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# Examiners' Report

## June 2017

GCE History 9HI0 2G

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## Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates able to engage effectively across the ability range with the new A-Level paper 2G which deals with 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 question which is based on two linked sources. 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 and continuity, similarity and difference, and significance. Candidates appeared to organise their time effectively and there was little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt both answers within the time allocated. Examiners did note that more scripts than has been usual posed some problems with the legibility of hand writing. Examiners can only give credit for what they can read.

In Section A, the strongest answers demonstrated an ability to draw out reasoned inferences developed from the sources and to evaluate the sources thoroughly in relation to the demands of the question on the basis of both contextual knowledge and the nature, origin and purpose of the source. It is important that candidates appreciate that weight is not necessarily established by a discussion of what is missing from a source. If the author of the source has omitted something intentionally in order to modify meaning or distort the message of the source, then it will be relevant to discuss that omission in reaching a conclusion regarding the use that a historian might make of the sources. However, commenting on all the things that the sources might have contained, but failed to do so is unlikely to contribute to establishing weight. The question requires candidates to use the sources 'together' and it was pleasing to see that the majority of candidates were aware of this instruction and achieved it using a variety of different approaches.

Candidates are more familiar with the essay section of Paper 2 and in Section B most candidates were well prepared to write, or to attempt, an analytical response. Stronger answers clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question, although weaker candidates often wanted to engage in a main factor/ other factors approach, even where this did not necessarily address the demands of the conceptual focus. Candidates do need to formulate their planning so that there is an argument and a counterargument within their answer; many candidates lacked any counterargument at all. The generic mark scheme clearly indicates the four bullet-pointed strands which are the focus for awarding marks and centres should note how these strands progress through the levels. Candidates do need to be aware of key dates, as identified in the specification, and ensure that they draw their evidence in responses from the appropriate time period.

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

## Question 1

This is a very familiar topic and candidates were able to draw on their knowledge to set the sources in context. The best responses stood back from the sources and evaluated them in the light of their contextual knowledge and weight that could be attached to the sources to reach a reasoned judgement. The majority of candidates could focus on the origins and provenance of the sources, although a surprising number ignored 'weight' or developed inferences to confirm accuracy or usefulness. Better answers were able to confirm and challenge aspects of content and discuss the significance of any limitations in determining how much weight should be attached to the source. In some cases, knowledge was limited. Too many responses focused too much attention on what was not in the sources and used this as the basis of their evaluation. Unless candidates can show that omissions are deliberate, this line of argument is of little value. Candidates are asked to evaluate what is there rather than what is not. Some candidates made very good use of the provenance of Source 1 together with the content of the source to argue that Sarfatti had every reason to implicate Mussolini and the fact that she does not suggests a genuine belief in his innocence. Too many candidates however provided stereotypical responses such as 'she was his mistress so is bound to support him' rather than looking at what could actually be drawn from the source. Similarly, candidates who engaged with Source 2 and discussed the extent of Mussolini's culpability produced more effective responses than those who simply wrote off the source as propaganda.

All historians 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 "malty 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 "pact". The argument that Mussolini was ignorant to the pact isn't too outrageous — no written evidence of the orders had been found, the only ~~solid~~ concrete evidence is arguably the abandoned car nearby the Matteotti 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 ~~us~~ 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 this 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 disown 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 mistress - 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 ~~to~~ no doubt, as someone from Jewish descent. Sulfatti would have every reason to slander Mussolini but doesn't suggest 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. ~~There~~ there 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 "snaky performance", put on by him maybe to support his paranoia and to not implicate himself. For that reason, Mussolini's own words and closest being to a confession seems far more convincing. In source 2 his ~~own~~ regarding "the accusations" of a check 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 - source 1 shows sense  
& loyalty felt towards his innocents while  
Mussolini's need to make a speech show  
disport was troubling for him. Source 1  
alone particularly may be used as in  
considering the power of his propaganda  
while as it cannot be denied that  
Mussolini assumes <sup>personal</sup> responsibility.  
~~personally~~ publically, suggesting overall it  
may be considered most useful to a  
historian as it writes as a confession.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Comments**

This is a Level 5 entry script. It meets all the Level 4 criteria and additionally it shows a real understanding of the values and concerns of the society in which the sources have been produced. This moves it into Level 5.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Tip**

To achieve the highest level you should stand back from the sources and assess what the historian can do with them rather than answering the inquiry itself.

