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Examiners' Report  
June 2017

GCE History 8HI0 2G

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## Introduction

It was pleasing to see many well-informed and well-written responses from candidates on AS Paper 2G which covers the options: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, C1911-46 (2G.1), and Spain, 1030-78, republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy (2G.2). The paper is divided into two sections. Section A contains a compulsory two-part question for the option studied, each part based on one source. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting five second order concepts - cause, consequence, change/continuity, similarity/difference and significance.

It is pleasing to note that in Section A more candidates understood what was meant by 'value' and 'weight' in the context of source analysis and evaluation this year. The detailed knowledge base required in this section to be able to add contextual material to support/challenge points derived from the sources was also more in evidence this series. However, a significant minority of candidates used their contextual knowledge in isolation, rather than to illuminate what was in the sources. Some candidates are still writing about limitations in part a and this did impact on the length of part b for some candidates.

In Section B, few candidates produced wholly descriptive essays which were devoid of analysis and, for the most part, responses were soundly structured. The most common weakness in Section B essays was the lack of a sharp focus on the precise terms of the question and/or the second order concept that was targeted.

It remains important to realise that Section A and Section B questions may be set from any part of any Key Topic, and, as a result, full coverage of the specification is enormously important. There was little evidence on this paper of candidates having insufficient time to answer questions from Sections A and B.

The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

## Question 1

### Question 1(a)

There were many good responses and most responses achieved high Level 2 or beyond. Most candidates who failed to reach Level 3 did so because of questionable assumptions regarding the provenance and a mistaken tendency to discuss the limitations of those; and using contextual knowledge incorrectly to evaluate the limitations they stated, for example, Piazzesi was a nationalist so therefore his account is unreliable because he is biased towards the fascists. More successful answers focused on attributes that demonstrated the value of the source such as Piazzesi's contact with ex-servicemen that allowed him to represent their views. Contextual knowledge needs to be linked to the inferences drawn. Where there is no clear link to the question posed, knowledge cannot be rewarded highly.

### Question 1 (b)

The best responses were written by candidates who successfully made reasoned inferences, evaluating the weight of the source in relation to the enquiry and using contextual knowledge to illuminate limitations of what could be gained. Most candidates who did not achieve Level 4 failed to do so due to making inferences that were not fully developed or reasoned. Candidates often used accurate contextual knowledge but this was usually only included to confirm/challenge details rather than going the step further to illuminate what could therefore be gained from the source – stereotypical information was added but not developed, for example, Italy was militarily behind other European Powers and used old weapons from the First World War. Where the evaluation failed to meet Level 4 criteria, it was usually because candidates discussed the position of the author but made stereotypical assumptions such as: Hitler was Mussolini's ally therefore the account is reliable.

(This is for part (a)) .....

Source 1 is valuable for an enquiry into the attraction of the fascist movement in the years 1919 to 1921 as the caption shows the source was written by a student who was involved in the fascist movement. This makes Source 1 valuable to the historian as it will give an honest opinion as to why Piazzesi was drawn to the fascist movement as he has a first-hand account of events and involvement within the fascist movement among the Italian people. The source is also valuable as the caption describes him 'coming into contact with former soldiers' which links to the view that fascist support increased as soldiers who returned from World War one were outraged to learn that after all of their efforts and struggles (for example

400,000 soldiers vanishing during the battle of Caporetto in 1917) they did not receive all of the territory promised to them in the Treaty of London or the part of Fiume. This gives source 1 value into an enquiry into the attraction of the fascist movement in the years 1919-1921 as the caption shows the source was written by someone who was a part of increased fascist support during the year 1919 meaning he had a first hand account.

Source 1 is also valuable for an enquiry into the attraction of the fascist movement in the years 1919-1921 as the content of

(This is for part (a)) the source describes the general feeling towards the fascist movement and how different groups of people are appealed to them. For example, within the source, the content describes 'The old liberal democracy' had been 'reduced to a minimum' suggesting the weakness of the ~~gove~~ liberal government is one of the main reasons for attraction to the fascist movement as the liberal government under Prime Minister Orlando had been seen as weak by not just the Italian nation ~~by~~ but by the rest of the ~~entente~~ Entente powers as it was viewed that Italy only contributed minimal to the war and therefore should only receive minimal territory. This makes source 1 valuable into an enquiry into the attraction of the fascist movement as it expresses the feelings of discontent towards the liberal government contrasting the view of the Fascist movement as a 'last hope'.

In conclusion, Source 1 is valuable to an enquiry into the

attraction of the fascist movement as it is a first-hand account during the years 1919-1921. It is also a diary entry showing the person's true feelings and expressions towards the fascist movement, socialists and nationalism.



**ResultsPlus**  
**Examiner Comments**

This is a Level 3 response which has supported and developed inferences focused on the value of the sources. The comments on the provenance are weaker which means that although in Level 3 it would not score full marks.

(This is for part (b)) Considerable weight can be given to Source 2 for an enquiry into Italy's performance in WW2.

Source 2 is a political testament from Adolf Hitler, Führer of Germany. This adds weight to the ~~source~~ evidence of the source because as leader of Germany, Hitler would have first hand knowledge of Italy's performance in the war as Italy and Germany were allied during WW2 and Hitler had a key role in WW2.

On the other hand, the weight of the evidence in source 2 is questionable because it is from Adolf Hitler and therefore it may be exaggerated considering that it is from the end of the war when German defeat was inevitable. As a result Hitler may be bitter in his wording which is evidenced by exaggerated language such as "numerous minimal assistance" and "the nerve", and "numerous difficulties". Additionally, his bias is evidenced when he states "the greatest service which Italy could have done to us was to kept out of the conflict", when in fact they did try to by delaying their entrance into WW2 - much to Hitler's dismay.

Hitler also exaggerates when he says Italy's entry into the war "at once" gave our opponents their first victories as Italy briefly bettered the British in North Africa at the start of the war when the British retreated, even if only strategically.

(This is for part (b)) Inferences from the evidence can also give weight to the reliability of the source.

Source 2 states that the Italian's started a campaign in Greece "without warning" or "asking our (the German's) advice". This is accurate as Mussolini ~~did~~ tried to invade Greece in WW2 ~~last~~ and did so without telling Hitler. This was in response to Hitler not consulting Mussolini before the Czechoslovakian invasion, angering Mussolini, which refers to the "brutal friendship" Hitler mentions.

