

Examiners' Report
June 2019

GCE History 9HI0 2D

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Introduction

It was pleasing to see candidates continue to engage effectively across the ability range with A Level paper 2D.1 Unification of Italy c1830-70 and 2D.1 Unification of Germany c1840-71. As with previous series the candidates were generally very well-prepared and many of the responses were interesting and enjoyable to read.

The paper is divided into two sections. Section A contains a compulsory question which is based on two linked sources. It assesses source analysis and evaluation skills (AO2). Section B comprises a choice of essays that assess understanding of the period in depth (AO1) by targeting second order concepts - cause, consequence, change, continuity, similarity, difference and significance. Candidates appeared to organise their time effectively and there was very little evidence of candidates being unable to attempt both answers within the time allocated. Examiners continue to comment on the fact that a significant minority of scripts posed some problems with the legibility of handwriting. Although it is acknowledged that candidates may no longer write longhand as much as they once did, candidates need to understand that examiners can only give credit for what they can read. Please note that the paper 2017 2D Examiners' Report has an extensive discussion of Section A and Section B characteristics that are still very pertinent as feedback for the 2019 examination series.

In Section A, the strongest answers were able to develop reasoned and supported inferences based on the sources. Such responses evaluated the sources thoroughly in relation to the demands of the enquiry on the basis of both the contextual knowledge which was on offer and through an awareness of the nature, origin and purpose of the source. It is pleasing to note that last summer's advice was taken on board by many candidates and there were fewer examples this summer of candidates suggesting that weight can be established by a discussion of what is missing from a source or by using the criterion of completeness. The question requires candidates to use the sources 'together' and it was pleasing to see that the vast majority of candidates continue to be aware of this requirement. It can be achieved using a variety of different approaches. This summer there was some evidence of more candidates using often extensive contextual knowledge to drive an answer to the enquiry, rather than using it to illuminate the nature of the content and/or discuss the limitations of the source material. This often resulted in candidates not dealing with the sources adequately.

In section B it was clear that most candidates had a secure knowledge base, but this was not always effectively used to address the specific focus of the questions posed. Stronger answers clearly understood the importance of identifying the appropriate second order concept that was being targeted by the question. Weaker candidates often engaged in a main factor/other factors approach, even where this did not necessarily address the demands of the conceptual focus. Candidates are encouraged to ensure that they take the most appropriate approach to answering a question. Candidates need to be aware of the chronological parameters of questions and to ensure that they write across the chronology, not merely using the start and end dates as bookends with little consideration of the events between. It continues to be the case that not all candidates have a secure understanding of what is meant by 'criteria' in terms of bullet point 3 of the mark scheme. Some candidates continue to explicitly state in the introduction to the essay that they are naming the criteria that they plan to use, when in actual fact they are referring to the issues or the factors that will be discussed in the response. 'Criteria' in bullet point 3 of the mark scheme refers to the basis on which candidates reach their judgement, not the issues that are discussed in the process of reaching that judgement.

There was some tendency this summer, in all sections of the paper, for some candidates to replicate the words and phrases of the mark scheme in their responses. The mark scheme wording allows examiners to apply the descriptors to their assessment of the response; the mark scheme is not a 'scaffold' for candidates to build a response around.

As in previous series it is recommended that centres read through the Examiner Reports for all of the paper 2 Options as the comments and commentaries on the exemplified responses will cover a wide range of question types covering a variety of second order concepts.

In relation to some of the comments above, it is also recommended that centres refer to the exemplification packs, *Getting Started* document and *Applying Criteria* guidance document found on the Pearson Edexcel GCE History website under Teaching and Learning Materials. Documents relating to previous feedback presentations can also be found here.

The candidates' performance on individual questions is considered in the next section.

Question 1

Examiners commented that candidates answering the Italy questions were generally well prepared. Most candidates had good contextual knowledge of the nature of the annexations of central Italy and were able to use their knowledge of the general circumstances of the annexations and of the annexation of Tuscany. These candidates were usually able to comment on how the sources were able to reflect the circumstances in Tuscany at the time of the revolution and in the months afterwards. In general candidates used their contextual knowledge with more confidence to discuss Source 1 than they did with Source 2 and as a result there was often an imbalance in the discussion that prevented responses from achieving Level 5. A few candidates were unsure of the chronology of events but most were able to discuss the sources in relation to Piedmontese ambitions in central Italy and the desire of the French to limit these ambitions. There was some good discussion of the National Society as alluded to in Source 2. Some candidates, however, as mentioned in the introduction used their knowledge to answer the investigation rather than to consider how far the sources could be used to further an investigation; these responses also often referred to Second War of Independence. There were also a significant number of responses that accepted both sources at face value and suggesting that the sources provided evidence of a calm take-over that the Tuscan people willingly accepted and so did not 'read between the lines'. Pleasingly there were significantly fewer candidates commenting on evidence being 'missing' or 'not included' which meant that most responses were able to focus on the usefulness of the content.

Most candidates dealt with the provenance of Source 1 well, with some interesting discussion of the tone and use of language by Cavour in trying to show his manipulative intentions in Tuscany. However, a significant number just referred to his important position as being of use without using their knowledge to try analyse what could be gained from the source content. A few candidates read the source as being written by Boncompagni to Cavour. The provenance of Source 2 was approached less securely and, despite acknowledging the role of France in the proceedings in both sources, some candidates did not seem to understand the connection between the French diplomatic memorandum and the actions of France in Italy at the time.

Some higher level responses did consider the nuances of the provenance of Source 2 weighing up the strengths of the eyewitness account against the known political interests of the French ambassador. Those responses that focused on how far the sources could help the investigation, weighing up the strengths in relation to the limitations, rather than focusing on limitations tended to be able to meet the higher level descriptors more fully. Some of these focused on the candid nature of Cavour's instructions to Boncompagni and how this could be validated by knowledge of Cavour's intentions and ultimate actions in Tuscany. Others used the sources together to suggest that the wishes of Cavour in Source 1 had seemingly been carried out by the time Source 2 was written.

This is a high Level 4 response.

Both sources 1 and 2 are very useful both individually and used together. Source 1 is a confidential message sent by Cavour, the Prime Minister of Piedmont since 1852, addressing a Piedmontese diplomat on methods to annex Tuscany. From the information of source 1 being confidential, we are able to get a more transparent and clear view of planning for events. Source 2 on the other hand, is from a French perspective of the annexation of Tuscany. ~~Here we can~~ ^{This source} see includes resistance to annexation and a timeline of events. Both sources are useful together, as it enables us to show different perspectives of the event.

Source 1 directly speaks about the role of France in Italy and Tuscany. Cavour states how annexation 'will be accepted as a guarantee against possible French ambition', from this we can infer that others, including Cavour, Britain, Austria had suspicions about Louis Napoleon III's involvement in central Italy. This is also shown by Source 2 which states that 'Tuscan politicians' believed that 'annexation was also the Emperor Napoleon's wish'. From this we are able to infer that Cavour and Piedmont, were intentionally manipulating Napoleon's role in Italian affairs. Cavour states in Source 1 that if an annexation was to

occur ~~the~~ 'three weeks ago' it would've 'aroused suspicions in Europe'. Here we can infer that Cavour clearly has a political agenda, and is trying to operate a political smoke screen of (Source 2) 'support for union with Piedmont' with the backing of France. From both these sources we are able to see that annexation was heavily supported by Tuscans, as shown by the ~~plebiscite~~ ^{plebiscites} later held and also by France. Therefore, both sources together are useful in showing this aspect.

Secondly both sources offer valuable insight into the swiftness and effectiveness of the annexation.

Source 1 is confidential between Cavour and Borcompagni, which alongside its tone, allows us to infer that these were plans for annexation. In source 1 Cavour writes how annexation should be quick and certain, otherwise this would cause 'delay' which 'would be dangerous'. This is backed up by Source 2, where annexation is described as 'silently with little expense ~~and~~ ^{but} ... very effective'. From this we are able to infer that the process of annexation was simple and effectively done. Furthermore from Source ~~1 and 2~~ ^{1 and 2} we are able to see why this process was so effective. Source 1 speaks about 'arranging 'with the local authorities to prepare and direct opinion towards union with Piedmont'.

