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

Wednesday 13 June 2018 – Afternoon
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 memoirs of Luigi Settembrini, published 1879. Settembrini was a political writer living in Naples. In the 1840s, he was an active supporter of constitutional change in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and a moderate nationalist. Here Settembrini is describing events in Naples and Sicily at the end of 1847.

To put pressure on the King to make changes, it was decided to mount a public demonstration. A lot of people were present in the piazza in front of the royal palace, listening to music, when some hand-clapping started. The cry went up, 'Long live Italy, long live Pius IX, long live the King.' The shouts grew louder when the music stopped. About three hundred people walked down the street calling on everyone to follow them. They then dispersed quietly. However, clearly, the police were worried.

A few days later it was learned that in Sicily another demonstration had taken place, involving a rather larger number of people. In Naples, it was decided to respond to this on 14 December. A large crowd turned up and shouted, 'Long live Palermo and Sicily.' Arrests were made.

In the royal palace the King did nothing. He frequently cursed Pius IX, whose reforms had disturbed the hornet's nest, and expressed contempt for the weakness of the rulers of Tuscany and Piedmont. He gave orders that students should be sent away from Naples, because they were full of new ideas, liable to get excited and quick to act. Immediately, many young men were chased out at top speed. But everyone's complaints were so great that these orders were withdrawn. Could a government last long which knew neither how to be consistently bad nor genuinely good?

Source 2: From a letter written by Luigi Torelli to a friend living in Piedmont, February 1848. Torelli was living in Milan, Lombardy. Both men were moderate nationalists with links to the ideas of Balbo.

Events in Milan are being hastened by the brutality of the police and the repressive actions of the Austrians. Four months ago I could never have believed that hatred could spread everywhere so fast. The police are desperate, and we are expecting them to confiscate weapons. Two months ago the existing list of weapons' permits in each province of Lombardy had to be sent to the Milan police. Gunsmiths are under continual surveillance and must declare the names of whoever buys weapons or takes them to be cleaned.

The army of spies has been doubled. People live in continuous fear of being arrested even on the slightest excuse. All hopes are concentrated on Piedmont, and Charles Albert's name is now known even in country districts. You can imagine how I praise him whenever I can, directly or indirectly.

In Milan people are repeating the phrase, 'soon we can turn the Austrians out.' There is now talk of it happening immediately. Radetzky* issues absurd threats, but he is bound to make some blunder. There is such solid confidence in the bravery of Piedmont's troops that everyone hopes for him to commit some idiocy and attack Piedmont, so that his army will be annihilated.

*Radetzky – the Austrian commander in Lombardy

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a report by the Austrian Minister of Trade, Baron von Bruck, to the Austrian Minister-President, June 1850. Bruck is reporting on Austrian attempts to establish an Austro-German Customs Union in the aftermath of the 1848–49 revolutions in Germany.

Above all, Austria has to prevent the renewal of the *Zollverein*, which is due to expire at the end of 1852, before the Austro-German Customs Union is permanently settled. Such a renewal would bind all German states for twelve years longer to Prussia's will, in all national economic affairs. If Prussia were to see its supremacy assured for so long a time, it would be unlikely to be persuaded to enter the Customs Union with Austria – even though the Customs Union offered the most convincing economic advantages. Also Prussia would be unlikely to agree to share, to that degree, its supremacy with Austria.

However, the matter would appear very differently if the renewal of the *Zollverein* were questioned by several of its member states or if renewal were made dependent upon the achievement of a Customs Union with Austria. Rather than endanger the economic supremacy that Prussia has gained through the *Zollverein*, Prussia would then prefer to share that supremacy with Austria.

The advantages that Germany might expect from an Austro-German Customs Union would include honest trading throughout the union, close political links, a large market and greater standing abroad. Finally, it would fulfil the wishes and expectations of German unity without the dangerous disadvantages of the particular interests of certain individual states.

Perhaps it might also be suggested that Austria, even with political differences with Prussia still outstanding, will offer its hand to help advance this unity.

Source 4: From an article in the *Constitutionelle Zeitung* newspaper, published April 1852. The newspaper was based in Berlin and supported the views of Prussian National Liberals.

Prussia was able to give up the Erfurt Union and return to the Confederation because the Confederation is nothing more than an international association. An association of states in which a state of Prussia's power and standing may hope to be able to assert its independence.

Prussia, however, can never agree to the Austrian demands for greater union in commercial policy. This would mean denying the whole political position Prussia has held up to now, and would mean consenting to being absorbed into a larger state. Prussia must, therefore, make it her purpose in commercial policy to maintain the *Zollverein's* power of free self-government, independent of any Austrian veto.

In this question of political life or death, Prussia will be obliged, quite decisively, to prefer a north-German, but independent, *Zollverein*, to a greater Customs Union dependent upon Austria. This is necessary however painful Prussia may find this separation from the Confederation.

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