Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 9 June 2023

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

Sources 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 an account written by Urban Rattazzi for Michelangelo Castelli, 1 May 1870. Rattazzi and Castelli were leading Centre Left politicians in the 1850s. Castelli was planning to write a political record of events about the years 1851–52 in Piedmont.

You will remember that the foundations of the *connubio* – the joining together of the two Centre groups in the Piedmontese parliament – were established at your house between October 1851 and January 1852. There was a meeting of yourself, myself, our colleague Domenico Buffa from the Centre Left and Cavour from the Centre Right. At that meeting, we agreed the basis of this fusion.

We then decided to make it public by using an opportunity provided by an important question in parliament. As a result, the existence of the *connubio* was declared during the debate concerning our press laws. The whole plan had already been agreed by we four men. No one else had known anything about it.

Castelli, I remember that the praise for bringing together the *connubio* meeting should largely be yours. We should be grateful to you that a new party was formed which, I feel, brought great services both to freedom and Italy. For, at that time, I had no close personal links with Count Cavour. I must admit that I still felt somewhat distrustful as to the extent of his liberal and Italian sentiments. You, on the other hand, had close links with Cavour and were in a position to know and appreciate him better than I was. So, it was you who was able to remove all uncertainty about Cavour from my mind.

Source 2: From a letter written by Massimo d'Azeglio to Eugène Rendu, 24 May 1852. D'Azeglio was the Piedmontese Prime Minister and Rendu was a French politician and close confidant of d'Azeglio.

Since the famous parliamentary session of 5 February, when the *connubio* was announced, I have been very cold towards Cavour. Just imagine! My own Cabinet colleague, without even declaring hostilities, had arranged everything privately with Rattazzi. The speech, in which Cavour committed the whole government to the *connubio,* was made without a word to me.

The whole intrigue had been planned by four individuals. It was a very sensitive moment. I did not want the public to know of our internal government division. So, for the moment, I concealed my disapproval. I had never had dealings with the Centre Left. My view was that the Centre Left should have moved towards the government, not the government towards them: that is the big difference between me and Cavour.

On 11 May, when Rattazzi was chosen as President of the Chamber* with Cavour's support, I had had enough. I wrote to the King that my ill-health prevented me from resisting this kind of intrigue. The King accepted my resignation but requested me to form another government. I did form one, but one without Cavour. Cavour's actions were like a slap in the face, so I got rid of him. I had to stay in office to maintain our political programme. But, good God, when can I get out of this mad game? I can't go on much longer. I am just not strong enough.

* President of the Chamber – the Speaker of the lower house of the Italian parliament

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a letter written by Wilhelm von Kügelgen to his brother, 5 July 1866. Kügelgen was a government official in a small north German state that was allied to Prussia. Here he is commenting on the Prussian victory at Königgrätz (also known as Sadowa) in the Austro-Prussian War.

Since yesterday, news has spread of a new and decisive Prussian victory at Königgrätz. The postal service has received news that eight Prussian army corps had participated in the battle and also that Prague has been taken by Prussian forces. My son told me that, on his travels through several Prussian cities, he saw nothing but fluttering flags and immense rejoicing.

The newspaper has just arrived, reporting the telegraph message sent by the Prussian King to the Prussian Queen on 3 July: 'Great triumph over the Austrians. All eight army corps were under fire for eight hours. Austrians completely defeated. Our gains from victory cannot be underestimated. Our losses are significant, but We are all well.'

This victory represents an incredible mobilisation of Prussian power. The army has exhibited an excellence that had not been anticipated on either side. Even the much-praised Austrian cavalry was beaten by the Prussian cavalry in every engagement.

Bismarck is now the most popular man in Prussia. Everyone sings his praises, even the Democrats. I hope he manages to bring us a unified Germany. These victories were not easy; a lot – a whole lot – of blood was shed. Our house has been full of visitors from all classes. Wishing all of you well.

Source 4: From a private statement made by Prince Jerome Napoleon of France to the British ambassador in Berlin, 7 March 1868. Although supposedly on a private visit to Berlin, the Prince was actually visiting Prussia as a representative of his cousin, Napoleon III. Here the Prince is commenting on the political situation in Germany.

I am of the opinion that the federal reconstruction of Germany in the north and the absorption of the smaller northern states into Prussia is irreversible.

But, it is clear that the unification under Prussia is still in progress. The *Zollverein* parliament is a step closer to the absorption of southern Germany. The admission of the southern states into the parliament is inevitable – it is only a matter of time. At present, there are 30 million people united under Prussian influence. When the southern states join, it will have an additional eight million.

You British have chosen to withdraw yourselves from the political arena of Europe. You pretend to abstain from interfering in European affairs except on questions that directly affect your interests.

And where is this all to end? Can France look quietly on and witness this process of absorption passively? It is all very well to say that Germany is not an aggressive Power now, but it may become so in the future. And what if Germany may someday attempt to reclaim Alsace and Lorraine from France with force?

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: The Making of Italy 1796-1866 By Denis Mack Smith © Macmillan Press, 1988

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

Source 3 from: https://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=1816

Source 4 from: The Diplomatic Reminiscences of Lord Augustus Loftus By Lord Augustus Loftus © Cassell and Co. Ltd, 1894