This can be shown also by Source 2 who says that there was 'no open resistance to annexation'. This refers to the idea of Cavour to hold plebiscites in annexed territory. Here there would be a simple vote on whether to join Piedmont and Victor Emmanuel or to stay independent. This shows the ~~raw~~ nature of annexation was supported by those in annexed territories such as Tuscany and later Sicily and Naples in 1860. Here both sources used together are very useful in showing the quick, effected, supported annexation of Tuscany by Piedmont.

Both sources 1 and 2 are also useful in showing the way that local councils and plebiscites held in Tuscany could be subject to corruption. Source 1 ^{says} initially how 'local council should individually declare support', there is no mention of freedom of opinion. From this, we can infer that the Tuscan population didn't have a choice, in annexation and union with Piedmont. This is also confirmed by Source 2 who says ~~It is~~ 'surprising that he felt able to inform ... that local councils had voted with freedom'. This further reveals that there was no choice given to Tuscany, and creates suspicion for results of votes and plebiscites held in Tuscany in 1859.

Therefore, I would argue that ~~both~~ although, both of

of these sources have value individually, when used together they are increasingly useful in investigating the annexation. Both sources 1 and 2 used together allow us to get different perspectives of the annexation of Austria. Source 1 is before annexation actually occurs, alongside the message being confidential, which allows us to see Caron's plan for annexation. Source 2, allows us to see how annexation was done, as it is during the time period of the annexation of Tuscany. Sources 1 and 2 get to show us the French influence in the annexation of Tuscany, Piedmontese plans and actual methods of annexation and Tuscan reaction to annexation. Therefore, I would argue that to a large degree, sources 1 and 2 used together are useful for investigating the nature of Piedmontese annexation of Tuscany.



The main strength of this response is Strand 1 of the mark scheme. It interrogates the evidence of both sources with confidence and uses them together well. It shows how the content of the sources can be used to analyse the role of the French, the manipulative nature of the annexation plans and the role of the local councils. However, the response is much less confident in the use of contextual knowledge or the use of the provenance to validate the analysis.



Contextual knowledge and provenance can be used to evaluate the extent to which the sources are useful and the ways in which they can be used together. By weighing up the strengths and limitations of the sources then a judgement can be made as to how useful the sources are.

This is a Level 5 answer.

The historian could make use of Sources 1 and 2 together to a large extent to investigate the nature of Piedmont's annexation of the central Italian state of Tuscany.

Source 1 was written as a confidential message by Cavour and gives information on the tactics of the Piedmontese in how to annex Tuscany and also the ease at which it should occur. Source 2 on the other hand was written by a French ambassador and reveals more the corrupt nature of Piedmont's annexation of Tuscany and the way the the annexation was manipulated by Piedmont.

Although the sources are written from opposing views of their ideas of how Italy should exist, when used together they give a broad and deep understanding of the nature of Piedmont's annexation of Tuscany.

Source 1 was written as a confidential message by Cavour and this is extremely useful to the historian. This is because firstly, with it being a confidential message, Cavour is likely ~~to~~ to express his honest views and ideas on how to annex Tuscany. Furthermore, Cavour was a crucial ~~the~~ individual in Piedmont and in particular the annexation, therefore the historian can see the ideas of the man who was

directing this process. Cavour suggests that "if Piedmont had proclaimed annexation of Tuscany three weeks ago, we would ~~have~~ perhaps have aroused suspicion in Europe". This is very useful as it demonstrates the diplomatic concerns that ~~the~~ Piedmont had to account for when determining how to annex Tuscany. Cavour was a very clever politician who often took advantages of opportunities in which he could strengthen Piedmont. This can further be seen when he says, "our annexation will be accepted as a guarantee against possible French ambition in central Italy" after French troops had arrived. This is extremely useful to the historian as it shows how Cavour sought to present the annexation of Tuscany to the rest of the Italian states. He was aware of the unrest among many Italian nationalists and Mazzinians concerning French involvement in Italy and played on this to successfully annex Tuscany. Finally, Cavour mentions how "neither in Europe as a whole, nor in Tuscany itself, should we encounter any serious obstacle to annexation." This is useful to the historian as it suggests that the process and nature of annexation was believed to be relatively straightforward. This suggests to the historian that the Piedmontese believed that the annexation was going to be relatively simple in nature and this is further emphasised when Cavour says, "most of the local inhabitants will admit that any other solution is impracticable". This is true to some extent and the historian

can make great use of this. Although corruption certainly did play a huge role, many understood the political advancements and economic benefits of Piedmontese rule. Railways had been under operation since the 1854 Genoa, Milan, Turin and French border railway opened and there were great advantages to be under Piedmontese rule. Furthermore, Piedmont had become more militarily developed and any uprising would have been easily crushed. In this way the source is very useful to the historian in understanding the hopelessness of those in Tuscany and why the annexation was reasonably straightforward. Overall, the source is very useful in outlining Cavour's ambitions in the annexation and his awareness of how the annexation should take place.

On the other hand, source 2 provides very useful information ~~into~~ in how Piedmont used corrupt measures and intimidation in successfully annexing Tuscany. The source was written by the French ambassador in Tuscany to the French Foreign Minister in July 1859. This is significant as it offers an alternative viewpoint to the events and therefore broadens the overall argument when used alongside source 1. Moreover, the French ambassador in Tuscany would have been heavily involved in politics there so is giving direct, first-hand information of the nature of the annexation, which is very useful. Source 2 is useful in

making the historian aware of the manipulation by the Piedmontese government to influence the outcome and support for the annexation. The writer says, "then followed great pressure from the Piedmontese government on Boncompagni and the Tuscan government". Source 1 is actually an example of this as it is Cavour writing to Boncompagni, therefore the writer, here, provides a great use to the historian of how Piedmont were pressuring the Tuscan government. The writer further says that "the population was left at the mercy of the nationalist societies". This is very useful to the historian as the National Society was used greatly by Cavour, not only in Tuscany, but also in other states such as Emilia and Modena to stir up support for annexation. When the plebiscites took place, there was no secret ballot, and therefore the intimidation from the National Society members played a hugely significant role. The National Society had long been allied with Cavour, who saw them as a relatively moderate group in which he shared their aims and manner, he could therefore use them to win support elsewhere in Italy like in Tuscany, showing how this source is useful to the historian in highlighting this. The writer also mentions how "some strange changes of mind by intelligent and important men" could be seen. This further emphasises the pressure put on the Tuscans by Piedmont and implies they could have been threatened to share

their ideas. Therefore this source is of great use to the historian as it provides information about the corruption and manipulation seen in the annexation.

Without doubt, the two sources can be used together directly and interpretations are shared ~~with~~ which strengthens their credibility. Source 1 ^{shows} ~~mentions~~ how Cavour was pushing forward the idea of "each local council should ~~not~~ individually decide its support for an annexation". This is backed up by source 2, which states, "local councils had voted with freedom and spontaneity in favour of annexation". The fact that source 2 gives evidence to Cavour's plan becoming a reality emphasises the manipulative nature of the annexation as it is clear to see that the councils had been pressured into showing support. This idea is further emphasised in source 2 as it says, "several councils resigned the day after the vote in protest against the intense pressure to which they had been subjected." This further reinforces the ~~idea~~ nature to the historian and adds credibility to the sources being used together.

Both sources also make clear the implication of French troops entering Tuscany, with source 2 ^{explains} ~~explains~~ how the Tuscans were calm "until the arrival of armed troops under French control." The discontent towards French involvement certainly did play a huge factor as going against the Piedmont annexation was seen as being

in favour of the French. This was represented in the extremely one-sided plebiscite with over 200,000 voting for annexation, thus making the sources useful to the historian.

In conclusion, although when used individually, the sources can be seen as narrow, when used together they offer a deep and broad perspective of the nature of Piedmont's annexation of Tuscany. Furthermore, the alternative outlooks provide an overall balanced view and allow the historian to gain a greater, more varied outlook on the nature of the annexation. Therefore, when used together, the historian can make use of Sources 1 and 2 to a large extent.



