

476/11

HISTORY – HI6

UNIT 6 (Synoptic Assessment)

IN-DEPTH STUDY 8

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY, c. 1856-1871

A.M. FRIDAY, 23 June 2006

50 minutes (of a 1 hour 40 minutes examination)

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this examination paper, you will need an 8 page answer book.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer **one** question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in square brackets at the end of each question.

The sources or quotations used in this unit may have been amended or adapted from the stated published work in order to make the wording more accessible.

You are reminded that marking will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

UNIT 6

IN-DEPTH STUDY 8

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY, c. 1856-71

*Answer **one** question.*

Candidates are reminded that their answers should demonstrate a synoptic approach to the question, and should draw together, where appropriate, the political, social, economic, religious and cultural aspects of the topic.

1. **The role of the Papacy in the unification of Italy, c. 1856-1871.**

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

Source A

‘Rome must be the capital of Italy, because without Rome, Italy could not be fully constituted, and until this is accomplished there must be dissensions and difficulties between the various parts of the Peninsula. But Italy must only go to Rome on two conditions, in concert with the French, and without subjecting the Church to the dominance of the State in spiritual matters.’

[Cavour, in a speech to the first Parliament of the new Kingdom of Italy (25th March 1861)]

Source B

‘In 1861, after the incorporation of Naples into the new Kingdom of Italy, 66 bishops were arrested because they had not sought the King’s permission before taking up their posts. The Pope responded by condemning liberalism in his ‘Syllabus of Errors’ of 1864. This simply inflamed the situation and strengthened the hand of the anti-clericals. As far as the Pope was concerned the final straw was the occupation of Rome in 1871, and with it the destruction of the last of the Papal States.’

[Mark Robson, an academic historian and specialist in modern Italian history, writing in a general text-book, *Italy: Liberalism and Fascism 1870-1945* (1992)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting the role of the Papacy in the process of Italian unification 1856-1871? [80]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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2. The attitude of the Great Powers towards Italian unification, c. 1856-1871.

Study the two sources below and answer the question which follows.

Source A

‘By late 1860, the situation for Lord John Russell was critical. He was worried about the possibility of both French and Austrian expansion in the newly unified Italy. In a public note Russell attacked the despotic rule of the Papal States and the Kingdom of Naples, and clearly warned that if any other power intervened to undermine the new state, then Britain would intervene militarily. But the note was never sent, because Queen Victoria, who was more sympathetic to Austria, had misgivings about its content. However, the support expressed in the note acted as a guarantee of the new state. Russell’s actions should therefore be seen as critically important.’

[Martin Collier, an academic historian and specialist in nineteenth century Italian history, writing in a specialist textbook, *Italian Unification 1821-1870* (2003)]

Source B

‘I replied: “I have listened with painful surprise to Your Holiness’s words, for they have again proved to me how thoroughly Your Holiness is misinformed as to English affairs. I hereby solemnly give Your Holiness my most sacred word of honour that I am speaking my innermost conviction when I say that Her Majesty’s Government sincerely and honestly desires the welfare of Italy and thinks that end can best be attained by the cessation of foreign intervention, and by the Italians being left to settle their own affairs, in one phrase, Italy for the Italians.”’

[Odo Russell, the official British representative in Rome, in a letter to Lord John Russell, the British Foreign Secretary, reporting on a conversation he had with Pope Pius IX (16th January 1861)]

How valid are these two sources as evidence to an historian interpreting the attitude of the Great Powers towards Italian unification 1856-1871? [80]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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