

473/08

HISTORY – HI3

UNIT 3

IN-DEPTH STUDY 8

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY, c. 1856-1871

P.M. FRIDAY, 12 January 2007

(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 or quotations used in this 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.

UNIT 3
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. The final unification of Italy, 1861-1871.

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

‘Only three months after the establishment of the new Kingdom of Italy, Cavour died at the age of fifty. He was worn out by overwork, and upset by a violent scene with Garibaldi in the new Parliament. His untimely death robbed the new Italy of the man who might have prevented the chaos of the next few years. In 1862 Garibaldi, impatient as ever, with some volunteers from Sicily
 5 made a dash for Rome. He had to be held up by Victor Emmanuel’s troops, and while trying to prevent civil war was shot in the foot. It was a terrible humiliation. Another was to follow in 1866, when Prussia persuaded Italy to ally with her in a war against Austria. The Italians were badly beaten by the Austrians on land at Custozza and on sea at Lissa. Only Garibaldi in the Alps was successful. The war, however, was won by the overwhelming Prussian victory over the Austrians
 10 at Koniggratz and in spite of the Italian failure Bismarck allowed Italy her promised reward of Venetia. Even the way she received this, however, was humiliating, Austria did not surrender it directly to the Italians, but handed it over to Napoleon III to pass on.’

[Denis Richards, an academic historian, writing in
An Illustrated History of Modern Europe 1789-1974 (1977)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** what is meant by the phrase ‘the new Kingdom of Italy’ (line 1). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the attitude of the Great Powers to Italian unification? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of the final unification of Italy 1861-1871?
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source). [20]

2. Piedmont and the Rise of Cavour.

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

- ‘Piedmont was an existing minor state which could provide an organising base for unification, was capable of seizing the political initiative and, galvanized by idealism or ambition, was prepared to take the risks of national leadership in the hope of promotion through territorial expansion into a major state. The mini-state of Piedmont proved to be the ‘champion of Italy’ in a double sense. In the course of the 1840s and especially the 1850s, Piedmont became the ‘shop window of Italy’ in terms of economic development, social advancement and constitutional modernisation. Simultaneously, Piedmont mustered the political self-confidence under King Charles Albert to challenge the Austrian Empire’s control of northern Italy. Piedmont played a role in the unification of Italy clearly unmatched by any other mini-state on the Italian peninsula. But doubts about the motivation of Piedmont agitated the rest of ‘Italy’. Was Piedmont the selfless Italian champion, ready to sacrifice its own identity and dominant position within Italy once unification was complete?’

[Raymond Pearson, an academic historian, writing an article on the Risorgimento in the magazine, *New Perspectives* 2003]

- (a) Explain **briefly** what is meant by the phrase “the Austrian Empire’s control of northern Italy” (line 8). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the aims of Piedmont? [8]
- (c) How useful is the source to an understanding of Piedmont and the rise of Cavour?
(*You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.*) [20]

SECTION B

Answer one question.

3. 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 the one side and co-operate in the liberation of Lombardy.’

[A correspondent from the British newspaper *The Times*, reports his understanding of what was agreed at Plombieres (August 2nd 1858)]

Source B

‘The Emperor began by saying that he had decided to support Piedmont in a war against Austria, provided the war could be justified in the eyes of the French public. The Emperor also said: “I must treat the Pope carefully so as not to stir up French Catholics against me.”’

[Cavour’s report to Victor Emmanuel of his meeting with Emperor Napoleon III (July 24th 1858)]

Source C

‘The war was now reaching its final stage. On June 24th, three weeks after Magenta, was fought the last desperate battle of Solferino. This was the greatest battle in points of numbers since Leipzig, in which 260,000 men took part.’

[A.J. Whyte, an academic historian, writing in an historical biography, *The Political Life and Letters of Cavour 1848-1861* (1930)]

Source D

‘The terms of the Villafranca agreement were very different from the plan which Cavour and Napoleon had devised at Plombieres. Italian patriots shared Cavour’s opinion that Italy had been betrayed by Napoleon.’

[Edgar Holt, an academic historian, writing in a specialist book on Italy, *Risorgimento* (1970)]

Source E

[A *Punch* cartoon from July 1859 entitled *The Friend in Need*. *Punch* was a satirical English magazine. The cartoon reveals Napoleon III apparently comforting a distressed Pope at the end of the war with Austria.]

- (a) Compare Sources A and D. How do Sources A and D show contrasting views of the contribution of France to Italian unity? [8]
- (b) Study Sources B and E. How reliable are Sources B and E as evidence to an historian studying Napoleon III’s attitude to the Papacy? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of Franco-Piedmontese negotiations and the war with Austria, 1859?
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the sources.) [24]

4. Garibaldi and Italian unification, 1859-1871.

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

Source A

‘The Neapolitan envoy Canofari was received by the Piedmontese Prime Minister to make his protests on the ambiguous and rather hostile attitude of the government to affairs in Sicily. Cavour assured him that his government had never meddled in the affairs of the Neapolitan Government. He could not stop the Italians showing their lively sympathies for the unfortunate Sicilians. But this was a private matter with which the Piedmontese government did not associate.’

[A report from the Turin correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, a German newspaper (May 3rd 1860)]

Source B



[A contemporary drawing by a follower of Garibaldi’s landing in Sicily, May 1860. Garibaldi is seen bearing the flag of Victor Emmanuel II, the tricolour of revolutionary Italy, on which is superimposed the white cross of the house of Savoy]

Source C

‘At the outset nobody believed in the possibility of Garibaldi’s success; and Cavour and practically everyone thought the country well rid of him and of the unquiet spirits who went with him.’

[Sir James Hudson, the British ambassador in Turin, writing in a confidential letter to Lord John Russell, the British Foreign Secretary (June 28th 1860)]

Source D

‘Garibaldi has rendered Italy the greatest services that a man could give her. He has given Italians confidence in themselves. He has proved to Europe that Italians know how to fight and die on the battlefield to reconquer a fatherland.’

[Cavour in a statement to the Piedmontese Parliament (August 9th 1860)]

Source E

‘The first moves towards a solution to the ‘Venetian question’ were thus made by men to whom such diplomatic niceties were of little concern, by Garibaldi and his party of action. Assuming that what had worked in Naples would work in Venetia, they were active in 1862 attempting to engineer an armed uprising.’

[T.A. Morris, an academic historian, writing in *European History 1848-1945* (1998)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show contrasting views of Piedmontese support for Garibaldi’s expedition to Sicily? [8]
- (b) Study Sources C and D. How reliable are Sources C and D as evidence to an historian studying the relationship between Cavour and Garibaldi? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of Garibaldi and the unification of Italy, 1859-1871?
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.) [24]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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