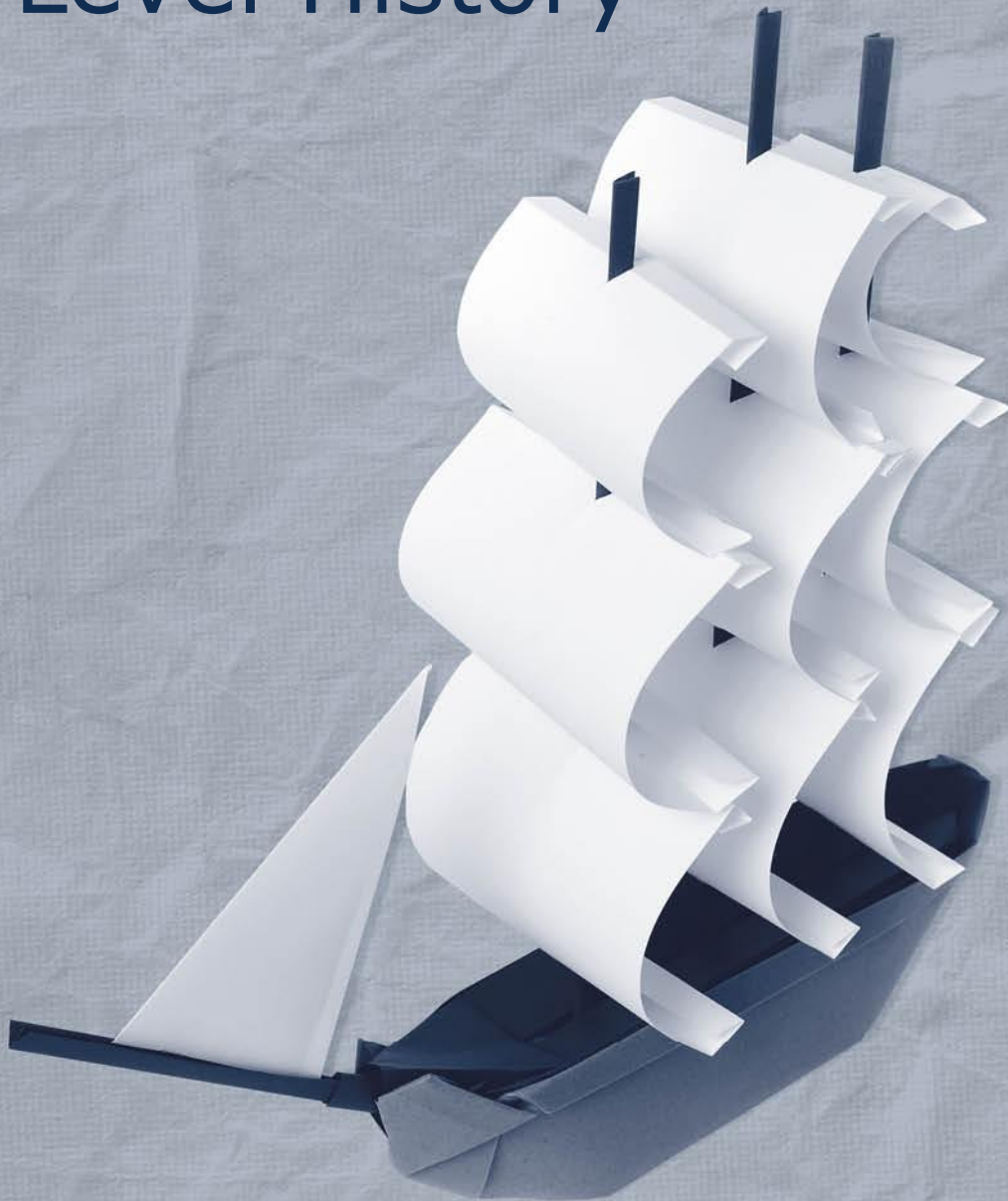


# **Pearson Edexcel**

## **A Level History**



**Summer 2017 examination series**  
**STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0\_02**

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Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 2G



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# GCE History 2015

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## About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 2:

- 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.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 2.

<b>Students must:</b>		<b>% in GCE</b>
<b>AO1</b>	Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance	<b>55</b>
<b>AO2</b>	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	<b>20</b>
<b>AO3</b>	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	<b>25</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

## Paper 9HI0\_2G

### Section A

#### Question 1 and Question 2

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

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1 How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate Mussolini's responsibility for the murder of Matteotti in 1924?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

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

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the strength of the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

### Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☒

A historian can make great use of the given sources, though their somewhat conflicting arguments might make coming to a sound conclusion difficult. Both appear as credible sources of information and present history as is known.