The "brutal friendship" also refers to how Mussolini ~~was~~ and Italy had a good relationship at times like when the Germans rescued Mussolini from his imprisonment, which is an accurate inference therefore giving weight to the source.

Overall ~~the~~ Source 2 ~~is~~ cannot be given considerable weight for an enquiry into Italy's performance in WW2 because while there are accurate inferences to be made from the evidence and the provenance of first hand knowledge offering some weight, Hitler's bias and exaggerated language demonstrate his bitterness to Italy at the end of the war and ultimately detracts weight from the evidence of the ~~source~~ source.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This response enters Level 4. There is evidence that the source material is interrogated and reasoned inferences developed. There is also weighing of the evidence. These qualities allow it to enter Level 4.



## Question 2

### Question 2(a)

There were many good answers and more candidates focusing specifically on 'value' this year. Where candidates did not reach Level 3, it was often the result of undeveloped inferences. Contextual knowledge was *particularly weak* on many responses indicating a general lack of knowledge during this particular time of Franco's reign and there was an over-reliance on the provenance, often repeating what the provenance stated but not developing it to show understanding of value in relation to the question posed, for example stating that it was published in 1947 when Franco was in power so this makes it useful – without further development. Better responses developed the source attributes to consider the lack of a date for the restoration and developed from knowledge such as the use of the law to neutralise monarchists.

### Question 2(b)

There were some good candidate responses combining reasoned inferences about the methods used to instil Franco's cult of personality on young people in Spain, with contextual knowledge to really illuminate the context of the time/people's views and a very good overall evaluation of provenance really teased out by looking at most/all aspects – Nature, origin and purpose as well as other pieces of information given about the source. However, most candidates failed to reach Level 4 because, as with question 2(a), contextual knowledge was very weak, often used to confirm details, most times not even challenging the details from the sources. Evaluation was also often accurate but undeveloped, for example, stating that Farmborough worked in the Nationalist zone so therefore was biased and supported propaganda.

(This is for part (a)) Source 3 offers excellent insight to a historian regarding General Franco's intentions of whether to restore the monarchy or not. This source is Franco's Law of Leadership Succession ~~written~~ passed in 1947, Franco was, at this time, the undisputed leader of Spain following his victory in the civil war in 1939. He passed this law in order to clear up the issue regarding his successor among his supporters as ~~doing so~~ there were very high levels of ambiguity around this beforehand which was splitting much of his powerbase. \* which in theory outlined who would be the next leader of Spain.

In the very first article of the Law of Leadership Succession, Franco declares Spain 'to be a kingdom' and therefore suggests that did intend to restore the monarchy. This was done because a large part of his Franco's powerbase was formed of people who wanted the return of the monarchy (Carlists). ~~Using~~ Using the word 'kingdom' appeased this group as it meant that they could no longer complain about the lack of a monarchy, however Franco neglected to include a date in the law

(This is for part (a)) itself <sup>meaning</sup> suggesting that he could stay in power until the end of his life. In article 13 of source 3 it however says, that the 'Chief of State may... exclude from the succession... who lack the necessary capacity to govern.' This article gave Franco the power to overrule the Cortes and remove somebody from the succession regardless of whether they had 'royal blood'. This meant that Franco was not committed to creating a monarchy and could instead chose somebody who in his eyes had more fitting political ideals.

Overall source 3 is very valuable to a historian because of the language used, such as Spain declaring Spain to be 'a kingdom' which undeniably states that Franco at some point in the future had intentions to restore the monarchy. A second reason that it is so valuable is because it came directly from Franco and therefore is most likely what he, himself wished. This is despite the fact that it was voted in in a referendum with 95% approval, which would suggest that

(This is for part (a)) Franco aimed it at the common people, however at this time Franco was relatively stable as a leader and is very unlikely to have changed his ideals because of what the people want. This makes the source even more valuable to a historian as it is most likely Franco's true thoughts, and his aim to, at some point, restore the Spanish monarchy.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is an excellent response which achieves a secure Level 3. It has supported and developed inferences and develops valid criteria to ascribe value to the source.

(This is for part (b)) Source 4 offers excellent insight into the impact of Franco's cult of personality, particularly on young people. It was written by an English woman who was a supporter of Franco, and during the civil war, when this was written, was a radio broadcaster in the Nationalist zone. This suggests that she was experienced in creating Nationalist propaganda and could that the intent behind this writing (*Life and People in National Spain*) is to show Franco in a positive light, particularly regarding young people in Spain; and to encourage people to support Franco in both the UK and Spain. ⊗

Farnborough compares Franco to 'a shining light' which supports the idea that Franco was portrayed as a god-like figure to the young people of Spain. She also uses the word 'all', which this suggests to historians that the extent to which Franco's cult of personality had spread around Spain, was huge. Farnborough also uses very strong language regarding the boys' desire to salute Franco's picture. Words like 'anger', 'determination' and '~~resisting his mother~~' suggest to historians that young people, in particular, were massively enthralled within Franco's cult of personality. She also speaks

(This is for part (b)) about how the child felt he had 'done his duty' which both, shows how young people were already very influenced towards Franco and his militarism as they were already acting like soldiers, whilst also lending credit to the reliability of her writings because it supports the fact that much of Franco's 'cult of personality' was very militaristic. Source 4 also mentions how the little boy was 'resisting his mother'; This suggests that Franco's cult of personality had a huge impact on young people by 1938, only 2 years since Franco assumed the position of Generalissimo as it suggests that young people were willing to ignore their parents in order to merely salute a picture portrait of Franco.

However this was published during 1938, after Franco passed the press act which prohibited the publishing of any writings that were against Francoism, this reduces the reliability of source 4 as ~~it was~~ this meant the book could not contain anything remotely anti-Nationalist leading to large amounts of bias in source 4. This bias is enhanced by the fact that Farnborough was a Nationalist radio broadcaster and therefore skilled in

(This is for part (b)) Nationalist propaganda, which suggests that she might have exaggerated much of the story in order to ~~present~~ suggest a larger impact of Franco's cult of personality. Overall therefore source 4 cannot be given a lot of weight as evidence because of the circumstances it was published in and the author.

\* and a strong supporter of Franco.

