Cambridge IGCSE

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY **0470/21**

Paper 2 **October/November 2016**

2 hours

No Additional Materials are required.

8453996028

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

An answer booklet is provided inside this question paper. You should follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

This paper has two options.
Choose **one** option, and answer **all** of the questions on that topic.
Option A: 19th Century topic [p2–p6]
Option B: 20th Century topic [p8–p12]

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

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **11** printed pages, **5** blank pages and **1** insert.

DC (NF/FD) 118155/3
© UCLES 2016

CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

[Turn over

Option A: 19th Century topic

WHY DID THE 1848–49 REVOLUTIONS IN ITALY FAIL?

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

Background Information

The 1848 revolutions in Italy were a peculiar mixture. In Sicily and Naples there were popular risings for constitutional reform. In Rome Pope Pius IX appeared to put himself forward as leader of an Italian federation, but when he rejected this idea he was swept aside by a republican revolt. Popular risings in Milan and Venice were aimed at driving the Austrians out, while Charles Albert of Piedmont, although no friend of revolutionaries, declared war on Austria in support of Lombardy.

By the end of 1849 the revolutions had failed. Was this because of poor leadership, disunity, failure to win over the peasants or the strength of the French and Austrians?

SOURCE A

Charles Albert was afraid to use the peasantry in the war against the Austrians because he feared social revolution. He declared war on Austria only after the successful insurrections of Milan and Venice. The war therefore became a war led by a man who feared revolution. He saw the war as a dynastic one, in which the regular armies of the two sides would fight it out. His contempt for popular militias was a mistake. The value of volunteer troops was undoubted and regular soldiers and volunteers had to be combined if the full potential of the Italian revolution was to be realised.

After Charles Albert's incompetent leadership of the army, his defeat at Custoza and his hasty abandonment of Milan, the liberal monarchists were greatly discredited. The 'war of the kings' had only led to defeat and the democrats and republicans took over the national movement, but in circumstances that were far less favourable than in March. Then the Austrians had been in disarray and the chances for striking a decisive blow for Italian nationalism had been very strong. But by the autumn the Austrians had survived and come out on top, and the counter-revolution was making steady progress all over Europe.

The decree on land reform and the other social reforms carried out by Mazzini in the Roman Republic were the most concrete attempts by the Italian radicals to build a firm alliance with the urban and rural poor. The land reforms were particularly important because the peasantry formed the vast majority of the population, and if the revolutionaries were to succeed they had to have the peasants on their side. Unfortunately the measure at Rome came far too late to make any great difference to the war effort against Austria. Time had run out for Mazzini and Garibaldi, and the French and Austrians closed in from different directions. The key to success in 1848–49 was to expel the Austrians and Charles Albert had wasted the opportunity to achieve this.

From a history book published in 1971.

© UCLES 2016

SOURCE B

Charles Albert entered the war against Austria with enthusiasm for an independent and united Italy. However, his army, larger than the Austrian forces, was incompetently led and ill-prepared for war. Not all the blame for the eventual Austrian victories can be attributed to Charles Albert. The Austrians had been struggling in Venetia. Here, the peasants had shown themselves to be in favour of revolution, hoping that it would lessen the harshness of their lives. Manin, the leader of the revolutionaries in Venice, did abolish the hated personal tax but he failed to use the peasants to strengthen the Venetian army. This was not because of fear of the peasantry but his failure to understand what was needed in military terms. The peasants were left without leadership or arms.

The revolutionaries were divided. They might be agreed over expelling Austria but that was as far as agreement went. There was no acceptable leader who could coordinate policy. Mazzini, Pope Pius IX and Charles Albert all had different ideas. Local revolutionary leaders had no central leadership and the provisional governments they set up could be moderate, extremist, liberal, radical, republican, democratic or monarchist.

The liberals, fearing social revolution, did not encourage popular support or involve the peasants. Mazzini failed to win the support of the peasants through his ideas. He failed to propose solutions to the deep poverty of many peasants. The issue that mattered to them was land ownership and he failed to understand that practical measures like land reform were needed.

