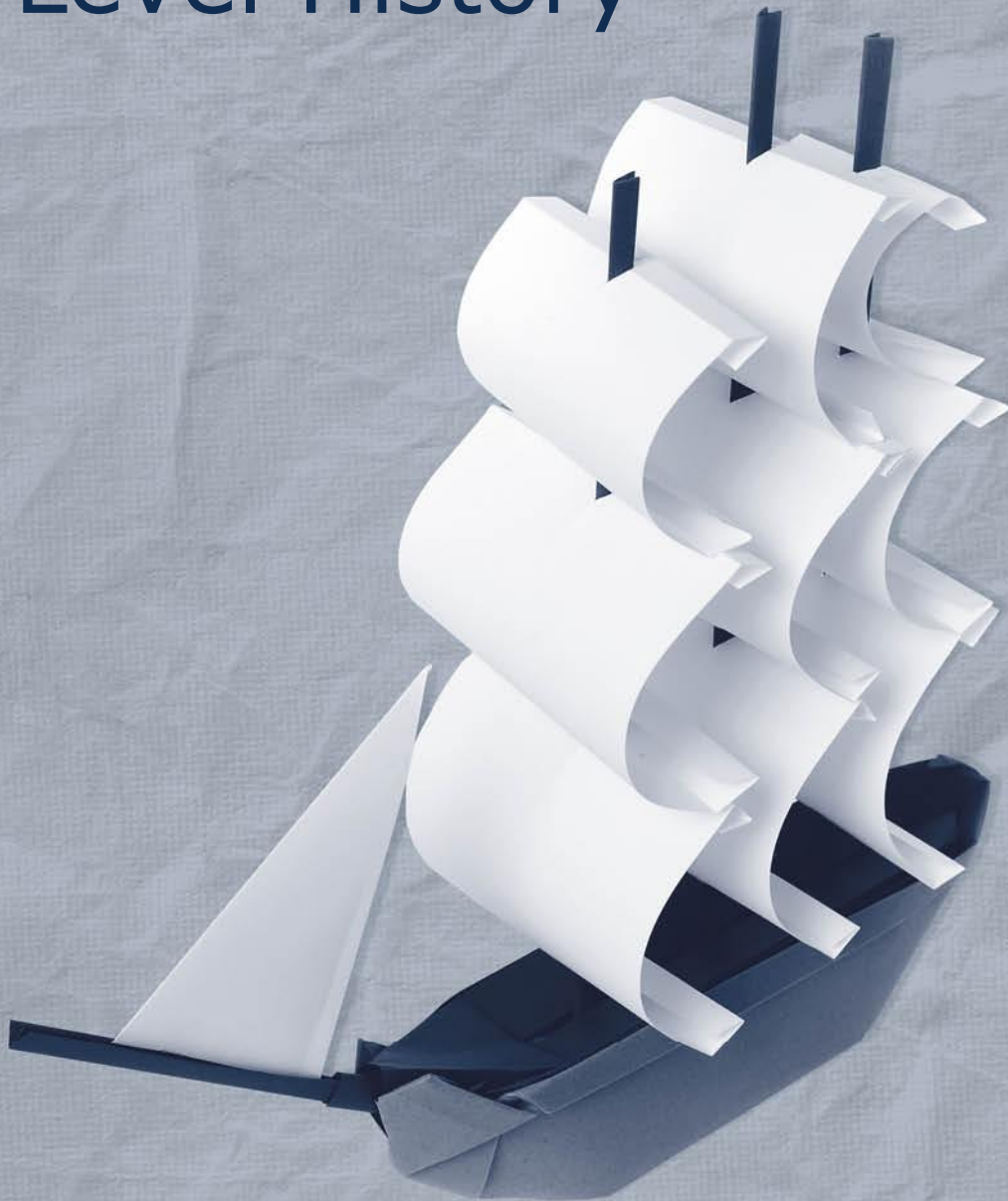


Pearson Edexcel

A Level History



Summer 2017 examination series
STUDENT ANSWERS PAPER 9HI0_02

Exemplar Pack 3 – Option 2D

GCE History 2015

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About this exemplars pack

This pack has been produced to support History teachers delivering the new A Level History specification (first teaching 2015). Existing exemplar packs for both AS and A Level can be found on the Edexcel website and further packs will be published as centres progress through the course.

The pack contains exemplar student responses to A Level History Paper 2:

- Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70.
- Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71.

It shows real student responses to questions from the Summer 2017 examination series. The questions covered in this pack address Assessment Objectives 1 and 2.

Students must:		% in GCE
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	55
AO2	Analyse and evaluate appropriate source material, primary and/or contemporary to the period, within its historical context	20
AO3	Analyse and evaluate, in relation to the historical context, different ways in which aspects of the past have been interpreted	25
Total		100%

Following each question, you will find the mark scheme for the band that the student has achieved.