## Question 2

Candidates were very familiar with this topic and most were able to set their answers in context. In answering this question most candidates focused mainly on the sources rather than describing from their own knowledge. Candidates tended to have a lot to say about the provenance of both extracts and gave a substantial amount of their own knowledge to back this up. Typically answers tended to be either high Level 3 or mid-Level 4. Candidates were able to challenge the first source and show its weaknesses and limitations and contrast this with the more impartial source from Shinwell. The most adept answers went beyond how Shinwell was an independent observer and used substantial own knowledge to corroborate his claims of republican weakness. Many candidates drew on their knowledge of the role played by Germany, Italy, Britain and France as well as the division in the ranks of the republicans to test the claims in the sources and to reach a judgement. The best answers showed an ability to interpret source material in the context of values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. As with Question 1, candidates tended to focus on answering the inquiry itself rather than the question which asks candidates to address how far the historian could make use of the sources in the investigation. There were also some candidates who wrote off the package of sources as being of no use because both sources originated from the left-wing, rather than engaging with what the historian could do with them.

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 Vallades, 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 writer to prioritise.

Source 3 outlines the military strength of the Republicans and states 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

Valladares emphasising the fact war production is organised, he fails to acknowledge the fact the left lack the soldiers ~~the~~ 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, Valladares 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, Shirwell's account may be prioritised due to his relatively objective view. He ~~was~~ 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 in 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

Poet 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 Governor'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 Valladoles makes out. Similarly the idea of "war of the Republic" only just starts to emerge 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 line 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 Republicans.

strength. The "hopeless battle" described by  
Shinnell was described as such after the  
Battle of Ebro which ~~was~~ 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



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This is an excellent response achieving Level 5 in all the bullet points on the mark scheme. It interrogates the source material well and has a real sense of the degrees of certainty that can be attached to judgements.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

Remember that when answering the source question, you must make use of the two sources together somewhere in your answer.

### Question 3

Many of the candidates who opted for this question wrote responses that achieved Level 3. Candidates were able typically to outline many of the political repercussions of Giolitti's policies. These responses made up a lot of the 1912 extension of the franchise and its negative effects on *trasformismo* and therefore his weakened hold on power. Candidates also referred to the effect of the war in Libya and the shoring up of support for the nationalists. Alongside this, many students focused on the Rome question and Giolitti's relations with the Catholic Church. Some candidates had limited knowledge of the economic problems and wrote generally about the north-south divide. Some made the mistake of looking at the effect of the Great War. The best responses were able to develop precise examples to demonstrate the economic problems of the north-south divide and its impact on the economy, as well as going further to explore the wider economic problems such as shortages of raw materials and backward production processes. Most candidates found it possible to reach an overall judgement although not always well substantiated, but relatively few candidates were able to establish valid criteria which could be applied to reach a judgement. Some judgements were merely summaries.

#### Economic Problems

- Agr - but not self sufficient
  - ~~North~~ North 48% 40%
  - Regional divide - 69% on vs 80% south
- However measures taken did help  
Exports increased by 4.5% year on year  
GDP grew faster than many others

#### Political Difficulties

Nationalists - pushed Libya (1911)  
Left - PSI, PLMI, PCU (+4)

Extension - renewed 3m → 8m

Make *trasformismo* more challenging

1914 elections 370 → 3/4

Coalition with PPI + *Concussion*

Civil marriages, pseudo religious

Rodolfo withdrew support → resignation  
/ / / / / / / / / /  
Liberal Italy faced severe economic problems in the period 1911-1914 but these were outweighed by the political problems faced as although the economic problems did contribute to the political difficulties, progress was made economically and it was ultimately the extension of the franchise in 1912 which was the most significant problem for Giolitti's government as this is what led to Giolitti's resignation in 1914.

