

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

Sample assessment materials for first teaching
September 2015

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 speech made by Victor Hugo to the Friends of Sicily in Jersey, 14 June 1860. Hugo was a well-known French author who was a friend and admirer of Garibaldi. He is speaking about Garibaldi's expedition to Sicily in May 1860.

Gentlemen, the earthquake in Sicily which we are witnessing is the work of God. Flaming on high above the scene you may behold Patriotism, Faith, Liberty, Honour and Heroism. It is an eruption that eclipses Mount Etna*.

Everyone is praising Italy. Let us glorify her. It is in new nations like Italy that the ideas of nationalism are becoming real. Italy now really exists. Where there was once a geographical term, there is now a nation. Where there was a dead body, there is now a living creature. Where there was a ghost, there is now a guardian angel called Liberty, watching over Italy with her wings outstretched.

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*Mount Etna – a volcano on the island of Sicily.

Source for use with Question 1b.

Source 2: From a letter written by Garibaldi to King Victor Emmanuel II, May 1860. Garibaldi was about to embark on his expedition to Sicily.

Sire, the cry of distress which reached my ears from Sicily has touched my heart. I did not advise the revolt of my Sicilian brothers, but from the moment they rose in the name of Italian unity against the worst tyranny of our times, I could not hesitate to place myself at the head of the expedition.

10

Our war cry will always be: *Long Live the unity of Italy! Long live Victor Emmanuel, its first and bravest soldier!* If we fail, I hope that Italy and liberal Europe know that this enterprise was undertaken through unselfish motives and was entirely patriotic. If we succeed, I shall be pleased to adorn Your Majesty's crown with this new, and perhaps most brilliant gem. The condition is, that Your Majesty will prevent his advisers from handing over this province to the foreigner, as he has done with my native city, Nice.

15

I have not told Your Majesty of my project. I was afraid, lest by means of my devotion to his person, Your Majesty might persuade me to abandon it.

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

Source for use with Question 2a.

Source 3: From the memoirs of General Helmuth von Moltke, published 1893. Von Moltke was the Chief of the Prussian General Staff, from 1857 to 1888. He wrote extensively about the military campaigns that he was involved in and is here recalling the background to the 1866 Austro-Prussian War.

The war of 1866 between Prussia and Austria did not begin because the existence of Prussia was threatened, nor was it caused by public opinion and the voice of the people. It was a struggle, long foreseen and calmly prepared for. It was recognised as a necessity by the Cabinet, not for territorial expansion, nor for an extension of our influence, nor for material advantage, but for an ideal end – the establishment of power. Not a foot of land was taken from Austria, but she had to renounce all part in the leadership of Germany. Austria had exhausted her strength in conquests south of the Alps, and left the western German provinces unprotected. Austria's centre of gravity lay out of Germany; Prussia's lay within it. Prussia felt itself called upon and strong enough to assume the leadership of the German races. 5 10

Source for use with Question 2b.

Source 4: From Alexander Malet, *The Overthrow of the Germanic Confederation by Prussia in 1866*, published 1870. Malet was a leading British diplomat, based in Germany in the years 1849–66, and was a friend of Bismarck. He wrote the book after returning to England and retiring in 1866.

The principles on which the chief alterations in the army organisation were based are sound and practical, as was abundantly proved in the campaign of 1866.

The superiority of the armament of Prussia's infantry, and the diversion of a large part of the strength of Austria against Italy, placed Prussia in the campaign of 1866, in a position of advantage. 15

The skill of her commanders was admirably seconded by the courage and endurance of the soldiery. A great social and political revolution was accomplished. The transformation of a whole nation into one vast machine – for such is the Prussian army – is no slight triumph of intelligence, and is worthy of all admiration. It works with perfection. 20

Much has been said of the Prussian needle-gun. It is the first breech-loading arm with which a European army has yet taken the field, and the advantages of this system have been quite sufficiently shown by the Prussian weapon. The advantages which the new method of loading gives to the troops armed with them over their enemies who are armed only with muzzle-loaders are clear. 25

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Acknowledgements

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