Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Friday 6 June 2025

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

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 letters sent by an American diplomat to the United States Government, April 1849. The diplomat had recently arrived in Rome, having travelled through northern and central Italy. He was under instructions to send information about the conditions he found in Italy.

9 April

Italy is in a state of confusion and misery. Almost everywhere revolution has been undermined by the brutal acts of the revolutionaries themselves. They seem determined to make democracy appear ridiculous. They have linked democracy with anti-social doctrines, popular violence and excesses of all kinds. Unwillingly, I have to admit that such actions have hurt the cause of freedom.

In Rome, the Republic commendably announces its intentions to restore finances and consider social problems. Unfortunately, with so little experience and money, the government appears to inspire little confidence. People living in the city and people living in the countryside have very different opinions about the revolution. To those in the countryside, the revolution has been unacceptable from the beginning.

While I have been writing, trustworthy intelligence has arrived informing me of the defeat of Piedmont by the Austrians at Novara and the abdication of King Charles Albert. This is a most unfortunate event for all friends of the new order of things throughout Italy.

21 April

While Italian unity has always been the aim of the liberals, events have forced them to divide the peninsula into even smaller portions. Sicily rejects Neapolitan domination. Venice stands alone. Genoa separates from Piedmont, and Savoy threatens to do the same. Tuscany refuses to unite with Rome. Bologna is ready to recall the Pope.

Source 2: From a proclamation sent to the Venetian Republic by Field Marshal Radetzky, commander of the Austrian army in Italy, 4 May 1849. Radetzky had just arrived to take personal command of the Austrian siege of the city of Venice.

Venetians! It is not my intention to address you today as a recently victorious general, but to speak to you as a protector.

One year of confusion across Italy has just gone by – a year of revolutionary movements and anarchy. And, yet what are the results? In Venice, your public treasury is empty, your property destroyed, your city in misery and poverty.

As the result of the victories that my gallant army has recently gained over your allies in rebellion, you must be aware that, in a short time, you will be attacked from all sides. Your fortifications will be taken and all your communications cut off.

I come from my headquarters at Milan for no other purpose than to give you my last warning. I come with an olive-branch of peace in one hand, if you are willing to listen to reason, but with a sword in the other hand, ready to fight a war of extermination, if you persist in rebellion.

I shall remain in the area and will await your answer during the next forty-eight hours. I require of you unlimited, full and entire surrender. If you do not, you will be given no opportunity to leave and will receive no mercy from the conqueror – your rightful sovereign – the Emperor.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a report written by senior officials in the Württemberg Department for Industry and Trade, December 1851. The report was written to convince the Minister of Finance to sign the upcoming renewal of the *Zollverein* agreement between the southern state of Württemberg and Prussia.

We are sure that Württemberg should renew its *Zollverein* agreement with Prussia.

Prussia rules long distances of the land on both sides of the River Rhine. The route along the River Rhine to the North Sea is the main trading route for Württemberg, Baden and the industrial part of Bavaria. We know that the Rhine shipping-route is a free trade route. But we also know that, without signing the agreement with Prussia, our trade could be hindered by all sorts of interference from the Prussian police and tax officials.

During the almost eighteen years that the *Zollverein* has existed, many trade contacts have been made and the interests of businessmen have become closely joined together. Any attempt to break it up would bring the most damaging financial losses to trade and industry.

Recently, even more significant trading activity has developed between the south German states and Prussia. Our great merchants trade along the Rhine, and great loads of grain and flour are transported along the river. Considerable quantities of luxury clothing, fine metalware and chemicals are sent across all the Prussian territories. Without a market in northern Germany, our famous paper manufacturing industry would collapse. It is easy to cooperate with Prussia because, unlike Austria, Prussia recognises the mutual advantages to our economy as well as to its own industrial export markets.

Source 4: From an article in *The Times* newspaper, written by a British journalist based in Prussia, published 18 April 1853. *The Times* was a British national newspaper that had a reputation for being suspicious of Prussia, as an economic rival of Britain. Here the journalist is commenting on the development of the Prussian railways.

The Prussian Parliament has passed the first stage of a proposed law for taxing railways. It is now believed that the general prosperity of the railway companies is sufficient for them to be taxed. I was overcome by a feeling of astonishment on hearing that the tax will mainly be used by the Government to buy shares in the railways. As the railways come under state ownership, the Government intends to reduce ticket prices and use the railways for the public good.

According to Prussian statistics, the value of its railways and the length of railway lines laid is greater than those of railways in all other countries, including Great Britain and the USA.

There is some prospect of a night train starting next month to run between Berlin and the city of Hamburg. Commercial traders are looking forward to wool markets being held in both cities.

The Prussian military newspaper has complained about the movement of troops by railway. It is concerned that, once seated on a moving train, a commanding officer will lose his ability to command, as he would be unable to communicate with, or have authority over, the civilian train driver. It proposes that officers be given the opportunity to learn to drive a railway locomotive at the cost of the State.

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: https://archive.org/details/unitedstatesmini0000unse/page/18/mode/2up)

Source 2 from: *Austria in 1848–49*, W H Stiles, © Arno Press & The New York Times, 1852

Source 3 from: *Foundation of the German Empire: Selected Documents By Helmut Böhme*, translated by A. Ramm, © Oxford University Press, July 1971

Source 4 from: © *The Times*, 18 April 1853