Paper 9HI0_2D

Section A

Question 1 and Question 2

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.

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

Study Sources 3 and 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

- 2 How far could the historian make use of Sources 3 and 4 together to investigate the importance of Prussia in the *Kleindeutschland* solution to German unification?

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

Exemplar response A

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

~~It could~~ Sources 1 and 2 have differing views on the role of the Papacy as an obstacle to Italian unification in the years 1861–70 as Source 1 infers the papacy was a big obstacle to unity whereas Source 2 belittles Papal rule and suggest very little obstruction to Italian unity.

Source 1 is useful in investigating the role of the papacy as an obstacle to unity in the years 1861-1870 as it comes from Cardinal Antonelli on behalf of Pope Pius IX about the official Papal protest against the Kingdom of Italy, stating "A Catholic king, Victor Emmanuel, forgetful of all religious principles condemning the actions of Victor Emmanuel in seeking a unified Italy against the Papacy going on to state 'The Holy Father ~~can~~ not only cannot recognise this title ~~as~~ but he protests ~~it~~ once more' showing ~~that~~ that the papacy will be an obstacle to Italian unity

In the ~~year~~ years 1861-70.

However, Source 2 belittles the Papacy in this diary recall of events by a Protestant known for his hostility to the Papacy. The account states 'He seems to me, very frail, his walk shanky and his complexion pale. Suggesting Papal opposition will be weak like its ~~leader~~ leader. He goes on to state 'Rome will fall as soon as Napoleon III is overthrown' suggesting the French forces are a bigger threat than the Papacy but won't be once all the French troops leave to fight Prussia in the Franco-Prussian war. Source 2 is in ~~contradiction~~ to opposition to Source 1, most likely as Source 1 comes from the Papacy it's self issuing a protest whereas Source 2 is from a Prussian historian who was hostile to the ~~Papacy~~ Papacy showing differing sides of the argument.

In conclusion Sources 1 and 2 are useful for investigating the role

of the Papacy as an obstacle
 to Italian unity in the years
 1861-70 with Source 1 suggesting
 the Papacy was a big obstacle
 as the Papacy itself tried
 to stop any action towards unity.
 Whereas the Source 2 is useful
 for showing the accounts of someone
 outside of the whole process albeit
 somewhat hostile to the Papacy.

This response received 6 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material 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. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Exemplar response B

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

The two sources are useful in revealing the role of the papacy as an obstacle to Italian unity. Source 1 outlines how he refused to recognise the events unfolding outside of his ruling and how the Church has been damaged by the process and so has been forced to protest ~~many~~ multiple times. Source 2 is even more direct about the obstacle that was the papacy, ~~highlighting~~ stating that ~~they~~ ^{it} had long since been 'casting a shadow' on the unification process.

Source 1 is useful in investigating the role of the papacy as it is a section of the 'Official Papal Protest' published in 1861. This in itself shows that the Pope, Pius IX, was not in agreement with the unification process. By 1861 there had been the consolidation of the kingdom of Italy with only the last two areas of ~~the~~ Venetia and, more importantly in this case, Rome, to unify. The pope having to issue this protest was a preventative action in the hopes that Rome would be left by the unification movement as not to further

weaken the ~~papal~~ power of the papacy, highlighting that the papacy was an obstacle to unification as it was heavily opposed to the movement. Indeed the source outlines the ~~th~~ effect unification would have on the papacy as it would be done so 'at the expense of Rome itself'.

Source 1 is also useful in that it outrightly states the papacy has been 'solemnly against every new enterprise'. As this has come from the ^{Proclamat}~~papacy~~ ion of 1861, it is essentially the papacy admitting it has been an obstacle for unification from the start, and that it felt 'obliged' to do so. The main concern and therefore the reason ~~this~~ the papacy ~~was~~ ~~wasn't~~ ~~had~~ ~~felt~~ was an obstacle was due to the fear of further reductions in the temporal power of the Pope, which was experienced in 1861-70 when land was sold off which had belonged to the church in order to aid the newly unified Italy. The obstacle presented by the papacy was the difficulty in not upsetting the Catholic people, of which France, ~~Italy's~~ Piedmont's ally in unification, as this could halt the process. This makes source ~~or~~ 1 useful into an inquiry over the obstacle of the papacy as it shows the papacy admitting themselves they were indeed an obstacle.

~~Source 1 is also~~ The limits of source 1 are that a protest doesn't necessarily imply the scale ~~of~~ of the obstacle that the Papacy presented in terms of the unification process.

