

476/11

HISTORY – HI6

UNIT 6 (Synoptic Assessment)

IN-DEPTH STUDY 8

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY, c. 1856-1871

P.M. WEDNESDAY, 20 June 2007

50 minutes (of a 1 hour 40 minutes examination)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need an 8 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

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 6

IN-DEPTH STUDY 8

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY, c. 1856-1871

Answer **one** question.

Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate a synoptic approach to the question, and should draw together, where appropriate, the political, social, economic, religious and cultural aspects of the topic.

1. The role of the Papacy in the unification of Italy, c. 1856-1871.

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

Source A

‘On the elevation of Cardinal Ferretti to the pontificate in 1846 [as Pius IX] it was believed by the liberal and progressive party in Italy that the old repressive policy was about to be changed. There were grounds for the belief. However, freedom born of reform the Pope did not like. He opposed all further reforming measures. The second epoch of his Papacy extended from 1850-1859 and was one of comparative calm. The third epoch extended from 1859 to 1870 and formed a long period of reverses and trials. He quarreled with his best friend in Europe, Napoleon III, and in September 1870 Victor Emmanuel entered Rome.’

[An obituary notice for Pope Pius IX, which appeared in a Liverpool magazine (November 1878)]

Source B

‘No less frightening was the hostility of the Church. After 1860 the Papal States were reduced to the city of Rome and a small area of surrounding territory. Pius IX’s anger was uncontrollable. He excommunicated the King and his ministers, appealed to France and Austria for support, and encouraged Catholics to abstain from national politics.’

[Christopher Duggan, an academic historian writing in a general book on Italian history, *A Concise History of Italy* (1994)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting the role of the Papacy in the process of Italian unification 1856-1871? [80]

2. The attitude of the Great Powers towards Italian unification, c. 1856-1871.

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

Source A

‘There are two systems of policy which might be followed in regard to the present state of things in Italy. The one Austrian, the other an Italian system policy. The Austrian policy would lead to the restoration, and if possible the increase of Austrian supremacy in Italy. The Italian system of policy, on the contrary, would tend to free the people of Italy from the slavery of foreign control.’

[A letter from British Prime Minister Palmerston to Queen Victoria (6th August 1859)]

Source B

‘Napoleon’s plans were always fluid, complex and devious, capable of change at a moment’s notice, and, because they were also secret, extremely difficult to unravel. It seems fairly certain that as far as Italy was concerned, they were based on the expulsion of the Austrians and setting up of an enlarged Piedmont as part of the extension of French influence. The new super-Piedmont would be large enough to be a useful ally for France, but not large enough to have independent policies.’

[Andrina Stiles, an academic historian and specialist in Italian history, writing in a student study guide, *The Unification of Italy 1815-1870* (1986)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting the attitude of the Great Powers towards Italian unification, 1856-1871? [80]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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