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EDEXCEL AS AND A LEVEL HISTORY: QUESTIONS BY TOPIC

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

AS and A Level History · Paper 2 · Option 2D.1

60 questions · 1092 marks · Mark schemes included

Pearson Edexcel AS (8HI0) and A Level (9HI0) History, June 2016 - June 2025

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOKLET

Questions are grouped by specification sub-topic; within each sub-topic they run from the lowest mark tariff to the highest.

Click any heading or question row below to jump straight to it.

On every question page, click ANSWER in the top-right corner to jump to its mark scheme.

Diagrams, graphs, tables and data are printed exactly as they appeared in the original papers.

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24 questions · 444 marks

54

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QUESTIONS

60 questions · 1092 marks · grouped by sub-topic, lowest tariff first



KEY TOPIC 1

THE CHALLENGE TO THE RESTORED ORDER IN ITALY, C1830–47

11 questions in this sub-topic · 172 marks · lowest tariff first



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 7.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the challenges facing the restored order in Italy in the 1830s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.**Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.****Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70****Source for use with Question 1a.**

Source 1: From a letter written in 1830 by King Ferdinand II of Naples and Sicily to his uncle, the French King Louis Philippe. Ferdinand, a member of the Bourbon royal family, had recently inherited the throne. The letter was a response to his uncle's suggestion that he should consider making constitutional changes similar to those recently introduced in France.

My people obey force and submit to force, but woe if they were to be moved by those dreams which are so beautiful in philosopher's writings, but are in fact impossible in practice! With God's help, I shall give my people the prosperity and the honest administration to which they are entitled, but I shall be king alone and always.

5

My people have no need to think. I take upon myself the care of their welfare and dignity. I have inherited a kingdom in which there is much resentment. I must follow a policy of re-establishment, which I can do only by getting closer to Austria. The Italian Bourbons are old; if we decided to refashion ourselves on the model of the new dynasties, we would become ridiculous.

10

Source for use with Question 1b.

Source 2: From a despatch written by the Belgian envoy in Rome, Count de Liedekerke de Beaufort, on 18 March 1848, to his government. He was describing events in Rome during the 1848 Revolution. Belgium was a constitutional monarchy that had recently gained its own independence. The Count was a conservative Catholic and pro-monarchist.

Last Wednesday the Roman constitution, signed by His Holiness the Pope the previous evening, was made known to the public.

In the evening the town was illuminated magnificently; orchestras established at different points filled the air with joyful sounds; excited groups roamed the principal streets singing the Pope's praise in chorus; everything breathed an air of satisfaction and happiness.

15

Nothing would have tarnished the fame of these great and memorable days if the cries of *Long live Pius the Ninth* had not been mixed with the frequent cries of *death to the Germans! death to the Austrians! death to the Jesuits**!

Regrettably, among the flags carried by representatives of the people, there were two with black borders, on one was written *Upper Italy*** and on the other *Parma*.

20

Almost everyone – national guardsmen, soldiers, citizens, and even a good many churchmen – were wearing the Italian tricolour, and are still doing so; although wearing this same symbol, two years ago, led to a punishment of exile or imprisonment.

25

* the Jesuits – a Catholic religious order

** Upper Italy – Austrian-controlled Lombardy and Venetia



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons why Mazzini founded the Young Italy movement?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From *General Instructions for the Members of Young Italy*, a pamphlet written by Giuseppe Mazzini, published 1831. The pamphlet was published in France where Mazzini was living in political exile.

Young Italy is a brotherhood of Italians who believe in a law of progress and duty, and are convinced that Italy is destined to become one nation. Convinced also that Italy possesses sufficient strength within herself to become one. Convinced that the lack of success previously is not due to weakness, but to misguided efforts. The secret of success lies in reliability and unity of effort. 5

Those who join this association join with the firm intention of dedicating both thought and action to the great aim of the rebirth of Italy as one independent sovereign nation.

Young Italy is republican – republican because theoretically every nation is destined to form a free and equal community of brothers. 10

Young Italy is unitarian, because, without unity there is no true nation.

The means by which Young Italy proposes to reach its aim is by education and rebellion, to be adopted simultaneously.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From an entry in the travel journal of a Swiss writer, 22 October 1860. Here the writer is describing the plebiscite held in Naples.

October 22. I wanted to see the plebiscite, so I went to St Francis' Square, the most important public meeting place in Naples. Opposite the Royal Palace the vote was taking place in a church doorway. The National Guard was on duty in the square. Astonishingly, there was perfect order among the crowd of voters. 15

Yesterday's promise by the government that the vote would be free from interference was honoured. Nevertheless the methods of voting left much to be desired. The ballot box was between two baskets, one full of yes slips, the other full of *no* slips. Electors had to choose which way to vote in clear view of the National Guard and the crowd. 20

A negative vote was difficult or even dangerous to give. At a voting station in another district of Naples, a man who chose, with some bravado, to vote *no* was punished with a stiletto* blow – assassin and victim are now at the police station. 25

*stiletto – a traditional Italian thin-bladed knife



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the social and economic conditions in Italy in the 1840s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From Frances Trollope, *A Visit to Italy*, published in London in 1842. Trollope was a British travel writer. Here she is writing about her travels in Italy in 1841.

The journey from Rome to Naples presents a picture of hopeless daily life. From one end of the journey to the other there is not a single trace of happy, prosperous, well-paid industrious activity. Rags, filth, ignorance and superstition are noticeable features that the traveller observes.

It is not possible to see a greater difference in character and general way of life, than that between the peasants of Tuscany and those of the Papal States and Naples. The Tuscan peasant has a feeling of honest pride in himself, in his decent clothes and in the produce of his labour. But there is not a trace left of this pride as you journey southward. There is a terrible look of self-neglect even in the children.

5

10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Alberto Mario, *The Red Shirt: Episodes*, a memoir published in 1865. Mario was a supporter of, and military assistant to, Garibaldi. Here he is describing the meeting at Teano, 26 October 1860.

The King held out his hand saying, 'My dear Garibaldi. How are you?'

'Good, Your Majesty and you?' replied Garibaldi.

The Dictator*, raising his voice and turning to the crowd, cried, 'Hail to the King of Italy!' and all responded, 'Long live the King!'

The King and the Dictator chatted. I happened to be close to them. The King talked of fine weather and bad roads, interrupting the conversation to give impatient commands to his restless horse. They rode on together but soon each returned to his own men – in one line the modest redshirts, in the other the splendid uniforms shining with gold and medals.

15

Meanwhile the clatter of weapons and the shining helmets had attracted all the peasants of the locality. They greeted Garibaldi with their usual enthusiasm. He was desperate to direct their attention from himself to the King. Garibaldi, keeping his horse a few paces behind cried, with a commanding gesture, 'This is Victor Emmanuel, your King, the King of Italy. Long live the King!'

20

The peasants stared and listened; then, not understanding what he meant, again shouted 'Long Live Garibaldi!'

25

Arriving at the bridge near Teano, I saw Garibaldi lift his hat to the King, and take the road leading across country, while his Majesty crossed the bridge.

*Dictator – Garibaldi



For more practice, see the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the nature of Gioberti's views on Italian nationalism in the 1840s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From V Gioberti, *On the Moral and Civil Primacy of the Italians*, published 1843.

I propose to prove that Italy contains within herself, above all through religion, all the conditions required for her national and political *Risorgimento*. To bring this *Risorgimento* about, Italy does not need revolutions within, and still less foreign invasions or foreign examples to follow.

Italy must first regain her life as a nation. That the Pope should naturally be the political leader of Italy is an inevitable truth. This truth is only doubted by those commentators who are corrupted by foreign influences. 5

The benefits gained from a political confederation under the moderating authority of the Pope are endless. Such a co-operative confederation would increase the strength of the various princes without damaging their independence. It would prevent revolutions at home and make foreign invasions impossible. It would once again place Italy in the first rank of Powers. 10



Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From L Settembrini, *Protest of the People of the Two Sicilies*, published 1847. At the time, this pamphlet was published anonymously. Settembrini was an academic and well-known liberal critic of the restored Bourbon regime in the Two Sicilies. He had been imprisoned in Naples in the years 1839–42.

The government of the South is in the hands of scoundrels and fools. The Interior Ministry is scandalously corrupt. Its Minister, together with a few grain merchants, maintains a ruinous hold on the economy. He chooses the public-works contractors who offer him the highest bribes, and then personally shares in their dirty profits. His employees – hangers-on, bootlickers and clowns – do what he does, and he merely follows the King's bad example. 15

Our agriculture, which needs government protection, is administered by a small department run by two or three idiotic clerks. Instead of being helped, landowners are treated like sponges to be squeezed dry of money. Trade is restricted because the provinces lack roads. The condition of the peasants is appalling. 20

Beggars pour into Naples from all over our poverty-stricken country. The government does nothing to employ this vast number of unemployed. No other country has so many beggars. 25

The King's palace has been restored with money taken from the citizens of Naples. A railway has been built to link up two royal palaces. All these works may satisfy a King's selfish wishes, but they do not benefit a nation. This reflects the character of a King who claims he does everything, and in fact does nothing. 30



-
- 3** How far do you agree that Mazzini and his nationalist supporters achieved very little in the years 1830–56?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that the most significant challenge to the restored order in Italy, in the years 1830-47, was the growth of nationalism?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons why there was little progress in challenging the restored order in Italy in the years 1830–47?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From private letters sent by the Austrian Chancellor, Metternich, in the early 1830s. The letters were sent to Austrian diplomats he trusted. Metternich is commenting on the political situation in Italy.

12 April 1831

In Italy, there are many idle layabouts who waste their days talking politics in cafés and in other public places. However, the majority of the Italian people go quietly about their lives. These people are content to live peaceably, making their living from selling the produce of the excellent climate and fertile soil. They fear change, particularly anything that threatens to undermine their standard of living. 5

The Italians hate each other, and their only real patriotism is loyalty to the province or town where they were born. Italy, as a unity, is a poetic image created by strangers who manipulate the situation according to their own ideas or secret plans. 10

8 January 1833

Italy is totally unsuited to be handed over to democratic government. Italy does not possess the necessary conditions for this kind of government to exist. Italians do not have in their character the necessary seriousness of attitude to understand a representative system or to make it work. So, I have not given them such a system. What Italians actually want is representatives with grand titles who remain politically silent. 15

Anyone who knows Italy knows that the promises of the political societies are false. Representative government would only encourage personal hatreds and the corrupt use of public funds. The outcome would be general administrative disorder. 20



Source 2: From an article written by Cavour, published in France, 1 May 1846. The article was written as a commentary on factors affecting the Italian *Risorgimento* at the time.

The origin of Italy's troubles is the political influence of foreign powers. The principal obstacle to getting rid of this sinister influence is internal division. The different parts of our great Italian family hold rivalries for each other, and mistrust divides our rulers from those they rule. 25

The radical political movements organised after 1830 were easily suppressed, often before they had become active. These movements were ineffective, relying solely on republican ideas and rabble-rousing passions.

A democratic revolution has no chance of success in Italy. Political modernisers do not find great support among the masses, because the common people are, for the most part, deeply attached to the old institutions of the country. Political activity that does take place involves, almost exclusively, the middle class and part of the upper class. Both of these groups wish only to defend their own interests. 30 35

The subversive ideas of Young Italy are, therefore, gaining little influence among those who have an interest in maintaining social order. Apart from the inexperienced young, only a tiny number of Italians exist who are seriously willing to follow the principles of that unfortunate and embittered group.

Thank heaven, the stormy passions encouraged in Italy by the July revolution in France in 1830 have now calmed down and their traces are almost destroyed. Things in Italy have returned to their natural course. 40



-
- 3** How far do you agree that, in the years 1830–47, the main reason for the lack of progress towards Italian unity was the weaknesses of the nationalists?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that there was little significant challenge to the restored order in Italy in the years c1830–47?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



3 How far do you agree that, in the years 1831–56, Mazzinian nationalism was a failure?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** 'In the years 1830–58, Italian liberals and nationalists had as much success as they had failure.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



KEY TOPIC 2

THE REVOLUTIONS OF 1848–49 IN ITALY

12 questions in this sub-topic · 240 marks · lowest tariff first



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- 3** How accurate is it to say that the outbreak of revolution in the Italian states in 1848 was caused by economic and social discontent?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 To what extent did the 1848–49 revolutions in Italy weaken Austrian domination of the Italian states?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that Pope Pius IX was responsible for the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions in Italy?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



Options 2D.1 and 2D.2: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the causes of the revolutions in Italy in 1848?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From the memoirs of Luigi Settembrini, published 1879. Settembrini was a political writer living in Naples. In the 1840s, he was an active supporter of constitutional change in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and a moderate nationalist. Here Settembrini is describing events in Naples and Sicily at the end of 1847.

To put pressure on the King to make changes, it was decided to mount a public demonstration. A lot of people were present in the piazza in front of the royal palace, listening to music, when some hand-clapping started. The cry went up, 'Long live Italy, long live Pius IX, long live the King.' The shouts grew louder when the music stopped. About three hundred people walked down the street calling on everyone to follow them. They then dispersed quietly. However, clearly, the police were worried. 5

A few days later it was learned that in Sicily another demonstration had taken place, involving a rather larger number of people. In Naples, it was decided to respond to this on 14 December. A large crowd turned up and shouted, 'Long live Palermo and Sicily.' Arrests were made. 10

In the royal palace the King did nothing. He frequently cursed Pius IX, whose reforms had disturbed the hornet's nest, and expressed contempt for the weakness of the rulers of Tuscany and Piedmont. He gave orders that students should be sent away from Naples, because they were full of new ideas, liable to get excited and quick to act. Immediately, many young men were chased out at top speed. But everyone's complaints were so great that these orders were withdrawn. Could a government last long which knew neither how to be consistently bad nor genuinely good? 15

Source 2: From a letter written by Luigi Torelli to a friend living in Piedmont, February 1848. Torelli was living in Milan, Lombardy. Both men were moderate nationalists with links to the ideas of Balbo.

Events in Milan are being hastened by the brutality of the police and the repressive actions of the Austrians. Four months ago I could never have believed that hatred could spread everywhere so fast. The police are desperate, and we are expecting them to confiscate weapons. Two months ago the existing list of weapons' permits in each province of Lombardy had to be sent to the Milan police. Gunsmiths are under continual surveillance and must declare the names of whoever buys weapons or takes them to be cleaned. 20 25

The army of spies has been doubled. People live in continuous fear of being arrested even on the slightest excuse. All hopes are concentrated on Piedmont, and Charles Albert's name is now known even in country districts. You can imagine how I praise him whenever I can, directly or indirectly. 30

In Milan people are repeating the phrase, 'soon we can turn the Austrians out.' There is now talk of it happening immediately. Radetzky* issues absurd threats, but he is bound to make some blunder. There is such solid confidence in the bravery of Piedmont's troops that everyone hopes for him to commit some idiocy and attack Piedmont, so that his army will be annihilated. 35

*Radetzky – the Austrian commander in Lombardy



3 'The Roman Republic was so short-lived because of a lack of strong leadership.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that the main reason for the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions in Italy was a lack of revolutionary unity?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that the main reason for the failure of both the 1830-32 and 1848-49 revolutions in Italy was a lack of popular support?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that the political situation in Italy in 1850 was similar to the political situation in Italy before the 1848–49 revolutions?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons for the failure of the First Italian War of Independence?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From Carlo Pisacane, *The Wars Fought in Italy 1848–9*, published c1850. Pisacane was an Italian nationalist and radical republican who actively participated in the events of 1848–49. Here he is commenting on events during the First Italian War of Independence.

The King of Piedmont's plan to challenge Austria in northern Italy at first seemed about to succeed. Not only Lombardy, but even the Venetians, pledged themselves to his cause. However, his real aim was only to conquer territory up to the Quadrilateral, the four fortress towns occupied by Austrian forces. He only pretended to accept the Venetian offer of collaboration. In fact he had agreed to accept collaboration with Venice merely so he could consolidate his hold over Lombardy. 5

Then the situation changed.

The Austrians under Marshal Radetzky emerged from the Quadrilateral fortress of Verona and broke through the thin line of soldiers that opposed the Austrian advance. Charles Albert counter-attacked with part of his army and was defeated in battle at Custoza, July 1848. Then, instead of attempting to remain a threat to the Austrians by consolidating his position behind the line of the River Po, Charles Albert rushed to take control of Milan. But, after some insignificant fighting with the Austrians, he surrendered the city and retreated amid the curses and confusion of the Milanese people. 10 15

In March 1849, Piedmont challenged Austria once more. However, the army remained almost completely inactive. When the army did enter into battle, it did so without any plan of campaign and without even a base from which to fight. It met predictable and irreversible defeat at Novara. 20



Source 2: From the *Allocution of Pope Pius IX*, 29 April 1848. This declaration was made from the Papal throne at a formal assembly of the Roman Catholic cardinals.

Some at present desire that, along with the other princes of Italy and their subjects, We* too should engage in war against the Austrians. We have thought it convenient to proclaim clearly and openly, in this our solemn assembly, that such an action is altogether against our wishes. Although unworthy, We are God's earthly representative, and as such We reach to and embrace all people, and nations, with equal affection. 25

And We cannot prevent ourselves from denouncing, before the face of all nations, the treacherous advice that has been published in journals, and in various works. This treacherous advice would have the Pope to be the head of, and to preside over, the formation of some sort of new republic of the whole Italian people. 30

Rather, on this occasion, moved by the love We bear the Italian people, We do urgently warn and encourage the said Italian people to ignore completely all such treacherous advice. Such advice is deceitful and ruinous to Italy herself. We urge the Italian people to remain loyal to their respective sovereigns – sovereigns of whose goodwill they have already had experience. And so they must never let themselves be torn away from the obedience they owe their sovereigns. 35

* We – the Pope and his government



-
- 3** How far do you agree that political factors were the main cause of the revolutions in Italy in 1848–49?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that the main reason for the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions in Italy was a lack of popular support?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the reasons for the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions in Italy?

Explain your answer using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From letters sent by an American diplomat to the United States Government, April 1849. The diplomat had recently arrived in Rome, having travelled through northern and central Italy. He was under instructions to send information about the conditions he found in Italy.

9 April

Italy is in a state of confusion and misery. Almost everywhere revolution has been undermined by the brutal acts of the revolutionaries themselves. They seem determined to make democracy appear ridiculous. They have linked democracy with anti-social doctrines, popular violence and excesses of all kinds. Unwillingly, I have to admit that such actions have hurt the cause of freedom. 5

In Rome, the Republic commendably announces its intentions to restore finances and consider social problems. Unfortunately, with so little experience and money, the government appears to inspire little confidence. People living in the city and people living in the countryside have very different opinions about the revolution. To those in the countryside, the revolution has been unacceptable from the beginning. 10

While I have been writing, trustworthy intelligence has arrived informing me of the defeat of Piedmont by the Austrians at Novara and the abdication of King Charles Albert. This is a most unfortunate event for all friends of the new order of things throughout Italy. 15

21 April

While Italian unity has always been the aim of the liberals, events have forced them to divide the peninsula into even smaller portions. Sicily rejects Neapolitan domination. Venice stands alone. Genoa separates from Piedmont, and Savoy threatens to do the same. Tuscany refuses to unite with Rome. Bologna is ready to recall the Pope. 20



Source 2: From a proclamation sent to the Venetian Republic by Field Marshal Radetzky, commander of the Austrian army in Italy, 4 May 1849. Radetzky had just arrived to take personal command of the Austrian siege of the city of Venice.

