

GCE

History A

Unit **Y245/01**: Italy and Unification 1789–1896

Advanced Subsidiary GCE **H105**

Mark Scheme for June 2017

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All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

Annotation	Meaning of annotation
	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
	Assertion
	Analysis
	Evaluation
	Explanation
	Factor
	Illustrates/Describes
	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
	Judgement
	Knowledge and understanding
	Simple comment
	Unclear
	View

Use the following indicative content mark scheme in conjunction with the generic levels of response in the Appendix

MARK SCHEME Section A

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1*	<p>How far was Austria to blame for the problems found in Italy during the period 1815-1848?</p> <p>In arguing that Austria was to blame for the problems found in Italy,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that Austria had direct control in Venetia and Lombardy as well as family connections with the rulers of Parma, Naples, Tuscany, Piedmont-Sardinia and Modena. The Papacy regarded Austria as Europe's most important Catholic state whilst Tuscany and Naples were Austrian allies and could only alter their systems of government in consultation with her. Metternich carried out surveillance on all the Italian states and organised infiltration of revolutionary movements. • Answers might consider the desire of Austria to keep Italy relatively weak at the Congress of Vienna. • Answers might consider the dislike of Austrian influence felt by the Carbonari when considering the Sicilian Revolution of 1820 and the role of Metternich at the Troppau Congress in 1820 and the Austrian occupation of Naples in 1821. Similarly, they might consider the role of Austria in crushing revolution in Piedmont-Sardinia in 1821. • Answers might consider the Austrian contribution to the crushing of the revolts of 1831. • Answers might consider the Austrian response to the election of Pius IX in 1846. <p>In arguing Austria was not to blame for Italy's problems,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the conservatism of most Italian rulers during this period and the backward 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative degree of blame. • At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge blame for the problems. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation; it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.

		<p>state of the Italian economy with its dependence on subsistence farming; they might consider the problem of widespread illiteracy as well as the conservative influence of the Papacy. Answers may also consider the support Austria received for its Italian policy through most of this period from Russia and Prussia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the obstruction to reform mounted by the <i>Zelanti</i> and the difficulty in overcoming the geographical barriers to economic expansion. • Answers might consider the political indifference of the Italian population in general and the lack of interest in the notion of an Italian state, buttressed by the problems posed by a multi-lingual peninsula. The reliance of liberal nationalists on secret societies necessarily hindered their cause and made coordination of activities problematic. • Answers might consider that the revolutions of 1820/1 and 1831 had several different causes beyond a resentment of Austria and focus on, for example, Sicilian dislike of Ferdinand I. They might also point out the defeat of these revolutions similarly featured causes beyond the actions of Austria, examining, for example, the actions of Charles Felix in Piedmont-Sardinia. Hardly any of the revolutions attracted peasant support and, in 1831, the French failed to intervene. • Answers might also consider the failures of Mazzini such as his attempt to invade Savoy in 1834 as well as the differences between him and the <i>Riformisti</i>. Similarly, answers might examine the shortcomings of Charles Albert of Piedmont-Sardinia and Pius IX. 		
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2*		<p>'Italy was strengthened during the years 1861-1896'. How far do you agree</p> <p>In arguing that Italy was strengthened,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the completion of unification achieved by the absorption of Venice in 1866 and Rome in 1870. • Answers might consider the prestige brought to Italy by its inclusion in the Triple Alliance of 1882. • Answers might consider the reform of the franchise as well as reforms in education and taxation brought about by Depretis. • Answers might consider the attempt to create a fully functioning constitutional and parliamentary monarchy with an attempt to elevate figures such as Victor Emmanuel II and Garibaldi to heroic status and a cult developing around the figure of Queen Margherita. • Answers might consider the attempt to create a colonial empire for Italy and the occupation of the port of Massawa on the Red Sea in 1885. • Answers might consider the size of the Italian army and the large amount of state funds budgeted for it. • Answers might consider the popularity of Crispi, his determination that King Umberto should be Umberto I rather than Umberto IV, as well as his reform of local government in 1889 which doubled the number able to vote in administrative elections. <p>In arguing Italy was not strengthened,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider the need to rely on foreign support to gain Rome and Venice. • Answers might consider the contradictions of the 	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At level 5 there will be judgement as to the relative degree of strengthening. • At higher levels answers might establish criteria against which to judge 'strengthened'. • To be valid, judgements must be supported by relevant and accurate material. If not, they are assertions. • Knowledge must not be credited in isolation; it should only be credited where it is used as the basis for analysis and evaluation, in line with descriptions in the levels mark scheme.
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			<p>Triple Alliance which bound Italy to Austria, the very power from whom she sought the irredentist lands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answers might consider the failure to acquire a colonial empire and the humiliation of the defeat at Adowa in 1896.• Answers might consider that the army was kept so large because of the persistent danger of rebellion and the need for frequent recourse to martial law.• Answers might consider the failure to develop the economy, the lack of industrial resources and the failure of the tariff war with France.• Answers might consider the aggravation of the North/South divide. Consideration might be given here to the effects of the treatment of the <i>briganti</i>, the domination of the <i>latifundia</i> in the South as well as the problems of illiteracy and emigration.• Answers might consider the failure to heal the rupture with the Catholic Church and the refusal of the Vatican to countenance Catholic involvement in the politics of the Kingdom.		
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3		<p>Mark Scheme Section B</p> <p>Read the interpretation and then answer the question that follows:</p> <p>‘Between 1789 and 1848 nationalism never affected the mass of Italian people.’ <i>Derrick Murphy et al, Europe 1760-1871, 2000.</i> Evaluate the strengths and limitations of this interpretation of the failure of the revolutions of 1848 in Italy, making reference to other interpretations you have studied.</p> <p>The historical debate centres around the extent to which it can be argued the revolutions of 1848 failed in Italy due to their lack of popular support.</p> <p>In analysing and evaluating the strengths and limitations of the interpretation, answers might consider the several reasons which have been put forward for the failure of revolution in Italy in 1848/9.</p> <p>In analysing and evaluating the strengths of the given interpretation, answers might use knowledge and understanding:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> that the Italian revolutions of 1848 did not arise from a popular wish for a united Italian state, inspired by the likes of Mazzini and Garibaldi, but rather from the actions and attitudes of individual Italian leaders such as Pius IX and Charles Albert of Piedmont. The former’s amnesty for political prisoners, following his election in 1846, combined with his acceptance of lay participation in government as well as his suggestions of an Italian customs union were the real drivers behind an urge for change rather than an appeal from the masses; similarly, the granting of a 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No set answer is expected. Candidates must use their knowledge and understanding of the historical context and the wider historical debate surrounding the issue to analyse and evaluate the given interpretation. Candidates must refer to at least one other interpretation. The quality of analysis and evaluation of the interpretation should be considered when assigning answers to a level, not the quantity of other interpretations included in the answer. Other interpretations considered as part of evaluation and analysis of the given interpretation do not need to be attributed to specific named historians, but they must be recognisable historical interpretations, rather than the candidate’s own viewpoint. Answers may include more on strengths or more on limitations and there is no requirement for a 50/50 split in the evaluation. However, for level 5, there should be well-supported evaluation of both, in line with levels descriptors. Candidates are not required to construct their own interpretation.
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		<p>constitution in Piedmont by Charles Albert as well as his approval for war against Austria in support of Lombardy and Venetia could be seen as some of the most important steps towards revolution. The facts, however, that Pius IX could not bring himself to lead a struggle against Catholic Austria and fled to Naples and that Charles Albert feared the actions of the radicals in his own kingdom proved decisive in the defeat of the revolutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that revolution in Italy principally arose due to the effects on Austria of events in Europe as a whole rather than on the Italian peninsula, meaning that the revolutions were defeated once Austria had recovered. This suggests that the actions of the likes of Radetzky and Schwarzenberg were more influential in overcoming revolution than any lack of support on the part of the Italian masses. • that the actions of other Italian rulers in, for example, Tuscany and Naples were also decisive in the defeat of the revolutions since they refused to cooperate with Piedmont. This gives credence to the idea that nationalism was not a driving force in 1848 since a key aim of the revolutions was often a 'federal' solution which, in itself, emphasised how little progress had been made by nationalism. • that the revolutionaries of 1848 were drawn from relatively narrow social strata ranging from the professional middle classes to some liberal aristocrats; the geographical origins of these men was also usually northern. The aims of the rebels could be described as self-interested and attracted very little support indeed from the peasantry whose participation in politics was severely hampered by their reliance upon dialect and the slow progress made by the Italian language. The reliance of Italian opposition on 		
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		<p>secret societies was typical of the narrow scope of its support.</p> <p>In analysing and evaluating the limitations of the given interpretation, answers might use knowledge and understanding:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that, in fact, the revolutions of 1848 were a key stage in the growth of Italian nationalism which had its roots in the effects of the French Revolution and Napoleon Bonaparte upon Italy. Cultural developments in many forms of the arts had encouraged patriotic pride and a dislike of regionalism. • that by the 1840s the Italian language was, in fact, beginning to make headway and was an essential feature of the <i>Risorgimento</i>, doing much to eradicate the problems of regionalism. Developments in literature were important in encouraging patriotism. • that, rather than being in the hands of princely rulers, opposition in 1848 had been encouraged by their actions and that secret societies had spread the cause of nationalism, producing martyrs whose role was important. The rapid growth of political clubs in the Papal States following the election of Pius IX might well be mentioned here, as might the 'tobacco strikes' in Milan and popular riots in Palermo in early 1848 • that many were inspired by the writings of Mazzini, especially amongst the young. Unlike previous revolutionary societies, 'Young Italy' was not a localised movement and aimed at making alliances with similarly minded groups in other European states such as Britain and Germany. <p>Other interpretations that might be used in evaluation of the given interpretation are:-</p> <p>Other interpretations that might be used in the evaluation of the given interpretation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretations emphasising the weakness of the 		
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		<p>Roman Republic of 1849, especially its problems with inflation and its defeat at the hands of the French and Austrians.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpretations which challenge the view of 1848/9 ending in failure and instead argue that the revolutions of those years marked, in fact, the beginning of a drive towards a national state rather than a defeat of it. The ultimate refusal of Pius IX to back the nationalist cause actually did much to promote nationalism by seriously undermining the attraction of a federalist solution. • Interpretations which examine the influence of the <i>Riformisti</i> and the contradiction between their arguments for economic progress and belief in federal solutions. . • Interpretations examining the significance of the work of Gioberti and his plans for federalism. • Interpretations which examine the effects of both economic development and stagnation. For example, the peasantry were more concerned with the agricultural crisis which afflicted Italy from the 1820s than with political ideas, whilst urban workers endured some of the worst living standards in Europe. • Interpretations which challenge the view of Italian stagnation during the period 1815-48 and emphasise the progress made by rulers in Tuscany and Naples as well as Piedmont. 		
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