We can see the value of source 1 in the claim that Mussolini, a strong propagandist and notorious liar, had difficulty even processing the events of the Matteotti crisis. The source says Mussolini delivered a "maky performance", unable to devise "smoother lies". It suggests that his lack of preparation is a confirmation of Mussolini's innocence in the events, or even calling it "plot". The argument that Mussolini was ignorant to the plot isn't too outrageous — no written evidence of the orders had been found, the only ~~any~~ concrete evidence is arguably the abandoned car nearby the Marston grave. Matteotti was dumped in, which belonged to ~~members of the~~ people accused of being

in the Cheka. Certainly in this time period, Mussolini had not controlled a strong dictatorship, even having difficulty in controlling the RS and squads. More than once had they managed to pressure Mussolini into actions he did not want to take – such as the March on Rome only 2 years before. It seems fair to consider someone else took matters into their own hands in this instance too, being tired of what they perceived as weakness from Mussolini. The second source seems to contradict this notion, however, where Mussolini himself appears to be confessing to crimes his factions have committed – actually “assum[ing] full... responsibility” even. It therefore makes it difficult in arguing the former notion that he was clueless in the Matteotti crisis. However, his repetitive use of the word “if” seems to suggest that his speech isn’t wholly confessional – more likely a propaganda technique to prove his integrity as a strong, caring leader, unwilling to sell-out his loyalists. Additionally, it isn’t a confirmation that there ~~had~~ has been a “criminal association” at all, only speculation which Mussolini seems to admit in saying “if”. That said, it is a speech

following a few months on from the Matteotti crisis, more than enough time for Mussolini to have collected himself and considered "smother[ing] lies" and an effective approach to silencing dissent about fascist violence. Source #1 however, from Mussolini's adviser and long-time mirror - including in 1924 - says she is "personally convinced" of Mussolini's lack of knowledge in the Matteotti crisis. It seems fair to assume one ~~had~~ has no ulterior motive for writing a pro-Mussolini piece - considering at the time of publication he is dead and his regime unpopular, including with her ~~as~~ no doubt, as someone from Jewish descent. Sforzatti would have every reason to slander Mussolini but doesn't suggesting her confidence in him.

That said, Source 1 is acknowledging of Mussolini's notoriety as a liar - known for exaggerating his image particularly through the cult of il Duce propaganda, ~~that~~ that had thousands (even foreign statesmen, such as Churchill) convinced of his sincerity. It therefore doesn't seem too far reaching.

that Sarfatti was just another who bought into a false "shaky performance", put on by him maybe to support his partners and to not implicate himself. For that reason, Mussolini's own words and closest bring to a confession seems far more convincing. In source 2 his ~~man~~ regarding "the accusations" of a cheka only report that he lied about his methods of control in the regime, supporting the fact he had little difficulty in cultivating support and confidence in his actions by means of lies and propaganda. Again, though, it is important to consider that all Mussolini's public appearances, such as speeches, really were driven by propaganda. Very likely he made this speech only to quieten the dissent still acceptable in 1925 in the "papers", while he continues to swear innocence in the Matteotti crisis. The contradictions within the one speech actually make him less ~~good~~ credibility, suggesting he is a weak leader and ~~that~~ because of that we can't trust his claims.

Overall the sources used together can be useful in considering the different

responses of Italians towards Mussolini's  
 disputed involvement - since I have seen  
 & loyalty felt towards his innocent wife  
 Mussolini's need to make a speech that  
 dissent was troubling for him. Since I  
 alone particularly may be used as in  
 considering the power of his propaganda  
 while it cannot be denied that  
 Mussolini assumes <sup>personal</sup> responsibility.  
~~personally~~ publically, suggesting that it  
 may be considered most useful to a  
 historian as it writes as a confession.

This response received 17 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interrogates the evidence of both sources with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion.</li> <li>• Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/ or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying secure understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn.</li> <li>• Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

In 1924, the Socialist Matteotti had been kidnapped and murdered. This happened shortly after, Matteotti had criticised the fascist regime - Matteotti had criticised them severely because of the passing of the Acerbo law and the Aventine Secession. Source 1 and 2 can both be used to considerable lengths, to investigate Mussolini's involvement in the murder of Matteotti. Source 1 infers that Mussolini, ~~he~~ knew about the plan and that ~~he~~ when he was asked about it in public, he refused to ~~admit~~ acknowledge it. Whereas Source 2, ~~infers that~~ implies that Mussolini tries to cover it up, by blaming ~~fasci~~ fascism as a whole. But there is no doubt, that ~~B~~ both Source 1 and 2, come to the conclusion that Mussolini had some responsibility in Matteotti's murder.

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implies that the reason Mussolini's performance when asked about the Matteotti Crisis, was so shaky, was because he ~~he~~ had never ~~expected~~ expected it to be made public. If Mussolini had have intended ~~for~~ for the plot against Matteotti then he would have been more prepared. Also, the fact he had a shaky performance, further supports the claim that Mussolini was responsible in some way. However, Source 2 comes to a different conclusion. Source 2 ~~believes that it~~ infers that Mussolini's speech to the Chamber of Deputies in 1928, was his way of ~~covering up his~~ hiding his involvement in the crisis. "If I had created a Cheka, I would have done so according to the principles that I have always imposed on the use of violence". This implies that Mussolini is trying to hide the fact the Cheka exists, so he can reduce the implication that he had in the Matteotti Crisis. ~~but~~ With Mussolini, ~~trying~~ trying to cover it up, he would never have admitted to the existence of the Cheka.

This is because if he did, then the Italian people would have known the truth about Mussolini's involvement. This could have then brought down Mussolini's regime. Furthermore, Source 2 infers that rather than blaming one individual for the actions of fascism, he blames it as a whole. "If fascism has been nothing more than Carter oil and clubs then I am to blame." This implies that Mussolini has acknowledged the extent of violence within the regime. But ~~It~~ could be argued that he is simply using this as an excuse, to divert the people from finding out the truth.

