Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Wednesday 3 June 2020

Morning (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 Carlo Pisacane, *The Wars Fought in Italy 1848–9*, published c1850. Pisacane was an Italian nationalist and radical republican who actively participated in the events of 1848–49. Here he is commenting on events during the First Italian War of Independence.

The King of Piedmont's plan to challenge Austria in northern Italy at first seemed about to succeed. Not only Lombardy, but even the Venetians, pledged themselves to his cause. However, his real aim was only to conquer territory up to the Quadrilateral, the four fortress towns occupied by Austrian forces. He only pretended to accept the Venetian offer of collaboration. In fact he had agreed to accept collaboration with Venice merely so he could consolidate his hold over Lombardy.

Then the situation changed.

The Austrians under Marshal Radetzky emerged from the Quadrilateral fortress of Verona and broke through the thin line of soldiers that opposed the Austrian advance. Charles Albert counter-attacked with part of his army and was defeated in battle at Custoza, July 1848. Then, instead of attempting to remain a threat to the Austrians by consolidating his position behind the line of the River Po, Charles Albert rushed to take control of Milan. But, after some insignificant fighting with the Austrians, he surrendered the city and retreated amid the curses and confusion of the Milanese people.

In March 1849, Piedmont challenged Austria once more. However, the army remained almost completely inactive. When the army did enter into battle, it did so without any plan of campaign and without even a base from which to fight. It met predictable and irreversible defeat at Novara.

Source 2: From the *Allocution of Pope Pius IX*, 29 April 1848. This declaration was made from the Papal throne at a formal assembly of the Roman Catholic cardinals.

Some at present desire that, along with the other princes of Italy and their subjects, We* too should engage in war against the Austrians. We have thought it convenient to proclaim clearly and openly, in this our solemn assembly, that such an action is altogether against our wishes. Although unworthy, We are God's earthly representative, and as such We reach to and embrace all people, and nations, with equal affection.

And We cannot prevent ourselves from denouncing, before the face of all nations, the treacherous advice that has been published in journals, and in various works. This treacherous advice would have the Pope to be the head of, and to preside over, the formation of some sort of new republic of the whole Italian people.

Rather, on this occasion, moved by the love We bear the Italian people, We do urgently warn and encourage the said Italian people to ignore completely all such treacherous advice. Such advice is deceitful and ruinous to Italy herself. We urge the Italian people to remain loyal to their respective sovereigns – sovereigns of whose goodwill they have already had experience. And so they must never let themselves be torn away from the obedience they owe their sovereigns.

* We – the Pope and his government

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

Sources for use with Question 2.

Source 3: From an American newspaper article written by Friedrich Engels, 27 February 1852. Engels was a German socialist political commentator. He actively supported the revolutions in Germany in 1848–49. In 1852 he was in political exile.

It was to be expected that, after the popular revolutionary victories in Vienna and Berlin, there should be a Representative Assembly for all Germany. This Assembly was consequently elected and met at Frankfurt.

In reality, what we had was the strange spectacle of an Assembly pretending to be the only legal representative of a great and sovereign nation. Yet it never possessed the will or the force to make its claims recognised. The debates of this Assembly were without any practical result. They were not even of any theoretical value, reproducing nothing but the most worn-out arguments.

The people of Germany felt deeply the need to do away with the intolerable territorial divisions that prevented effective national unity. For a time the German people had hoped the Frankfurt National Assembly would begin a new era for all Germany and give the nation a fair opportunity for action. But the childish conduct of that bunch of know-it-alls in the Assembly soon undermined the national enthusiasm. The disgraceful proceedings prompted by events in Schleswig-Holstein brought out popular indignation against the Assembly. The cowardly German people then helped to restore the former solid foundations of reactionary government upon which the present counter-revolutionary system is built.

Source 4: From '*A Word to my People*', a speech made by Frederick William IV, 15 May 1849. The speech was a public explanation of Frederick William IV's decision to reject the offer by the Frankfurt Assembly of the crown of a united Germany.

I was not able to submit a favourable reply to the offer of a crown on the part of the Frankfurt National Assembly because it does not have the right, without the consent of the German governments, to bestow the crown that was offered. It offered the crown upon the condition that I would accept a constitution. This constitution could not be reconciled with the rights of the German states.

I have tried in every way to reach an understanding with the Assembly. But now the Assembly has broken with Prussia. The majority of its members are no longer those men upon whom Germany looked with pride and confidence. The greater part of the deputies voluntarily left the Assembly when they saw that it was on the road to ruin. Yesterday, I ordered all the Prussian deputies who had not already left, to be recalled. The other governments will do the same.

A group that is in league with the extremists now dominates the Assembly. While they pretend to urge the unity of Germany, they are really inciting a war against monarchy.

Such crimes have put an end to the hope that the Assembly can bring about German unity but I have never lost hope. My government has taken up with the more important German States the work on the German constitution already begun by the Assembly.

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