

Narrate the process of German unification?

Middle Class Germans in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a national state governed by elected Parliament.

This liberal initiative to nation building was supported by the large landowners @ (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 Prussia - ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.

In Jan 1871, the Prussian King William I was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

... became the German Empire!

What was the process of unification of Italy?

During the middle of 19<sup>th</sup> Cent., Italy was divided into 7 states of which only one Sardinia Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house.

The north was under Austrian Habsburgs.  
The centre was ruled by the Pope and the



southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.

- Mazzini - started unification - founded young Italy but failed.

- After the failure of Mazzini king Victor Emmanuel II wanted to unify Italian states through war.

- Chief Minister Cavour ~~started~~ entered into tactical, diplomatic with France and managed to control over North Italy from Austria.

- South Italy was by Bourbon king Spain Garibaldi and succeeded in support of peasants and managed to drive the Bourbon kings of Spain and take control of South Italy.

- The centre Italy was ruled by pope and remained unchanged.



Briefly describe the process of unification of Britain?

The primary identities of the people who inherited of the British Isles were ethnic ones - such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.

All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political tradition.

As the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance & power it was able to earned its influence over the other nations of the islands.

The Act of Union 1707 between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Ireland was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants.



The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.

There was a revolt between Catholics and Protestants headed by Wolfe Tone which was a failure.

Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the UK in 1801.

The symbols of new Britain: the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God save our noble king).