The most significant economic problem that Giolitti faced was the backwardness of Italy's economy relative to the other European powers. In this period, Italy's economy was largely agricultural while Britain and France were now rapidly industrialising. The government also had to deal with the significant inequality that

existed <sup>between</sup> ~~in~~ the North and South that existed in this period. The North paid 40% of tax and owned 48% of the ~~country's~~ <sup>country's</sup> wealth, despite having a smaller population. The lack of investment in South fuelled further resentment of government, something that was not helped by some of the government's attempts to address the problem. In 1912, internal tariffs were abolished, which was beneficial for the GDP of Italy as a whole but was extremely damaging to Southern businesses who were no longer able to compete with their northern rivals. This inequality and resentment of Giolitti's government contributed to an increase in both trade union membership and membership of the three main political parties of the left, the PSI, PCI and the PCU, which presented a significant challenge to the dominance of

~~the~~ Giolitti's ruling Liberal Party. However, it is worth noting that measures taken by Giolitti's government did help to minimise the impact of these economic problems, as exports increased by 4.5% year on year as the investment in industry and infrastructure made an impact. Overall, the economic problems that Giolitti's government faced were clearly significant but some progress was made in solving them and Giolitti wouldn't have been forced to resign without the political problems that he faced, chief of which being the extension of the franchise.

Giolitti not only faced political challenges from the left, which I touched on earlier, but also from Nationalists on the right who were able to claim that they had pushed Giolitti into

the invasion of Libya in 1911. The criticism Giolitti received from nationalists undermined him and contributed to the unstable political atmosphere. However, a far bigger consequence of the war in Libya was the extension of the franchise in 1912 from 3 to 8 million, which was intended as a reward for success in Libya. It was also hoped that this would weaken support for extreme parties like the PSI and ANI by flooding the electorate with conservative rural peasants. In reality, the opposite was true and in the 1914 elections the Liberals ~~of~~ saw ~~that~~ their number of seats decline from 370 to 314. This forced Giolitti to make concessions to the Catholic party in order to persuade them to form a coalition which in turn led to the

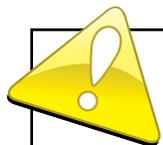
radical anti-clerical liberals withdrawing their support and as a result forcing Giolitti's resignation. This is clearly the most significant problem that Giolitti's government faced as it led to its collapse.

In conclusion, political difficulties actually outweighed the economic problems that Giolitti's government faced in 1911-1914 as if it was for the extension of the franchise in 1912 then it is extremely unlikely that ~~Giolitti's~~ Giolitti's government would have collapsed and he would be forced to resign in 1914.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Comments

This is a secure Level 5 response. The key issues are identified and explored by a sustained analysis that is underpinned by secure knowledge. A substantiated judgement (although missing a word) arises out of the argument in the essay.



### ResultsPlus Examiner Tip

When asked to weigh up the significance of one factor against another, keep focused on those factors - you do not need to introduce a third - and develop criteria so that you can make a judgement as to which is most significant.

## Question 4

The best answers to this question focused on the given factor first, considering Italy's long term economic weaknesses, such as limited raw materials and limited industrialisation as well as the failures of Fascist economic policy such as the failed attempts at autarky and linked this to Mussolini's decision not to enter the Second World War in 1939. Some candidates were able to contrast the given factor with Mussolini's role in making diplomatic and military blunders in the 1930s. There were some good answers here especially on Mussolini's limited achievements within foreign policy. In the lower levels, some candidates struggled with the focus of the question and wrote about fascist economic policy without making any reference to foreign policy and a small number of candidates wrote generally about the fascist state. In other cases, there was a focus on foreign policy but not in the period set in the question. Most candidates made a judgement. At the higher levels judgements were based on valid criteria.