The military supremacy of Austria was the single most important factor in the failure of the revolutions. The Roman Republic stood no chance against the French and Austrians, especially because of Mazzini's incompetent leadership. Even if the revolutionary forces had been able to unite, the Austrian forces were better equipped and led and were bound to win in the end.

From a history book published in 1968.

SOURCE C

The destinies of Italy are maturing, and a happier future is opening up for those who bravely stand up for their rights against the oppressor.

We, out of love for our common race, hasten to associate ourselves with the admiration which Italy confers on you. People of Lombardy and Venetia, our arms, which were concentrating on your frontier when you liberated Milan, are now coming to offer you help which a brother expects from a brother.

We will support your just desires, confident as we are in the help of the God which has given Pius IX to Italy and who has enabled Italy to rely on its own strength. In order to show our feelings of Italian brotherhood, we have ordered our troops as they move into Lombardy to carry the cross of Savoy imposed on the tricolour flag of Italy.

Charles Albert's proclamation to Lombardy and Venice, March 1848.

© UCLES 2016

[Turn over

SOURCE D

I beg you, because of our joint faith in Italian independence, not to forget what a real crisis this is, and how the opportunity we now have to create a strong state may never recur. Today the King told me that his generals are extremely annoyed with the state of opinion in Lombardy. Tell me my friend, what has Piedmont got to gain by joining with Lombardy? It may lose its primacy just to become a secondary planet in a different universe. The Piedmontese nation is sacrificing its blood, its money, and almost its position of primacy to support its brothers, but it is received like a dangerous enemy! I watched the King going through one Lombard village after another unhonoured, as though in a foreign land. The only talk at Milan is of a republic. If after proclaiming ourselves a nation we then divide into many tiny states and republics, and if we are then swallowed up by the foreigner, we shall miss our opportunity.

From a letter by Count Di Castagneto, one of Charles Albert's advisers, to Count Casati of Milan, April 1848.

SOURCE E

My army was almost alone in the struggle. The lack of provisions forced us to abandon the positions we had conquered for even the strength of the brave soldier has its limits. But the throbs of my heart were ever for Italian independence. People of the kingdom show yourselves strong in a first misfortune, have confidence in your king. The cause of Italian independence is not yet lost.

From a declaration to his people by Charles Albert in July 1848, after the defeat by the Austrians at Custoza.

© UCLES 2016

SOURCE F



A cartoon of Pope Pius IX published in 1852. He is holding a mask of Christ.

SOURCE G

If only Mazzini had bothered to realise that I too knew something about fighting battles. He should have allowed me to invade the Kingdom of Naples, whose defeated army was incapable of any response and whose inhabitants were waiting for our arrival with open arms! What a prospect would have opened up for a country not yet completely cast down by foreign invasion!

Instead of which, Mazzini called all the troops back to Rome and so offered them up in one tasty dish to the tyrant of France. Everyone who is familiar with Rome knows it is impossible to defend. It was therefore pointless to employ all the troops in its defence.

When I arrived in Rome and saw how it would end in disaster, I asked to be made dictator, as I had done on other occasions in my life when I have taken sole control of the situation and steered us through stormy seas. Mazzini and his colleagues were scandalised.

An extract from Garibaldi's memoirs published in 1889.

© UCLES 2016

[Turn over

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 agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [7]

2 Study Source C.

Why did Charles Albert issue this proclamation? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Sources D and E.

How far does Source D make Source E surprising? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Source F.

What is the cartoonist's message? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

5 Study Source G.

Do you believe Garibaldi? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that the revolutions of 1848–49 in Italy failed because of Charles Albert? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

© UCLES 2016

BLANK PAGE

Option B: 20th Century topic

WAS THE ITALIAN TAKEOVER OF ABYSSINIA JUSTIFIED?

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

Background Information

In December 1934 skirmishes occurred between Italian and Abyssinian forces at Wal Wal in the disputed border area between Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia. Mussolini claimed the Abyssinians fired first but in September 1935 the League of Nations declared neither side was to blame. In October, Italy invaded Abyssinia. Despite protests and sanctions by the League, Abyssinia had fallen to the Italians by the end of 1936.

