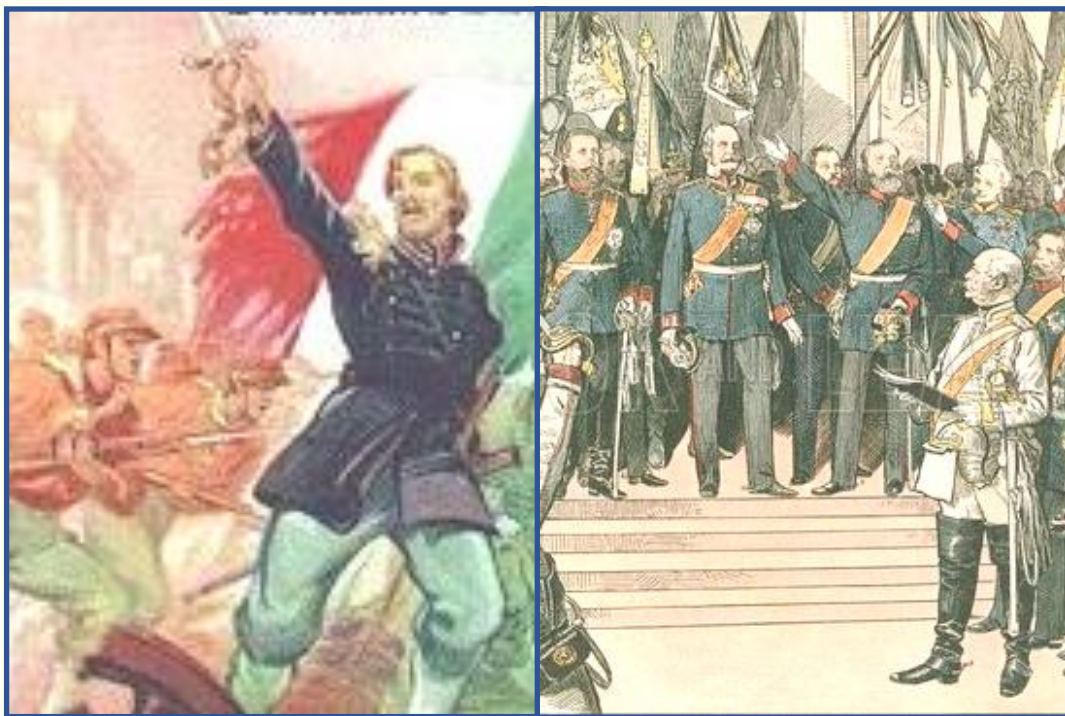


EUROPEAN HISTORY

LO3 nopqrs

The Unification of Italy and Germany



Year 10

Third Edition – 2023

for History SEC 2025

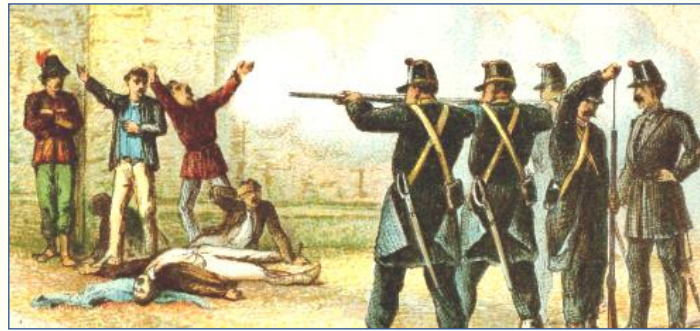


Curriculum Centre Annex

LO3 m (i) – The origins of the Italian unification movement



Source 1
The arrest of a group of Carbonari leaders in Naples by an unknown contemporary artist.



Source 2. Young Italy patriots shot for reading Mazzini's pamphlets.

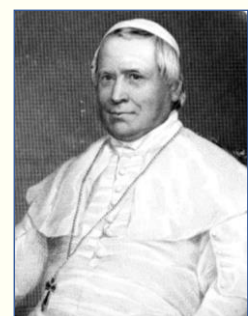
When Napoleon created the 'Kingdom of Italy' for himself (1805–1814), he inspired Italian patriots with the idea of unifying Italy in one nation-state. But his final downfall in 1815 and the settlement reached at the Congress of Vienna restored Austrian domination over the Italian peninsula. This settlement left Italy divided in twelve princely states. The strongest and most progressive state was the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont ruled by the House of Savoy. At the Congress of Vienna this state had been given access to the Mediterranean Sea when it received the lands of the former Republic of Genoa. This acquisition helped Sardinia-Piedmont build up a merchant fleet and expand its maritime trade. On the other hand, the most backward and conservative state was the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies ruled by a branch of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty.

There were **three** major obstacles for the political unification of Italy after 1815:

- The two rich provinces of Lombardy and Venetia were made part of the Austrian Empire.
- The Papal States controlled Central Italy and divided Italy in two: the north was under Austrian influence and the south was under Bourbon rule.
- The other Italian princes did not want to relinquish their power and independence.

During the 1820s a secret society known as the Carbonari tried to organize revolts in Palermo and Naples but with very little success. This was mainly because support for the Carbonari were mainly found in the towns and amongst the educated middle classes but not among the peasants in the countryside.

