Italy and Fascism
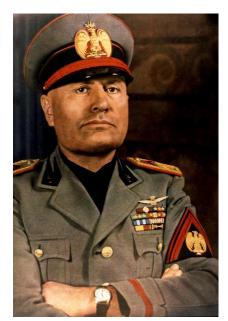
Source 1: From Benito Mussolini's article Fascism and the countryside, which was published in Gerarchia (a fascist journal) in May 1922. Here, Mussolini considers rural support for the Italian fascist movement.

> Economic motives have drawn masses of rural populations to Fascism in impressive numbers. But this alone is not enough to explain the 'liking' of the new rural lower middle class for Fascism. Psychological factors also played a role. It is certain that most political secretaries of the small rural Fasci are military veterans or officers used to exercising command. It is therefore undeniable that rural Fascism gains much of its moral strength from the war and from victory. At the same time Fascism keeps alive this moral force. Now Fascism is transforming rural inactivity into active participation for the nation

Source 2: From a lecture given in Moscow in 1935 by Palmiro Togliatti, the Italian Communist Party leader. Togliatti, a prominent opponent of Mussolini's regime, lived in exile in the Soviet Union for most of the 1930s. Here, he recognises the

> What do the local Dopolavoros do? They carry on a whole series of activities. The benefits the workers have are many. They get special terms, reductions for theatre and movie tickets, discounts on food and clothing bought in certain department stores, and on outings. Then they also have some form of welfare. In some cases, the Dopolavoro tends to take on a mutual aid role and assists, for example, needy families of disabled workers, etc. It's time to stop thinking the workers shouldn't engage in sports. Even the smallest advantages are not scorned by the workers. The worker also looks for the smallest thing he can find in order to improve his lot. Just being able to sit in a room and listen to the radio in the evening is something that brings pleasure. We cannot be critical of the worker who agrees to enter this room for the mere fact that the Fascist symbol is on the door. We must remember that the Dopolavoro is fascism's broadest organisation.

appeal of the Dopolavoro to Italian workers.

Questions

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 fascist support in Italy in 1922?
Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(b) Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question. How much weight do you give the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into support for the Italian fascist regime in the 1930s?
Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

AQA A-Level Specification

Early Modern History

Spain in the Age of Discovery, 1469–1598

Part one: the establishment of a 'New Monarchy', 1469–1556

The forging of a new state, 1469–1516
• The political, economic, social and religious condition of the Iberian Peninsula in 1469
• The restoration of royal authority; royal government; unity and confederation; relations with other European powers
• Social issues and policies: the nobility, the peasantry, urban communities and the Church
• Muslims/Moriscos; the Reconquista; Jews/conversos and anti-Semitism
• Economic stagnation and change: trade and exploration in Europe and North Africa; discovery and first settlements in the New World
• The degree of political unity and social and economic change by 1516
The drive to 'Great Power' status, 1516–1556
• Charles' inheritance; opposition and consolidation; revolts of the Communeros and Germania
• The workings of Empire: ideas and image; conciliar government; individuals and domestic policy
• Foreign relations within Europe; campaigns against the Turks
• Religious policies and the Church in Spain
• The expansion of Empire: the conquistadores; economic and social impact of the New World on Spain
• The political, economic, social and religious condition of Spain in 1556

Part two: Philip II's Spain, 1556–1598

The 'Golden Age', 1556–1598
• Philip II as ruler: character; inheritance; change and continuity in government; administration and policy
• Opposition of individuals and groups: faction and curbing internal rebellions
• Religion and society; the Jesuits, Inquisition and relations with the Papacy
• Economic developments; royal finances, policies and impact of overseas empire
• Social and cultural developments of the 'Golden Age'; impact of new ideas and intellectual movements
• The condition of Spain in 1598: political, economic and social strengths and weaknesses
Spain: The 'Great Power', 1556–1598
• Philip's inheritance and ambitions; ideas and pressures; the Spanish army and navy
• The eclipsing of French power: Italy; war and interference in France
• Control of the Mediterranean: challenging the Turks; the conquest of and relationship with Portugal
• Revolt in the Netherlands; relations with England: conflict in Europe and the Caribbean
• Spain in the New World: expansion, settlement and trade; the impact of empire
• Spain's international position by 1598: the extent of Spain's power; illusion or reality

