

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Depth study

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71

Wednesday 25 May 2016 – Afternoon

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

8HI0/2D

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Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Source for use with Question 1a.

Source 1: From a letter written in 1830 by King Ferdinand II of Naples and Sicily to his uncle, the French King Louis Philippe. Ferdinand, a member of the Bourbon royal family, had recently inherited the throne. The letter was a response to his uncle's suggestion that he should consider making constitutional changes similar to those recently introduced in France.

My people obey force and submit to force, but woe if they were to be moved by those dreams which are so beautiful in philosopher's writings, but are in fact impossible in practice! With God's help, I shall give my people the prosperity and the honest administration to which they are entitled, but I shall be king alone and always. 5

My people have no need to think. I take upon myself the care of their welfare and dignity. I have inherited a kingdom in which there is much resentment. I must follow a policy of re-establishment, which I can do only by getting closer to Austria. The Italian Bourbons are old; if we decided to refashion ourselves on the model of the new dynasties, we would become ridiculous. 10

Source for use with Question 1b.

Source 2: From a despatch written by the Belgian envoy in Rome, Count de Liedekerke de Beaufort, on 18 March 1848, to his government. He was describing events in Rome during the 1848 Revolution. Belgium was a constitutional monarchy that had recently gained its own independence. The Count was a conservative Catholic and pro-monarchist.

Last Wednesday the Roman constitution, signed by His Holiness the Pope the previous evening, was made known to the public.

In the evening the town was illuminated magnificently; orchestras established at different points filled the air with joyful sounds; excited groups roamed the principal streets singing the Pope's praise in chorus; everything breathed an air of satisfaction and happiness. 15

Nothing would have tarnished the fame of these great and memorable days if the cries of *Long live Pius the Ninth* had not been mixed with the frequent cries of *death to the Germans! death to the Austrians! death to the Jesuits!*

Regrettably, among the flags carried by representatives of the people, there were two with black borders, on one was written *Upper Italy*** and on the other *Parma*. 20

Almost everyone – national guardsmen, soldiers, citizens, and even a good many churchmen – were wearing the Italian tricolour, and are still doing so; although wearing this same symbol, two years ago, led to a punishment of exile or imprisonment. 25

* the Jesuits – a Catholic religious order

** Upper Italy – Austrian-controlled Lombardy and Venetia

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71

Source for use with Question 2a.

Source 3: From a speech made by Bismarck to the Prussian Landtag (Parliament) in December 1850. In the speech, he outlines his views on going to war.

It is unworthy of a great state to fight for something which does not advantage its own interest. Gentlemen, show me an objective worth a war and I will go along with you. It is easy enough for a statesman to ride the popular wave from the comfort of his own fireside. He can make thunderous speeches from the platform, let the public sound the trumpets of war, and leave it to the soldier to settle whether policies end in glory or failure. Nothing is simpler – but woe to any statesman who, at such a time, fails to find a cause for war which will stand up to scrutiny once the fighting is over.

5

Source for use with Question 2b.

Source 4: From a report written in December 1851 by the Württemberg Central Office for Industry and Trade. The report was written to persuade the Württemberg Ministry of Finance to support the renewal of the *Zollverein* agreement with Prussia. Württemberg was one of the four main states of southern Germany.

The alternatives are self-evident: whether it is advisable for Württemberg to renew the *Zollverein* with Prussia or to strive for a Customs Union with Austria.

10

Loss of the tariff links with Prussia, who rules much of the [River] Rhine would cause the most damaging disturbance of trade. During the 18 years that the *Zollverein* has existed, contacts in trade have become many and the interests of businessmen have interlocked with each other. The tearing apart of these countries, which have economically grown together, would be accompanied by the most damaging effects upon industry and trade.

15

There is also consideration of commercial politics. If Austria were to enter the *Zollverein*, with her population of 38 million she would be stronger than Prussia and the other German states taken together. It could easily, therefore, happen that those states which broke away from Prussia and attached themselves to Austria would decline in matters of commercial influence.

20

It is different in relation to Prussia. The medium-sized and small states of Germany have a population of only 15 million – only half a million less than that of the whole Prussian state. This will guarantee them a stronger influence on the conduct and the course of the *Zollverein's* affairs.

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