An important turning point came in 1831 when Giuseppe Mazzini set up a new revolutionary movement known as 'Young Italy'. For the first time, the ideas of the *Risorgimento* started spreading among all segments of the Italian population. 'Young Italy' revolutionary cells (groups) were set up in many Italian cities and spread revolutionary ideas in strict secrecy against the repressive system of the Austrian Chancellor Metternich aimed to hunt down and stamp out liberal and revolutionary movements in Europe.



Source 3
Pope Pius IX in 1846

Then in 1846, the new Pope, **Pius IX** promised political reforms in the Papal States. Some other Italian princes followed the Pope's example and made limited 'liberal' reforms in the hope of weakening the revolutionary movements among the people. But these reforms had the opposite effect. They brought hopes of further reforms with the result that a wave of revolutions broke out in the early months of 1848 in Sicily, Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, Venice and Turin.

LO3 m (i) – The origins of the Italian unification movement

1. From the map of Italy in 1815 in page 1, identify the name and the colour of:

		State	Colour
(a)	The state ruled by the Bourbon dynasty:		
(b)	The state ruled by the Pope:		
(c)	The state ruled by the House of Savoy:		
(d)	A province ruled by Austria:		

(4)

2. In what way did Napoleon help to bring about the idea of a united Italy?

(2)

3. (a) Who were the Carbonari?

(2)

(b) What made 'Young Italy' more effective than the Carbonari?

(2)

4. Name the most progressive state and the most backward state in Italy after 1815.

(2)

5. Briefly explain why the following were obstacles for Italian unification after 1815:

(a) Austria: _____

(2)

(b) The Pope: _____

(2)

(c) The Italian princes: _____

(2)

6. Why did the election of Pope Pius IX in 1846 bring new hopes for the Italian patriots?

(2)

(Total: 20 marks)

LO3 m (ii) – The main exponents and leaders of Italian Unification



Source 4. Leaders of the Italian Risorgimento at the time of the Unification of Italy in 1860. From left to right: Giuseppe Mazzini; Vincenzo Gioberti; Giuseppe Garibaldi wearing the patriotic Red Shirt; Count Camillo Benso di Cavour; King Victor Emmanuel II.

Giuseppe Mazzini, a patriot, philosopher and politician. In his later life, his political ideas helped define the modern European movement for popular democracy in a republican state. He achieved fame when in 1831 he set up a national revolutionary movement known as 'Young Italy'. In later years, he became disillusioned because united Italy became a conservative constitutional monarchy and not a democratic republic for which he strived so much in his life.

Vincenzo Gioberti (1801–1852) was an Italian priest, philosopher, writer and politician who served as the Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia from 1848 to 1849. He was a prominent spokesman for liberal Catholics of the *Risorgimento*. His main contribution was that he proposed a unified Italian state under the presidency of the Pope. This idea, though supported by many conservative Catholics, was opposed by republicans, liberals and monarchists. These groups viewed the Papal States as one of the most conservative and badly governed state in Italy and were afraid that this state of affair would spread to the whole of Italy if the latter was united under the Pope.

Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-1882) was the main patriotic hero of the *Risorgimento*. His dream of a united Italian republic made him come out from his retirement in the island of Caprera. In 1860 he sailed from Genoa with the 'Thousand Red Shirt' volunteers and freed Sicily and Naples from the Bourbon King Francis II. On his march towards Rome, Garibaldi met King Victor Emmanuel at a secret meeting at Teano where he agreed to hand over these two kingdoms to the King to avoid a possible civil war between royalist and republican patriots.

Count **Camillo di Cavour** (1810–1861) became prime minister of Sardinia-Piedmont in 1852. Cavour started by transforming Sardinia-Piedmont into a modern state by developing a free trade economy on the British model. The country was transformed into a constitutional monarchy by the introduction of many liberal reforms. Through diplomatic skill, he achieved the political unification of Italy in less than a decade. At the secret Pact of Plombieres, he was able to persuade the French Emperor **Napoleon III** to agree to a secretly planned war against Austria. In early 1859, Cavour brought about a diplomatic crisis that provoked Austria to issue an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of Piedmontese troops from the border facing the Austrian province of Lombardy. As expected, Cavour rejected the ultimatum and Austrians declared war. The French came to the aid of the Piedmontese and the Austrians were defeated in the two decisive battles. By the ensuing peace Treaty of Villafranca, Austria surrendered **Lombardy** to Napoleon III, who in turn handed it to Victor Emanuel II.

King **Victor Emmanuel II** (1820–1878) was the son and successor of Charles Albert who had abdicated after the defeat of Sardinia-Piedmont at the Battle of Novara by the Austrians. The new king was faced with many difficulties. He was wise enough to recognize the abilities and skill of Count Cavour which he appointed Prime Minister in 1852. Together with Cavour, they concluded a temporary peace with Austria, reorganized the army, improved the finances and brought prosperity in the kingdom. In 1858 Cavour and Victor Emmanuel planned another war with Austria, but this time with France as their ally.

LO3 m (ii) – The main exponents and leaders of Italian Unification

1. Write the name of the prominent figures of the Risorgimento whose portraits are shown in Source 4 in page 2 to which the statements below apply?

	Statement	Prominent figure
(a)	Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont from 1852 to 1861.	
(b)	The founder and leader of Young Italy.	
(c)	Led the expedition of the Thousand Red Shirts of 1860.	
(d)	The first king of a united Italy.	
(e)	Proposed a united Italy under the presidency of the Pope.	
(f)	Agreed to a secret pact with the French Emperor Napoleon III.	
(g)	One other figure besides Mazzini who was a republican at heart.	