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 Autarky 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 cabinet revolving of the line to try and match the ground had seen and wide economic requirements for Italy, leading to greater trouble in becoming a great power. Whilst there were some evidences 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 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 1/5 of the intended goal, much of that never seen to show off to foreign statesmen. 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 more and this

prevented Italy from becoming a world power. Another reason for Italy's struggle to become a world power was its poor militarisation. Whilst Germany became the greatest power on the European continent, Mussolini lagged far behind. There are numerous reasons for this and most of them come down to Mussolini expending much of Italy's forces. In Abyssinia, there was a grinding 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 ~~was~~ 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 reasons 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 Mussolini and a depleted economy. The Battle for the Line did more harm than good and the production of new materials to trade was sub-par to that of other countries in Europe such as Germany, Britain and France.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Comments

This is a Level 5 response. It sustains a focus on the failure of Mussolini to make Italy a Great Power. Economic problems are explored effectively and additional factors are brought in to contrast including militarisation.



**ResultsPlus**  
Examiner Tip

This is a causation question. In addressing causation questions always focus on the key word to allow judgements to be made. In this case it is 'mainly'.

## Question 5

Most candidates demonstrated clear knowledge of the position of women in the Republican zone noting the presence of high profile female leaders in government, female soldiers and greater freedoms (divorce, employment and dress codes). The best answers were able to contrast this with the limited freedoms in the Nationalist zone and therefore draw out the similarities and differences for women in the post-civil war era. More typically candidates contrasted Republican zone freedoms with the limitations of the Francoist era. This limited the achievement of such responses. Many students in top responses, Level 4 and above, outlined the return to conservative policies for women, prostitution and how women were second class citizens in Francoist Spain. Candidates did not refer to anything positive for women under Francoist rule or in nationalist held Spain and most assumed that all women in the Republican zone enjoyed unprecedented levels of freedom with little sense of lingering patriarchal views and that most women were still engaged in traditional female occupations. Few candidates reached a judgement on 'substantially greater'.

~~Whilst it could~~ It could quite accurately be asserted that women enjoyed substantially greater freedoms during the civil war with regard to the Republican zone, ~~the~~ the statement is less convincing when considering Franco's implementation of ~~Nationalist and conservative~~ <sup>restrictive</sup> <sup>traditional and</sup> conservative policies within the ~~nationalist~~ Nationalist zone as the war continued. Whilst the establishment of the caudillo's 'New State' ~~was~~ was arguably a continuation of his Nationalist agenda within during the civil war, it seems important to consider that ~~throughout~~ throughout the war Franco hadn't yet achieved - although generalissimo - hadn't yet secured stable leadership and thus ~~his~~ his policies were perhaps more restrictive, as evidenced in the limitations in what women in his zones could wear and ~~with~~ the traditional patriarchal structure and gender roles that prevailed. Despite this, there was a need ~~for~~ to produce supplies and war materials, and thus ~~there were~~ ~~perhaps~~ there were perhaps greater freedoms under the Nationalist - and more egalitarian Republican ~~to~~ zones than during the first stage of the

dictatorship, which witnessed a more institutionalized form of control

When considering the 'freedoms' that women enjoyed in the Republican zone, it seems ~~certain that these~~ <sup>this</sup> it seems important to consider gender roles, opportunities for work and the ~~new~~ position of women in society, which ~~shows~~ exposes the much more extensive freedoms that such women experienced. Not only was the Popular Front ~~liberal~~ <sup>or</sup> ~~with socialists'~~ egalitarian by nature, "due to its socialist and communist ~~and~~ <sup>support</sup> composition, but the requirements of the war meant that women began to take up roles in munitions factories; something which women (both in the Nationalist zone and worldwide) didn't have the opportunity to do. In ~~addition to this, there~~ such rights and freedoms were perhaps more pronounced in anarchist areas such as Catalonia, where the 'workers' councils' promoted equality, ~~not only between classes but between~~