Here the candidate brings together analysis of the content, contextual knowledge of the events at the time and the provenance of the sources to evaluate the usefulness of the sources. Contextual knowledge is integrated with the analysis to illuminate what can be gained from the sources and the provenance is used to weigh up the usefulness. Although the analysis of the content is not as in depth as the Level 4 response, the integration of the three Strands of the mark scheme allows for a discussion of the sources as evidence for the enquiry.



Always try to integrate analysis, contextual knowledge and provenance to test the sources as evidence for the enquiry. Some source sets will complement each other but other sets may have one source which is more useful than the other.

Question 2

Fewer candidates are entered for the Germany option compared to the Italy option. Most candidates were well prepared to cover the requirements of the specification in regard to the 1848 revolutions in Germany. Many candidates were able to discuss the use of the sources together by pointing out that the sources were useful because Source 3 reflected the economic and social backdrop to the revolutions while Source 4 reflected the political climate from which the revolutions emerged.

Most candidates were able to use their contextual knowledge to illuminate and validate the economic hardships outlined in Source 3 and the growth of nationalism and liberalism in Germany in the 1840s as suggested by Source 4. Some candidates used their awareness of the social structure in Germany at the time to suggest that, although Prince Lichnowsky clearly had a genuine interest in the plight of the Silesian weavers, it may have been in his own interest to deflect attention away from the growing political causes of tension in Germany, most specifically the growth of socialism. There were significantly fewer candidates commenting on evidence being 'missing' or 'not included' which meant that most responses were able to focus on the usefulness of the content.

Generally candidates who completed this question were able to produce supported or reasoned inferences, based on the content of the source, candidates tended to be better at developing these inferences for Source 3 than Source 4. Source 4 could be mined for a wealth of inference but there were a worrying number of responses that stated categorically that Source 4 was very limited in its use because it did not state any causes of the revolution. Overall candidates were able to use the source captions and were able to comment about the provenance using this information. More candidates commented about the nature, origin and purpose of the source(s), although not all three were often commented about for both sources. Candidates were also better at linking the provenance to the utility of the source and, therefore, were able to evaluate the use of the source more effectively.

Please also see the example in Section A which is a Level 5 response.

This is an example of a low Level 3 response.

The outbreak of the revolutions in 1848 had many causes, such as the terrible living conditions of the poor workers in Germany that is described in source 3. I believe that source 3 could be of great help to any historians investigating the causes of revolution but source 4 on its own would fail to be as useful. Together, ~~the sources~~ historians could make use of the sources to good extent to investigate the reasons for the outbreak of revolution in 1848 because of the information given in source 3 and the importance of the source or the information in source 4.

In source 3, Prince Felix Lichnowsky describes how it is the starvation of the poor brought along by financial difficulties that was a cause of great discontent and the 1848 revolutions. He blamed the over-production of cotton for these financial difficulties experienced by the workers. ~~Lichnowsky mentions the fact that factories had to shut down~~ In 1846 and 1847 there were two bad harvests that caused an economical crisis in the German states. These bad harvests caused the cost of living to go up for German people as food prices rocketed. For example, the price of Rye had risen 120% from 1836 to 1848. This led to the shutting down of factories as people could no longer afford to spend their money on manufactured goods because of the food prices. Therefore, Lichnowsky's point that the factories closing down

and the conditions of workers' lives as being a cause for discontent is supported by fact. However, his view that it was the over-production of cotton that solely caused this distress was not entirely true. Despite this, this shows that the Prince's speech could be used by historians to investigate the outbreaks of the revolutions.

However, the fact that it was a Prince making the speech affects the reliability of the source. His claims that before the over-production of cotton forced people out of work and into poverty there was no reasons for discontent suggests bias in his views. This is supported by source K, source K shows that the discontent of the workers was much deeper than just displeasure at the work in factories. 'We demand freedom of the press' states the radical German demands, signifying that the issues dated back to the 1819 Carlsbad Decrees.

Source L is important for understanding what was the demands of the revolutionaries was and what caused their discontent. The source states that one of the demands was for 'representation of the people of the German Confederation'. This suggests that a cause for the outbreak of the revolutions was under representation in government. The middle class were a large part of the 1848 revolutions and the main reason for their displeasure with the current state of politics in the German states was their lack of say in the running of the country. On top of this, the increase in urbanisation of workers further politicised the lower classes too. Most importantly concerning the importance of source L to historians investigating the causes of the outbreaks of the revolutions in 1848 is its provenance. The information or

The source is directly from a discontented group, so the demands given show reasons as to why people revolted in the German states. However the source says 'their demands were made in the name of people of Baden' implying that the demands may not be representative of all the German states, especially as Baden was the state with the most liberal constitution.

In conclusion, both sources can be used together well by historians because there are facts which back both sources up and both sources originate from groups or individuals involved in the build up to the revolutions, one way or the other.



The response deals with each source separately and uses all three elements of content, contextual knowledge and provenance. However, the skills being deployed in relation to the elements are at Level 2 and Level 3. Source 3 is essentially summarising the content with contextual knowledge being added while Source 4 makes a reasoned inference which is supported and explained using contextual knowledge (Level 3). There is an attempt to evaluate the provenance of Source 3 by using both sources but the use of both sources together is very limited and the conclusion is little more than a statement that they can be used together.



The question requires candidates to come to a judgement on how far the sources can be used together. If this judgement is to be made in a conclusion then use exemplification from the main body of the answer to justify the judgement being made, particularly if there has been little reference to both sources together earlier in the answer.

This is a Level 4 response.

The historian could make considerable use of sources 3 and 4 to analyse reasons for the 1848 revolutions. The sources touch on many of those factors, source 3 in particular talks about issues of overproduction and the plight of the German people. Source 4 makes use of the liberal ideologies, as opposed to the hunger politics, which were mainly views held by the middle class.

Source 3 is an extract from a speech made to the Prussian United Diet 1847, which was a meeting of Prussian representatives; the majority of whom ~~were~~ were middle and ^{upper} ~~middle~~ class. The main idea from this source was that revolutions were a "result of hunger, not socialist ideas". Due to Prince Lichnowsky's aristocracy it is clear to see why he would have thought this. Ideas of liberal revolution (as described in source 4) were incredibly threatening to the ~~the~~ elite as they didn't want their power removed. In a sense he was correct in highlighting the ^{economic} ~~economic~~ and social issues of the workers. In 1846-47 Germany experienced bad harvests and a potato blight, leading to an economic crisis and resulting

in the starvation of much of the peasant population (majority in Germany). There was also mass migration into the cities resulting in "over-production" with no ~~economy~~ one to spend money on goods at a time of economic crisis. Lichnowsky indicates the conditions worsened "as competition for labour declined" this resulted in terrible living and working conditions for the German people, creating the perfect environment for breeding discontent. The source is in this sense accurate ~~in its scope~~ that working class discontent did result in revolutionary activity however it puts everything down to the idea of hunger politics as opposed to growing liberalism. Source 3 states the people "did not give up hope in themselves, their king or their God" it was "hunger that aroused great despair among them." Although he is correct in that workers were motivated by their struggle, it can also be seen as the autocratic elite, brushing off the threat of liberalism by denying it.

liberal group immediately throws the argument in source 3 into question. Liberal support was obviously on the rise and this helps demonstrate the fear from the autocratic conservatives. The source comes from Baden, which in 1846 after a constitutional crisis was granted a liberal ~~constitution~~ assembly. These demands of "freedom of the press" and fairer "representation", indicate that the assembly wasn't achieving what it was supposed to and that the conservatives were continuing to dominate. The ideas mentioned include a "fair taxation system, "each should bear the burden of taxation that he can carry" links back to the argument in source 3. Class consciousness was beginning to separate the working class and lack of support from the elite in their suffering was breeding revolutionary ideas. Source 4 is a clear indication that liberalism was spreading, something that scared the upper classes as in source 3.

Overall if used together the sources are of great value when understanding the reasons for the 1848 revolutions. Without source 4, source 3 creates a picture of working class revolt alone whereas source 4 helps indicate the middle classes were also feeling discontented with the system. Without source 4,

the ideas of growing liberalism are not taken into account. This is understandable due to the nature of source 3 as given by an elite scared of revolution. Ultimately the sources are of great use together, but separately do not tell the full story of the causes of the 1948 revolutions.



