

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 20 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference **8HI0/2D**

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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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 *General Instructions for the Members of Young Italy*, a pamphlet written by Giuseppe Mazzini, published 1831. The pamphlet was published in France where Mazzini was living in political exile.

Young Italy is a brotherhood of Italians who believe in a law of progress and duty, and are convinced that Italy is destined to become one nation. Convinced also that Italy possesses sufficient strength within herself to become one. Convinced that the lack of success previously is not due to weakness, but to misguided efforts. The secret of success lies in reliability and unity of effort. 5

Those who join this association join with the firm intention of dedicating both thought and action to the great aim of the rebirth of Italy as one independent sovereign nation.

Young Italy is republican – republican because theoretically every nation is destined to form a free and equal community of brothers. 10

Young Italy is unitarian, because, without unity there is no true nation.

The means by which Young Italy proposes to reach its aim is by education and rebellion, to be adopted simultaneously.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From an entry in the travel journal of a Swiss writer, 22 October 1860. Here the writer is describing the plebiscite held in Naples.

October 22. I wanted to see the plebiscite, so I went to St Francis' Square, the most important public meeting place in Naples. Opposite the Royal Palace the vote was taking place in a church doorway. The National Guard was on duty in the square. Astonishingly, there was perfect order among the crowd of voters. 15

Yesterday's promise by the government that the vote would be free from interference was honoured. Nevertheless the methods of voting left much to be desired. The ballot box was between two baskets, one full of *yes* slips, the other full of *no* slips. Electors had to choose which way to vote in clear view of the National Guard and the crowd. 20

A negative vote was difficult or even dangerous to give. At a voting station in another district of Naples, a man who chose, with some bravado, to vote *no* was punished with a stiletto* blow – assassin and victim are now at the police station. 25

*stiletto – a traditional Italian thin-bladed knife

Option 2D.2: The unification of Germany, c1840–71**Source for use with Question 2(a).**

Source 3: From the Preliminary Treaty of Peace between Austria and Prussia, signed 26 July 1866. This Treaty brought to an end hostilities in the Seven Weeks' War.

- I. With the exception of the Italian states, the territories of the Austrian Emperor remain intact.
- II. The Emperor of Austria recognises the ending of the German Confederation, and consents to a new organisation of Germany without the participation of the Austrian Empire. He promises to recognise the closer Union of the states located north of the River Main, which will be established by the King of Prussia. The Emperor also declares that he consents to the German states of the south entering into a Union. 5
- III. The Emperor transfers to the King of Prussia rights over the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. 10
- IV. The Emperor undertakes to pay the King of Prussia the sum of 40 million thalers* to cover part of the Prussian war expenses.

*thalers – silver coins

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a letter written by Bismarck to King William I of Prussia, 9 March 1870. The letter recorded comments that Bismarck had made in an earlier conversation with the King.

I trust your Majesty will permit me to summarise the motives, which in my modest opinion, favour the acceptance of the Spanish Crown by the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern. 15

I am of the opinion that it would serve Prussian and German political interests.

Acceptance of the Spanish Royal Crown, by a Prince of Your Majesty's own illustrious dynasty, would strengthen existing sympathies between two nations who have no conflicting interests because they are not neighbours. The Spaniards would feel a sense of gratitude if Germany were to rescue them from the threat of anarchy. 20

For Prussia and Germany, it is desirable to have, located on the other side of France, a country on whose sympathy we can rely and whose feelings France will be obliged to take notice of.

French peacefulness towards Germany will always be changeable in proportion to the likelihood of war with Germany. To preserve peace in the long run, we must not look to the goodwill of France but to the impression created by our position of strength. 25

The reputation of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the justifiable pride with which Prussia regards it, is important in strengthening our political self-confidence. It is, therefore, in Germany's political interests that the Prince should accept a position of such high standing. 30

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