Source 2 is useful because it too refers to the Papacy as an obstacle to unification in that the pope himself 'cast a shadow over' the ^{event} ~~events~~ that was the unification of Italy. Throughout the process the Pope, Pius IX, had been an obstacle to as he was a highly important, if not the most important, figure for the Catholics which made up the majority of the population of France. Cavour, prime minister of Piedmont, had worked to gain France as an ally which was desperately needed in order for ^{Cavour} ~~Italy~~ to remove Austrian influence from Italy. Upsetting the pope would mean upsetting the French which could result in the loss of the alliance which Cavour and Italy so desperately needed.

The papacy was also seen to 'cast a shadow' over the Treaty of Teano in October 1861. Cavour had no choice at this time but to send the Piedmontese army into the papal states in order to prevent the attempt to take over Rome by Garibaldi. This idea of losing France as an ally due to interfering with the Papacy came to fruition during this event. This shows that ~~the~~ Source 2 is useful in aiding an investigation into the role of the papacy in 1861-70.

The source is limited however in that it comes from Gregorovius who was known for his hostility ~~for the~~ to the Papacy. This means that the idea of the pope being 'already dead and buried' is an attack on his character rather than his role ~~as~~ within the unification process. So too ~~is~~ is the image conveyed when Gregorovius describes the reaction of the Pope when losing the 'pomp and magnificence' due to unification, making it less useful as a source ~~at~~ by itself.

When combined however the two sources are more useful, ~~especially~~ ^{Source 1 gives} Source 2 slightly more credibility despite the emotive argument that is presented. Source 2 supports the idea in source 1 that the Papacy

cast a shadow on the unification process by providing the information ~~over~~ ^{on} the actual actions taken by the Papacy which Source 2 alludes to.

They are also more useful together because Source 1 provides the actions of the Papacy during ~~the~~ 1861 and Source 2 the reaction of those on the other side. Though Source 2 ~~does~~ it perhaps more damningly ~~than~~ ^{than} the ~~reactive~~ reactions of those ^{nationalists} in favour of unification, it is an example of how the Papacy was seen as an obstacle, due to ~~the~~ its views and actions outlined by Source 2.

In conclusion the two sources are more useful when used together, especially when source 1 is used with source 2 as it appears less of an out of the blue cynical view of the Papacy during unification and more of a reaction to what the Papacy had done as an obstacle to unification.

This response received 12 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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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Exemplar response C

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒Question 2 ☒

In the years building up to German Unification there was considerable debate surrounding the nature of a unified Germany. The choice was between a Kleindeutschland solution with Prussia as its head and the exclusion of any ~~the~~ non-German speaking states along with Austria or the Grossdeutschland solution that ~~was~~ would incorporate Austria and Prussia together. This debate stemmed in many ways from the feud between Austria and Prussia and Prussia's growing dominance. Source 3 talks more about the symbolism of Prussia leading the Kleindeutschland while source 4 highlights the more practical side to Prussia leading a Kleindeutschland solution. Therefore, a historian could make use of both sources in investigating the importance of Prussia in the Kleindeutschland solution to German unification. However, both sources do little to talk about what ~~Prussia's~~ Prussia's politics would mean for a Germany under Prussia.

A historian could make good use of source 3 to investigate the importance of Prussia in the Kleindeutschland solution to German unification. This is because the Crown Prince of Prussia talks of the ~~long~~ debates surrounding the nature of the new role and makes no suggestion that its leader ^{not} could be anyone but King William I. This is shown in source 3 with the fact that even although the King was displeased with his title 'German

Emperor' they simply had to 'submit'. This suggests that the only viable leader of a Kleindeutschland solution would be Prussia and highlights the importance of Prussia to a historian. Furthermore, the fact that from the beginning of discussions of a unified Germany in the Frankfurt Parliament, the leader was favoured to ~~would~~ be Prussian ~~so~~ adds weight to source 3 in ~~the~~ showing how ~~in~~ Prussia seemed the only option to many to lead and therefore its co-ordination played a huge role in the success of a Kleindeutschland solution. Arguably however, source 3 highlights how Prussia's role was somewhat based around the symbolism of it leading and not its practical duties. This is shown ^{in the source} by the fact that Prussia had no choice ~~to~~ but to listen and 'acknowledge that... the Bavarian representatives had not wished to permit the title 'emperor of Germany' and therefore ~~so~~ had to 'submit'. ~~The fact that~~ Source 4 does however talk about Prussia's practical role within the Kleindeutschland solution and therefore, source 3 coupled with source 4 highlights the importance of Prussia both symbolically and practically (in the Bundesrat). Source 3 also talks about Bismarck's role in the discussions around the Kleindeutschland solution and this, coupled with the fact that Bismarck's political skills and opportunistic nature played ~~a~~ a very large role building up to a Kleindeutschland solution ~~as~~ such as the Ems telegram and the Luxembourg crisis, ~~adds to~~ makes the source very useful. This is because it shows that perhaps Bismarck ^{himself} had greater importance than Prussia in ~~going~~

gaining the Kleindeutschland solution. ~~However~~ ~~§~~ The prince is also a reliable source because there was no reason to hide the truth behind the discussions as ~~the prince~~ it was a diary and so it is unlikely he would lie. This therefore adds weight.