The English Revolution, 1625–1660

Part one: the origins of the English Civil War, 1625–1642

The emergence of conflict and the end of consensus, 1625–1629
• The legacy of James I: religious issues and divisions; relations between Crown and Parliament; relations with foreign powers
• Monarchy and Divine Right: the character and aims of Charles I; the Queen and the court; the King's advisers; ideas of royal authority
• Challenges to the arbitrary government of Charles I: reactions against financial policies; conflict over Church; reactions against foreign policy and the role of Buckingham
• Parliamentary radicalism; personalities and policies of parliamentary opposition to the King; the Petition of Right; the dissolution of Parliament and the King's commitment to Personal Rule

An experiment in Absolutism, 1629–1640
• Charles I's Personal Rule: his chief ministers; methods of government; financial policies and the reaction against them
• Religious issues: Laud and Arminianism in England and Scotland; the growth of opposition from Puritans • Political issues: the role of Wentworth; policies in Ireland and England; the reactions against the Crown; demands for the recall of Parliament
• Radicalism, dissent and the approach of war: the spread of religious radicalism; the Scottish Covenant and the Bishops' War; the Pacification of Berwick; the second Bishops' war

The crisis of Parliament and the outbreak of the First Civil War, 1640–1642
• The Political Nation 1640: the recall of Parliament; the strengths and weaknesses of Charles I; the strengths and divisions of parliamentary opposition
• Pym and the development of parliamentary radicalism: Pym's personality and aims; the Grand Remonstrance; the London mob; popular radicalism
• Conflicts between Crown and Parliament: failure of negotiations between the King and the Long Parliament; the execution of Strafford and its political consequences
• The slide into war: the impact of events in Ireland; the failed arrest of the Five Members; local grievances; attempts to impose royal authority and the development of a Royalist Party; military preparations for war

Part two: Radicalism, Republic and Restoration, 1642–1660

War and radicalism, 1642–1646
• The First Civil War: the strengths and weaknesses of the political and military leadership of the Royalist cause
• The First Civil War: the strengths and weaknesses of the political and military leadership of the Parliamentary forces; emergence of the New Model Army; the Solemn League and Covenant; Self Denying Ordinance
• The intensification of radicalism: popular radicalism in London; religious radicalism in the New Model Army; pamphlets and propaganda
• The end of the First Civil War: divisions amongst the Parliamentary leaders; attempts at settlement; the capture of Charles I

The disintegration of the Political Nation, 1646–1649
• Political and religious radicalism: the politicisation of the New Model Army; Lilburne and the Levellers; Fifth Monarchists; Ranters and other populist groups
• Political and religious divisions: the attitude and actions of Charles I; divisions within the opposition to the King; the failure of attempts to reach a political settlement
• The Second Civil War and the reasons for its outcome
• The problem of Charles I: divisions within the army and Parliament; the trial and execution of the King

Experiments in government and society, 1648–1660
• The Third Civil War: the attempted Royalist revival; the defeat and exile of Prince Charles
• Political radicalism: failure of the Levellers and Diggers and the 'Godly Society'; Quakers, Baptists and other radical sects; the Rump Parliament as an experiment in radical republicanism; the Parliament of the Saints
• Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate: Cromwell's personality and approach to government and his refusal of the Crown; the limits of religious toleration; the Major Generals; the problem of the succession to Cromwell
• The monarchy restored: political vacuum after the death of Cromwell; negotiations for the return of the monarchy under Charles II; the legacy of the English Revolution by 1660

Modern History

Paper 1 - Germany and West Germany, 1918–89

Political and governmental change, 1918–89
● Creation and collapse of the Weimar Republic, 1918–33: creation of a republic, 1918–19; overcoming challenges to the democratic constitution, 1918–29; collapse of democracy, 1930–33.
● Nazi dictatorship, 1933–45: establishing a dictatorship, 1933–34; nature of Nazi government, 1934–39; government in wartime, 1939–45.
● Return to democratic government, 1945–89: creation of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), 1945–49; consolidation under Adenauer and Erhard, 1949–65; maintaining political stability under Brandt, Schmidt and Kohl, 1965–89.

Opposition, control and consent, 1918–89
● Opposition to government, 1918–89: the impact of Versailles, political extremism and crises, 1918–33; opposition and dissent in Nazi Germany, 1933–45; political dissent and active challenge, 1949–89.
● Controlling the people, 1918–89: attempts to control extremism, 1918–32; censorship, repression and propaganda, 1933–45; the de-Nazification policies of the western allies, 1945–49; the constitutional and legal response to political extremism, 1949–89.
● Popular support, 1919–89: the nature of support for the Weimar government, 1919–32; support for the Nazi regime, 1933–45; the nature of support for democracy 1945–89.

