

AS HISTORY

Italy and Fascism, c1900–1945

Component 2L The crisis of Liberal Italy and the Rise of Mussolini, c1900–1926

Monday 20 May 2024

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- an AQA 16-page answer book.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Paper Reference** is 7041/2L.
- Answer **two** questions.
In **Section A** answer Question 01.
In **Section B** answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 50.
- 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:
 - 50 minutes on Section A
 - 40 minutes on Section B.

Section A

Answer Question 01.

Source A

From a speech by Mussolini to supporters, December 1914. Mussolini was speaking soon after he had been expelled from the Socialist Party.

The neutrals shout themselves hoarse crying 'down with war!' They do not realise the grotesque cowardice contained in that cry. Anyone who refuses to fight today is an accomplice of the Kaiser and the Austrian Emperor. Do you want a stronger Germany? It is only after the defeat of Germany that a new and brilliant spring will burst over Europe.

We want the war and we want it at once! It is not true that military preparation is lacking. It is necessary to act, to move, to fight and, if necessary, to die. Neutrals have always gone under. It is blood which moves the wheels of history! 5

Source B

From The Treaty of London, signed by Italy, Great Britain, France and Russia, 26 April 1915. This treaty was negotiated in secret by Prime Minister Salandra.

Article 2: Italy will use her entire resources to wage war jointly with France, Great Britain, and Russia against all their enemies.

Article 4: under the Treaty of Peace, Italy shall obtain the Trentino, Tyrol with its geographical and natural frontier, as well as Trieste, Istria and the province of Dalmatia.

Article 11: Italy shall receive a share of any eventual reparations corresponding to its efforts and sacrifices. 5

Article 13: if France and Great Britain increase their colonial territories in Africa at the expense of Germany, those two Powers agree that Italy may claim some fair compensation.

Article 14: Great Britain will give Italy a loan of at least £50 million. 10

Article 16: the present arrangement shall be kept secret.

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With reference to these sources and your understanding of the historical context, which of these two sources is more valuable in explaining Italy's decision to enter the war in 1915?

[25 marks]

Section B

Answer **either** Question 02 **or** Question 03.

Either

0 2

'In the years 1919 to 1922, Italian government was weak because of the strength of socialism.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

or

0 3

'By 1926, Mussolini's position as dictator of Italy was secure.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[25 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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