

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY

0470/02

Paper 2

May/June 2003

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

2 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.
Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen on both sides of the paper.
You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.
Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

This paper has two options.

Option A: 19th Century topic [p2–p6]

Option B: 20th Century topic [p7– p11]

Choose **one** of these options, and then answer **all** the questions on that topic.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **12** printed pages.



Option A: 19th Century topic**DID CAVOUR SUPPORT THE CAUSE OF ITALIAN UNIFICATION?**

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

Background Information

Nineteenth-century historians called Cavour the ‘maker of Italy’, but their view is now much less acceptable. Some historians claim that Cavour never supported Italian unification and that he only wanted to add to the territory and power of Piedmont. There is disagreement over his attitude towards Garibaldi. Did he oppose Garibaldi’s actions, or did he secretly support them? It has been claimed that Cavour wanted unification all along but preferred to stay in the background and move with caution for fear of upsetting the great powers of Europe. How important was Cavour in the achievement of Italian unification?

SOURCE A

Cavour united Italy not so much because he intended to, or because he thought it right to do so, but because Garibaldi’s military successes forced him into action. If Cavour had not distrusted Garibaldi, he would not have made the decision to invade the Papal States to prevent Garibaldi from moving against Rome. Cavour united Italy in order to get the better of Garibaldi whom he still suspected of being a Mazzini supporter.

Garibaldi disliked Cavour. He believed that Italy could only be united by revolutionary means – and that armed action was essential. He had charged into an attack on Sicily and then Naples. After his unexpected successes there, he planned to go on and take Venetia and Rome. Such action would have brought armed intervention from France and Austria to protect their interests. The new and fragile Kingdom of Italy could not have withstood such a double attack.

It was Cavour’s greatest contribution to unification that his invasion of the Papal States prevented Garibaldi from carrying out the second part of his plan. It was Garibaldi’s greatest contribution that he conquered Sicily and Naples despite opposition. Garibaldi’s willingness then to surrender Naples and Sicily to King Victor Emmanuel II avoided civil war and left the way clear for Cavour and Piedmont to take over Italy.

From a history book published in 2001.

SOURCE B

As a result of revolution in 1848, Piedmont broke free of Austrian influence. From then on, Piedmont, and particularly its Prime Minister, Cavour, worked to unite all the Italian states. Cavour had to struggle not only against Austria, but also the Pope and the other Italian rulers. He encouraged nationalist movements throughout Italy and also sought the help of other countries such as France and Britain. In 1859 France helped Piedmont in a war against Austria. As a result Lombardy was conquered and four other states voted to ally themselves with Piedmont. In 1860 the Kingdom of Sicily revolted under Garibaldi. In the same year Cavour invaded the Papal States. In 1866 Piedmont helped Prussia against Austria and gained Venetia as a result. Now Italy was united.

From a history book published in 1971.

SOURCE C

Between you and us, Sir, there is an enormous gap. We represent Italy – you the old, greedy ambition of the House of Savoy. We desire above all National Unity – you territorial expansion for Piedmont.

Mazzini writing in his newspaper in 1856. He is referring to Cavour.

SOURCE D

My friend has written again to me as follows: ‘Our Garibaldi went to Turin on the thirteenth and I went with him. Cavour welcomed him with courtesy and friendliness, and hinted that he could rely on considerable official help. Cavour even authorised Garibaldi to pass on these hints to others. It seems that he is seriously thinking about the unification of our peninsula. Garibaldi took his leave of Cavour on very friendly terms and with these encouraging promises of help for the cause.’

It was all an act. What Cavour wants, and I’m sure of it, is just for Piedmont to be enlarged by a few square yards of Italian soil.

Pallavicino writing to a fellow Republican, August 1856. Pallavicino was a leading member of the National Society.

SOURCE E

A cartoon with the title ‘The Man in Possession’, published in a British magazine, October 1860. The two figures are Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel II.

SOURCE F

A painting from the 1860s of Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour and Garibaldi.

