

Describe
7) Name the process of unification of Britain?

→ i) There was no British nation prior to the 18th century.

→ ii) The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones - such as English, Scot, Welsh or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own political and social culture.

→ But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of Island.

- The Act of union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom that England was able to impose its influence in Scotland.
- The Scottish highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress and large numbers were driven out of their home land.
- Ireland suffered a similar fate. It was a country deeply divided into Catholics and Protestants.
- English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over largely Catholic country.
- There was a revolt by Catholic and protest. led by Wolfe Tone which was a failure, Ireland

was forcibly incorporated into
United Kingdom in 1801

-> The symbols of the new Britain
the national flag (Union Jack),
the national anthem (God save
our Noble King), the English
language - were actively promoted
and the older nation survived
only as subordinate partner
in this union.

3) Write the process of unification of Italy.

- During the middle of 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia & Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.
- The north was under Austrian Habsburg, the centre was ruled by pope and the southern region was under the dominators of Bourbon Kings of Spain.
- During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for military Italian Republic. He formed a secret society called Young Italy, but it was a failure.
- Chief Minister Cavour through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, engineered by Cavour and succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
- Giuseppe Garibaldi with the support

of the local peasants - managed to drive out the Spanish rulers.

- o The centre of Italy - ruled by pope remained unchanged. So, the unification by adding north and south.

of Germany?

- o The Middle-class Germans, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into nation state governed by elected parliament
- o This Liberal Initiative to nation building supported by large landowners of Prussia.
- o Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.
- o Otto-Von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
- o In order to unify Germany, Bismarck carried out 3 wars with Austria, Denmark, France ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
- o In January 1871, the Prussian King, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.