

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 18 May 2020

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 Frances Trollope, *A Visit to Italy*, published in London in 1842. Trollope was a British travel writer. Here she is writing about her travels in Italy in 1841.

The journey from Rome to Naples presents a picture of hopeless daily life. From one end of the journey to the other there is not a single trace of happy, prosperous, well-paid industrious activity. Rags, filth, ignorance and superstition are noticeable features that the traveller observes.

It is not possible to see a greater difference in character and general way of life, than that between the peasants of Tuscany and those of the Papal States and Naples. The Tuscan peasant has a feeling of honest pride in himself, in his decent clothes and in the produce of his labour. But there is not a trace left of this pride as you journey southward. There is a terrible look of self-neglect even in the children. 5

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Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From Alberto Mario, *The Red Shirt: Episodes*, a memoir published in 1865. Mario was a supporter of, and military assistant to, Garibaldi. Here he is describing the meeting at Teano, 26 October 1860.

The King held out his hand saying, 'My dear Garibaldi. How are you?'

'Good, Your Majesty and you?' replied Garibaldi.

The Dictator*, raising his voice and turning to the crowd, cried, 'Hail to the King of Italy!' and all responded, 'Long live the King!'

The King and the Dictator chatted. I happened to be close to them. The King talked of fine weather and bad roads, interrupting the conversation to give impatient commands to his restless horse. They rode on together but soon each returned to his own men – in one line the modest redshirts, in the other the splendid uniforms shining with gold and medals. 15

Meanwhile the clatter of weapons and the shining helmets had attracted all the peasants of the locality. They greeted Garibaldi with their usual enthusiasm. He was desperate to direct their attention from himself to the King. Garibaldi, keeping his horse a few paces behind cried, with a commanding gesture, 'This is Victor Emmanuel, your King, the King of Italy. Long live the King!' 20

The peasants stared and listened; then, not understanding what he meant, again shouted 'Long Live Garibaldi!' 25

Arriving at the bridge near Teano, I saw Garibaldi lift his hat to the King, and take the road leading across country, while his Majesty crossed the bridge.

*Dictator – Garibaldi

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From John Bowring, *Report on the Prussian Commercial Union*, 1840. Bowring was a respected political economist and researcher. The Report was commissioned by the British government and intended to provide an independent survey of the development of the *Zollverein*.

In Germany this great Commercial Union is known by the name of *Zollverein*. Its first, and strongest influence, comes from its desire to get rid of the barriers to intercommunication across Germany. These barriers have been created by the separate economic legislation of the various German states.

In fact, the *Zollverein* is greatly symbolic of a feeling spreading widely in Germany - that of national unity. It has done wonders in breaking down petty and local prejudices. The *Zollverein* has become a foundation on which future laws, representing the common interests of the German people, may undoubtedly be based. If well directed in its future operation, the *Zollverein* will represent the common interests of the German people in one great alliance. Its popularity is extending and its further expansion may be confidently anticipated.

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Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From an article in *The Times* newspaper, published in London in 1860. *The Times* was very supportive of British interests.

Prussia is always seeking assistance from other nations, always getting somebody to help her. Prussia is never willing to help herself. Prussia is always ready to consider carefully but never to decide. Prussia is present in international meetings, but absent in battles. Prussia is always speaking and writing about the questions of the day but never takes sides for or against. Prussia is ready to contribute numerous thoughts and opinions about events but fearful of committing to anything that might mean taking action.

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Prussia has a large army, but notoriously one in no fit condition for fighting. Prussia produces plentiful diplomatic circulars and notes, but generally has little to say. No one counts her as a friend, no one dreads her as an enemy. History tells us how she became a great power in the past. Why she remains so, nobody can tell. Without allies Prussia would not be able to defend its borders on the River Rhine in the west or the River Vistula in the east for a month if invaded by her ambitious neighbours.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 based on: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=yale.39002006938238;view=1up;seq=222>

Source 2 based on: <https://archive.org/details/redshirtepisode00marigoog>

Source 3 based on: <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=umn.319510024547447;view=1up;seq=5>

Source 4: Bismarck and German Unification by D Hargreaves © Macmillan Education Ltd 1991

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