(8)

2. Why did Gioberti's vision for a united Italy fail to gather enough support?

(2)

3. What was Mazzini's greatest contribution to the Italian Risorgimento?

(2)

4. Why is Garibaldi considered as one of Italy's great patriot and hero?

(2)

5. Identify two events in the career of Cavour that demonstrate his exceptional skills in diplomacy.

(2)

6. Which of these same figures came from:

(a) an aristocratic family: _____ (2)

(b) a middle class family: _____ (2)

(c) a working class family: _____ (1)

(Total: 20 marks)

LO3 o (i) – Why the Revolutions of 1848 failed to unify Italy?



Source 5. The revolution in Palermo, Sicily



Source 6. Barricades during the revolution in Rome

The first revolt took place in January 1848 in Sicily and Naples which forced the King to escape and seek refuge in the Papal States. The Sicilian parliament then restored the liberal constitution of 1812. But by May 1848, the Bourbon army took back control of Sicily.

A revolt in Rome forced Pope Pius IX to flee and a republic was proclaimed (February 1849). Its constitution granted freedom of religion and was the first in the world to abolish the death penalty. But by July 1849, the republican militia led by Giuseppe Garibaldi could not hold Rome against a French army, sent by President Louis Napoleon Bonaparte (later known as Napoleon III) to escort the Pope back to Rome and restore his authority with French protection.

The Five Days of Milan in March 1848 triggered a popular revolt against Austrian rule. The Austrian garrison was forced to withdraw from the city. This event encouraged King Charles Albert of Sardinia-Piedmont to attack Lombardy to drive the Austrians from northern Italy. But the Austrians defeated the Piedmontese army, and the king had to abdicate in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel II.

In March 1848, the Venetians also rose up against the Austrians and declared the Republic of San Marco. But after Charles Albert's defeat, no other power was strong enough to stop the Austrian army under General Radetzky from taking back control of Venice in August 1849. By late 1849 the old order had been restored in all Italian states, except in Sardinia-Piedmont where King Victor Emanuel II kept the liberal constitution which had been granted by his liberal-minded father Charles Albert.



Source 7
King Charles Albert
of Sardinia-Piedmont
(1831–1849)



Reasons for the failure of the 1848 Revolutions in Italy

- Foreign powers intervened against the revolutions.
- The Pope refused to support the revolution.
- The revolutions lacked the support of the peasants.
- The revolutions occurred mostly in the large cities and did not spread to the countryside.
- Revolutionary leaders had no experience in government.
- The revolutionaries were divided among themselves.
- The army remained loyal to the former rulers.

Source 8. Painting showing the Austrian General Radetzky meeting the new King of Sardinia Victor Emmanuel II in March 1849.

LO3 p – The final stages in the unification of Italy (1858–1870)



Source 9
Left: Cavour and Napoleon III at their secret meeting at Plombières in 1858.



Source 10
Right: The peace treaty of Villafranca between Victor Emmanuel II and Francis Joseph of Austria.

In a series of referenda held in the northern Italian states in 1859–1860, the great majority of the people voted to join the Kingdom of Sardinia. At this point, Napoleon III concluded a separate peace with Austria (Treaty of Villafranca), leaving Cavour to continue to fight the war against Austria without his support. Napoleon had become concerned by the unexpected turn of events. He was alarmed at the prospect of having a large unified Italian state close to the French border. He also insisted that Cavour hand over the provinces of Savoy and Nice to France, as agreed by the Pact of Plombières. Napoleon then sent a French garrison to help the Pope keep control of Rome.



Source 11. Above: The stages of Italian unification.

Source 12 Left:

Garibaldi's expedition arriving at Messina to liberate Sicily from its Bourbon rulers in 1860.

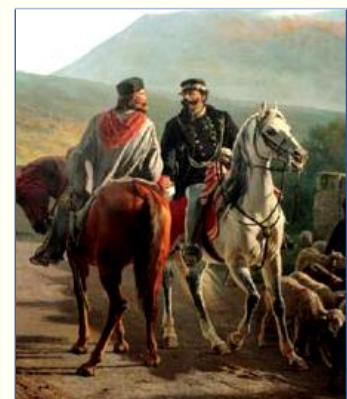
Source 13 Below:

Garibaldi and King Victor Emmanuel during their private meeting outside the village of Matera in 1860.



The first Italian Parliament met in Turin in March 1861 and declared Victor Emmanuel II as the first king of a united Italy. However, Cavour did not live long after achieving his goal for he died of a sudden heart attack in 1861 when he was only 50 years old. But the new Italian Kingdom was still not wholly united for at his death Rome was still ruled by the Pope and the province of Venetia was still held by Austria.

In 1862, Garibaldi organized an expedition to conquer Rome, but he was stopped by the royal army. In 1865 the capital city is transferred to Florence. In 1867 Garibaldi makes another attempt to conquer Rome with an expedition of volunteers, like the one he led successfully against the Bourbons in Sicily and Naples in 1860. But he was stopped by the French at the gates of Rome. From then on he lived in retirement on the island of Caprera.



