

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

Tuesday 23 May 2017 – Afternoon

Sources Booklet

Paper Reference

8HI0/2D

Do not return this booklet with the question paper.

P49978A

©2017 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1



Turn over ►


Pearson

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 1(a).

Source 1: From a speech made by Cavour in the Piedmontese Parliament, July 1853. Here he is giving his support to a tax increase which would help to fund the building of a transatlantic steamship for the port of Genoa.

You have spent millions upon new railways throughout the Kingdom of Piedmont during the last year. This year you have been still more daring. You have generously approved schemes for the two most perilous and difficult railways in Europe. You have voted tens of millions for new roads in Sardinia. Having spent hundreds of millions to make Genoa one of the great commercial centres of Europe, will you refuse her the ability to secure trade with America? You will, I hope, give your vote for one further step on the path you have already trodden. A path which, although not devoid of dangers, if followed with energy, prudence, wisdom, and firmness, will for certain lead this courageous nation to a noble destiny.

5
10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Giuseppe La Farina, *Political Creed*, published in February 1858. La Farina was a prominent moderate nationalist exile from Sicily now based in Piedmont. He was a founder member of the National Society in 1856 and his *Political Creed* was adopted as its political manifesto.

This is the noble and holy aim of the Italian National Society*. We want to unify Italy so that all her vigorous efforts can be concentrated on liberation [from Austria]. We want to recognise the ideas of her intellectuals, as we want to secure a common programme of action; we want agreement between provinces, between her cities and classes. On the one hand we support the Piedmontese government, for it has a warlike army, money, credit, reputation and an organised administration; but Piedmont must be ready to work with the Italian people, who have the numbers, the force and the revolutionary enthusiasm to become free and independent. Hence we want agreement between the dynasty of Savoy** and Italy, as long as the kingdom of Piedmont wholeheartedly supports the cause of Italian independence. We accept support from anyone so long as they put Italian independence and unity first, and our members have complete freedom of liberty and action.

15
20

* Italian National Society - a moderate nationalist organisation which supported a unification of Italy led by Piedmont

** dynasty of Savoy - the ruling royal family of Piedmont

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From the opening speech by King Frederick William IV to the United *Diet* of Prussia in April 1847. The United *Diet* was a meeting of representatives of the Prussian nobility, towns and peasantry called by the King.

No power on earth will succeed in moving me to transform the natural relationship between ruler and people into a legalistic or constitutional one. And I will never ever allow a written piece of paper to come between Our Lord God in Heaven and this country or to rule us with written paragraphs as a substitute for our old sacred loyalties. The simple, true, loyal people of Prussia do not want representatives to share in government or to see the genuine power of its kings broken. 5

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From an article published in the *Düsseldorfer Zeitung* newspaper in September 1843. Düsseldorf was an industrial city located in the Prussian Rhineland. The writer was a supporter of German nationalism.

The natural weakness of the current unification [the German Confederation] is found in the way we have only a diplomatic, but not a real political union. A confederation instead of a federal state. Instead of a single Germany, we have 38 German states, just as many governments, almost as many princely courts, and many assemblies of estates. We have 38 different laws and administrations, and ambassadors. 10

What an enormous saving it would be if all this would be taken care of by a central government. What a saving in money and officers would result if Germany maintained a single army! But much worse than the current waste of expenditure is the way that, among 38 different states, just as many special interests are at work disadvantaging daily business down to the last detail. No mail and no postage can be delivered, without it requiring agreements between states. No railway line can be proposed that won't be located in its own state for as much of its length as possible. And what help is it if the Confederation grants the freedom to move from one German state into another if this other state sternly turns away the poor emigrant? 15
20

BLANK PAGE

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.