Economic development and policies, 1918–89
● Reacting to economic challenges, 1918–32: economic crises and government response, 1918–23; policies for recovery, 1924–28; impact of, and response to, the Great Depression, 1929–32; changing living standards, 1918–32.
● Controlling the economy, 1933–45: attempting economic recovery, 1933–36; creating a command economy, 1936– 39; changing living standards 1933–39; impact of war, 1939–45.
● Creating a social market economy, 1945–89: economic recovery, 1945–55; the 'economic miracle', 1955–66; surviving economic challenges, 1966–1989. Integration into the European economy, 1949–89; changing living standards, 1945–89.

Aspects of life in Germany and West Germany, 1918–89
● Attitudes towards women, 1918–89; the role and status of women, 1918–1932; the impact of the Kinder, Küche, Kirche policies and the Second World War on women's lives, 1933–45; the role and status of women in the FRG.
● Education and cultural developments, 1918–89: education in the Weimar Republic; cultural experimentation, 1918–32; Nazi education and cultural policies, 1933–45; education in the FRG, including post-war re-education policies; cultural and generational tensions in the FRG.
● The position of ethnic minorities, 1918–89: the status of, and attitudes towards, ethnic minorities, 1918–32; Nazi racial policies, including the Final Solution; the status of, and attitudes towards, ethnic minorities in the FRG.

Historical interpretations
How far was Hitler's foreign policy responsible for the Second World War?
● The influence of German history on Nazi foreign policy.
● Hitler's ideas and his role in the shaping of Nazi foreign policy.
● The reasons for the German invasion of Poland in 1939.
● The contribution of other nations to the outbreak of war.

Paper 2 - The rise and fall of fascism in Italy, c1911–46

The liberal state, c1911–18

● Italy in the early twentieth century: the political system; economic and social problems; the north-south divide; Italy as a 'great power'.
● Giolitti's government in 1911: the influence of Giolitti; relations with socialists, the Catholic Church and nationalists; foreign policy.
● Growing instability, 1912–14: impact of invasion of Libya; impact of the franchise extension of 1912; growth of nationalism and socialism; resignation of Giolitti; the declaration of neutrality 1914.
● Impact of the First World War: intervention crisis; military stalemate, 1915–16; defeat at Caporetto; socialist responses to war; the war economy and cost of war; the significance of victory.

The rise of Mussolini and the creation of a fascist dictatorship, 1919–26
● Challenges to the Liberal State: 'mutilated victory'; occupation of Fiume; post-war economic crisis; social discontent; political reforms; growth of a Socialist Party and Catholic Party; result and impact of elections 1919.
● Mussolini and the development of fascism, 1919–22: foundation of Fasci di Combattimento and party programme; squadrismo and the move to the right; political legitimacy, the PNF and the 'New Programme'; nature and extent of fascist support.
● Mussolini gains power, 1920–22: taking advantage of political unrest; establishing a dual policy; the March on Rome and its significance; the role of Victor Emmanuel III; Mussolini's appointment as prime minister.
● The creation of a fascist dictatorship, 1922–26: parliamentary compromise and coercion; controlling the PNF; the Acerbo Law and the Matteotti crisis; repression in 1925 and constitutional amendments, 1925–26.

The fascist state, 1925–40
● Consent and control: indoctrination of education and youth; Opera Nazionale Dopolavoro; press control and censorship; propaganda; the cult of il Duce; the influence of fascist culture; repression and terror; anti-semitic decrees.
● Relationship with political and economic interests: monarchy and conservative elites; central and local government; PNF and Nationalists; economic interest groups.
● Economic policies: early policies and the shift towards fascist economics; the Corporate State; response to the Depression; autarky, the 'battle for births' and the 'battle for grain'; agricultural policies; successes and failures.
● Relationship with the Catholic Church: the move away from anticlerical views; Pope Pius IX; the impact of the Lateran Pacts; church support for the regime; church-state tensions in the 1930s.