Venetians! It is not my intention to address you today as a recently victorious general, but to speak to you as a protector. 25

One year of confusion across Italy has just gone by – a year of revolutionary movements and anarchy. And, yet what are the results? In Venice, your public treasury is empty, your property destroyed, your city in misery and poverty.

As the result of the victories that my gallant army has recently gained over your allies in rebellion, you must be aware that, in a short time, you will be attacked from all sides. Your fortifications will be taken and all your communications cut off. 30

I come from my headquarters at Milan for no other purpose than to give you my last warning. I come with an olive-branch of peace in one hand, if you are willing to listen to reason, but with a sword in the other hand, ready to fight a war of extermination, if you persist in rebellion. 35

I shall remain in the area and will await your answer during the next forty-eight hours. I require of you unlimited, full and entire surrender. If you do not, you will be given no opportunity to leave and will receive no mercy from the conqueror – your rightful sovereign – the Emperor. 40



KEY TOPIC 3

THE RISE OF PIEDMONT AND THE ROAD TO WAR, 1849–59

13 questions in this sub-topic · 236 marks · lowest tariff first



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into government investment in the economic infrastructure of Piedmont in the early 1850s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.**Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.****Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70****Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From a speech made by Cavour in the Piedmontese Parliament, July 1853. Here he is giving his support to a tax increase which would help to fund the building of a transatlantic steamship for the port of Genoa.

You have spent millions upon new railways throughout the Kingdom of Piedmont during the last year. This year you have been still more daring. You have generously approved schemes for the two most perilous and difficult railways in Europe. You have voted tens of millions for new roads in Sardinia. Having spent hundreds of millions to make Genoa one of the great commercial centres of Europe, will you refuse her the ability to secure trade with America? You will, I hope, give your vote for one further step on the path you have already trodden. A path which, although not devoid of dangers, if followed with energy, prudence, wisdom, and firmness, will for certain lead this courageous nation to a noble destiny.

5

10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Giuseppe La Farina, *Political Creed*, published in February 1858. La Farina was a prominent moderate nationalist exile from Sicily now based in Piedmont. He was a founder member of the National Society in 1856 and his *Political Creed* was adopted as its political manifesto.

This is the noble and holy aim of the Italian National Society*. We want to unify Italy so that all her vigorous efforts can be concentrated on liberation [from Austria]. We want to recognise the ideas of her intellectuals, as we want to secure a common programme of action; we want agreement between provinces, between her cities and classes. On the one hand we support the Piedmontese government, for it has a warlike army, money, credit, reputation and an organised administration; but Piedmont must be ready to work with the Italian people, who have the numbers, the force and the revolutionary enthusiasm to become free and independent. Hence we want agreement between the dynasty of Savoy** and Italy, as long as the kingdom of Piedmont wholeheartedly supports the cause of Italian independence. We accept support from anyone so long as they put Italian independence and unity first, and our members have complete freedom of liberty and action.

15

20

* Italian National Society - a moderate nationalist organisation which supported a unification of Italy led by Piedmont

** dynasty of Savoy - the ruling royal family of Piedmont



1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into Victor Emmanuel II's attitude towards the *Statuto*?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From a report by the French ambassador in Piedmont to the French Foreign Minister, 16 October 1852.

King Victor Emmanuel is in no sense liberal. His likes, his education and his whole habit of behaviour are the opposite of liberal. He tells everyone that 'my father granted institutions to the country which are quite unsuitable for its needs and the character of its inhabitants.'

To some people he will add, 'but my father and myself both gave our word, and I will not break it.' 5

To others, however, he will say confidentially, 'I am waiting only for the right moment to change everything.'

Victor Emmanuel, I repeat, does not like the existing *Statuto*, nor does he like parliamentary liberties, nor a free press. He just accepts them temporarily as a necessary evil. 10



Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From the autobiography of General della Rocca, the Piedmont Chief of Staff, published 1898. Here della Rocca is commenting on a discussion held in his rooms, 10 July 1859, shortly after Cavour had met with Victor Emmanuel II about the proposed Villafranca peace settlement.

Just as Cavour was speaking out against Victor Emmanuel and everyone else, the door opened. Prince Jerome Napoleon* entered and took part in the discussion. Cavour refused to accept the idea of a prolonged ceasefire, unless the whole of northern Italy was liberated, as had been promised by Napoleon III. The Prince replied that we ought to be thankful to get Lombardy and the Duchies. I remember he finished by exclaiming, 'Do you expect us to sacrifice France and our family honour for you?' Cavour replied that promises were promises and ought to be kept. 15

Cavour threatened to lead a revolution in northern Italy himself rather than leave the work half done. I could not blame him. He had seen his years of effort frustrated. Cavour hoped Piedmont would carry on the war alone; but the military defeats of 1848 were too fresh in our memories, and, as military men, we refused. Victor Emmanuel absolutely refused to risk what might be gained from the agreement with France against the uncertain consequences of carrying on the war. He felt the annexation would double the size of his army and increase the chances of ultimately creating the Kingdom of northern Italy. 20 25

Cavour would not listen to argument and, since the King, the Emperor and Prince Jerome were inflexible, he resigned.

*Prince Jerome Napoleon – a cousin of Napoleon III



- 3** To what extent in the years 1849–58 did Piedmont develop the capability to take a leading role in Italian unification?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 'Cavour was the driving force behind the events leading to the outbreak of the Second Italian War of Independence (1859).'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that economic development was the key factor in the rise of Piedmont in the years 1849–56?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How significant was the role of Napoleon III in the events leading to the outbreak of the Second Italian War of Independence?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 To what extent did Cavour succeed in improving Piedmont's international status in the years 1852–59?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** How far do you agree that Piedmont was in a better position to lead Italy towards unification in 1858 than it had been in 1848?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the role of Cavour in the months before his appointment as Prime Minister of Piedmont in November 1852?

Explain your answer using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From an account written by Urban Rattazzi for Michelangelo Castelli, 1 May 1870. Rattazzi and Castelli were leading Centre Left politicians in the 1850s. Castelli was planning to write a political record of events about the years 1851–52 in Piedmont.

You will remember that the foundations of the *connubio* – the joining together of the two Centre groups in the Piedmontese parliament – were established at your house between October 1851 and January 1852. There was a meeting of yourself, myself, our colleague Domenico Buffa from the Centre Left and Cavour from the Centre Right. At that meeting, we agreed the basis of this fusion. 5

We then decided to make it public by using an opportunity provided by an important question in parliament. As a result, the existence of the *connubio* was declared during the debate concerning our press laws. The whole plan had already been agreed by we four men. No one else had known anything about it. 10

Castelli, I remember that the praise for bringing together the *connubio* meeting should largely be yours. We should be grateful to you that a new party was formed which, I feel, brought great services both to freedom and Italy. For, at that time, I had no close personal links with Count Cavour. I must admit that I still felt somewhat distrustful as to the extent of his liberal and Italian sentiments. You, on the other hand, had close links with Cavour and were in a position to know and appreciate him better than I was. So, it was you who was able to remove all uncertainty about Cavour from my mind. 15

Source 2: From a letter written by Massimo d’Azeglio to Eugène Rendu, 24 May 1852. D’Azeglio was the Piedmontese Prime Minister and Rendu was a French politician and close confidant of d’Azeglio.

Since the famous parliamentary session of 5 February, when the *connubio* was announced, I have been very cold towards Cavour. Just imagine! My own Cabinet colleague, without even declaring hostilities, had arranged everything privately with Rattazzi. The speech, in which Cavour committed the whole government to the *connubio*, was made without a word to me. 20

The whole intrigue had been planned by four individuals. It was a very sensitive moment. I did not want the public to know of our internal government division. So, for the moment, I concealed my disapproval. I had never had dealings with the Centre Left. My view was that the Centre Left should have moved towards the government, not the government towards them: that is the big difference between me and Cavour. 25 30

On 11 May, when Rattazzi was chosen as President of the Chamber* with Cavour’s support, I had had enough. I wrote to the King that my ill-health prevented me from resisting this kind of intrigue. The King accepted my resignation but requested me to form another government. I did form one, but one without Cavour. Cavour’s actions were like a slap in the face, so I got rid of him. I had to stay in office to maintain our political programme. But, good God, when can I get out of this mad game? I can’t go on much longer. I am just not strong enough. 35

* President of the Chamber – the Speaker of the lower house of the Italian parliament



4 How accurate is it to say that Piedmont became a more liberal state in the years 1849–56?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How significant was the Orsini Affair in the developments leading to the outbreak of the Second Italian War of Independence?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 To what extent was the rise of Piedmont, in the years 1849–56, due to its political stability?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** 'In the years 1849–56, Piedmont developed into a politically stable and economically prosperous state.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



KEY TOPIC 4

UNIFICATION AND THE KINGDOM OF ITALY, 1859–70

24 questions in this sub-topic · 444 marks · lowest tariff first



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons for Garibaldi's success in Sicily in 1860?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From the memoirs of Giuseppe Bandi, published 1903. Bandi was one of the 'Thousand' who journeyed with Garibaldi to Sicily in 1860. Here he is describing Garibaldi during the campaign in Sicily.

He always had supreme confidence in himself and in his good fortune.

He loved liberty; but maintained that, in the hour of danger, it was necessary for all to obey the will of one individual. Indeed, the major secret of his victories was his rapid, firm decision-making and the blind faith and devotion of his followers.

5

He was very willing to forgive offence, but he was pitiless against the men who had ceded his native Nice to France.

He did not coerce his soldiers to obedience with threats. No man heard his voice raised in anger except as he urged us on to attack. He was so calm, so simple in his manners. He had something so majestic, enchanting and attractive, that just to hear his voice you trembled. You would rush joyfully to face death under his gaze.

10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a speech made by Cavour to the Piedmont Chamber of Deputies, 6 February 1855. Here Cavour is explaining his decision to commit Piedmont to the Crimean War.

There is one point to resolve; one question to answer. Is joining the war alliance harmful or useful to Italy? I believe I can reply without hesitation that our joining the alliance is most useful to Italy.

15

Gentlemen, I believe that the principal condition for the improvement of Italy's fortunes – the condition that stands above all others – is to improve Italy's reputation. To do this, two things are necessary. Firstly, to prove to Europe that Italy has enough qualities to govern itself under a regime of liberty. Secondly, that its military bravery is equal to that of its Roman ancestors.

20

Your conduct during the past seven years has delivered the first: it has shown the world that Italians know how to govern themselves. It is now up to us to deliver an equal if not greater service. It is up to our country to show that the sons of Italy know how to fight with bravery on the fields of glory. And I am certain that the glories our soldiers earn will benefit the fortunes of Italy more than all the efforts of those who have sought to achieve its regeneration with speeches and writings.

25



You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the difficulties faced in the south by the new Kingdom of Italy in the years 1861–65?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From the travel journal of Mrs E A Forbes written during a visit to Italy in 1863. Mrs Forbes was an American. Here she is commenting on a trip to Naples in October 1863.

The country south of Naples is at present swarming with the brigands of whom we have heard so much. We did not attempt to travel along the coastal road. Recently some carriages were stopped and robbed and the travellers taken into the mountains to be held to ransom.

The Neapolitans are extremely uneasy under the new government. 5
Accustomed to Naples as their capital, they consider their interests ignored by Turin. They are still suffering the consequences of the former government as well as the difficulties of getting a new regime into working order. They are still waiting for the benefits of a free government. So all the discomforts of this period of transition are being blamed on the new system. 10

We observed large numbers of soldiers. We were told that they alone keep the railway safe from successful attacks by marauding brigands.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From an eyewitness account by an Italian nationalist journalist who entered Rome with the Italian army, 20 September 1870. The journalist had previously been an officer in the Italian army in the war against Austria in 1866.

The Papal forces were keeping up heavy cannon fire from the city wall, despite having stopped firing in some places. One of our regiments was suffering somewhat from this cannon fire. When the gate at Porta Pia was completely cleared of Papal forces, and a nearby break in the wall was opened all the way to the ground, two columns of our infantry launched an attack. 15

We entered the city. It is impossible to describe how we felt at that moment. A few houses, burnt down during the morning, were smouldering. The Roman people rushed out towards us. The crowds were growing more and more numerous. The houses were covered in flags. The people greeted the soldiers, shouting and applauding. The people sang along as the military bands played their marches. Enthusiasm was at its height. There were no human words good enough to express it. Our soldiers were moved to tears. I came across workers, ordinary women, old men and boys; all wearing Italian tricolour ribbons, all came along shouting: 'Our soldiers! Our brothers!' 20 25

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 11.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons why Garibaldi led expeditions to Venetia and Rome in the years after 1860?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)



Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70**Source for use with Question 1(a).**

Source 1: From the memoirs of Sir Rodney Mundy, published 1863 and based on his daily journal. Mundy was commander of the British naval force sent to southern Italy in the years 1860–61. Here Mundy is recounting his last conversation with Garibaldi before Garibaldi retired to the island of Caprera in November 1860.

Garibaldi said, 'I shall be in action again! Next year, we must have a million men ready to fight. The work of the rebirth of my country must be completed. I shall never rest satisfied until freedom from foreign rule has been achieved throughout the whole of Italy. Rome and Venice are not French or Austrian cities. They are Italian cities. They belong to Italy alone.'

5

Garibaldi stated that the French Emperor was the main enemy of Italy. Garibaldi believed that the one true Italian capital could only be freed if the whole nation rose up. He declared, however, he could never work to achieve this with an Italian minister who had agreed to the humiliation of Italy by France, no matter how great that minister was.

10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a report written by the Prime Minister of the government of Naples in exile, July 1863. The report was produced in Rome where the Neapolitan king and his government had fled after the revolution led by Garibaldi in 1860.

Piedmontese troops control southern Italy, but only thanks to a brutal enforcement of military law. The Neapolitans are treated as slaves who have revolted against their masters. Under the old regime, before 1860, Naples could be placed under emergency regulations after an insurrection. However, these regulations could only be enforced for three days, with continued freedom of the press and no arrests. The Piedmontese, on the other hand, have kept Naples under military control for six months.

15

The Italian government have announced a war of extermination. Those who will not submit to their demands are simply exterminated. Pardons have been promised to every brigand who gives himself up. But many of those who surrender are being shot immediately. Sometimes we have seen the slaughter of forty or fifty prisoners at once. Meanwhile, a Piedmontese minister states publicly that everything the government is doing upholds the constitution.

20

The official newspaper at Naples has announced that Piedmontese troops entered a village and killed 'forty brigands'. The truth is that these were just poor innocent villagers who had fled in fear and then returned home, believing local officials had offered them safe return.

25

Is this kind of terrorism really necessary to make Italian unity?



Q4

- 4 How far was France responsible for shaping the process of Italian unification in the years 1858–70?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



5

- 5 How accurate is it to say that the Papacy was the main obstacle to the achievement of Italian unity in the years 1861–70?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 5 How accurate is it to say that Victor Emmanuel II was the most significant individual in the process of Italian unification in the years 1858–70?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the role of the Papacy as an obstacle to Italian unity in the years 1861–70?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From the official Papal protest against the Proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy. The protest was issued by Cardinal Antonelli on behalf of Pope Pius IX. The Proclamation was published in March 1861 but the protest was only made public in April 1861. Cardinal Antonelli had been the Secretary of State of the Papal States since 1848.

A Catholic King, Victor Emmanuel, forgetful of all religious principles, contemptuous of all rights and trampling on all laws, has assumed the title of *King of Italy*. Having already taken, little by little, from the Head of the Catholic Church, the greater and more flourishing parts of his possessions [the Papal States], Victor Emmanuel now seeks to legitimise this take-over. And his government has already declared it seeks to complete this at the expense of Rome itself. 5

Although the Holy Father, the Pope, has protested solemnly against every new enterprise which has offended his rule, he is nonetheless obliged today to make a new protest against this act. 10

The Pope's right to govern Rome is an incontestable right recognised at all times by all governments. And from this right it follows that the Holy Father can never recognise the title of *King of Italy* which the King of Piedmont confers upon himself. Such a title harms the rights and sacred property of the Church. The Holy Father not only cannot recognise this title but he protests once more in the most absolute and formal manner against past actions. 15



Source 2: From Ferdinand Gregorovius, *Roman Journal 1852-74*, published 1907.

Gregorovius was a Prussian historian and wrote the diary while living in Rome during the years of Italian unification. He was a Protestant known for his hostility to the Papacy. Here he is recording events in 1870.

March 10. The Pope is as firm as a rock in the conviction that he is chosen by God to place Catholicism at the head of a governing hierarchy. He believes himself to be God's instrument; voicing God's opinions on the shattered system of the world. But I saw him yesterday going about on foot, and looked at him closely. He seems to me very frail, his walk shaky and his complexion pale. Such a pity that men such as he, already dead and buried, should continue to cast a shadow over events. 20

August 6. Italy remains neutral in the Franco-Prussian War. The French are leaving and Rome will fall as soon as Napoleon III is overthrown. 25

September 23. Troops of the Italian Kingdom entered Rome at 11 am on the 20th. In other circumstances the event would have produced great excitement everywhere; now it is merely an insignificant episode in a great world drama.

October 30. The city is transformed. Italian troops have replaced the Papal troops. Every minute flags are hung out and demonstrations made. The Pope has announced himself a prisoner and has issued protests. All the pomp and magnificence of the Papal Government has ended. 30



5 How far did the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861 bring unity to Italy?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that the process of Italian unification, in the years 1859-70, resulted in the creation of an enlarged Piedmont rather than a unified Italy?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How accurate is it to say that the most significant obstacle to Italian unity, in the years 1861–70, was the north-south divide?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



Options for the annexation of Italy, 1859–70

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate the nature of Piedmont's annexation of the central Italian state of Tuscany?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a confidential message sent by Cavour to Boncompagni, 20 May 1859. Boncompagni was a Piedmontese diplomat. After the April 1859 revolution in Tuscany, Boncompagni was appointed by Piedmont as Royal Commissioner for Tuscany and took control of the provisional Tuscan government.

If Piedmont had proclaimed the annexation of Tuscany three weeks ago, we would perhaps have aroused suspicions in Europe. But, now that troops under the command of Napoleon III's son have arrived in Tuscany, our annexation will be accepted as a guarantee against possible French ambition in central Italy. At least it will be thought preferable to republicanism or to Tuscany being given a ruler from Napoleon's family. 5

Neither in Europe as a whole, nor in Tuscany itself, should we encounter any serious obstacle to annexation. Most of the local inhabitants will admit that any other solution is impracticable, and that the uncertainty and delay, which might otherwise go on for years, would be dangerous. 10

I do not mean that you should declare annexation right away. But you should arrange with the local authorities to prepare and direct opinion towards fusion with Piedmont. Meanwhile you should carefully study with the local authorities as to what would be the best method for establishing the will of the Tuscan people. Please let me know if, and how, we can avoid having to use the dangerous measures of a popular vote or an elected assembly. Without giving you any precise orders, I suggest as one possible idea that each local council should individually declare its support for our annexation. 15

Source 2: From a diplomatic memorandum sent by the French ambassador in Tuscany to the French Foreign Minister, 26 July 1859. Here he is commenting on events in Tuscany, April–June 1859.

