



General Certificate of Education  
Advanced Subsidiary Examination  
June 2013

## History

## HIS2G

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

**Wednesday 22 May 2013 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** From a letter written by Giuseppe Mazzini to his friend Giuseppe Ferretti, August 1871.

- The Italy we see today is a living lie. Not only do foreigners own our territory on the frontiers with Austria and France, but even if we possessed Trieste and Nice we should still have only the dead corpse of Italy. The true soul of the nation is missing. Italy was put together just as though it were a lifeless piece of mosaic. This was
- 5 through battles that were fought by foreign rulers whom we should have hated as our natural enemies. We therefore have no real national existence. Ordinary people are disillusioned. At first they dreamed of great things to come as Italy began to rise again; now they say: 'this is just the ghost of Italy'.

**Source B** The nationalist writer, Luigi Settembrini, looking back at the Risorgimento just before he died in 1876.

- Hear what History will say of us. It will say that ours was a generation of giants, because we carried out a task that had been impossible for many centuries. Our generation made Italy by unifying so many different ideals. Our children will be born in this sacred light of freedom. They will never be able to imagine what it was like
- 5 before this sun of unity rose, and day broke after the terrible darkness – the moment we Italians felt ourselves united together under a single flag.

**Source C** From the very outset, the state established in 1861 was seen as a hollow achievement. For Garibaldi, it was a deep disappointment that no final military effort was made to bring the whole of the peninsula under Italian control. Nor was any Italian military or diplomatic effort of decisive importance in the completion of the

5 state. Prussian expansion forced Austria to give Venice to Italy in 1866, while the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 forced the withdrawal of French troops from Rome, leaving Italian troops free to take an almost defenceless city. It was a source of deep shame to nationalists that Italians had played such a minor role in the last stages of unification.

Adapted from R HADDOCK, 'Italy: Independence and Unification without Power,' 1990

**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 Italian unity by 1871. (12 marks)

and

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

How important were the actions of foreign powers in the later stages of Italian unification in the years 1861 to 1870? (24 marks)

**EITHER****Question 2**

0	3
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 Explain why Piedmont declared war on Austria in March 1848. (12 marks)**and**

0	4
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 'The fight for Italian unification in 1848–1849 failed because of the military strength of Austria.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**OR****Question 3**

0	5
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 Explain why the Italian National Society was formed in 1857. (12 marks)**and**

0	6
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 'The strength of Piedmont was the main reason why most of Italy was united by 1861.'  
Explain why you agree or disagree with this view. (24 marks)**END OF QUESTIONS**

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**There are no questions printed on this page**

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Question 1 Source C: Adapted from R HADDOCK, 'Italy: Independence and Unification without Power,' in B WALLER (ed.), *Themes in Modern European History 1830–1890*, Unwin Hyman Ltd, 1990

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