~~Source 4~~ Source 4 is also very useful to a historian in investigating the importance of Prussia in the Kleindeutschland solution. This is because ~~the~~ the Constitution clearly points out Prussia's clear dominance and importance in the new Kleindeutschland - for instance the fact that Prussia itself had '17 votes' which we can see is more than double the nearest state. These 17 votes essentially allowed Prussia to have dominant control in the new unified Germany as it could veto things brought up in the Bundestag. This therefore highlights how important Prussia ~~was~~ was to a historian. Article 11 simply states that 'the head of the federation shall be the King of Prussia' which again shows the practical strength of Prussia. The fact that imperial laws take precedence over state laws' is useful to the historian investigating because it shows how Prussia therefore even had ~~more~~ control before ~~the~~ individual states issued and representatives. However, source 4 does not give us very ~~much~~ ~~useful~~ information about Prussia's political leaning which would be useful to a historian studying their importance to the Kleindeutschland solution. Although we do know that ~~the~~ the Prussian king was very conservative while Bismarck had 'realpolitik' objectives.

the source gives us little information into the impact and importance these politics would have on the Kleindeutschland solution. However, source 3 does touch on the King's attachment to 'old Prussia' which was extremely conservative and suggests he may bring these conservative ideologies to the new Kleindeutschland; they both do little to show Prussia's political importance to a historian. The fact source 4 is not opinion but a statement of constitution adds weight to the source because it ~~is~~ gives the true facts behind Prussia's dominance. Although, it does lack in reasoning behind their importance which perhaps is made up for in source 3.

In conclusion, source 3 and 4 are very useful to a historian investigating the importance of Prussia in the Kleindeutschland because ~~as~~ together they give both its symbolic and practical importance. However, a historian should be wary as both sources do little to tackle the Prussia's political importance.

This response received 13 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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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Exemplar response D

Chosen question number: Question 1 ☒ Question 2 ☒

The kleindeutschland solution to German unification was ~~the~~^a solution that Prussia favoured and wanted domination over. The solution, unlike the Grossdeutschland solution favoured by Austria, would exclude Austria and some other states and allow Prussia to be largest and most powerful state within it.

After the Austro Prussian war, the North German Confederation formed, which, apart from a few states' ~~lack~~ of co-operation, largely achieved Prussia's aim for a kleindeutschland.

Source 3 is from the Prince of Prussia's diary, and recounts a discussion between him, the Prussian King (King William), Bismarck (the chancellor of Germany in the North German Confederation) and ~~one~~ a minister. This could be reliable for assessing Prussia's importance in the solution as it gives specific details for the proposed unified state and involves Prussian officials, including the leader. It is also just ~~to~~ a few months before ~~the~~ unification.

~~The~~ The source mentions a discussion in which ~~Bismarck~~ Bismarck acknowledges that he agreed to the title 'German Emperor' for King William ~~which~~

without his consent and even though the king disagreed, ~~that~~ that Bismarch ~~was firm~~ 'remained firm', this shows the influence that Bismarck had over Prussian affairs and the development of the federation and with one of Bismarck's main aims being the Kleindeutschland solution, it's clear that he influenced the direction of its development. It also mentions ~~at~~ that at this point, Bismarck believed that Prussia 'did not ~~possess~~ possess' 'territorial power' and that based on that, the king backed down. This could possibly ~~raise questions~~ cast doubt on Prussian importance in the solution as, so soon before unification, they didn't appear to have enough 'territorial power'.

The second paragraph casts further doubt on Prussian importance as it highlights the doubts of the Prussian leader ~~himself~~ himself, King William. He's described as 'enraged' and believes he's only taking on a 'shadow empire'. ~~and his lack of interest~~ His lack of interest in an 'imperial army' and desperation at taking 'leave of the old Prussia' suggest that the king didn't want to dominate a new Germany and suggest that Bismarck's influence had pushed for these changes.

A historian could make use of ~~the~~ Source 3 to a certain extent to investigate Prussian importance in the solution. It gives an ~~open~~ inside point of view, suggesting that it is reliable. It also shows the doubts of the Prussian king at the shift towards unity under the kleindeutschland solution and also Bismarck's influence over pushing Prussia towards the solution.

