

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname

Other names

**Pearson Edexcel
Level 3 GCE**

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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Time 1 hour 30 minutes

**Paper
reference**

8H10/2D

History

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 2: Depth study

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

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

You must have:

Sources Booklet (enclosed)

Total Marks

Instructions

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

Information

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

Advice

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

Turn over ►

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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 difficulties faced in the south by the new Kingdom of Italy in the years 1861–65?

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 nature of the Italian takeover of Rome 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 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 the political impact of the failure of the 1848–49 German revolutions?

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 reasons why the revolutions of 1848–49 in the German states failed?

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 political factors were the main cause of the revolutions in Italy in 1848–49?

(Total for Question 3 = 20 marks)

OR

- 4 To what extent did Cavour succeed in improving Piedmont's international status in the years 1852–59?

(Total for Question 4 = 20 marks)

OR

- 5 How far do you agree that the main reason for Garibaldi's successful takeover of southern Italy in 1860 was his leadership qualities?

(Total for Question 5 = 20 marks)

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

EITHER

- 6 How far do you agree that economic developments were mainly responsible for the growth of German nationalism in the 1840s?

(Total for Question 6 = 20 marks)

OR

- 7 How successful was Bismarck in overcoming Prussia's political problems in the years 1862–66?

(Total for Question 7 = 20 marks)

OR

- 8 How far do you agree that the main reason for Prussia's success in unifying Germany, in the years 1866–71, was the favourable international situation?

(Total for Question 8 = 20 marks)

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



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Time 1 hour 30 minutes

Paper
reference

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History

Advanced Subsidiary

PAPER 2: Depth study

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

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

Sources Booklet

Do not return this Booklet with the question paper.

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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 the travel journal of Mrs E A Forbes written during a visit to Italy in 1863. Mrs Forbes was an American. Here she is commenting on a trip to Naples in October 1863.

The country south of Naples is at present swarming with the brigands of whom we have heard so much. We did not attempt to travel along the coastal road. Recently some carriages were stopped and robbed and the travellers taken into the mountains to be held to ransom.

The Neapolitans are extremely uneasy under the new government. 5
Accustomed to Naples as their capital, they consider their interests ignored by Turin. They are still suffering the consequences of the former government as well as the difficulties of getting a new regime into working order. They are still waiting for the benefits of a free government. So all the discomforts of this period of transition are being blamed on the new system. 10

We observed large numbers of soldiers. We were told that they alone keep the railway safe from successful attacks by marauding brigands.

Source for use with Question 1(b).

Source 2: From an eyewitness account by an Italian nationalist journalist who entered Rome with the Italian army, 20 September 1870. The journalist had previously been an officer in the Italian army in the war against Austria in 1866.

The Papal forces were keeping up heavy cannon fire from the city wall, despite having stopped firing in some places. One of our regiments was suffering somewhat from this cannon fire. When the gate at Porta Pia was completely cleared of Papal forces, and a nearby break in the wall was opened all the way to the ground, two columns of our infantry launched an attack. 15

We entered the city. It is impossible to describe how we felt at that moment. A few houses, burnt down during the morning, were smouldering. The Roman people rushed out towards us. The crowds were growing more and more numerous. The houses were covered in flags. The people greeted the soldiers, shouting and applauding. The people sang along as the military bands played their marches. Enthusiasm was at its height. There were no human words good enough to express it. Our soldiers were moved to tears. I came across workers, ordinary women, old men and boys; all wearing Italian tricolour ribbons, all came along shouting: 'Our soldiers! Our brothers!' 20 25

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

Source for use with Question 2(a).

Source 3: From a travel book written by an American visitor to Europe, published 1854. Here the author is commenting on his travels in the German states and the Austrian Empire in September 1851.

While we were travelling to Berlin, a German passenger informed us on many points concerning the present condition of the German Confederation. He spoke most disapprovingly of its political organisation, its chaotic rule, its corruption and its oppression. Like many Germans, he would probably have been a republican if he dared. 5

In Berlin, we saw the royal carriage with the Prussian King and the Prince of Bavaria, who had come to visit his royal friend.

Later, we also met a young Austrian army officer. He had fought in the recent revolutionary struggles. However, we found him not at all willing to speak on the subject. In Austria, to discuss government actions was among a number of unforgivable sins. All that people are required to do - is to be quiet and obey. 10

Source for use with Question 2(b).

Source 4: From the memoirs of Richard Wagner, *My Life*, published 1870. In 1848–49, Wagner was the conductor of music at the King of Saxony's court and also directly involved in revolutionary politics. Here he is commenting on the uprising of 3–9 May 1849 in Dresden, Saxony.

4 May. I could see that the Town Hall was becoming the centre of the revolution. Those people hoping for a peaceful understanding with the monarch were thrown into utmost dismay by the news that the King, acting on advice, had left the palace, and had gone to his fortress at Königstein. 15

News also arrived that, as arranged in a previous agreement, the King of Prussia's troops would arrive to occupy Dresden. A general outcry immediately arose for barricades to be built to prevent this entry of foreign troops. I encountered Bakunin* and he was unhappy with the amateur inefficiency of the measures that had been taken. He declared the revolt was being badly organised. 20

6 May. Prussian troops marched into the town.

8 May. I heard complaints about the complete absence of true revolutionary spirit shown by the revolutionary leaders. I learned that the provisional government had passed a resolution to abandon Dresden. 25

9 May. The Prussians received large reinforcements. The Prussian troops mostly avoided fighting in the streets by fighting from house to house by breaking through the walls. This had made it clear that all defence by barricades in the streets had become useless.

*Bakunin – a well-known revolutionary activist

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Acknowledgement

Source 1 from: A woman's first impressions of Europe being wayside sketches By Mrs. E.A. Forbes.

Source 2 from: The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy By D Beales and E F Biagini © Pearson Education Limited, 2002.

Source 3 from: Memories over the water: or, Stray thoughts on a long stroll By Henry Maney, 1854.

Source 4 from: Mein Leben by Cosima Wagner, 1870.