The revolution of 24 April was a moderate affair. I made sure that the new provisional government led by Boncompagni did not depose the Grand Duke of Tuscany and maintained its own independence. The Tuscan people showed their usual calm and mildness until the arrival in May of armed troops under French control. 20

Then followed great pressure from the Piedmontese Government on Boncompagni and the Tuscan Government. Some Tuscan politicians claimed that it was necessary to agitate vigorously in favour of Tuscan annexation by Piedmont and that annexation was also the Emperor Napoleon's wish. 25

It was at this point that the real revolution began. The troops were sent away, and the population left at the mercy of the nationalist societies. No blood was shed, no disorder evident, because there was no open resistance to annexation. The tide of support for union with Piedmont dragged those uncertain along with it. I saw some strange changes of mind by intelligent and important men. The pressure which achieved this was carried out silently with little expense but was very effective. 30

Ricasoli* has been the unscrupulous manipulator of these threats and pressure. When one knows what really happened, it is surprising that he felt able to inform Boncompagni that local councils had voted with freedom and spontaneity in favour of annexation. Several councils resigned the day after the vote in protest against the intense pressure to which they had been subjected. 35

* Ricasoli - Minister of the Interior in the provisional Tuscan government



- 4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1848-67, Garibaldi was more often a failure than a success in his attempts to unify Italy?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How far do you agree that, in the years 1861–70, it was a lack of commitment from the Kingdom of Italy that explains why it took so long to achieve unity with Venetia and Rome?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



-
- 3** 'In the years 1849–70, Victor Emmanuel II played a symbolic role, rather than a leading role, in the process of Italian Unification.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)



- 4 'In the years 1862–70, the obstacles to Italian unity that remained after the creation of the Kingdom of Italy were mainly overcome.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How far do you agree that the main reason for Garibaldi's successful takeover of southern Italy in 1860 was his leadership qualities?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that it was mainly the actions of Italians themselves that shaped Italian unification in the years 1858–70?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 4 How far do you agree that, in the years 1860–61, the most significant development in the process of Italian unification was Garibaldi's decision to take Rome?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



5 How accurate is it to say that Italy became a united nation in the years 1861–70?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 'The unification process in the north of Italy in the years 1859-60 was very similar to the unification process that took place in the south of Italy in the years 1860–61.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Study Sources 1 and 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 1** How far could the historian make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to investigate Cavour's response to Garibaldi's expedition to the south in 1860?

Explain your answer, using both sources, the information given about them and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From letters written by Cavour to Count Nigra, 1860. Count Nigra, a close personal friend and adviser of Cavour, acted as Cavour's representative in France.

12 May 1860

I am disappointed that Garibaldi's expedition has taken place and am doing everything possible to prevent it causing new complications.

I did not prevent Garibaldi carrying out his project, because we would have needed to use force. Moreover, the Piedmontese government is in no condition to deal with the enormous unpopularity that arresting Garibaldi would have caused. I could not take vigorous action but did everything in my power to persuade Garibaldi not to go on his reckless escapade. We are not conspiring with Garibaldi. 5

Yesterday, I gave the navy orders to stop Garibaldi's ships, wherever they were, unless in Bourbon waters*. Please explain all this to the French. 10

1 August 1860

If Garibaldi proceeds to the mainland and captures Naples, he will become absolute master of the situation. King Victor Emmanuel would lose almost all prestige in the eyes of the Italians. I am therefore convinced that the King must not receive the crown from Garibaldi's hands. 15

It is my first duty to the King and Italy to do everything possible to prevent Garibaldi's success in Naples. My only hope of foiling Garibaldi is if I can overthrow the regime in Naples before he has time to get there. I would then take over the government of Naples in the name of order and humanity, and so snatch out of Garibaldi's hand control over the direction of the Italian Risorgimento. This will need boldness, but it will save us from revolution. 20

*Bourbon waters – the sea area controlled by the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies



Source 2: From a pamphlet written by Angelo Brofferio, *Career and Policy of Count Cavour*, published 1861. Brofferio was a radical politician who published the pamphlet to give a 'true' account of Cavour's career. The pamphlet was banned by the Piedmontese government.

Having deprived Garibaldi of his native city, Cavour spoke brutally against Garibaldi in the Piedmontese parliament. Cavour allowed Garibaldi to be attacked in writing. He encouraged a well-known author to publish a pamphlet that belittled Garibaldi, while excessively praising Cavour himself. 25

Cavour strenuously opposed Garibaldi's departure for Sicily and when, at last, that glorious expedition set sail, he passionately desired its failure. Cavour had Garibaldi's heroic group pursued by Piedmontese naval ships and sent representatives to Sicily to try to prevent the invasion. 30

And now that Garibaldi's name shines with immortal glory in Sicily, all Cavour's efforts are directed to diminishing its brilliancy. Every single day, Cavour raises a fresh obstacle to Garibaldi's success. Cavour fears that Garibaldi the hero may attempt to preach Italian Unity in Naples in the same way that he has done in Sicily. Cavour, the 'great diplomat', while plotting with representatives of the Bourbon government, seeks to deprive Garibaldi of the chance of glory in Naples. Fearful of the messages coming from Paris, Cavour mixes and stirs in European diplomatic circles to make Italy as he wants it to be. 35



- 4 'In the years 1861–70, internal factors were a greater obstacle to the consolidation of the Kingdom of Italy than were external factors.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



- 5 How far do you agree that the main consequence of the Second Italian War of Independence (1859) for the process of Italian unification was the decline in Austrian influence?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)



- 4 How accurate is it to say that, in the years 1856–70, the process of Italian unification was almost wholly dependent on the role of France?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)



MARK SCHEMES

official Pearson Edexcel mark schemes



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. 1. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the challenges facing the restored order in Italy in the 1830s. The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: • It provides evidence of popular discontent with the established order ('I have inherited a kingdom in which there is much resentment') • It suggests that new political thinking had the potential to influence popular opinion ('...moved by those dreams which are so beautiful in philosopher's writings...') • It implies that social and economic problems may be the source of discontent ('I take upon myself the care of their welfare and dignity') • It suggests that representatives of the restored order such as the Italian Bourbons do not have the capacity to change ('The Italian Bourbons are old'). 2. The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: • Ferdinand II was a representative of the restored order in Italy • Ferdinand II is writing to his uncle privately so allowing him to be candid in his views • The letter is a direct response to Louis Philippe's suggestion that Ferdinand consider making changes in the light of increasing political challenges in Italy. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: • Liberal and nationalist political ideas, such as those of Mazzini, spread throughout the 1830s • Revolutionary activity took place in the Papal States, Parma and Modena in 1830-31 • Ferdinand II, along with other Italian rulers, remained committed to policies of political repression.



Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the nature of the revolution in the Papal States in 1848. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - The Count was an eye-witness to the events happening in Rome in March - The purpose of a formal despatch would have been to inform the Belgian government of events in a candid manner but also to interpret events from a Belgian perspective - As the representative of a country that had recently introduced a constitutional monarchy, the Count would probably have had a positive view of the Pope's acceptance of a constitution - As a conservative Catholic noble, the Count would have been concerned about the consequences of the revolution for the future of the Papacy. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It suggests that the Pope's acceptance of a constitution was met favourably in Rome ('everything breathed an air of satisfaction') - It indicates that Italian nationalists were influential in the revolution ('were wearing the Italian tricolour') - It provides evidence that radical elements were involved in the revolution ('frequent cries of ...death to the Austrians! death to the Jesuits!') - It indicates that freedom of expression was established ('this same symbol, two years ago, led to a punishment...'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Constitutional government was established in the Papal States March-Nov 1848 - Austrian troops were forced out of Milan and Venice in late March - The fragile nature of the revolution was exemplified by a reintroduction of repressive measures which led to further radical activity, the flight of the Pope from Rome and the establishment of the Roman Republic.

Option 2D.2: The Unification of Germany, c1840-71



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the reasons why Mazzini founded the Young Italy movement. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It conveys a sense of frustration with previous attempts to force change in Italy ('lack of success previously...misguided efforts') - It provides evidence of Mazzini's belief that Italian unity could only be achieved by an organisation dedicated to the cause of revolutionary republicanism ('join this association... with the firm intention') - It suggests that Mazzini felt that there was a need to provide more support for radical politics within Italy ('reach its aim is by education'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - It was written by Mazzini himself - It was written to promote Mazzini's aims and give guidance to the Young Italy movement and so can provide insight into his motivations - It was written in 1831; this was the year that Mazzini founded Young Italy. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Mazzini's decision to found Young Italy was in response to his frustration at the failures of the attempted revolutions in Italy in 1830 - The 1830 revolutions had been characterised particularly by a lack of co-operation between the revolutionaries and a sense of localism - The idea of a <i>Risorgimento</i> – the 'rebirth' of Italy based on the ideals of Italian national unity and liberal freedoms – influenced the political views of many Italians at this time.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reliability of the results of the plebiscites held in southern Italy in 1860. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - It is an eyewitness description of voting actually taking place on 22 October - The author is Swiss and so it is probably written from a neutral perspective - Although the author only witnessed events in one specific location, as the most public place in Naples, it is probable that the events in St Francis' Square were typical and even more intimidatory where less public. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that outwardly the plebiscite appeared to be peaceful and well-organised ('perfect order') with those eligible being able to cast a vote ('the vote would be free from interference was honoured') - It claims that the method of voting left voters open to intimidation ('punished with a stiletto blow') - It could be inferred that the results of the election did not necessarily reflect the true opinion of the people of Naples ('A negative vote was difficult ... to give'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - The 1860 plebiscites held in southern Italy were in response to Garibaldi's decision to 'hand over' his conquests in the south to Victor Emmanuel II; their purpose was to agree to the creation of a Kingdom of Italy - Those in authority in Piedmont felt that plebiscites were a means of legitimising decisions made by political leaders; a speedy endorsement of the new kingdom suited Cavour's altered agenda, in particular - The majority of people were probably in favour of unity but the political authorities had a vested interest in ensuring that the results reflected very strong support.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71



Question	Indicative content
1(a)	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the social and economic conditions in Italy in the 1840s. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It claims that there is a moral and material difference between conditions for peasants in Tuscany compared to that of the Papal States and Naples ('Tuscan peasant...honest pride...decent clothes...not a trace...southward') - It implies a wide north-south divide in Italy ('journey from Rome to Naples...there is not a single trace of happy, prosperous...') - It suggests that observers might conclude that, in the south, the poor suffered from poverty and illiteracy ('Rags, filth, ignorance') and, possibly, were adversely influenced by the Catholic Church ('superstition'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - This is an eyewitness account describing the conditions of the peasantry in different parts of Italy in 1841 - The author is writing to inform the British public of the situation in Italy; here the intent is to specifically compare the situation in Tuscany with that in the Papal States and southern Italy - As a foreign observer the author is probably able to write in a more detached manner than an Italian author would. - Knowledge of the historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - There was an acknowledged growing north-south divide in Italy in the 1830s and 40s in response to economic and social developments sweeping through Europe at the time - The restored rulers of the northern and central states, such as Tuscany, often promoted modern developments in agriculture and industry as a means of discouraging economic and social discontent - Rulers of the southern states were unsupportive of modern economic developments; underdevelopment and illiteracy were key characteristics of the Papal States particularly before 1846.

Question	Indicative content
1(b)	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the relationship between Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel in 1860. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - The author was an eyewitness who, as a member of Garibaldi's entourage, was close enough to the activities to overhear the conversation between the King and Garibaldi - As a supporter of Garibaldi, the author is likely to portray the relationship in a favourable light - The memoir was published very soon after the events; the book title and tone of the language suggests that it was produced in order to publicise the achievements of Garibaldi and his 'redshirts'. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence of a respectful relationship between the two ('My dear Garibaldi', 'The King and the Dictator chatted'.) - It provides evidence that Garibaldi was deferential to the King ('Hail to the King', 'keeping his horse a few paces behind', 'Garibaldi lift his hat') - It implies that the two had little in common ('talked of fine weather and bad roads', 'returned to his own men -...modest redshirts...splendid uniforms') - There is the suggestion that it was Garibaldi who had the real power in the relationship; the use of 'Dictator' implies equality, Garibaldi is presenting the King to the crowd and persuading the peasants of the King's authority. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Victor Emmanuel, in a wish to assert his nationalist credentials, had been in communication with Garibaldi over a long period of time - From the beginning, Garibaldi had publicly proclaimed his conquests in the South in the name of Victor Emmanuel - The handing over of the South at Teano was viewed by contemporaries in different ways, e.g. the capitulation of Garibaldi in the face of battle, as a heroic gesture of self-sacrifice on the part of Garibaldi - Victor Emmanuel was known to resent Garibaldi's obvious popularity in the South.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the nature of Gioberti's views on nationalism in Italy in the 1840s. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It claims that Italy is capable of 'making itself' ('contains within herself...all the conditions required...<i>Risorgimento</i>.') through the vehicle of the Papacy ('above all through religion', 'authority of the Pope'). - It indicates that Italian unity should be achieved by neither internal disruption nor foreign interference ('co-operative confederation...would prevent revolutions at home and make foreign invasions impossible.') - It claims that the best political solution for Italian unification is the creation of a confederation ('benefits gained from a political confederation under...the Pope are endless.'). - It suggests that Giobertian nationalism is both moderate ('does not need revolutions within') and, essentially, conservative ('increase the strength of the various princes without damaging their independence.') in nature. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The source is written by Gioberti himself - The source is a manifesto outlining the beliefs and aims of Gioberti and the means he thought should be used to achieve his objectives - The source was published in response to growing radical nationalism and the emergence of competing nationalist solutions to the 'Italian question'. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - During the 1830s and 40s, calls for a 'rebirth' of Italy as a political and cultural entity increasingly gained favour, looking back on perceived past glories and the legacy of the ancient Roman Empire - Roman Catholic influence was an almost universal feature of life in Italy, and concepts of religious supremacy over civil matters and papal infallibility, led many to see the Pope as the natural ruler of Italy - The emergence of radical republican nationalism under the influence of Mazzini encouraged more moderate nationalists, such as Gioberti and Balbo, to put down their beliefs 'concretely' in writing in the 1840s - Foreign influence was a feature of the politics of restoration Italy. The 1830-31 revolutions had been inspired by revolution in France and restored rulers had had to rely on Austrian troops to put down the revolts.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the impact of the rule of the restored Bourbon monarchy on the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in the years 1830–47. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - The title of the pamphlet implies it was written to be critical of the situation in southern Italy, and so may exaggerate some of the observations being made - The source was originally published anonymously and so it may well be the author felt able to describe the conditions as they really were - As a well-known liberal critic, and ex-political prisoner, Settembrini is likely to have been biased in his opinion of the conditions outlined; this is supported by the tone of the language used in the source. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It claims that the government of the Two Sicilies was corrupt, ineffective and incompetent ('in the hands of scoundrels and fools', 'who offer him the highest bribes', 'Instead of being helped...squeezed dry of money.') - It indicates that social conditions have deteriorated ('condition of the peasants...appalling.', 'our poverty-stricken country.', 'No other country has so many beggars.') - It suggests that the Kingdom's infrastructure is backward and has made little progress economically ('Trade is restricted...provinces lack roads.', 'A railway has been built to link up two royal palaces.') - It suggests that the leadership of the Kingdom has made it ripe for revolution ('satisfy a King's selfish wishes...do not benefit a nation.', 'a King who claims he does everything, and in fact does nothing.'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - In the 1830s and 1840s, in liberal circles in Italy, and across Europe, the Bourbon monarchy became synonymous with reactionary and repressive government, particularly the poor treatment of political prisoners - Economic conditions in 1846–47 were challenging throughout Italy and not just southern Italy. Conditions for agriculture were naturally poor - The restored Bourbon monarchy suffered from its non-Italian ancestry and was often viewed with suspicion, particularly by those in Sicily, who saw their rule as oppressive - The Bourbon monarchy did introduce moderate reforms and began to invest in infrastructure in the 1840s. The monarchy had a significant following amongst conservative social groups, e.g. the upper-middle class.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that Mazzini and his nationalist supporters achieved very little in the years 1830-56. Arguments and evidence that Mazzini and his nationalist supporters achieved very little in the years 1830-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Young Italy failed to gain large-scale popular support even amongst the social classes targeted by Mazzini • Attempts by Young Italy supporters to foment revolution failed a number of times in the 1830s and 1840s e.g. Garibaldi's uprising in Genoa (1834) • The revolutions in Italy in 1848-49 were localised events which failed to encourage Italian unification • The Roman Republic established in the Papal States in 1849 was short lived and highlighted Mazzini's weakness as a leader • By 1856, prominent Mazzinian nationalists were working, through the National Society, not for a unified Italian republic but for a united Italy under the leadership of the kingdom of Piedmont. Arguments and evidence that Mazzini and his nationalist supporters achieved some success in the years 1830-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Young Italy movement spread nationalist ideas throughout the Italian peninsula in the 1830s and 40s • Mazzini's journal, Young Italy, was particularly influential in Piedmont and its readership grew throughout Italy • Many of the revolutions in Italy in 1848-9 were inspired by the Mazzinian ideals including the republican activity in Rome, Milan and Venice • Republican government was established in Rome with Mazzini as a leader of the triumvirate and in Venice under the leadership of Manin • It took the might of France to overcome the Republic in the Papal States and Manin in Venice held out against the Austrians until August 1849 • The National Society was heavily influenced and supported by 'converted' Mazzinians, including Manin and Garibaldi; in the 1830s and 40s Mazzini himself suggested using Piedmont as a short-term solution to unification. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the most significant challenge to the restored order in Italy, in the years 1830-1847, was the growth of nationalism. Arguments and evidence that the growth of nationalism was the most significant challenge to the restored order in Italy in the years 1830-1847 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Nationalism, in all its forms, promoted the unification of Italy and was, therefore, a threat to the existence of the separate sovereign states • Mazzini's development of Young Italy was a threat to hereditary rule; he created an organisation devoted to the promotion and establishment of a united Italian republic • Nationalist ideas, such as those of Balbo, encouraged criticism of Austrian power and influence in Italy • The cultural <i>Risorgimento</i> was a threat to regional traditions, emphasising a shared Italian culture and encouraged Italian patriotism. Arguments and evidence that the growth of nationalism was not the most significant challenge to the restored order in Italy in the years 1830-1847 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Nationalist politicians were divided in their aims and objectives and support for nationalism was relatively small scale • The growth of liberal democratic opposition to conservative and reactionary government posed a threat to individual rulers • Economic growth brought calls for economic reform, e.g. an end to restrictive Austrian influence and economic co-operation between states • Declining living standards amongst the poor, combined with harvest failures, led to social unrest and resentment. Other relevant material must be credited.

1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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3	6–8	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Knowledge of the historical context is deployed to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria although justification is not fully substantiated. Explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author.
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Section A: Questions 1b/2b

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concept of reliability may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	3–5	• Demonstrates some understanding of the source material and attempts analysis, by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concept of reliability is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	6–9	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria, with some justification.

3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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3	6–8	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Knowledge of the historical context is deployed to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria although justification is not fully substantiated. Explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author.
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Section A: Questions 1b/2b

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concept of reliability may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	3–5	• Demonstrates some understanding of the source material and attempts analysis, by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concept of reliability is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	6–9	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria, with some justification.

