Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Time 1 hour 30 minutes

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History

Advanced

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 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 private letters sent by the Austrian Chancellor, Metternich, in the early 1830s. The letters were sent to Austrian diplomats he trusted. Metternich is commenting on the political situation in Italy.

12 April 1831

In Italy, there are many idle layabouts who waste their days talking politics in cafés and in other public places. However, the majority of the Italian people go quietly about their lives. These people are content to live peaceably, making their living from selling the produce of the excellent climate and fertile soil. They fear change, particularly anything that threatens to undermine their standard of living.

The Italians hate each other, and their only real patriotism is loyalty to the province or town where they were born. Italy, as a unity, is a poetic image created by strangers who manipulate the situation according to their own ideas or secret plans.

8 January 1833

Italy is totally unsuited to be handed over to democratic government. Italy does not possess the necessary conditions for this kind of government to exist. Italians do not have in their character the necessary seriousness of attitude to understand a representative system or to make it work. So, I have not given them such a system. What Italians actually want is representatives with grand titles who remain politically silent.

Anyone who knows Italy knows that the promises of the political societies are false. Representative government would only encourage personal hatreds and the corrupt use of public funds. The outcome would be general administrative disorder.

Source 2: From an article written by Cavour, published in France, 1 May 1846. The article was written as a commentary on factors affecting the Italian *Risorgimento* at the time.

The origin of Italy's troubles is the political influence of foreign powers. The principal obstacle to getting rid of this sinister influence is internal division. The different parts of our great Italian family hold rivalries for each other, and mistrust divides our rulers from those they rule.

The radical political movements organised after 1830 were easily suppressed, often before they had become active. These movements were ineffective, relying solely on republican ideas and rabble-rousing passions.

A democratic revolution has no chance of success in Italy. Political modernisers do not find great support among the masses, because the common people are, for the most part, deeply attached to the old institutions of the country. Political activity that does take place involves, almost exclusively, the middle class and part of the upper class. Both of these groups wish only to defend their own interests.

The subversive ideas of Young Italy are, therefore, gaining little influence among those who have an interest in maintaining social order. Apart from the inexperienced young, only a tiny number of Italians exist who are seriously willing to follow the principles of that unfortunate and embittered group.

Thank heaven, the stormy passions encouraged in Italy by the July revolution in France in 1830 have now calmed down and their traces are almost destroyed. Things in Italy have returned to their natural course.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From speeches made by Frederick William IV during a public procession through Berlin, 21 March 1848.

At the University

My heart beats proudly that it is in my capital city where such powerful opinion has expressed itself. This day is a great day. A day never to be forgotten. A decisive day.

Students make the greatest impression on the nation and the nation on students. In you, gentlemen, lies the beginning of a great future. These black, red and gold colours I wear do not belong to me. I do not mean to use them to take over anything. I do not want either another crown or another territory. I want liberty. I will have unity in Germany. I want good order. I swear it before God. I have seized the banner and placed myself at the head of the entire people. I believe that the hearts of the German Princes are with me and that the will of the people supports me.

At the Town Hall

Citizens, I know perfectly well where my strength lies. It is not found in my army, although my army is certainly strong and brave. Nor is my strength found in the money chests of my well-filled treasury. My strength is found only in the hearts and loyalty of my people. And I know that you will give to me those hearts and that loyalty. I desire nothing but good for you and Germany.

Source 4: From a private letter written by Frederick William IV to Baron von Bunsen, 13 December 1848. Bunsen was a diplomat and a trusted adviser. Bunsen wanted Frederick William to accept the crown of a united Germany from the Frankfurt Assembly, if it was offered.

Potsdam, 13 December 1848

My dearest friend. I want neither the consent of the Princes to an election nor the crown itself. Do you not understand these words?

I shall enlighten you on the subject as briefly and clearly as possible. First then, this crown is, in fact, no crown. Even if it were offered with the approval of the German Princes, a Hohenzollern could not accept a crown offered by an Assembly created by revolution.

A crown that is fit for a Hohenzollern to wear is a German crown that comes from the ancient tradition of German kingship and is confirmed 'by the Grace of God'. But the crown you unfortunately refer to dishonours me indescribably. It stinks of the Revolution of 1848; the silliest, most stupid and the wickedest Revolution of the century. Why would I accept such an illegitimate crown, made out of mud and clay, when I am already a legitimate King?

If the ancient crown of the German nation is going be presented to anyone, it should be presented by the Emperor Francis Joseph, by myself, and by our equals. Bad luck will come to those who claim a right that is not their right to give!

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: Metternich and His Times By G de Bertier de Sauvigny © Darton, Longman and Todd , 1962

Source 2 from: The Making of Italy, 1797-1866 By Denis Mack Smith © Macmillan; Holmes & Meier, 1988

Source 3 from: Rhyme and Revolution in Germany By J G Legge © Brentanos New York, 1919

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