



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
January 2012

## History

## HIS2G

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

**Monday 23 January 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.
- 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.

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Answer Question 1 and **either** Question 2 **or** Question 3.

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### Question 1

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

**Source A** A proclamation issued to the army of the Papal States by the nationalists Giovanni Durando and Massimo d'Azeglio, April 1848

Soldiers! We are blessed by the right hand of a great Pope (Pius IX) who has recognised that Italy has been subjected by the government of Austria to the cruelty of a savage occupying army, to murder, rape and total devastation. The Holy Father has blessed your swords. Now, united with the strength of Charles Albert of  
 5 Piedmont, we must move forwards to destroy the enemies of God, the enemies of Italy, and those who have insulted Pius IX and murdered our brothers in Lombardy. This war of civilization against barbarism is not just a national war but a Christian one. Let our battle cry be GOD WILL IT!

**Source B** The Allocution (Declaration) issued by Pope Pius IX, 29 April 1848

Seeing that some, at present, desire that We (the Pope) too, along with other princes of Italy and their subjects, should engage in war against the Austrians, We have thought it right to proclaim clearly that such action is altogether against our intentions. We are upon the earth as the representative of God who is the Author of  
 5 Peace and We embrace all peoples and nations with equal fatherly love. There are those among our subjects who allow themselves to be carried away by the example of the rest of the Italians, but We reject those who want Us to preside over the formation of some sort of new republic of the whole Italian people. We do urgently warn the Italian people never to let themselves be torn away from the obedience they  
 10 owe their rulers.

**Source C** Pope Pius IX was largely responsible for the start of the nationalist movement in the 1840s but he was the first to turn against it. The Pope's Allocution came as a thunderbolt. The resulting confusion certainly helped the King of Naples to force through a counter-revolution in May 1848 and also withdraw from the war. Piedmont  
 5 persisted with the campaign. Piedmont's critics, however, charged it with being more concerned with extending its dominance over Lombardy and Venetia than with freeing the Italian people. After much hesitation, these two regions did agree to join Piedmont to create a Kingdom of North Italy. This development came too late to prevent Piedmont's defeat by Austria at Custoza in July.

Adapted from M MORROGH, *The Unification of Italy*, 2002

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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 Pope Pius IX. (12 marks)

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

How far was the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions in Italy due to internal divisions? (24 marks)

**EITHER****Question 2**

**0 3** Explain why Cavour made an agreement with Napoleon III at Plombières in 1858. *(12 marks)*

**0 4** 'Garibaldi was the main reason for the success of Italian unification in the years 1859 to 1861.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. *(24 marks)*

**OR****Question 3**

**0 5** Explain why French troops remained in Rome until 1870. *(12 marks)*

**0 6** 'In the years 1862 to 1871, Italy achieved 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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