To some, this was a clear example of unjustified aggression that went against everything the League stood for but Mussolini claimed the occupation was justified – he was bringing civilisation to a country where slavery, poverty and illiteracy existed. In any case, Italy was suffering from economic problems and needed to produce more food.

How far were the Italian invasion and occupation of Abyssinia justified?

SOURCE A

We do not know when Mussolini first contemplated an occupation of Abyssinia. He does not seem to have thought of it before the Wal Wal incident. If the Abyssinian government had allowed Italian economic activities to develop, Italian influence might have developed peacefully and with beneficial results for all concerned. Yet even when Abyssinia appointed large numbers of European advisers, only one of them was an Italian.

It should be remembered that the idea of occupying Abyssinia was very popular in Italy. The compelling need for more land was not mere greed for colonies, but an urgent necessity. There was room for many Italian families in Abyssinia, without encroaching on the small area farmed by the Abyssinians.

The Wal Wal incident and other subsequent acts of violence by Abyssinians had brought relations between the two countries to a state of acute tension, which was made worse by the intervention of the British government. There can be no doubt that it was these events that brought Mussolini around to the idea of an Italian colony. The responsibility of British action for the events that followed is well established. Had not Haile Selassie been encouraged by Britain, he might well have come to terms with Italy.

The Hoare-Laval plan might have served as a basis for discussion, as the Italians admitted. It completely upset the League's authority by admitting Italy's right even to a square mile of Abyssinian territory and it wiped out the charge of Italian aggression. However, Britain wrongly withdrew the plan because the British government feared its supporters would desert it. The British even accused Italy of using poison gas when Italy had called the attention of the League to many atrocities committed by the Abyssinians, such as the use of expanding bullets. On 15 June 1936 the League Council voted to lift sanctions against Italy. This ended one of the most deplorable episodes in the history of the League of Nations; the unsuccessful attempt to starve Italy, a civilised nation of 40 000 000 people, into surrender.

An Italian historian writing in 1956.

© UCLES 2016

SOURCE B

To Mussolini, Abyssinia marked an attempt at a renewal of the glory of the Roman Empire. The defeat at Adowa some forty years before had not been forgotten and Mussolini had been waiting for an excuse. Possession of colonies was regarded as the symbol of power and it was thirst for status and glory that set Mussolini on his course, rather than hunger for bread. However, such a colonial adventure would also be welcomed in Italy as a distraction from its economic problems.

The border incident at Wal Wal in 1934 gave Italy an excuse for its 'colonial operation'. The Hoare-Laval plan was typical of the moral decay of the era by trying to back out of the inevitable conflict by bargaining. In fact, the plan simply gave Mussolini the green light for his aggression. Italian forces opened a full-scale campaign in October 1935 and while there was great enthusiasm among the smaller nations and Britain for economic sanctions, the great powers did not dare apply oil sanctions which alone would have stopped Italy. The United States' limitation of oil exports was a sham because it hit Abyssinia more than Italy. The policies of the great powers revealed a futile escape from world responsibilities. The leaders of the great powers were afraid of taking risks. On 10 June 1936 a member of the British government called for 'the withdrawal of sanctions which were the very midsummer of madness'. This was a declaration of the League's defeat and an irreparable blow to the Western democracies. The whole episode revealed the world's moral sickness. Haile Selassie was easily the most distinguished figure in the tragedy and dignified even in defeat. Abyssinia's fall was a dark chapter in international affairs of the inter-war period.

From a history book published in 1946.

SOURCE C

I felt the Italian invasion was in fact no less and no more wrong than the series of unprovoked aggressions and land grabs by which England, France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal and Germany had gobbled up the entire continent of Africa, excepting Abyssinia and Liberia, before the First World War. I had seen how the other Allies after the World War cheated Italy out of her share. I found Abyssinia savage, uncivilised and unknown. Not one person in ten thousand could read or write; punishments involved cruel mutilations; unchecked disease was rapidly killing off the population, and the vast majority lived in filth, poverty and degradation.