SOURCE G

If Garibaldi crosses to the mainland and takes over the Kingdom of Naples, he becomes absolute master of the situation. King Victor Emmanuel loses almost all his prestige; in the eyes of nearly all Italians, he becomes merely the friend of Garibaldi. He will probably keep his Crown, but the Crown will shine only because of the heroic Garibaldi. It is our duty to the King and to Italy to do everything in our power to prevent Garibaldi's success. This will save us from revolution, and it will preserve the true strength and glory of the Italian movement, its national and monarchical nature.

Cavour writing to his representative in Paris, 1 August 1860.

SOURCE H

Garibaldi has done the greatest service a man can do; he has given the Italians self-confidence; he has proved that Italians can fight and die in battle to reconquer their homeland. If in spite of all our efforts should he liberate southern Italy as he liberated Sicily, we would have no choice but to go along with him should he liberate wholeheartedly.

Cavour writing to the Piedmontese ambassador in London, 9 August 1860.

SOURCE I

As to the expedition to Sicily, Cavour said exactly these words: 'Well and good. Begin at the south, to come up again by the north.' He promised to help the expedition, provided the responsibility of the government was completely concealed.

From a debate in the Italian parliament in 1863. Giuseppe Sirtori is speaking. He had been Garibaldi's Chief of Staff and went with Garibaldi on the expedition to Sicily. By 1863 he accepted the monarchy.

SOURCE J

At the outset nobody believed in the possibility of Garibaldi's success, and Cavour thought the country well rid of him. The argument was, if he fails we are rid of a troublesome fellow, and if he succeeds Italy will derive some profit from his success.

The British ambassador in Piedmont writing to the British government, June 1860.

SOURCE K

Thanks to the tolerant and far-sighted policies of Cavour, Italy was united. He saw that men of republican ideals could be useful in the cause of unification. He also understood that popular enthusiasm could be used to support the movement for unity and was not something to be afraid of. When Sicilian peasants rebelled, he was not afraid to give his secret support to Garibaldi and his thousand.

From a recent history book.

Now answer **all** the following questions. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 Study Sources A and B.

How far do these two sources differ? Explain your answer. [5]

2 Study Sources C and D.

Does Source C prove that Source D is reliable? Explain your answer. [7]

3 Study Sources E and F.

Do these two pictures have the same message? Explain your answer. [6]

4 Study Source G.

Does this source prove that Cavour was not in favour of Italian unification? Explain your answer. [7]

5 Study Source H.

Are you surprised by what Cavour writes in this source? Explain your answer. [7]

6 Study Sources I, J and K.

Did the historian (Source K) reach his interpretation because he had read Source I and not Source J? Explain your answer. [8]

7 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources show that Cavour supported the cause of Italian unification? Explain your answer. [10]

Option B: 20th Century topic**WERE BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO BLAME FOR HITLER'S SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING ANSCHLUSS?**

Study the Background Information and the sources carefully, and then answer **all** the questions.

Background Information

The Treaty of Versailles banned the union of Germany and Austria (Anschluss), and in 1936 Germany promised to respect Austrian independence. However, Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor, came under increasing pressure from Hitler. In February 1938 the two men met and Schuschnigg agreed to closer ties with Germany. In March he called a plebiscite to allow the Austrian people to have their say. He hoped for popular support against Anschluss. Hitler was furious and forced him to cancel the plebiscite. On 12 March German troops entered Austria. Anschluss had been achieved. Britain and France stood by and watched. How far were they to blame for Hitler's success?

SOURCE A

The Anschluss seems to me to provide a good example of the combination of consistency in aim and patience in preparation, with hasty opportunism in action, which is typical of Hitler's policies. The aim in this case was never in doubt: the demand for the incorporation of Austria in the Reich appears on the first page of *Mein Kampf*. In all the major crises of Hitler's career there is the same impression of confusion at the top, springing from his own hesitations and indecision.

From a history book published in 1971.

