

Germany - Can the Army be the Architect
of a nation

* Middle class Germans tried to unite the different
regions of the German Confederation into
a nation state governed by an elected
parliament

At The liberal initiative of national building was
supported by long established states (Prussia)

* Prussia took on the leadership of the movement
for national unification

Pr Chief minister Otto von Bismarck was
to the help of the Prussian army and
bureaucracy

There was even seven years war with Austria
and three times since in Prussian victory

and complete the process of unification.
In January 1871 the process was completed
was proclaimed German Empire
German help in unification.

The new states place a strong emphasis on
modernizing the country. German legal
and judicial system in Germany. Prussian
measures and practices often served as a
for new Germany.

Italy Unified

Italy was divided into seven states of which
only one Kingdom Piedmont was
ruled by an Italian princely house.
The north was under Austrian Habsburgs.
The center was ruled by Pope and the
Southern region where were the dominions
of Bourbon King of Spain.

In 1830 Giuseppe Mazzini went to
unite Italy. He also formed a secret
society called Young Italy for the
dissemination of his goal.

The strange case in Britain

- * In Britain the formation of nation state, was not a result of wars and revolution. It was the result of large process.
- * The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles, were ethnic ones. Such as English, Welsh, Scottish, Irish. All of these groups had their own cultural and political traditions.
- * But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, the importance and power it was able to exert, it extended over the other nations of the islands.
- * The English parliament which had seized power from the monarchy, in 1689 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation state with England at its center, came to be formed.

The Act of Union between England and Scotland, the result in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant in effect that England was able to impose its influence in Scotland.

The growth of a British identity means
the Scottish, distinctive culture
and political institutions were suppressed.
The when the British to speak the national
language or wear the national dress and
longer names were forcibly drawn out of their
homeland.

Ireland's ancient country deeply divided
between Catholics and Protestants.

The English the Protestants to a near dominance
on the Catholics.

Catholics rebelled against British dominance
was suppressed.

After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone
and other United Irishmen, Ireland
was forcibly incorporated into the United
Kingdom in 1801.