

8HI0 2G

Section A

## SECTION A

Choose EITHER Option 2G.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2G.2 (Question 2),  
for which you have been prepared.

**Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46**

**Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).**

**You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.**

**You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.**

**1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons for the defeat of the Italian army at Caporetto in October 1917?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

**AND**

**(b) Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the reasons for the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

**(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)**



Choose EITHER Option 2G.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2G.2 (Question 2),  
for which you have been prepared.

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

**Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).**

**You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.**

**You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.**

**2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the weaknesses of the Second Republic in the years 1931–33?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

**AND**

**(b) Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.**

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into Spanish support for the Axis Powers in the early years of the Second World War?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

**(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)**



P 4 6 0 7 8 R A 0 3 2 0

Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

(This page is for part (a)) Source 1 is valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons for defeat of the Italian army at Caporetto in October 1917 because it tells us about the weaknesses of the Italian army and the poor leadership.

The army was very weak as it was made up mostly of southern peasants who didn't understand why they were fighting and therefore they would have been "thrown into confusion" as mentioned in the source. This meant they were easy to defeat. Also there were problems to do with communications as due to the fact that 90% of the Italian population spoke a regional dialect, the soldiers had difficulty in understanding the commanders as they came from different parts of the country. Also there was poor leadership shown by generals for example Cadorna as mentioned in the source. He was "unwilling to keep them near the front", meaning ~~sep~~ reserves<sup>\*</sup>, which meant the second Army was easily defeated and then the Third Army fled down the mountains which was called the 'mutilated victory'. There was also lack of equipment which made fighting difficult.

In conclusion, source 1 is valuable to the historian for an enquiry into reasons for defeat at Caporetto as it tells us of the poor leadership and weakness of the military. However, the nature, origin and purpose of the source could limit its value as it was written by "Clemenceau", the French Prime Minister from November 1917.



(This page is for part (a)) Which could suggest that the content of the source could be unfavourable towards Italy as France was Italy's ally and he may therefore be embarrassed of the shocking defeat and therefore play it down a little. He may also carefully word it so that it doesn't sound as if France had anything to do with it.

\*were not readily available



(This page is for part (a))



(This page is for part (b)) Source 2 carries some weight and value for an enquiry into the reasons for the Italian invasion of Abyssinia in 1935 as it mentions an "army marching towards its objectives" which fits in with my own knowledge but the nature, origin and purpose of the source could <sup>possibly</sup> limit its value as it is written by Mussolini and therefore he may be trying to justify reasons for invasion.

This source carries weight as it mentions an "army marching ~~on~~ towards its objectives" which were to regain *irredente* lands, be treated as a great power and provide extra living space for the Italian people, especially the southern peasants. If Italy was victorious over Abyssinia then it could expand its empire and be great like Augustus Caesar who Mussolini aimed to be like and he believed he was Caesar's heir. In the source it mentions the "44 million Italians" who were marching with the army and this fits in with my own knowledge that the announcement of the invasion was met with an outpouring of national enthusiasm. This would show that Mussolini decided to invade Abyssinia in order to win ~~the~~ support especially from the nationalists.

However, this source is not totally valuable as it is written by Mussolini and therefore he could be justifying reasons why he invaded and therefore may make out that there were genuine reasons for invasion rather than it being just an idea of Mussolini's.



(This page is for part (b)) Despite the limitations of this source in the nature origin an purpose, it does carry some weight as it mentions the fact that "44 million Italians" supported the invasion of Abyssinia in October 1935.

