

473/08

HISTORY – HI3

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 8

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY, c. 1856-1871

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 7 June 2006

(1 hour 30 minutes)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need a 12 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

The time you spend on a question should be in proportion to the marks available.

The sources and quotations used in the unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

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IN-DEPTH STUDY 8

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY, c. 1856-1871

Answer **one** question in Section A and **one** question in Section B.

SECTION A

Answer **one** question.

1. Piedmont and the rise of Cavour.

Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.

‘First, our policy towards Austria should aim at winning her confidence. To this purpose we must make it quite clear that we have given up our idea of expanding at the expense of the Italian provinces which belong to the Austrian Emperor. Once we have put aside any idea of illegal expansion at Austrian expense, we have removed the principal motive preventing frank relations
5 between the two Courts, and we can look on Austria like any other power. Yet there will always remain a big difference in strength between Austria and ourselves, and this should warn us against jealousy which a formidable neighbour may inspire in a second-class state like our own. We must realize that the dignity and esteem in which a state is held does not depend on the size of its dominions but rather on its independence and the way that it defends that independence, We have
10 glories of our own. Let us be satisfied with them. What matters to Piedmont is to preserve herself in absolute independence from Austria. In this way she will serve as an example to the other Italian states; for the rest of Italy will gain in esteem and strength from an attitude on our part which is not peevish or arrogant, but rather dignified and noble.’

[Count Solaro della Margarita, former Piedmontese Foreign Minister and leader of the opposition in Parliament to Cavour, writing in his political notes (1854)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘the Italian provinces which belong to the Austrian Emperor’ (lines 2-3). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about Austro-Piedmontese relations? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of Piedmont and the rise of Cavour? [20]
(*You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.*)

2. The final unification of Italy, 1861-1871

Study the source below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon it.

‘It is possible to regard the creation of the new state in 1861 more as the expansion of Piedmont than the unification of Italy. Indeed, Piedmont’s capital Turin became the capital of Italy. Although Cavour continued to reaffirm his intention to introduce regional government he never did so. As a result Italy became a unitary state rather than a federal one. The electoral franchise was very
5 restricted and although the system of government was representative it was thus far from being fully democratic. The unitary state was reinforced by the Piedmontese model of administration, which, based upon the example of France, was very centralized. In a country which had a long tradition of local independence this went against the grain. This centralization made the creation of a sense of national unity even more difficult. This was especially true in the south where few
10 people could identify with the people and rule from the north. They preferred Garibaldi, but he had returned to his island retreat of Caprera. In addition, Piedmont’s policies often had a harmful effect on the south, as when tariffs were reduced and local goods began to lose out to imports from the rest of Italy. This resulted in the “Brigands War.” Whilst this war continued in the south, the rest of Italy struggled to cope with the imposition of the Piedmontese system of government.’

[Peter Browning, an academic historian, writing in *Revolutions and Nationalities* (2000)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘electoral franchise’ (line 4). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the new Kingdom of Italy in 1861? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of the final unification of Italy, 1861-1871? [20]

(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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SECTION B

Answer **one** question.

3. Garibaldi and Italian unification, 1859-1871.

Study the sources below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

‘So long as the French garrison remained in Rome, the Italian government could not afford to attack this last remaining outpost of Papal authority. Instead, Rattazzi when he was Prime Minister secretly allowed Garibaldi to raise volunteers and march on Rome. In 1862, as soon as it became clear that Garibaldi’s movement was not succeeding, Rattazzi changed round and sent troops against him.’

[Denis Mack Smith, an academic historian, writing in *The Making of Modern Italy, 1796-1866* (1968)]

Source B

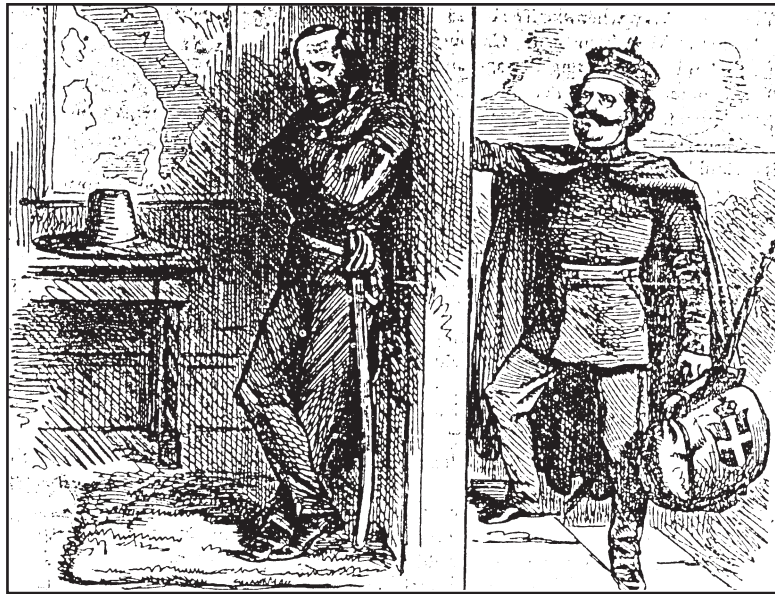
‘Where any mischief is going forward in Europe we are pretty sure soon to hear of Joseph Mazzini. He would not be true to his nature if he did not appear in this hour of his country’s trial to scatter venom around, to alienate the friends of Italy, to embitter her foes. No one could doubt that Mazzini was at the bottom of this expedition against Rome.’

