



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2015

History

HIS2G

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

Wednesday 20 May 2015 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 **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 a magazine article by the Italian historian Virgilio Titone, published in 1963.

Mazzini and some others thought they could guide revolution from a distance. Garibaldi, on the other hand, trusted just in himself and his few followers, and so was victorious. It was through Garibaldi alone that the revolution finally succeeded in practice. Garibaldi was the only one who understood the real situation. He alone was capable of giving to those thousands of people who formed the 'real Italy', positive belief and power. Garibaldi was brave enough to fight and to rely only on his own forces; even though he sometimes had to combat not only the enemy but also the deceitfulness of the Piedmontese government which claimed to be his friend.

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Source B Adapted from the memoirs of a French diplomat who was present at the Turin Parliament, 18 April 1861.

One must not forget the position held by Garibaldi at that time. He was conqueror of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, acclaimed by five million Italians as their liberator, and Generalissimo of an army he had himself created. Surrounded by the prestige of victory and an enormous popularity, Garibaldi had won for himself an extraordinary position. His boundless pride had been stirred up by cheers and ovations from the downtrodden citizens of Naples. Now, arrogant towards the government, insolent to parliament, he poured insults on the deputies. He even dared to treat the King with familiarity as an equal. But Turin was a strongly monarchical city and among the citizens there Garibaldi was very unpopular. He was thought to be scornful of the achievements of other men, even dangerous.

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Source C Adapted from a book by the Italian writer and social critic, Alfredo Oriani, published in 1909.

The Italian revolution triumphed not through the actions of the people but through the clever tactics of a small minority, aided by foreign events and coincidences. The mass of the people had remained passive. The rebellion of 1848 had shown them the senselessness of all the revolutionary schemes. After that, the monarchy of Piedmont was accepted as having the intelligence and the money to bring about the independence and unity of the country. The Piedmontese monarchy made the republican heroism of Mazzini and Garibaldi unnecessary. Cavour was the genius of this period. With the achievement of national unification, Cavour carried out the most amazing miracle of politics in the nineteenth century.

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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 Garibaldi.

[12 marks]

and

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

How important was Piedmont to the achievement of Italian unification in the years 1849 to 1861?

[24 marks]

Either

Question 2

0	3
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Explain why revolution spread across Italy in 1848–1849.

[12 marks]

and

0	4
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‘The 1848–1849 revolutions in Italy failed because they lacked a single unifying leader.’
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[24 marks]

or

Question 3

0	5
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Explain why Piedmont made an alliance with Prussia in 1866.

[12 marks]

and

0	6
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‘In the years 1866 to 1871, Italy gained merely the outward appearance of national unity.’
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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