

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 22 May 2018 – 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 1(a).

Source 1: From the memoirs of Giuseppe Bandi, published 1903. Bandi was one of the 'Thousand' who journeyed with Garibaldi to Sicily in 1860. Here he is describing Garibaldi during the campaign in Sicily.

He always had supreme confidence in himself and in his good fortune.

He loved liberty; but maintained that, in the hour of danger, it was necessary for all to obey the will of one individual. Indeed, the major secret of his victories was his rapid, firm decision-making and the blind faith and devotion of his followers.

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He was very willing to forgive offence, but he was pitiless against the men who had ceded his native Nice to France.

He did not coerce his soldiers to obedience with threats. No man heard his voice raised in anger except as he urged us on to attack. He was so calm, so simple in his manners. He had something so majestic, enchanting and attractive, that just to hear his voice you trembled. You would rush joyfully to face death under his gaze.

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Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a speech made by Cavour to the Piedmont Chamber of Deputies, 6 February 1855. Here Cavour is explaining his decision to commit Piedmont to the Crimean War.

There is one point to resolve; one question to answer. Is joining the war alliance harmful or useful to Italy? I believe I can reply without hesitation that our joining the alliance is most useful to Italy.

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Gentlemen, I believe that the principal condition for the improvement of Italy's fortunes – the condition that stands above all others – is to improve Italy's reputation. To do this, two things are necessary. Firstly, to prove to Europe that Italy has enough qualities to govern itself under a regime of liberty. Secondly, that its military bravery is equal to that of its Roman ancestors.

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Your conduct during the past seven years has delivered the first: it has shown the world that Italians know how to govern themselves. It is now up to us to deliver an equal if not greater service. It is up to our country to show that the sons of Italy know how to fight with bravery on the fields of glory. And I am certain that the glories our soldiers earn will benefit the fortunes of Italy more than all the efforts of those who have sought to achieve its regeneration with speeches and writings.

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From Ernst Dronke, *Berlin*, published 1846. Dronke was a socialist writer and social investigator. He made observations and collected statistical material about the places he visited. Here he is writing about his experiences in Berlin in the 1840s.

Life in general in a big city is pleasant. The public life of the community is the pulse of this city. Out in the public streets everything roars chaotically. The noble and the lowly, rich and poor: no one is limited by the others.

In the residential areas the differences of class become apparent. The aristocracy live in certain parts of town. Their influence is small in that it consists of one and a half streets, and they even have to share these with the powerful middle-class. The shop-owners and industrialists have expanded further outwards. The working-class are found in the attics and cellars, and in the shacks next to the factories. Poverty makes itself visible outside the gates of the city. Misery, in its most terrifying form, is there because the chains of poverty are bound to crime.

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Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From Bismarck's memoirs, *Reflections and Reminiscences*, written in the years 1891–98. Here Bismarck is describing his appointment as Minister-President of Prussia by William I in 1862.

His Majesty repeated that he could not govern without suitable ministers.

I replied that His Majesty had been acquainted ever since May with my readiness to enter the Ministry. With me on his side, I was certain that von Roon would remain as War Minister. And I did not doubt that we would succeed in completing the Cabinet, even if other members should feel themselves compelled to resign.

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After a good deal of consideration and discussion, the King asked me whether I was prepared as Minister to argue for the reorganisation of the army. When I agreed, he asked me further whether I would do so in opposition to the majority in parliament and its resolutions. When I stated my willingness, he finally declared, 'Then it is my duty, with your help, to attempt to continue the battle, and I shall not abdicate.'

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The King invited me to accompany him to the park. I succeeded in persuading him that, so far as he was concerned, it was not a question of Liberal or Conservative, of this or that shade, but rather monarchical rule or parliamentary government. And that the latter must be avoided at all costs, even if by a period of dictatorship.

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