Source 4 is from the Constitution of the German Empire. This source is reliable as it comes from an official document from the time.

It first ~~introduces~~ introduces it with 'His majesty, the king of Prussia', showing that he has a high status in the new Empire. It is also described as 'in the name of the North German Confederation', which was based on the kleindeutschland solution under Prussia's dominance. This highlights Prussia's importance in the kleindeutschland solution as, not only did they achieve it, they also based the new empire on it.

'Article 6' mentions the 'Bundesrat' and shows Prussia as having 17 votes while the rest of the states have 6 or less, this shows Prussia's dominance over the council of the new Empire. 'Article 11' also states that the leader of the federation 'shall be the king of Prussia'.

who shall be the Emperor and represent the ~~Federation~~ empire. This further shows how Prussia dominated the Empire. It also states that the Bundesrat's consent is needed to declare war which shows Prussia's further dominance as they held the majority.

Source 4 could also be useful for investigating Prussia's ~~dominance~~ importance in the kleindeutschland solution as it shows Prussian dominance over this new Empire as the King of Prussia is the Emperor and Prussia seems to get most of the say in how the Empire is run.

Both sources 3 and 4 could be very useful for an investigation into Prussia's importance.

This response received 4 marks.

2	4-7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates some understanding and attempts analysis of the source material 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. Concepts of reliability or utility are addressed mainly by noting aspects of source provenance and judgements may be based on questionable assumptions.
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Section B

Question 3, Question 4, Question 5 and Question 6

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

EITHER

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

OR

- 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?

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

EITHER

- 5** 'The revolutions in the states of the German Confederation in 1848 had no single underlying cause.'

How far do you agree with this statement?

OR

- 6** How significant was Bismarck's contribution to the Prussian victory over Austria in 1866?

Exemplar response E

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

The process for Italian unification was a long and difficult one, many attribute the success to Mazzini and his initial thoughts and ideas, but others say that in comparison to others he achieved little to nothing towards the unification of Italy. He was the first to truly believe in a unified Italy and he was striving towards that, so even if he achieved very little he still was an influential individual towards the cause of a unified Italy.

The years 1848 and 1849 were the biggest in revolutions and small outbreaks of support towards unification and many stemmed from Mazzini. However all of these revolutions failed and were stopped mainly by Austria therefore although many took place and it showed how widespread the support for Italy was they all achieved nothing. There were no positives from the failed revolutions

and it just showed how if they didn't group together and work together they would achieve nothing. And with Austria being such a strong force against them and that wasn't removed until after 1866 when Prussia got involved. There was no real contribution made by Mazzini and his nationalist supporters in the unification of Italy. Therefore I agree that Mazzini and his nationalist supporters achieved very little in the years 1830 to 1856.

Another reason why I agree that Mazzini and his nationalist supporters achieved very little is that no changes were really made until Garibaldi, who was the figurehead of unification, started to take action towards a unified Italy. The supporters of unification needed a strong leader to guide them and to show them that there was going to be change and Mazzini was not that leader and so people could not really believe in him in support. He had supporters but not the quantity that was needed. This meant that he had

no power to achieve what he wanted to do so ended up having little to no contribution towards the unification. Therefore I agree that Mazzini and his nationalist supporters achieved very little in the years 1830 to 1856.

However in 1831 Mazzini formed Young Italy (before he was exiled in 1834) which increased the support for a unified Italy. Although he was not the main figurehead at the end of the unification, he was the one who started to gather support and give people the idea of a unified Italy. He was the initial influential individual who started to piece together the idea of Italy as just one country instead of the many states that it had at that point in time. Though gaining the initial support of nationalists and starting the Italian cause he achieved so much so without his initial ideas there would be no Italy as others would not have started it themselves. Therefore I do not agree that

Mazzini and his nationalist supporters achieved very little in the years 1830 to 1856.

Although he was not the main 'figurehead' at the end of unification he was so influential at the start and he inspired some of the first revolutionaries and although they may have failed it was an opportunity for them to learn and start to understand how they could get the chance to change. He was very much one of the most important individuals in the cause for unification. Without the realisation that came from the failed revolutions they would not have worked out that Austria was one of the largest obstacles and they needed to truly work together to be able to get a proper outcome. Therefore I do not agree that Mazzini and his nationalist supporters achieved very little in the years 1830 to 1856.

To conclude I agree that Mazzini and his nationalist followers achieved very little in the years 1830 to

1856, as until the influential individuals
got involved such as General: at
Cenot there was no real changes or
liberation to the case of Unitarian.
Although he inspired others there were
no changes and so it cannot be
said that he truly achieved
anything.

This response received 8 marks.