The Austro-Prussian War of 1866 gave Italy an opportunity to become an ally of Prussia in an attempt to liberate Venetia from Austrian rule. Since Prussia won the war, Italy received Venetia at the end of the war. When the Franco-Prussian War broke out in 1870 between France and Prussia, Napoleon III had to withdraw the French garrison from Rome. The Italian government took this opportunity to take control of Rome from the Pope. Then the Roman citizens voted in a referendum for union with Italy. King Victor Emmanuel entered Rome on 2 July 1871 accompanied by a triumphal military procession. The unification of Italy was thus complete.



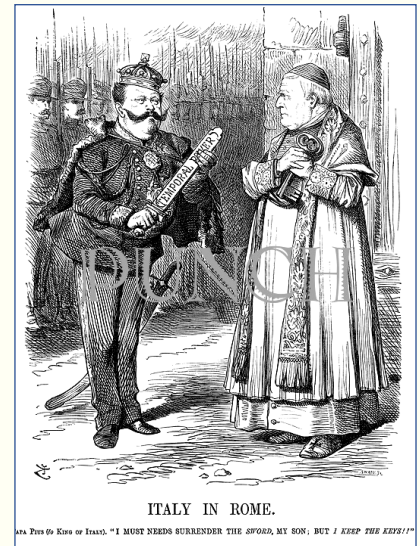
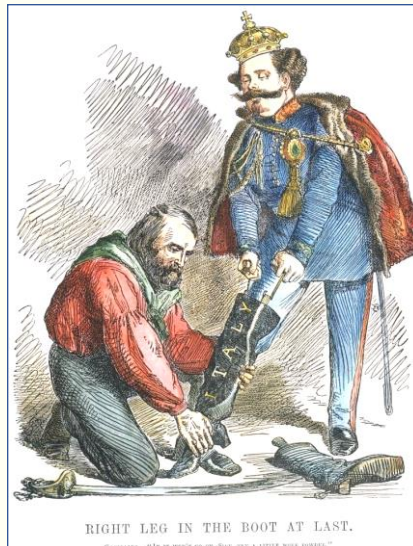
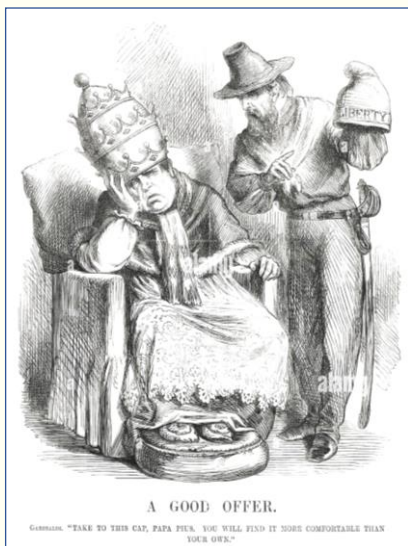
Source 14. Above Left: The Italian Parliament proclaimed the 'Kingdom of Italy' in March 1861.

Source 15. Above Right: The Italian army taking control of Rome in September 1870.

Source 16. Right: Flag and coat of arms of the Kingdom of Italy between 1861 and 1946. When Italy was proclaimed a Republic in 1946, Parliament removed



Below are three best-known satirical cartoons about the Unification of Italy, published in *Punch*, the famous British political cartoon magazine at that time.



Source 17

Left: 'A GOOD OFFER'. The figures are Pope Pius IX and Garibaldi.

Centre: 'RIGHT LEG IN THE BOOT AT LAST'. The figures are Garibaldi and King Victor Emmanuel II.

Right: 'ITALY IN ROME'. The figures are King Victor Emmanuel II and Pope Pius IX.

LO3 op – Success or failure of the Revolutions of 1848 in Italy

1. Write T (for TRUE) or F (for FALSE) next to these statements about events that took place during the 1848 Revolutions in Italy.

(a)	Sicily was the first Italian state to revolt against its ruler.	
(b)	The Romans expelled the Pope and set up a republic.	
(c)	King Victor Emmanuel II declared war against Austria.	
(d)	Garibaldi defended Venice against an Austrian attack.	
(e)	A French army helped the Pope take back control of Rome.	
(f)	The Venetian revolutionaries founded the 'Republic of San Marco'.	
(g)	After 1849, Sardinia-Piedmont was the only liberal state in Italy.	
(h)	Milan a major Italian city that did not revolt against Austrian rule.	

(4)

2. Mention one direct consequence to these key events related to the Unification of Italy.

(a) The Pact of Plombières between Cavour and Emperor Napoleon III.

_____ (2)

(b) The Treaty of Villafranca between Victor Emmanuel II and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria.

_____ (2)

(c) The first session of the Italian Parliament held in March 1861.

_____ (2)

(d) Prussia's victory against Austria in the Austro-Prussian War (also known as the Seven Weeks' War).

_____ (2)

(d) The outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870.