[Antonio Gallenga, a member of the Italian Parliament, writing in an article in *The Times*, a British newspaper (1862)]

Source C

‘Garibaldi does not want to, nor could he, oppose the King, otherwise the better part of his men and the great majority of the country would turn against him. Everything depends on whether he will yield with good or bad grace.’

[Cavour in a letter to Farini, a minister to Pope Pius IX, at Ancona (8th October 1860)]

Source D

[A *Punch* cartoon from October 1860, entitled 'The Man In Possession.' *Punch* was a satirical British magazine. The two characters are Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel]

Source E

'In 1867, Garibaldi raised another volunteer army. He crossed the frontier without interference from the Italian authorities, and initially defeated the papal forces. But the French government reacted quickly, sending back to Rome an army issued with the new breech-loading rifle. In November 1867, Garibaldi was defeated by the French at the battle of Mentana.'

[H. Hearder, an historian writing in a general history of Europe, *Europe in the Nineteenth Century 1830-1880* (1966)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show contrasting views of who was responsible for the expedition against Rome in 1862? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the relationship between Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel in 1860? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of Garibaldi and Italian unification 1859-1871? [24]
(You are advised to use relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)

4. Franco-Piedmontese negotiations and the war with Austria, 1859.

Study the sources below carefully and then answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

‘Ever since the publication of Orsini’s letter, hopes that France is disposed to assist the Italian cause have been growing. Now, the predictions have been heard that French troops will attack Austria on one side, while the little army of Victor Emmanuel will revenge an unforgotten reverse on a detested foe and co-operate in the liberation of Lombardy.’

[An extract from *The Times*, a British newspaper (2nd August 1858)]

Source B

‘Do not forget the gratitude we owe to Napoleon III and to the French army, so many of whose valiant sons have been killed and maimed for the cause of Italy.’

[The immediate reaction of Garibaldi to the Peace of Villafranca of 12th July 1859, prior to his hearing of the ceding of Nice and Savoy]

Source C

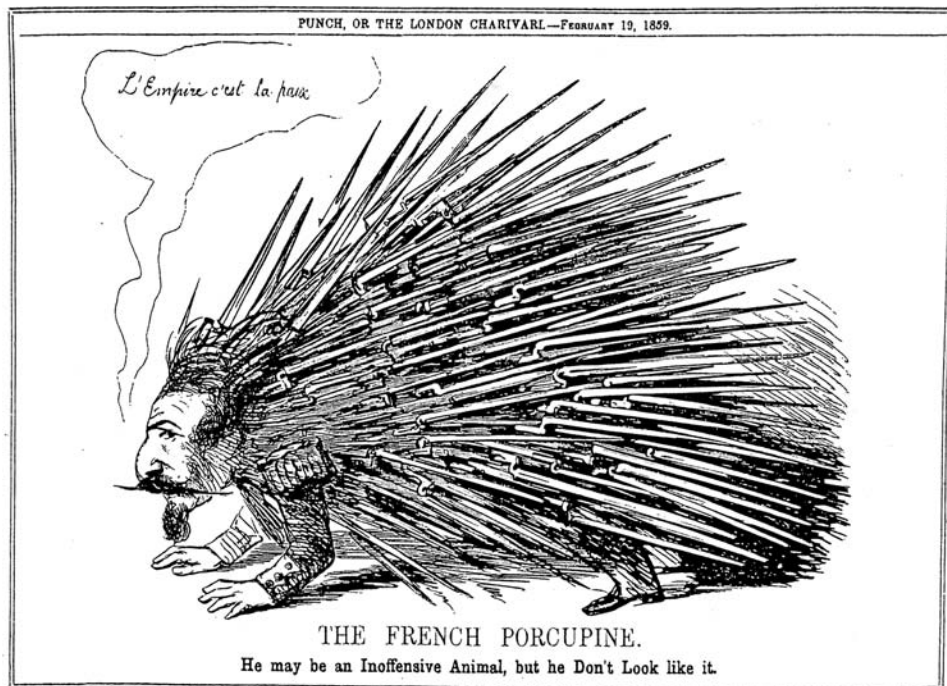
‘This treaty shall not be carried out. If needs be I will take Mazzini by the hand. I will become a conspirator. I will become a revolutionary. But the treaty will not be carried out. No! A thousand times no! Never, never!’

[The immediate reaction of Cavour to the Peace of Villafranca, as heard by Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian revolutionary (14th July 1859)]

Source D

‘Hitherto, moderation has been my rule of conduct; now an aggressive policy becomes my duty. Let France arm herself and say to Europe with determination: ‘We do not wish for conquest, but we are resolved to maintain without flinching our national and traditional policy towards Italy. The purpose of this war is to restore Italy to herself.’

[Napoleon publishes his explanation of why he was about to intervene in the Italian question, in a French magazine, *Le Moniteur* (4th May 1859)]

Source E

[A *Punch* cartoon from February 1859, entitled, ‘The French Porcupine’, referring to Napoleon’s claim that “The Empire is Peace”. *Punch* was a satirical British magazine]

- (a) Compare Sources B and C. How do Sources B and C show contrasting reactions to the Peace of Villafranca 1859? [8]
- (b) Study Sources D and E. How reliable are Sources D and E as evidence to an historian studying Napoleon III and the war against Austria in 1859? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of Franco-Piedmontese relations and the war with Austria, 1859? [24]
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.)