3	8-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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Exemplar response F

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

Mazzini and his nationalist supporters endeavoured to raise the 'Italian question' to the people of Italy, as well as fight for unification. However, it can be argued that they achieved very little because the attempts of Young Italy to spread the message of unification failed. As did Mazzini and Garibaldi's attempts to seize Rome. Despite this, Mazzini and his supporters did ~~achieve~~ achieve some short-term success as they showed that Austria could be defeated in Venice and that the papacy's powers could be seized and provisional governments could be created. This ~~gained~~ gathered attention and led to others wanting to fight for a unified Italy.

There is evidence to argue that Mazzini and his nationalist supporters achieved very little because their attempts to raise their message of a unified Italy fell on deaf ears within the lower classes, meaning that the movement could not grow significantly. Mazzini's own Young Italy was a prime example of the Italian nationalists being disorganised ~~and~~ and not understanding how to reach the peasantry. Young Italy was founded in 1831 and despite it quickly expanding across Piedmont and as far as Marseille and Tuscany, it can be seen as an exclusive group for members of the upper-class. The group included

those such as the Bandiera brothers who were from a wealthy background, this meant that the group remained small and it had limited growth potential. Therefore, it can be argued that Mazzini and his supporters ~~did~~ achieved very little because they were too small and too exclusive to grow to a ~~significant~~ significant size whereby they could exert pressure onto the established rulers to change and unify Italy.

Also, there is further evidence to argue that Mazzini and his nationalist supporters ~~failed to~~ achieved very little because Mazzini failed to learn and remained too aggressive in his approach which ~~inevitably~~ inevitably hindered the nationalist movement because their revolts were met with serious opposition. ~~As~~ Young Italy ended as a result of Charles Albert's ~~strong~~ strong response to Mazzini and the other members. ~~Charles~~ Charles Albert sanctioned 55 executions because he felt that Young Italy was too radical. Despite this, Mazzini continued to take the same approach; aggressive revolts against the rulers of the states. In January 1848, following an aggressive battle, the Rome Republic was established by Mazzini's supporters and Mazzini was welcomed into Rome to help lead this new group. By taking this aggressive approach the Rome Republic ~~provoked~~ agitated ~~Napoleon~~ Napoleon to the point whereby he knew he needed to take action. Napoleon was a supporter of Italian unification, yet he felt it was his Catholic duty to

defeat Mazzini and return home to the Pope. By July 3rd 1848 the Rome Republic was defeated. ~~Therefore~~ Thus, it can be argued that Mazzini and his supporters ~~failed~~ achieved very little because, they were too aggressive and this meant that their uprisings were ~~not~~ met with serious opposition, meaning that Italy would not be unified because the original rulers returned to their states.

However, it ~~can also be~~ could be ~~argued~~ argued that Mazzini and his supporters did achieve some significant success because their uprisings gave much needed hope to Italian nationalists, as well as making other people aware of Italian nationalism. The short-term success of Mazzinians during the 'Five days of Milan' evidenced to many Italians that the Austrian ruler could be defeated. This group of revolutionaries entered Milan, they included; Mazzinians, liberals, 100 priests, artisans and writers. Although they had limited or no military training they were still able to force Radetzky back to the quadrilateral. They then set up a provisional government. This gave great hope to the Italian nationalist movement, thus, achieving an important aim of Mazzini's which was to spread nationalism across Italy. Similarly inspired revolts in Venice and Rome in 1848 led to Republics being established, the Venetian Republic was established March 22nd 1848 after the release of Italian nationalist Daniele Manin. Although these successes ~~did~~

were not long-term, they still support the argument that Mazzini and his supporters achieved some significant ~~the~~ success ~~because~~ because it spread the message that Italy should be unified and gave the movement hope that with more support and help, the obstacle of Austria could be removed.

To conclude, Mazzini and his supporters did achieve very little ~~although~~ Even though they had some short-term success, their main aim of unifying Italy was never achieved because they were too small and too aggressive.

This response received 17 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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Exemplar response GChosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒**Question 5** ☒ **Question 6** ☒

There seems to be no doubt that following his appointment of Prime Minister of Piedmont in 1852 that Cavour was involved in several significant events that made the defeat of Austria possible in 1859. Cavour was well known as internationally diplomatic man, helping to improve relations across the peninsula in order to gain support for the ever increasing powerful Piedmont. It can be said that his diplomacy before 1859 ~~was~~ is what helped them to ~~win the war~~ declare war. However, it has also been suggested that in fact other factors were at play to make the outbreak of war in 1859 possible. Such as the ever increasing strength of the Piedmontese king, Victor Emmanuel or in fact ~~the~~ the already initiated decreasing power of Austria which made them easier to target.

