



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2009

History

HIS2G

**Unit 2G The Forging of the Italian Nation,
1848–1871**

Friday 16 January 2009 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

For this paper you must have:

- a 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 HIS2G.
- Answer **two** questions.
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- 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.

1 Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A Adapted from Cavour's report to King Victor Emmanuel about his meeting with Napoleon III at Plombières, 20 July 1858

Napoleon III began by saying that he had decided to support Piedmont with all his power in a war against Austria, provided the war was not followed by a revolution. Most importantly, the war would have to be justifiable in the eyes of the other European nations as Austria would have to be seen as the aggressor. The
 5 Emperor and I set ourselves to discussing each state in Italy, seeking grounds for war. It was very hard to find any until we considered the Duchies of Massa and Carrara, which were unhappy under the rule of the cruel Duke of Modena. We agreed that the citizens of the Duchies would ask your Majesty for protection and annexation to Piedmont. You would decline, but send a menacing note to the
 10 Duke of Modena. The Duke, confident of Austrian support, would reply equally menacingly. Then Your Majesty would occupy Massa and the war with Austria could begin.

Source B Adapted from Piedmont's Declaration of War with Austria, 29 April 1859, issued by King Victor Emmanuel

PEOPLE OF ITALY!

Austria attacks us with a powerful army in the unhappy provinces that are under her domination. Austria attacks Piedmont because I have supported the cause of Italian unification in the councils of Europe. Austria has violently broken treaties
 5 which she never respected.

Taking up arms in the defence of my throne, of the liberty of my people, and of the honour of the Italian name, I fight for the rights of the whole nation. The brave soldiers of the Emperor Napoleon, my generous ally, will fight for liberty and justice with my soldiers. We trust in God, in the bravery of the soldiers of
 10 Italy, and in the alliance of the noble French nation.

My only ambition is to be the first soldier of Italian independence.

Source C In 1849, French troops restored Papal rule in Rome. Napoleon realised that he had made a grave error by becoming the champion of an illiberal regime. Therefore on a number of occasions in the 1850s Napoleon III spoke to Cavour about 'doing something for Italy' but did not explain what that something was. As a romantic
 5 but sincere supporter of Italian independence, he wished to be helpful to the cause of Italian unification. In fact Napoleon III did nothing to prevent the degree of Italian unification that was complete by 1860.

Adapted from R PEARCE and A STILES, *The Unification of Italy 1815–1870*, 2006

- (a) 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 the reasons why war broke out between Piedmont and Austria in 1859. *(12 marks)*

- (b) Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How important was the contribution of Napoleon III to the unification of Italy in the years 1848 to 1861? *(24 marks)*

EITHER

- 2 (a) Explain why the Roman Republic was declared in February 1849. *(12 marks)*

- (b) ‘The Italian Revolutions of 1848 and 1849 failed through lack of popular support.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

- 3 (a) Explain why Venetia became part of the united Italy in 1866. *(12 marks)*

- (b) ‘In 1871 Italy was a fully united nation.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Question 1 Source C: R PEARCE and A STILES, *The Unification of Italy 1815–1870*, Hodder Murray, 2006. Reproduced by permission of John Murray (Publishers) Ltd.

Copyright © 2009 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.