However, Source 1 and 2 can be seen as limited, for ~~an~~ <sup>an</sup> investigation ~~to~~ into the responsibility of Mussolini in the Matteotti crisis. ~~This is because of~~ So for Source 1, this is because of its origin. Source 1, has been written by one of Mussolini's mistresses. To an extent, this can be useful because she advised Mussolini from 1912

to 1930. So she would have been exposed to Mussolini, ~~right~~ at the time of the ~~mass~~ abduction and murder of Matteotti. But in 1938, she had to leave Italy, because she was Jewish. It was in 1938, that Mussolini introduced the anti-Semitic decrees into law.

~~This~~ The fact she is commenting, on the murder of ~~Matteo Matteotti~~ Matteotti, is a ~~result~~ result of her having to leave Italy, could imply that she intends to ~~discredit~~ discredit ~~it~~ and implicate Mussolini. If this was the intention, then the account ~~and~~ might not be ~~entirely~~ completely truthful. However, the fact she ~~is~~ is commenting on it in 1945, adds some credibility to it, because it shows that she has had to wait for a period of time, in order to release it. This infers that her account must have some truthful aspects. ~~because if it didn't~~ furthermore, the fact she seduced him and was his mistress suggests that she would have been involved in discussion about it. Also, Source 2 can be used to extend this

is because, firstly it was a speech by Mussolini to the Chamber of Deputies. In this speech in 1925, Mussolini declares the creation of ~~the~~ a dictatorship. ~~for~~ This adds credibility that to the investigation of Mussolini's responsibility in the murder of Matteotti, because if he had nothing to do with it, then he wouldn't have needed to have taken full control. Furthermore, by Mussolini taking 'taking full control of the state', it shows that he had something to hide. ~~for~~ Mussolini was worried that the Matteotti crisis would topple his regime, so it infers that he saw this as his chance to, not only consolidate power, but also hide and prevent anyone from finding out ~~for~~ about his involvement and responsibility ~~and~~ for Matteotti's murder.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven.</li> <li>Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn.</li> <li>Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

To little extent historians could make use of Sources 1 and 2 together, due to the author of both Sources, for instance Source 1 is from a book written by Mussolini's mistress and adviser, Margherita Grassini Saffatti, who was of Jewish descent. This makes her an unreliable account because she would have grudges against Mussolini and is recalled to of 'threaten... [to] reveal all she knew about the Duce' because she ~~was~~ left when Mussolini introduced the anti-Semitic decrees, so an historian couldn't get a great deal of truth from her account. Secondly Source 2 is a speech from Mussolini himself, while he should be reliable because he was in a position to know being the head of the fascist regime, it is known that not only Mussolini believed in his own propaganda such as having 'courage' having a pet lion and fighting with it for only the lion had no teeth but to Mussolini, lying. In a speech to the Chamber of Deputies, ~~He~~ on the use of fascist violence Mussolini isn't going to ~~to~~ come

forth to having a part in the murder of  
Matteotti. In reference to the author of the  
sources a historian couldn't make great use into  
the investigation of the Matteotti crisis.

This response received 4 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question.</li> <li>• Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail.</li> <li>• Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.</li> </ul>
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### Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

Sources 3 and 4 are, to an extent, useful for a historian's investigation into the strength of the Republicans in the Civil War. Both sources highlight the importance of foreign intervention, but draw different conclusions about the strength of the Republic.

Source 3 is of immense value for many reasons, firstly because of its provenance. Valladares was a high ranking government official in Catalonia, a key Republican stronghold, giving him an in-depth understanding of the Republic's inner workings. Furthermore, being from 1938 means that he'd seen most of the war, giving him greater experience to draw his conclusions from. He clearly states that "the Republican army is stronger than the rebel army" showing that despite the defeats in the north in 1937-1938 morale remained high, giving the Republic a vital boost. Furthermore, he states that "the Nationalist northern front collapsed", showing that he believed that the Republic was turning the war around. However, he quotes the capture of Teruel as proof of this, but the Republic only held the city for a few months, and Franco quickly

Launched counter attacks in the north to reorganise his lines, showing that source 3 is limited in some areas. However, source 3 clearly displays that the Republicans, despite initial setbacks, were able to reorganise and form an effective resistance to the rebel forces.

Source 4 is also of value, for example because of its provenance. Being from Shinwell, a Labour Party member, means that it's less biased than source 3 as Shinwell had far fewer personal connections to the Republic. However he was in favour of the Republic, limiting its value to an extent. Shinwell takes a more negative stance on the strength of the Republicans, stating that "the capital was suffering badly from war wounds", showing that the Republic was just barely going on. Madrid was under siege throughout the war, only just being held by the foreign brigades. Shinwell highlighted the importance of foreign aid, stating that Republican forces were "ill-equipped, only partially trained, ~~and~~ lacking in arms", showing that the Non-Intervention pact of 1936 was starving the Republic of any chance of winning. Shinwell highlighted that the Republic was "doomed to defeat", showing that the Republican side was simply holding out for as

long as it could. This is supported by the failure of the Republic's major campaigns, such as the Ebro Offensive, and their inability to make any significant advances.

