



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2013

History

HIS2G

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

Tuesday 22 January 2013 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.
Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.
- 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.
Each question has **two** parts. Answer **both** parts of each question chosen.

Question 1

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

Source A Adapted from the *Political Manifesto* of the Italian National Society, February 1858

To obtain political liberty we must expel the Austrians. To recover the prosperity and glory she knew in the Middle Ages, Italy must become not only independent but politically united. Only thus will we create new markets and suppress internal obstacles to the free flow of commerce. This, then, is the noble and holy aim of the
5 Italian National Society. We want harmony between provinces, cities and classes. We want tolerance between all religions. We support the Piedmontese government, for it has a powerful army, money, reputation and an organised administration, which are vital if we are to achieve our goal; but Piedmont must be ready to work with the Italian people, who have the numbers, the force, the revolutionary enthusiasm and
10 the right to override any treaty, to become free and independent.

Source B Adapted from a letter from Mazzini to a British sympathiser, 1857

The question of Italy is not a question of improving the commerce and administrative efficiency of any one corner of the country, namely Piedmont. It is a question of nationality, of independence, liberty and unity for the whole of Italy – a common life and law for the 25 million people belonging to the same race, traditions and sharing
5 the same dreams. As for Piedmont, we are not opposed to it. Piedmont is indeed one province of Italy. We do not refuse the help of Piedmont's government in our struggle. But we insist that a true National Revolution can only ever be achieved by a national call to arms. The Austrians, the King of Naples, the Popes, can only be driven out of Italy by open, national struggle.

Source C It is clear that nationalist movements did not 'create' a united Italy; Piedmont did. Yet nationalism mobilised public opinion in favour of Piedmont. The increasing popularity of nationalism (even if only among educated elites) made national unity the obvious political solution after the Italian states collapsed in 1848–1849. Thus,
5 without nationalism and the great battle to mobilise public opinion, it would be impossible to explain why Cavour was able, or forced, to unite Italy in 1860.

Adapted from L RIALI, *The Italian Risorgimento*, 1998

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 the role of Piedmont in Italian unification. (12 marks)

and

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 the years 1857 to 1860? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why the Roman Republic was proclaimed in 1849. (12 marks)**and**

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 'The failure of the revolutions in Italy in 1848–1849 was mainly due to the unrealistic aims of the revolutionaries.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**OR****Question 3**

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 Explain why Garibaldi failed to seize Rome by force in the 1860s. (12 marks)**and**

0	6
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 'In the years 1861 to 1871, the rulers of the newly united Italy completely failed to overcome internal divisions.'
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: Quoted in D MACK SMITH, *The Making of Italy, 1796–1866*, Macmillan, 1988.

Question 1 Source B: *ibid*

Question 1 Source C: L RIALI, *The Italian Risorgimento*, Routledge, 1994.

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