Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 5 June 2019

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes) | Paper Reference **9HI0/2D**

History

Advanced

Paper 2: Depth study

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

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

Source Booklet

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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 a confidential message sent by Cavour to Boncompagni, 20 May 1859. Boncompagni was a Piedmontese diplomat. After the April 1859 revolution in Tuscany, Boncompagni was appointed by Piedmont as Royal Commissioner for Tuscany and took control of the provisional Tuscan government.

If Piedmont had proclaimed the annexation of Tuscany three weeks ago, we would perhaps have aroused suspicions in Europe. But, now that troops under the command of Napoleon III's son have arrived in Tuscany, our annexation will be accepted as a guarantee against possible French ambition in central Italy. At least it will be thought preferable to republicanism or to Tuscany being given a ruler from Napoleon's family.

Neither in Europe as a whole, nor in Tuscany itself, should we encounter any serious obstacle to annexation. Most of the local inhabitants will admit that any other solution is impracticable, and that the uncertainty and delay, which might otherwise go on for years, would be dangerous.

I do not mean that you should declare annexation right away. But you should arrange with the local authorities to prepare and direct opinion towards fusion with Piedmont. Meanwhile you should carefully study with the local authorities as to what would be the best method for establishing the will of the Tuscan people. Please let me know if, and how, we can avoid having to use the dangerous measures of a popular vote or an elected assembly. Without giving you any precise orders, I suggest as one possible idea that each local council should individually declare its support for our annexation.

Source 2: From a diplomatic memorandum sent by the French ambassador in Tuscany to the French Foreign Minister, 26 July 1859. Here he is commenting on events in Tuscany, April-June 1859.

The revolution of 24 April was a moderate affair. I made sure that the new provisional government led by Boncompagni did not depose the Grand Duke of Tuscany and maintained its own independence. The Tuscan people showed their usual calm and mildness until the arrival in May of armed troops under French control.

Then followed great pressure from the Piedmontese Government on Boncompagni and the Tuscan Government. Some Tuscan politicians claimed that it was necessary to agitate vigorously in favour of Tuscan annexation by Piedmont and that annexation was also the Emperor Napoleon's wish.

It was at this point that the real revolution began. The troops were sent away, and the population left at the mercy of the nationalist societies. No blood was shed, no disorder evident, because there was no open resistance to annexation. The tide of support for union with Piedmont dragged those uncertain along with it. I saw some strange changes of mind by intelligent and important men. The pressure which achieved this was carried out silently with little expense but was very effective.

Ricasoli* has been the unscrupulous manipulator of these threats and pressure. When one knows what really happened, it is surprising that he felt able to inform Boncompagni that local councils had voted with freedom and spontaneity in favour of annexation. Several councils resigned the day after the vote in protest against the intense pressure to which they had been subjected.

* Ricasoli - Minister of the Interior in the provisional Tuscan government

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a speech made by Prince Felix Lichnowsky to the Prussian United Diet, 1847. The United Diet was a meeting of representatives of the Prussian nobility, towns and peasantry called by King Frederick William IV, April 1847. Prince Lichnowsky was an aristocrat and elected representative to the Diet from Silesia.

In several regions, thousands of unfortunate linen weavers were forced to work with cotton because they were no longer able to support themselves by linen weaving. Consequently, there arose such an over-production of cotton that neither the employers nor their employees could survive. Numerous factories were forced to shut down, others went into bankruptcy. There were some well-intentioned factory-owners who, despite their increasing debts, were reluctant to exploit their workers. However, as competition for labour declined, the rights of the workers disappeared. Heartless manufacturers oppressed the poor workers; workers no longer had the choice of seeking employment with a more humane owner.

This is, perhaps, the cause of recent discontent. I believe such discontent to be the result of hunger, not socialist ideas. He who wants some joy in life must have more than just his daily bread. He must be able to look forward with a sense of security for himself and his family. When they were sure of an honest livelihood, none of the local Silesian weavers paid any attention to revolutionary agitation. They did not give up hope in themselves, their King or their God. But then, finally, it was hunger that aroused great despair among them.

Source 4: From T*he Offenburg Programme of South-West German Democrats*, 12 September 1847. The Programme was a list of demands for political reform made by radical German democrats. The authors claimed that their demands were made in the name of the people of Baden.

1. We demand that our governments disassociate themselves from repressive Decrees that damage our basic rights as men and also those of the German Confederation and our state constitutions.

2. We demand freedom of the press. The right of men to communicate their ideas freely can no longer be withheld from us.

5. We demand personal freedom. The police must cease to degrade and harass the citizen. The right of the people to assemble and to free speech should be recognised.

6. We demand representation of the people at the German Confederation. The German people want a fatherland and a voice in its affairs and a guarantee of our existence as a nation.

8. We demand a fair system of taxation. Each should bear the burden of taxation that he can carry.

9. We demand that education be available to all.

10. We demand that the imbalance between workers and business be addressed. Society is responsible for protecting the worker.

11. We demand laws worthy of free citizens and trial by jury. Citizens will be judged by citizens.

12. We demand an elected state administration.

13. We demand the abolition of all privileges. Respect for a free citizen is the right of all.

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