(X) Farnborough was also a university lecturer for 10 years, <sup>from 1926</sup> which suggests that she was at least middle class, because higher education was very elitist during this time in Spain. This suggests that she would have been very right wing as much of the aristocracy was, and therefore a strong supporter of Franco, which further suggests lends credit to the idea that her book was written <sup>for the purpose</sup> of propaganda, or at the bare minimum, support for Franco.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This is a Level 4 response with supported inferences and good use of context to demonstrate an appreciation of the context and values of the society in which the source was produced. Criteria for judgement are justified and applied.

### Question 3

There were some very good responses displaying strong analysis of the key features and the links between them; some candidates also prioritised the factors they discussed in order to reach a clear and justified conclusion. This was mainly supported by detailed knowledge. Those who did not reach Level 4 failed to do so mainly due to lack of depth on the issues discussed and some tendency towards description rather than analysis. Several candidates displayed uneven treatment of the key issues, usually focusing heavily on the factor in the question with limited depth and analysis of other factors such as weaknesses in the economy and limited resources/outdated weaponry. A few candidates even mistakenly responded to the question as though it was centred around World War 2 rather than World War 1, as asked for in the question.

Italy's entrance into the ~~first~~ <sup>first</sup> world war was a military crisis. At first glance it would appear that Italy's poor performance was derived from the weak military leadership of Luigi Cadorna. In reality, however, such weak military leadership only served to compound problems that had originated from divides in the liberal state and was largely a result of these divides in the first place.

Certainly Italy's poor performance was due to ~~the~~ poor military leadership of Luigi Cadorna, the officer overseeing the Italian offensive, had many shortcomings. He insisted on sustained aggression, ignorant of the demands of modern warfare. His poor tactics were compounded by extreme disciplinary measures that saw 290,000 sent to the front and 6,000 executed at death tribunals. Desertion was ~~accidental~~ amongst soldiers was accentuated by low rations of 3,000 calories a day (lower than Britain and France) and the general ~~state~~

~~that~~ lack of patriotism for such a conflict.  
These ~~fits~~ certainly led to short-comings that were

exposed at the battle of Caporetto in October 1917, where 400,000 soldiers vanished, 200,000 were captured, and 10,000 killed. When D'Annunzio returned Cadorna in 1917 he addressed these failures. By increasing annual leave and introducing measures such as trench newspapers he increased morale. He ~~gutter~~ was far more cautious in the offensive. There were clear improvements in the ~~the~~ performance of Italy following these measures. ~~This can be seen as casualties~~ with casualties falling from 520,000 in 1917 to 103,000 in 1918. Clearly then ~~Italy's~~ Italy's poor performance ~~was~~ due to in 1917 was due to poor leadership.

However Cadorna's leadership was <sup>exacerbated</sup> ~~by~~ ~~by~~ social divides. Italy's entrance ~~at the~~ following the secret Treaty of London left many shocked and divided. The Catholic Church condemned it as 'useless slaughter', the PSI issued a stance of 'neither support nor sabotage' and Giolitti, along with 300 deputies, asked for non-involvement. This meant that even before the army had been mobilised Italy's social structure was fractured. Strikes ran throughout the war and with the



national debt increasing to 85 billion lire in 1915, many saw their standard of living decrease.

This led to huge resentment amongst those that were fighting as they were upholding a liberal state that were neglecting their duties at home. This provided a catalyst for unrest amongst soldiers that culminated in the poor performance. Aquilino Cadorna's weak leadership only exacerbated the growing <sup>social</sup> divides that always threatened to cause unrest.

Additionally, Cadorna's weak leadership was largely a backlash against gutter social divides. The south of Italy, despite official unification in 1871, ~~was~~ was ~~from~~ distinctively different from northern Italy. The conditions were significantly worse with 25,000 dying in Naples from cholera in 1910-1911, and many were illiterate (more than half). Southern peasants' gutterware often identified with their region of birth and not ~~as Italy~~ with Italy as a nation in what was known as campanilismo, and 90% spoke regional dialects. This meant that those who were forced to fight cared little for irredentism and could not understand why they had been forced to fight to protect an idea of 'Italy' that they were not familiar with. In deeply Catholic provinces such as Basilicata many





**ResultsPlus**  
**Examiner Comments**

This is an excellent response which is secure in Level 4. There is an analysis of the key issues, supported by secure knowledge. The criteria for judgement are developed and there is a strong conclusion.

## Question 4

There were a number of good responses displaying strong analysis of the key features such as weak Liberal leadership, the split among the Socialists and eventual ineffective Aventine Secession, alongside other factors such as support of key elites & the use of propaganda and Mussolini's dual policy. Very good responses even demonstrated the interplay between the key features, some candidates even prioritising the factors they discussed to reach a clear and justified conclusion. This was mainly supported by detailed knowledge. Most candidates who did not achieve Level 4 failed to do so due to lack of depth and detail particularly on the factor stated in the question (weakness of the political opposition) stating general comments such as the Liberals were weak and the walkout of some deputies in 1924 but failing to supply detailed examples or key facts to evidence their points. There were also a significant number of candidates who did not focus on the time period and establishment of the dictatorship and instead wrote more generically about the rise of fascism with only occasional links to the question.

There is no doubt that between the years of 1922-26, Mussolini established himself as a fascist dictator. To a large extent, this was due to the weakness of opposition, who failed to challenge Mussolini's rise. For example, the ease in which the ANI merged with his PNF and the acceptance of Conservative elites demonstrates the weakness of groups within Italy. However to a larger extent it should be argued that Mussolini himself enabled the dictatorship, through his control of the PNF through the fascist grand council, and his ability to eradicate opposition, such as Matteotti.

The ANI stood as Italy's nationalist party before the PNF rose as a political force. The ANI agreed to merge with the PNF, meaning Mussolini removed one form of opposition, and also gained additional support for future elections. Although Mussolini's right wing attitude made the ANI comfortable with the change,

They still displayed weakness as they failed to stand individually as an opposition party. The change meant that when Mussolini passed something in the Court of law, original members of the ANI would be unable to disagree. This aided Mussolini's ability as a new dictator.

Similarly, the Conservative elites had originally proved to be large scale forms of opposition to former Liberal Governments, however, they were manipulated into accepting Mussolini's establishment as a dictator.

Mussolini allowed for the ~~fact~~ Courts, army and Civil services to be run independently without the intervention of Government policies. This pleased the Conservative elites and so they provided little to know opposition as Mussolini's presence as a dictator became ever present.

