



GCE

History A

Y215/01: Italy and unification 1789-1896

Advanced GCE

Mark Scheme for June 2019

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

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
BP	Blank Page
	Highlight
Off-page comment	
A	Assertion
AN	Analysis
EVAL	Evaluation
EXP	Explanation
F	Factor
ILL	Illustrates/Describes
IRRL	Irrelevant, a significant amount of material that does not answer the question
J	Judgement
KU	Knowledge and understanding
P	Provenance
SC	Simple comment
	Unclear
V	View

1. Here is the mark scheme for this question paper.

MARK SCHEME Section A

Question	Answer/Indicative content	Mark	Guidance
1a	<p>Which of the following had the greater impact on the development of nationalism in Italy?</p> <p>(i) The French Revolution (ii) Napoleonic rule in Italy, 1796-1815</p> <p>Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing that the French revolution had the greater impact answers might consider how the idea of liberty impacted Italy • Answers might consider the response of Austria to the revolution because of its control of Lombardy and influence in other states, which led to Bonaparte's invasion. • Answers might consider the extent to which the French revolution encouraged the Risorgimento and the determination of Italians to remove oppressive and absolute rule. • Answers might consider the impact of the French invasion of Piedmont in 1792 • Candidates may also assess the impact of the French revolutions of 1830 and 1848 on the development of Italian nationalism. • In arguing that Napoleonic rule had the greater impact answers might consider the reduction in the number of states and the extent to which it gave a sense of national identity. 	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material. • Only credit material relevant to 'greater problem for the new kingdom'. • Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or may take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable. • 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.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answers might consider the impact of a new Law Code• Answers might consider the extent to which Napoleonic rule led to the formation of secret societies• Answers might consider that those Italians who fought for Napoleon came back with ideas of a centralised, secular state• Answers might consider that Napoleon had created a Kingdom of Italy• Answers might consider that Napoleon's rule encouraged the rise of the middle class who would be later leaders of the process of political unification		
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1b		<p>‘The revolutions of 1848-1849 in Italy produced a conservative triumph.’ How far do you agree?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing the revolution produced a conservative triumph in Italy, answers might consider that the Kingdom was ruled as a ‘police state’ after the revolution with the bureaucracy purged of intellectuals, censorship reintroduced and the Church firmly in charge of education; the Ministry of Police organized a complex system of surveillance. • Answers might consider the revolutions had seen the defeat of Piedmont and the abdication of Charles Albert. • Answers might argue that liberal dislike of calls for Sicilian separation crucially split opposition to the Bourbons. Their move towards an ‘Italian’ solution left them dependent on the actions of Italy’s other leaders such as the Papacy. • Answers might consider that the flight of Pope Pius IX ended any hope of the Papacy providing anti-Austrian leadership. • Answers might go on to consider that Austria had also reasserted itself in Venice and Tuscany during 1849. 	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels candidates will focus on ‘how far’, but at level 4 may simply list reasons. • At level 5 and above there will be judgement as to the degree of ‘triumph’. • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge ‘triumph’; this might include long-term/short-term prospects, etc.. • To be valid judgements, claims 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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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that the defeat of the Roman Republic resulted in the strengthening of a foreign presence there with the installation of a French garrison. • Answers might consider that the revolutions had demonstrated the lack of unity amongst both the radicals and Italy's various rulers. • In arguing the failure of the revolution did not produce a conservative triumph, answers might consider that, in Naples, Ferdinand II never recovered his popularity and that, both at home and abroad, public opinion turned decisively against his régime. • Answers might consider that the economic and social problems which had provided the basis for popular support for revolution in 1848 in the South continued unchecked as did the problem of Sicilian separatism. They might comment that the South was to play a crucial role in the process of unification in 1860/61 • Answers might consider that Piedmont retained its territorial integrity and that its support of the Italian cause would not be forgotten. • Answers might also consider that the more liberal atmosphere of Piedmont encouraged exiles from other Italian states to settle there, giving it a more 'Italian' identity. • Answers might consider that the revolutions had demonstrated the most important opposition to change in Italy lay abroad and that the accession to power in France of Napoleon III was likely to alter that factor. 		
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<p>2(a)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answers might consider that the defeat of the revolutionary republics actually encouraged radicals to abandon the idea of revolution and adopt policies which would prove favourable to the aims of Cavour. <p>Which was the more important result of the revolutions of 1848-1849 in Italy?</p> <p>(i) The triumph of the Bourbons in the South (ii) The triumph of Austria in the North</p> <p>Explain your answer with reference to both (i) and (ii).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In arguing the triumph of the Bourbons was more important, answers might consider that their return to the policies of reaction ensured continued failure to adapt to the pressures of modernisation. This would ensure that their apparent ‘triumph’ in fact provided a ‘decennio di preparazione’ (‘decade of preparation’) and that their victory, though only short-term, provided a prerequisite to the production of unification in 1861 where events in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies were to prove crucial. Answers might consider that his triumph in the revolution of 1848/9 persuaded Ferdinand II to abandon the limited political concessions he had made earlier in his reign. This hardened internal 	<p>10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No set answer is expected. Judgement must be supported by relevant and accurate material. Only credit material relevant to ‘result of the revolutions of 1848-9 in Italy’. Answers may deal with each factor in turn, then compare them to reach a judgement, or may take a continually comparative approach. Either approach is acceptable. 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>opposition to the Bourbons and so again paved the way for the events of 1860/61.