SOURCE B

The invasion and annexation of Austria was an unexpected development. When Schuschnigg announced on 9 March the holding of a plebiscite to enable the Austrians to decide their own future, he forced Hitler to act. Because Anschluss was essential for eastwards expansion, Schuschnigg threatened to sabotage Hitler's whole programme. When Schuschnigg agreed to cancel the plebiscite, Hitler was easily persuaded by Goering to exploit the situation and remove Schuschnigg from power. But only after receiving an enthusiastic reception by the Austrians in Linz did Hitler decide on annexation of Austria.

From a history book published in 1972.

SOURCE C

You have done everything to avoid a friendly policy. The whole history of Austria is just one act of high treason. I am determined to put an end to all this.

I have an historic mission. Who is not with me will be crushed. I am telling you that I am going to solve the so-called Austrian problem one way or another. I have only to give the order and your ridiculous defences will be blown to bits.

Don't think for a moment that anybody is going to stop me. Italy? I see eye to eye with Italy. England? England will not move one finger for Austria. And France? France could have stopped Germany in the Rhineland, and we would have had to retreat. But now it is too late for France. Think it over, Herr Schuschnigg, think it over, I can only wait until this afternoon.

*Schuschnigg's account of what Hitler said to him when they met on 12 February 1938.
This account is from Schuschnigg's memoirs published in 1947.*

SOURCE D

What injustice have we done to any country when we agree with the desire of the overwhelming majority of the Austrian people to be Germans? These people are Germans. I assure you that, four days ago, I had no idea of any of what was to happen today or that Austria was to become a German land. I did this because I was deceived by Herr Schuschnigg, and deception is something I will not tolerate. When I shake hands and give my word on something, then I keep it.

Hitler in an interview with a British journalist, 12 March 1938.

SOURCE E

GOOD HUNTING

Mussolini, "All right, Adolf – I never heard a shot."

A cartoon published in a British magazine on 23 February 1938. The figure at the front is Hitler, and the person at the back is Mussolini.

SOURCE F



A Soviet cartoon published in an official government newspaper, 28 March 1938. It shows Hitler and Mussolini fishing. Hitler has just caught Austria.

SOURCE G



INCREASING PRESSURE

A cartoon published in a British magazine, 18 February 1938.

SOURCE H

A drawing with the title 'The fulfillment', published in a German magazine, 3 April 1938. It shows German troops entering Austria. An Austrian is saying that he has waited for this since 1918, and now it has happened in one blow.

SOURCE I

The British government cannot take responsibility for advising the Chancellor to take any course of action which might expose Britain to dangers against which it is unable to provide protection.

The reply of the British government to Schuschnigg after he had asked for advice, 11 March 1938.

SOURCE J

Throughout these events the British government has remained in the closest contact with the French government, and the French government has also entered a strong protest in Berlin on similar lines to that lodged by Britain. It seems to us that the methods used by Germany call for the strongest condemnation. It follows that what has passed cannot fail to have weakened the hope of removing misunderstandings between nations.

From a public statement by the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, 15 March 1938.

Now answer **all** the following questions. You may use any of the sources to help you answer the questions, in addition to those sources which you are told to use. In answering the questions you should use your knowledge of the topic to help you interpret and evaluate the sources.

1 Study Sources A and B.

How far do these two sources differ? Explain your answer. [5]

2 Study Source C.

Are you surprised by Schuschnigg's account? Explain your answer. [6]

3 Study Source D.

Do you think Hitler was lying in this source? Explain your answer. [8]

4 Study Sources E and F.

How similar are the messages of these two cartoons? Explain your answer. [7]

5 Study Sources G and H.

'These two sources prove that it was wrong for Britain and France to object to Anschluss.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [7]

6 Study Sources I and J.

Do these two sources show that Chamberlain changed his mind about Hitler? Explain your answer. [7]

7 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources show that Britain and France were to blame for the Anschluss? Explain your answer. [10]

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