From this, it is clear that both the ANI and Conservative elites were manipulated by the reputation built up of Mussolini. Both believed they were provided securities under his rule, so decided not to promote opposition - something which underlines political fragility.

However, to a larger extent it can be concluded that the rise of Mussolini's dictatorship between 1922-26 was mostly due to his influence and strength as a political leader. Firstly, Mussolini had

control over the PNF, where those within the party lacked the ability to challenge his ideology of a strong, militarised country. The fascist grand council was

set up by Mussolini in order to centralise his power.

The laws of December 1925 granted Mussolini sole ability to select those who were involved with the Council. In effect, this meant only trusted people were employed to aid the decision making behind the PNF's direction.

Mussolini also established local governments with selected prefects having high levels of control amongst Italy.

The prefects imposed a policing force in each ~~region~~ region and they reported any fascist behaviour back to the grand council. This ~~is~~ imposed the fascist ideology amongst Italian society and prevented outspoken opposition against his dictatorship.

A further example of Mussolini's leadership which aided his dictatorship was his actions taken against opposition which was outspoken. ~~The~~ By 1924, the

fascist grand council had passed laws to remove the problem of proportional representation. The Acerbo

law stated that 2/3 of seats would be granted to the party which gained over 25% of the vote, something which effectively ended democracy even prior to his

complete banning of parties in later years. Matteotti

was a passionate socialist in the summer of 1924,

who publicly criticised the Acerbo law, warning

of Mussolini's intention to establish himself as a dictator. He was kidnapped in August ~~by~~ June before his body was found two months later, dead.

The blame for the murder was placed on an army general known as Berti, however historians, backed with clear indications strongly assume Mussolini was responsible for his ~~own~~ abduction. This demonstrates how the brutality of Mussolini was the real contributor to his stability as a dictator, even when faced with strong political opposition.

In ~~conclusion~~ conclusion, there is no doubt that the weakness of key political groups was key to the ease by which Mussolini established himself as a dictator, evident from the actions on the ANI and conservative elites. However, the main factor to the stability of his rule was himself and the nature of his decisions. The fascist grand council granted Mussolini full control over police and his murder of Matteotti demonstrates that despite opposition, Mussolini's character allowed him to create stability for the coming years.

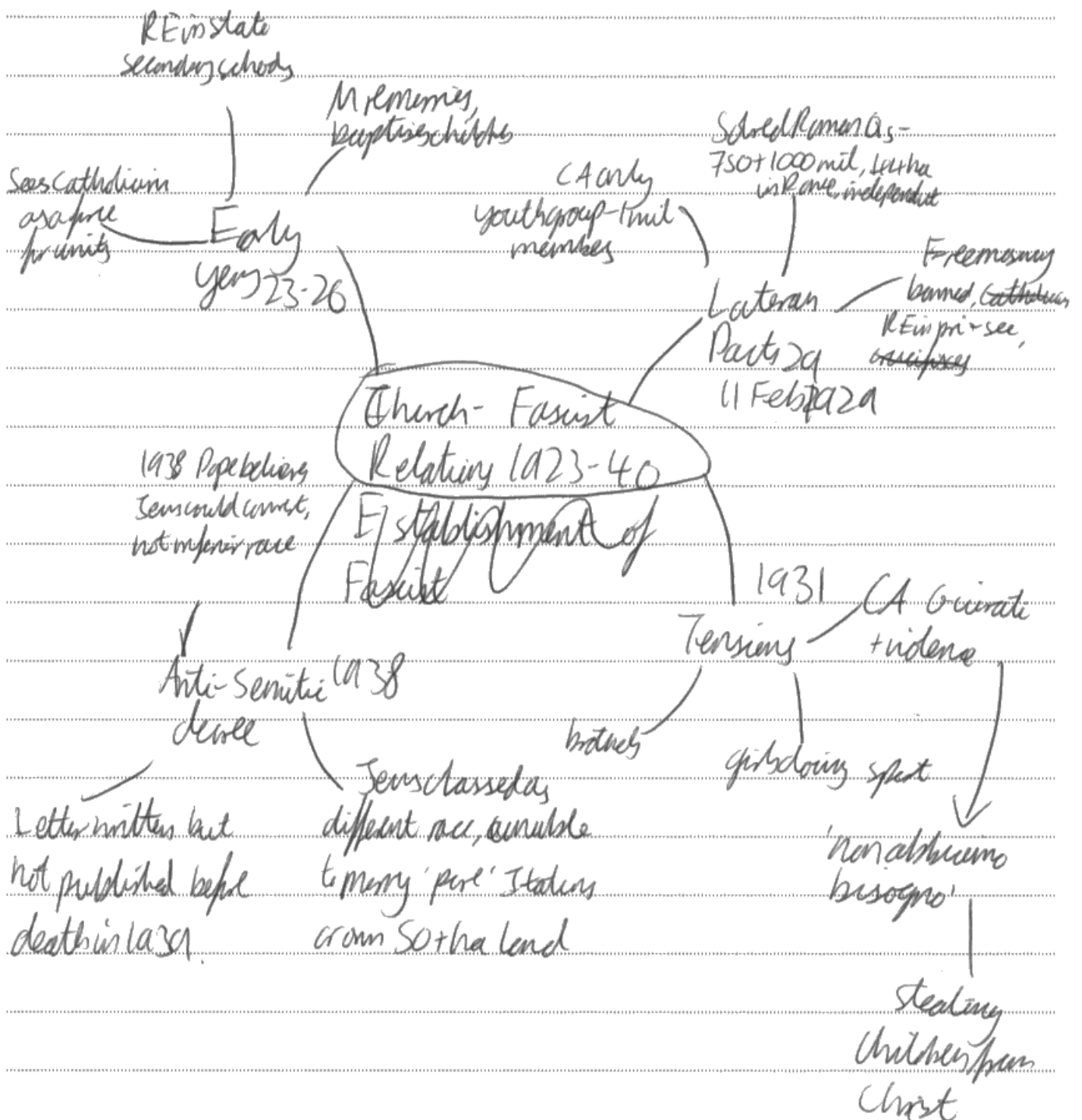


**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a focused response that achieved Level 4. It is stronger in the first half than in the second where there is a tendency towards description. The given factor is developed effectively and there is evidence of analysis used to reach a judgement.

