

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	

Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Monday 19 May 2025

Afternoon (Time: 1 hour 30 minutes)

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

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.

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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 nature of Gioberti's views on Italian nationalism in the 1840s?

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 impact of the rule of the restored Bourbon monarchy on the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in the years 1830–47?

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)

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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 Prussia's relationship with the other German states after the defeat of Austria in 1866?

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 responsibility for the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870?

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)

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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 popular support?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 To what extent was the rise of Piedmont, in the years 1849–56, due to its political stability?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How far do you agree that the main consequence of the Second Italian War of Independence (1859) for the process of Italian unification was the decline in Austrian influence?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 6 How significant was the constitutional crisis in Baden for the outbreak of the 1848–49 revolutions in Germany?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 To what extent did the response of Frederick William IV of Prussia to the revolutions in Germany change in the years 1848–49?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How accurate is it to say that there was little challenge to Austrian leadership of the German states in the years 1849–65?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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



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



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History

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PAPER 2: Depth study

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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 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 V Gioberti, *On the Moral and Civil Primacy of the Italians*, published 1843.

I propose to prove that Italy contains within herself, above all through religion, all the conditions required for her national and political *Risorgimento*. To bring this *Risorgimento* about, Italy does not need revolutions within, and still less foreign invasions or foreign examples to follow.

Italy must first regain her life as a nation. That the Pope should naturally be the political leader of Italy is an inevitable truth. This truth is only doubted by those commentators who are corrupted by foreign influences. 5

The benefits gained from a political confederation under the moderating authority of the Pope are endless. Such a co-operative confederation would increase the strength of the various princes without damaging their independence. It would prevent revolutions at home and make foreign invasions impossible. It would once again place Italy in the first rank of Powers. 10

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From L Settembrini, *Protest of the People of the Two Sicilies*, published 1847. At the time, this pamphlet was published anonymously. Settembrini was an academic and well-known liberal critic of the restored Bourbon regime in the Two Sicilies. He had been imprisoned in Naples in the years 1839–42.

The government of the South is in the hands of scoundrels and fools. The Interior Ministry is scandalously corrupt. Its Minister, together with a few grain merchants, maintains a ruinous hold on the economy. He chooses the public-works contractors who offer him the highest bribes, and then personally shares in their dirty profits. His employees – hangers-on, bootlickers and clowns – do what he does, and he merely follows the King’s bad example. 15

Our agriculture, which needs government protection, is administered by a small department run by two or three idiotic clerks. Instead of being helped, landowners are treated like sponges to be squeezed dry of money. Trade is restricted because the provinces lack roads. The condition of the peasants is appalling. 20

Beggars pour into Naples from all over our poverty-stricken country. The government does nothing to employ this vast number of unemployed. No other country has so many beggars. 25

The King’s palace has been restored with money taken from the citizens of Naples. A railway has been built to link up two royal palaces. All these works may satisfy a King’s selfish wishes, but they do not benefit a nation. This reflects the character of a King who claims he does everything, and in fact does nothing. 30

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From a private diplomatic dispatch sent from Bismarck in Berlin to the Prussian representative in Bavaria, 22 January 1867.

Prussia's own security demands that the relationship between ourselves and the North German states should be made as tight as possible within the federal situation. We should have unconditional control over our own military forces and those of the other states of the North German Confederation.

We Prussians are able to view the South German states in a different, perhaps more favourable, light than how we view the North German ones. We do not need the same strict form of union. We need only a clear assurance that we all have the same common interests for Germany. We need an assurance that gives us the confidence that the Southern states will never be tempted by foreign Powers or into hostility towards North Germany. We also need to be confident that the economic interests of Germany will be assured through common institutions already in existence.

5

10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From a public lecture given in the USA by Charles Sumner, 26 October 1870. The lecture was about the events leading to the Franco-Prussian War. Sumner was a US politician with expertise in foreign policy. He made frequent visits to Europe.

At the beginning of July, there was peace. In Berlin, the Parliament was not in session. Count Bismarck was at his country home and the King enjoying himself at Ems. Then, suddenly and unexpectedly, circumstances changed. By 14 July, because of the forces of new technology, everything had moved so rapidly that war was inevitable. 15

France's Prime Minister blamed the outbreak of war on a telegram from Prussia.

However, what right did France have to interfere with Spain's decision to choose a foreigner for the candidature of its Crown? Beginning with an outrage against Spanish independence, the French then committed a further outrage against Prussia. France presumed to suggest that an 'insignificant German prince' could not be permitted to accept the invitation and was plainly acting unjustifiably. When I say it was none of its business, it might appear I am giving the mildest of condemnations. But this was, in fact, the first step in France's monstrous *blunder-crime*. 20 25

In defying Prussia over the Hohenzollern candidature, the French government selected its own grounds for war. The war was declared because the French Emperor thought himself ready. A pretext was found in the affair of the Ems telegram. 30

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Acknowledgements:

Source 1 from: *The Making of Modern Italy, 1800-71*, Vyvyan Brendon, Hodder & Stoughton 1998

Source 2 from: *The Making of Italy*, D. Mack Smith, Macmillan 1968

Source 3 from: *Bismarck and German Unification*, David Hargreaves, Macmillan Education Limited 1991

Source 4 from: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/60234316>

