

**GCE**  
**AS and A Level**

# History

**AS exams 2009 onwards**  
**A2 exams 2010 onwards**

## **Unit 2G**

### **Specimen question paper**

**Version 1.1**



**HISTORY**

**HIS2G**

**Unit 2**

**The Forging of the Italian Nation, 1848–1871**

<DAY>

<TIME>

**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 maximum mark for this paper is 72.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- There are 36 marks for each question.
- You will be marked on your ability to use good English, to organise information clearly and to use specialist vocabulary where appropriate.

**Advice**

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

**HIS2G**

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

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

**Source A** Adapted from Charles Albert's proclamation to Lombardy and Venetia, 23 March 1848. Charles Albert was the King of Piedmont

Out of love for our common race, and supported by popular opinion, we hurry to associate ourselves with the overwhelming support which Italy gives to you peoples of Lombardy and Venetia. Our army is now coming to offer you help which a brother expects from a brother in order to expel Austria. We support your just desires, confident  
5 as we are in the help of God. In order to show more openly our feelings of Italian brotherhood, we have ordered our troops as they move into Lombardy and Venetia to carry the Cross of Savoy imposed on the flag of Italy.

**Source B** Adapted from *New Revelations on the facts in regard to Milan during 1847–1848*, adapted from an account written by Count Casati, Mayor of Milan, in 1885

The story that Charles Albert had been counting the days until he could attack Austria does not square with the fact that his army was entirely unprepared for such a war. His army had no plans nor maps of Lombardy. Four days were wasted at Turin in deciding whether or not to fight. The fundamental military weakness was made worse by political  
5 differences. Instead of looking for support from ordinary people, Charles Albert preferred the aristocracy of Lombardy. Instead of concentrating on the war, he insisted on holding a plebiscite to secure the political union of Lombardy and Venetia with Piedmont. The republicans and federalists gradually broke away from what looked to them like a royalist anti-revolutionary war.

**Source C** The revival of Austria's military power was the key factor in the collapse of the Italian revolutions of 1848–49. Within a month of Radetzky's victory at Custozza in July 1848, almost all of Lombardy and Venetia (with the exception of Venice) had been subdued. By the end of 1849, Austrian control – either direct or indirect – seemed to be back in  
5 place throughout northern and central Italy.

Adapted from D COOPER, J LAVER and D WILLIAMSON, *Years of Ambition European History 1815–1914*, 2001

(a) Use **Sources A** and **B** and your own knowledge.

Explain how far the views in **Source A** differ from those in **Source B** in relation to Charles Albert's motives for the invasion of Lombardy in 1848. (12 marks)

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

How far were divisions amongst the Italian revolutionaries responsible for the failure of the 1848–1849 revolutions in the Italian States? (24 marks)

**EITHER 2**

- (a) Explain why war between Piedmont and Austria broke out in 1859. *(12 marks)*
- (b) ‘The actions of Louis Napoleon III hindered the Italian unification process.’  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**OR 3**

- (a) Explain why Rome did not become part of the united Italy until 1870. *(12 marks)*
- (b) ‘The greatest weakness of the newly created Italian nation was lack of acceptance by the Catholic Church.’  
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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