## Question 5

There were some good responses that covered the full-time period 1923-1940 supplying details and analysis of how the relationship between Mussolini and the Church changed, from the original U-turn on anti-Clericalism to the alliance made with Hitler, institution of the Anti-Semitic decrees to the eventual breakdown upon entering World War 2. Most candidates displayed good knowledge on the earlier part of the relations between Mussolini and the Church, but less detail for evidence in the later period of the 1930s. Many candidates also failed to explicitly comment on change/continuity but rather focused on describing events in chronological order without identifying any turning points or prioritising key events in relations. The lack of focus on the second order concept does limit the achievement in the levels.





Relations between the fascist state and the Catholic Church changed significantly between 1923 and 1940. Mussolini was able to solve the Roman Question that had plagued Italy since 1870, ~~and offer~~ ~~as well~~ ~~the~~ ~~new~~ also tensions caused by fascist policy in 1931 and 1938. Overall, relations improved up to the Lateran Pact of 1929. Shortly after, they began a decline, which was <sup>somewhat</sup> halted before seeming to go into disrepair from 1938.

In Mussolini's early years as Prime Minister he recanted his anti-clerical past and improved relations to lay the foundation for his future agreements. Between 1923 and 1926, Mussolini made many ~~son~~ actions to achieve the approval of the Church. For example, in 1924, he remained his wife in a Catholic ceremony and had his children baptised. He also increased clerical pay and allowed religious education in state secondary schools. Even ~~perhaps~~ his leadership, he saw Catholicism as a force for unity, which he implemented in these early years. ~~Overall, these~~ ~~early~~ ~~smaller~~ ~~improvements~~ ~~positively~~ was helped by the new Pope from 1922, Pius XI, who saw Communism as Italy's greatest threat. By eradicating Communism and establishing his dictatorship in January 1925, Mussolini secured the resolute support of the new Pope. Overall, Mussolini's ~~actions~~ religious policies and actions resulted to impose state-church

relations, and he was fortuitous to have a Pope that was receptive to his violent stance on Communism.

The most significant improvement in relations between the fascist state and the Catholic Church came in 1929, when the Lateran Pacts ended the Roman Question of 1870, when Pope Pius IX had been outraged at the invasion of Papal lands and refused to recognise the Kingdom of Italy. On 11 February, the Pope and Mussolini signed a treaty, to cede 44 hectares of land to the Pope as an independent country; a financial concordat, which gave the Vatican 750 million lire as well as 1000 million lire in Italian state bonds; and a ~~treaty~~ <sup>concordat</sup>. The ~~treaty~~ concordat named Catholicism as the only state religion of Italy and banned Freemasonry. The Catholic group Catholic Action would be able to continue religious and educational activities as the only non-fascist youth group. Overall the Lateran Pacts were ~~one of~~ the biggest improvements in Church-State relations in Italy since 1870. They finally settled the Pope's claims to land and compensation, ~~as well as~~ giving Mussolini's rule significant political legitimacy. This was the peak of Church-State relations, as both sides benefitted from the agreement.

However, from 1931, the years of impairment stopped, although these were instances of positivity. In 1931, Guirali, the RNF secretary and PNF secretary, and Scorza, the organiser of fascist youth groups, accused Catholic Action of organising sport and being led by ex-PPI leaders, as well as spreading antifascist <sup>views</sup> violence. In response, fascist violence was brought down upon the youth group, which was eventually banned. In response the Pope published a scathing encyclical entitled 'we have no need', which attacked the fascist movement for stealing children from Christ and making them worship the state instead. By the end of the year, the Catholic Action was reinstated under strict controls to avoid sporting activities, or ex-PPI members becoming youth leaders. In 1932, Mussolini visited the Pope and both expressed their continued agreement on social issues, family values and foreign policy towards the USSR. Overall, the early 1930s were a challenging time for the Church-State relations, with the Pope realising the danger of supporting the PNF. Another

Relations appeared to reach an all-time low in the 1938, with the introduction of the Anti-Semitic Decrees, which classed Jews as an inferior race, and prohibited them from marrying 'pure' Italians. The Pope criticised the anti-semitism as he believed Jews could <sup>convert</sup> correct

to Catholicism to redeem themselves, which contradicted the aims of Decree. He ~~published~~ wrote a letter in early 1939 condemning the hatred and violence of the discrimination. However, it was not published before his death, and the practices continued. Although this was a negative period for the relationship, it could have been significantly worse had Pius' letter been published. He was replaced by Pius XII, who facilitated German and Italian war crimes from 1939 with little opposition.

### In conclusion

Overall, the years 1923 to 1940 contained many changes to the relationship between the fascist state and the Catholic Church. It is very accurate to say the years 1923-1929 contain those of improvement to relations, which positive policies from Mussolini culminating in the Lateran Pacts. However, after 1931, improvement was rare, and appeared only to repair the damage of the Catholic Action controversy. Although private relations between the state and the Church were damaged by the 1938 Decrees, the public influence of Pius XII's outrage was limited by his inability to publish his opinion before his death. Overall, church-state relations improved up to 1929, before stagnation and reversal in the 1930s.

