Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Tuesday 23 May 2023

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

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

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 Victor Emmanuel II's attitude towards the *Statuto*?

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 reasons why Cavour resigned as Prime Minister of Piedmont in July 1859?

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 the obstacles to the growth of liberalism in the German Confederation in the 1840s?

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 impact on the German states of the 1848 revolution in France?

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

Chosen question number: **Question 1** ☒ **Question 2** ☒

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TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 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 How far do you agree that, in the years 1830–47, the main reason for the lack of progress towards Italian unity was the weaknesses of the nationalists?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How far do you agree that, in the years 1860–61, the most significant development in the process of Italian unification was Garibaldi's decision to take Rome?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

5 How accurate is it to say that Italy became a united nation in the years 1861–70?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

6 How far do you agree that the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament (1848–49) was mainly due to its lack of a military force?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

7 How far do you agree that, in the years 1852–66, the most significant economic development in Prussia was the expansion of the railways?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

8 To what extent was Bismarck responsible for shaping the process of German unification?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. 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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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 a report by the French ambassador in Piedmont to the French Foreign Minister, 16 October 1852.

King Victor Emmanuel is in no sense liberal. His likes, his education and his whole habit of behaviour are the opposite of liberal. He tells everyone that 'my father granted institutions to the country which are quite unsuitable for its needs and the character of its inhabitants.'

To some people he will add, 'but my father and myself both gave our word, and I will not break it.'

To others, however, he will say confidentially, 'I am waiting only for the right moment to change everything.'

Victor Emmanuel, I repeat, does not like the existing *Statuto*, nor does he like parliamentary liberties, nor a free press. He just accepts them temporarily as a necessary evil.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From the autobiography of General della Rocca, the Piedmont Chief of Staff, published 1898. Here della Rocca is commenting on a discussion held in his rooms, 10 July 1859, shortly after Cavour had met with Victor Emmanuel II about the proposed Villafranca peace settlement.

> Just as Cavour was speaking out against Victor Emmanuel and everyone else, the door opened. Prince Jerome Napoleon* entered and took part in the discussion. Cavour refused to accept the idea of a prolonged ceasefire, unless the whole of northern Italy was liberated, as had been promised by Napoleon III. The Prince replied that we ought to be thankful to get Lombardy and the Duchies. I remember he finished by exclaiming, 'Do you expect us to sacrifice France and our family honour for you?' Cavour replied that promises were promises and ought to be kept.
>
> Cavour threatened to lead a revolution in northern Italy himself rather than leave the work half done. I could not blame him. He had seen his years of effort frustrated. Cavour hoped Piedmont would carry on the war alone; but the military defeats of 1848 were too fresh in our memories, and, as military men, we refused. Victor Emmanuel absolutely refused to risk what might be gained from the agreement with France against the uncertain consequences of carrying on the war. He felt the annexation would double the size of his army and increase the chances of ultimately creating the Kingdom of northern Italy.
>
> Cavour would not listen to argument and, since the King, the Emperor and Prince Jerome were inflexible, he resigned.

*Prince Jerome Napoleon – a cousin of Napoleon III

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From a comment made by the Austrian Chancellor, Metternich, to members of the Austrian State Conference in 1845. The State Conference was a group of ministers created to advise and guide the Austrian Emperor Ferdinand I on government policy.

Liberal political associations are springing up everywhere like weeds in a garden. If one studies these associations in a calm, unbiased manner, one can be easily convinced that their purpose is mostly in direct opposition to traditional good government. These associations have only the appearance of being useful organisations.

Common sense suggests the solution to the problem of these associations. The problem can be solved by upholding and applying those powers of strict control that belong to the government authorities. Before each association is set up, those in supreme authority must have knowledge of the basic ideas behind the association, and of the methods it intends to use. Liberal political associations should only be allowed to exist if they have first been authorised by the government.

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From Carl Schurz, *Reminiscences*, published in the USA in 1908. Schurz was a well-respected politician. In 1848, Schurz had been a student living in Bonn, in the Prussian Rhineland, and a member of a student society that promoted democracy and German nationalism.

Toward the end of February 1848, a friend rushed into my room, exclaiming:

'The French have driven away King Louis Philippe and proclaimed the Republic!'

We ran to the market square, the usual meeting place for the student societies. It was already crowded with young men, talking excitedly. What did we want? No one really knew. But since the French had acted, something of course must happen here, too. We were overcome by a feeling that we had just felt the first shock of a political earthquake.

In conversations next morning, certain ideas and catchwords began to spread widely. Now, in Germany, the day had arrived for the establishment of 'German Unity', and the founding of a great, powerful, national German empire. First, we would demand a national parliament, then civil rights and liberties.

Great news came from Vienna! The university students were the first to demand that the Emperor of Austria grant liberty and citizens' rights to the people. In the great cities of Prussia, there was also a mighty uproar. In the Prussian capital, the masses surged upon the streets.

While such news rushed in upon us from all sides like a roaring hurricane, in the little university town of Bonn, we were also busy preparing statements to send to the Prussian King.

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: The Making of Modern Italy, 1800-71 By Vyvyen Brendon © Hodder Education, 1998

Source 2 from: https://archive.org/details/autobiographyav00rossgoog/page/n184/mode/2up

Source 3 from: Metternich and His Times By G.De Bertier De Sauvigny © Darton,Longman & Todd Ltd, 1962

Source 4 from: https://sourcebooks.fordham.edu/mod/1848schurz.asp