

History HIS2K

Unit 2K A New Roman Empire? Mussolini's Italy, 1922-1945

Wednesday 22 May 2013 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

## For this paper you must have:

• an AQA 12-page answer book.

#### Time allowed

1 hour 30 minutes

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2K.
- Answer two questions.
  - Answer Question 1 and either Question 2 or Question 3.
  - Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

## Advice

• You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3. Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

#### Question 1

Study the following source material and then answer the guestions which follow.

## Source A

This extract, from the memoirs of Eric Lamet, published in 2011, is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints. The full copy of this paper can be obtained from AQA Publications.

## Source B

Mussolini sent his opponents to the South. Political prisoners Gramsci, Roselli and such writers as Carlo Levi and Cesare Pavese were held in *confino* among the thousands of other militants from all over Italy. The prisoners arrived in chains and were shocked by the misery around them. Each prisoner received about 10 lire a day and had either to rent living quarters from the locals or live in a dormitory. In the dormitory, prisoners were subject to the tyranny and the cruelty of a Fascist Militia officer. *Confino* was far from being the 'kind and humane deportation' of which Mussolini boasted. But life in *confino* was not so much more miserable than that of those ordinary Italians who lived in the South.

Adapted from M Gallo, Mussolini's Italy, 1973

## Source C

Opponents were driven out of Italy by Fascist repression. The success of the anti-Fascist exiles in maintaining support in Italy itself was limited. There were, however, a few successes. The Communists, despite police raids, managed to maintain a network of party cells in the factory cities of the North, as a result of the training provided by the Communist International in Moscow. The resistance movement, Justice and Liberty, had a short period of anti-Fascist activity in Italy when the effects of the Great Depression provoked widespread social distress and unrest between 1930 and 1933. The relative failure of Italian anti-Fascism can be attributed to the harsh laws introduced in 1926 and the enforcement of those laws by the police.

Adapted from J Pollard, The Fascist Experience in Italy, 1998

0 1 Use Sources A and B and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to prisoners' experiences of *confino* in Fascist Italy. (12 marks)

#### and

0 2 Use Sources A, B and C and your own knowledge.

How successful was Mussolini's regime in destroying opposition to the Fascist state in the years 1926 to 1939? (24 marks)

#### **EITHER**

## **Question 2**

0 3 Explain why there was a Fascist March on Rome in October 1922. (12 marks)

#### and

'King Victor Emmanuel III was responsible for Mussolini's consolidation of power in the years 1922 to 1926.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

OR

## **Question 3**

0 5 Explain why Italy did not enter the War in September 1939. (12 marks)

### and

o 6 'The impact of the War in the years 1940 to 1945 was the main reason for the collapse of Fascism in Italy.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)

### **END OF QUESTIONS**

# There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source C: Adapted from J Pollard, *The Fascist Experience in Italy*, Routledge, 1998

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