3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the outbreak of revolution in the Italian states in 1848 was caused by economic and social discontent. Arguments and evidence that economic and social discontent caused the outbreak of revolution in the Italian states in 1848 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • A long term lack of economic development and widespread social inequality, particularly in the south, created a climate of discontent which became increasingly focused towards the Italian rulers in the late 1840s • Poor harvests in 1846 and 1847 caused food shortages and social discontent in both rural and urban areas which led to growing support for revolutionary groups e.g. Tuscany in January 1848 • In 1848 a combination of hunger, high prices and static wages contributed to the mass protests which led to successful revolutions across Italy • The revolutions in Milan began as a middle-class protest against Austrian taxation on the sale of tobacco. Arguments and evidence that economic and social discontent did not cause the outbreak of revolution in the Italian states in 1848 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Economic and social discontent did not cause the revolutions but only added to the political discontent with the restored rulers of Italy which was the real cause of the outbreak • The political reforms (1847) of the newly appointed Pope Pius IX (1846) in the Papal States encouraged widespread agitation for constitutional reforms • Nationalists and liberals took advantage of the political revolutions in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (January 1848) to provoke revolution across Italy • The spread of revolutionary activity in Italy was mainly a response to the outbreak of nationalist and liberal revolutions in other parts of Europe. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which the 1848-49 revolutions in Italy weakened Austrian domination of the Italian states. Arguments and evidence that the 1848-49 revolutions in Italy weakened Austrian domination of the Italian states should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Austrian forces in Milan and Venice were forced to withdraw and republican states were established which, despite the restoration of Austrian rule in 1849, left a revolutionary legacy • The Habsburg rulers of Italy were forced to flee for much of 1848-49 so undermining their power in the longer term • The actions of Charles Albert established Piedmont as a potential rival to Austrian power in Italy • The French occupation of Rome established France rather than Austria as the champion of the Papacy in Italy after 1849. Arguments and evidence that the 1848-49 revolutions in Italy did not weaken Austrian domination of the Italian states should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Austrians maintained control of the Quadrilateral and were able to retake control of Lombardy and Venetia by the end of 1849 • Austria forces under Marshal Radetsky defeated Piedmont at Custoza (July 1848) and comprehensively at Novara (March 1849) leading to the abdication of Charles Albert and the payment of a large indemnity • Austrian re-established the balance of power in northern Italy and Habsburg influence over other states was restored • It was not until the late 1850s that Piedmont became strong enough politically, economically and diplomatically to challenge Austrian power in Italy. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the suggestion that Pope Pius IX was responsible for the failure of the 1848-49 revolutions in Italy. Arguments and evidence that Pope Pius IX was responsible for the failure of the 1848-49 revolutions in Italy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The failure of constitutional government in the Papal States and the creation of the Roman Republic undermined moderate support for revolution • The Papal Allocution (April 1848) undermined the 1st Italian War of Independence and strengthened Austria • The Pope's request for international help to overcome the Roman Republic resulted in French intervention in Rome • After his initial support, the Pope's complete rejection of <i>Risorgimento</i> ideals and his threats of excommunication fundamentally undermined the revolutions in Italy. Arguments and evidence that Pope Pius IX was not responsible for the failure of the 1848-49 revolutions in Italy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Divisions between revolutionary groups and local rivalries prevented co-operation between the states, e.g. support for Charles Albert against Austria • Failure to accept the support of the peasantry, e.g. in Milan and Venice, made revolutionary governments susceptible to counter-revolutionary forces • The resurgence of Austria after the success of Radetzky at Novara (March 1849) • In 1848, Piedmont was limited in its ability to lead a war of independence. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to investigate the causes of the revolutions in Italy in 1848. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • Settembrini is writing in hindsight about the events he witnessed personally and was involved in actively • Settembrini is writing from the viewpoint of a moderate nationalist who believed in constitutional reform rather than radical revolution • Although focusing on events in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Settembrini also refers to wider political events in Italy. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the causes of the revolutions in Italy in 1848 : • It suggests that poor leadership was an underlying cause ('the King did nothing'; 'could a government last long which knew...?') • It provides evidence that the actions of some Italian rulers were encouraging discontent ('Pius IX, whose reforms had disturbed the hornet's nest') • It suggests that Italian nationalism was becoming influential ('Long live Italy'; 'students...full of new ideas'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • After his election, Pope Pius IX had introduced reforms into the Papal States which encouraged liberals and nationalists who followed the ideas of Gioberti • Young Italy was a radical nationalist group that encouraged young students to take up the cause of Italian republicanism • The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies was criticised for its weak leadership and many on the island of Sicily wanted separation from Naples; in November 1847 the King made some ministerial changes in response to criticism. Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • Torelli is writing a private letter to a friend outlining the events he had witnessed in Milan in early 1848 • As a moderate nationalist with links to Balbo, Torelli is likely to have been anti-Austrian and in favour of a united Italy under Charles Albert • Torelli is possibly writing to drum up support from nationalists in Piedmont; he is potentially risking arrest by sending the letter.

Question	Indicative content
	2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the causes of the revolutions in Italy in 1848: • It provides evidence of Austrian repression ('brutality of the police'; 'army of spies has been doubled') • It provides evidence of anti-Austrian feelings ('we can turn the Austrians out'; 'everyone hopes for him to commit some idiocy') • It suggests that events in Piedmont are encouraging nationalism elsewhere in Italy ('Charles Albert's name is now known even in country districts.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Lombardy had been placed under Austrian control as part of the 1815 restoration settlement • The Metternich System of police brutality, censorship and spy networks was used against Italian nationalists in areas of Austrian control • In 1847–48, Charles Albert began to introduce reforms in Piedmont and to speak of Italian independence from Austria. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • Both sources concentrate on the underlying political causes rather than economic and social causes such as poverty and poor harvests in 1847 • Both sources suggest Italian nationalism as a cause; together they also highlight several different types of Italian nationalism • Both sources suggest that as well as general underlying causes within Italy there were also causes specific to different regions.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the Roman Republic was so short-lived because of a lack of strong leadership. Arguments and evidence that the Roman Republic was so short-lived because of a lack of strong leadership should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The establishment of the Roman Republic, in the aftermath of the failure of Papal constitutional government, was unplanned and had no clear leadership • The radical republican leader, Mazzini, only arrived after the republic had been announced and so his decisions were often reactive rather than proactive • Mazzini quickly lost support when he was forced to make compromises, e.g. moderate social and clerical reforms in order to maintain control • Mazzini, as leader of the Triumvirate, and Garibaldi, as commander of the defences of Rome, failed to work with each other effectively • Both Mazzini and Garibaldi eventually left Rome to face invasion by French troops. Arguments and evidence that counter the statement that the Roman Republic was so short-lived because of a lack of strong leadership should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Mazzini and the Triumvirate had little chance of dealing successfully with the multitude of social, political and financial problems facing them • The failure of Charles Albert at Novara dampened the spirits of the nationalists in Rome • Continued Papal opposition and the principles underpinning the Allocution undermined moderate support for the republic in Rome while the actions of Garibaldi's troops alienated many peasants • The success of Pope Pius's appeal to the Roman Catholic powers for military aid was immediate; by April, French, Austrian and Neapolitan troops were advancing on Rome • Garibaldi was able to put up a determined fight but was overwhelmed by the strength of Louis Napoleon's French forces. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that the main reason for the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions in Italy was a lack of revolutionary unity. Arguments and evidence that the main reason for the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions in Italy was a lack of revolutionary unity should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The revolutions were not a national uprising but a series of separate revolts all with different causes, championing different objectives and with different leaders; this made it relatively easy for Austria to reassert power • Charles Albert, who was a prime candidate for national leadership, found it difficult to recruit troops in the First War of Independence by appearing to be simply advancing the cause of the house of Savoy/Piedmont over Italy • The radical republican strongholds in Milan, Venice and Rome did not co-operate or co-ordinate sufficiently to resist Austrian counter-revolution • Middle-class nationalists failed to unite with the peasantry; some of this hostility undermined the revolutions, e.g. the return of the Pope was cheered by many peasants in the Papal States. Arguments and evidence that the main reason for the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions in Italy was not a lack of revolutionary unity and/or that there were other reasons should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There were examples of revolutionary co-operation, e.g. Venetia and Piedmont and declaration of national unity, e.g. Charles Albert (<i>'Italia fara da se'</i>) and Mazzini (<i>'the war of the people begins'</i>) • The success of the counter-revolution in Austria and the determination of Marshal Radetsky to regain control • The actions of Pope Pius IX (refutation of the constitution, the Papal Allocution) and the intervention on his behalf by France • The failure of the revolutionaries to gain support from a major European power. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the statement that the main reason for the failure of both the 1830–32 and 1848–49 revolutions in Italy was a lack of popular support. Arguments and evidence that the main reason for the failure of both the 1830–32 and 1848–49 revolutions in Italy was a lack of popular support should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Revolutionary opposition groups, forced by repressive policies to organise in secret, failed to establish enough popular support before the outbreaks to sustain the revolutionary momentum • Middle-class revolutionary leaders failed to harness the potential of the 'ordinary' people; the fear of popular radicalism and revolution 'from below' undermined the 1830–31 revolutions • The labouring classes, particularly the peasantry, often failed to support the revolutions due to suspicion of the liberal middle-classes and in some cases welcomed back traditional rulers, e.g. the Papal States • Although Italian nationalism championed unity it failed to inspire the mass support required to challenge the restored order in Italy, e.g. Mazzini's Young Italy movement failed to inspire much of the peasantry in 1848–49 • During the 1848–49 revolutions, the Papal Allocution subverted Charles Albert's attempt to harness popular nationalism in the First Italian War of Independence. Arguments and evidence that there were other reasons for the failure of the 1830–32 and 1848–49 revolutions in Italy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Most of the revolutionary outbreaks were localised with local aims, e.g. Modena refused help to the Papal States 1830–32, Mazzinian revolutions 1848–48 • As a result of the spontaneous outbreak of revolution in both 1830 and 1848, the revolutionaries were often disorganised, ill-prepared and generally ill-equipped • A lack of foreign support, e.g. failure of the French to support the 1830–32 revolutions and their active support for the return of the Papacy in 1848 • The use of military force in support of the traditional rulers by Austria, e.g. implementation of the Troppau Protocol 1830–32 and the Radetzky campaign 1848–49 • Many of 1848–49 revolutions did have an element of popular support, e.g. peasant support for Sicilian independence, growing enthusiasm for Charles Albert in Piedmont, support for Mazzini in Rome and Manin in Venice. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the political situation in Italy in 1850 was similar to the political situation in Italy before the 1848-49 revolutions. Arguments and evidence that the political situation in Italy in 1850 was similar to the political situation in Italy before the 1848-49 revolutions should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Austria remained the dominant political force in Italy • Most of the original rulers and all of the ruling families were restored to power; Charles Albert was replaced by his son, Victor Emmanuel • There appeared to be little popular support for radical nationalist and liberal ideas • The power of the Papacy to influence politics remained very strong. Arguments and evidence that the political situation in Italy in 1850 was different to the political situation in Italy before the 1848-49 revolutions should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The events of 1848-49 had proven that Austrian power in Italy was vulnerable • Piedmont had developed into a constitutional monarchy with pretensions to 'lead' Italy in the future • The role of Piedmont in the First Italian War of Independence had convinced many nationalists that Piedmontese leadership could provide a basis for future unity; many nationalists moved to Piedmont to carry on the cause • The maintenance of Papal government in Rome required the protection of a French garrison. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to investigate the reasons for the failure of the First War of Italian Independence. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • As a participant in the events of 1848-49, Pisacane was in a position to make informed judgements on the reasons for the failure of the War • Pisacane was looking back on recent events and was in a position to view the War in its wider context • Pisacane's republican views mean that he would have had a negative attitude towards the role of Charles Albert and Piedmont • The tone of the language suggests that Pisacane may be trying to blame Charles Albert for the failure; this could exemplify the mistrust of Piedmont that was itself a reason for the failure of the War. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for the failure of the First War of Italian Independence: • It implies that Charles Albert was more interested in his own self-interest than that of Italian independence ('his real aim was...consolidate his hold over Lombardy', 'rushed to occupy Milan') • It states that something happened to change the course of events in the war ('The outlook then changed.'), of which the Austrians took advantage ('Radetzky emerged') • It suggests that despite the Austrian attack Charles Albert was only half-hearted in his prosecution of the war in 1848 ('thin line that opposed', 'attacked with part of his army', 'insignificant fighting') • It claims that Charles Albert's forces in 1849 were militarily weak and disorganised ('entered into battle without any plan...without even a base'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include:

Question	Indicative content
	• The revolutionaries in Milan and Venice were initially wary of Charles Albert's intentions; he mobilised his forces early in March but did not declare war on Austria until late March • Charles Albert's 'Italian' forces were initially successful and, by April 1848, his troops had advanced into the Quadrilateral and were threatening to invade Venetia • Marshal Radetzky was determined to restore order and commanded a well-trained and organised Austrian force; reinforcements arrived in May 1848 in the wake of counter-revolution in the Austrian Empire • The 'Italian' forces were made up of troops from different states led by their own commanders, and the Piedmont army lacked training and organisation. Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • This is a formal declaration by the Pope, with regard to his reaction to the War, both as the religious head of the Catholic Church and the temporal head of the Papal States • The timing of the Allocution (April 1848) coincided with a period of relative success for Italian forces, including those from the Papal States, in the war against Austria • The purpose of the Allocution was to distance the Papacy from, and so undermine the legitimacy of, the War. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for the failure of the First War of Italian Independence: • It asserts that the Papacy is unwilling to support those who support the war against Austria ('engage in war against the Austrians...against our wishes') • It provides evidence that the Pope is unwilling to accept nationalist ideas that he should lead a united Italy in the future (repudiating 'those who would have the Pope to be the head...some sort of new republic') • It suggests that those who support nationalist causes are going against the teaching of the Catholic Church ('treacherous advice') • It implies that the Pope is encouraging the Italian rulers and conservative elements in Italy to take back control of events ('remain loyal...whose good will they have already had experience'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Some strands of Italian nationalism advocated the Papacy as a foundation for an Italian nation, particularly Gioberti • The rejection by Pius IX was of particular significance because his



Question	Indicative content
	apparent reforming nature, on being appointed, had encouraged nationalists, e.g. Mazzini's 'open letter' to the Pope, 1847 • Until the Allocution, the actions of the Pope in the revolutionary period had suggested some support for the War, e.g. granting of a constitution in the Papal States, Papal Army participation in the early months of the War • The Allocution undermined the War, e.g. Charles Albert's confidence to prosecute the War was significantly affected, the King of Naples and other rulers, already reluctant, withdrew their forces from the War effort. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • Although Source 1 may exaggerate the failings of Charles Albert, both Sources show that there were a variety of different reasons for the failure of the War • Source 2 provides evidence for the change of outlook mentioned in Source 1 • Both Sources indicate the potential power of Austria; in Source 1 Austria's military strength and in Source 2 Austria's political power in 'restoration Italy'. • Both Sources indicate that, in 1848-49, Italy was not yet in a position to 'make herself'.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840-71



3	6–8	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Knowledge of the historical context is deployed to explain or support inferences, as well as to expand or confirm matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and based on valid criteria although justification is not fully substantiated. Explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author.
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Section A: Questions 1b/2b

Target: AO2: Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concept of reliability may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
2	3–5	• Demonstrates some understanding of the source material and attempts analysis, by selecting and summarising information and making undeveloped inferences relevant to the question. • Contextual knowledge is added to information from the source material to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry but with limited support for judgement. Concept of reliability is addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
3	6–9	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of weight takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria, with some justification.



Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the main reason for the failure of the 1848-49 revolutions in Italy was a lack of popular support. Arguments and evidence that the main reason for the failure of the 1848-49 revolutions in Italy was a lack of popular support should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was limited support from the peasant majority in the Italian states for revolution. The liberal and nationalist movements had often openly distrusted the apparent conservatism of the rural population • There was some degree of popular support for the restored order, e.g. the Bourbon monarchy on the mainland of the Two Sicilies, Austrian-ruled territory was considered moderate by many • After the initial success of some revolutions, a failure to address the needs of some groups, such as the peasantry and middle classes, led to disillusion. Peasants drove the counter-revolution in The Two Sicilies • Popular support for the First War of Italian Independence waned after the Papal Allocution (April 1848) withdrew support from the papacy for Charles Albert's war against Austria. Arguments and evidence that other reasons were more important for the failure of the 1848-49 revolutions in Italy was a lack of popular support should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Much of the revolutionary activity had a genuinely popular support base, particularly in Sicily, Rome, Milan and Venice • The resurgence of Austrian power, after initial setbacks, e.g. Radetzky's counter-offensive in the north, defeat of Piedmont at Novara (1849) • The international response, e.g. France directly intervened in overcoming the Roman Republic, while Britain, despite making some sympathetic noises, declined to intervene in the internal politics of the Italian states • A lack of revolutionary unity and localism, e.g. the inability and unwillingness of revolutionary leaders, such as Mazzini and Manin, to combine in an Italian-wide revolutionary movement. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to investigate the reasons for the failure of the 1848-49 revolutions in Italy. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • The diplomat is writing as a foreign observer, with the purpose of the letters being to give the United States government a reasoned overview of the events happening in Italy • The tone and language suggest that although, as an American, he has some sympathy for the revolution ('Unfortunately') he is also writing with objectivity ('Unwillingly') • The diplomat is an eyewitness to events that are unfolding even as he is writing, so providing an immediate response to the situation. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the reasons for the failure of the 1848-49 revolutions in Italy: • It suggests that the revolutionaries lost control of events ('determined to make democracy appear ridiculous.', 'unity has always been the aim...forced them to divide') • It indicates that the old order was beginning to be successful in rolling back the revolutions ('defeat of Piedmont by the Austrians at Novara', 'Bologna is ready to recall the Pope.') • It suggests that the revolutionaries were underprepared for their initial success ('so little experience and money, the government...inspires little confidence.') • It indicates that there was division ('Sicily rejects Neapolitan domination.', 'Genoa separates from Piedmont', 'People...city and...countryside... different opinions') and localism ('Tuscany refuses to unite with Rome.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • The Italian uprisings were part of an essentially spontaneous but simultaneous series of events, that had little prior planning and were led by men who, as a result of repression, often operated in secrecy • Although the Italian peninsula had a geographic integrity, there were historic social, economic and cultural divisions, e.g. language, the Sicilian dislike for Naples, the north-south wealth divide, <i>campanilismo</i> • In the Papal States, an initial liberal constitutional uprising, with Papal recognition in 1848, was followed by a more radical uprising in February 1849 that saw the declaration of a Roman Republic • There was political confusion across Italy as different political ideas, e.g. nationalism, liberalism, republicanism, were being advanced, often at the same time, most notably in the First Italian War of Independence.



