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

Friday 16 June 2017 – Morning
Sources Booklet

Paper Reference
9HI0/2D

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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 the official Papal protest against the Proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy. The protest was issued by Cardinal Antonelli on behalf of Pope Pius IX. The Proclamation was published in March 1861 but the protest was only made public in April 1861. Cardinal Antonelli had been the Secretary of State of the Papal States since 1848.

A Catholic King, Victor Emmanuel, forgetful of all religious principles, contemptuous of all rights and trampling on all laws, has assumed the title of *King of Italy*. Having already taken, little by little, from the Head of the Catholic Church, the greater and more flourishing parts of his possessions [the Papal States], Victor Emmanuel now seeks to legitimise this take-over. And his government has already declared it seeks to complete this at the expense of Rome itself.

Although the Holy Father, the Pope, has protested solemnly against every new enterprise which has offended his rule, he is nonetheless obliged today to make a new protest against this act.

The Pope's right to govern Rome is an incontestable right recognised at all times by all governments. And from this right it follows that the Holy Father can never recognise the title of *King of Italy* which the King of Piedmont confers upon himself. Such a title harms the rights and sacred property of the Church. The Holy Father not only cannot recognise this title but he protests once more in the most absolute and formal manner against past actions.

Source 2: From Ferdinand Gregorovius, *Roman Journal 1852-74*, published 1907. Gregorovius was a Prussian historian and wrote the diary while living in Rome during the years of Italian unification. He was a Protestant known for his hostility to the Papacy. Here he is recording events in 1870.

March 10. The Pope is as firm as a rock in the conviction that he is chosen by God to place Catholicism at the head of a governing hierarchy. He believes himself to be God's instrument; voicing God's opinions on the shattered system of the world. But I saw him yesterday going about on foot, and looked at him closely. He seems to me very frail, his walk shaky and his complexion pale. Such a pity that men such as he, already dead and buried, should continue to cast a shadow over events.

August 6. Italy remains neutral in the Franco-Prussian War. The French are leaving and Rome will fall as soon as Napoleon III is overthrown.

September 23. Troops of the Italian Kingdom entered Rome at 11 am on the 20th. In other circumstances the event would have produced great excitement everywhere; now it is merely an insignificant episode in a great world drama.

October 30. The city is transformed. Italian troops have replaced the Papal troops. Every minute flags are hung out and demonstrations made. The Pope has announced himself a prisoner and has issued protests. All the pomp and magnificence of the Papal Government has ended.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From the diary of the Crown Prince of Prussia, heir to King William I, 17 January 1871. Here, he is describing a discussion between himself, King William, Bismarck and another Minister concerning the specific details for a newly-proposed unified German state.

For three hours, in an overheated room, we discussed the title of the Emperor and role of the army. Count Bismarck acknowledged that, in discussions, the Bavarian representatives had not wished to permit the title 'Emperor of Germany'. And Bismarck, without asking His Majesty, had finally given way and agreed that the title should be 'German Emperor'. This title, with which no real idea is associated, displeased the King. Count Bismarck remained firm. He showed that the expression 'Emperor of Germany' signified a territorial power that we did not in any way possess in Germany. So, alas, we had to submit.

The more clearly the consequences of adopting the titles of 'Emperor' and 'Empire' became evident, the more enraged the king became. Finally, he broke out in words to the effect that he was taking on only a shadow empire, and nothing more than another title for 'President'. He said he must accept, now that things had gone so far, but he would not hear of an 'Imperial Army'. He could not tolerate Prussian troops being asked to accept German names and ranks. Further, he said he could not describe how desperate he felt at having to take leave of the old Prussia. Sobs and tears interrupted his words.

Source 4: From the Constitution of the German Empire, 1871. This is a selection of articles from a much longer document. The German Empire consisted of twenty-five states in total. The Constitution was enacted on 16 April 1871.

His Majesty, the King of Prussia, in the name of the North German Confederation, with the King of Bavaria, the King of Württemberg, and the Grand Dukes of Baden and Hesse, hereby establish an everlasting federation. A federation for the protection of its territory and laws, and the maintenance of the welfare of the German people. This federation shall bear the name *German Empire*.

Article 2. The Empire holds the right of legislation within the federation, and imperial laws take precedence over state laws.

Article 6. The Bundesrat* is composed of state representatives, and voting shall be as follows: Prussia, 17 votes; Bavaria, 6; Saxony, 4; Württemberg, 4. Total, 58 votes**.

Every member can name as many delegates to the Bundesrat as it has votes, but all delegations must cast their votes as a unit.

Article 8. The Bundesrat shall organise committees for (1) the Army; (2) the Navy; (3) customs and taxes; (4) trade and communication; (5) railroads, post, and telegraph.

Article 11. The head of the federation shall be the King of Prussia, who shall bear the name *German Emperor.* The Emperor shall represent the Empire in international affairs.

The consent of the Bundesrat is required for a declaration of war, with the exception of a response to an attack upon the territory or coasts of the German Empire.

*The Bundesrat – the Federal Council

**58 votes – In addition to those named, all other states had 1, 2 or 3 votes

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