To conclude, sources 3 and 4 are of immense value when used together for an enquiry in the strengths of the Republican side in the Civil War. They both highlight the key role of the foreign aid in fatally disadvantaging the Republic. While source 3 states that the Republic is stronger, it provides clear detail about how Nationalist allies disregarded the Non-intervention Pact; combined with source 4's account of the Republic's lack of support, it gives a clear account of the Republic's massive disadvantage. The sources also display the contrasting strength of Republican forces within different regions within Spain. Source 3 shows that the as of yet untouched and arguably most devoted forces in Catalonia were stronger than those in Madrid who had been fighting in a bloody stalemate since 1936. However, they do draw different conclusions, with source 3 stating that the Republic was stronger and source 4 highlighting the inevitability of ~~deat~~ defeat. Despite this, sources 3 and 4 are of immense value when used together by the historian for an ~~th~~

investigation into the strength of the Republican side in the Civil War.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences.</li> <li>• Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail.</li> <li>• Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.</li> </ul>
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### Exemplar response E

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☐ Question 2 ☒

Together sources 3 and 4 help to form an analysis of the strength of the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War of 1936-39 and the provenance of each source

is key in assessing the value of the evidence to historians. Source 3's scope is confined by the fact its author is Valladares, a liberal sympathetic to the Republican side which suggests he may be emphasising the strength of the Republicans. Similarly, but perhaps not as restrictive, is Source 4 written by a British Labour politician in 1955. He outlines the weaknesses of the Republican side and allows a more objective insight into the military standing. Hence, while individually the sources may seem useful to a historian investigating the topic, together clear differences in the descriptions emerge and leave an

investigator with questions about which water to prioritise.

Source 3 outlines the military strength of the Republicans and cites that "war production has been organised" and that the army has "growing technical services" as evidence. However, the governor of Catalonia fails to point out that actually financially and numerically the Republican army <sup>was</sup> inferior to that of the Nationalists. For example, while the rebels are ~~receiving~~ receiving "80,000 Italians and 10,000 Germans", source 4 points out that soldiers are "ill-equipped and only partially trained". Therefore, despite Valledor's emphasising the fact war production is organised, he fails to acknowledge the fact the left lack the soldiers ~~to~~ and equipment to fight efficiently. Source 4 naturally becomes more realistic as a historian is more likely to side with Shinnell, a non-Spanish politician ~~and~~ writing

nearly 20 years after the war rather than a Catalanian clearly caught up in his determination to ~~win~~ gain victory in the Civil War.

In Source 3, the Republican strength is highlighted by portraying the Nationalists as weaker than they actually were. For example, Valladores claimed the Right "lacked unity of Command" but this simply is not true. By 1938, Mola had already died in a plane crash and by CEDA leader Gil Robles had publicly denied leading the movement. Hence, Franco was the sole figure head of the movement and in fact if any side lacked command it was the Republicans. The "spirit of resistance" came mostly from other European countries through intervention in militias. People flocked to Spain, even prominent figures like British author George Orwell to

fight Fascism but were "doomed to defeat" as described by Shinnell. A lack of clear leadership meant militias such as the POUM were unorganised and inefficient. On the other hand, the Nationalists were fighting with experienced soldiers such as the Army of Africa who were dubbed "The Column of Death" due to their track record of brutality. Valladares omits reference to the African corps and instead focuses too heavily on over exaggerating the problems faced by the Nationalists which weakens the usefulness of the source for a historian.

Sources 3 and 4 offer very polarised views of the distribution of strength in the Spanish Civil War in Spain which leaves a historian investigating with a complex account of what really happened. However, Shinnell's account may be prioritised due to his

relatively objective view. He ~~has~~ was "a supporter of the Republican side" but does not shy away from the obvious weaknesses and "war wounds". However, despite acknowledging fundamental weaknesses in the Left he places more blame on the wider European context. He claims "the Great Powers of the West preferred to see Spain as a dictatorial government" and this is backed up by historian Paul Preston who states "the result of the Civil War was not decided on the battlefields of Spain but in the Chancelleries of Europe." The non-intervention Pact does not feature in Source 3 as it would portray the Republicans as having a clear flaw in the fight against Franco's forces who had the backing of other Fascist states in Europe, like Germany and Italy. This suggests that Source 4 goes a

long way to fill in the facts that Valladores chooses to ignore.

Despite this, the both sources rely heavily on opinion rather than fact. The figures of "80,000" are verifiable in source 3 but Valladores himself starts to ~~his~~ his interview with the phrase "my opinion is..." This majorly reduces the usefulness of the source as it is a subjective account. Also, it is easy to provide evidence against the Gavenor's view as he claims "the spirit of resistance" is "only now beginning." The spirit of resistance was not effective as in 1937, a year before the source, various groups in the Popular Front such as the CNT Anarchists were fighting a civil war within a Civil War in the 'Days of May'. Perhaps, the 'resistance' described was not as helpful to the Republican side as Valladores makes out. Similarly the idea of "war of the Republic" only

Just stating is untrue as the Republican Government was spending resources on suppressing the UME's presence since as early as 1932 in the Sagunto uprising. This limits the credibility of the sources and pushes a historian to place more value on source 4 as the two do not live up.