_____ (2)

3. Briefly explain what the cartoonist had in mind when he designed the satirical cartoons in source 17.

(a) 'A GOOD OFFER': _____

_____ (2)

(b) 'RIGHT LEG IN THE BOOT AT LAST': _____

_____ (2)

(a) 'A GOOD OFFER': _____

_____ (2)

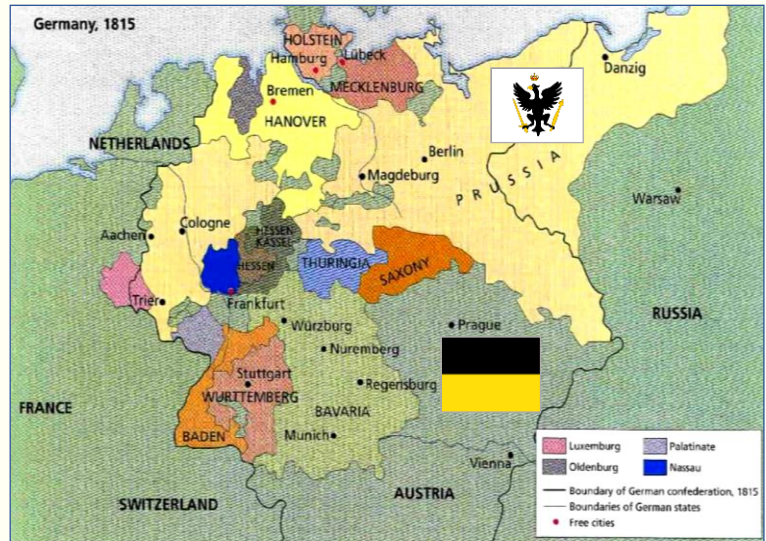
(Total: 20 marks)

LO3 q – Key facts about the German Confederation



Source 18. The two most influential rulers of the Confederation: Chancellor Clemens von Metternich (1809–1848 (left); King Frederick William III of Prussia (1797–1840) (right)

Source 19. Inside the German Confederation, Prussia was dominant in the north while Austria was dominant in the south.



The German Confederation (1815–1866)

The Congress of Vienna established the German Confederation instead of the Holy Roman Empire which had been abolished by Napoleon in 1806. The Confederation consisted of an association of 39 German states, each one ruled by its own prince with the right to decide on their foreign policy. The Diet of the Confederation consisted of representatives of the member states who usually were the princes themselves or by their chief ministers. The most important issues required voting unanimity. The Diet was presided over by Metternich as the representative of Austria. However, this was a formality, as the Confederation did not have a head of state, because it was not a state. In reality, the functioning of the Confederation depended on the cooperation of the two most populous and powerful states, Austria and Prussia, which in reality were often in opposition.

Most historians argue that the Confederation was weak, ineffective and an obstacle to German unity. This weakness was intended by the European Great Powers who did not want a strong unified German state. However, the Confederation was not a loose tie between the German states, as it was impossible to leave the Confederation.

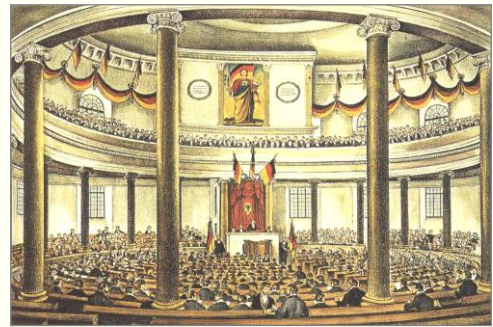
The Carlsbad Decrees of 1819

Between 1815 and 1848 Austria controlled the Confederation through the Metternich System. The aim of this system was to 'turn back the clock' by restoring most of the German princes deposed by the French Revolution or Napoleon and to suppress liberal and revolutionary ideas from spreading in Germany. In 1819, the Carlsbad decrees were a set of reactionary restrictions imposed by Metternich's influence on the states of the Confederation. They banned national fraternities (called *Burschenschaften*), removed liberal university professors and widened press censorship. They were aimed at suppressing liberal and revolutionary ideas a growing sentiment for German unification.

The Zollverein

From the 1830s the Industrial Revolution brought economic interdependence among the German states. For example, the growth of the railway network led to easier access to different resources across the Confederation. Economic growth also meant greater prosperity. The *Zollverein* (or Customs Union) was an agreement set up by Prussia in and the North German states in 1831 to reduce customs duties between them. Prussia, however, made it clear that this economic union was to exclude Austria and those German states that supported her. It reduced and standardized tariffs between German states and reduced the number of different currencies from thirty to just two. The *Zollverein* accustomed German states to cooperate without Austria and taught them the benefits of Prussian leadership. One can conclude that Prussia managed to unify Germany economically. In the 1860s Prussia felt strong enough to challenge Austria's historic dominance in Germany and bring about Germany's political unification on its own terms.

LO3 o (ii) – Why the Revolutions of 1848 failed to unify Germany?



Source 20. Above left: The Revolution of 18th March 1848 in Berlin.

Source 21. Above centre: King Frederick William IV (1840 – 1861).

Source 22. Above right: The Frankfurt Assembly

The establishment of a French republic in February 1848 and the resignation of Metternich from Austrian Chancellor in March encouraged German students, peasants, craftsmen and workers to take to the streets and revolt in the face of heavy taxation and political censorship. In March, crowds of people gathered in Berlin. King Frederick William IV, taken by surprise, accepted all their demands, including parliamentary elections, a constitution and freedom of the press.

On 18th March another demonstration occurred where barricades were erected. A battle with the army ensued which left hundreds dead and injured. Violence ended when the king withdrew the troops and reassured the people that he would be reorganizing his government. The King then moved his court from Berlin to Potsdam to be free from the revolutionary government in Berlin. Besides Prussia, similar popular revolutions also took place in Bavaria, Saxony, the Palatinate, the Rhineland and Baden.



Source 23
Caricature of
Metternich's
escape from
Vienna.

