



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2009

## History

## HIS2G

Unit 2G The Forging of the Italian Nation, 1848–1871

**Specimen paper for examinations in June 2010 onwards**

**This question paper uses the new numbering system and new AQA answer book**

**For this paper you must have:**

- an AQA 12-page answer book.

### Time allowed

- 1 hour 30 minutes

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Write the information required on the front of your answer book. The **Examining Body** for this paper is AQA. The **Paper Reference** is HIS2G.
- Answer **two** questions.  
Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.
- In answering the questions you must use your own knowledge and understanding of the period.

### Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- You will be marked on your ability to:
  - use good English
  - organise information clearly
  - use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

### Advice

- You are advised to spend about 45 minutes on each question.

---

Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

---

### Question 1

Study the following source material and then answer the questions which follow.

**Source A** An extract from a description of Garibaldi by Giuseppe Bandi, one of ‘the Thousand’ who sailed with Garibaldi to Sicily in 1860

Garibaldi was always calm amid the greatest of dangers. He was kind and moderate. One might say, without fear of exaggeration, that the greater the danger and the more difficult the mission, the more clear and calm he became, and indeed the more correct and perceptive his judgement was. The major secret of his victories was his rapid, firm  
5 decision-making and the blind faith and devotion of his followers. He loved liberty and democracy. However, Garibaldi believed that in times of danger it was necessary to obey the will of an individual like himself.

**Source B** Adapted from the obituary of Garibaldi published in the British newspaper, *The Times*, 5 June 1882

In politics, as in military expeditions, like his failed attempts to capture Rome in 1862 and 1867, Garibaldi’s mind lacked the foundation of a basic education. He rushed to conclusions without troubling his head about arguments. His simple notions of democracy and of communism were jumbled together in his brain and jostled one  
5 another in hopeless confusion. Despite these apparent weaknesses, his followers worshipped him.

**Source C** On 26 October 1860 King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi met at Teano. Their handshake symbolised the creation of a united Italy and the nature of the new regime. By unofficial initiative and brilliant tactical generalship, Garibaldi had won Sicily and the south for his king. But the real winner was Cavour. Whilst the French and Garibaldi  
5 won battles, Cavour won the war – or, at least, gained the spoils of war. Cavour both calmed and outmanoeuvred the French emperor, and made Italian unification acceptable throughout Europe. Cavour prevented Garibaldi from taking Rome, but himself took over most of the Papal States without diplomatic uproar. Rome was eventually won when the French found themselves in a war against Prussia. In  
10 September 1870, after the Prussian victory against the French at Sedan, the Italian government finally sent its troops into Rome. A plebiscite followed and Rome was proclaimed the capital city of Italy.

Adapted from M CLARK, *The Italian Risorgimento*, 2002

**0 1** Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source B** differ from those in **Source A** in relation to Garibaldi’s abilities as a leader. (12 marks)

**0 2** Use **Sources A, B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far was Garibaldi’s contribution the major reason for the unification of Italy in the years 1860 to 1871? (24 marks)

**EITHER****Question 2**

**0 3** Explain why the 1848 Revolutions in the Italian states were initially successful. *(12 marks)*

**0 4** 'The 1848–1849 Revolutions in Italy failed because Mazzini's ideas were too radical.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**OR****Question 3**

**0 5** Explain why the Pact of Plombières was signed between Piedmont and France in 1858. *(12 marks)*

**0 6** 'The economic policies of Cavour were the main reason for the rise of Piedmont in the years 1848 to 1858.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**END OF QUESTIONS**

**There are no questions printed on this page**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT-HOLDERS AND PUBLISHERS

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements in future papers if notified.

Copyright © 2009 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.