

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

History

Advanced

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

9HI0/2D

Do not return the booklet with the question paper.

Turn over ►

S47498A

©2014 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1



S 4 7 4 9 8 A

PEARSON

Sources for use with Section A. Answer the question in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Sources for use with Question 1.

Source 1: From a letter written by Felice Orsini to Napoleon III, 11 February 1858. Orsini was in prison after his failed attempt to assassinate Napoleon III. Napoleon III arranged for the letter to be published.

My confession in the trial which followed the assassination attempt of 14th January is sufficient to send me to the scaffold. I will submit without asking for a pardon because I will not humiliate myself before the man who has destroyed the hope of liberty in my unhappy country. Death for me will be a relief. I wish to make a last effort to help Italy. She is the constant object of all my affections. 5

In order to maintain the balance of power in Europe, it is necessary either to make Italy independent or to tighten the chains by which Austria controls her. Shall I ask that for Italy's freedom, the blood of Frenchmen should be shed for Italians? No, I do not go as far as that. Italy asks that France shall not intervene against her, and that France shall not let Germany support Austria in the forthcoming struggle. 10

I beseech your Majesty to restore to Italy the independence that she lost in 1849 through the very fault of the French. As long as Italy is not independent, the tranquillity of Europe and that of your Majesty will be a vain illusion.

Source 2: From the Franco-Piedmontese Treaty, January 1859. This was the outcome of the meeting between Napoleon III and Cavour at Plombieres in July 1858.

Article 1. If aggression by Austria leads to war between the Piedmontese King and the Emperor of Austria, an alliance will come into force between the Emperor of the French and the King of Piedmont. 15

Article 2. The aims of the alliance will be to liberate Italy from Austrian occupation, to satisfy the wishes of the people, and to end the complications which threaten war and keep Europe unsettled. The object would be, if the issue of war so permits, to create a Kingdom of Northern Italy with about eleven million inhabitants. 20

Article 3. The Duchy of Savoy and the Province of Nice will, by the same principle, be reunited to France.

Article 4. Whatever happens in the war, it is expressly agreed that the interests of the Catholic religion and the sovereignty of the Pope shall be maintained. 25

Article 5. The cost of the war shall be borne by the Kingdom of Northern Italy.

Article 6. The two parties will accept no overtures for peace without previous agreement.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a speech made to the Frankfurt Assembly by Johann Gustav Droysen, 1848. Droysen was a member of the Frankfurt Assembly and secretary of the committee that was drawing up a constitution. He was one of the first members of the Assembly to leave when King Frederick William IV of Prussia refused the crown.

We cannot conceal the fact that the whole German question is a simple alternative between Prussia and Austria. In these states, German life has its positive and negative poles. In Prussia, all the interests are national and reforming. In Austria, all the interests are dynastic and destructive. The German question is not a constitutional question, but a question of power. The Prussian monarchy is now wholly German, while that of Austria cannot be. We need a powerful ruling house. Austria's power meant lack of power for us, whereas Prussia desired German unity in order to supply the deficiencies of her own power. Already Prussia is Germany in the making. She will merge with Germany. 5

Source 4: From Carl Schurz, *The Reminiscences of Carl Schurz*, published 1913. At the time of the 1848 revolutions, Schurz was a student at the University of Bonn and was editor of a newspaper that promoted democratic reform. He left Germany in 1849.

The political horizon, which after the revolution in March 1848 looked so glorious, soon began to darken. In South Germany, a republican uprising took place but was speedily suppressed by force of arms. In the country at large, republicanism found little sympathy. The bulk of the liberal element did not desire anything beyond the establishment of national unity and a constitutional monarchy on a broad democratic basis. 10
15

The national parliament at Frankfurt elected in the spring showed a dangerous tendency to engage in more-or-less fruitless debates. This wasted time which was sorely needed for prompt and decisive action to secure the legitimate results of the revolution against hostile forces.

Our eyes turned anxiously to developments in Berlin. Prussia was by far the strongest of the purely German states. It was generally felt that the attitude of Prussia would be decisive in determining the fate of the revolution. For a while the Prussian king, Frederick William IV, seemed to be pleased with the role of leader of the national movement, which the revolution had made him assume. His volatile nature seemed to be warmed by a new enthusiasm. He took walks on the streets and talked freely with the people. He spoke of constitutional principles of government to be introduced as a matter of course. But when the Prussian constituent assembly had met in Berlin and began to pass laws, and to design constitutional provisions, and to interfere with the conduct of the government in the spirit of the revolution, the king started listening to more conservative voices. 20
25
30

What troubled me most was the visibly and constantly growing power of the reactionary forces and the frittering away of the opportunities to create something real and durable, by the national parliament in Frankfurt and by the assembly in Berlin. 35

BLANK PAGE

Acknowledgements

Source 1 is from Felice Orsini, *The Life, Trial, and Death of Felice Orsini; with His Letter to the Emperor*, JA Berger 1858; Source 2 is from Peter Browning, *Revolutions and Nationalities: Europe 1825–1890*, Cambridge University Press 2000; Source 3 © Paul Halsall, 1998; Source 4 is from Carl Schurz, *The Reminiscences of Carl Schurz*, Doubleday 1913.

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.