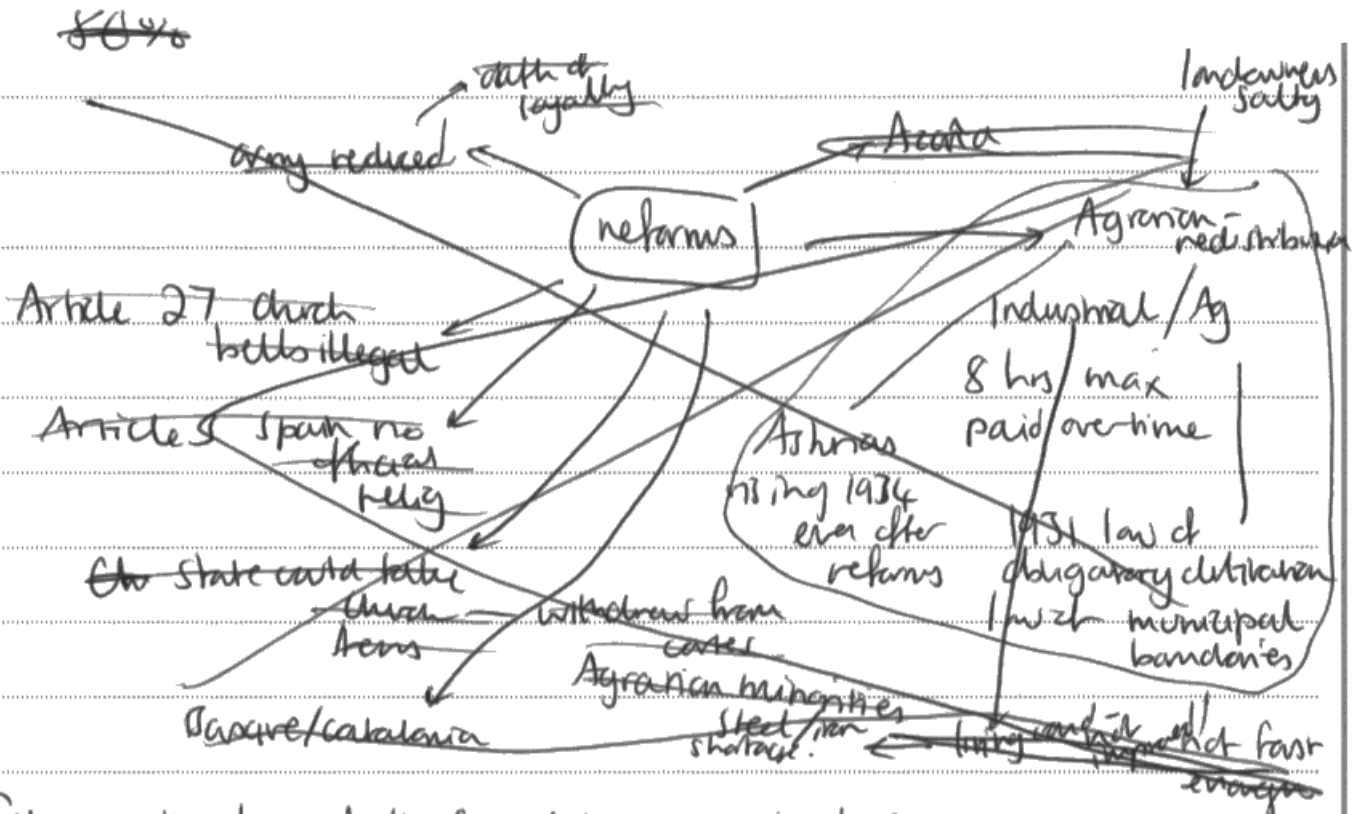


### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This is a secure Level 4 answer. The candidate has effectively planned the response before writing. The time period is covered well and there is focus on the second order concept of change.

## Question 6

Candidates who achieved Level 4 on this question cited some good detail on the various reforms and the degree or permanence of their success reaching a sustained, well supported judgement on how accurate it was to say the reforms had been a complete failure. Most detailed knowledge was displayed on the improvements that came about because of educational reforms. Most candidates however, did not achieve Level 4 due to lack of evidence/detail to support points made in their analysis, for example, making simple statements such as: Agrarian reforms were not supported by landowners but lacking detail on what the reforms intended to do and why they were not successful. A few candidates produced responses that lacked balance, focusing only on failed reforms.



Following the birth of the second republic in 1931, ~~the~~ radical change was demanded all over Spain. It faced economic struggle, with high illiteracy rates and seasonal jobs providing uneducated, temporary workers which left the country impoverished and unemployed. Spain needed it depression, especially following the Wall Street Crash in 1929, and ~~its~~ ~~republican~~ Azarica knew it was time for reforms. ~~But these reforms~~ ~~that~~ ~~how~~ ~~success~~ However, many say these were a complete failure - how far is this idea true?

First of all, Azaña completely rewrote the role of the Church in Spain. Before the Second Republic, the Church had a huge role in the Spanish government, ~~and~~ as well as education. However, Article 3 changed this, by ~~stating~~ declaring Spain as having no official religion. Following this, Article 27 made funeral processions and church bells illegal, and Azaña ~~made~~ also made laws that allowed the state to seize church property and stopped state funding to churches too. These reforms angered members of the Catholic Church, who formed small groups in an attempt to prevent the anti-clerical laws, called Agrarian minorities. This failed to ~~the~~ reverse the reforms, so in protest, the church withdrew from the Cortes. One could say this shows that the reforms failed because it drove ~~a group~~ the church against the government, but was this the only group that had opposed Azaña?

Azaña also introduced reforms against the army, reducing them in size by forcing many officers to retire, and arresting/trying those who had committed crimes ~~to~~ between the years 1927-31. Although this weakened the army, they could not react with force as Spain needed ~~for~~ its army and would not ~~be~~ be capable of defending itself if the army did revolt. Not only this, but ~~the~~ the army had to (as part of the ~~the~~ reforms) sign an oath of loyalty to Spain, so they may not have wanted to react radically to the reforms as they were committed to their country.

Although both army and church were left unhappy with Atatürk's reforms, ~~but~~ he did make reforms that - at least temporarily - pleased agricultural and industrial workers. For example, he reduced their working day to a maximum of ~~11~~ eight hours ~~and~~ unless they were paid overtime. He also introduced organisations to settle wage disputes between workers and employers, although these weren't so effective.

In addition, for the agricultural workers, the Law of ~~Obligatory~~ Municipal Boundaries in 1931 ~~was~~ meant that landowners legally had to employ local workers rather than turn to cheap foreign labor, meaning ~~fewer~~ the rural workers ~~were~~ were employed ~~to~~ more. Not only this, but the Law of Obligatory Cultivation in the same year made it necessary for large landowners to use their land for <sup>farmer</sup> agricultural use, ~~and~~ increasing the employment of agricultural workers. Also, in 1932 the Agricultural Reform redistributed land to peasants, and Atatürk also passed a law protecting small farmers from eviction; these laws meant that ~~the~~ members of the peasant class and farmers were heavily protected and it decreased unemployment in rural areas. Despite this, ~~the~~ after the Agricultural Reform Law 1932, ~~land~~ landowners ~~were~~ felt their rights were being infringed as the land being redistributed had been their land. In addition, agricultural workers felt these reforms were not as effective as they sounded on paper, ~~so~~ and ~~the~~ workers ~~part~~ in the Anatolian region still took part in ~~an~~ an

uprising over working conditions in 1934.

In addition

Furthermore, reforms to Industry also included promises of increased wages and conditions, but these workers, like the agricultural workers, felt these reforms were not occurring fast enough. Not only this, but the ~~down~~ trade of steel and other industrial products was declining in this period, so the industrial reforms were even less effective.