In May, a group of German nationalists, liberal and conservative politicians met at the Frankfurt Assembly. The main aim of the assembly was to create a unified Germany governed by a liberal constitution. But after many lengthy discussions, no agreement was reached about who was to be German Emperor between the Austrian Emperor or the King of Prussia. Frederick William was too deeply conservative to accept the German imperial crown from the people and not from the German princes. Both Prussia and Austria rejected the proposed Frankfurt constitution. Without the support of either Prussia or Austria, the Frankfurt Assembly could not survive. In the end when Prussia and Austria withdrew their representatives, the assembly lost its importance.

By late 1848, the Prussian army and the aristocracy had regained power in Berlin. The King returned from Potsdam and joined the conservative forces. In November he dissolved the Prussian National Assembly, declared a constitution of his own which maintained ultimate authority in the hands of the king. The revolution had fizzled out because of the divisions between the various factions at the Frankfurt Assembly, the failure of the revolutionaries to obtain the support of the masses and the overwhelming strength of the conservative forces (*i.e.*, the monarchy, the aristocracy, the bureaucracy or non-elected government officials, and the army).



The Erfurt Union of 1850 was a short-lived attempt by Prussia to unify Germany on its terms. But the union never came into effect because in November, Prussia agreed to dissolve the Erfurt Union and accept Austrian leadership in the Confederation. For this reason, the Treaty of Olmütz between Prussia and Austria became known in Prussia as the 'Humiliation at Olmütz'.

Source 24. The national flag used during the German Revolutions of 1848.

LO3 oq – The German Confederation and the 1848 Revolutions

1. From the map of Source 19, identify four German states that formed part of the German Confederation. (2)

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2. List three facts about the Diet of the German Confederation. (3)

3. How did the Metternich System impact upon the internal politics of the German Confederation between 1815 and 1848? (2)

4. Mention three advantages of the Zollverein. (3)

5. Which two external (foreign) events triggered the 1848 Revolutions in the German states? (2)

6. List three short-lived changes that took place in the German states that experienced a revolution in 1848. (3)

7. Why did the initial success of these revolutions in Germany fizzle out by the end of 1848? (2)

8. What significance did the Treaty of Olmütz have with respect to Prussia and Austria? (2)

(Total: 20 marks)

LO3 r – The final stages in the unification of Germany (1862–1871)



Source 25

Bismarck and William I in 1870

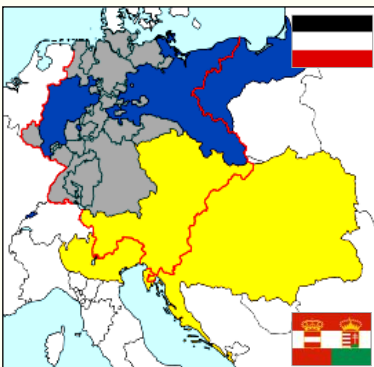
In 1862, the new Prussian King **William I** appointed **Otto von Bismarck** Minister-President of Prussia. Bismarck had made himself famous in a speech where he stressed that German unity would not be achieved by debates and resolutions but by 'blood and iron', *i.e.*, by war and conquest. Bismarck immediately set out to enlarge and strengthen the Prussian army, in view of the future wars Prussia would have to fight to unify Germany.

The Danish War of 1864

In 1863, King Christian VII of Denmark annexed the German **Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein** into the Danish Kingdom, thus breaking the terms of the Treaty of London of 1852 agreed with Prussia and Austria on behalf of the German Confederation. Prussia and Austria declared war on Denmark and occupied the duchies. Prussia administered Schleswig and Austria administered Holstein. But the two powers soon quarrelled on how to administer these duchies. Historians still debate whether Bismarck deliberately planned this quarrel with Austria as an excuse for another war.

The Austro-Prussian or the Seven Weeks' War of 1866

In the end disagreements led to war between Austria and Prussia. The aim of the war was to decide who was to be the dominant power in a future unified Germany. The war lasted seven weeks and resulted in a decisive Prussian victory over Austria. The German states in the northern who sided with Austria (Saxony, Hanover and Hesse) were invaded and occupied by Prussian armies. Prussia then set up the North German Confederation. The South German states of Bavaria, Württemberg and Baden, although they also sided with Austria, kept their independence for the time-being.



Source 26. Left: The contest between Prussia and Austria for the control of Germany in 1866.

Source 27. Napoleon III encounters Bismarck after the Battle of Sedan in September 1870.

Source 28. The declaration of the German Empire at the Palace of Versailles in January 1871.

The Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871

After 1867 relations between Prussia and France worsened. Emperor **Napoleon III** of France wanted compensation in Belgium and Luxemburg for having stayed neutral during the Austro-Prussian War. Then in 1870, a Prussian Hohenzollern prince was offered the vacant throne of Spain. Napoleon III, fearing encirclement by two hostile powers, protested and asked for guarantees that this offer would never be accepted. King William rebuffed this request and left Bismarck to communicate his decision to the French ambassador and to the press. The result was a war hysteria in France, leaving Napoleon no other option, but to declare war against Prussia. The resulting Prussian victory was swift and decisive. The French Emperor was even captured prisoner with his whole army. The French National Assembly removed him from power and declared France a republic. In Germany, victory brought a wave of patriotism. The South German States agreed to join Prussia's North German Confederation. In January 1871, King William I of Prussia was proclaimed 'German Emperor' in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles. German unification was thus complete. Bismarck remained German Chancellor until his resignation in 1890. The 'Second German Reich' as this period is called in German history lasted until the defeat of Germany in the First World War in 1918.

