

History

Exam Board: Edexcel
Qualification: A level

In September, you will be starting the History A level course.

Task 1:

Simple fact-finding tasks on background information on each of the three units for each topic you will study – these require you to research using google and are all short answer questions. Write your answers in your own words, do not copy and paste.

Task 2:

A 12-mark source question – use the information in this booklet to help you answer this. There is advice on what to include in this booklet.

Italy Fact Finding Task

Find as much information about each of these questions as you can and bring it along to the first History lesson with Miss Keith in September. Some of these questions have very simple answers, others are complicated so will require longer answers. DO NOT copy and paste (I will know if you do!)

1. What is the capital city of Italy?
2. Which countries border Italy?
3. What was Italy like before 1860?
4. When was Italy officially a unified country?
5. What does the word Risorgimento mean?
6. What is a constitutional monarchy?
7. What is the link between Italy and the Catholic Church? How popular was Catholicism as a religion in Italy in the early 1900s?
8. Why was the South of Italy poorer than the North in the first half of the 1900s? What were living conditions like there?
9. What is socialism? What is communism?
10. Make a fact file on Giovanni Giolitti. Who was he? What positions did he have (with dates)? What did he believe?

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Germany Fact Finding Task

Find as much information about each of these questions as you can and bring it along to the first History lesson with Mr Gavigan in September. Some of these questions have very simple answers, others are complicated so will require longer answers.

1. What is the Capital of Germany?
2. Which countries border Germany?
3. Who did Germany form alliances with in WW1?
4. When did WW1 end?
5. What happened to the German Kaiser at the end of the war?
6. Who set up a new German government in 1918?
7. What was the Treaty of Versailles?
8. Name three things the Treaty said Germany must do.
9. What was the Weimar Republic?
10. Make a fact-file on Frederick Ebert. Who was he? What positions did he have (with dates)? What political party did he belong to?

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Empire Fact Finding Task

Find as much information about each of these questions as you can and bring it along to the first History lesson with Mr Waterworth in September. Some of these questions have very simple answers, others are complicated so will require longer answers.

1. What does imperialism mean?
2. Which countries were in the British Empire by 1914?
3. When did the USA become independent?
4. Make a list of the benefits of having an empire.
5. What were the 13 original colonies in the USA?
6. What is a constitution?
7. What had people emigrated to the 13 original colonies?
8. When was the Boston Tea Party?
9. Make a fact file on Sam Adams (1722-1803.) Who was he? What did he do?
10. Make a fact file on Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790.) Who was he? What did he do?

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Source Task

You also need to have a go at the source question at the end of this document. This is on one of the earlier events you will learn about in the Italy unit. Before you attempt the question read the textbook passage on the event and colour code the table into success and failure.

Italy in Libya

In September 1911, Italy invaded Libya. There were several reasons for this invasion:

- Italy wanted to get control of land in Libya to build an empire, particularly in response to France's expansion in North Africa to increase their own power.
- Powerful Italian businesses pushed for the invasion as they had investments there they wanted to protect.
- Popular opinion was strongly in favour of the invasion.
- The Nationalists were increasing in support and power in Italy, and Italian Prime Minister Giolitti (a liberal) hoped that if he invaded, it would weaken Nationalist support.

Events of the war:

1. Italy declared war on the Ottoman Empire on 29th September 1911. 70,000 soldiers were involved in the invasion. Within 3 weeks they had seized control of many ports and coastal towns, but struggled to progress beyond that.
2. The initial invasion had an outpouring of support from the Italian population, even from Socialist leaders who did not often support wars abroad.
3. The locals saw the Italians as invaders, rather than the liberators they assumed they would be viewed as. This meant Italians had to fight both locals and the Ottomans.
4. The Italian government put pressure on the Ottomans by attacking territory they held elsewhere – 13 islands in the Aegean sea as they thought the Ottomans wouldn't be able to fight in both places so would have to give up in Libya.
5. On 8th October the Ottomans formally surrendered Libya to the Italians.
6. Italy had to keep 50,000 troops in Libya to keep control of the population and at least 3500 died during the war.
7. Italians viewed this as a victory as they thought it made up for some of the shame of their previously unsuccessful foreign policy.
8. Despite Giolitti initially looking good, the Nationalists took credit for the war, so Giolitti actually ended up losing power afterwards.

Use the outcomes in the table below to consider the success of the war for Italy:

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Support for the Nationalists increased as a result of the war. The government were Liberals so nationalist opposition to the Liberals increased.	Nationalists took credit for the war, despite Giolitti and the Liberals having been responsible for it.
It destroyed Giolitti's cooperation with the socialists, who didn't agree with the war.	Failure in relations with both nationalists and socialists.
Italy looks like a 'Great' power as they had established a colony.	The Italian plan worked – the Ottomans who were in control of Libya could not effectively fight back and Italy beat their army.
3500 Italians died.	Some Italians consider this a victory.
Italian Naval forces seized most ports and coastal towns within a few weeks.	It overcame the shame of the Italian's being beaten by the locals fighting with spears in Abyssinia in 1896.
The Italians assume they will be greeted as liberators from Ottoman rule. This does not happen and the locals do not help or want the Italians there.	Italy had to keep 50,000 troops in Libya after the war to maintain their control and keep the peace.

Study Source 2 before you answer this question. How much weight do you give the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into support for the Libyan War in 1911? Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context. (12)

Write your answer on lined paper or in a word document and bring this to your first lesson with Miss Keith in September. You should consider how accurate the source is and how reliable you think the information in this is. Do one paragraph on each of these and a conclusion on how good you think it is for looking at this topic.

Source 2: The Liberal Politician Giustino Fortunato writing a letter to his friend Pasquale Villari in December 1911. Fortunato had been opposed to the Libyan War when it began in September.

I was fearful for the Tripoli expedition and continue to be fearful. But I have one great, one immeasurable consolation. For the first time since Italy was created amid the sea and beneath the sky, the southern peasants (and I know them well and they are not easily aroused to enthusiasm) are finally conscious of a duty to fight for a fatherland, and that this has a name: Italy. Yes, indeed, half a century of unity has not been wasted.