~~The~~ Although Azarza's intentions with regards to agricultural and industrial reforms were good, the fact that ~~the~~ the Asturias rising occurred just 2 years later shows that they failed soon after they were put in place. Not only this, but by pleasing the agricultural workers, he displeased the landowners rather than coming up with a ~~targeted~~ <sup>reasonable</sup> compromise for both groups.

Finally, Azarza did give the Catalonian and Basque regions increased freedom, yet this was easily taken away under Franco's regime and compared to the ~~big~~ huge changes he made with regards to the church and army, it ~~is~~ is not enough to mean the reforms were a huge success.

To conclude, <sup>it is accurate to say that</sup> the reforms introduced ~~by~~ under the Second Republic were ~~not~~ mostly a failure as it caused resentment towards the Republic by groups such as the



army, church and landowners whilst only briefly pleasing Spain's workers. The reforms Azanza introduced for workers may sound good on paper but when applied to reality, they proved ~~not~~ weak and ineffective, and the standard of living continued to decline. Although it is accurate that the reforms weren't a huge success, they were not a complete failure as the regions of Catalonia and Basque received some political autonomy and the agricultural workers ~~received~~ (slowly but surely) received jobs, ~~the~~ rights and fair pay.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Comments**

This response shows some Level 4 qualities and hence is placed within that level. There is a range of knowledge and sufficient development of it to address the question. There is a judgement on 'complete' failure.

## Question 7

Most candidates produced limited responses that failed to reach Level 4 due to lack of detailed evidence. Most made accurate statements relating to the Republican zone being more liberal and allowing more equality between women and men than the Nationalist zone but did not provide detailed evidence for this. Other general comments were made about the focus on traditional values and religion in the Nationalist zones but again, this was lacking in detail. Candidates were able to draw out some differences but struggled to develop the similarities and this meant that the second order concept was only partially addressed.

Life for civilians during the Civil War varied significantly depending on whether you lived in a Republican or Nationalist zone.

Life in the Nationalist zone reflected many of the political and moral ideas held by the right wing at the time.

Firstly, the Nationalist government wasted no time in undoing the reforms introduced under Azaña's government. These reforms affected all of the conservative elites - the army, the Church, landowners and industrialists, and so doing these reforms instantly gained their support. The landowners were given back ~~the~~ the land that had been confiscated by the previous government and no longer had to deal with the threat of peasants taking over their land.

because many peasants were simply murdered. For example, in Extremadura, 1800 peasants were murdered and rather than burying them, their bodies were left in mounds across ~~agricultural regions~~ as a pit to deter other peasants. In return, the landowners funded the Nationalist war effort. Additionally, the clerical laws were abolished and the privileged position of the Church was re-instated. Such privileges included giving the Church control of primary education, banning all other religions except Christianity and weakening the position of the Protestant Church. In return, the Church did not condemn their atrocities and helped spread the moral tone of life in the Nationalist zone. The army reforms were also enacted and martial law was declared, meaning that the army played a key role in civilian life.

Repression was another key feature of life in Nationalist zones. Under

the 'white terror' as it was known, 200,000 people were killed. Initially repression was focused on people who had opposed the military coup, so mainly socialists, communists and Republicans in general. The focus later shifted to the wider population such as ordinary civilians who did not obey or co-operate with Nationalist rules. Repression also came in the form of banning all political parties, trade unions and strikes and introducing press censorship, few freedoms and an intense propaganda machine.

Women were also affected severely, with the traditional, conservative image of the role of a woman being enforced. Women were encouraged to adhere to a domestic role and that of wife and mother. Therefore, any political rights or freedoms gained under the Republic were lost. This view was further enforced by the

Church and religious views, and they were particularly concerned with the way women dressed, and also ensured that abortion and contraception remained illegal as did divorce. However, many women were left widowed during the Civil War and because they were financially dependent on men, many had to turn to prostitution to make ends meet. Women in the workplace were also discouraged, ~~and~~ although the Nationalists did recognize that women played a political role, therefore, many Nationalists such as the Falange had women's sections, in this case the Sección femenina. However, their jobs here remained domestic, including charity work and distributing pamphlets.

Life in the Republican zones was very different. Civilian life reflected the various divisions in the Republican movement. For example in Catalonia in early 1937, a CNT ~~to~~ social revolution took place where an

Anarchist society was ~~introduced~~ <sup>established</sup>. Churches were banned and it was declared that there was no government. This ~~event~~ revolution only lasted a few weeks, but in Aragon, for example, peasants and anarchist militias continued to seize land for themselves. The impact of this was later felt in the economy. The Republican economy was a disaster because, unlike the Nationalists, it was not centralized or organized so as to give priority to goods required by the military. Therefore, the Republican zone experienced food shortages and inflation, which was further exacerbated by weak transport links. Moreover, Republican cities were severely bombed, destroying the economy and lowering civilian morale.

Repression was also evident in ~~the~~ civilian lives but unlike the White Terror, the Red Terror was more subjective and only targeted people associated with the conservative elite. Atrocities were also committed, but they were nowhere near as

~~extensive~~ extensive as the Nationalists and repression soon ended once all conservative targets were abolished.

The life of women was different too, with women being more liberated. Many women wore trousers and smoked which were generally seen as masculine things.

Moreover, unlike the Nationalist zone, many women were politically active. For example 'La Pasionaria' was a leading figure in the Communist faction of the Republican movement. ~~Her~~ Her name, they was a female leader of a socialist militia who had been elected by her male counterparts. In addition women worked in war production and indeed in ordinary jobs.

Significantly, Republican Spain was the first European nation to have a female elected into national government, and she introduced a number of measures to liberate women. Having said that, many

working women faced hostility from their male counterparts and a law was later introduced which outlawed women from being involved in military action.

In conclusion, life in the Republican zones differed largely from that of the Nationalist zones. Experiences for civilians varied in terms of the economy and also of their rights, particularly women. However, both zones made use of terror and committed atrocities, although Nationalist terror was significantly worse. In my opinion, life in the Republican zones was a lot more chaotic and divided, and it is <sup>partly</sup> due to <sup>this and</sup> their inability to co-ordinate and control civilians that the Republicans lost the Civil War.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a Level 4 script. The candidate has addressed the second order concept by looking at both similarities and differences. The knowledge is well selected and used well to address the question. There is clear criteria for judgement.