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Here the candidate is beginning to test the sources against the criterion of accuracy and evaluate the usefulness of the sources. There is some integration of contextual knowledge with an analysis of the content and an attempt to discuss both sources together. This response, however, is weak in relation to the use of provenance. The conclusion, unlike the Level 3 response, does exemplify its judgement using the content of the sources.



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Examiner Tip

The provenance of the source helps you to test the content of the source in relation to reliability. Try to come to a reasoned judgement on the relative reliability of each of the sources by using the information in the caption. However, try to apply your understanding of provenance by making specific references to the information provided and not just making stereotypical judgements about the type of source or the nature of the author.

Question 3

This was the more popular of the two choices. Candidates were very well prepared with some good knowledge of both 1830-32 and 1848-49 revolutions. Candidates tended to approach the question by dealing with the revolutions separately coming to a judgement with regard to both in the conclusion, dealing with the revolutions thematically or a combination of the two. Any of these approaches was appropriate and so could achieve at all Levels. Some candidates had a broad definition of popular support but as long as their reasoning was explained then they were rewarded. For example, some responses included lack of support from more supportive foreign nations as popular support. The most successful responses were able to exemplify events in both sets of revolutions but candidates did not have to provide a balanced analysis to reach the higher Levels as candidates are more likely to have a more in-depth knowledge of the 1848-49 period. Most candidates argued that the main reason for failure was not a lack of popular support but rather the strength of Austria. The best responses often argued that, even if popular support had been strong, the strength of Austria was undeniable and failure inevitable. These responses often pointed out that in 1848-49 an added reason was the 'betrayal' of the liberal revolution by the Papacy and the impact of the Allocution. There were some very enjoyable responses to be read.

This is a Level 4 response.

Both the 1830-32 and the 1848-49 revolutions failed partly due to lack of popular support, particularly in the 1830-32 revolutions which only took place in Modena, Parma and the Papal States by educated men. However ^{Foreign} ~~the~~ power was undeniably the main reason for both failures and therefore the lack of unity at this time. There is the argument to suggest that the failures in 1830-32 and 1848-49 was also due to the role of the papacy.

Lack of popular support clearly meant that failures of revolutions in Italy were common.

The 1830-32 revolutions were very small scale because it was only members of the Carbonari or upper class that really played a role. Enrico Misery who started the 1830-32 revolutions in Modena was part of the Carbonari and even though the secret society had 60,000 members it wasn't was only people of the upper class. In addition to this, later on, in the 1848-49 revolutions

there was clearly a lack of support mainly because, across the time period people were more concerned about day to day survival rather than political affairs. For example, in Naples at this time the average age of death was only 24, many people found politics pointless and therefore didn't join in with the revolutions which were taking place; furthermore, popular nationalists such as Mazzini only appealed to the upper class as he was an intellect who wrote posters and pamphlets on nationalism, ~~and~~ 90% of the present population weren't persuaded by this because many of them were illiterate which therefore shows why the 1848-49 revolutions failed, clearly people weren't interested in the nationalism cause and therefore they weren't aware of the uprisings. However, in the papal states of the 1830-32 revolutions there was a high level of support from secret societies such as the Carbonari and the Spillo Negro and in ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ Modena, Parma and the papal states provisional governments were put in place therefore suggesting that they could have succeeded if it wasn't for the strength of foreign powers.

France and Austria in particular were two foreign powers which completely destroyed both the 1830-32 revolutions and the 1848-49 revolutions, in Modena and Parma when the revolutions of 1830-32 were occurring the Austrians were notified by Duke Francis IV and Duchess Marie of the uprisings who had been fled from Modena and Parma. It's undeniable that the provisional governments could have been a success if it wasn't for the extreme Austrian strength. The army went into Modena and Parma and imprisoned all the people who had been a part of it. In addition to this, in the 1848 revolutions a 'Roman republic' had been set up by Garibaldi clearly showing a huge success for the nationalists, however, Napoleon wanted to gain support from the Catholics living in France and so sent in 20,000 French troops to destroy the republic clearly this shows the extreme strength of these foreigners, the 20,000 troops stayed there for 20 years showing an indication of the strength against Italian unification. ~~The~~ Foreign strength was a much larger influence in the fail of both the 1832 and the 1848 revolutions when being compared to ~~foreign~~ ^{mass} support and the lack of it. Clearly without foreigners

the revolutions would not have failed, the failure began when the Austrians and French came into Italy.

The final cause of the failure of the 1830-32 and the 1848-49 revolutions was the role of the Papacy. At the time, 90% of Italy was catholic which meant any other form of leader didn't hold the same temporal power as the Pope. Many actions by the Pope changed people's opinion on the Nationalism cause.

For example, in the 1848 revolutions, the Pope excommunicated anyone who fought for Piedmont against the Austrians as he said that the Piedmont were the aggressors and Austria was the true leader. Many soldiers in Charles Albert's army therefore didn't fight, alongside this, Charles Albert had made it difficult for the Catholics because he forced all soldiers to swear allegiance to him. However Pius IX was at first a Helper when considering the successes of the revolutions as he looked to be anti-Austrian when he told the Lord to 'bless Italia' this meant Catholic support seemed to be large but after 1848 this was no longer the case. Clearly the Pope wasn't the main cause of failure in the revolutions because ~~he~~ he ~~wasn't~~ wasn't anti-nationalism

From the state and so mass support was a bigger factor of failure than the Papal States.

In conclusion there is no doubt that strength of foreign powers were the main factor in the failure of both the 1830-32 revolutions and the 1848-49 revolutions as it's likely that even with the lack of mass support and the papal rule they would have succeeded particularly regarding the Provisional Governments which were set up but then destroyed by the Austrians.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

It is a well written answer that considers the key issues relevant to the question with sufficient knowledge in relation to both sets of revolutions. Each issue is analysed and there is some acknowledgement of the relationship between the key features but it is only briefly in the conclusion that the relative significance of the causes discussed are brought together.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Tip

To reach Level 5 a sustained discussion of the key focus of the question is required showing the interrelationship between the key features of the period being considered. A conclusion which establishes the relative significance of the factors under discussion in relation to the criteria being deployed allows candidates to come to a substantiated overall judgement.

This is a Level 5 response.

1. Lack of popular support: → Mazzini's ideas = too radical → campanilismo	2. Lack of unity ~ localised although Menotti encouraged uprising in PS ~ Sicily wanted independence from Naples. ~ localised + diff. aims
3. Foreign intervention → Popes allocation. → General setbacks Austria crushed uprisings in Modena/Parma + PS → Austrian opposition → French intervention.	

The failure of the 1830-32 revolutions can be said to have failed due to a lack of popular support, a lack of co-ordination between revolutionary groups and a foreign intervention which crushed the already weak revolutionary groups. However, despite this revolutions occurred in 1848-49 which once again failed for primarily the same reasons.

A lack of popular support for revolutions can be seen both in 1830-32 and 1848-49, this lack of support meant that revolutions were easy to crush militarily. The limited appeal of Mazzini's ideas hindered the success of revolutions both in 1830-32 and in 1848-49. His ideas were too radical for the middle classes and the fact that he wanted to introduce a proportional tax on the rich meant support was also lost from this group. This, in combination with

the issue of campanilismo meant that revolutionary groups had very limited support amongst the masses ~~and so~~. The fact that the peasants were more concerned with daily survival rather than revolution meant the insurrections, especially of 1830-32 were numerically weak. The impact of this can also be seen by the fact that in 1848-49 support for the revolutions came primarily from the middle classes. Similarly, ^{a lack of} popular support can be seen to have paralysed the revolutions of 1848-49. The papal allocution of the 29th April 1848 made it clear that Pius IX would not support the nationalist cause or was against Austria. This in turn depleted Piedmont's army of much needed military support ~~and~~ with Durango pulling out of the war effort and many of Pepe's soldiers withdrawing ~~from~~. This was a significant turning point in the 1848-49 revolutions and meant that Piedmont was unable to withstand the strength of Austrian opposition. Therefore, a lack of popular support prevented the revolutions succeeding ~~as~~ in both 1830-32 and 1848-49 as it made the revolutionaries weak and so were easy to crush with strong military opposition.