LO3 s – The Unification of Italy and Germany compared

A new balance of power in Europe in 1871

The Unification of Italy and Germany greatly altered the balance of power in Europe. Prussia had swallowed up Germany and became the most powerful power on the European Continent after having defeated Austria and France by her own. Italy, although weaker than Germany made plans to expand its navy in the Mediterranean and to acquire colonies in Africa.

The other European Great Powers sought to reassess their foreign policy. Britain sought to avoid being involved in European wars by adopted a policy of 'splendid isolation'. Russia and Austria-Hungary turned their back on Europe. Austria-Hungary sought to expand in the Balkans and Russia did so in Central Asia.



After unification, Bismarck remarked that Germany was a satiated power. His main foreign policy aim after 1871 was to set up a system of alliances favourable to Germany in order to preserve peace in Europe and to enable Germany to concentrate on its economic and industrial development.

Similarities between the Unification of Italy and Germany

(a)	Both occurred in roughly the same time, <i>i.e.</i> , between 1859 and 1871.
(b)	The two Chief Ministers in charge of the government of Sardinia-Piedmont and of Prussia were capable statesmen and shrewd diplomats.
(c)	Both were motivated by the forces of liberalism and nationalism.
(d)	Both involved wars with another Great Power.
(e)	Both were united under the leadership of the most progressive state in Italy and Germany respectively.

Contrasts between the Unification of Italy and Germany

(a)	Prussia was more powerful militarily than Sardinia-Piedmont. This enabled her to defeat her rivals (Austria and France) without the need for allies. Italy, however, had to rely on the support of France (in 1859) and of Prussia (in 1866).
(b)	The socio-economic changes of the Industrial Revolution reached Germany in the 1830s while in Sardinia-Piedmont they started in the 1850s.
(c)	The unification of Germany was relatively easier than that of Italy. This was so because the Germans had a Confederation Diet (Assembly) and a Customs Union (<i>Zollverein</i>) which brought some form of political and economic unity.
(d)	After unification Italy struggled to achieve the status of a Great Power by expanding her Mediterranean navy and acquire colonies in the Mediterranean and in Africa. Prussia on the other hand was already a Great Power before it even unified Germany. After unification Germany became even more powerful.
(e)	Italians were divided between republicans and monarchists. In the end Italy became a monarchy. The Germans were divided between those who wanted a 'Greater Germany' (which included the German-speaking parts of the Austrian Empire) and those who wanted a 'Smaller Germany' (which excluded Austria altogether). In the end Germany was united as a 'Smaller Germany'.

LO3 r – The final stages in the Unification of Germany

1. How did these wars provided Bismarck the opportunity to push forward his plans for a united Germany under Prussia’s leadership? (3)

(a)	The Danish War of 1864	
(b)	The Austro-Prussian War of 1866	
(c)	The Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871	

2. Name the five European Great Powers in 1860, BEFORE the unification of Italy and Germany. (2)

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3. Name the six European Great Powers in 1871, when the unification of Italy and Germany had just been completed. (2)

4. Quote from the tables in page --- two instances that which prove that with unification Germany emerged as the strongest Great Power on the European Continent.

5. Read carefully the following source and then answer the questions below.

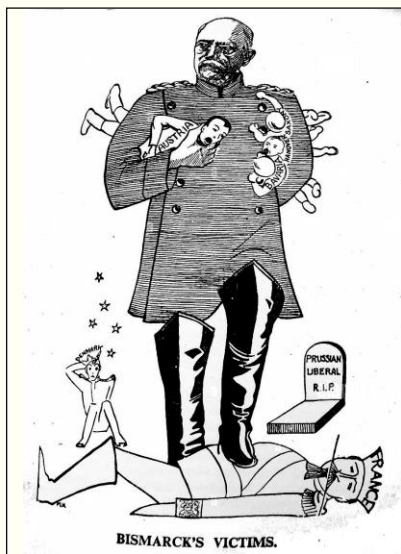
‘We had to avoid wounding Austria too severely; we had to avoid leaving behind in her any unnecessary bitterness of feeling or desire for revenge...If Austria were severely injured, she would become the ally of France and of every other opponent of ours; she would even sacrifice her anti-Russian interests for the sake of revenge on Prussia...Our task was the establishment or foundation of German national unity under the leadership of the King of Prussia.’

Bismarck commenting on Prussia’s victory over Austria in 1866. Source: Internet Modern History Sourcebook

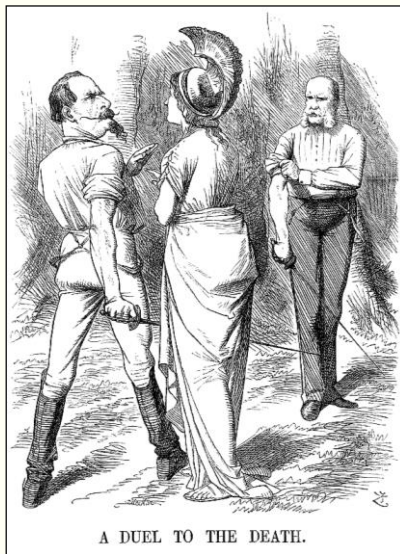
- (a) Name the war referred to in the source. _____ (1)
- (b) Who spoke the words of above source? _____ (1)
- (c) Which policy is he in favour with regards to Austria after this war and why?

