

8HI0 2G

Section B

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the topic for which you have been prepared

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

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

EITHER

- 3 How accurate is it to say that the hostility of the Catholic Church was the most significant problem facing Giolitti's government in the years 1911–14?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How far was the post-war economic crisis responsible for the growth in support for fascism in Italy in the years 1919–22?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1925–40, Fascist economic policy was a failure?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 6 To what extent were the divisions in the Republican movement responsible for the Nationalist victory in the Spanish Civil War in 1939?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1939–56, Franco's control of Spain relied on the use of repression?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 To what extent did the economic boom of the 1960s improve the lives of the Spanish people in the years 1960–75?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



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 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒ Question 5 ☒
Question 6 ☒ Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒

There were a myriad of reasons as to why ~~the~~ the Nationalists gained victory in 1939 in the Spanish Civil War, including Republican divisions, Nationalist strengths and the role of foreign support.

Republican divisions were however, arguably the most significant.

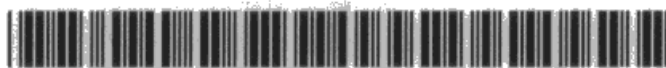
The Republican movement was fragmented from the beginning. No clear leader was in place, and communists, anarchists, socialists and trade unionists all fought for their personal ideology, not a common goal. This was particularly significant ~~as~~ when the Soviet Union offered support, but in turn ~~off~~ promoted Russian communists to prominent government positions, which caused conflict between factions. This was partly responsible for Nationalists winning the civil war as it meant infighting prevailed in ^{the} Republican movement, and they could not form an effective defence. A prime example of this infighting was when conflicts escalated at the Barcelona Telephone Exchange between government and communist and anarchist forces, and resulted in POUM leader getting executed. Another fragment was when Left wing prime minister Caballero was replaced with the more moderate Negrin, frustrating radicals. ~~The~~ Republican divisions were the most significant reason why the Nationalists claimed victory because it meant they were preoccupied appeasing and controlling inside factions that they could not strategise effectively or provide a cohesive ~~army~~ force against the Nationalists,



ultimately leading to Nationalist victory.

Although not the most responsible, strengths of Nationalist forces were significant in their victory. ~~The~~ General Franco was arguably their biggest strength. He was a powerful and decisive leader - this power was most notably cemented after the Siege of Alcazar in 1936 when he became Generalissimo. This provided him ultimate control and meant Nationalist forces were not divided, like the Republicans, and had a clear leader. Franco also unified the Nationalist movement in ^{April} 1937 into FET-JONS, and made ~~this party~~ declared Nationalist zones a one party state. This was particularly significant in leading to Nationalist victory because it meant there was no infighting between Carlist or Falangist forces and they could focus on the war effort. Franco also provided crucial military knowledge ~~and~~ that ~~the~~ Republicans did not have - particularly useful at the Battle of Brunete - and refused to negotiate or compromise throughout the course of the war. Nationalist strengths were undoubtedly significant in Nationalist victory, but Republican divisions remain a more responsible factor, as it meant the Nationalists did not even have a significantly threatening opposition they needed to work against.

Foreign intervention also played a role in securing Nationalist victory, despite Republican divisions being more responsible. Despite 21 nations signing a Non Intervention Pact in August 1936, ~~then~~ some nations disregarded this and created a proxy war. German and Italian help was significant to Nationalist victory.



Hitler provided Franco with ~~excess~~ military aid and Italy provided cover for ships bringing Nationalist troops from North Africa. The most notable foreign intervention was the Carpet Bombing of Guernica in 1937, where the German Condor Legion dropped 40 tonnes of explosives on a small town in only three hours. This was partly responsible for Nationalist victory as it damaged Republican morale considerably and displayed the strength of ~~the~~ German forces. Equally as significant in the outcome of the war was non intervention. Britain and France ~~did~~ adhered to the Non Intervention Pact and did not supply aid to Republicans that could have been crucial to their victory. The little foreign aid Republicans did receive only exacerbated Republican divisions and contributed to Nationalist victory. British and Irish forces clashed in International Brigades and despite the Soviet Union's initial help, they took 70% of Spain's gold reserves and pushed Russian influence into the government, causing conflict. This was responsible for Nationalist victory as it weakened Republicans further, meaning Nationalists could take more land. Despite its importance, Republican divisions ~~did~~ were largely more responsible for Nationalist victory than foreign intervention, as if it wasn't for excessive infighting Republicans could have been stronger against Nationalist foreign attacks, and non intervention would not have proved so devastating if Republican forces were not already considerably weakened.

In conclusion, divisions in the Republican movement were



undoubtedly most responsible for Nationalist victory, as it meant the Nationalists had no strong opposition. Foreign intervention and Nationalist strengths were still naturally significant as they both considerably effective in a strong Nationalist force. Despite this, Republican divisions were more significant as it ~~mean~~ meant the Republicans were often focused on fighting within themselves, rather than fighting the Nationalists.