Despite the significance of a lack of popular support, foreign intervention in the peninsula can be seen to have underpinned the failures of the revolutions. Had Austrian and French opposition not been so significant then

the lack of popular support would not have had such a large impact on the revolutions. For example ~~in 1830~~ in the 1831 revolutions in Modena and Parma, General Radetzky and the strength of the Austrian army was culpable for ~~crushing~~ crushing the ~~re~~ insurrections. Similarly it was Austria's opposition to the moderately reformist provisional government of the Papal states that led to its downfall in March 1831. Austrian opposition can further be seen to have caused the failure of 1848-49 Revolutions. Even though Austrian troops were decimated in the peninsula in March 1848, Piedmont and its allies still lost at the battle of Novara, highlighting the impact of a lack of popular support but also the strength of the Austrian army. Austrian intervention led to the ~~down~~ failure of the first war of Italian independence^{as they were too strong for the Piedmontese to beat in battle}, as well as the downfall of the Venetian Republic in the summer of 1849. Foreign intervention can also be seen to have hindered the success of the revolutions ~~with~~ with French intervention in the Roman Republic. Following ~~French calls for aid~~ the Pope's call for aid in April 1849 at a papal meeting, France sent 20,000 troops to the Roman republic leading to its downfall in June 1849. Therefore, the impact of foreign intervention and the strength of the foreign powers which opposed the insurrections of

~~1830~~ ~~an~~ 1830-32 and 1848-49 led to the failure of these revolutions. Had the strength of the opposition not been so immense, a lack of popular support would not have had such a profound impact.

The strength of foreign intervention exploited a fundamental weakness in the revolutions of ^{1830-32 and} 1848-49, with a lack of co-ordination amongst revolutionary groups only making it easier ^{for Austria and France} to crush the revolutions. In 1830-32 the revolutions were localised with little co-ordination between ~~revolutionary group~~ insurrections which made it easy for ^{the} Austrian army to crush the revolutions with force. However, arguably although there was a lack of communication between groups, Menotti ^{of Modena} did try to encourage ^{the} uprising in ^{the} papal states and so ~~arguably~~ ~~this~~ ~~arguement~~ illustrating how there was not a complete lack of unity between revolutionaries. A lack of co-ordination can again be seen however in 1848-49 in which the nature of the localised revolutions meant states' aims were divided. Where Piedmont and its allies were fighting for the removal of Austrian dominance in the North, whereas in Sicily revolutionaries fought for Sicily's independence from Naples and a renewal of the 1812 constitution. Therefore, despite the fact that Mazzini~~s~~, who led the Roman Republic for a 100 days during this period, tried to

encourage coordination between revolutionary groups in Rome, Florence, Lombardy, Venetia and Rome, it can be seen that the revolutions of 1848-49 lacked unity. This ~~was~~ lack of unity can therefore be seen to have contributed to the failure of the 1830-32 and 1848-49 revolutions as it prevented revolutionary groups uniting, keeping them weak and therefore facilitating their defeat at the hands of France and Austria.

In conclusion, a lack of ^{popular} support, although weakening the revolutionary movements of 1830-32 and 1848-49 did not cause their failure. This lack of popular support could have been overcome had revolutionary groups in the different states co-ordinated, and so a lack of popular support was not as significant an obstacle to success as a lack of co-ordination between revolutionary groups. Yet, undoubtedly had the foreign opposition from Austria ~~re~~ and France not been so significant, the ~~re~~ insurrections of 1830-32 and 1848-49 may have succeeded. It was the military strength which ~~made the~~ ^{primarily caused the} failure of the revolutions, as the revolutionaries were simply no match for these foreign powers and were ultimately crushed.



The consideration of key issues is similar to the Level 4 response but a discussion is created in order to explore the focus of the question and to determine whether lack of popular support really was the main reason for the failure of both sets of revolutions. The conclusion is focused on lack of popular support and both weighs up, and determines, the relative significance of the factors under discussion using impact and strength as criteria.



Try to use the beginnings and endings of paragraphs to create a discursive argument when addressing the question. However, make sure that these create a coherent argument rather than just repeating the same sentence over and over again. For example, it is not helpful to start each paragraph by writing 'Another main reason is...' There can only be one main reason.

Question 4

This question was particularly well answered with some well-argued and interesting responses weighing up the successes and failures of Garibaldi at the various stages of his career. Many of these responses, across the Levels, were enjoyable to read as candidates really tried to determine whether Garibaldi was more a failure than a success. Candidates were generally very knowledgeable about Garibaldi's career from 1848-67 with most candidates touching on his participation in the 1848 revolutions, particularly the Roman Republic, the Second Italian War of Independence, the takeover of the South and the attempts to take Rome and Venetia for the Kingdom of Italy. Most candidates chose to approach the question chronologically and were able to cover at least two-thirds of the period needed to be able to access the higher Levels for bullet point 2. Others looked at failure and success more generally using events as exemplification. Surprisingly a significant number of candidates glossed over the events in the South and, although stating that this was Garibaldi's most significant success, often failed to explain or analyse its significance. There were a few examples of candidates without focus who attempted to answer the question by looking at other factors that prevented Italian unification, rather than just focusing on an analysis of Garibaldi. Some of the best responses argued that, even despite his failures, Garibaldi's symbolic significance outweighed his failures and that even his attempts to gain Rome kept *irredentist* ambitions alive. Many of the responses made for an enjoyable read.

Both of the following responses are Level 5.

1. 48 → defend Roman Republic
 - ↳ ✓ held out for 4 months
 - ↳ ✗ lost - 'hunger, thirst...'
2. 59/60 → ✓ Thousand took south
 - ✓ Popular
 - ✗ Teano + Corvara impact ✗ South not unity
3. 64+67 → Tried to take Rome
 - ↳ Failed in 64
 - ↳ Failed 67
4. legacy → popular

Giuseppe Garibaldi, a 'hero' of the Risorgimento, is certainly played a vital role in unifying Italy - particularly his influence over the south in 1860. However, to brand his career as totally successful is contentious as more often than not, Garibaldi failed. This can be seen in 1848 when trying to defend the Roman Republic, in 1864 and 67 again over Rome and, perhaps most embarrassingly at Teano in 1860. Thus, over the period of

1848-67, Garibaldi was ~~less~~ more often a failure.

Firstly, Garibaldi's part in the protection of the Roman ^{Republic} ~~was~~ ultimately ended in defeat at French hands. Despite holding out for months with an army of 20000, the French were able to take Rome with little casualty. The extent of Garibaldi's defeat is conveyed in his words 'for those who defend Rome... a future of thirst, hunger, forced marches, death and bloodshed'. This is evidently not the words of a successful leader. It is important however to recognise a degree of success in this endeavour. ~~As~~ Primarily as from the 20000 army, 4000 followed Garibaldi after the event to San Marino where they remained loyal to his cause and went on to play a vital role in the capturing of Sicily. Thus, the resilience conveyed by Garibaldi at Rome did not amount to object failure and it lay a base for future efforts that were to enjoy more success.

Following the Second War of Independence, Garibaldi and his followers, named 'The Thousand' sailed from Genoa to Sicily. At sea, Garibaldi asserted he was to take the South for 'Italy and Victor Emmanuel'. The impact of his change in direction from

Mazzini-inspired republicanism to allegiance to the Piedmontese monarch represented a major turning point. This ultimately created a unity of objectives among the peninsula over the potential shape of unification; one that had not existed prior. Garibaldi was successful in Sicily, taking Palermo in three days and establishing a government who took popular measures like land redistribution, and abolished the *Macinato* and *tithe*. The 'Ten Thousand' took Naples without bloodshed as the Bourbon king fled and the forces put up no opposition. In essence, this invasion of the South was extremely successful as it was extremely quick, happening in under a year, and was also done under Victor Emmanuel. Thus, the Garibaldi was extremely successful in unifying Italy through a common aim and leader.

