Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 7 June 2024

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 letters written by Cavour to Count Nigra, 1860. Count Nigra, a close personal friend and adviser of Cavour, acted as Cavour's representative in France.

12 May 1860

I am disappointed that Garibaldi's expedition has taken place and am doing everything possible to prevent it causing new complications.
I did not prevent Garibaldi carrying out his project, because we would have needed to use force. Moreover, the Piedmontese government is in no condition to deal with the enormous unpopularity that arresting Garibaldi would have caused. I could not take vigorous action but did everything in my power to persuade Garibaldi not to go on his reckless escapade. We are not conspiring with Garibaldi.

Yesterday, I gave the navy orders to stop Garibaldi's ships, wherever they were, unless in Bourbon waters*. Please explain all this to the French.

1 August 1860

If Garibaldi proceeds to the mainland and captures Naples, he will become absolute master of the situation. King Victor Emmanuel would lose almost all prestige in the eyes of the Italians. I am therefore convinced that the King must not receive the crown from Garibaldi's hands.

It is my first duty to the King and Italy to do everything possible to prevent Garibaldi's success in Naples. My only hope of foiling Garibaldi is if I can overthrow the regime in Naples before he has time to get there. I would then take over the government of Naples in the name of order and humanity, and so snatch out of Garibaldi's hand control over the direction of the Italian Risorgimento. This will need boldness, but it will save us from revolution.

*Bourbon waters – the sea area controlled by the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies

Source 2: From a pamphlet written by Angelo Brofferio, *Career and Policy of Count Cavour*, published 1861. Brofferio was a radical politician who published the pamphlet to give a 'true' account of Cavour's career. The pamphlet was banned by the Piedmontese government.

Having deprived Garibaldi of his native city, Cavour spoke brutally against Garibaldi in the Piedmontese parliament. Cavour allowed Garibaldi to be attacked in writing. He encouraged a well-known author to publish a pamphlet that belittled Garibaldi, while excessively praising Cavour himself.

Cavour strenuously opposed Garibaldi's departure for Sicily and when, at last, that glorious expedition set sail, he passionately desired its failure. Cavour had Garibaldi's heroic group pursued by Piedmontese naval ships and sent representatives to Sicily to try to prevent the invasion.

And now that Garibaldi's name shines with immortal glory in Sicily, all Cavour's efforts are directed to diminishing its brilliancy. Every single day, Cavour raises a fresh obstacle to Garibaldi's success. Cavour fears that Garibaldi the hero may attempt to preach Italian Unity in Naples in the same way that he has done in Sicily. Cavour, the 'great diplomat', while plotting with representatives of the Bourbon government, seeks to deprive Garibaldi of the chance of glory in Naples. Fearful of the messages coming from Paris, Cavour mixes and stirs in European diplomatic circles to make Italy as he wants it to be.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a letter published in a Berlin newspaper, 9 May 1848. The newspaper supported the revolutionary constitutional reforms that were ongoing in Prussia. The letter came from an agricultural area of West Prussia and was a response to the revolutionary events in Prussia in the previous two months.

We peasants in West Prussia send a warning to you Berliners. If you do not soon restore order and decency in your stinking city, and restore our beloved Prussian King to his just rights, we peasants will come to his help in a way that will strike you scoundrels down. You are always talking big, but are too cowardly to tame your own rabble.

You villains in Berlin have also plundered the Prussian State treasury. You have maliciously destroyed Prussian national property that we peasants have contributed to. We will make you pay us back for what you have squandered.

Your barbarity has forced the King of Prussia to flee the country. If you don't make sure that he is restored to his rights and his country by 24 May, we can assure you that we West Prussians will be meeting with you in person. Your city of robbers' caves will be attacked in a hundred places at once. We peasants are not going to feed you any more or be ruined by you and your revolutionary brotherhood.

Remember 24 May, because then we peasants will make you regret following the lead of those tricksters in France.

Source 4: From a message sent by Major Huyn of the Austrian army to the Austrian Chancellor, Schwarzenburg, 7 March 1849. Here Major Huyn is reporting on the forced closure of the elected Austrian Parliament, which was established in Vienna in July 1848 and later moved to the town of Kremsier.

In obedience to the telegraph instruction sent from Vienna by you, which we received here in Kremsier early in the morning, the agreed command to dissolve the Parliament was given by the general to the President of the Parliament.

While these two gentlemen were in discussion, I ordered a company of soldiers to march into the castle. Most of the soldiers occupied the entrances to all the offices, and the rest were marched to the courtyard opposite the main entrance. The main gate was then closed, so that people could only pass through one at a time. There was now only one way in for the Members of Parliament who were about to arrive for the morning session.

A second company of soldiers was based in the barracks. They were strong enough in number to secure the gates of the town and to send frequent patrols through the side-streets. Notorious revolutionary characters were watched as much as possible.

The new constitutional manifesto of the Emperor Francis Joseph was then nailed to the gate of the castle.

Between 8 am and 9 am, the Members of Parliament arrived and were very astonished at the new look of the Parliament's place of assembly. A few Members were pleased, others bitterly angry, but all accepted the situation. Power had made its impression.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *The Making of Italy 1796-1866,* By Denis Mack Smith, © Laterza I Robinson, 1982 & *Garibaldi,* By Denis Mack Smith, © Florence, 1982

Source 2 from: https://www.jstor.org/stable/60247842

Source 3 from: *The Foundation of the German Empire,* By Helmut Bohme, translated by A. Ramm, © Oxford University Press, 1971

Source 4 from: *Rhyme and Revolution in Germany: A Study in german, History, Life, Literature and Character, 1813-1850,* By James Granville, Legge © Cornell University Library, 2009