Although there wasn't complete female emancipation in the Republican zone, especially after the more hierarchical Popular Army ~~was~~ <sup>influenced by Comintern</sup> started to replace the militiae, it is clear that women were deemed much more valuable by society, and were actively encouraged to take place in the war effort through such workers' organisations. To ~~illustrate~~ <sup>rather</sup> this, the opportunities and freedoms of women can be clearly viewed when observing the prominent role of Dolores Ibarruri, the 'passion flower'. The fact that she had such an ~~important~~ <sup>important</sup> position, making speeches and ~~creating~~ <sup>inspiring</sup> the Republican defences by demanding

~~the~~ 'no pasaron' means the freedoms of ~~women~~  
of women in the Republican zone.

However, when considering the Nationalist zone, these freedoms were much less pronounced, ~~esp~~ ~~er~~ stemming from France's and the right-wing's ~~other~~ belief in traditional gender roles and ~~the~~ Catholicism, which actually taught women they were inferior to men, and encouraged them to undertake domestic roles whilst it was unheroic. Such lesser freedoms can be evidenced through the ~~limited~~ limitations on work; unlike in the Republican zone, females weren't allowed to undertake traditionally 'male' occupations - even with shortages - and were instead encouraged to maintain 'family values' by remaining at home and bringing up children. In addition to this, ~~female~~ sexuality was limited, with extra-marital ~~relationships~~ <sup>women were also not allowed to use 'male' holsters or make up.</sup> relationships outlawed and homosexuality suppressed. <sup>1</sup> Whilst ~~this~~ this wasn't always outlawed (homosexuality was outlawed in 1954) and it could be argued that such policies also suppressed men, it is clear that women were ~~the target~~ viewed as the socially inferior gender, especially as the Civil Code was introduced which reinforced such attitudes. Whilst ~~such~~ such a lack of 'freedoms' could suggest that women didn't enjoy substantially greater freedoms during the war, the women in the Republican zone did have more equality, and

during the ~~frater~~ initial stages of Franco's regime any inequalities were only hardened and reinforced in legislation.

with regards to the freedoms of women in from 1938-55 it is clear that Franco's nationalist concepts were extended, as his troops advanced, resulting in the defeat of Spain and ~~an~~ a nationwide implementation of ~~from~~ the caudillo's policy from 1939. The <sup>1889</sup> civil code was enforced after having been ~~set~~ established in the nationalist zone, with any 'western' egalitarian ideas similarly repressed. ~~Whilst~~ ~~the~~ whilst it could be argued that the women had greater freedoms as weren't subject to Franco's ~~paternal~~ terror during the war - in which ~~ca~~ circa 20,000 were killed - it seems that the ~~key~~ policies inhibiting female emancipation were only consolidated, formally restricting rights of women, as the influence of the ~~the~~ Catholic Church <sup>and</sup> its role in education did. In fact, the limited interior position allocated to females - even at a young age ~~fast they were~~ - resulted in less education opportunities, which arguably limited them later in life. In addition, it is clear that during the <sup>early</sup> Francoist years there was a further wave of 'red repression' - in which women were undoubtedly targeted - including Ibarri who fled Spain ~~to not~~ and didn't return until ~~the~~ the re-birth of Spanish democracy in the 1970s. ~~the~~ whilst it could be claimed that such terror didn't singularly affect

women, it did have an influence in their lifestyle and thus seems important to note, even if it also affected men ~~and~~ with liberal backgrounds. ~~At~~ In addition, although it could be argued that women did have opportunities during Franco's regime through various women's political ~~and~~ attendance ~~with~~ of institutions such as FEF-JONS, it is starkly clear that ~~women were~~ were still viewed as subordinate citizens, with less 'freedom' as their role was confined to the domestic sphere.

