil in them this 'way of being' that my brother, José Antonio, wanted for all Spaniards. This means that, when they have children, they can bring them up in the love of God and the Falangist way of being. Then, one generation later, thanks to the mother's work, the child who has worn the uniform from birth, and listened to the story of the war and the *Caudillo*, General Franco, will grow up to be a real man and will carry within him the appropriate style of our revolution.

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