## Question 8

The strongest responses demonstrated the links between the desire to consolidate Franco's control of Spain and the human and financial cost of the Spanish Civil War with Franco's need to maintain good relations with the Allied powers (Britain and France in particular) and his resolve therefore only to enter the war on Germany's side if victory was assured. The candidates who did not achieve Level 4, despite identifying some relevant reasons, were unsuccessful usually because of lack of detail to support their points. Most candidates cited the cost of the Spanish Civil War but did not provide details. Others who displayed a detailed understanding of the significance of economic weaknesses, did not include sufficient detail on other key features making general comments rather than a well-supported argument.

Following the end of the civil war in 1939, just before the outbreak of World War II (WWII) Franco's Nationalist forces emerged victorious. This meant that Spain was now a dictatorial, authoritarian and largely fascist country, therefore the obvious move would be to ~~rejoin~~ join the similarly politically aligned axis countries of Italy and Germany. This was even more expected because many considered the aid given to Spain throughout the civil war to be ~~one of~~ the main reason for Franco's victory. So Franco also signed the German anti-commintern pact in 1936 which again, made both Hitler and most of Europe believe that Franco would bring Spain into the war on the German side. However by 1945 Franco had not, officially joined the war instead choosing to remain neutral, for a variety of reasons.

Before the civil war Spain's economy was already very backwards and far behind its western European neighbors, owing to its

huge agricultural sector and extreme shifts in the political aligning of governments throughout these years. During the war the governments in most of the major east cities were either focussed around war or in complete disunity and therefore couldn't agree on a policy form decisive economic policies. By the end of the war the economy was in an even worse state with pre war standards of living not returning to the same levels until ~~1952~~ the early 1950s. This gave Franco the opinion that Spain's economy could not support entry into WWII, especially given the fact that it looked like it was going to be a drawn out war. This was because of the structural weaknesses within Spain's economy, following the civil war ~~for~~ which were highlighted following the bombing of Republican held major cities such as, Madrid and Barcelona, which ~~do~~ greatly decreased Spain's industrial capacity. Therefore the long term structural weaknesses (huge focus on agriculture) and the impact of the civil war meant that Franco was, essentially forced to remain officially neutral throughout WWII.

Another problem was that despite

the Nationalist side being much more unified than the Republican side of the civil war, Franco still had yet to consolidate his power before he was requested to join the war in the early 1940's. He had also yet to fully establish control over the people of Spain, as much of his propaganda and culture of fear had not yet had their full effect.

~~This means~~ There was also a significant Republican presence lingering in Spain stemming from both political idealism and Franco's 'White Terror', which although was portrayed to the people as a 'moral crusade' against the enemies of 'traditional Spain' and removed huge amounts of opposition through the killing of around 200,000 people. Did create large sentiment of revenge against Franco which contributed to small amount of instability. This meant that Franco felt that he was unable to commit <sup>the</sup> large amount of resources that would have been required to enter WWII as he felt needed ~~to both do~~ these in order to consolidate his power in Spain to prevent another revolution, this time against Franco.

Thirdly, Hitler felt that because

of the large amounts of aid he gave to Franco during the civil war, most notably providing transport planes to move Franco's army of Africa to Spain in the first place. Franco should therefore join support the axis war effort in order to repay the favours. However Franco demanded that he would be given both aid and Morocco following WWII, Hitler was unable to do this because he had already promised France Morocco and risked rebellion in France if he were to give Franco what he wanted as Hitler didn't have the resources to spare. This meant that Franco was unwilling to join the war on Germany's side because he felt that the gain from this was very little relative to the huge <sup>negative</sup> impact it would have had on Spain.

Finally, Franco was not asked to join the war immediately after it began when Germany was utilising their Blitzkrieg tactics and having enormous success in quickly sweeping through Europe, because during this time Hitler did not need any further support and the civil war had only been finished for several months, therefore Franco was instead attempting to create a platform of stability in

Spain. Rather, Franco was requested to join around the time that Germany ~~was~~ invaded Russia in 1941, this meant Germany was fighting a war on two fronts and made it much less likely that the axis powers would emerge victorious. This was only enhanced when America joined in 1942 which suggested a shift in the balance against Nazi Germany. Franco ~~therefore~~ decided that was more concerned with the long run future of Spain than joining with similar ideologies and protecting fascism. ~~because the~~ Despite being strongly anticommunist, which was shown when Franco joined the anti communist pact, <sup>in 1936</sup> and one front of the war being against Russia; ~~franco~~ at this point it was clear that the long term ~~best~~ optimum solution would be to join with likely victorious ~~western powers~~ allies and therefore gain better future integration with them. This was shown by the fact that Franco unofficially sent 50,000 troops to fight on the Russian border, which showed that he was still on Hitler's side whilst simultaneously avoiding conflict with the western allies that he desired better relations with.

Overall, Spain did undoubtedly have large structural gaps in its already weakened post war economy that would have made it ~~at~~ very difficult for Spain to maintain a war effort whilst avoiding a revolution, much like that of 1930. However the main ~~was~~ reason for Spanish neutrality during WWII was Franco decided that the better long term prospects lay with the allied powers. This can be seen when following the war Franco ~~was~~ had an oil deal with both Britain and America, which could be seen as a reward for his neutrality.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is an excellent response which achieves Level 4 on all the bullet points. It is well argued and supported and valid criteria is selected for the judgement.

## Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

### Section A

- A careful reading of the sources is needed so that the issues raised are clearly identified
- You must ensure that you draw out inferences, but these should always be directly linked to the source and not driven by contextual knowledge
- You should consider the nature, origin and purpose of the source
- Do not merely restate what the provenance says – think about how it can be used to address the question. In a, this requires a consideration of how it adds value and in b, this requires considering value and limitations
- Contextual knowledge should be used to support the answer, not to drive it, and should be made relevant to the enquiry
- Questions 1(a) and 2(a) do not require a consideration of the limitations of sources
- It is unlikely that weight can be assessed by listing all the things that a source does not deal with.

### Section B

- Spending a few minutes planning helps to ensure the second order concept is correctly identified
- Candidates must provide more precise contextual knowledge as evidence. Weaker responses lacked depth and sometimes range
- Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels
- Candidates need to be aware of key dates as identified in the specification so that they can address the questions with chronological precision
- Candidates should try to explore the links between issues in order to make the structure of the response flow more logically and to enable the integration of analysis.

## **Grade Boundaries**

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

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