

8HI0 2D

Section B

SECTION B

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

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

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

EITHER

- 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)

OR

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

- help: 1859, Turin, La Fayette
- hinder: held on to Rome - lost N & S
- C: modernised, relat. w/ LN, 1861, 5-4 (Br. on side)
- G: united S thanks to C, failed to take Rome 2x more

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 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)

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

EITHER

- 6 To what extent did support for German nationalism grow in the years c1840–47?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 In October 1848 Habsburg forces regained control of Vienna.

How far was the failure of the 1848–9 revolutions in the German states due to the revival of Habsburg power in Austria?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 In 1866 Prussia defeated Austria in the Seven Weeks' War.

To what extent was Prussian control over Germany established in the years 1866–67?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: Question 3 ☒ Question 4 ☒ Question 5 ☒
Question 6 ☒ Question 7 ☒ Question 8 ☒

France were hugely important in shaping the overall process of Italian unification, 1858-70; ^{as,} whether helping or hindering the cause, their input shaped the various stages of unity throughout the time period. Also important was the work of Cavour and Garibaldi, as they provided both the background manoeuvrings, in the case of Cavour, and the catalyst for unity with the South, in the case of Garibaldi. France was, however, the most important as they were present throughout the period and, on more than one occasion, were the force behind the changes made.

First, France helped the cause of Italian unity a lot throughout the time period. Indeed, after the Orsini Affair, it was Louis Napoleon who made the first move to set up the meeting at Plombières. Whether this was for his own gain or to help out Italy is irrelevant, ^{none the less} as it resulted in 200,000 French troops to help the cause of Italian unity. The following 1859 War was of huge importance as it resulted in Piedmont gaining Lombardy (the first stage of unification) - again because of France ceding Lombardy to Piedmont after the Treaty of Turin. Arguably the most important role they played in helping shape the process was ~~that~~ Louis Napoleon then publishing his ideas ~~the~~ of the declining temporal power of the papacy in his pamphlet, written by Guerroniere, 'La Pape et Le Congrès'. In this way, he indirectly led to the growth of self-determination as a



way to unify Italy, through his declaration that the Congress was, essentially, dead. Despite Cavour hijacking this principle to gain the central Duchies (and every ^{territorial} addition after), it can be traced back to France, showing that France, again, were the force for change behind many stages of unification.

France often hindered the process of unification as well, whilst maintaining their important role in shaping the process of unification. It was because of the Treaty of Turin, that Piedmont lost Nice and Savoy to France - something the irridentists weren't happy about by the end of the period, with Crispi calling for their return in 1870.

Indirectly again, this move by France led to Garibaldi's expedition to reclaim Nice ^{which led to unity with the South}, although this link is dubious. More importantly, was the French role in holding on to Rome, throughout this time period that ultimately hindered unification as Rome was Italy's natural capital. Their control of Rome also forced Cavour's role in 1860, making them still more important in the process.

Cavour was of significance in shaping the process of unification, as it was his relationship with Louis Napoleon that kick started unification in 1859. He also made Piedmont the natural leader for unification in his political and economic modernisation of the state. As already mentioned, he hijacked the idea of self-determination, something he was opposed to, and used it to further unification by adding the central Duchies to the expanded Piedmont. The self-determination principle also got the British and Lord Russell in favour



of this unity by (supposed) popular will. However, Cavour died in 1861, at the age of 50, lessening his impacts as he wasn't around for the time period's full length, unlike France. He was also heavily reliant on France to support his work, both politically, militarily and financially, making France the more important factor.

Finally, Garibaldi was also important in being the catalyst to cause unity of the south and north; ^{in 1861} something Cavour did not originally intend. It is important to mention Cavour, as it was him who, arguably, played a greater role in unification with the South by preventing Garibaldi from fighting the French ^{as this would have resulted in Garibaldi's defeat}. That being said, Garibaldi's 'The Thousand' still performed admirably in their victories in Palermo and then against a ^{Bourbon} ~~French~~ counter-attack ^{in Naples}. Garibaldi did, however, fail to take Rome twice more in 1864 and 1867, lessening his impact, especially alongside his failed attempts to take Venice and reliance on Cavour to stop the French from destroying him, as seen in the Battle of Mentana in 1867.

In conclusion, whilst Cavour and Garibaldi played significant roles in expanding Piedmont and kickstarting unity with the south, respectively, it was the role of France that was more important ⁱⁿ shaping the process of Italian unification. Whether helping win the 1859 War and spreading ideas of self-determination or hindering unity by taking Nice, Savoy and Rome (for most of the period), their role as the force for change in the background and foreground was vital in shaping the process of Italian unification, 1858-70.



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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS