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that victory in 1849 encouraged Ferdinand II to imprison or exile opponents of his régime which contrasted significantly with Piedmont and encouraged many to accept the necessity of following the ideas of the National Society and of Cavour. • Answers might consider that the return to repression by the Bourbons alienated the property-owning classes. Though these should have provided the Bourbons with their keenest supporters, they too began to compare Naples unfavourably with Turin. • Answers might consider that Bourbon triumph left a régime in power in Naples which could provide no match for that of Piedmont in international terms. • In arguing the triumph of Austria was more important, answers might consider that much of Italy was under the control of a power resented by both Louis Napoleon in France and by Piedmont. Hostility to Austria on their part was bound to impact upon the future of the Italian states. Austria was the leading power in Italy and yet Napoleon III was determined to reduce Austrian power. • Answers might consider that in the medium term Austrian domination of Italy meant that the Crimean War would impact upon Italian politics. Austria provided the Bourbons with their principal ally and yet Austrian failure to support Russia would leave her isolated and weakened. Ferdinand 	
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<p>2(b)</p>		<p>It's continued support of Austria would lead him into similar isolation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that although Austria appeared to have triumphed in 1849, part of that victory sprang from her defeat of Piedmont at Custoza and Novara. Though this ensured the abdication of Charles Albert, Austria had, in the process, earned the resentment of the Kingdom of Piedmont and would now have to face the ability of Piedmont's leading minister, Count Cavour. • Answers may consider that, during 1848/9, Pius IX had demonstrated the impossibility of the Vatican taking up arms against Austria. Ironically, therefore, more fervent opposition to Austria than that provided by the Papacy would inevitably be strengthened and the presence of a French garrison in Rome increased the likelihood of French interference in Italy. • Answers might consider that, in defeating the revolutions of 1848/9 in Italy, Austria had demonstrated the loyalty to it of most of the peninsula's rulers – with the exception of Piedmont. Defeat of the revolutionaries left them with little alternative but to turn to Piedmont. <p>'The problems of Italy during the period 1861-1870 were caused principally by the process of Piedmontisation.' How far do you agree?</p>	<p>20</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No set answer is expected. • At higher levels candidates will focus on 'principally caused', but at level 4 may simply list reasons. • At level 5 and above there will be judgement as to the degree of blame attached to Piedmontisation.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In arguing the problems of Italy during the years 1861-70 were caused by the process of Piedmontisation, answers might consider that since Italy had been principally unified to secure the dominant power of Piedmont within Northern Italy, the events of 1860/1 had not originally featured in Cavour's thinking. • Answers might consider the speed with which 'Piedmontisation' was applied. The legal system of Naples, for example, was replaced by 53 decrees issued in no more than two days in February, 1861. • Answers might consider that the constitution of the new Kingdom of Italy was, in effect, simply that of Piedmont and yet that state enjoyed very different economic, political and cultural conditions than those experienced in the South. • Answers might consider that not only were other parts of Italy different to Piedmont, they were also ignorant of conditions there as was Piedmont of its new partners. Cavour's favour for centralisation led him to prescribe compulsory education and yet 90% of the South's population was illiterate. Furthermore, his educational policy was to be funded by the dissolution of monasteries which outraged Southern Catholics and, furthermore, deprived them of the charitable offices of the Church at a time when the state was not yet capable of providing alternatives. • Answers might consider that the South's lack of resources came as a complete surprise to Northerners and ensured the South would act as a financial burden on the new state rather than an asset. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At higher levels candidates might establish criteria against which to judge success; this might include the degree of seriousness of problems, their long-term/short-term nature, etc.. • To be valid judgements, claims 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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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Answers might consider that Piedmontisation reinforced to Southerners the idea that unification was in fact a conquest. This led to the outbreak of what was, in effect, a civil war. This war would cost more Italian lives than all the rest of the struggles of the Risorgimento combined. • In arguing the problems of Italy during these years were due to issues other than Piedmontisation, answers might consider Cavour’s death left Italy bereft of one of her most talented politicians and that none of his successors possessed anything approaching his ability. • Answers might consider the new Kingdom inherited a deficit of almost 2,500 million lire from Piedmont alone. This would inevitably lead to heavily increased taxation in the new Kingdom, ensuring the growth of opposition to it. • Answers might consider that since the construction of new roads and the reform of education and agriculture needed by the new state were far from complete by the end of the nineteenth century, the scale of problems faced by the new kingdom in the 1860s was immense. • Answers might consider the scale of the above problems is made clear from the consideration that, by 1865, already one third of Italian government bonds were in foreign hands and that the vast majority of shares in Italian railways were also held by non-Italians; foreign loans often had to be negotiated on humiliatingly demanding terms. • Answers might consider that Italian agriculture – the main economic activity within the peninsula – 		
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			<p>was in such a poor state that 30% of farming profit was used for nothing more than the repayment of debt.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Answers might consider industry within the peninsula as a whole was so under-developed that the 1861 census showed only 3 million people employed within it. Italy badly lacked necessary industrial resources such as coal.• Answers might consider the inability of the new state to acquire Rome before 1870 and the failure, for example, of Garibaldi's attempt to capture it in 1867.• Answers might consider the lack of popular support within Venetia to join the new Italian Kingdom and the failure of the Italian forces against Austria at Custoza in 1866.• Answers might consider that despite the South's crucial role in the achievement of unity in 1860/1, its under-development by the Bourbons presented the new kingdom with one of its most intractable problems. The North/South divide was extremely evident during the 1860s with the reconstruction of the administration profoundly difficult and the Southern economy completely resistant to the benefits of liberalism and free trade.		
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