



**General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary/Advanced**

473/08

**HISTORY – HI3  
UNIT 3  
IN-DEPTH STUDY 8  
THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY,  
c. 1856-1871**

P.M. FRIDAY, 11 January 2008  
(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. Piedmont and the rise of Cavour.**

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

‘Truly, if from one side we may congratulate ourselves on this result, on the other, we have to recognize that our position is not without difficulties and dangers. It is certain, gentlemen, that the negotiations conducted in Paris have not improved our relations with Austria. We have to confess that the representatives of Sardinia and Austria, after having sat for two months side by side, and  
 5 after having co-operated together in the greatest political task of the last forty years, have parted without any personal animosity but with the profound conviction that the political position of the two countries is farther than ever from any common accord, and the political principles of the two countries are irreconcilable. This fact, gentlemen, it has to be admitted, is grave; this fact may arouse difficulties and danger, but it is an inevitable, a fatal consequence of that loyal, liberal, and  
 10 decided system initiated by King Victor Emmanuel when he ascended the throne, of which the government of the King has always sought to be the interpreter, and to which you have always lent a firm and consistent support. As a result of the policy pursued during these last few years we have taken a great step forward. The Congress over, the cause of Italy is now carried before the bar of public opinion; before that tribunal which, in the memorable words of the French Emperor, must  
 15 deliver the final verdict and proclaim the ultimate victory.’

[Cavour, in a public statement to the Parliament in Piedmont following the end of the Crimean War  
 (May 6<sup>th</sup> 1856)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** what is meant by the phrase ‘the negotiations conducted in Paris’ (lines 2-3). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about Cavour’s political skills? [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]

## 2. The final unification of Italy, 1861-1871.

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

‘It is my duty to stress Italy’s rights very firmly. Her right to complete her unity, to assure her independence and peace. We claim Rome as our natural capital and Venetia as an integral part of our national soil. If only these rights were generally admitted, if only the powers instead of opposing them would make them a priority in the councils of Europe, then our problems would be greatly simplified and many possible uncertainties and dangers would be removed. We are fully aware of the difficulties of other governments and of the interests which they are obliged to take into consideration, so we do not want to force events. So long as we are sure that our goal would one day be achieved, we would not want to precipitate a solution which could be otherwise achieved through the wisdom and sense of justice of the other Powers. As you know my dear Count, it is no domineering spirit, nor out of timid condescension to revolutionary demands, that the government of the King makes itself the interpreter and upholder of the Italian people’s designs on Rome and Venice. Our conduct is guided by higher principles. By geographical position, as by her traditions, Rome is the natural centre of Italy. Indeed it would be hard to think of a strongly established Kingdom of Italy without Rome as her capital.’

[The Italian Prime Minister, Baron Ricasoli, in a letter to Count de Launay, the Italian ambassador in Berlin (July 15<sup>th</sup> 1861)]

- (a) Explain **briefly** what is meant by the phrase “the King” (line 11). [4]
- (b) What does the source suggest about the influence of foreign powers on Italy in 1861? [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]

**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

‘Since the repeated attempts on the life of the Emperor, the French government has been keeping a constant and uneasy eye on Genoa. They complain of the toleration afforded to Mazzinians and their press. We must do something about this. Best of all would be to silence Mazzini’s newspaper, *Italia e Popolo*. We must wage a war to the death against that assassin’s newspaper.’

[Cavour in a letter to Angelo Conte, his representative at Genoa (January 20<sup>th</sup> 1858)]

Source B

‘Mazzini deplored Orsini’s attempt on the life of Napoleon III, unlike some far less revolutionary and more respectable politicians. No one knew that Cavour had been subsidising Orsini from his secret service funds and subsequently paid a pension to Orsini’s widow.’

[Denis Mack Smith, an academic historian, writing in an historical biography, *Mazzini* (1996)]

Source C

[A contemporary Italian painting of the battle of Solferino, near Mantua, in June 1859]

Source D

[A French cartoon, showing an Englishwoman resident of Nice about to leave, commenting that the Italian, but not the French climate is good for her health (1860)]

Source E

‘From all I hear and see, I am sorry to say that English opinion now thinks very poorly indeed of France, and only a little better of us. The Emperor is thought to be a lawless untrustworthy man; and our policy is thought tied to his and thoroughly unscrupulous. I cannot conceal from you that, although the English consider you a very clever minister, for a long time you will remain for them a person on whose word very little trust can be placed.’

[E. d’Azeglio, the Piedmontese Ambassador in London, in a letter to Cavour (April 14<sup>th</sup> 1860)]

- (a) Compare Sources A and B. How do Sources A and B show differing views of the Orsini plot? [8]
- (b) Study Sources D and E. How reliable are Sources D and E as evidence to an historian studying the results of the war of 1859? [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

‘Garibaldi’s share in these great exploits has not been appreciated. Once at least during the course of the war of 1859, Garibaldi had an interview with the King of Milan to complain about the failure of promised reinforcements, and to warn him about putting faith in the Emperor.’

[An anonymous English pamphlet, published in London in 1864]

##### Source B



[A contemporary nationalist illustration published in Milan in 1861, representing Garibaldi’s heroic entry into Palermo in 1860]

##### Source C

‘Like all mediocre men, Victor Emmanuel is jealous and quick to take offence. He was presented to his people by the most powerful of all his subjects. After all, what sovereign, placed in the same situation, would not resent the fabulous prestige of Garibaldi’s name.’

[From an official report by the French Embassy in Piedmont (November 7<sup>th</sup> 1860)]



Source D

[A series of images from a contemporary nationalist broadsheet, *La Cicala Politica*. The scenes include Garibaldi defeating the Bourbons and offering the crown of Naples and Sicily to Victor Emmanuel (1860)]

Source E

‘The French had been deceived by the lying promises of the Italian government and were delaying the embarkation of their troops for Rome. This comic hero Garibaldi finally sneaked off under cover of night. Oh hero, you yourself had given the watchword ‘Rome or Death’, and no one would have believed that you had a third alternative up your sleeve, flight!’

[A supporter of the Pope, writing about Garibaldi in a Catholic journal (1867)]

- (a) Compare Sources B and E. How do Sources B and E show contrasting views of Garibaldi? [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 King Victor Emmanuel? [16]
- (c) How useful are the sources to an understanding of Garibaldi and Italian unification, 1859-1871? [24]  
(You are advised to use in your answer relevant background knowledge as well as information derived from the source.)