



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2010

History

HIS2G

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

Wednesday 20 January 2010 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

- a 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.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- 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.

HIS2G

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

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

Source A ‘How marvellous it was to behold those legions of volunteers!’ said Giuseppe Montanelli, remembering the time he set out in March 1848 to fight the Austrians. ‘Doctors, lawyers, artisans, nobles, rich men, poor men, masters and servants marched together with a common cult of Italy! Oh what joy to feel ourselves to
5 be warriors of Italy!’ In those joyful days early in 1848, it seemed a glorious new Italy might arise from the flood of patriotism; but the great hopes were shattered by a papal pronouncement, military defeat, foreign indifference, rifts between moderates and democrats and regional rivalries.

Adapted from C DUGGAN, *The Force of Destiny*, 2007

Source B

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Source C The events of 1848–49 showed that mainland Italy was not as revolutionary as all that. The risings in Milan and Venice only occurred because Austrian rule was crumbling. They were led by a backward aristocracy, an absolute king and a pope. The Mazzinian idea of a ‘people’s war’ proved unrealistic, since the peasants had
5 never heard of ‘Italy’ and were mainly hostile to the local landowners. The ‘people’ could not drive the Austrians out; nor could the princes, at least not by themselves. A major lesson of 1848–49 was that Italy could not go it alone. The only way to expel the Austrians was to secure French help. Another important lesson of the 1848–49 risings was that Pius IX would not lead, nor even support,
10 any ‘national’ movement against foreign rule.

Adapted from M CLARK, *The Italian Risorgimento*, 1998

(a) 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 expectations of success when revolutions broke out in Italy in 1848. (12 marks)

(b) Use **Sources A**, **B** and **C** and your own knowledge.

How far, by the early 1850s, had Italian nationalists learned lessons for the future from their failures in the years 1848 to 1849? (24 marks)

EITHER

- 2 (a) Explain why the Italian National Society was formed in 1857. *(12 marks)*
- (b) ‘The internal strength of Piedmont was the most important factor in advancing the cause of Italian independence in the years 1850 to 1859.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR

- 3 (a) Explain why war with Austria broke out in 1859. *(12 marks)*
- (b) ‘In the years 1859 to 1866, the unification of Italy was able to make progress only because of the support of foreign powers.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

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Question 1 Source A: C DUGGAN, *The Force of Destiny*, Penguin Books, 2007

Question 1 Source C: M CLARK, *The Italian Risorgimento*, Pearson Education, 1998

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