The extent of Garibaldi's success in the South is, however, impacted on the grounds that he was out-manoeuvred by Cavour and Piedmont. ~~From~~ Garibaldi's plan to take Rome was thwarted by Piedmontese invasion of the Papal States and victory at *Costelfidardo*. This moment was a major blow and ensured a unified Italy would be in Cavour's power. Mack-Smith contends that

Cavour was able to 'out-do' the revolutionaries of their own game' in this instance and meant that Garibaldi's vision of Italy was crushed. Further to this, when Garibaldi headed over the south to Velle at Teano, he was refused his desire to be titled 'viceroys of the south' and left the exchange empty handed. While his efforts at gaining the south were successful, the outcome for Garibaldi was not as he was forced to give up both his vision and the land he had won.

Again, Garibaldi sought to complete the process of unification by taking Rome, twice. After initial failure in 1864, he attempted a second time in 1867. This was a dire failure, the forces ~~are~~ against Garibaldi were able to mow down his army with more sophisticated weaponry, the breech loading Chassepot rifle, and moreover, the Roman people did not show any support for ~~any~~ his efforts. This battle at Mentana in 1867 was ultimately a total failure and, ~~where~~ in 1878 Garibaldi left supported, this time he was utterly defeated. The impact on unity was also detrimental, as it forced the French to re-place a garrison in Rome which they had agreed with Piedmont to remove at the September

Convention in 1864. Thus Rome was left more disunited and protected following the attack than before; conveying the nature of the failure.

In conclusion, Garibaldi's success at uniting Italy is limited to his invasion of the south. Other attempts resulted in defeat at the hands of the French. Moreover, even his success in the south was negated by his inability to negotiate with Piedmont, who swiftly took his success as ~~temp. success~~. However, the importance of Garibaldi's actions in taking the south should not be ignored and his pragmatic change in allegiance to ~~well~~ represented a distinct change in nationalist ideas that laid the blueprint for unification. Thus, it is difficult to describe Garibaldi's attempts at unifying Italy as a ^{total} failure, but it was certainly to a large extent unsuccessful.



Each one really focuses on the question set and creates a discussion based around failure and success and the extent to whether it is possible to say that Garibaldi was more of a failure than a success. Each of the responses comes to a different answer based on the criteria used to determine failure or success. Both use the same evidence across the chronology of the period to come to different conclusions. This response argues that Garibaldi was more of a failure than a success.



Always make sure that you take note of the time period involved and try to make sure that your response covers the majority of the period. There is always a reason why that time period has been chosen. If you can consider the situation at the beginning and the end of the period then you will be able to make a substantiated judgement.

This response argues that Garibaldi was more of a success than a failure.

Garibaldi undoubtedly played a key role in the unification of Italy, particularly his campaign with 'The Thousand' through the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. ~~##~~ Whilst this campaign was ^{arguably, very} successful, however, further attempts that he made both before and after the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861 ~~can~~ ^{may} be seen as failures through the defeats that he suffered to the French Army. Garibaldi's campaigns in the Roman Republic during 1848-49, his expedition in the south ~~and his later~~ ~~during the second~~ ~~war of Italian unification~~ following the Second War of Independence and his later attempts upon the Papal States to the city of Rome ^{itself} will be discussed, analysing ~~the impact these~~ ~~campaigns had on the overall~~ how successful these campaigns were and the impact that they had upon the unification movement overall.

Garibaldi's involvement in the ~~Roman Republic~~ in establishment and defense of the Roman Republic during the first War of Italian Independence & his impact is somewhat ~~controversial~~ contentious, as while the Republic ultimately collapsed due to the intervention of the French, the Republic was able to last for a prolonged

period of time. Garibaldi joined Mazzini & other forces upon his arrival in Rome in 1849, ~~def~~ defending and holding the city for several months prior to ~~the~~ Louis Philippe's ~~orders~~ ~~the~~ involvement. Garibaldi's command of these forces meant that the city of Rome was temporarily a secular Republic, ~~with~~ as their invasion resulted in Pope Pius IX fleeing to Naples for safety, whilst the initial impact of this was somewhat great, as the oppressive grip that the papacy had upon attempts at unification was momentarily weakened, the longer term impact ultimately strengthened this grip and prevented ~~the incorporation~~ any incorporation of Rome ~~to~~ into a unified Italy for a further thirty years. ~~The~~ France's catholic support resulted in Louis Philippe ~~deploying 20,000~~ initially deploying 10,000 troops, then a further 10,000 (20,000 overall) ~~in support of the pap.~~ in order to take back the city & reinstate the Pope. Garibaldi ultimately escaped with a force of 4000 to the ^{East} ~~West~~ (San Marino) ~~however~~ allowing him to carry out further campaigns in later years. However, this attempt at incorporating Rome into the unification movement, whilst not performed by Garibaldi alone, was ultimately a failure, as it meant that a garrison of 10,000 troops were stationed in Rome ~~for~~ ~~after~~ until 1870 (with a short period of absence in mid-1860s), causing many complications for the movement in the future.

Despite this unsuccessful attempt in the first War of

Italian Independence, Garibaldi's efforts following the Second War of Independence^{in 1860} in the south of Italy were integral to the formation of Italy as it is known today. Garibaldi was able to take the island of Sicily and its Capital, Palermo within ~~of~~ ^{a matter of weeks} of arriving there with a force of just 1200 'Redshirts'. Despite the fact that the force of 20,000 Bourbon soldiers that they came up against did not exert their full force to prevent Garibaldi & his men (due to their growing disdain with their rulers), Garibaldi took Palermo with relative ease in just three days. Furthermore, Garibaldi was able to take the city of Naples, the Capital of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, without a single shot fired. Ultimately, this campaign on the south was a massive success for Garibaldi and the unification movement. Whilst Cavour had not envisioned the south to be part of the Kingdom of Italy, its incorporation led to the formation of present-day Italy. Furthermore, Garibaldi's commitment and determination ~~was~~ to Italian Unification was particularly notable with his handing ~~of~~ over of the south to Victor Emmanuel II at Teano, a constitutional monarch, despite Garibaldi himself being a committed Republican. Despite this ~~was~~ success of this campaign, Garibaldi's ~~was~~ earlier actions in 1849 would lead to far greater struggles he faced following these events, in his attempt to take Rome in the presence of French forces.

Whilst Garibaldi's both Garibaldi's early and late attempt in ~~uniting~~ unifying the city of Rome into the wider unification movement were, to a great extent, a failure; to suggest that his attempts were more of a failure than a success would be a misjudgement, solely due to his campaign in the south and the unifying of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies with the Northern States. His early attempt upon the city did leave the city of Rome ~~undefeat~~ impossible to capture due to the implementation of the French ~~Italy~~ military, and his later attempts ~~further delayed the final stage of unification and the~~ resulted in the reinstatement of the Garibon further delaying the ~~an~~ final stage of the unification process. However, without his invasion of Sicily to Naples, the southern states may never have been incorporated into the Kingdom of Italy. Therefore, overall Garibaldi was not more of a failure than a success in his attempt to unify Italy, due to the immense impact that he and 'The Thousand' had.



ResultsPlus
Examiner Comments

A discursive answer helps to create a clear argument and brings your knowledge to life. Both of the responses above are really getting to grips with the focus of the question and as a result have produced sustained argument with an evaluative judgement. It also makes them enjoyable to read.

Question 5

Candidates were quite strong in their understanding of context and content with regard to Austrian dominance in the years 1850-1866. However, it was evident that some students wished to write in a factor paragraph structure, which limited their ability to access the higher Levels, as it did not always seem as if they were fully exploring the context of the period. Candidates who achieved Level 5 for producing valid criteria evaluated the context throughout, before reaching a judgement. Candidates tended to develop their explanation and analysis based upon the growing strength of Prussia, the Zollverein, the specific events leading up to the Seven Weeks' War, the international situation of Austria in the Italian states and the situation Austria was in after the 1848 Revolutions. Candidates approached this question either by assessing the singular role of Austria, or by comparing Austria and Prussia and explaining why one was more dominant. The second approach was valid as long as the focus of the question remained that of dominance over the German states. Some of the best responses argued that, despite Austrian weaknesses and Prussian economic strengths, right up until the Seven Weeks' War Austria remained the dominant political force amongst the German states.

This is a Level 5 response.

In 1850, it was clear that Austria was the dominant power within the German Confederation, after the Humiliation of Olmütz essentially ended Prussia's first challenge for hegemony over the German states. However, to say that Austria maintained that dominant position until 1866 would be incorrect. Throughout the period between 1850 and 1866, Austria slowly lost its standing over the other German states, whether that be economically through their exclusion from the Zollverein and politically after their defeat by Italy in 1859. Both of these factors signify that Austria did not maintain its dominant position over the German states in this period.

It is fair to say that Austria failed to maintain its dominance of the Confederation, especially in the economic sphere. By the mid-1850s, Austria was one of the few states that were excluded from the Zollverein after failed attempts to absorb it into an Austrian Customs Union. This ensured that Austria couldn't make agreements with smaller states and had to pay high tariffs, which negatively affected the

Austrian economy, which was already falling behind that of Prussia. Instead of ~~getting~~ maintaining Austrian dominance in the Confederation, the Zollverein made Prussia the centre of economic activity in Germany, therefore replacing Austria as the dominant force over other German states with Prussia, at least in the industrial sector.

Defeat by Piedmont-Sardinia and France in 1859 also is evidence of Austria losing its dominant position over the German states. Attempting to prevent Italian unification, Austria lost the territory of Northern Italy, but more importantly, Austria lost standing within the German Confederation as they were no longer seen as a dominant European power. This made a unified Klein Deutschland under Prussian rule far more likely, as many of the other German states turned to Prussia as the more competent leader of the Confederation. Therefore, it is clear that defeat in Italy in 1859 is clear evidence of Austria losing its political dominance over other German states, as ~~then~~ Austria now had less standing and influence over the actions of other states.

However, there are still instances where Austria

maintained a dominant position over the other German states. The most important of these instances was the ~~Schleswig-Holstein~~ ~~of 1864~~ ~~and the~~ ~~Russia~~ build up to the Seven Weeks War. The majority of the German states backed Austria after the outbreak of war in 1866, suggesting that the dominant position of Austria over these states had been somewhat maintained from 1850. Despite this support, the war ultimately led to total Prussian hegemony being established in Germany and Austria was completely removed from German political affairs. So, the support Austria received during the Seven Weeks War signified that Austrian dominance had been slightly maintained, but defeat in 1866 also showed the complete end of Austrian dominance, suggesting it had been maintained from 1850.

Overall, it is clear that Austrian dominance over the other German states was not maintained from 1850 until 1866. Exclusion from the Zollverein and defeat in 1859 in Italy made Austria's influence and dominance over other German states significantly ~~was~~ decrease. Support for Austria in 1866 from German states showed that Austrian dominance may have been slightly maintained, but defeat in 1866

completely removed Austria from German politics,
meaning by 1866 Austrian dominance over the
other German states had completely evaporated.



This response has a sustained focus on whether Austria maintained its dominance over the German states in a variety of areas such as political dominance, diplomatic dominance and economic dominance. The response is not lengthy but an argument is created and knowledge is deployed precisely across the whole chronological range of the question.



It is not necessary to write everything you know about a topic in order to get a higher Level response. Well deployed and precisely selected evidence helps to create a logical and coherent argument. A plan is always a good way to ensure this.

Question 6

Overall, candidates showed a good understanding of the period and were able to develop good explanation around a number of reasons that showed Bismarck to be 'the master-planner of German unification'. Weaker answers did not always understand the nature of the question about Bismarck being 'a master-planner' instead they explained the different factors that lead to unification, therefore limiting their analysis of how far was it 'master-planning' or just situational. This therefore meant that they were restricted within their movement up the levels. Candidates need to consider the wording of the question in order for them to produce a top-level answer. Many strong responses were able to explore the extent to which Bismarck was a 'master-planner' versus the extent to which he was opportunist. The majority of candidates showed they were able to develop a valid criteria and bring it together in a judgement. The most successful answers tended to build their responses around Bismarck's role in the outbreak and aftermath of the Danish War, the Austro-Prussian War and the Franco-Prussian War. A significant number of candidates were limited in bullet point 2 by only focusing on one of these wars. Overall there were some strong answers many of which were enjoyable to read.

This is a Level 5 response.

Although Bismarck did have the long term desire to unify Germany, he was not the master planner of German unification but rather ^{manipulated} ~~and~~ situations to his advantage, using his realpolitik approach of pragmatism and cynical opportunism, he isolated countries he wanted future conflicts with, such as France and Austria.

Bismarck's opportunistic approach was clearly demonstrated in his dealings with Russia about the Polish Revolt in 1863. ~~A~~ Knowing that a war with Austria would be necessary to establish Prussian Hegemony in Germany, Bismarck used the situation to further guarantee the neutrality and friendship with Russia. By offering support, although rejected, Bismarck guaranteed Russian friendship, this was also built upon the soured relations between Russia and Austria due to the Crimean war. ~~The~~ Bismarck's action with the Polish revolts demonstrate how he was not the master planner of German unification but rather just took the opportunity to play events to his favour, this could not have been in his 'master-plan' as he had no way of knowing that a revolt in Russian controlled Poland would happen.

It can be argued that Bismarck knew a war with Austria was necessary in order to unify Germany under Prussian leadership, for decades, there had been a power struggle between the two to control Germany. Therefore, it is plausible that Bismarck's actions in isolating Austria were part of a master plan, for example, excluding Austria from the Zollverein which was of huge economic dominance and a precursor to the Kleindeutschland solution, therefore a united Germany in economic terms. Moreover, it is claimed that Bismarck said to Benjamin Disraeli that he would declare war on Austria at the first opportunity, therefore demonstrating that Bismarck did have an overall, broad plan, however, it is how he would achieve this that Bismarck could not have planned in the long term and instead used his pragmatic approach. It was also not in Bismarck's control that Austria mobilised its troops due to threats in Italy, however, Bismarck took advantage of the situation and mobilised Prussian troops. Which resulted in the Austrians asking the Federal Diet to take control of Schleswig and Holstein, which breached the convention of Gastein, according to Prussia. Therefore, Bismarck used the situation to his advantage to have a reason to go to war with Austria, demonstrating a cynical opportunism and pragmatic realpolitik approach.

Bismarck then knew that a unified Germany would have opposition from France, therefore, he needed to go to war with them next. Therefore, Bismarck ~~also~~ isolated France as well as preventing expansion, and ~~also~~ manipulated the situation so that France would declare war on ~~of~~ Prussia, therefore, Prussia could play the diplomatically injured party. However, he managed all this by taking advantage of situations, he could not have planned or foreseen the events or how they would play in his favour. Firstly, the Luxembourg crisis, to prevent French expansion, Bismarck suggested France take Belgium, knowing its protection was guaranteed by the British, therefore as France's traditional enemy, Britain was ~~surely~~ suspicious of France. Then when Luxembourg was suggested, Bismarck took advantage of this by stirring up German nationalistic sentiment for Luxembourg, which resulted in Luxembourg's independence being guaranteed. This could not have been part of a master plan as Bismarck would have had no way of predicting that the King wanted to sell Luxembourg. Rather, Bismarck manipulated the situation to his advantage in preventing French expansion. France was also isolated from other countries such as Russia and Britain, which was not due to Bismarck but were to his advantage.

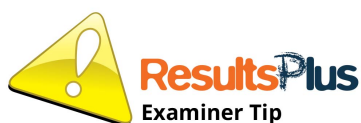
Secondly, Bismarck's manipulation of the Hohenzollern candidature and the Ems telegram meant that

France ultimately declared war on Prussia and therefore Prussia could play the diplomatically injured party. Therefore, although Bismarck knew a war with France was necessary, he took advantage of situations, using his realpolitik approach so that France would declare war. Therefore, he leaked the news of the candidature to the press, which he knew would anger the French due to fear of encirclement and disruption of the balance of power. Then the editing of the Ems telegram and leaking that to the press, Bismarck ~~for~~ played to his favour, in order for France to declare war and ~~thus making~~ Prussia playing the diplomatically injured party. Therefore, Bismarck was not a master planner, he simply took advantage of situations in order to isolate and ~~oppress~~ France.

