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Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

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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

Wednesday 25 May 2016 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper Reference

8H10/2D

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

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SECTION A

Choose EITHER Option 2D.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2D.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

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

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the challenges facing the restored order in Italy in the 1830s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the nature of the revolution in the Papal States in 1848?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

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Choose EITHER Option 2D.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2D.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

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

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into Bismarck's attitude towards the use of war in achieving foreign policy aims?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into the development of the *Zollverein* in the 1850s?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



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SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

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

EITHER

- 3 To what extent in the years 1849–58 did Piedmont develop the capability to take a leading role in Italian unification?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How far was France responsible for shaping the process of Italian unification in the years 1858–70?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How accurate is it to say that the Papacy was the main obstacle to the achievement of Italian unity in the years 1861–70?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 6 To what extent did support for German nationalism grow in the years c1840–47?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 In October 1848 Habsburg forces regained control of Vienna.

How far was the failure of the 1848–9 revolutions in the German states due to the revival of Habsburg power in Austria?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 In 1866 Prussia defeated Austria in the Seven Weeks' War.

To what extent was Prussian control over Germany established in the years 1866–67?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross . If you change your mind, put a line through the box and then indicate your new question with a cross .

Chosen question number: **Question 3** **Question 4** **Question 5**
 Question 6 **Question 7** **Question 8**

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TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS



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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 1a.

Source 1: From a letter written in 1830 by King Ferdinand II of Naples and Sicily to his uncle, the French King Louis Philippe. Ferdinand, a member of the Bourbon royal family, had recently inherited the throne. The letter was a response to his uncle's suggestion that he should consider making constitutional changes similar to those recently introduced in France.

My people obey force and submit to force, but woe if they were to be moved by those dreams which are so beautiful in philosopher's writings, but are in fact impossible in practice! With God's help, I shall give my people the prosperity and the honest administration to which they are entitled, but I shall be king alone and always. 5

My people have no need to think. I take upon myself the care of their welfare and dignity. I have inherited a kingdom in which there is much resentment. I must follow a policy of re-establishment, which I can do only by getting closer to Austria. The Italian Bourbons are old; if we decided to refashion ourselves on the model of the new dynasties, we would become ridiculous. 10

Source for use with Question 1b.

Source 2: From a despatch written by the Belgian envoy in Rome, Count de Liedekerke de Beaufort, on 18 March 1848, to his government. He was describing events in Rome during the 1848 Revolution. Belgium was a constitutional monarchy that had recently gained its own independence. The Count was a conservative Catholic and pro-monarchist.

Last Wednesday the Roman constitution, signed by His Holiness the Pope the previous evening, was made known to the public.

In the evening the town was illuminated magnificently; orchestras established at different points filled the air with joyful sounds; excited groups roamed the principal streets singing the Pope's praise in chorus; everything breathed an air of satisfaction and happiness. 15

Nothing would have tarnished the fame of these great and memorable days if the cries of *Long live Pius the Ninth* had not been mixed with the frequent cries of *death to the Germans! death to the Austrians! death to the Jesuits!*

Regrettably, among the flags carried by representatives of the people, there were two with black borders, on one was written *Upper Italy*** and on the other *Parma*. 20

Almost everyone – national guardsmen, soldiers, citizens, and even a good many churchmen – were wearing the Italian tricolour, and are still doing so; although wearing this same symbol, two years ago, led to a punishment of exile or imprisonment. 25

* the Jesuits – a Catholic religious order

** Upper Italy – Austrian-controlled Lombardy and Venetia

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

Source for use with Question 2a.

Source 3: From a speech made by Bismarck to the Prussian Landtag (Parliament) in December 1850. In the speech, he outlines his views on going to war.

It is unworthy of a great state to fight for something which does not advantage its own interest. Gentlemen, show me an objective worth a war and I will go along with you. It is easy enough for a statesman to ride the popular wave from the comfort of his own fireside. He can make thunderous speeches from the platform, let the public sound the trumpets of war, and leave it to the soldier to settle whether policies end in glory or failure. Nothing is simpler – but woe to any statesman who, at such a time, fails to find a cause for war which will stand up to scrutiny once the fighting is over.

5

Source for use with Question 2b.

Source 4: From a report written in December 1851 by the Württemberg Central Office for Industry and Trade. The report was written to persuade the Württemberg Ministry of Finance to support the renewal of the *Zollverein* agreement with Prussia. Württemberg was one of the four main states of southern Germany.

The alternatives are self-evident: whether it is advisable for Württemberg to renew the *Zollverein* with Prussia or to strive for a Customs Union with Austria.

10

Loss of the tariff links with Prussia, who rules much of the [River] Rhine would cause the most damaging disturbance of trade. During the 18 years that the *Zollverein* has existed, contacts in trade have become many and the interests of businessmen have interlocked with each other. The tearing apart of these countries, which have economically grown together, would be accompanied by the most damaging effects upon industry and trade.

15

There is also consideration of commercial politics. If Austria were to enter the *Zollverein*, with her population of 38 million she would be stronger than Prussia and the other German states taken together. It could easily, therefore, happen that those states which broke away from Prussia and attached themselves to Austria would decline in matters of commercial influence.

20

It is different in relation to Prussia. The medium-sized and small states of Germany have a population of only 15 million – only half a million less than that of the whole Prussian state. This will guarantee them a stronger influence on the conduct and the course of the *Zollverein's* affairs.

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