In conclusion, when used together sources 3 and 4 show a variation of viewpoints about the Republican strength in the Spanish Civil War. Source 4, through the post-war analysis, offers a more objective view and acknowledges the fundamental weaknesses of the Republican strength. The "hopeless battle" described by Minwell was described as such after the Battle of Ebro which ~~shows~~ Valladares had not yet witnessed which would offer an explanation of how he misrepresented the strength of the Left. The Battle of Ebro revealed their weakness, and the sources offer a comprehensive view of the conflict. ~~Source 3 has clear limitations and must be viewed critically in conjunction with source 4 by a historian.~~

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS

This response received 20 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Interrogates the evidence of both sources with confidence and discrimination, making reasoned inferences and showing a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion.</li> <li>Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/ or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying secure understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn.</li> <li>Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and fully applied. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement and, where appropriate, distinguishes between the degree of certainty with which aspects of it can be used as the basis for claims.</li> </ul>
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## Section B

### Question 3, Question 4, Question 5 and Question 6

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

##### EITHER

- 3 To what extent did economic problems outweigh the political difficulties faced by Giolitti's government in Italy in the years 1911–14?

##### OR

- 4 'Mussolini's attempt to make Italy a Great Power was undermined mainly by Italy's economic weakness.'

How far do you agree with this statement about Italy's foreign policy in the years 1935–40?

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

##### EITHER

- 5 How accurate is it to say that women enjoyed substantially greater freedoms during the Civil War than under Franco's dictatorship in the years 1938–56?

##### OR

- 6 'The main consequence of the economic crisis in Spain, in the years 1956–59, was the decline of the Falange.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

## Exemplar response F

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

I do not believe the economic problems outweighed the political challenges of Giolitti's state. This is because a large part of Giolitti's government revolved around the 'Transformismo', trying to get the main opponents of his liberal state onto his side by appeasing them, these were the socialists, the Catholic church and the Nationalists.

Firstly he needed to juggle each of these groups and try to please them all but no matter how hard he tried Giolitti could never fully do it. Many moderate socialists joined Giolitti but radicals didn't, the church pledged support for the liberals as long as laws the church didn't approve of vanished, the Nationalists however were the toughest as it involved war and creating an Empire which as Giolitti found out with the invasion of Libya later on, it came into direct conflict with the socialists and the PSI which ceased talks with Giolitti after that. And so this process of Transformismo was very difficult for Giolitti's government.

However economic problems did to pose a great threat indeed even to Giolitti's trasformismo efforts but these weren't addressed as much. The North-south divide and Italy's struggling economy meant that with the lack of money no side Giolitti was trying to persuade would ever be happy and would be harder to control. The North-south divide is also indicative of the political as well as economic divisions in Italy as many poor workers were supporting the Socialists and the PSI. In this respect economic problems would indeed outweigh the political ones as they compounded the political issues in Italy and make each of Giolitti's opponents more stubborn.

In Conclusion I believe that political issues effected Giolitti's government more as Giolitti's main focus was the trasformismo but I do believe the economic problems facing Italy at this time compounded the political problems and led to the opponents of the liberals to be more stubborn, particularly the Socialists as their supporters were struggling

economically in Italy at the time.

This response received 6 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the focus of the question.</li> <li>• Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question.</li> <li>• An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation and the criteria for judgement are left implicit.</li> <li>• The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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### Exemplar response G

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒  
 Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

Mussolini's government in the years 1911-1944 faced numerous difficulties, including severe economic difficulties, in particular a severe division between economic prosperity in the north and economic weakness and poverty in the south. However, more significant than economic problems were the severe political

difficulties that Giolitti's government faced; the extension of the Senate in 1902 and the poor political system based on the corrupt system of *trasnomino* and problems with the Italian meant that ultimately no meaningful legislation could be passed that would develop Italy into Giolitti's vision of a prosperous and modern nation. Ultimately, then, the political difficulties outweighed the economic difficulties because they undepined the economic struggles and prevented them from being developed and thus later hampered Giolitti's attempt to unify the Italian by leaving them unrepresented and alienated.

Indeed, the political difficulties faced by Giolitti's government in Italy in the years 1911-1914 were the most significant difficulties faced by this government. This was because the political system of *Trasnomino* was a corrupt system based on deal making and compromise, so only coalition governments ruled and no meaningful legislation was passed to better the poor economic situation in Italy. Indeed, Giolitti believed that through the system of *Trasnomino* he would be able to 'absorb' the socialists through policies such as the banning of employment of children under 12, the limiting of the working day to 11 hours and a policy of no intervention in

labour disputes and the establishment of arbitration courts in 1906. Similarly, Giolitti attempted to absorb the Nationalists by following a policy of moderation and when this failed placated them by winning Libya. These policies failed, the Libya was alienated the Socialists, who then became more radical and stopped co-operating with Giolitti and attempts to absorb the Nationalists also failed. The Libya war actually accentuated the position, the Nationalists to Giolitti who was blamed for the death of the 3500 soldiers in the Libya war. It is thus clear that the system of Trasformismo that was sustained throughout the period of the early 1900s and throughout 1912 to 1914 was one which failed to unite opposing political parties as it was supposed to do. Indeed, there were 29 changes of Prime Minister between 1870 and 1922 and this meant that ultimately political division remained in Italy. Most significant however, is the fact that because of these political divisions, no meaningful legislation was passed. This meant that economic problems were sustained throughout the period 1912 to 1914 and the poor political system underpinned these problems.