In conclusion, Bismarck, although he did have a long term desire to unify Germany, it is wrong to say he was a master planner as this suggests he had a long term plan, step by step, whereas, mostly, he actually used situations to his advantage and is pragmatic in his approach.



It is a sustained response to the question asked and creates a dialogue throughout which attempts to show the extent to which Bismarck was really a 'master-planner'. The judgement is substantiated through the sustained evaluation and precisely selected evidence that is deployed from across the chronology.



Always try to make time to plan your response. A planned answer is more likely to produce a response that has a well organised, logical and coherent argument.

This is a Level 5 response.

Linn 1848 - 1844 uprising.

Lichnowsky - Czech Silesian family, more in tune than
most with rural unrest. Not ethnic Germans.

Focus on hunger and (price of rye etc.).

Doesn't credit socialist ideas.

Contrast. 2. radical programme ideology.

Some economic reforms asked.

But radical, universal rights.

Baden, the German newspaper from Heidelberg.

- Together, show different ~~attitudes~~ ~~or~~ factors combine to
force revolution in 1848

The two sources present us with very different ideas
about the root causes of the 1848 revolution in Germany.

Taken together, they indicate a complex nexus of factors
that united to ~~cause~~ ~~a~~ cause a break out of revolution
across the German Confederation.

Prince Lichnowsky in Source 1 focuses on the
plight of the working classes as the cause of unrest.
He notes that "linen weavers" could no longer "support
themselves" and had been that many of the factories

in which they were employed had be forced into bankruptcy. The bankruptcy of these "well-intentioned" factory owners led to further exploitation by "heartless manufactures."

The Prince's evidence demonstrates the role that poverty and industrial unrest played in the revolution. We ~~might question~~ However, we might question the Prince's perspective. As a Silesian noble he was undoubtedly far more aware of the conditions there than elsewhere. Furthermore, he is speaking to the Prussian United Diet, presumably in hope of securing relief for the impoverished weavers. This may explain why he downplays the role of "socialist ideas" in the agitation, and rather claims that the weavers were loyal to "their King or their God."

~~But to the~~ Besides this, the Prince's outlook was undoubtedly shaped by past events. The weavers had risen up in 1844 and this insurrection ~~most likely~~ was ~~probal~~ fresh in the minds of the delegates at the Prussian Diet. It is worth noting that the speech was delivered early in April 1847, almost a year before the "February Days" of 1848 when the French Revolution spread to Germany. As such, the

~~Prince is not~~ we are not able to infer anything from the source about the direct causes of the 1848 revolution.

However it is still valuable in describing the pre-existing conditions in Prussia that may have fed into the revolution.

The Silesian uprising of 1844 certainly ~~became an important part of the nation~~ played an important role in solidifying the new ideas of paternalistic nationalism.

Hubner's famous painting "The Silesian Weavers" (1844) showed the plight of this class and united public support behind the idea of a national solution to poverty.

We can also note that the Prince directly blames "heartless manufacturers" but praises "well-intentioned factory owners."

This suggests a growing sense of unity between middle-class factory owners and the working classes. We could infer that the 1848 revolutions were caused, in part, by this union of the middle and working classes.

Be that as it may, we should not consider the Prince to be a wholly representative of opinion in Prussia. Felix Lichnowsky was a reformist and of aristocratic origin. His House of Lichnowsky was of Silesian Czech origin. As such, it is possible that he ^{would} ~~has~~ downplay

the role of nationalism in the unrest, ~~being~~
He himself would have been fairly detached from
the German nationalist movement and so ~~is~~ cannot
provide evidence as to the role of national unification
as a cause of 1848.

The plight of the Silesian weavers would have
been exacerbated by the poor harvests of 1846-7.
While weavers were largely being threatened by
imports of cheap linen from ~~the~~ Great Britain,
the harvest failure and potato blight hit all members
of the working class. From 1836-46, the price
of rye increased by 120%. We see this economic
distress ~~is~~ in the demands of the liberals at Offenburg.
Article 8 demands "a fairer system of taxation" while
Article 10 calls for protection of the worker. We
see here ~~stronger~~ echoes of the Prince's warning
that heartless manufacturers were exploiting the
people. This suggests that the social unrest
caused by urbanisation and industrialisation was
being felt in Baden as well as Silesia.

When considering the demands made at Offenburg
we must be aware that they were made by a
small group of "radical German Democrats." This

group was ^{only} around fifty strong and was found in Baden. Baden was one of the most radical states in Germany, with a liberal constitution having been granted in 1846 and press censorship abolished the same year. Thus, the Offenburger demands also represent the interests of a small minority of Germans.

This said, their universalist message would have appealed to many and gathered much support. Their exhortation to the Duke of Baden to ^{to} respect the "right of all," i.e. to respect inviolable human rights, was a radical concept that would have received much support from the oppressed working classes.

The Offenburger Demands show how significant this principle of "freedom" was to the revolutionaries of 1848. Article 1 ~~is~~ calls for the government to abandon the "repressive decrees." ~~of~~ This is explicit reference to the Carlsbad Decrees of 1819 and the Six Acts of 1832, which together enforced press censorship, banned public assembly and restricted free speech. Other clauses in the document ~~also reinforce~~ & reinforce this demand for "free speech."

~~Clearly, the demand for~~ The repressive clamp down on personal freedoms was clearly a deep source of discontentment. We can infer that this was a significant driving force behind the revolution which broke out a few months later.

However, Baden may have been an atypical case. It had long had a strong radical movement and the "Deutsche Zeitung" was published from Heidelberg in Baden. This ~~robust~~ foundational source of revolutionary and liberal ideas is testament to the role that the press played in Baden - thus we might question whether the Offerberg demands are indicative of ~~at~~ ~~Germany~~ the causes of revolution across all Germany.

Together the two sources demonstrate that, whatever the initial sparks that started the 1848 revolution, unrest and dissatisfaction was building up beforehand. The Offerberg's demands for a "fatherland" and liberal reforms indicates that nationalism and democratic principles were a key factor in the outbreak of revolution. Equally the the Prince's speech shows how economic

distress fed into unrest. Perhaps most importantly the sources demonstrate to historians that the motivations for revolution were largely regional. This disparate and disassociated nature may explain why the revolutionaries ultimately failed to achieve their goals.



The candidate is 'stepping back' from the sources and attempting to evaluate their use for an historian rather than attempting to answer the enquiry. Contextual knowledge and provenance are being used to validate and analyse the source material. There is a confidence in looking at the sources as evidence to establish the real causes of the revolutions by determining what can be gained from the sources. The reasoned inference comes from the analysis of the sources. However, there are still some limitations in the judgement. Having analysed the sources, the candidate has not taken the opportunity in the conclusion to weigh up the evidence in relation to the strengths and limitations of the sources presented in the set.



Remember the question does not ask 'how' can the sources be used together but 'how far' can they be used together.

Paper Summary

Based on their performance on this paper, candidates are offered the following advice:

Section A

Candidates should aim to draw out reasoned and developed inferences that go beyond comprehension of the sources

Candidates should move beyond stereotypical approaches to the nature, origin and purpose of the source. Comments about this should be specific to the provided sources rather than generic comments that might apply to any source

Contextual knowledge should be used to illuminate and discuss what is in the source, rather than provide an answer to the enquiry

Candidates should make use of the sources together at some point in the answer.

Section B

Candidates should not assume that every question will require a factor/other factors approach

Candidates must provide precise contextual knowledge as evidence. Weaker responses generally lacked depth and sometimes range

Candidates should avoid a narrative/descriptive approach; this undermines the analysis that is required for the higher levels

Candidates need to be aware of key dates as identified in the specification so that they can address the questions with chronological precision

Candidates should try to explore the links between issues rather than merely present a list of factors.

Grade Boundaries

Grade boundaries for this, and all other papers, can be found on the website on this link:

<http://www.edexcel.com/iwantto/Pages/grade-boundaries.aspx>

