

~~Ques~~ ^{Describe} ~~elucidate~~ the process of German unification?

- ans- *
- * Middle-class Germans, in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament.
 - * This liberal initiative to nation-building was supported by the the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia.
 - * Its chief minister, Otto Von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
 - * Three wars over seven years - with Austria, Denmark and France - ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.

* On January 1871, the Prussian King, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

Q2. Describe the process of unification of Italy?

ans - * The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war.

* Chief minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. Through a tactful

diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.

* A large number of ~~soldiers~~ armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the fray.

* In 1860, they marched into Southern Italy and succeeded the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.

* The central Italy, ruled by Pope, remained unchanged. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy. The unification of Italy completed by adding north & south Italy.

Q3. Describe the process of unification of Britain.

ans - * The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state with England at its centre,

came to be forged.

- * The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.
- * The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.
- * Ireland suffered a similar fate. It was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance were suppressed.
- * After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his united Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture.