



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
January 2011

History

HIS2G

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

Thursday 20 January 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 Proclamation by King Charles Albert of Piedmont, August 1848

The Austrian enemy increased in strength; my army was almost alone in the struggle. The lack of provisions forced us to abandon the positions we had conquered. With my army I withdrew in order to defend Milan but the resistance of the defenders of the city could not be sustained. The throbs of my heart are always
5 for Italian independence but Italy has not yet shown to the world that she is ready to succeed alone. People of the Kingdom! Show yourselves to be strong in the face of this setback! The cause of Italian independence is not yet lost!

Source B

In 1848, the Piedmontese army got so far as to capture Peschiera but tactical mistakes then led to defeat at Custoza. Seventeen years as an absolute king had left Charles Albert unequipped to fight a revolutionary war. Against the advice of his generals, Charles Albert decided to fall back on Milan, his main motive being to
5 avoid the proclamation of a republic there. The king was also anxious to discourage the kind of popular war that Garibaldi was now beginning to fight on his own. There were fairly good chances of defending Milan if a real effort had been made but the king seemed to have done nothing to exploit them.

Adapted from D MACK SMITH, *The Making of Italy, 1796–1866*, 1968

Source C

Source C has been removed due to third-party copyright constraints.

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 Charles Albert's leadership in 1848. (12 marks)

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

How far was the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions due to the political and military strength of Austria? (24 marks)

EITHER**Question 2**

0 3 Explain why Cavour wanted to bring about the modernisation of Piedmont. *(12 marks)*

0 4 'During the years 1849 to 1858, supporters of the cause of Italian unification had no hope of achieving success.'

Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

OR**Question 3**

0 5 Explain why Garibaldi's invasion of Naples and Sicily in 1860 was successful. *(12 marks)*

0 6 'In the years 1858 to 1870, Napoleon III's involvement in Italian affairs did little to assist the people of Italy to achieve unification.'

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: D BEALES and E BIAGINI, *The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy*, Pearson Education, 2002.

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