Challenges to, and the fall of, the fascist state, c1935–46
● Italy's international standing in 1935: Mussolini's foreign policy aims; the impact of foreign policy success and failure before 1934; relations with Britain, France and Germany; the Stresa Front 1935.
● Foreign policy, 1935–40: invasion of Abyssinia and its consequences; intervention in the Spanish Civil War and its consequences; diplomatic breakdown of Stresa Front and the move towards Germany; domestic tensions; Pact of Steel; Italian neutrality, 1939–40.
● Impact of the Second World War, 1940–43: failures in France, North Africa, the Mediterranean; disaster in Greece; war economy and military weaknesses; political tensions 1943; Allied invasion of Sicily; Mussolini deposed.
● Democracy restored, 1943–46: the Allied invasion, the Republic of Saló and the government in the south; German surrender and Mussolini's death; the outcomes of the referendum and elections 1946.

Paper 3 - Protest, agitation and parliamentary reform in Britain, c1780–1928

Changes in representation in England, c1780–1928:
Reform of parliament
 ● Changes in the franchise, c1780–1928: the franchise c1780 and its significance for representation of the people; pressures for change and reasons for resistance (key developments: the Representation of the People Acts of 1832, 1867, 1884, 1918 and 1928).
● Reform and redistribution, c1780–1928: the problems of representation c1780; the failure of Pitt's proposals; reasons for resistance to, and key changes brought by, reform (key developments: Representation of the People Acts 1832–1928, Redistribution Act 1885, the Ballot Act 1872, the Corrupt Practices Act 1883); the extent of change by 1928.

Changing influences in parliament: the impact of parliamentary reform
 ● The influence of the crown and aristocracy, c1780–1928: the extent of crown and aristocratic influence on elections and in parliament c1780; the reasons for declining influence over the House of Commons (key developments: 'economical reform' in the 1780s, the Parliament Act 1911).
● Changes in political parties, c1780–1928: their role in parliament and in elections; party organisation and membership; the growth of the Labour Party. The extent of change in the social makeup of the House of Commons by 1928 (key developments: abolition of property qualification 1858, payment of MPs 1911).

Mass protest and agitation:
Radical reformers, c1790–1819
 ● Aims, tactics and impact of extra-parliamentary protest: the London Corresponding Society, 1792–93, the Spa Fields meetings, 1816, the Pentridge Rising, 1817, and Peterloo, 1819; extent of success by 1819.
● Government responses: the trial of the leaders of the London Corresponding Society and suspension of Habeas Corpus, 1794, the Treason Act and Seditious Meetings Act 1795, the Gagging Acts 1817 and the Six Acts 1819.
● The influence of Tom Paine and the Rights of Man, John Cartwright and the Hampden Clubs, William Cobbett and the Political Register; the role of Henry Hunt as a radical orator.

Chartism, c1838–c1850
 ● Chartism's aims and actions; importance of the National Convention, 1839, the Newport Rising, 1839, the Petitions (1839, 1842, 1848) and the Kennington Common rally, 1848; the roles of Lovett and O'Connor; reasons why Chartism failed to achieve its aims by 1850.
● Fluctuations in support among different sections of society, and reasons for this.
● Government responses; the significance of Major General Napier; the impact of the growth of a rail network.

Contagious Diseases Acts and the campaign for their repeal, 1862–86
● Reasons why the Contagious Diseases Acts were introduced, including the committee established in 1862 to look into extent of venereal disease in the armed forces.
● The Acts' impact on prostitutes and ordinary women.
● The roles of Josephine Butler and Elizabeth Wolstenholme and the significance of Ladies' Association for the Repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act; reasons for the Acts' repeal.

The Women's Social and Political Union, 1903–14
● WSPU organisation and tactics; extent of support; the reasons for, and impact of, increased militancy after 1908.
● The roles of Emily Davison and Christabel, Emmeline and Sylvia Pankhurst; extent of the WSPU's success by 1914.
● Government attitudes to female suffrage and WSPU; reasons for the failure of the Women's Suffrage bill 1909, the Conciliation Committee and the Conciliation bills 1910 and 1911, and the Government Franchise bill 1913.

Trades union militancy, 1915–27
● The roles of Manny Shinwell, James Maxton, Ernest Bevin and J H Thomas; the events and significance of the Glasgow rent strike, 1915, and the 40-hour strike, 1919.
● Union revival after the First World War: the Triple Alliance; the impact of Black Friday, 1921; the importance of the Council of Action and the formation of the AEU and TGWU.
● The General Strike, 1926: reasons for its occurrence and failure; roles of media, government and TUC; reasons for its failure. The Trades Disputes Act 1927.