



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2012

History

HIS2G

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

Tuesday 22 May 2012 1.30 pm to 3.00 pm

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 The battle for Rome, 20 September 1870, recalled by a soldier in the Italian army

Two pieces of our artillery were firing against the walls of Rome. The Pope's troops were keeping up a heavy fire. When there was finally a breach in the walls, we entered the city. It is impossible to describe how moved we were in that moment. The people of Rome rushed out towards us. Houses were covered in flags. The
5 people threw themselves among our soldiers, shouting and applauding. They were singing along with the military bands. The soldiers were moved to tears. Workers, women, old men and boys all came along shouting: 'Our soldiers! Our brothers!'

Source B Adapted from *A History of the Invasion of the Papal States in September 1870*, written by the Count De Beaufort in 1874

The absurd plebiscite rounded off the sad drama of the annexation of Rome. A more ridiculous comedy or a greater pretence was never seen. October 2 1870 was the day when the people of Rome were called on to answer by a *yes* or a *no* whether they would accept the domination of Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy. We will not now
5 go into the question as to whether Piedmont, having won Rome by force, had any right to legalise the crime. At least Pope Pius IX forbade Catholics in Rome to vote, so as not to give any recognition to this attack on the rights of the Papacy. Quite apart from this fundamental injustice, every kind of illegality was employed to fix the votes, making the whole affair absurd.

Source C From the start, the new Italy faced an overwhelming problem of legitimacy. Centuries of political and economic fragmentation were not easily overcome. Without the backing of the papacy and the Catholic Church, the new government had few sources of moral authority. The nation lacked unifying symbols: attempts
5 by propagandists after 1860 to rewrite Italian history in a patriotic way, or to give the House of Savoy an image of greatness, were unconvincing. The haste with which unity had been imposed, and the brutal way opponents of the new regime were swept aside, destroyed much of the goodwill that Garibaldi in particular had generated. Disillusionment grew in the 1860s and the new state was left with its
10 identity unresolved and its future far from certain.

Adapted from C DUGGAN, *A Concise History of Italy*, 1994

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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 Rome becoming part of the united Italy in 1870. (12 marks)

and

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

How far was Pope Pius IX responsible for the lack of unity in Italy in the years 1862 to 1871? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why revolution broke out in Sicily in 1848. *(12 marks)*

and

0 4 'The main reason why revolutions spread rapidly across Italy in 1848 was the nationalist idealism inspired by Mazzini.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why Cavour attended the Paris Peace Conference in 1856. *(12 marks)*

and

0 6 'The achievement of Italian unification in the years 1857 to 1861 was due to the actions of foreign powers.'
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: D BEALES and E BIAGINI, *The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy*, Pearson Education, 2002.

Question 1 Source B: D MACK SMITH, *The Making of Italy*, Macmillan, 1998. Reproduced with permission of Palgrave Macmillan.

Question 1 Source C: C DUGGAN, *A Concise History of Italy*, 1994, Cambridge University Press.

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