Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

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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 Count Maffei, *Brigand Life in Italy*, a history of southern Italy since 1861, published 1865. Count Maffei lived in Naples for many years. He was a strong supporter of the new Kingdom of Italy and was given access to official Italian government documents when writing his book.

Despite financial difficulties and political agitation, the activity of the new government in promoting the growth of railways has been marvellous. The railway from Naples is now uninterrupted as far as Rome. Regions, which previously did not even have communication by road, are now connected by railway to Turin.

The attitude from times past of 'doing nothing' exists no longer. Religious buildings now shelter regiments of young soldiers, instead of idle monks, and other religious buildings have been turned into government factories. The poor do not have to rely on charity as every effort is made by the authorities to provide them with work, so that they can earn a daily living.

The railways have completely transformed the conditions of the southern regions. Everything is transformed. Labourers have returned to agriculture, which is the real resource of the country. Investment is flowing in from abroad to achieve improvements in living conditions that will soon make the return of brigandage impossible. Agricultural life is being transformed by financial investment and speculation. Large companies have been formed for draining the marshes and making rivers navigable. Uncultivated moorland is attracting the attention of investors, who turn these moors into profitable land.

Source 2: From a report by General Cadorna, the Royal Commissioner and Military Commander in Sicily, 24 September 1866. General Cadorna had recently arrived in Sicily to take up his command. Here he is reporting to the Italian government on recent events in the Sicilian city of Palermo.

For some time, rumours of an outbreak of serious disorder by large armed groups had been circulating in Palermo and the surrounding area. There were rumours of a planned attempt to break into the city, attack the garrison and take over the government.

In the early hours of 16 September, intense gunfire was heard from the north and south of the city. The rebels advanced from all sides and, owing to their large numbers, fighting took place in almost all parts of the city.

We were able to hold firm in the royal palace against the attacks of these armed groups. At one point, they demanded that we negotiate with them but we could never negotiate with rebels. On 21 September, after several violent encounters, we succeeded in making them retreat. Communications were re-established with the centre of the city and, from that point on, the anarchy was decisively crushed.

The causes and origins of this disorder are matters which happened before my arrival in Sicily and I shall not make any judgement regarding them. Nevertheless, I am obliged to say that the actions of monks and nuns much influenced the disorders. It is clear that it was their money that supplied the rebels with arms and munitions. The greatest resistance came from within a convent, where the nuns assisted in the fighting and encouraged the rebels to fire upon the troops. In the light of this, public opinion supports demands for the suppression of these religious strongholds of reaction.

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From a memorandum written by the Prussian Chief of the General Staff, Helmuth von Moltke, 2 April 1866. Here he is commenting on the planning for an expected conflict with Austria.

> The success or failure of a war with Austria depends on our reaching a decision about how to proceed before the Austrians begin to mobilise, and if possible, right now.
>
> One advantage for us, which cannot be overstated, is that we can advance our army on five railway lines and can thereby have our army assembled on the border with the Austrian Empire within 25 days. Austria has just one railway leading towards its northern border. Allowing for the troops it already has, Austria will require 45 days to assemble its 200,000 men.
>
> If Bavaria joins Austria, then it is not so much the Bavarian army, but the use of its railway line leading into the Austrian Empire that will disadvantage us. This would shorten the above-mentioned Austrian assembly of troops to about 30 days. However, Bavaria is so ill-prepared for war that it will, in all probability, not even be ready when the first battle between Austria and Prussia has been fought. Indeed, more probably, Bavaria will wait for an outcome and then show up as an armed power on the side of the victor.
>
> For us, it all depends on defeating this one enemy Austria, and to achieve this we have to mobilise and assemble all our forces.

Source 4: From the diary of Baroness Spitzemberg, 8 July 1866. In 1866, Baroness Spitzemberg was the wife of the Württemberg ambassador to Prussia and living in Berlin. The Kingdom of Württemberg was an ally of Austria in the Austro-Prussian War.

Until today it has been impossible for me to write about the days that have just gone by, chiefly because I have been too sad.

On 3 July, the battle of Sadowa took place. After a hard battle, eight Prussian army corps gained a great victory over five Austrian army corps. The Austrian retreat soon degenerated into such chaos that the Prussian enemy gained countless prisoners and 116 cannon. Austria has been defeated as never before and has now begged Napoleon III to negotiate for an armistice between itself, Italy and Prussia.

Meanwhile, the Prussians are advancing and meeting no resistance. It seems the Austrian northern army has been completely broken up and disbanded. The northern generals have been brought before a court martial. It seems that irresponsible mistakes in leadership were committed once again; although their decision to retreat was ultimately brought about by the superior power of the Prussians, and especially the terrible effect of the needle-gun.

Amongst Austria's allies, there exists the most hopeless inactivity and confusion. The Bavarians have now had a few skirmishes with the Prussians but, on the whole, no progress has been made. Prince William of Baden declared that, in these circumstances, he wished to withdraw his troops. He only continued because his troops then threatened to throw him out of the window and to murder him.

Oh shame and disgrace!

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Acknowledgements

Source 1 from: Count Maffei Brigand Life in Italy. A History of Bourbonist Reaction vol II 1865, D Beales and E F Biagini editors, Pearson Education Ltd 2002

Source 2 from: 'A History of Modern Italy: Documents, Readings and Commentaries', S B Clough and S Saladino, Columbia University Press

Source 3 from: http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/sub_document.cfm?document_id=346

Source 4 from: The Foundation of the German Empire: Select documents Document 103, editor H Bohme, translated A Ramm, OUP