

(21)

~~Describe~~ - the process of unification of Germany

- The middle class government in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German Confederation into a national state governed by an elected parliament
- Liberals were repressed by the conservative forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners of Prussia
- Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification
- Chief minister, Otto von Bismarck was the architect of the process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy
- 3 wars over 7 years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory

The Process of Unification
completed in Jan 1991.

The Division by Wilson?
was proclaimed. German European
in a ceremony at Versailles.

Seems
who govern European after
unification of Germany?
Karl von Weizsäcker?

Describe the unification of Italy?

- Unification of Italy → the result of dedication, contribution and effort of 3 great leaders Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi.
- During 1830, Giuseppe Mazzini had tried to unite Italy. He founded the secret society called Young Italy. But both the uprising in 1831 and 1848 failed.
- Even the ruling elite, also wanted a unified Italy which would offer economic development and political dominance.
- The unification of Italy was a result of many wars. Chief Minister Cavour made a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and Sardinia. Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
- A large no. of armed volunteers

under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the unification movement.

- In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Succeeded to drive out the Spanish rulers with the help of local people.
- In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as King of united Italy.

Describe the process of Britain's unification?

- Before the 18th century there were British Isles. People of different identities and ethnic groups - English, Welsh, Scot and Irish - lived in British Isles. Each of these had their own culture and political traditions.

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- Unlike the rest of Europe, nationalism in Britain was not a result of sudden upheaval or revolution. It was a result of long slowly proceeding forces through the propagation of dominant English culture. Symbols like the English language, the British flag and the national anthem was actively promoted.

- In 1688, through a bloodless revolution, the English parliament seized power from the monarchy. The parliament became the chief instrument to set up a nation state with ~~English~~ England at the centre. By the act of union between England and Scotland in 1707, United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed.

- Ireland also suffered a similar fate. It was deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. The English supported the Protestant Irish over the large Catholic population. They

brutally suppressed Catholic revolt and forcibly incorporated Ireland within United Kingdom in 1801

- Scotland & Ireland survived only as subordinate partners in the British nation. It was through parliamentary action, and not by the means of revolution, that the United Kingdom was forced into a strong national state.