

Q: Narrate the process of unification of Germany?

Ans => Middle-class Germany, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament.

=> This was represented by combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners called Junkers of Prussia.

=> Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.

=> Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process of unification carried out with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.

=> In order to unify Germany Otto von Bismarck ^{conducted} ~~conducted~~ three wars with Austria, Denmark and France and ~~won~~ won the ~~war~~ ^{war}.

On 18 January 1871, the Prussian King, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

partners in this union.

Q: Describe the process of Italy?

Ans) During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia - Piedmont, was ruled by 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 Bourbon kings of Spain.

=> The unification of Italy started with the secret societies formed by Giuseppe Mazzini like the Young Italy and Young Europe.

=> Chief Minister Cavour led the movement to unify the regions through a tactical diplomatic alliance with France, and Sardinia - Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian Power in 1859.

-) Garibaldi with his armed volunteers called red shirts defeated the Bourbon King of Spain freeing the Kingdom of Sicily.
-) In 1861 Victor Emmanuel - II was proclaimed King of United Italy.

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Q: Briefly describes the process of the unification of Britain?

- Ans ⇒ The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones - such as English, Scot or Irish -
- ⇒ All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions.
- ⇒ But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend 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' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.
- ⇒ The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.
- ⇒ After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into UK in 1801.
- ⇒ A new British nation was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture.

→ The symbols of the New Britain - the British Flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God save our noble King) were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.