



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2014

History

HIS2G

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

Thursday 22 May 2014 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 popular biography of King Victor Emmanuel, published in 1878

On the night of 30 December 1870, King Victor Emmanuel arrived in Rome. No Roman Emperor ever made an entrance into Rome that was so great in its simplicity! The whole city grew excited and rejoiced at seeing him and expressed its enthusiasm and gratitude in a thousand different ways. The city council and the officers of the National Guard came to offer him their thanks. Victor Emmanuel 5
addressed the following forthright and moving words to them, words that fully reveal his great spirit: "We are finally in Rome, as has long been my heartfelt desire. No one will ever take it from us".

Source B Adapted from an account by the Italian historian Alfredo Oriani, published in 1892

Never did such a momentous event attract so little attention. The King arrived by train in the evening and hardly anybody turned up to greet him outside the station. Those that did gather there were poor wretches rather than respectable citizens. When the King got down from his carriage in the entrance hall of the Quirinal Palace, he turned to one of his aides in the fashion of a traveller after a boring 5
journey and muttered, in Piedmontese: "We are finally here". Unification had finally been achieved.

Source C In 1870, the Risorgimento was completed. The Tyrol and Venezia Giulia were still in Austrian hands, and would remain so until after the First World War, but Rome was now the capital of united Italy. Mazzini's dream of liberty, unity and independence had been realised in his lifetime and his own driving force, together 5
with the constructive acts of Cavour and Garibaldi and the support of Victor Emmanuel, had helped to build resurgent Italy. Cavour's principle of 'a free Church in a free state' was put into practice by the Law of Guarantees, passed in November 1870, which regulated the relations of Church and state in Italy until 1929. But the Law of Guarantees was ignored by Pope Pius IX, who refused to recognise the Italian government and regarded himself as 'prisoner in the Vatican'. 10

Adapted from Edgar Holt *Risorgimento: The Making of Italy, 1815–1870*, 1970

0 1 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 King's entry into Rome.

[12 marks]

and

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

How successful were the leaders of the Risorgimento in completing the process of Italian unification in the years 1861 to 1871?

[24 marks]

Either

Question 2

0 3 Explain why revolutions spread rapidly across Italy in 1848.

[12 marks]

and

0 4 'The 1848–49 revolutions in Italy failed because they lacked popular support.'
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view.

[24 marks]

Or

Question 3

0 5 Explain why Garibaldi invaded Naples and Sicily in 1860.

[12 marks]

and

0 6 'By his actions in the years 1858 to 1861 Cavour betrayed the nationalist ideals of the Risorgimento.'
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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