

Paper Reference(s) 9HI0/2G
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced

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

Friday 7 June 2024 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Sources Booklet

**DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET
WITH THE QUESTION PAPER.**

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question 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

Sources for use with Question 1.

SOURCE 1: From a telegram sent by the German ambassador in Rome to the German Foreign Office, 31 July 1914. Italy was in the Triple Alliance with Germany and Austria. Here the German Ambassador comments on a recent discussion with the Italian Foreign Minister concerning Italy's intentions regarding the outbreak of war between Austria and Serbia.

*** Triple Entente – Britain, France and Russia**

Today we discussed the question of Italy's attitude to the war. The Italian Foreign Minister told me that his government had considered the question thoroughly.

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Turn over

SOURCE 1 continued.

**It had concluded that Austria's actions 5
against Serbia must be regarded as an act
of aggression. Consequently, according
to the terms of the Triple Alliance,
there is no reason for Italy to support
Austria. Therefore, Italy would declare 10
itself neutral.**

**When I strongly opposed this point of
view, the Minister stated that Italy had not
been informed in advance of Austria's
action against Serbia. Therefore, Italy 15
could not be expected to take part in the
war, as Italian interests were being directly
damaged by the Austrian action.**

**The Minister stated that the Italian
Government even reserved the right to 20
decide whether it might be possible for
Italy to intervene later, not on the side of
the Triple Alliance but on the side of the
Triple Entente*. This would only happen
if, at the time of doing so, Italian interests 25
were satisfactorily protected.**

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SOURCE 1 continued.

The Minister, who was very agitated, explained that the entire Italian Ministerial Council, except for himself, had shown a distinct dislike for Austria. He could not oppose the Council's attitude, because Austrian actions had gone against the terms of the Triple Alliance. 30

I have the impression we should not give up all hope of future Italian intervention on our side, if some reward could be offered to the Italians. Nevertheless, it is clear that Britain's influence has considerably reduced prospects of Italian participation in the war on our side. 35 40

SOURCE 2: From Giovanni Giolitti, 'Memories of my Life', published in The Living Age, 3 February 1923.

The Living Age was an American weekly magazine. Here Giolitti is commenting on the issues confronting Italy when a general war broke out in Europe in 1914.

Supporters of Italy entering the war argued that we should take part in the conflict immediately, because it would be short. They feared that it would end before we were ready. Thus, we might lose 45 a magnificent opportunity to increase our national territories.

I, however, was convinced that the war would be a very prolonged one. I said it would last at least three years because 50 it would be necessary to crush the best-organised military powers in the world. They had been preparing for war for forty years.

I emphasised how much Austria might 55 lose by going to war with Italy. It was highly probable that we could get what we

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SOURCE 2 continued.

wanted from Austria by skilful negotiation. Furthermore, as the Austro-Hungarian Empire continued to suffer from the rivalry between Austria and Hungary, I believed it was sure to break up eventually. When this occurred, its Italian-speaking territories could be peaceably annexed to Italy. 60

Furthermore, a lengthy war required colossal financial sacrifices. It would be particularly burdensome for Italy, which possessed very little wealth, had exceptionally heavy demands upon its revenues, and was already imposing taxes as high as the people could bear. 65 70

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

SOURCE 3: From Jason Gurney, *Crusade in Spain*, published 1974. Gurney was a British man who held left-wing views. In December 1936, he went as a volunteer to fight for the Republicans in the Spanish Civil War. Here he comments on the situation in Spain in the last two years of the war.

***POUM – The Workers' Party of Marxist Unification, a communist party that opposed Stalin's brand of communism**

**It became increasingly clear that the Civil War was lost. The left wingers in Europe and America could demand that the common people of Spain should fight to the last man, but this was irresponsible. 5
Once it had become apparent that the War could not be won, it should have been ended.**

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SOURCE 3 continued.

Militarily, we Republicans were outgunned
 and outmanoeuvred. Franco's army had 10
 professional soldiers and an overwhelming
 superiority of technical equipment. In street
 fighting, we had proven in Madrid that the
 fanatical heroism of our workers' battalions
 could hold back Franco's infantry, even 15
 though it was supported by German
 artillery and Italian tanks and aircraft in
 huge quantities. However, when it came
 to set-piece battles, we were no match
 for the Nationalist rebels. Madrid still 20
 held, but the northern sectors had been
 over-run. Consequently, Franco could
 now concentrate his entire force on the
 Central Fronts.

Politically, the situation had become 25
 desperate. President Azaña had been
 indecisive. The Republican Government
 in Valencia no longer represented the will
 of the people. Prime Minister Caballero
 had been forced to resign as he would not 30
 agree to the destruction of the POUM*.

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SOURCE 3 continued.

The Government was totally dependent on Russia for its supply of arms, with the result that the Communist Party had total control of the political structure within the Republic. Then Negrín was appointed Prime Minister on the instructions of the Communist Party. It was typical of his arrogance that he believed that he was making use of the Communist Party when, in fact, they were using him.

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SOURCE 4: From a speech made by Juan Negrín, former Prime Minister of Republican Spain, to the Council on Foreign Relations, 8 May 1939. The Council on Foreign Relations was an independent US organisation that provided information for US government departments. Here Negrín comments on the issues of military supply during the Civil War.

We lost the War because of our great inferiority in military resources. We were unable to obtain sufficient resources because of the non-intervention agreement. Our opponents were able to receive all they wanted from Germany and Italy. But our government, which was recognised as legitimate by the democracies, was obliged to get what it could in secret, as if we were criminals. From Russia? Yes indeed!

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Now let me remind you of some simple facts that are all on the record. One of them is this: the first Italian and German resources reached Franco in July 1936, ten days after the war began. The first

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SOURCE 4 continued.

Russian resources reached us in October 1936. As you know, the non-intervention agreement had denied us our right to buy arms for the defence of democracy. Russia restored that right to us. 60

We received Russian help that was crucial, but we were never able to achieve even equality in resources with the Nationalist rebels. We were grateful to receive Russian pilots but that was months after German and Italian pilots had been devastating Spain. 65

Someday, there may be a rude awakening, and Britain and France will look for help from the very people whom they helped to destroy through non-intervention. 70

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS:

Source 1 from: https://wwi.lib.byu.edu/index.php/The_Italian_Declaration_of_Neutrality

Source 2 from: <https://www.unz.com/print/LivingAge-1923feb03-00255>

Source 3 from: <https://spartacus-educational.com/TUgurneyJ.htm>

Source 4 from: <https://udspace.udel.edu/handle/19716/7209>