

473/08

**HISTORY – HI3**

**UNIT 3**

**IN-DEPTH STUDY 8**

**THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY, c. 1856-1871**

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 6 June 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 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.**

### 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. Piedmont and the rise of Cavour.

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

‘Italian independence should be the aim of every man of spirit and intelligence. Neither our educational system in Italy, nor our commerce and industry, can ever be flourishing or properly modernized while Austria keeps one foot on our neck. To obtain political liberty we must expel the Austrians who keep us enslaved. We do not lack glorious traditions, nor do we lack hope. All of us know that Italy will sooner or later be a single nation, and our enemies know it too. This then is the noble and holy aim of the Italian National Society. We want to unify Italy so that all her vigorous efforts can be concentrated on liberation. We want to secure a common programme of action. We will not repudiate the aristocracy if they recognize our present needs, as we also embrace the common people so long as their pretensions do not go beyond justice or equity. We want agreement and tolerance. On the one hand we support the Piedmontese government, for it has a warlike army, money, credit, reputation and organized administration. But Piedmont must be ready to work with the Italian people. Hence we want agreement between the dynasty of Savoy and Italy.’

[From the *Political Creed of the National Society*, written by La Farina, one of Cavour’s most important collaborators (February 1857)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘dynasty of Savoy’ (line 12). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the movement for Italian liberation in 1857? [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.*

- ‘In his last days Cavour had been considering the Roman Question. Pius IX had been deeply disappointed with the violent outcome of Cavour’s initial moves to liberalise the Papal States, and had subsequently tended to leave political affairs in the hands of his secretary of state, the astute, but corrupt and conservative Cardinal Antonelli. Cavour’s successor as Prime Minister of Italy, the
- 5 Tuscan, Bettino Ricasoli, had a more hostile and puritanical attitude to the Catholic Church and was less likely to compromise. Rome was still occupied by French troops, and Italian democrats and Mazzinians demanded that they should be driven out. Garibaldi returned from Caprera and built up a volunteer army in Sicily for the conquest of Rome. Ricasoli fell from office in March
- 10 1862, and his successor, Urbano Rattazzi, had to deal with the dangerous situation which was developing in the south. He decided that Garibaldi must be stopped. The incident was an acute embarrassment to the new regime, and an indication that it considered the revolution over.’

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

- (a) Explain **briefly** the meaning of the phrase ‘the Papal States’ (line 2). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the Roman Question? [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.*)

## SECTION B

Answer **one** question.

**3. Garibaldi and Italian unification, 1859-1871.**

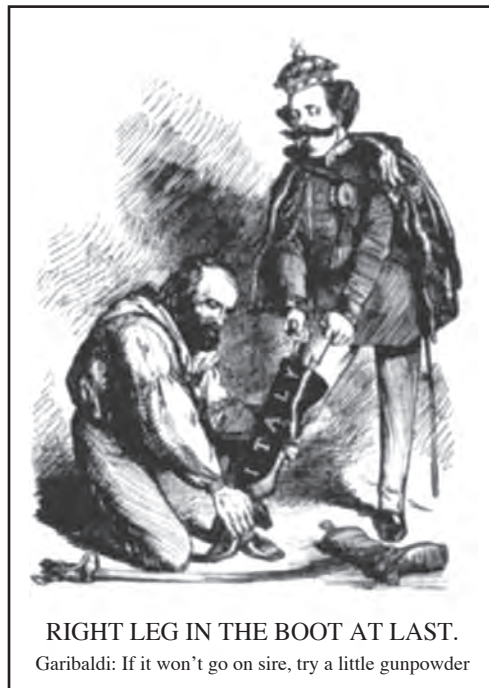
Study the sources below carefully, and then answer the questions based upon them.

Source A

‘When war breaks out between Piedmont and Austria, you will rise to the cry of “Viva Italia and Victor Emmanuel! Out with the barbarians!” You will try hard to beat or disorganize the Austrian army, cutting communications, breaking bridges and telegraph links, burning stores of clothes, food and fodder.’

[Garibaldi gives his orders to volunteer soldiers before the war against Austria (March 1<sup>st</sup> 1859)]

Source B



[A cartoon from the British satirical magazine, *Punch* (November 1860)]

Source C

‘Tell His Majesty not to be angry with me for I am truly his friend for life. If I had told him my plans he would have put a stop to them; and hence regretfully, I preferred to keep silent. I opposed this rising in Sicily; but when those fine Italians took action on their own I had to help them. Assure His Majesty that, whatever happens, the honour of Italy will not suffer.’

[Garibaldi in a letter to Count Trecchi, an aide to King Victor Emmanuel (May 4<sup>th</sup> 1860)]

Source D

‘Were Garibaldi to become master of all the Neapolitan provinces, we would not be able to stop him from compromising us with France and Europe; we could no longer resist him. Hence it follows that it is of the very greatest interest to us and the Emperor Napoleon that, if the Bourbons have to fall, it should not be by Garibaldi’s agency.’

[Cavour, writing in a letter to Nigra, his envoy in Paris (July 12<sup>th</sup> 1860)]

Source E

‘When Garibaldi reaches Naples, he must do whatever circumstances suggest. Once in Naples he should proclaim union with the rest of Italy, just as he has done in Sicily. He must prevent disorder. He should keep the Bourbon army in being and ready, for Austria may declare war on us shortly.’

[From a note written by royal aide, Count Trecchi, summarising the contents of a dictated letter sent by Victor Emmanuel to Garibaldi on August 5<sup>th</sup> 1860. The letter or the note were not made public until the 1950s.]

- (a) Compare Sources D and E. How do Sources D and E show differing views of Garibaldi’s intended invasion of Naples? [8]
- (b) Study Sources B and C. How reliable are Sources B and C 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

‘We are not going into Italy to stir up disorder, nor to disturb the authority of the Holy Father, whom we have replaced upon his throne, but to protect him against that foreign oppression which weighs upon the whole peninsula.’

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

##### Source B



[A cartoon from the British satirical magazine *Punch*, showing Victor Emmanuel and Napoleon III preparing to burn an effigy of Pope Pius IX (1859)]

Source C

‘The cession of Savoy and Nice appears to be an inescapable necessity if we are to remain allied to Napoleon. The French are here acting with a military ruthlessness that Piedmont finds offensive. But Cavour, by giving Napoleon this bone to gnaw, against the wish of Europe, hopes to bind him forever to the cause of Italy.’

[Marco Tabarrini, a Tuscan politician and supporter of unification, writing in his diary, (March 24<sup>th</sup> 1860)]

Source D

‘We owe many benefits to a generous ally, to the bravery of her soldiers. Out of gratitude to France for the services she has rendered to Italy, I have agreed to a treaty providing for the reunion of Savoy and of the district of Nice to France.’

[Victor Emmanuel’s address to a Parliament representing the freed Italian provinces at Turin (April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1860)]

Source E

‘The truce which the Emperor Napoleon suddenly made at Villafranca, without even consulting Cavour, arranged that Austria should give up all of Lombardy except the garrison towns of Mantua and Peschiera which her army was still holding. As the war had been won by France, Lombardy would be given to her, and she could dispose of it to Piedmont.’

[Denis Mack Smith, an academic historian, writing in *The Making of Italy, 1796-1866* (1988)]

- (a) Compare Sources C and D. How do Sources C and D show contrasting views of the cession of Nice and Savoy to France? [8]
- (b) Study Sources A and B. How reliable are Sources A and B as evidence to an historian studying the positions of Napoleon III and the Papacy in 1859? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of Franco-Piedmontese negotiations 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.)