

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname					Other names				
Centre Number					Candidate Number				

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 19 May 2025

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper reference **8HI0/2G**

History

Advanced Subsidiary
 PAPER 2: Depth study
 Option 2G.1: The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46
 Option 2G.2: Spain, 1930–78: republicanism, Francoism and the re-establishment of democracy

You must have:
 Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
 – *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
 – *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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SECTION A

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the nature of the Corporate State in fascist Italy?

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

(8)

AND

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

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the impact of the Libyan War of 1911–12 on Italy?

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

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the use of censorship in Spain in the years 1938–56?

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

(8)

AND

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

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into the role of women in Spain during the Civil War?

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

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



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SECTION B

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

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

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

EITHER

- 3 Italy entered the First World War in 1915.

How accurate is it to say that Italy's wartime performance improved in the years 1915–18?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1922–25, Mussolini's control over fascist organisations was limited?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How accurate is it to say that Italy's international standing declined in the years 1935–40?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 6 How accurate is it to say that the main consequence of the Asturias rising (October 1934) was a strengthening of the left in Spain?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How accurate is it to say that, during the Spanish Civil War, the use of political terror by the Nationalist side was similar to the use of political terror by the Republican side?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How significant was tourism in the development of social tensions in Spain in the years 1956–75?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☐ **Question 4** ☐ **Question 5** ☐
Question 6 ☐ **Question 7** ☐ **Question 8** ☐



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS



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

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

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

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From the Palazzo Vidoni Pact, 2 October 1925. This agreement formally established the Corporate State in Italy. Here the terms of the agreement between the fascist state and the General Confederation of Industry, an organisation of Italian employers, are outlined.

On 2 October 1925, under the chairmanship of the Honourable Roberto Farinacci, the following was agreed between the representatives of the General Confederation of Industry and the Confederation of Fascist Corporations:

1. The General Confederation of Industry recognises the Confederation of Fascist Corporations and its associated organisations as the sole representatives of the workers. 5
2. The Confederation of Fascist Corporations recognises the General Confederation of Industry and its associated organisations as the sole representatives of the industrialists.
3. All contractual relationships between industrialists and workers must be negotiated by the dependent organisations of the Confederation of Industry on the one hand and the Confederation of Fascist Corporations on the other. 10
4. Consequently, the internal factory committees are abolished, and their functions transferred to the local syndicate organisations*, which will exercise these functions. 15

*local syndicate organisations – organisations that represented the workers employed in a particular trade

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From an article by Vladimir Lenin, published in *Pravda* newspaper, 28 September 1912. Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik Party, a Russian socialist party, and *Pravda* was its official newspaper. Here Lenin comments on the outcome of the Libyan War shortly before the terms of surrender were agreed.

Italy has 'won' the war. From now on, Libya will belong to Italy. It is worthwhile looking at this typical colonial war, waged by a so-called 'civilised' nation. The war was caused by the greed of the Italian money-bags and capitalists, who need new markets and new achievements for Italian imperialism.

The war was a blood bath. Libyans were massacred with the help of the 'latest' weapons. The Libyans put up a desperate resistance. At the beginning of the war, the Libyans attacked 1,200 Italian marines and killed about 600. By way of 'retaliation', the Italians butchered about 3,000 Libyans. Whole families were done to death, with women and children massacred in cold blood. About 1,000 Libyans were hanged. Yet it is said that the Italians are a civilised, constitutional nation.

The Italian casualties exceeded 20,000, including 17,429 sick, 600 missing and 1,405 killed. The war cost the Italians over 800 million lire. It resulted in terrible unemployment and industrial stagnation.

Italy, of course, is no better and no worse than the other capitalist countries. All of them are governed by the capitalist classes, who do not stop at slaughter in their quest for new sources of profit.

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From the Law regarding the Press, 22 April 1938. This Law was drawn up by the Ministry of the Interior and signed by Franco. After the Nationalist victory in April 1939, the Press Law applied to the whole of Spain throughout the years 1939–56.

The State is responsible for the organisation, supervision and control of the press. The Ministry entrusted with the National Press Service is responsible for establishing the appropriate regulations.

Therefore, the State shall:

1. Control the number and range of publications. 5
2. Intervene in choosing the managerial personnel.
3. Control the profession of journalism.
4. Supervise the activity of the press.
5. Have the power of censorship.

The director of each publication bears responsibility for it. He must be listed in the Official Register of Publishers, which will be maintained by the National Press Service and, to hold his position, he must have the approval of the Ministry. 10

The punishments for directors may range, according to the severity of the case, among the following: 15

- (a) Imposition of a fine.
- (b) Dismissal of the director.
- (c) Dismissal of the director, accompanied by the cancellation of his name in the Register of Publishers.
- (d) Confiscation of the publication. 20

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a manifesto by the Catholic Union of Women of Seville, issued during the Spanish Civil War. The manifesto outlined expectations for the behaviour of women in Seville. Seville was a majority Republican city, but it fell under Nationalist control in the early days of the Civil War.

Our soldiers and volunteers, working for God and our country, are sacrificing their lives on the battlefield. Meanwhile, you, the women of Spain, are dedicating yourselves to personal pleasures, to flirting and to falling into bad habits. You are traitors to your country, traitors to your faith, contemptible to everyone and deserving of our disgust. 25

Spanish women, in these dangerous moments for our beloved country, your daily life should not be one of idleness, but of serious behaviour. Your place is not at the movies, the public walkways and the cafes, but in church and at home.

Your fine clothing and jewels should not be in the indecent style of the foreign traitors. You should dress in the modest and humble style of the moral Christian, rather than exhibit scandalous behaviour to stir up feelings of sensual desire. 30

You should devote yourselves to easing the suffering of those people in the hospitals and homes. Your duty now is not to achieve an easy life for yourselves, but to educate your children and to sacrifice your pleasures in order to help Spain. 35

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *Mediterranean Fascism 1919–1945*, Charles F Delzell (ed), Harper & Row Publishers 1970

Source 2 from: <https://www.marxists.org/archive/lenin/works/1912/sep/28.htm>

Source 3 from: *Mediterranean Fascism 1919–1945*, Charles F Delzell (ed), Harper & Row Publishers 1970

Source 4 from: *The Spanish Civil War, A Modern Tragedy*, George R. Esenwein, Routledge 2005