Indeed, the problems of the poor political system were compounded by the impact of the franchise extension in 1912 that worsened the political difficulties faced by Giolitti's government. This was because the introduction of a greater male suffrage ~~universal franchise~~ actually reduced support for the Liberals, the opposite of what was intended and actually eventually led to the collapse of the Liberal government. Indeed, the franchise extension increased voting numbers by approximately 7 million as all males who were over 30 regardless of literacy and all males who had fought in the Libya war were allowed to vote. As a result of this, approximately 70% of those of

both were illiterate. This was a more significant difficulty for Giolitti's government as the rural areas did not support the Liberals. The Liberals were seen to be weak and indecisive and lost 7 of 10 seats in the elections whilst the Socialists and Catholics made significant gains. It is thus clear that the Senate election of 1912 reduced the power of the Liberal government who were then even less able to pass any meaningful legislation and rule decisively. Ultimately, these political problems eventually meant that Giolitti could not form a strong coalition and resigned so the Liberal government actually collapsed. It is clear that the political difficulties were very severe.

Furthermore, it is clear that the political difficulties faced by the government of Giolitti were the most severe problem faced by the government of Giolitti because this was a structural not permanent problem based on the fact that the Italian people had no sense of unity. Indeed, ultimately the political system under Giolitti was doomed to failure because the Italian people lacked a sense of identity. Indeed, 99% of Italian spoke regional dialects and thus could not understand one another, and even the king spoke the dialect of Piedmont not of Florence, so most Italians outside of Florence could not understand him. Furthermore, the Italian people believed that Italy was treated as the 'least of the great powers', like a 'cousin' by the other great European powers rather than the like of a sister. Italians were divided by *campanilismo*; a sense of belonging to their place or town rather than any sense of national pride. This was reinforced by the fact that politics was dominated by the provincial northern middle class who represented the interests of their own class at the expense of the wider population. It is

It is clear that the political system was not only corrupt and led to the formation of a unstable coalition government, but it was also doomed to failure from its beginning because of the fact that Italians were not at all united under a sense of national identity. As a result of this the Italians felt disillusioned towards the liberals and were always looking for an alternative style of government, so the government collapsed into the chaotic extension. It is clear that economic difficulties were worsened because of the political difficulties which hampered the government's effectiveness.

However, whilst it is clear that the political difficulties faced by the government of Giolitti in the years 1901 to 1914 underpinned the economic difficulties and did outweigh them in severity. Severity, the economic problems were severe and very problematic in themselves. This was because the North South divide disillusioned Southern Italians who felt abandoned by the government and this further fuelled political division. Indeed, between 1901 and 1913 200,000 Italians emigrated every year from the South and New York had a Italian population of 600,000, as big as any Italian city. A government commission in 1908 showed that nearly half of Italy's 2.2 million industrial workers were employed in the northern provinces of Lombardy, Liguria and Piedmont and by 1908 wages in the north were twice that in the South. Furthermore, the economic difficulties gave rise to social difficulties in the South. In fact, between 1910 and 1911 25,000 people died in Naples due to an epidemic of cholera caused by poor drinking water and 80% of the South was illiterate, more than five times that of Piedmont in the North.

It is thus clear that economic problems faced by the government & Ciolitti were very severe between 1911 and 1914 and were particularly prominent because they gave rise to social difficulties. This contributed to the division between social class that was ultimately as a result of the poor political system in Italy. In this way, the political difficulties outweighed the economic difficulties.

To conclude, it is clear that the political difficulties faced by the government & Ciolitti between 1911 and 1914 were very numerous and severe. The political system was flawed; the system of Transferrimento undermined the government's efforts to unite parties, make decisions and pass meaningful legislation. This was compounded when the franchise extension of 1912 ~~strengthened~~ ~~increased~~ ~~gave~~ ~~a~~ Catholic support, the move to a list-based system on Catholic support and lost 72 seats. This was ultimately ~~one~~ the Italian people's response to long standing political divisions which underpinned Italian discontent in the long term but was exacerbated in the short term by economic difficulties, and a particularly strong economic divide between north and south.

This response received 15 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.</li> <li>• The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response H

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒Question 6 ☒

There can be many reasons attributed to the failure of Mussolini's attempt to make Italy a Great Power. For example, Mussolini's attempt at Ankara which was a struggle that did not yield good results. Furthermore, Italy did not prepare well for war and when it did its international standing was ruined. Arguably, however, ~~it was~~ Mussolini's greatest undoing in his attempt to become a great power was the dire economic state of Italy.

To begin with, Italy still had a declining economy due to struggling to pay war debt from world war one. The national debt had risen from 15 billion to 85 billion lire, which was still being dealt with in this period. Furthermore, Mussolini's constant revaluing of the lire

to try and match the power had seen and wide economic representations for Italy, leading to greater trouble in becoming a great power. Whilst there were some endeavours of success, such as chemical production and FIAT cars, Italy's infrastructure was not yet built for to be a great power. The south struggled severely whilst the north rapidly industrialised. This was itself indicative of an underdeveloped country as such hurried development could only have occurred in a country that was behind in industrialisation. When it peak production, Italy could not rival that of other European powerhouses. Whilst its chemical industry was noticeable it did not compare to Germany and other countries as materials were produced at quadruple the rate by Britain and France.

