



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2010

History

HIS2G

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

Thursday 10 June 2010 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

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.
- 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.

Question 1

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

Source A A letter by Cavour to Piedmont's Ambassador to France, 12 September 1860

You understand all I have done to try to block Garibaldi in Naples. I would not even have held back from risking civil war if I could have hoped public opinion would support me. But Garibaldi conquered Sicily and then advanced so quickly that it became impossible for us to seize Naples and so steal from him the fruits of victory. The whole
5 of Europe would have criticised such a mean and ungrateful act. I tried to persuade Garibaldi to work together with me but he went on talking about going to Rome, seizing Venice etc. We must avoid being involved by his rashness in a struggle against both France and Austria. Then we can take action against the hotheads and so regain the confidence of Europe.

Source B Cavour tried to anticipate Garibaldi's arrival by starting a pro-Piedmont movement in Naples but there was no popular support for such a movement. Nor did Cavour want to oppose Garibaldi openly; he realised the extent of Garibaldi's achievement. Cavour accepted that Garibaldi was fighting for 'Victor Emmanuel and Italy' – the 'Italy' Garibaldi
5 had in mind was a democratic state which would immediately liberate Rome and Venice. But Cavour believed that Italy would not be ready for democracy and that an attack on Rome and Venice would cause a war with France and Austria. Yet the extent of Garibaldi's success lay in the fact that a cautious politician like Cavour was talking about 'Italy' as though it already existed as a political entity.

Adapted from H HEARDER, *Italy in the Age of the Risorgimento 1790–1870*, 1983

Source C Ideals and ambition together created a united Italy. Garibaldi was both fiercely democratic and resolutely nationalistic. However, his democratic ideals, leaning towards republicanism, were a threat to the state that Cavour had established. Cavour's contribution to the Risorgimento was to create a constitutional state which the
5 Great Powers found tolerable and which Italian patriots eventually found acceptable. In 1859 Cavour had the skill to take advantage of the opportunity provided for him by British and French sympathy. Between then and his death in 1861 he had to use all his considerable skills of manipulation to protect the infant Italy from Garibaldi, who wanted to go too far, too fast.

Adapted from J GOOCH, *The Unification of Italy*, 1986

0	1
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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 Cavour's response to Garibaldi. (12 marks)

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

How important was nationalism in advancing the cause of Italian unification in 1860 and 1861? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why King Charles Albert of Piedmont sent his army into Lombardy in March 1848. *(12 marks)*

0	4
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 'Pope Pius IX was the most important reason for the failure of the revolutions in Italy in 1848 and 1849.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR**Question 3**

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 Explain why Italian troops occupied Rome in 1870. *(12 marks)*

0	6
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 'The completion of territorial unification after 1866 failed to overcome the deep divisions within Italy by 1871.'
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 C: J GOOCH, *The Unification of Italy*, Routledge, 1986

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