To a large extent it can be seen that Cavour was a driving force behind the events leading to the outbreak of war in 1859 as he dedicated his time to ensuring,

Piedmont was strong enough to physically win a war. Initially, he did this by increasing trade within Piedmont, lowering taxes and advocating free trade; ^{since} ~~during~~ his appointment in 1852 he saw imports and exports increase by 300%. In 1853 he also ~~was~~ established a train network between Turin and Genoa, consolidating strong trade routes between the states. Cavour saw the GDP of Piedmont rocket, which now meant there was adequate funding to build and maintain a well established military, ~~a~~ one that would have the power to later defeat Austria at the battles of Magenta and Solferino. Cavour's driving power in building up Piedmont and strengthening its military not only made Austria see it as a threat, but also showed the entire European peninsula that there was actually a chance they could win this war. Cavour established ~~a~~ confidence in Piedmont ~~which~~ which allowed the declaration of war in 1859 possible with full support from other international powers as well as the king Victor

Emmanuel.

Similarly it can also be seen that Cavour was the driving force that ultimately led to the outbreak of war as he massively improved international relations through his diplomacy, which was key in waging war as without foreign support there was no possibility of winning the war. This diplomacy can be traced back to 1854, when despite protests from the king Victor Emmanuel, Cavour decided to join the Crimean war. Not only did this war ~~was~~ prove Piedmont had military strength but also caught the attention of France and Britain allowing Cavour to attend the Congress of Paris in 1856 and raise the Italian question. These events were later compounded by Cavour's increasingly good relations with Napoleon, which took head in ~~VASTA~~ ¹⁸⁵⁸ when the two men agreed to the Pact of Plombières ensuring that the French would provide the troops needed to help win the war in return for Nice and Savoy; this was a small price to pay for eradicating the influence of Austria in the

Italian peninsula. Cavour managed to make Piedmont known in Europe, as well as further gain major support against Austria which was key in being able to declare war; without foreign support Piedmont would've not been ~~so~~ successful in their attempts, so Cavour's strong, level minded, diplomatic head proved significantly useful in ~~the~~ ensuring that a war in 1859 was possible, thus making him the driving force of events.

However, it can also be argued that it was not the work of Cavour prior to 1859 that made the outbreak of war possible, but instead came as a result of the establishment of a strong monarchy under Victor Emmanuel. Victor Emmanuel proved to be a successful monarch who also massively increased Piedmont's opportunities as an international power; with the support of Britain and France he eventually began to see how joining the Crimean War would benefit Piedmont and establish ~~on~~ a place in the European hierarchy. Similarly

Victor Emmanuel also was backed by the National Society (established in 1857), wherein the leader, Daniele Manin openly supported Victor Emmanuel ~~making~~ issuing a public declaration of war on Austria. By ~~By~~ Emmanuel delivering this speech opposing to Cavour, it would show a more united ~~to~~ front ~~&~~ on Piedmont's behalf, that ~~that~~ the king was in full support of war and therefore Austria should feel threatened. Victor Emmanuel's nationalist mindset ~~which~~ majorly ~~benefitted~~ benefitted Piedmont in the run up to the outbreak of war as it showed he supported a independent Italian state from the offset, rather than being something he was later ushered into as a result of his monarchy. ~~than~~ The steps he took ~~&~~ from the ~~beginning~~ beginning of his ~~by~~ appointment were in fact what made him the driving force to events before the outbreak of war.

There is also a suggestion that Austria's decreasing influence in the Italian peninsula and in fact across

Europe ^{during the 1850's} was in fact the driving force to the outbreak of war. Following the ~~brotherhood~~ ^{the} Crimean war in 1854, Austria had lost an particularly significant ally, Russia, ~~which~~ ^{who} would later not to come to Austria's rescue in the war of 1859. This combined with repeated nationalist attempts at overthrowing Austrian rule since the 1830's had proven that Piedmont, and in fact a new Italian state was a massive threat to the Austrian empire. This worked alongside ~~favour~~ ^{opinion} in Europe swinging in favour of the creation of a new Italian state. This increasing tension ultimately meant that Austria had to prove itself and do something fairly significant to prove their power and dominance, like going to war with Piedmont. Through this lens it is possible for historians to see why Austria's decreasing influence in the 1850's was a driving force for the outbreak of war in 1859; too many times had there been attempts to limit ~~to~~ Austria's dominance in Europe and in ~~the~~ Italy, and ultimately this ~~need~~

needed to be stopped; ~~then~~ Thus
 culminating in the ~~at~~ outbreak of war.
 4 In conclusion, although other factors
 such as the threat to Austria's power, and
 the role of Victor Emmanuel no doubt
 increased the chances of outbreak of
 war, it has to be said that to a large
 extent the driving force behind the
 events leading to war was Cavour.
 He managed to massively improve
 the military strength of Piedmont,
 making involvement in the Crimean
 war in 1854 possible, which was essential
 in gaining the support needed to
 actually declare war. Cavour
 helped stipulate all of 3 events that
 made declaring war even possible, as
 without his diplomacy and dedication,
 Piedmont would have never had the
 strength to imagine even taking on a
~~powerhouse~~ strong, influential powerhouse
 like Austria.