Another reason for Italy's struggle to become a great power was its failure to become Autarkic. Whilst trading

empires such as Britain and France could maintain their world status as a great power, Italy must seek to do as Germany had done and become Autarkic. As can be seen, during the war Italy struggled and this is due to their reliance on trade. Mussolini's Battle for Grain was a total failure. Italy did become self-sufficient in wheat, but it had to import, in vast quantities, the fertiliser for the wheat. Again, part of this was due to poor infrastructure. Whilst the north could produce 1.5 tonnes per 100 hectares, the south could only produce 0.6. Mussolini sought to reclaim Malaria ridden land to farm on, but only reclaimed 1/6 of the intended goal, much of that near Rome is now off to foreign farmers. As Mussolini could not become autarkic, he could not expand. Because he could not expand he could not increase his power and status in the world scene and this prevented Italy from becoming a great power.

Another reason for Italy's struggle to become a world power was its poor militarisation. Whilst Germany became the greatest force on the European continent, Mussolini lagged far behind. There are numerous reasons for this and most of them came due to Mussolini expending much of Italy's forces. In Abyssinia, there was a quelling war, which did end with an Italian victory. However, it cost manpower, both from deaths and disease that was picked up in Abyssinia and it ~~severely~~ severely damaged Italy's reputation on the world stage. Furthermore, Mussolini pledged vast amounts of support to Franco in the Spanish Civil War, which drained Italy both economically and in terms of the military. Whilst Hitler used the Spanish Civil War as a testing ground for his military, Mussolini fought a campaign there. The plight of Mussolini's military can be seen across the war, not least in 1940 when they conquered 2 villages in Hitler's invasion

of France.

Despite the numerous measures for Italy's struggle to ascend to the status of great power, the economic strife seems the most pertinent. In all cases, the poor economy exacerbated matters. The debt, costs of war in Spain and Abyssinia led to an impoverished situation and a depleted economy. The Battle for the line did more harm than good and the production of raw materials to home was sub-par to that of other countries in Europe such as Germany, Britain and France.

This response received 18 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands.</li> <li>• Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement.</li> <li>• The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.</li> </ul>
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## Exemplar response I

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒Question 5 ☒ Question 6 ☒

The main consequence of the economic crisis in Spain in 1956-59 was, to an extent, the decline of the Falange. Other consequences included the rise of Opus Dei and social change from foreign influence. The main consequence was the ~~rise~~ <sup>fall</sup> of ~~Opus Dei~~ <sup>the Falange</sup>.

The failure of autarky in the 1950s, coupled with the sudden influx of US loans after the Pact of Madrid in 1953 led to a huge economic crisis lasting from 1953-59. The Falange attempted to retain autarky and follow an even stricter isolationist policy. The economic crisis displayed the Falange's inability to handle Spain's economy effectively; abiding by the same economic policies, such as autarky and a strict command economy, that they always had. It showed Franco that the Falange could not develop Spain's economy and oversee the rapid modernisation that it desperately needed. Their failure to act led to 35% of the population being unemployed by 1959 and dramatic inflation left the peseta almost worthless. Therefore economic crisis was why Falange members were removed from major government positions in 1957 when Franco reshuffled his cabinet. Therefore the

decline of the Falange was a major consequence of Spain's economic crisis in 1956-59.

Arguably the most significant consequence of Spain's economic crisis was the rise of Opus Dei and the technocrats. When the Falange failed to provide solutions to Spain's failing economy Franco had to find an alternative group to oversee Spain's economy. Therefore, during his cabinet reshuffle in ~~1937~~ 1957, technocrats replaced the Falange in many key roles. The economic crisis provided Opus Dei with ability to replace the Falange as the major Francoist family in Franco's government. Without the economic crisis it is unlikely that another event would have highlighted Opus Dei's potential as reformers and the next generation of Spain's major political group. Opus Dei's rise was solely due to the economic crisis as without it the failing of the Falange would have likely remained un-noticed, resulting in Opus Dei never becoming the major Francoist family in Spain.

The other main consequence of Spain's economic crisis was social change. The Pact of Madrid in 1953 ended Spain's isolation and made Spain more interdependent in the international community. The economic crisis displayed that Franco's regime was dependent

on US support and loans, meaning that the nature of the regime had to change or risk losing US backing. Therefore Franco could no longer clamp down on opposition as harshly as he had a decade ago, and he could no longer shield Spanish society from Western culture due to the key role tourism played in Spain's economy from 1959 onwards. The economic crisis allowed Spain to adopt Western culture and oppose aspects of the regime, setting the stage for Spain's transition to democracy in the 1970s. Before 1956 Franco was able to do as he wished, but through the economic crisis and Spain's modernisation this changed, with Franco having to accept social and political change or risk remaining in economic crisis.

