Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname	Other names

Centre Number | Candidate Number

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 20 May 2024

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 the reasons why Garibaldi led expeditions to Venetia and Rome in the years after 1860?

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 'Piedmontisation' of southern Italy in the years after 1860?

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 nature of German nationalism in the late 1850s?

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 relationship between Austria and Prussia in 1864?

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 1831–56, Mazzinian nationalism was a failure?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

4 How accurate is it to say that Piedmont became a more liberal state in the years 1849–56?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

5 How significant was the Orsini Affair in the developments leading to the outbreak of the Second Italian War of Independence?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

6 To what extent did the supporters of radical ideas make progress in Germany in the years 1840–47?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

7 How far do you agree that the counter-revolution in Prussia was the main reason for the collapse of the 1848–49 revolutions in the German states?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

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

How far do you agree that the most significant consequence for Prussia of the defeat of Austria was Prussian territorial expansion?

(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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Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 20 May 2024

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

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 the memoirs of Sir Rodney Mundy, published 1863 and based on his daily journal. Mundy was commander of the British naval force sent to southern Italy in the years 1860–61. Here Mundy is recounting his last conversation with Garibaldi before Garibaldi retired to the island of Caprera in November 1860.

Garibaldi said, 'I shall be in action again! Next year, we must have a million men ready to fight. The work of the rebirth of my country must be completed. I shall never rest satisfied until freedom from foreign rule has been achieved throughout the whole of Italy. Rome and Venice are not French or Austrian cities. They are Italian cities. They belong to Italy alone.'

Garibaldi stated that the French Emperor was the main enemy of Italy. Garibaldi believed that the one true Italian capital could only be freed if the whole nation rose up. He declared, however, he could never work to achieve this with an Italian minister who had agreed to the humiliation of Italy by France, no matter how great that minister was.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From a report written by the Prime Minister of the government of Naples in exile, July 1863. The report was produced in Rome where the Neapolitan king and his government had fled after the revolution led by Garibaldi in 1860.

Piedmontese troops control southern Italy, but only thanks to a brutal enforcement of military law. The Neapolitans are treated as slaves who have revolted against their masters. Under the old regime, before 1860, Naples could be placed under emergency regulations after an insurrection. However, these regulations could only be enforced for three days, with continued freedom of the press and no arrests. The Piedmontese, on the other hand, have kept Naples under military control for six months.

The Italian government have announced a war of extermination. Those who will not submit to their demands are simply exterminated. Pardons have been promised to every brigand who gives himself up. But many of those who surrender are being shot immediately. Sometimes we have seen the slaughter of forty or fifty prisoners at once. Meanwhile, a Piedmontese minister states publicly that everything the government is doing upholds the constitution.

The official newspaper at Naples has announced that Piedmontese troops entered a village and killed 'forty brigands'. The truth is that these were just poor innocent villagers who had fled in fear and then returned home, believing local officials had offered them safe return.

Is this kind of terrorism really necessary to make Italian unity?

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From the founding statement and declaration of principles of the *Nationalverein,* published 14 August 1859.

1. We believe that the present international political situation brings great dangers for the independence of our German fatherland. These dangers have been increased, rather than decreased, by the peace concluded between Austria and France.

2. These dangers have their ultimate cause in the defective common constitution of the German Confederation.

3. It is necessary that the German federal Diet be replaced by a strong, stable, and permanent central government of Germany, and with a German national assembly.

4. At present, the most effective steps for the achievement of this objective can only come from Prussia. We should therefore strive to ensure that Prussia takes the initiative in this matter.

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a confidential memorandum written by Count von Rechberg, Austrian Foreign Minister, to the Emperor Franz Joseph of Austria, May 1864. The information provided was intended to help the Emperor to make a decision on the reduction of Austrian trade tariffs.

Prussia, despite having friendly political relations with Austria, has deliberately continued to make it impossible to create a joint German-Austrian Customs Union. According to the treaty of February 1853, this Union was to be the common aim of both Austria and Prussia. However, Prussia has been independently pursuing its own trade policies with some success. The recent achievement of the Franco-Prussian trade agreement has clearly won influence for Prussia over many of the other German states. The Prussian government has an uncompromising determination to use the expansion of the Zollverein as the foundation for Prussian power in Germany. Prussia thoroughly exploits this power against Austria.

Austrian trade tariffs have recently been proposed to the German states most friendly to us. These tariffs are not sufficiently low enough for these German states to remove their support for the Franco-Prussian trade agreement. Only a further considerable reduction in customs duties will persuade them that a German-Austrian Customs Union will be of economic benefit to all of Germany. We need to be able to prove that Prussia is acting purely for its own political motives. Prussia is attempting, at all costs, to exclude Austria from participation in the Zollverein and from leadership of the economic interests of Germany.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *HMS Hannibal at Palermo and Naples during the Italian Revolution, 1859-1860*, By Rear Admiral Sir Rodney Mundy, 1863

Source 2 from: *The Making of Italy, 1796-1866*, By Denis Mack Smith, © Palgrave Macmillan, April 1988

Source 3 from: *Bismarck and German Unification*, By David Hargreaves © Red Globe Press, September 1991

Source 4 from: *Bismarck and Germany 1862-1890*, By David G. Williamson, © Longman, November 1997