ultimately, whilst it could be argued that women experienced greater freedom in the Francoist era, as Franco's main period of 'white terror' had ended, ~~in~~ the egalitarian Republican zones clearly show a greater degree of opportunity and freedom for women, especially as in 1956 the economy had not yet ~~loosened~~ ~~from~~ ~~a~~ been relaxed and tourism hadn't yet forced a relaxation of clerical attitudes. Although the Nationalist zone was suppressive of women and had similar attitudes to ~~the~~ Franco's regime, ~~in~~ the war did provide some ~~opportunities~~ opportunities such as the 'Carlist Margaritas' organization for women, and sexual freedoms hadn't yet been formally ~~outlawed~~ outlawed, thus evidencing how women had greater freedom in the civil war overall.



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**Examiner Comments**

This is a Level 5 entry response. The candidate focuses on the task of similarity and difference and addresses them for the treatment of women during the civil war and afterwards. The judgement is weaker and does not address 'substantially greater' although it does consider 'greater'.



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**Examiner Tip**

The key phrase in this question is 'substantially greater'. This needs to be addressed to achieve the highest mark.

## Question 6

Candidates mostly linked the economic policies with an opening up of Spain's economy and decline of the influence of the Falange. Specifically, they examined the removal of ministers and explained how this led to the rise of Opus Dei as well as the turning away from autocratic policies. Students tended to emphasise the politics over the economics in this answer. Some candidates struggled to focus on the time period set and wrote extensively about economic developments in the 1960s including tourism and thus limited their achievement. Some conclusions summarised key points. The best conclusions discussed whether the decline of the Falange was the 'main consequence' and applied valid criteria to justify their judgement.

- Plan - Decline of Falange - 1957 → Sideline / 4 demands  
④ in government (replaced by Opus Dei)  
- (1970 - Franco) National Movement
- ① - Restructuring of economy - Use of Opus Dei + Technocrats  
- 1959 Stabilisation plan  
↳ Capitalism three phases  
↳ autarky ended  
- \$45 → \$1083 in investment
- ③ - Creation of greater openness - workers strikes 108 → 1,193 (1959 - 1974)  
- Student protests in 1960s  
- ETA formed in 1959  
↳ gain strength in 60s
- ② - Political reform - 1964 Law of Associations  
- 1966 Press Act  
- 1967 Organic Law  
- Brought about by relaxation of control → more open to other investment → shedding conservative image
- 1959 - Franco  
↳ Franco

The decline of the Falange was the main outcome of the 1956-1959 economic crisis to a small extent as this period led to greater changes in Spain, including economic and political restructuring, as well as increasing opposition. These factors all created greater ~~opposition~~ change in the country and were a sign of how ~~changed~~ the economic crisis had shifted Franco's view on how to run the country.

The decline of the Falange was a very important outcome of the economic crisis as it reduced the association of fascism with the regime. It started in 1957 with the cabinet restructuring to replace Falange ministers with Opus Dei members and technocrats. This was a reaction to the failings of autarky and the fact Falange leader Jose Arrese's Arrese Plan suggested full autarky was needed which Franco could clearly see would not work. The crisis had led to wages rising by 70% but prices rising 600% which reduced consumer spending as evidenced in meat and bread consumption halving between 1926 and 1956. The failings of autarky and the Falange's insistence it was needed led Franco to denote them and gradually face at the organization. By the 1970s they had been replaced the National Movement and had effectively been neutralised. The replacement of the Falange was a key outcome of the economic crisis as it reduced the fascist tendencies of the regime.

however it was just an indicator of greater changes.