_____ (3)

6. Observe carefully the cartoon caricatures about the unification of Germany and then answer the questions below.



A



B



C

Identify by letter the cartoon caricature that describe the following: (3)

(a)	The Seven Weeks' War fought between Prussia and Austria	
(b)	The Franco-Prussian War fought between Prussia and France.	
(c)	The German 'Wars of Unification' fought between 1864 and 1871.	

7. Underline **three** figures that feature in one or more of the above caricatures. (3)

Napoleon III of France	Otto von Bismarck	Clemens von Metternich
King William I of Prussia	Francis Joseph of Austria	Count Camillo di Cavour

(Total: 20 marks)

LO3 nop – Sources on the Unification of Italy

Read carefully the following **three** text sources and then answer all the questions.

'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 she possesses sufficient strength within herself to become one...They join this association in the firm aim of reconstituting Italy as one independent sovereign nation of free men and equals....

Young Italy is Republican...because every nation is destined, by the law of God and humanity, to form a free and equal community of brothers; and the republican is the only form of government that insures this future....

The means by which Young Italy proposes to reach its aim are education and insurrection, to be adopted simultaneously...Insurrection by means of guerrilla bands is the true method of warfare for all nations desirous of emancipating themselves from a foreign yoke.

Each member will, upon his initiation into the association of Young Italy, pronounce the following form of oath, in the presence of the initiator...'

Source A

'We could, bowing to adverse fate, renounce all the aspirations which had guided King Charles Albert during the last years of his reign, seal ourselves up within our frontiers, think only of the material and moral interests of this country...On the other hand, we could...keep alive the faith that inspired the great actions of King Charles Albert...In recent years, therefore, we have tried to do away with the last hindrances to our country, and we have lost no occasion to act as the spokesman and defender of the other peoples of Italy. This policy found one such occasion in the Crimean War...'

Source B

'September 7th, 1860, the abhorred dynasty...and on its ruins rose the sovereignty of the people...Though the Bourbon army was still in possession of the forts and the principal points of the city...I entered Naples with the whole of the southern army...the King of Naples having, on the previous day, quitted his palace to retire to Capua. At Naples, as in all places we had passed through since crossing the strait, the populace was sublime in their enthusiastic patriotism...'

Source C

1. Match these captions with the above sources by writing the letter of the source in the blank space. (3)

(a) Opening statute of Young Italy

(b) Speech by Cavour to the Chamber of Deputies of Sardinia-Piedmont in 1858.

(c) Garibaldi's report on the conquest of Naples in 1860

2. Identify from one of the above sources the three main principles of the Young Italy movement. (3)

3. Who was the author of the statute of Young Italy? (1)

4. In what capacity did Cavour address the Chamber of Deputies of Sardinia-Piedmont in 1858? (1)

5. With reference to source B, what did King Charles Albert try to do and why did he fail? (3)

6. How was Sardinia-Piedmont involved in the Crimean War mentioned in source B. (3)

7. How did Garibaldi's expedition mentioned in source C came to be known in history? (1)

8. Give the name the 'abhorred dynasty' mentioned in line 1 of source C. (1)

8. How was this expedition planned and what did it achieve? (2)

9. Quote evidence from source C that show that Garibaldi had the support of the masses. (1)

10. Sources A, B and C are primary sources because..... (1)

(Total: 20 marks)

LO3 nopqrs - The Unification of Italy and Germany

Read carefully these essay titles and then choose one to answer.

PAPER MQF 2-3

1. (a) Explain the role importance and contribution of the following during the process of Italian unification:
(i) Giuseppe Mazzini and Young Italy; (iii) Garibaldi's Red Shirts (8)
(b) Explain why and how Italy was divided in many states between 1815 and 1861. (12)
2. (a) List four causes of the Revolution of 1848 in Italy and another four causes of revolution in Germany. (8)
(b) Discuss why the Revolutions of 1848 failed in either Italy or Germany. (12)
3. (a) List four key facts about the German Confederation between 1815 and 1866. (4)
(b) Mention four reasons why Germany remained divided in many states between 1815 and 1866. (4)
(c) Discuss similarities and differences between Cavour's and Bismarck's policies aimed at unifying Italy and Germany respectively. (12)

PAPER MQF 1-2

1. (a) Give the meaning of the following terms associated with the Italian unification movement:
(i) Risorgimento; (ii) Carbonari; (iii) Young Italy; (iv) Red Shirts (8)
(b) Explain the role importance and contribution of the following during the process of Italian unification:
(i) The Carbonari; (ii) Giuseppe Mazzini and Young Italy; (iii) Garibaldi's Red Shirts (12)
2. (a) Identify four causes which led to the 1848 Revolution in Italy and another four causes for the revolutions in Germany. (8)
(b) Explain the contribution of two of the following towards the unification of Italy:
(i) Giuseppe Mazzini; (ii) Camillo Cavour; (iii) Giuseppe Garibaldi; (iv) Victor Emmanuel II (12)
3. (a) Identify four key facts about the German Confederation of 1815– 866. (4)
(b) Identify four achievements of Otto von Bismarck as Minister-President of Prussia. (4)
(c) Explain briefly how Bismarck used the wars fought by Prussia between 1862 and 1871 to bring about the unification of Germany. (12)