To conclude, the main consequence of Spain's economic crisis from 1956 - 1959 was, to an extent, the decline of the Falange. Without the economic crisis highlighting the Falange's inability to change and modernise it's likely that their decline would have been delayed significantly. Their failure to solve Spain's economic situation was the sole reason for their removal from key government posts. Without the fall of the Falange, Opus Dei would have never risen to power as the Falange would have retained its position as the main Francoist family within Spain. Furthermore, social change

relied upon the Falange's decline as their strict traditionalist view point would have blocked all attempts at change within Spain. The decline of the Falange was the main factor consequence of Spain's economic crisis, as without it the weaknesses in their policy would never have been exposed. Furthermore, social change and Opus Dei's rise directly rested on the decline of the Falange.

This response received 10 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included.</li> <li>• Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth.</li> <li>• Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation.</li> <li>• The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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### Exemplar response J

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒  
**Question 5** ☒ **Question 6** ☒

It can be argued that the main consequence of the economic crisis in Spain during the years 1936-39 was the decline of the Falange. They were instrumental in helping to establish Franco's dictatorship as a one party state. He rewarded them by promoting key Falange figures to high positions of power in government. However after the economic crisis Franco realised

That strategy was not working and had to ~~be~~ for his dictatorship to survive he needed closer integration with the West, although for this to be possible he needed to dismantle the Falange.

The decline of the Falange was a key consequence of the economic crisis in the years 1956-59. Franco realised that to achieve closer relations with the West and modernisation within his dictatorship, he needed to ~~redefine~~ dismantle the Falange. This started with Franco removing key Falange figures from high profile government positions that he had put them in. Key figures in the Falange were arrested as Franco realised it was vital that he started quickly. In the next ten years the power of the Falange was restricted until in 1970 there were changes to the National Movement. This symbolised the fact that the Falange was no longer a force within Spain. It meant that Franco could ~~start to~~ look to the West for help. The USA had been unhappy with the fascist nature of the Falange and their involvement in the one party state. Once they were in decline the USA were happy to start working with

..... Franco and helping him financially.

The Another Significant consequence of the economic crisis was the technocrats that helped Spanish business and industry boom. Franco replaced members of the Falange with experts in specific fields that were labelled as technocrats. Specialisation meant that Spanish business and industry were were creating a higher quality product that consumers could buy. This combined with low level wages meant that Spanish continued investment was evident.

The result of modernisation from the economic crisis and the new technocrats that were committing for the country to be economy lead to an ~~more~~ increase in tourism - Franco realised that tourism could significantly help the already ~~the~~ economy. Aek was already on the up - Therefore, he relaxed rules and a wave of tourists began to

flood into Spain during the years of economic miracle. More relaxed attitudes on women were evident and the tourism contributed heavily towards the Spanish economy contributing billions of pounds every year. In the first ten years tourism contributed 30 million a year towards the Spanish economy. It also meant that businesses continued to ~~grow~~ make considerable money, which in turn was invested. Enhanced competition was also a factor in the economic miracle which dated from the stabilisation plan and ~~the~~ economic crisis. Franco had realised that corporatism and autarky did not work. Another consequence of Corporatism is which industry and trade unions were allowed a say as government was seen as an illusion. In reality it did not happen.

Close Franco's realisation that closer ties with the west were needed to help stabilise the economy was perhaps a major consequence. In turn the US sent millions of pounds to help revive the Spanish economy. Franco and President Nixon had many meetings to help ~~Spain~~ Spanish and US relations. This funding towards the ~~the~~ economy was significant as it ~~allowed~~ helped rebuild and modernise Spain. Franco was still the supreme dictator but the country was more relaxed than it had been after the civil war. ~~There~~ Closer ties with the west could be argued head directly to democracy after Franco had chosen Juan Carlos as his successor in 1969. Although from this appointment it could be argued that Franco wanted to continue a dictatorship, as he did not appoint Juan Carlos's father who was more liberal. The relaxation of rules in Spain also included the decrease in power of the Catholic Church. They no longer had a huge strong hold in Spanish society, although homosexuality was still illegal. Tourism introduced more relaxed rules on women as well who were bimbos in the beach, ~~and~~ ~~was~~ ~~able~~ ~~to~~ ~~use~~ the decrease in

the influence of the Catholic Church and the relaxed rules as a result of tourism all stemmed from the economic crisis.

To conclude the decline in the Falange was a significant consequence of the economic crisis. It ~~lead to~~ meant signalled the start of Franco's intention for closer relations with the West. ~~the~~ It also meant that Spain could guarantee on financial aid from the US to help economic growth. ~~the~~ <sup>This was the</sup> biggest consequence of the economic crisis <sup>as it lead to</sup> was the rise in technocrats and the fifteen year economic miracle. It could be argued that this is <sup>also</sup> the ~~root of the foundation of the falange and the~~ <sup>of the</sup> Stabilisation Plan. Technocrats replaced Falange key figures <sup>and</sup> ~~who~~ were considered experts in their field. This lead to economic reconstruction and a huge period of economic growth including tourism. Spanish business and industry was creating high quality products that the tourists were buying and the economy prospered from this. ~~the~~ <sup>he</sup> The decline in the Falange was the most significant factor as it signalled Franco's intent for closer relations with the West, especially the USA.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven.</li> <li>• Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands.</li> <li>• Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported.</li> <li>• The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.</li> </ul>
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