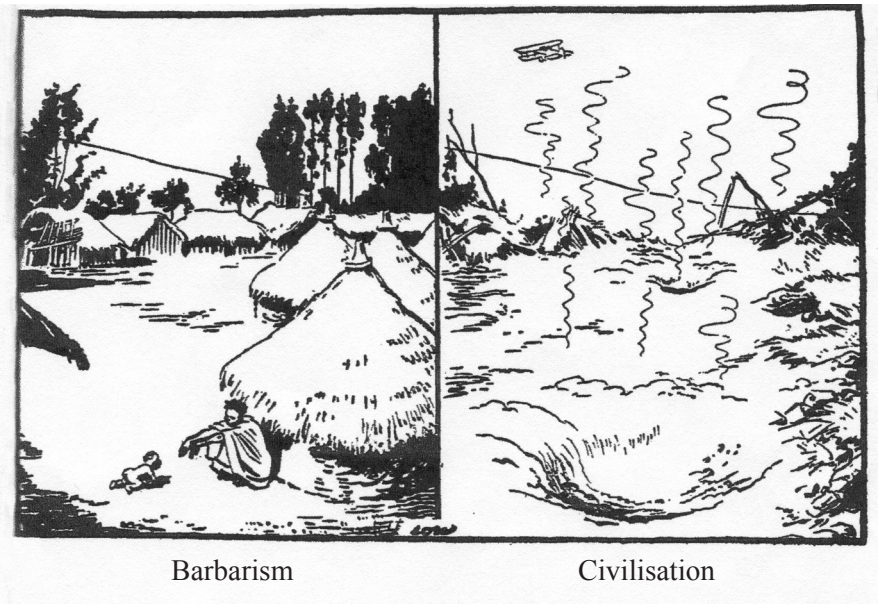
From a book by an American journalist, published in 1936. The journalist had reported on the Italian invasion in 1935.

SOURCE D

I am bored by this Italian-Abyssinian dispute, and really I fail to see why we should interfere. Though, of course, the League of Nations will stand or fall by it. Why should England fight Italy over Abyssinia, when most of our far-flung Empire has been won by conquest?

From the diary of Henry Channon, July 1935. Channon was later a Conservative MP and a supporter of Chamberlain and his policy of appeasement.

SOURCE E



A British cartoon published in 1935.

SOURCE F



A British cartoon published in February 1935.

© UCLES 2016

SOURCE G



An Italian cartoon showing Britain (top left) criticising Italy (bottom right) over Abyssinia. This cartoon was published in October 1935 in a newspaper founded by Mussolini.

SOURCE H

I am here today to claim justice which is due to my people, and the assistance promised to us eight months ago, when fifty nations asserted that aggression had been committed in violation of international treaties.

At the beginning, towards the end of 1935, Italian aircraft hurled upon my armies bombs of tear-gas. The barbarism inflicted on us consisted in carrying terror into the most densely populated parts of my country. The object was to scatter fear and death over a great part of the Abyssinian territory. These fearful tactics succeeded. The deadly rain that fell from the aircraft made all those whom it touched shriek with pain. All those who drank the poisoned water or ate the infected food also succumbed in dreadful suffering. In tens of thousands, the victims of the Italian mustard gas fell. It is in order to denounce to the civilised world the tortures inflicted upon the Abyssinian people that I resolved to come to Geneva.

From a speech by Haile Selassie to the Assembly of the League of Nations, June 1936.

© UCLES 2016

[Turn over

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 agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources. [7]

2 Study Sources C and D.

How far does Source D prove that the author of Source C was right? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

3 Study Source E.

What is the cartoonist's message? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [8]

4 Study Sources F and G.

How far do these two cartoonists agree? Explain your answer using details of the sources and your knowledge. [8]

5 Study Source H.

Are you surprised by this speech? Explain your answer using details of the source and your knowledge. [7]

6 Study **all** the sources.

How far do these sources provide convincing evidence that the Italian takeover of Abyssinia was justified? Use the sources to explain your answer. [12]

© UCLES 2016

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2016

BLANK PAGE

© UCLES 2016

BLANK PAGE

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.