



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2011

History

HIS2G

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

Thursday 19 May 2011 9.00 am to 10.30 am

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 Cavour was not hopeful about the conclusions of the Paris Peace Conference as far as Piedmont was concerned. He had received no promises from his British and French allies and at first was reluctant to attend. In Paris, Cavour held several meetings with the British foreign secretary. Lord Clarendon appeared to be very sympathetic to the Italian cause but Italy was not discussed until after the peace with Russia had been signed. Even then, the Austrian foreign minister tried to limit discussion by claiming no 'Italian Question' existed. Cavour played a very modest role. He knew there was no point in suggesting that Lombardy should be given to Piedmont.

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

Source B Cavour went to the peace conference in Paris in February 1856 hoping to win some territorial concessions for Piedmont – perhaps Lombardy, or the duchies of Modena and Parma – but the British and the French were not prepared at this point to fall out with the Austrians. Cavour's only success (though it was a considerable one) was to have the Italian Question formally discussed by the delegates after the negotiations with Russia had been concluded. Before leaving Paris, Cavour had several meetings with Daniel Manin, the hero of the Venetian Republic. Cavour thought Manin was too concerned with 'the idea of unity and other such nonsense' but he could see how useful Manin might be for channelling Italian patriotism towards Piedmont.

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

Source C

Source C, a passage by M Clark on the importance of Piedmont, is not reproduced here due to third-party copyright constraints.

A full copy of this paper can be obtained from AQA Publications.

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 at the Paris Peace Conference. (12 marks)

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

How important was the contribution of Piedmont to the cause of Italian unification in the years 1848 to 1859? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why Pope Pius IX was regarded as a possible leader of the 1848 revolutions in Italy. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'The revolutions in Italy in 1848–49 failed because of poor leadership.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why Venetia became a part of the united Italy in 1866. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'Garibaldi's invasion of Sicily and Naples in 1860 ended in a political compromise that satisfied nobody.'
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: M CLARK, *The Italian Risorgimento*, Pearson Education, 1998.

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