Question	Indicative content
	Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • The author of the proclamation is the commander of the Austrian forces in Italy and so is writing as one of the most important representatives of the counter-revolutionary forces in Italy • The purpose of the proclamation is to persuade the revolutionary government in Venice to surrender, and so bring the revolution in Venice to an end • The proclamation was produced as the siege was in its infancy in May 1849, and so provides witting evidence of measures used by the counter-revolutionary forces in Italy. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences the reasons for the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions in Italy: • It implies that the revolutions in Italy have failed because they brought nothing positive to the people of Italy ('public treasury is empty, your property destroyed...misery and poverty') • It indicates that the Austrians have been successful in defeating revolutionary activity across Italy ('victories...my gallant army has recently gained over your allies in rebellion', 'from my headquarters at Milan') • It indicates that the Austrians were willing to use a variety of tactics to overcome the revolutions ('olive-branch of peace...sword') but were ultimately committed to their destruction ('extermination...no mercy') • By the nature of Radetzky's appeal ('speak to you as a protector.', 'what are the results?', 'your rightful sovereign'), it suggests potential misgivings amongst the populace that might be exploited. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • In the spring of 1849, Marshal Radetzky – with increased troops as a result of the successful counter-revolution in Austria – ruthlessly regained military control of the northern Italian provinces of the Austrian Empire • After the defeat of Charles Albert at Novara, Radetzky not only militarily took Piedmont out of the revolutionary equation but also diplomatically by treating the new king – Victor Emmanuel – in a conciliatory manner • Radetzky's success in the north acted as an encouragement to other deposed leaders, e.g. the Bourbon monarchy in Naples, who successfully used divisions amongst the revolutionaries to stage a counter-revolution • By May 1849, the Venetian and Roman Republics were the only radical governments remaining; both were under siege from non-Italian forces and, although both had strong support from within, were soon to fall. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • Both Sources highlight the role of the Austrians in the failures of 1848–49 • Both Sources indicate that there were internal weaknesses that may have undermined the revolutions • Source 1 provides an overview of events from the point of view of an outside observer, while Source 2 was produced by a counter-revolutionary participant • Both Sources were produced in Italy while events were ongoing, Source 1 in April 1849 and Source 2 in May 1849, providing immediacy to the information regarding the failure of the revolutionaries.



Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71



Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into government investment in the economic infrastructure of Piedmont in the early 1850s. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that Piedmont financed a variety of infrastructure projects ('spent millions upon new railways'; 'millions on new roads') - It provides evidence that Cavour believed that government investment in the economic infrastructure would strengthen Piedmont as a state ('lead this courageous nation to a noble destiny') - It suggests that the Piedmontese Parliament was not wholly supportive of government initiatives ('You will, I hope'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The speech is a public record of the extent of government investment in the infrastructure of Piedmont - As Prime Minister of Piedmont, Cavour is speaking on behalf of the Piedmontese government - The persuasive language, and the cajoling tone, suggests that Cavour needed to convince Parliament to invest more money in the infrastructure. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Cavour was a long-time supporter of government investment in the railways - In the aftermath of the 1848-9 revolutions, Piedmont's rulers embarked on a policy of modernisation - In the 1850s the prestige of a state was increasingly measured by the strength of its economic infrastructure - There was some parliamentary concern that increased government expenditure would lead to government debt, increased taxes and political instability.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the relationship between Italian nationalists and the Piedmontese government in the later 1850s. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - As a moderate nationalist given the right to exile in Piedmont, La Farina was likely to be positive towards Piedmont - The Political Creed reflects the views of nationalists who believed that unification was achievable by working with the Piedmontese government - The Political Creed does not represent the views of all groups of Italian nationalists, such as radical Mazzinians. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It provides evidence that the National Society had a positive attitude towards the Piedmontese government ('we support the Piedmontese government') - It provides evidence that moderate nationalists wanted to work with the Piedmontese government to achieve Italian unification/independence ('we want agreement between the dynasty of Savoy and Italy') - It suggests that there was an uneasy relationship between nationalists and the Piedmontese government ('as long as the kingdom of Piedmont wholeheartedly supports the cause of Italian independence'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - By the later 1850s moderate nationalists had begun to reject Mazzinian nationalism and to look to Piedmont for potential leadership - In the later 1850s Cavour began to develop a political relationship with the National Society - In 1858 growing tension between Piedmont and Austria brought both the nationalists and the Piedmontese government closer together - Throughout the 1850s Piedmont maintained a policy of repression against radical republican nationalists, particularly Mazzinian sympathisers.

Option 2D.2: The Unification of Germany, c1840-71



1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little if any substantiation. Concepts of utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which Piedmont had developed the capability to take a leading role in Italian unification in the years 1849–58. Arguments and evidence that Piedmont had developed the capability to take a leading role in Italian unification in the years 1849–58 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Piedmont had established a stable constitutional monarchy which was viewed as a role model by many liberals and nationalists • Prime Minister Cavour had championed the development of the National Society, which promoted Italian nationalism and was based in Piedmont • Piedmont had developed a modern economic and industrial infrastructure capable of supporting further expansion • Piedmont's role in the Crimean War, at the Congress of Paris and in the negotiations at Plombières increased Piedmont's diplomatic credibility. Arguments and evidence that Piedmont lacked the capability or was in limited position to take a leading role in Italian unification should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Piedmont's leaders were more supportive of Piedmontese expansion in northern Italy than the unification of the Italian peninsula • Piedmont's economy was not ready to finance or support unification with the less-developed south • Piedmont was not yet militarily strong enough to fight a war without reliance on more powerful foreign allies such as France • Piedmont's military and diplomatic weaknesses were highlighted during the negotiations at Plombières, and in the build-up to the Second War of Independence. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the statement that Cavour was the driving force behind the events leading to the outbreak of the Second Italian War of Independence (1859). Arguments and evidence that Cavour was the driving force behind the events leading to the outbreak of the Second Italian War of Independence (1859) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The cause of Italian freedom from Austrian domination was furthered in the 1850s by Cavour's foreign policy e.g. taking Piedmont into the Crimean War (1854) and his participation in the Congress of Paris (1856) • Cavour maintained close diplomatic relations with Napoleon III in the late 1850s following the Congress of Paris • Cavour met with the leaders of the Nationalist Society and Garibaldi in 1856 to prepare the way for future support in a war against Austria • Cavour made a vital contribution to the secret meeting at Plombières, and the consequent Pact (1858) • It was Cavour who engineered the Piedmontese military mobilisation in 1859, against an increasing climate of reluctance in Italy and from Napoleon III in France, which provoked war with Austria. Arguments and evidence that Cavour was not the driving force behind the events leading to the outbreak of the Second Italian War of Independence (1859) should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Cavour was unable to make the leading international powers consider the continued Austrian presence in northern Italy at the Congress of Paris • It was Napoleon III who maintained the close diplomatic relations between Piedmont and France in the years from 1856 • It was Napoleon III who arranged the meeting at Plombières, dictated the terms of the Pact and whose moves towards a possible peaceful solution to the situation with Austria prompted Cavour to mobilise in 1859 • Victor Emmanuel played a leading role in persuading Cavour to commit Piedmont to the Crimean War and attend the meeting at Plombières, and in provoking war in 1859 through his speech in Parliament • It was the impact of the nationalist Orsini's attempt to assassinate Napoleon III which triggered his desire to 'do something for Italy' and start the chain reaction of events leading from the Plombières meeting. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840-71



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether economic development was the key factor in the rise of Piedmont in the years 1849–56. Arguments and evidence that economic development was the key factor in the rise of Piedmont in the years 1849–56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Free-trade treaties with France, Britain and Belgium created links with major European industrial powers • Government investment in infrastructure and industrial projects helped to boost the prestige of Piedmont • The development of a railway system and railway engineering encouraged Britain to view Piedmont increasingly as a 'modern state' worth supporting • The growing economy financed internal loans to pay for military expenditure and contributed to paying off the war indemnity owed to Austria after 1848–49, so re-establishing Piedmont's sovereignty. Arguments and evidence that economic development was not the key factor in the rise of Piedmont in the years 1849–56 and/or there were other factors should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Economic development was still on a small scale and Piedmont was burdened by an ever-increasing public debt • Political developments brought stability and promoted Piedmont as a 'liberal' state, e.g. the <i>Statuto</i>, parliamentary rule, providing refuge to exiled nationalists from other states, secularisation • Diplomacy boosted Piedmont's international prestige and enabled Piedmont to bring the 'Italian Question' to the attention of the major European powers, e.g. participation in the Crimean War and the Paris Peace Congress • The appointment of Cavour as Prime Minister in 1852 was the catalyst; Cavour was directly involved in economic, political and diplomatic developments. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how significant the role of Napoleon III was in the events leading to the outbreak of the Second Italian War of Independence. Arguments and evidence that the role of Napoleon III in the events leading to the outbreak of the Second Italian War of Independence was significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Napoleon III had a belief that he wanted to 'do something for Italy' and used the Orsini Affair as a pretext for intervening in Italian affairs • Napoleon III was responsible for arranging the secret meeting at Plombières to discuss potential support for Piedmont in a war against Austria • Without Napoleon III's agreement in the Pact of Plombières to provide two-thirds of the military might, a 'war of independence' would not have been possible. Arguments and evidence that the role of Napoleon III in the events leading to the outbreak of the Second Italian War of Independence was limited/other factors were more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • It was Victor Emmanuel who persuaded Napoleon III that, despite Orsini's attempted assassination, the Italian cause against Austria was worthwhile • It was Cavour that engineered the relationship with Napoleon III that led to the meeting at Plombières and the agreement to fight Austria, e.g. Cavour had gained French favour by committing Piedmont to the Crimean War • Napoleon III could find no clear reason to go to war with Austria; Cavour provoked the Austrian reaction by mobilising the Piedmontese army • The Austrian decision to declare war on Piedmont (29 April 1859) forced Napoleon III into implementing the Pact of Plombières; at the time Napoleon was beginning to favour a congress to solve the 'Italian question'. Other relevant material must be credited.

4	10–12	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may not be fully substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	11–16	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section A: indicative content**Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70**

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the difficulties faced in the south by the new Kingdom of Italy in the years 1861–65. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that there was a breakdown in law and order in the south ('swarming with brigands', 'soldiers...alone keep...from attacks') - It indicates that there was resentment towards the new Kingdom ('interests ignored by Turin', 'still waiting for the benefits of a free government.') - It claims that the new Kingdom had to deal with problems left over by the previous government ('still suffering the consequences', 'blamed on the new system.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - It is an eyewitness account by a visitor from a non-European country and so the author might be expected to provide an objective view - It is a journal with the observations being recorded on the day of, or not long after, the journey had taken place, so meaning that the events were fresh in the mind of the author and not affected by hindsight - The author is writing two-years after the creation of the Kingdom of Italy and at the height of the 'Brigands' war' (1861–65), so is in an excellent position to comment on the situation in the south. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - After the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861, there was a reaction in the south to perceived 'Piedmontisation' - The new government was hampered both by the consequences of the lack of development in the south under the old Bourbon regime and attempts to undermine its authority by pro-Bourbon supporters of the old regime - After 1861, resentment in the rural areas resulted in an increase in banditry and the subsequent deployment of Italian troops, which in turn led to a state of almost civil war (the 'Brigands' war' of 1861–65).

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the nature of the Italian takeover of Rome in 1870. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - It is a first-hand account written by someone who was clearly in the thick of the events - The author's position as an Italian nationalist journalist, along with his tone and use of language, suggests that he is recounting events from the point of view of the Italian invaders - As a former army officer, the journalist could have been exaggerating the degree of fighting and the welcome in Rome; past humiliations meant that the Italians wanted the takeover to appear as a 'liberating invasion'. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It suggests that the battle for Rome was a difficult one ('Papal forces were keeping up heavy cannon fire', 'our regiments...suffering') - It claims that the ordinary people of Rome were supportive of the Italian takeover ('The Roman people rushed out towards us...shouting and applauding') - It suggests that the takeover of Rome was a great victory for Italian nationalism ('all wearing Italian tricolour ribbons', 'shouting 'Our soldiers! Our brothers!'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - Since 1861, the Pope's continuously hostile attitude had undermined the authority of the new Italian kingdom and, as ruler of Rome, the Pope had steadfastly maintained the independence of Rome with the aid of France - In September 1870, Victor Emmanuel I took advantage of the defeat of France in war by Prussia to attempt a takeover of Rome - The withdrawal of the French garrison greatly weakened the ability of the Papal forces to resist the Italian army and the takeover was relatively easy for the 6,000 Italian soldiers.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71

Question	Indicative content
2a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the political impact of the failure of the 1848–49 German revolutions. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It provides evidence that the political geography of Germany had returned to that of pre-1848–49 and that little had changed ('condition of the German Confederation', 'the Prussian King and the Prince of Bavaria') - It suggests that political radicalism had been greatly undermined ('...would probably have been a republican if he dared.') - It indicates that in Austria oppressive measures were being implemented ('discuss government actions...unforgivable sins.') and suggests that this repression is working ('not at all willing to speak', 'to be quiet and obey.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - It is an eyewitness account by a visitor from a non-European country and so the author might be expected to provide an objective view - In September 1851, the revolutions had been overcome less than two years before and the agreement at Olmütz had been signed less than a year before - The purpose of the travel book would have been to inform readers about the situation in Europe. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - In the aftermath of the 1848–49 revolutions, most of the German rulers were restored and in 1850 Prussia and Austria came to an agreement at Olmütz to reconstitute the German Confederation - Although Metternich was no longer Chancellor of Austria, repressive measures were used to ensure that revolutionary activity did not re-emerge in Austria - The events of 1848–49 severely undermined liberal, nationalist and republican politics in the German states and led to a re-evaluation of future goals.

Question	Indicative content
2b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reasons why the revolutions of 1848–49 in the German states failed. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • Wagner's position at court along with his revolutionary links may have given him access to information from both sides in the uprising • Wagner was an eyewitness to the events and his writing is observational in tone • The account only provides information about one uprising but the events were typical of many of the revolts that took place and, being towards the end of the revolutionary period, may provide an insight into its failure. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It provides evidence that the revolutionaries were not capable of mounting a successful uprising ('amateur inefficiency', 'badly organised', 'absence of true revolutionary spirit') • It suggests that the failure to gain the support of the monarch undermined the likelihood of success ('people hoping for peaceful understanding...utmost dismay...King...had left the palace') • It indicates that the arrival of Prussian troops in Dresden was the decisive factor in the failure of the uprising ('Prussian troops marched into the town', 'large reinforcements', all defence by barricades...useless'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • By the end of 1848, the revolutions in Berlin and Vienna were effectively overcome allowing Prussian and Austrian forces to be used to put down revolutions elsewhere • The divided and parochial nature of the revolts in the individual German states and the failure of the Frankfurt Assembly undermined the strength of the revolutions as a whole • Many of the urban-based uprisings were led by middle-class moderate liberal nationalists who were unprepared for either political or military leadership.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70**

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether political factors were the main cause of the revolutions in Italy in 1848–49. Arguments and evidence that political factors were the main cause of the revolutions in Italy in 1848–49 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Nationalism was growing in influence with a variety of political philosophers calling for Italian unity, e.g. Mazzinian nationalism, Balbo's support for unity under Piedmont, Gioberti's call for a federal Italy under the Pope • Many revolutionaries sought independence from Austria, e.g. Lombardy, Venetia, or from Austrian-supported rulers, e.g. Tuscany • Liberal demands for constitutional government, political reform and political freedoms resulted in revolutionary activity in 1848, e.g. Sicily, Piedmont • The apparent liberalism of Pope Pius IX after his appointment in 1846 raised expectations for political reform within the Papal States and the Italian peninsula as a whole. Arguments and evidence that other factors were the main cause of the revolutions in Italy in 1848–49 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Economic and social discontent, e.g. harvest failure 1846–47 led to food shortages and rising food prices • In Lombardy protests against Austrian economic control kick-started the revolution with a tobacco boycott in Milan • The cultural resurgence of the Italian <i>Risorgimento</i> • Localism, e.g. <i>campanilismo</i>. Other relevant material must be credited.



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which Cavour succeeded in improving Piedmont's international status in the years 1852–59. Arguments and evidence that Cavour was successful in improving Piedmont's international status in the years 1852–59 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Cavour's modern approach, particularly in economic affairs, gained the confidence of liberal European politicians who began to see Piedmont as a potential leading state within Italy • Cavour's agreement to intervene in the Crimean War, and the performance of the Piedmontese troops, won recognition from Britain and France • Cavour's presence at the Congress of Paris brought him to the attention of Louis Napoleon and brought the 'Italian Question' to the attention of the major European powers, particularly Britain • The Pact of Plombières, in which France agreed to support Piedmont militarily against Austria in northern Italy, was a major diplomatic achievement. Arguments and evidence that Cavour was not successful in improving Piedmont's international status in the years 1852–59 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Piedmont remained a minor European power throughout the period and Cavour was, at times, forced against his better judgement to further Piedmontese foreign policy interests by an ambitious Victor Emmanuel • Piedmont gained little in the short term from its intervention in the Crimean War, as Britain and France were more concerned with sustaining relations with Austria • The Pact of Plombières highlighted Piedmont's junior status within European power politics, as the agreement considerably favoured the French • Napoleon III took little heed of Cavour or Piedmont when agreeing the terms of the armistice with Austria at Villafranca. Other relevant material must be credited.

3	8–12	• Demonstrates understanding of the source material and shows some analysis by selecting key points relevant to the question, explaining their meaning and selecting material to support valid inferences. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to explain or support inferences as well as to expand, confirm or challenge matters of detail. • Evaluation of the source material is related to the specified enquiry and explanation of utility takes into account relevant considerations such as nature or purpose of the source material or the position of the author. Judgements are based on valid criteria but with limited justification.
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1	1–3	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little or no supporting evidence. Concepts of reliability or utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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4	10–12	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may not be fully substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	11–16	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section A: indicative content**Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70**

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the reasons why Garibaldi led expeditions to Venetia and Rome in the years after 1860. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It indicates Garibaldi believed that Venetia and Rome needed to be liberated from foreign rule ('Rome and Venice are not French or Austrian cities...They belong to Italy alone.') - It indicates that Garibaldi wanted to complete the territorial unification of Italy and could not be at peace with himself until it was ('The work of the rebirth...completed. I shall never rest satisfied') - It indicates that Garibaldi did not trust the Italian government ('agreed to the humiliation of Italy by France, no matter how great that minister was.') - It suggests that Garibaldi thought that only he could take Venetia and Rome out foreign hands and in the appropriate manner ('I shall be in action again!'; 'never work to achieve this with an Italian minister'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Mundy is recounting a face-to-face conversation with Garibaldi and so is able to report Garibaldi's actual views - Mundy based his account on notes he had made at the time of the conversation - Mundy has excellent knowledge of the context of Garibaldi's words because of the nature of his role in events in Italy at the time. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Garibaldi had 'retired' from the political scene in November 1860, after the meeting with Victor Emmanuel at Teano, but later led unsuccessful attacks on Rome (1862, 1867) and Venetia (1862) - Venetia had been left in Austrian hands as a result of the Villafranca agreement (1859) and Rome was still occupied by France after 1860. Garibaldi blamed Cavour for these compromises - Garibaldi supported King Victor Emmanuel but was always suspicious of the motives of the Italian government.



Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the nature of the 'Piedmontisation' of southern Italy in the years after 1860. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - The report is made by an opponent of the Kingdom of Italy who had a specific interest to paint the policies of the Italian government in a bad light; the Italian troops and ministers are referred to as 'Piedmontese' - The report seems to be designed to draw attention particularly to the mistreatment of the people of southern Italy - It has been written in the immediate aftermath of the events in the south and is clearly responding to the version of events being promulgated by the Italian government, e.g. reference to the official newspaper. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It claims that the actions of the Italian government are far worse than those of the previous government in Naples ('before 1860... for three days... no arrests.') - It claims that southern Italy is being ruled by an occupying force using terror to enforce its will ('those who will not submit to their demands are simply exterminated'; 'treated as slaves who have revolted') - It implies that the Italian authorities are being underhand in their treatment of the people of southern Italy ('poor innocent villagers... safe return.') - In its use of language ('slaughter') and choice of examples, it suggests that 'Piedmontisation' was universally disliked and negative in its impact. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - In 1860, Garibaldi's take over of the south had been greeted by popular acclaim and the people of the south had voted unanimously in plebiscites to become part of the newly created Kingdom of Italy - The Bourbon government-in-exile sponsored much of the 'brigand' activity in the south. A brutal civil war (1861-65) saw thousands killed, captured and executed summarily and required 120,000 troops to put down - Much of the Piedmontese elite had been reluctant to take up Garibaldi's offer to unify; many in Piedmont viewed southern Italy and its people as a backward region that needed to be forcibly brought into the modern world 'Piedmontisation' policies included constitutional government, investment in the economy and education, investment in the poorly developed infrastructure.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71

Question	Indicative content
2a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the nature of German nationalism in the late 1850s. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It suggests that any future Germany unification is unlikely to be achieved through Austria ('dangers...increased by peace concluded between Austria and France.') or from the German Confederation ('defective...constitution') - It claims that only Prussia is in a position to facilitate the creation of a German national government ('the achievement of this objective can only come from Prussia.') - It indicates that the role of German nationalists is to persuade Prussia to take the lead ('We should therefore strive to ensure that Prussia assumes the initiative') - The wording of all four articles suggests that now the only real solution to unification is the creation of a <i>Kleindeutschland</i>. - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - As the founding document of the <i>Nationalverein</i>, it directly states the aims and objectives of the only organisation dedicated solely to the unification of Germany at the time - It is a public declaration of intent and as such shows the priorities of nationalists in the late 1850s - It was published in August 1859, at a time of growing uncertainty over Austria's ability to continue to dominate the politics of the German state and to defend the German states from threats. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - In 1859, the outcome of the war between France and Austria in Italy was perceived in Germany to have been a defeat for Austria and to open up Germany to a potential future attack from the west - The German Confederation that had emerged after the 1848-49 revolutions was a toothless institution organised for the benefit of the princely rulers and with little opportunity for wider representation - In the 1850s, Prussia had developed into a modern, industrialised nation with the potential to provide strong leadership of a united Germany, but many in government were reluctant to engage with nationalists - By the end of the 1850s, German nationalists had recovered from the setback of the 1848-49 revolutions and were looking to revive nationalist ideals. The growth of the middle-classes in Prussia provided a base.

Question	Indicative content
2b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the relationship between Austria and Prussia in 1864. 1.The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • It is a confidential memorandum to the Emperor, which suggests that the Count can be candid in his private comments • It is a snapshot of the situation in May 1864 that can give clear insight into the state of relations in relation to recent events as viewed by the Austrian minister • The Count may be over-emphasising the growing power of Prussia in order to persuade the Emperor to make the decision he wants. 2.The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It claims that political relations between Austria and Prussia are good ('friendly political relations with Austria') • It claims that Prussia is wilfully obstructing international agreements for co-operation on trade between Austria and Prussia ('deliberately...make it impossible to create the joint...Union.') • It suggests that Austria is losing influence over Germany because of Prussia's economic dominance ('won influence...over many of the other German states.'; 'not sufficiently low enough...to remove their support') • It suggests that Austria may feel threatened by Prussia's economic power ('uncompromising determination'; 'thoroughly exploits'; 'attempting, at all costs...'). 3.Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • In February 1864, Austria and Prussia joined together to fight a successful war against Denmark but, in 1863, Prussia had deliberately refused to attend a meeting called by Austria to reform the Confederation • The Prussian <i>Zollverein</i> had expanded to include most of the major German states but had never included Austria; in 1864, Austria's permanent exclusion was confirmed • As leader of the <i>Zollverein</i>, Prussia was able to dominate Germany economically but also prove its potential as the future leading power in Germany as a whole • In 1864, most of the German states still looked to Austria to provide leadership and Austria was still the dominant political power.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70**

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether Mazzinian nationalism was a failure in the years 1831–56. Arguments and evidence that Mazzinian nationalism was a failure in the years 1831–56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Attempts by Mazzinians to lead armed revolutions or coups prior to the 1848 revolutions, e.g. in 1833, 1834, 1844, were abject failures, often being uncovered before implementation, or poorly organised • Mazzini failed to gain either the broad spectrum of support or mass support, which would have been required to unite Italy through a popular movement, in particular he failed to appeal sufficiently to the Italian peasantry • During the 1848 revolutions, the lack of support for Mazzinian ideals meant that he was unable to use the revolutionary upheavals in Italy to unify the disparate revolts or defend the Roman Republic from French intervention • Post-1848, living in exile, Mazzini was heavily criticised by many of his followers and some broke away to form the National Society. Further revolts in Mazzini's name, between 1851–53, failed due to lack of support. Arguments and evidence that Mazzinian nationalism was not a failure in the years 1831–56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Mazzini's Young Italy movement gained geographically-wide support and the journal he published from exile in France had widespread distribution, allowing his ideas on a democratic, united Italy to gain credence • Early success in the revolution in Rome under Galletti, and the subsequent leadership of the Roman Republic by Mazzini himself, gave Italians some ideas of what might actually be achieved in a united, democratic Italy • Mazzini was not averse to the idea of a united Italy ruled by a constitutional monarch; he had approached Charles Albert pre-1848, and so the National Society's dialogue with Piedmont was not a negation of his ideas • Mazzini remained the figurehead of radical nationalism throughout the period, and post-1849, his ideals of creating a liberated, democratic Italian nation state remained central to nationalism in Italy. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that Piedmont became a more liberal state in the years 1849-56. Arguments and evidence that Piedmont became a more liberal state in the years 1849-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Victor Emmanuel's agreement to retain and strengthen the <i>Statuto</i> of Charles Albert laid the foundations for a constitutional monarchy, with parliamentary representation and legal rights and freedoms • Freedom of the press and freedom of assembly encouraged liberals and nationalists from all over Italy to congregate in Piedmont, so creating a dynamic political environment • Parliamentary government was strengthened by Cavour's appointment in 1852 as prime minister and his politics of the <i>connubio</i> • The power of the Catholic Church was challenged and the influence of the Church controlled through the Saccardi Laws (1850) and other anti-clerical legislation • A combination of private enterprise and pro-active government policies and investment spearheaded by Cavour, e.g. railway building, free trade agreements, saw the development of a more industrialised liberal economy. Arguments and evidence that Piedmont did not become a more liberal state in the years 1849-56 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Victor Emmanuel was a reluctant constitutionalist and resented the interference of politicians and parliament in his power. The <i>Statuto</i> gave him considerable powers, which he chose to exercise, e.g. over civil marriage • The hereditary political and social elite in Piedmont was determined to maintain its power; parliamentary representation remained small and government investment in the economy was often vehemently challenged • The Catholic Church retained its influence and Victor Emmanuel was very reluctant to undermine his popularity amongst the masses by opposing the Pope; Cavour's monastic abolition bill (1855) created a constitutional crisis. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which the Orsini Affair was significant in the developments leading to the outbreak of the Second Italian War of Independence. Arguments and evidence that the Orsini Affair was significant in the developments leading to the outbreak of the Second War Italian of Independence should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Italian nationalist, Count Orsini, succeeded in drawing international attention to the cause of Italian independence through his unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon III in Paris in January 1858 • In the aftermath of the Orsini Affair, Napoleon made a decision to change his foreign policy in relation to Italian independence by offering assistance to Piedmont in its desire to liberate northern Italy from Austrian rule • Napoleon III claimed his decision to support Italian independence had been swayed particularly by a direct emotional appeal made to him by Orsini in a letter written before Orsini was executed • The direct consequence of Napoleon's decision to assist Italy was the secret meeting with Cavour at Plombières and subsequent agreement that France and Piedmont would prosecute a war in northern Italy against Austria. Arguments and evidence that the significance of the Orsini Affair in the outbreak of the Second Italian War of Independence was limited/other developments were more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Orsini Affair was merely an excuse used by Napoleon to justify a decision that he had already signalled to Cavour in 1857; his decision was more to do with the belief that assisting Italy would boost French prestige • It was Cavour's diplomacy during the Crimean War and the subsequent Congress of Paris that had laid the groundwork for French interest in helping Piedmont to liberate Italy from Austrian influence • It was the secret Pact of Plombières with France that made war between Piedmont and Austria almost a certainty; Piedmont finally gained the support from a foreign power that it needed to challenge Austria • Piedmontese actions finally provoked Austria into declaring war in April 1859, e.g. Victor Emmanuel's '<i>grido di dolore</i>' speech (January 1859), the mobilisation of forces on the border with Lombardy (March 1859). Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement as to whether the rise of Piedmont, in the years 1849-56, was due to its political stability. Arguments and evidence that the rise of Piedmont, in the years 1849-56, was due to its political stability should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The accession of Victor Emmanuel II in 1849, and his agreement to continue the <i>Statuto</i>, brought political stability and laid the foundations for Piedmont's growth as a liberal state • The appointment of Cavour as Prime Minister in 1852, and the politics of the <i>connubio</i>, enabled the strengthening of the resources and infrastructure of Piedmont through government initiative and investments • Domestic confidence in the stability of Piedmont encouraged economic development, and the arrival of an increasing numbers of Italian nationalists willing to view Piedmont as the solution to the 'Italian Question' • International confidence in the stability of Piedmont encouraged economic investment, and the acknowledgment of Piedmont as an international power. Arguments and evidence that the rise of Piedmont, in the years 1849-56, was not due to its political stability should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The political environment remained volatile and divisive, e.g. anti-clericalism and civil marriage, relations with the Papacy, political intrigue, fluctuating support for nationalists, treatment of radicals • It was the work of Cavour as an individual that drove the growth and development of Piedmont as a state, and engineered the presence of Piedmont on the international stage • It was economic developments that provided the infrastructure, industrial growth and prosperity required for the rise of Piedmont • International developments, e.g. the Crimean War, allowed Piedmont to become a recognised European power and the Italian state most likely to be the solution to the 'Italian Question'. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the statement that, in the years 1849–56, Piedmont developed into a politically stable and economically prosperous state. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1849–56, Piedmont developed into a politically stable and economically prosperous state should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Victor Emmanuel's continuing commitment to the <i>Statuto</i> gave Piedmont a constitutional underpinning from which a liberal democracy was emerging by 1856 • Under Cavour's premiership from 1852, and his mastery of the politics of the <i>connubio</i>, Piedmont acquired stable leadership and, increasingly, continuity in political affairs • Piedmont was accepted as a state worthy of European recognition. It developed cordial diplomatic relations within Europe, e.g. agreements with Austria, support for Britain and France in the Crimean War • Piedmont experienced a period of commercial and industrial growth, particularly in textiles, which increased exports and increased government revenue • The expansion of the railway network across Piedmont, and in connecting to other parts of Italy, indicated considerable economic growth • Government intervention and investment, championed by Cavour from his appointment as Minister for Trade and Agriculture in 1850, created economic growth. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1849–56, Piedmont did not develop into a politically stable and economically prosperous state should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Victor Emmanuel privately was unsure of the political efficacy of constitutional government and, at times, was not as publicly supportive as he could have been, particularly with regard to his social conservatism • Piedmontese politics continued to be factional. Anti-clerical and secular laws caused much division and the impact of the influx of liberal and nationalist 'refugees' from elsewhere in Italy caused some instability • Cavour was unable to gain unconditional support from Britain and France as a result of his foray into the Crimean War, and Austrian power remained a threat to Piedmont's security • Piedmont's industrial growth was reliant on a narrow textile sector that still mainly depended on manual labour. Poor working and living conditions meant that popular unrest was always a possibility • Much of Piedmont's infrastructure was dependent on foreign loans and investment from other European governments or banking houses • Piedmont's public debt rose considerably under the government of Cavour. In the 1850s, public debt increased by over 500 million lire. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the reasons for Garibaldi's success in Sicily in 1860. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It claims that his success was due to his ability to make the right decisions in the heat of battle ('the major secret of his victories was his rapid, firm decision-making') - It provides evidence of his inspirational leadership during the campaign ('You would rush joyfully to face death under his gaze.') - It implies that his success may have been fuelled by his determination to take Sicily in spite of Cavour ('he was pitiless against the men who had ceded his native Nice to France.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - As a member of the 'Thousand', Bandi had taken part in the expedition and had witnessed Garibaldi's leadership in action - Bandi's purpose in writing is to explain the impact that Garibaldi had on those who fought with him and the consequent reasons for his success - Bandi is writing in 1903; the reverential tone of the writing is indicative of the 'romantic' view of Garibaldi's role in Italian nationalism that many of his supporters held and later wrote about. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Garibaldi and his '1000' landed on Sicily in May 1860 and, bolstered by Sicilian support, succeeded in defeating a Bourbon force of over 20,000 troops by the end of July - Garibaldi blamed Cavour for the cessation of Nice to France in the aftermath of the Second War of Independence (1859); he carried out the invasion of Sicily despite Cavour's reluctance to support him - Garibaldi had proven to be an inspirational and successful leader on previous occasions, e.g. Rome in 1848-49, against Austria in 1859.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830-70

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the significance of Piedmont's involvement in the Crimean War. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - As Prime Minister Cavour was instrumental in making the decision to involve Piedmont in the war and played a vital role in subsequent events affected by Piedmont's involvement, e.g. Congress of Paris - Cavour is providing a public explanation for his government's decision to commit Piedmont to involvement in the war - Cavour's tone, both flattering ('Your conduct...has shown') and persuasive ('It is now up to us'), suggests that he was using the Italian cause to justify Piedmont's involvement to the Chamber. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It claims that involvement in the war would advance Italian unification greatly ('the improvement of Italy's fortunes') - It claims that military involvement in the war would be more beneficial to the cause of Italian unification than the ideas of Italian nationalism ('will benefit the fortunes of Italy more than all the efforts of... writings.') - It suggests that Cavour may have been more interested in advancing the cause of Piedmont than that of Italian unification; throughout the source he equates Piedmont with Italy. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - An alliance with Britain and France in the Crimean War opened up opportunities for Piedmont to both strengthen its own position as an individual state and to advance the cause of Italian nationalism - Many Italian nationalists believed that involvement in the Crimean War was a diversion from the nationalist cause - Involvement in the war resulted in Cavour being invited to the peace congress in Paris and subsequently led to French involvement in the Second Italian War of Independence (1859).

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840-71

1	1–2	• Demonstrates surface level comprehension of the source material without analysis, selecting some material relevant to the question, but in the form of direct quotations or paraphrases. • Some relevant contextual knowledge is included, with limited linkage to the source material. • Evaluation of the source material is assertive with little if any substantiation. Concepts of utility may be addressed, but by making stereotypical judgements.
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1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far France was responsible for shaping the process of Italian unification in the years 1858-70. Arguments and evidence that France shaped the process of Italian unification in the years 1858-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The French agreed to support Piedmont in the Second War of Independence. • The Second War of Independence and the consequences of the Treaty of Villafranca had an impact on the shaping of unification • The French were involved in solving the 'Venetian question' • The continued presence of French troops in Rome and their withdrawal in 1870. Arguments and evidence that other factors were responsible for/contributed to shaping the process of Italian unification in the years 1858-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The role of Piedmont in shaping the creation of the Kingdom of Italy • Garibaldi's take-over of the South and subsequent handover to the Kingdom of Italy • The role of Prussia in the annexation of Venetia and the take-over of Rome • The role of the Papacy in obstructing the take-over of Rome until 1870. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that the Papacy was the main obstacle to the achievement of Italian unity in the years 1861–70. Arguments and evidence that the Papacy was the main obstacle to the achievement of Italian unity in the years 1861–70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Papacy refused to acknowledge the achievements of the Kingdom of Italy throughout the period including excommunicating Victor Emmanuel II • The Papacy actively encouraged Catholics work against and to undermine nationalism in Italy by upholding the Allocution of 1848 • The French garrison remained in Rome protecting the Papacy and preventing direct attempts to take Rome in 1862 and 1867 • The Pope refused to hand-over Rome to the Italian Kingdom peacefully in 1870. Arguments and evidence that considers other factors as an obstacle to the achievement of Italian unity in the years 1861 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The continued influence of Austria until 1866 • The reaction to, and resentment of, the 'Piedmontisation' of Italy • The scale of resistance demonstrated by, and the impact of, the 'Brigand's war' • The economic, social and cultural divisions within Italy – particularly the north-south divide. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2D.2: The Unification of Germany, c1840-71

Question	Indicative content
6	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the extent to which support for German nationalism grew in the years c1840-47. Arguments and evidence that support for German nationalism grew in the years c1840-47 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The 'war scare' with France and threat of invasion in 1840 encouraged popular support for German nationalism • Frederick William IV of Prussia made statements which appeared to encourage nationalist sentiment • Political and economic developments encouraged the spread of nationalism e.g. railways provided transportation to 'All-German' congresses and festivals • By 1847 some nationalist-liberals were beginning to look to German unity as a solution for growing economic and social problems. Arguments and evidence that support for German nationalism did not grow or was limited in the years c1840-47 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Active support for German nationalism came from a small minority – the emerging educated middle-classes • German nationalism competed for support with other ideas and loyalties such as liberalism, dynasticism, religion • Most Germans identified with their locality, city or region such as Bavaria • Traditional rulers used persecution and censorship to undermine nationalist support. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
7	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the failure of the 1848-9 revolutions in the German states was due to the revival of Habsburg power in Austria. Arguments and evidence that the failure of the 1848-9 revolutions in the German states was due to the revival of Habsburg power in Austria should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Habsburg reoccupation of Vienna (October 1848) gave renewed encouragement to the rulers of other German states to retake control • Habsburg revival prevented attempts by the Frankfurt Parliament to establish both a <i>Grossdeutschland</i> led by Archduke John and a <i>Kleindeutschland</i> led by Prussia • The withdrawal of Austrian delegates in 1849 by the new Austrian Emperor from the Frankfurt Assembly undermined its authority. Arguments and evidence that the failure of the 1848-9 revolutions in the German states was not due to the revival of Habsburg power in Austria should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The counter-revolution in the Austrian Empire deflected Austria from direct involvement in the German states • Prussian resurgence had a more direct impact on the failure of the revolutions in the German states • Divisions and disagreements between the revolutionaries undermined initial gains e.g. Frankfurt Assembly • A lack of material and military power prevented the revolutionaries from consolidating their hold in the individual German states and Frankfurt. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
8	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the extent to which Prussian control was established over Germany in the years 1866-7. Arguments and evidence for the establishment of Prussian control over Germany in the years 1866-7 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Prussia was able to take advantage of the decisive defeat of Austria in the Seven Weeks' War and the Treaty of Prague to become the most powerful German state • Prussia annexed Holstein and the North German states of Schleswig, Hanover, Hesse and Nassau • Prussia was the controlling force in the new North German Confederation • Prussia signed defensive alliances with the major southern German states and included them in a newly constituted Zollverein. Arguments and evidence that Prussian control over Germany was still limited in the years 1866-7 and/or had been evident before 1866-7 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The North German Confederation had a federal structure with states retaining sovereignty over national assemblies, and legal and administrative systems • The southern German states were determined to maintain sovereignty over their own affairs • A degree of control had already been established by Prussia through the creation of the Zollverein • The newly organised Zollparlament created a forum for delegates from other states to criticise Prussian dominance. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that Victor Emmanuel II was the most significant individual in the process of Italian unification in the years 1858-70. Arguments and evidence that Victor Emmanuel II was the most significant individual in the process of Italian unification in the years 1858-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Victor Emmanuel was the leader of Piedmont/King of Italy across the whole time period; Cavour died in 1861 and Garibaldi became less significant • Victor Emmanuel was a key participant in the major events of unification e.g. the armistice of 1849, the meeting with Garibaldi at Teano (1860), the occupation of Rome (1870) • Without the support of Victor Emmanuel, Cavour could not have pursued his goal of Piedmontese leadership of the unification process • Victor Emmanuel was the symbol of Italian unity for most Italians ranging from Italian nationalists to supporters of Piedmontese aggrandisement. Arguments and evidence that Victor Emmanuel II was the not the most significant individual and/or that other individuals were more significant in the process of Italian unification in the years 1858-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Victor Emmanuel was a mere figurehead in the process • Italian unification was more dependent on the diplomatic policies of individuals such as Napoleon III or Bismarck • Cavour's political and diplomatic contribution to 1861 was more significant • It was Garibaldi who physically united Italy through his conquest of Sicily and Naples and the surrender of his territory to Victor Emmanuel at Teano. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2D.2: The Unification of Germany, c1840-71