The economic crisis and subsequent economic restructuring was the most important outcome of the 1950s period. The economy had been failing and Franco's decision to allow Technocrats and Opus Dei to take over in key economic positions was a hugely significant indicator that the crisis had changed his entire outlook on how to run the regime. The 1959 Stabilisation Plan scrapped the unsuccessful autarkic and corporatist policies in favour of a free market economy and developmentalism. This led to huge economic growth in Spain with it becoming one of the fastest growing economies in the world. Foreign investment rose from 5 billion Pesetas (1959) to 108 billion Pesetas (1974) which allowed for rapid increases in production and therefore exports. Loans increased in frequency and allowed for investment in key industries - car production was 50% financed by loans while the chemical industry was 37% funded by foreign capital. The economic shift after the war was the most important outcome of the economic crisis as it enabled complete change in Spain and was indicative of Franco's more relaxed style. It is more significant than the sidelining of the Falange as this was a policy of the economic restructuring and so is a consequence of this factor.

Political reform was also a key consequence of

The economic crisis. Due to the lack of ~~the~~ success Franco's authoritarian role over the economy had had, he decided to relax his style of rule to avoid further crises such as the one in 1956-1959. This led to Franco abolishing visas in 1959 which allowed for easier travel to and from Spain. This political reform helped to augment the economic recovery as over \$126 million was sent home as remittances from emigrants. Due to the success of this reform Franco instigated further political relaxation through the 1964 Law of Associations (allowing grouping of people to form), the 1966 Press Act (stopping censorship of newspapers) and the 1967 Organic Laws (creating a more decentralised political system). Political reform was a key outcome of the economic crisis as it was a direct consequence of Franco revising his view on the effectiveness of totalitarian rule and it signalled a much more open and less restrictive Spain. Reform is less important than the economic ~~restructuring~~ restructuring because it was partially a consequence of Franco witnessing the success of a more open economy. Furthermore, reforms were more significant than ~~the~~ the ~~the~~ decline of the falange as they helped modify every aspect of politics and did eventually lead to the falange being removed.

Another outcome of the economic crisis was greater opposition to the government. In 1959 the terrorist nationalist group ETA were formed in reaction to the

increasing economic problems in the Basque Country. While the region had always wanted some degree of autonomy, ETA came about as a reaction to Franco's unsuccessful economic policies and his squandering of the industrialised north as production fell by 21% (1936-1958).

Moreover, there were greater urban strikes, increasing from 108 in 1954 to 1,143 in 1974, which was in part down to economic decline leading to lower pay and poorer working conditions. This was a key outcome of the economic crisis as it demonstrated a rise in the first open opposition to Franco's regime after years of repression and stopped the amount of public discontent. Increased opposition is a less significant outcome than economic and political reforms as it came about as a consequence of people being able to speak more freely and openly against the increasingly less repressive regime. However, it is a more important factor than the reduced power of the Falange as it is in part down to the anger at the fascist parts of Franco's rule that he decided to sideline the most right wing element.

In conclusion, the decline of the Falange was the least important consequence of the 1956-1959 economic crisis. The economic and political reforms were more significant results as they completely overhauled the way the regime worked and allowed for greater economic and democratic success. These reforms persuaded Franco

to reduce the Falange's power after the growing freedom for opposition to the regime spoke out against the fascist tendencies. Reform changed Spain in a way indicated by the fall in the Falange and thus it is reforms that were the most important consequence of <sup>the</sup> economic crisis of 1956.



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**Examiner Comments**

This is a Level 5 response with sustained analysis. This candidate has planned out the answer carefully and this has helped to achieve the focused argument. There is some material that moves into the 1960s but this extends from points being made rather than drifting from the question focus.



**ResultsPlus**

**Examiner Tip**

This is a consequences question. It is important to explain the outcomes for this type of question. In this case you are asked to judge which is the main consequence.

## Paper Summary

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

### Section A

- Candidates should aim to develop valid inferences supported by the arguments raised in the sources, not merely paraphrase the content of the sources
- Inferences can be supported by reference to contextual knowledge surrounding the issues raised by the sources
- Candidates should focus on the content in the sources rather than what is not there, unless the omission is deliberate
- Candidates should move beyond stereotypical approaches to the nature/ purpose and authorship of the source by, e.g. looking at and explaining the specific stance and/ or purpose of the writer
- Candidates should use the sources together at some point in the answer.

### 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:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

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