

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE

Centre Number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate Number

--	--	--	--	--

Monday 20 May 2019

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

Paper Reference **8H10/2D**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

Paper 2: Depth study

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

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

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

--

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- There are two sections in this question paper.
- In Section A, answer question **part (a) and part (b)** on the option for which you have been prepared.
- In Section B, answer **one** question on the option for which you have been prepared.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

P56738A

©2019 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1/1



Pearson

SECTION A

**Choose EITHER Option 2D.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2D.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.**

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Answer Question 1, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

1 (a) Study Source 1 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 1 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the reasons why Mazzini founded the Young Italy movement?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 2 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 2 for an enquiry into the reliability of the results of the plebiscites held in southern Italy in 1860?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 1 = 20 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



Choose EITHER Option 2D.1 (Question 1) OR Option 2D.2 (Question 2),
for which you have been prepared.

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

Answer Question 2, parts (a) and (b).

You should start the answer to part (a) on page 4.

You should start the answer to part (b) on page 7.

2 (a) Study Source 3 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

Why is Source 3 valuable to the historian for an enquiry into the significance of Prussia's victory over Austria in the Seven Weeks' War?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(8)

AND

(b) Study Source 4 in the Sources Booklet before you answer this question.

How much weight do you give to the evidence of Source 4 for an enquiry into the significance of the Hohenzollern candidature for Prussia's relations with France?

Explain your answer using the source, the information given about it and your own knowledge of the historical context.

(12)

(Total for Question 2 = 20 marks)



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ☒ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 1** **Question 2**

(This is for part (a))

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(This is for part (a))

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(This is for part (a))

Handwriting practice area consisting of multiple horizontal dotted lines for writing.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(This is for part (b))

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(This is for part (b))

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(This is for part (b))

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(This is for part (b))

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



(This is for part (b))

Handwriting practice area with horizontal dotted lines.

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 20 MARKS



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

SECTION B

Answer ONE question in Section B on the option for which you have been prepared.

You must start your answer to your chosen question on the next page.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

EITHER

- 3 How far do you agree that the main reason for the failure of the 1848–49 revolutions in Italy was a lack of revolutionary unity?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 How far do you agree that economic development was the key factor in the rise of Piedmont in the years 1849–56?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How accurate is it to say that the most significant obstacle to Italian unity, in the years 1861–70, was the north-south divide?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 6 How far do you agree that the main reason for popular unrest in Germany, in the years 1846–48, was the growth of nationalism?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How far do you agree that the political situation in Germany in 1851 was no different from the political situation before the 1848–49 revolutions?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 To what extent did Prussia strengthen its position in Germany in the years 1852–62?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



Indicate which question you are answering by marking a cross in the box ☒. If you change your mind, put a line through the box ~~☒~~ and then indicate your new question with a cross ☒.

Chosen question number: **Question 3** ☒ **Question 4** ☒ **Question 5** ☒
Question 6 ☒ **Question 7** ☒ **Question 8** ☒

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing the answer.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



Handwriting practice area with 20 sets of horizontal dotted lines.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Large writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Large writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Large writing area with horizontal dotted lines.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 20 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 MARKS



Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 20 May 2019

Afternoon

Paper Reference **8HI0/2D**

History

Advanced Subsidiary

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.

Turn over ►

P56738A

©2019 Pearson Education Ltd.

1/1/1/1



Pearson

Sources for use with Section A.

Answer the questions in Section A on the option for which you have been prepared.

Option 2D.1: The unification of Italy, c1830–70

Source for use with Question 1(a).

Source 1: From *General Instructions for the Members of Young Italy*, a pamphlet written by Giuseppe Mazzini, published 1831. The pamphlet was published in France where Mazzini was living in political exile.

Young Italy is a brotherhood of Italians who believe in a law of progress and duty, and are convinced that Italy is destined to become one nation. Convinced also that Italy possesses sufficient strength within herself to become one. Convinced that the lack of success previously is not due to weakness, but to misguided efforts. The secret of success lies in reliability and unity of effort. 5

Those who join this association join with the firm intention of dedicating both thought and action to the great aim of the rebirth of Italy as one independent sovereign nation.

Young Italy is republican – republican because theoretically every nation is destined to form a free and equal community of brothers. 10

Young Italy is unitarian, because, without unity there is no true nation.

The means by which Young Italy proposes to reach its aim is by education and rebellion, to be adopted simultaneously.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From an entry in the travel journal of a Swiss writer, 22 October 1860. Here the writer is describing the plebiscite held in Naples.

October 22. I wanted to see the plebiscite, so I went to St Francis' Square, the most important public meeting place in Naples. Opposite the Royal Palace the vote was taking place in a church doorway. The National Guard was on duty in the square. Astonishingly, there was perfect order among the crowd of voters. 15

Yesterday's promise by the government that the vote would be free from interference was honoured. Nevertheless the methods of voting left much to be desired. The ballot box was between two baskets, one full of *yes* slips, the other full of *no* slips. Electors had to choose which way to vote in clear view of the National Guard and the crowd. 20

A negative vote was difficult or even dangerous to give. At a voting station in another district of Naples, a man who chose, with some bravado, to vote *no* was punished with a stiletto* blow – assassin and victim are now at the police station. 25

*stiletto – a traditional Italian thin-bladed knife

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From the Preliminary Treaty of Peace between Austria and Prussia, signed 26 July 1866. This Treaty brought to an end hostilities in the Seven Weeks' War.

- I. With the exception of the Italian states, the territories of the Austrian Emperor remain intact.
- II. The Emperor of Austria recognises the ending of the German Confederation, and consents to a new organisation of Germany without the participation of the Austrian Empire. He promises to recognise the closer Union of the states located north of the River Main, which will be established by the King of Prussia. The Emperor also declares that he consents to the German states of the south entering into a Union. 5
- III. The Emperor transfers to the King of Prussia rights over the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein. 10
- IV. The Emperor undertakes to pay the King of Prussia the sum of 40 million thalers* to cover part of the Prussian war expenses.

*thalers – silver coins

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a letter written by Bismarck to King William I of Prussia, 9 March 1870.
The letter recorded comments that Bismarck had made in an earlier conversation with the King.

I trust your Majesty will permit me to summarise the motives, which in my modest opinion, favour the acceptance of the Spanish Crown by the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern. 15

I am of the opinion that it would serve Prussian and German political interests.

Acceptance of the Spanish Royal Crown, by a Prince of Your Majesty's own illustrious dynasty, would strengthen existing sympathies between two nations who have no conflicting interests because they are not neighbours. The Spaniards would feel a sense of gratitude if Germany were to rescue them from the threat of anarchy. 20

For Prussia and Germany, it is desirable to have, located on the other side of France, a country on whose sympathy we can rely and whose feelings France will be obliged to take notice of.

French peacefulness towards Germany will always be changeable in proportion to the likelihood of war with Germany. To preserve peace in the long run, we must not look to the goodwill of France but to the impression created by our position of strength. 25

The reputation of the Hohenzollern dynasty and the justifiable pride with which Prussia regards it, is important in strengthening our political self-confidence. It is, therefore, in Germany's political interests that the Prince should accept a position of such high standing. 30

Every effort has been made to contact copyright holders to obtain their permission for the use of copyright material. Pearson Education Ltd. will, if notified, be happy to rectify any errors or omissions and include any such rectifications in future editions.