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider the role of the Papacy as an obstacle to Italian unity in the years 1861-70. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • The Cardinal is making the protest officially on behalf of the Pope and so it almost certainly reflects the views of the Pope himself • It was publically released only in April 1861 when negotiations between the Papacy and the new Kingdom had broken down irrevocably • It reflected the view of the Pope as Head of the Catholic Church and in doing so would have attempted to influence the attitude of all Catholics to the Kingdom of Italy. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the role of the Papacy as an obstacle to Italian unity in the years 1861-70: • It asserts that the Papacy will not relinquish temporal rule of Rome ('The Pope's right to govern Rome is an incontestable right') • It states that the Papacy will not recognise the position of the King of Italy ('can never recognise the title of King of Italy') and so implies that the Kingdom of Italy has no right to exist • By referring to the Pope as Head of the Catholic Church and in criticising Victor Emmanuel's 'religious principles', the implication is that all Catholics should reject the Kingdom of Italy. 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • The Papacy maintained its position with regard to Piedmont's illegitimate claim to the Kingdom of Italy throughout the period • In 1864 Cardinal Antonelli also issued, in the name of Pius IX, the Quanta Cura and Syllabus of Errors which outline Papal objections to the political and social policies established in the Kingdom of Italy • Papal objections to the Kingdom of Italy undermined its stability and put up obstacles to the incorporation of irredenta lands such as Venetia • After the traumatic events of the 1848-49 revolutions, Pope Pius IX had left most of the government of the Papal States to Cardinal Antonelli.

Question	Indicative content
	Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • Gregorovius was a foreigner and an eye-witness to events in Rome during some of the most significant years in the process of Italian unification • Gregorovius wrote his diary contemporaneously but published them in 1907; he may have edited the extracts in hindsight or to make a particular impression • Gregorovius was an historian and the tone of his comments suggest they may have been made with a view to using them for future publication ('it is merely an insignificant episode in a great world drama') • As both a Prussian, and a Protestant known to be hostile to the Papacy, Gregorovius probably did not have had an objective viewpoint on the events of 1870 in Rome. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the role of the Papacy as an obstacle to Italian unity in the years 1861-70: • It implies that the continued hold over Rome and the Catholic Church by an aging Pope has had a negative effect ('that men such as he...should continue to cast shadows') • It suggests that Papal control of Rome depended on the presence of French troops ('The French are leaving') and claims that French defeat in the Franco-Prussian war will lead to the fall of Rome ('...as soon as Napoleon is overthrown') • It suggests that once the Pope had lost control of Rome the majority were willing to accept unity with Italy ('...flags are hung out and demonstrations made...') • It provides evidence that the Pope remained an obstacle to unity even with the fall of Rome ('...made himself a prisoner and has issued protests'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • The unavailability of Rome as a national capital was a major weakness in the development of the Kingdom of Italy in the years 1861-70 • Under the protection of the French garrison in Rome and with the support of Napoleon III, the Pope was able to maintain his opposition to the Kingdom of Italy until 1870 • Despite growing tensions in Italy and Europe, between March-July 1870 the doctrine of Papal Infallibility was accepted by the First Vatican Council • In October 1870 Roman citizens voted in favour of annexation to Italy and the Pope withdrew to the Vatican so further preventing full unification.

Question	Indicative content
	Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • The dates of the events covered in the sources, 1861 and 1870, indicate that the Papacy remained a major obstacle to Italian unity throughout the period • Both sources show that the Pope believed that he had the God given right to rule Rome • Both suggest that the Pope believed that as Head of the Catholic Church he had the right to influence the views of all Catholics in Italy with regard to unification.

Option 2D.2 The unification of Germany, c1840-71

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how far the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861 brought unity to Italy. Arguments and evidence that the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861 brought unity to Italy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Kingdom of Italy encompassed the majority of the geographical territory of the Italian peninsula • The Kingdom of Italy was ruled by a single ruler, Victor Emmanuel • The Kingdom of Italy was united politically and administratively with the intention of creating a common legal system and military force • Common economic and financial measures were introduced, e.g. the standardisation of currency, customs duties and weights and measures. Arguments and evidence that the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861 did not bring unity should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • <i>Irredenta</i> areas existed, most notably Venetia and Rome • The Pope refused to accept the existence of the Kingdom of Italy and prevented Rome from becoming the official capital of the new state • The political and administrative system introduced was an extension of that of Piedmont; this process of 'Piedmontisation' caused much resentment • Cultural, economic and linguistic differences within Italy, and particularly between north and south, continued to exist. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840-71



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether the process of Italian unification, in the years 1859–70, resulted in the creation of an enlarged Piedmont rather than a unified Italy. Arguments and evidence that the process of Italian unification, in the years 1859–70, resulted in the creation of an enlarged Piedmont should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Lombardy was handed over to Piedmont by France as part of the French-Austrian negotiations at Villafranca • The Central Duchies and the Papal States were annexed by Piedmont through encroachment and the device of 'fixed' plebiscites • Garibaldi 'handed over' southern Italy to Victor Emmanuel at Teano before the creation of the Kingdom of Italy • Victor Emmanuel II retained his Piedmontese regnal number as King of Italy • The governance and the administration of the Kingdom of Italy was based mainly on the institutions and principles of the state of Piedmont leading to much local resentment, particularly in the south, e.g. Brigands War. Arguments and evidence that the process of Italian unification, in the years 1859–70, resulted in the creation of a unified Italy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The majority of the geographical peninsula of Italy was politically united • The Kingdom of Italy was recognised diplomatically as a nation-state • Garibaldi 'handed over' the south in order to unify the Italian peninsula and the people of the south voted to accept this unification • Victor Emmanuel became the King of Italy, the nationalist tricolour was adopted as the Italian flag and the ideals of the <i>Risorgimento</i> promoted • By 1870, there was an Italian legal code, Italian administrative organisations and an Italian military structure • In 1861 it was the declared aim of the new Kingdom to have Rome as its capital and this was achieved in 1870. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the accuracy of the statement that the most significant obstacle to Italian unity, in the years 1861–70, was the north-south divide. Arguments and evidence that the most significant obstacle to Italian unity, in the years 1861–70, was the north-south divide should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The prejudice and ignorance demonstrated by each geographical area about the other created an atmosphere of distrust and hostility • Many southerners viewed the new king as a 'foreign' ruler and this was exacerbated by the 'Piedmontisation' of the political system of the new Kingdom of Italy, e.g. the constitution, the currency • The economic development of the industrial north outstripped that of the agricultural south, leading to inequalities which were resented by those in the south • Political, economic and social inequalities resulted in physical opposition in the south amounting to civil war; in the Brigands' War the kingdom deployed 90,000 Italian troops and there were over 100,000 deaths. Arguments and evidence that the most significant obstacle to Italian unity, in the years 1861–70, was not the north-south divide and/or that there were other more significant obstacles should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Continued foreign control and influence over <i>irredenta</i> lands, particularly Austrian control of Venetia and the French occupation of Rome • The psychological impact of the failure to establish Rome as the capital city, due to the stubborn refusal of the Papacy to accept the Kingdom of Italy • The influence of the Catholic Church in the lives of the majority of Italians undermined political and social cohesion, e.g. discouragement of political participation, influence on education and schooling • Bitter local rivalries existed elsewhere in the new Italian kingdom, not just in relation to 'north-south' differences, e.g. Florence and Siena. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71



Question	Indicative content
1	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the sources to consider how far the historian could make use of them to shed light on the nature of Piedmont's annexation of the central Italian state of Tuscany. Source 1 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • In May 1859, Cavour, as the Prime Minister of Piedmont, was an influential individual in the events happening in northern and central Italy • It is a confidential message in which Cavour is clearly able to give a candid account of his intentions for Piedmont to annex Tuscany and the methods he thought should be used • The purpose of the message is to encourage Boncompagni to take action on behalf of Piedmont that would result in the annexation of Tuscany. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the nature of Piedmont's annexation of the central Italian state of Tuscany: • It suggests that Cavour hoped to take advantage of the impact of the Second War of Italian Independence on central Italy ('preferable to republicanism...a ruler from Napoleon's family.') • It claims that there would be little external or internal opposition to annexation ('Neither in Europe as whole, nor in Tuscany itself, should we encounter any serious obstacle') • It provides evidence that Cavour intended to manipulate popular support for annexation ('to prepare and direct opinion towards fusion with Piedmont.'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Piedmont took similar steps towards annexation in Parma and Modena and Piedmont attempted a similar strategy in the Papal States • Despite the support of the British, there was widespread uncertainty with regard to Piedmont's activities in central Italy both in Europe and Italy • The armistice at Villafranca, and the subsequent resignation of Cavour in July 1859, put the formal annexation of the central Italian states on hold until Cavour's return to office in 1860 • In March 1860 plebiscites were held in the central Italian states of Tuscany and Emilia-Romagna; voting in all the states was overwhelmingly in favour of annexation but with an undercurrent of manipulation. Source 2 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when evaluating the use of selected information and inferences: • As a diplomatic memorandum it could have been written as a

Question	Indicative content
	candid/objective account of the events in Tuscany in April–June 1859 • The language of the memorandum might suggest that the French ambassador was attempting to undermine the legitimacy of the Tuscan support for annexation ('intense pressure'; 'unscrupulous manipulator') • The memorandum was sent after the end of the war with Austria, and Cavour's resignation, and so may have been trying to put Piedmont in a bad light. 2. The evidence could be assessed here in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences about the nature of Piedmont's annexation of the central Italian state of Tuscany: • It implies that Piedmont used the arrival of armed troops under Napoleon III to spread insecurity in Tuscany ('showed their usual calm and mildness until') • It claims that a Tuscan minister suggested that Napoleon III supported the annexation ('this was also the Emperor Napoleon's wish') • It claims that the Tuscan population was intimidated by the supporters of annexation ('mercy of the nationalist societies'; 'I saw some strange changes of mind') • It provides evidence that local councils voted for annexation under duress ('Several councils resigned...in protest against intense pressure'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of content. Relevant points may include: • Piedmont took advantage of the outbreak of the war with Austria (1859) to occupy parts of central Italy • Moderate revolutions broke out in the central Italian states in spring 1859 in reaction to the outbreak of the Second Italian War of Independence • Napoleon III did not approve of Piedmontese annexation of the central Italian states; the Pact of Plombières (1858), and the armistice/peace settlement of 1859, attempted to prevent this • In 1859 unsuccessful attempts were made to restore the Duchy of Tuscany. Sources 1 and 2 The following points could be made about the sources in combination: • The events described in Source 2 appear to corroborate the strategy for annexation suggested by Cavour in Source 1 • Both Sources can be used as evidence of Cavour's determination to use the threat of French control as a means to gain support for annexation • Despite the potential for exaggeration in Source 2, both sources provide evidence of the methods used by the supporters of annexation to manipulate popular support.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that, in the years 1848–67, Garibaldi was more often a failure than a success in his attempts to unify Italy. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1848–67, Garibaldi was more often a failure than a success in his attempts to unify Italy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Garibaldi's participation in the attempt to create a Roman Republic in 1848 resulted in failure; as commander of the garrison Garibaldi was unable to hold out against the French • Garibaldi spent much of the 1850s in exile and although he was a popular and romantic figure within Italy had limited success in gaining active support • The expedition to Sicily (1859) attracted just over 1,000 volunteers; Garibaldi found himself fighting for the independence of Sicily with peasants who had little understanding of his concept of 'Italia' • In 1860 the march on Rome failed and the meeting at Teano (1860) led to a constitutional monarchy under the supremacy of Piedmont rather than the unified Italian republic Garibaldi would have preferred • Garibaldi failed to take Rome from the Kingdom of Italy in both 1862 (defeated by Piedmontese forces) and 1867 (defeated by French forces). Arguments and evidence that counter the suggestion that, in the years 1848–67, Garibaldi was more often a failure than a success in his attempts to unify Italy should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Throughout the period Garibaldi remained a potent symbol of Italian nationalism and unification • Garibaldi's selfless defence of Rome against the French in 1849 brought him legendary status and helped to encourage Italian nationalism and the concept of '<i>Italia fara da se</i>' • Garibaldi's guerrilla activity during the Second Italian War of Independence (1859) was one of the few successful 'Italian' military contributions to the war • The success of Garibaldi's invasion and conquest of Sicily led to the rapid capitulation of Naples and take-over of the south • It was Garibaldi who 'handed' over the south to Victor Emmanuel II at Teano and so 'unified' Italy. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that, in the years 1861-70, it was a lack of commitment from the Kingdom of Italy that explains why it took so long to achieve unity with Venetia and Rome. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1861-70, it was a lack of commitment from the Kingdom of Italy that explains why it took so long to achieve unity with Venetia and Rome should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The Kingdom of Italy actively obstructed attempts by Garibaldi and his supporters to take control of Venetia and Rome in the years 1862-64 • The 'Convention of September' (1864), which brought about a short-lived withdrawal of the French garrison from Rome, included an agreement that Italy would protect Papal territory from attack • It was only in 1866 that the Kingdom of Italy began to make diplomatic/military moves to take control of Venetia and even then with some reluctance • In 1870 the Italian government waited until hearing of the formal defeat of France in the Franco-Prussian War before occupying Rome. Arguments and evidence that counter the statement that, in the years 1861-70, it was a lack of commitment on behalf of the Kingdom of Italy that explains why it took so long to achieve unity with Venetia and Rome should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In the early years particularly, the new Kingdom of Italy was not strong enough to challenge the Austrians in Venetia and the French in Rome, e.g. during the Brigands' War • Victor Emmanuel made clear his commitment to taking control of Venetia and Rome and the Third War of Italian Independence against Austria (1866) resulted in Venetia being ceded to the Kingdom of Italy • There was little popular support for unity with the Kingdom of Italy in either Venetia or Rome • The Papacy remained a determined obstacle to Rome becoming the capital of the Kingdom of Italy throughout the period. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on the statement that, in the years 1849-70, Victor Emmanuel II played a symbolic role, rather than a leading role, in the process of Italian Unification. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1849-70, Victor Emmanuel II played a symbolic role in the process of Italian Unification should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Victor Emmanuel had little personal interest or sympathy with the Italian nationalists, who flocked to Piedmont after the suppression of the 1848-49 revolutions in order to take advantage of the <i>Statuto</i> • It was Cavour who took the initiative in the diplomacy of the Crimean War and the outbreak of the Second War of Independence; Cavour wrote Victor Emmanuel's '<i>grido di dolore</i>' speech of January 1859 • Garibaldi calculatingly used the symbolism of Victor Emmanuel's position to help him conquer the South and it was Garibaldi who chose to hand over his acquisitions at Teano for the sake of Italy • Rulers and politicians from other countries played a greater role than Victor Emmanuel, e.g. Napoleon III in 1859, Bismarck and Napoleon III in 1866 and 1870 • Victor Emmanuel's position as King of Italy was never recognised by the Papacy. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1849-70, Victor Emmanuel II played a leading role, rather than a symbolic role, in the process of Italian Unification should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Victor Emmanuel's choice to retain the <i>Statuto</i> after 1849, so making Piedmont a haven for Italian nationalists, and his appointment of Cavour, enabled Piedmont to be seen as a 'modern state' • It was Victor Emmanuel who recognised the possibilities for furthering the 'Italian question' through Piedmont's participation in the Crimean War • Victor Emmanuel played a leading role in the Second War of Independence, e.g. his response to Napoleon III after the Orsini affair, his rallying speech of January 1859 • Victor Emmanuel played a leading role in the creation of the Kingdom of Italy, e.g. contact with Garibaldi, leadership after Cavour's resignation, leadership of the army which forced Garibaldi to hand over his conquests • Victor Emmanuel played a leading role in instituting the alliances that led



	to the acquisition of Venetia (1866) and led the invasion of Rome (1870). Other relevant material must be credited.
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Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the suggestion that in the years 1862-70, the obstacles to Italian unity that remained after the creation of the Kingdom of Italy were mainly overcome. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1862-70, the obstacles to Italian unity that remained after the creation of the Kingdom of Italy were mainly overcome should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Austrian rule and influence was finally overcome with the acquisition of Venetia (1866) • The French occupation of the city of Rome was finally overcome in 1870 • The temporal power of the Papacy over Rome was overcome in 1870, allowing Rome to become the capital city of the Kingdom of Italy • The southern regions of the Kingdom of Italy were pacified during the 'Brigand's War' and economic investment in the South initiated • The Kingdom of Italy established itself as a constitutional monarchy with a standardised economic and fiscal system, unified criminal and civil code, unified education system and a national army and navy. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1862-70, the obstacles to Italian unity that remained after the creation of the Kingdom of Italy were not mainly overcome should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There were still areas deemed to be part of the Italian peninsula (<i>irredenta</i>) which were not part of the Kingdom of Italy, e.g. Nice and Savoy, the Holy See • The Papacy challenged the Kingdom throughout, e.g. the <i>Syllabus of Errors</i>, the Doctrine of Papal Infallibility, and refused to recognise the state, even in 1870, declaring himself a 'prisoner' in the Vatican • The North-South divide remained resolute; economic and social divisions were exacerbated by political resentment and the legacy of state actions during the 'Brigand's War' • The constitution ensured that the Kingdom was ruled by the same small social elite that had been in power prior to unification, leading to inequalities throughout the Kingdom • The Kingdom of Italy was viewed by many as 'Piedmontisation' rather than Italian unification; Victor Emmanuel II kept his regnal number as King of Piedmont rather than Victor Emmanuel I. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840-71



Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement as to whether the main reason for Garibaldi's successful takeover of southern Italy in 1860 was his leadership qualities. Arguments and evidence that the main reason for Garibaldi's successful takeover of southern Italy in 1860 was his leadership qualities should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Garibaldi was able to inspire a band of volunteers - 'The Thousand' - to undertake an expedition to Sicily in 1860, with little support from the Kingdom of Northern Italy and limited weaponry • Garibaldi's daring leadership style resulted in the rapid take-over of Sicily within a month of his invasion in May 1860, e.g. his success at Calatafimi • Garibaldi appeared to take-over the Kingdom of Naples in August 1860 almost single-handedly, as he arrived in the city by train before most of his troops and as the King fled • Garibaldi's flamboyant leadership style and initial reforms won over the Sicilian peasantry and he was greeted as a hero by the Neapolitans who accepted him as the 'Dictator'. Arguments and evidence that there were other reasons for Garibaldi's successful takeover of southern Italy in 1860 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • As ruler of Sicily, Garibaldi found it difficult to meet the increased expectations of the Sicilian peasantry and had to make compromises with the Sicilian landowners before being able to invade Naples • Garibaldi merely took advantage of a peasant uprising that was already taking place on the island of Sicily • Good fortune; the Bourbon forces on Sicily assumed that Garibaldi arrived with the protection of a British naval detachment, when in fact the presence of the British was merely coincidence • The weakness of Bourbon rule over the 'The Two Sicilies'; Francis II was disliked and his attempts at reform had been an abject failure. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71



4	13–16	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Level	Mark	Descriptor
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4	10–12	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may not be fully substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Section B

Target: AO1: Demonstrate, organise and communicate knowledge and understanding to analyse and evaluate the key features related to the periods studied, making substantiated judgements and exploring concepts, as relevant, of cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable material
1	1–4	- Simple or generalised statements are made about the topic. - Some accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range and depth and does not directly address the question. - The overall judgement is missing or asserted. - There is little, if any, evidence of attempts to structure the answer, and the answer overall lacks coherence and precision.
2	5–10	- There is limited analysis of some key features of the period relevant to the question, but descriptive passages are included that are not clearly shown to relate to the question. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included, but it lacks range or depth and has only implicit links to the demands and conceptual focus of the question. - An overall judgement is given but with limited substantiation, and the criteria for judgement are left implicit. - The answer shows some attempts at organisation, but most of the answer is lacking in coherence, clarity and precision.
3	11–16	- There is some analysis of, and attempt to explain links between, the relevant key features of the period and the question, although descriptive passages may be included. - Mostly accurate and relevant knowledge is included to demonstrate some understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, but material lacks range or depth. - Attempts are made to establish criteria for judgement and to relate the overall judgement to them, although with weak substantiation. - The answer shows some organisation. The general trend of the argument is clear, but parts of it lack logic, coherence and precision.
4	17–20	- Key issues relevant to the question are explored by an analysis of the relationships between key features of the period, although treatment of issues may be uneven. - Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question and to meet most of its demands. - Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied in the process of coming to a judgement. Although some of the evaluations may be only partly substantiated, the overall judgement is supported. - The answer is generally well organised. The argument is logical and is communicated with clarity, although in a few places it may lack coherence and precision.

Section A: indicative content**Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70**

Question	Indicative content
1a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into Victor Emmanuel II's attitude towards the <i>Statuto</i>. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It indicates that Victor Emmanuel was begrudging in his acceptance of the <i>Statuto</i> ("my father granted institutions...which are quite unsuitable...but...both gave our word and I will not break it.") - It indicates that privately Victor Emmanuel hoped to overthrow the <i>Statuto</i> ('he will say confidentially, 'I am waiting only for the right moment to change everything.'") - It claims that Victor Emmanuel is hostile towards the liberal elements of his constitutional monarchy ('does not like the existing <i>Statuto</i>, nor does he like parliamentary liberties, nor a free press.') - It suggests that Victor Emmanuel's public attitude towards the <i>Statuto</i> cannot be trusted ('He just accepts...temporarily as a necessary evil.'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - The report was written by a foreign observer who would have had a relatively objective view of the attitude of the King - The report would almost certainly have been confidential and so the Ambassador would have been able to write frankly about the King's statements - The report was written three years after Victor Emmanuel's acceptance of the <i>Statuto</i>, so providing sufficient time for the King's true feelings to become known. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - King Charles Albert initially agreed to a constitution, or <i>Statuto</i>, in 1848 as a consequence of the revolutions in Italy, and Victor Emmanuel agreed to retain the <i>Statuto</i> on his father's abdication in 1849 - Victor Emmanuel had to be persuaded strongly by the Austrians and his new Prime Minister, D'Azeglio, to accept the <i>Statuto</i> at all - The <i>Statuto</i> established a constitutional monarchy in Piedmont with a parliamentary system and granted political and civil rights along with freedom of the press.

Question	Indicative content
1b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the reasons why Cavour resigned as Prime Minister of Piedmont in July 1859. - The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: - As an eye-witness to events in the immediate aftermath of Cavour's meeting with Victor Emmanuel II, della Rocca was in an excellent position to be able to gauge Cavour's state of mind at the time - Writing almost 50 years after the events, della Rocca's recollections may have been influenced by his knowledge of the subsequent significance of the events of July 1859 - The tone of the commentary suggests that della Rocca was sympathetic towards Cavour's position. - The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: - It indicates that Cavour was angry with the proposed settlement and felt let down by the French in particular ('speaking out against Victor Emmanuel and everyone...promises were promises and ought to be kept') - It indicates that Cavour was unable to persuade others in power in Piedmont to continue fighting ('as military men, we refused', 'since the King...inflexible') - It implies that he was disillusioned by events ('leave the work half done...years of effort frustrated.') - It suggests that Cavour resigned because he could just not get his own way ('...we refused', 'would not listen to argument...the King...inflexible'). - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: - At Villafranca, the negotiations proposed the loss of Nice and Savoy, a federal state under the Pope and Austrian retention of Venetia, rather than creating an independent Kingdom of northern Italy under Piedmont - Cavour's meeting with Victor Emmanuel II regarding the peace settlement at Villafranca, from which Cavour had been excluded, was known to have been confrontational - Cavour had spent the previous seven years creating a diplomatic environment that favoured Piedmont becoming the leading power in the creation of an independent Kingdom of northern Italy, e.g. Crimean War - Piedmont had suffered defeats by Austria in the First War of Independence in 1848 and the Piedmontese military believed that to continue the war without France would have led to defeat.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71

Question	Indicative content
2a	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse the source to consider its value for an enquiry into the obstacles to the growth of liberalism in the German Confederation in the 1840s. - The value could be identified in terms of the following points of information from the source, and the inferences which could be drawn and supported from the source: - It suggests that the traditional ruling class had contempt for new political ideas ('springing up like weeds', 'one can be easily convinced', 'should only be allowed to come into existence') - It indicates that liberal political associations would be subject to thorough investigation by the authorities ('Before each association is set up...must have knowledge') - It indicates that liberal political associations would be subject to tight regulation ('applying the powers of strict control', 'authorised by the government'). - The following points could be made about the authorship, nature or purpose of the source and applied to ascribe value to information and inferences: - Metternich was speaking as Chancellor of the dominant conservative state of the German Confederation and, as such, his views on political ideas such as liberalism were significant - The purpose of Metternich's comment would probably have been to emphasise to his fellow ministers in private the threat posed by liberalism and to indicate the means necessary to prevent its growth - The comment was made in the mid-1840s at a time of growing political discontent and interest in liberal ideas. - Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information. Relevant points may include: - Metternich was the dominant politician in the German Confederation in the 1840s and the 'Metternich System' of regulation and control was used to undermine the growth of new political ideas - Metternich and other German leaders used a network of spies across Europe to infiltrate and inform on political associations - Regulation and censorship meant that liberal organisations were limited in membership and were often secret in nature, making it difficult to spread ideas.

Question	Indicative content
2b	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Other relevant material not suggested below must also be credited. Candidates must analyse and evaluate the source in relation to an enquiry into the impact on the German states of the 1848 revolution in France. 1. The following points could be made about the origin and nature of the source and applied when giving weight to selected information and inferences: • As a young political activist in 1848, Schurz's memories of the events of February 1848 are likely to be particularly vivid • Schurz is writing in the early 1900s, over 50 years after the event, and so in hindsight he may have chosen to emphasise the significance of the revolution in France • As a prominent politician, Schurz wrote his memoirs for publication and would have considered the material to be included with this in mind. 2. The evidence could be assessed in terms of giving weight to the following points of information and inferences: • It indicates that, in Bonn, the news of the revolution in France created a sense of excitement and anticipation ('since the French had acted, something...must happen here', 'a political earthquake') • It implies that revolution in France gave a boost to German nationalism ('the day had arrived for the establishment of 'German Unity') • It suggests that the news of the revolution in France gave many the confidence to challenge traditional authorities ('demand... the Emperor of Austria', 'In the Prussian capital, the masses surged upon the streets.') • It suggests that the revolution in France was of fundamental significance in kick-starting the revolutionary fervour across Germany in 1848 ('news rushed in upon us from all sides like a roaring hurricane'). 3. Knowledge of historical context should be deployed to support and develop inferences and to confirm the accuracy/usefulness of information or to note limitations or to challenge aspects of the content. Relevant points may include: • The 1848 revolution in France saw the overthrow of the monarch Louis Philippe and the creation of the Second Republic; initial measures taken centred on political, civil and economic rights • The revolution in France sent shock waves across Europe as a whole, at a time when political discontent was on the increase • Political discontent was already on the rise in the German states and, in Baden, actions designed to force the radicalisation of the 1846 constitution essentially coincided with the revolution in France • In February and March 1848, revolutionary activity took place across Germany forcing the traditional rulers onto the backfoot, with most introducing, or at least contemplating, constitutional reform.

Section B: indicative content**Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70**

Question	Indicative content
3	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about the statement that, in the years 1830-47, the main reason for the lack of progress towards Italian unity was the weaknesses of the nationalists. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1830-47, the main reason for the lack of progress towards Italian unity was the weaknesses of the nationalists should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Italian nationalists were divided as to the means and methods to be used, so preventing united action, e.g. competing nationalist programmes were advocated by Mazzini, Gioberti and Balbo, the use of secret societies • Mazzinian nationalists were disorganised, e.g. the failed invasion of Piedmont in 1834; by the mid-1840s, Mazzini, in exile, was widely criticised for a lack of communication with nationalists in Italy • The idea of a national identity, as a characteristic of the <i>Risorgimento</i>, was based on the culture of the classical Italian language, but differences in dialect and very limited literacy made its dissemination difficult • Many nationalists, including Mazzini, were reluctant to harness the support of the masses and, in particular, viewed the peasantry with suspicion, so alienating potential popular support. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1830-47, other factors were responsible for the lack of progress towards Italian unity should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The rulers of the Italian states were determined to maintain the restored order and implemented suppressive policies against nationalist associations, such as Young Italy • Austrian influence over the Italian peninsula was particularly effective, with the 'Metternich system' supporting an effective network of police surveillance and the Austrian military available if necessary • Italian localism and separatism were a strong feature of Italian political and social life that undermined nationalism, e.g. in the 1830 revolutions local leaders in Modena and Emilia did not unite with those in Papal States • Until the election of Pope Pius IX in 1846, the opposition of the Papacy to nationalist ideas, even those of Gioberti, was particularly influential in undermining support for nationalism. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on whether, in the years 1860-61, the most significant development in the process of Italian unification was Garibaldi's decision to take Rome. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1860-61, the most significant development in the process of Italian unification was Garibaldi's decision to take Rome should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Garibaldi's decision threatened Piedmont's leadership of the unification process and forced Piedmont to intervene in the Papal States to prevent foreign intervention from France, and possibly Austria • As a result of marching its army south to confront Garibaldi, Piedmont was able to bring the majority of the Papal States under its control militarily and politically, so expanding the territory ruled by Victor Emmanuel • The failure of the French or the Austrians to react to the situation with military force was a triumph for Cavour and legitimised Italian unification under Piedmont within European diplomacy • Piedmontese success led to the joining up of 'nationalist' forces from the north and south, and Garibaldi's agreement to hand over the south to Victor Emmanuel. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1860-61, other developments in the process of Italian Unification were more significant should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • Garibaldi's expedition to, and successful conquest of, Sicily was the foundation stone for the take-over of southern Italy by nationalists • Garibaldi's invasion of Naples and the overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy removed the greatest obstacle to the union of northern and southern Italy • Garibaldi's meeting with Victor Emmanuel at Teano led to the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy • The plebiscites held in 1860-61, in central and southern Italy, allowed Piedmont to claim a popular mandate for the creation of a unified Italy under the rule of Victor Emmanuel. Other relevant material must be credited.

Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement on how accurate it is to say that Italy became a united nation in the years 1861-70. Arguments and evidence that Italy became a united nation in the years 1861-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1861, the Kingdom of Italy was created, encompassing the majority of the Italian Peninsula • The Kingdom of Italy was a constitutional monarchy with a capital city and, during these years, developed a centralised system of government, military, and administration • In 1866, the Austrian-controlled province of Venetia was ceded to the Kingdom of Italy in the wake of the Austro-Prussian War • In 1870, the withdrawal of French troops, as a result of the Franco-Prussian War, led to annexation of the city of Rome; Rome replaced Florence as the capital city. Arguments and evidence that Italy did not become a united nation in the years 1861-70 should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • There was much resentment in the South of the perceived dominance of Piedmontese laws and institutions in the new kingdom; 'Piedmontisation' was actively resisted in the 'Brigands' war', 1861-65 • Deep economic and social divisions existed between the more developed, urban industrialised north and the under-developed, largely agrarian south • <i>Irredenta</i> areas still existed, e.g. South Tyrol, Trentino, and many Italians still looked to regain the areas of Nice and Savoy, ceded to France in 1859 • The Papacy remained an obstacle to unity throughout the period, and, even with the take-over of Rome in 1870, Vatican City remained independent and the Pope refused to recognise the legitimacy of the Italian kingdom. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71



4	13–16	- Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. - Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. - Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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1. Finding the right level

The first stage is to decide which level the answer should be placed in. To do this, use a 'best-fit' approach, deciding which level most closely describes the quality of the answer. Answers can display characteristics from more than one level, and where this happens markers must use the guidance below and their professional judgement to decide which level is most appropriate.

For example, one stronger passage at L4 would not by itself merit a L4 mark, but it might be evidence to support a high L3 mark, unless there are substantial weaknesses in other areas. Similarly, an answer that fits best in L3 but which has some characteristics of L2 might be placed at the bottom of L3. An answer displaying some characteristics of L3 and some of L1 might be placed in L2.



4	13–16	• Analyses the source material, interrogating the evidence to make reasoned inferences and to show a range of ways the material can be used, for example by distinguishing between information and claim or opinion, although treatment of the two sources may be uneven. • Deploys knowledge of the historical context to illuminate and/or discuss the limitations of what can be gained from the content of the source material, displaying some understanding of the need to interpret source material in the context of the values and concerns of the society from which it is drawn. • Evaluation of the source material uses valid criteria which are justified and applied, although some of the evaluation may be weakly substantiated. Evaluation takes into account the weight the evidence will bear as part of coming to a judgement.
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Question	Indicative content
5	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement as to whether the main consequence of the Second Italian War of Independence (1859) for the process of Italian unification was the decline in Austrian influence. Arguments and evidence that the main consequence of the Second Italian War of Independence (1859) for the process of Italian unification was the decline in Austrian influence should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The failure of Austria to win outright, and its decision to come to terms with France, severely damaged Austrian prestige, and so resulted in the loss of Austrian pre-eminence over the Italian peninsula as a whole • The loss of Lombardy led to the expansion of the direct rule of Piedmont, so strengthening Piedmont's position as the dominant power in northern Italy • The Austrians were no longer willing, or strategically able, to intervene militarily in events in Italy outside of their direct control, as they had done in the past. The Quadrilateral was no longer available to them • The Habsburg rulers of central Italy could no longer rely on Austrian support, allowing challenges to their rule and the subsequent annexation by Piedmont. Arguments and evidence that the decline in Austrian influence was not the main consequence of the Second Italian War of Independence (1859) for the process of Italian unification should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • The initiation, and outcome, of the War meant that Piedmont, supported by the National Society, became the driving force in the process of Italian unification • Cavour's anger at France suing for peace at Villafranca without Piedmontese agreement made him determined to ensure that Piedmont would gain central Italy without direct French influence • The French became the preeminent international power in the Italian peninsula, e.g. the continued presence of the French garrison in Rome, acting as power broker in the Italian accession of Venetia in 1866 • The loss of Nice and Savoy was the key motivator for Garibaldi to reignite his ambitions to force the unification of Italy, and subsequently led to the expedition to Sicily. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71



Question	Indicative content
4	Answers will be credited according to candidates' deployment of material in relation to the qualities outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all the material which is indicated as relevant. Candidates are expected to reach a judgement about whether, in the years 1856–70, the process of Italian unification was almost wholly dependent on the role of France. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1856–70, the process of Italian unification was almost wholly dependent on the role of France should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • In 1856–58, it was Napoleon III's boyhood interest in Italian affairs, combined with his desire to expand French influence, that opened the way for Piedmontese ambitions for a united Italy to be heard in Europe • It was the Orsini Affair (1858) that led directly to the meeting of Napoleon III and Cavour at Plombières that would lead to the agreements that would drive the outbreak of the Second Italian War of Independence • It was Napoleon III who brokered the armistice (8 July 1859) and it was French objectives and ambitions that had precedence in the Villafranca agreement and the Treaty of Zurich (November 1859) • Piedmont's intervention in events in southern Italy in 1860–61 was due to Cavour's fear that Garibaldi's threat to attack the French garrison at Rome would lead to more widespread French interference in Italy • It was Napoleon III who was responsible for Venetia becoming part of Italy in 1866. He was able to present Venetia to Italy having brokered agreements with both Austria and Prussia, whatever the outcome • The French occupation of Rome prevented Rome becoming the capital of the Kingdom of Italy until 1870 when the French withdrew its garrison for good in response to the Franco-Prussian war. Arguments and evidence that, in the years 1856–70, the process of Italian unification was not almost wholly dependent on the role of France should be analysed and evaluated. Relevant points may include: • It was Cavour who drove the initial engagement between France and Piedmont over the future of Italy. Cavour pressed the case of Piedmont at the Congress of Paris and pushed for the meeting at Plombières • It was Piedmont that provoked Austria to war in the Second War of Independence and rallied the Italian Nationalist Society to the cause of unification under Piedmont • The annexation of central Italy in 1860 happened in spite of Napoleon's desire for a federal Italy, preferably under the control of the Pope, when Piedmont orchestrated the plebiscites • Garibaldi was responsible for the liberation of southern Italy in the name of King Victor Emmanuel II, and it was Garibaldi who unified Italy by 'handing over' the south to the King at Teano (26 October 1860) • Victor Emmanuel's support and leadership was vital in all of the major developments in the process of unification, from the declaration of war in 1859 through the meeting at Teano to the seizure of Rome in 1870 • The role of Prussia was vital to the annexation of Venetia and the take-over of Rome, with the defeat of Austria in 1866 and the defeat of Napoleon III in 1870. Other relevant material must be credited.

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71