This response received 14 marks.

4	13-16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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Exemplar response H

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

It would be very difficult to state that the causes of the 1848 revolutions had a single underlying cause. The growth of liberalism questioned the leadership of the states and asked why is one who wasn't a nobleman had any power. The growth of nationalism had questioned people whether they were 'Hanoverian or German,' and with the development of the railways helped many understand why that everyone in the German states had very similar cultures. The economic failures in 1846-47 had led to a lot of anger being stirred up by the working classes which led to mass protests, demanding reform, leading to the revolutions. These factors worked together as the nationalist feeling had gained support through a liberalist agenda and the economic failures gave the lower classes a real reason to fight for reform.

The revolution in France in 1789 showed how the lower classes could gain power through a liberalist agenda. France, to many liberals, was seen as the desirable option as a way of pushing a liberalist agenda. This led to pressure being put on the German states as liberalist gains were made. For example, in Baden in 1846, the press censorship was relaxed and judicial reforms were made. Governments feared that a revolution like the one in France in 1789

would ~~be~~ occur if concessions were not made. The liberalist cause of revolution was in the fact that they saw how effective the French revolution was and that if they replicated it, they would make significant gains. However, they did ~~not~~ need a reason to revolt and that was shown by the economic failures of 1846 and 1847, as well as needing ^a nationalist support in order to have an impact as a widespread section would be the only way of forcing the aristocracy to concede.

The growth of nationalism began to soar in the 1840s. Firstly, the development of the railways had boosted the nationalist feeling. In 1835, there was only 6 km of track but 10 years later in 1845, there was over 2,000 km of track. This made ~~some~~ travel much quicker as travelling between major cities now took less than a day. With more people being able to travel, they could see that people in other states were not too different as they spoke the same language and shared many cultures. This increased the nationalist feeling as they became ~~more~~ less parochial since there was no reason to have tensions with each other if they were so similar.

Another source of nationalism was the Rhine Crisis of 1840. The threat of France ~~striking~~ taking the German speaking land caused national uproar and a sense of German spirit was formed in order to protect themselves from

foreign powers. Songs were sung about the strength of Germany, showing the presence of a nationalist feeling. However, many saw that unification should be carried out through a liberalist government, either a republic or with a constitutional monarch. Many saw nationalism and liberalism as a partnership and that both relied on each other, making it increasingly harder to pinpoint the cause of the 1848 revolutions to a single issue.

Ultimately, the short-term anger of the economic failures in 1846-47 led to the violent revolutions of 1848. Food prices had shot up between 1834/5 and 1843, food prices increased by 40% but between 1835 and 1846, food prices increased by 120%. This had been due to the harvest failure in both years and the potato blight in 1846. The anger caused much of the working class and peasants to join the fight as they, in lack of ~~stop~~ income ~~was~~ was causing them to be hit hardest and by joining the fight, they had very little to lose. The nationalist and liberalist agendas had been very much a middle-class issue which sought to increase powers to the middle-class but not to the poor but these failures led to the poor taking part, enabling the movement to gain physical support in the form of manpower which would threaten governments greatly as they'd seen it before in the French Revolution of 1789 and later in 1830 and 1832.

Overall, it is very difficult to name the single issue that caused the 1848 revolutions. It could be said that they all had popularity at different stages - the liberalist movement was more popular before 1840 and it had seen liberal gains in the 1830s such as constitutional reform in Bavaria. After the Rhine Crisis, nationalism seemed to ~~over~~ overtake liberalism as the whole country caused uproar, showing its national support. Eventually, the economic failures seemed to be a tipping point in causing the revolutions and the fact they were widespread showed the nationalist support. Therefore, it was a combination of the three that led to the revolutions of 1848.

This response received 20 marks.

5	17-20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key issues relevant to the question are explored by a sustained analysis of the relationships between key features of the period. • Sufficient knowledge is deployed to demonstrate understanding of the demands and conceptual focus of the question, and to respond fully to its demands. • Valid criteria by which the question can be judged are established and applied and their relative significance evaluated in the process of reaching and substantiating the overall judgement. • The answer is well organised. The argument is logical and coherent throughout and is communicated with clarity and precision.
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