



GCE A level

476/11

HISTORY – HI6

UNIT 6 (Synoptic Assessment)

IN-DEPTH STUDY 8

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY, c. 1856-1871

P.M. MONDAY, 16 June 2008

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 brackets at the end of each question.

The source 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

‘I answered that, as for the Pope, it would be easy to keep him in possession of Rome by means of the French garrison there, while letting the provinces of Romagna revolt. Since the Pope had been unwilling to follow the advice over the Romagna, he could not complain if these provinces took the first occasion to free themselves from a detestable form of government which the Pope had stubbornly refused to reform.’

[Cavour, writing in a report to Victor Emmanuel, following his meeting with Napoleon III at Plombieres (July 20th 1858)]

Source B

‘The possession of Rome seemed to be the crowning achievement of the movement for Italian unity, yet it was to produce problems and aspirations which were to complicate Italian political development. In the first place, the end of the Pope’s temporal sovereignty alienated the Church from the new State, and the Roman question was yet another of the many points of conflict between liberals and Roman Catholics. The Pope had never formally renounced his temporal power and so did not recognize the Italian Kingdom.’

[James Joll, an academic historian, writing in a general book on European history, *Europe since 1870* (1973)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting the role of the Papacy in the unification of Italy 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

‘The Turin government moreover, will realize our obligation toward the Papal territories. You must understand that, even though we may recognize the King of Italy, we must continue to occupy Rome so long as there are insufficient guarantees to maintain the interests which took us there in the first place.’

[Thouvenel, the French Foreign Minister, writing in a letter to Count Rayneval, the French diplomatic agent in Turin (June 1861)]

Source B

‘One set of hard choices that faced Napoleon concerned Italy: he had to decide whether to support the nationalists or the Catholics. The Papacy had refused to recognize the new Italian state which wanted to gain control of Rome. Since 1849 the Pope had been protected by French troops. Reaching a solution that was satisfactory to all parties concerned proved impossible, and Napoleon eventually allowed Piedmont to gain part of the Papal States, keeping his troops in Rome until, in 1864, he agreed to withdraw them within two years. His actions in Italy upset both the Italian nationalists and the Catholic Church’s supporters, resulting in criticism of Napoleon from all sides.’

[Peter Browning, an academic historian, writing in a general history of Europe, *Revolutions and Nationalities: Europe 1825-1890* (2000)]

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

The extract from *Revolutions and Nationalities* is published with the kind permission of Cambridge University Press.

Europe since 1870 is published by Weidenfeld and Nicolson.