

25/07.
Q1. Describe the process of Germany?

Ans → (i) The middle-class Germans had tried to fight for a united nation governed by an elected parliament in 1848 but were repressed by the monarchy and military.

(ii) Otto von Bismarck, chief minister of Prussia led the movement for unification of Germany. He was supported by the bureaucracy and the Prussian army.

(iii) After three wars with Austria, Denmark, & France, Prussia won & unified Germany. The Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed the German emperor in Jan 1871.

Q2. Describe the process of Italy?

Ans → (i) In the mid-19th century, Italy comprised of 7 states out of which only Sardinia-Piedmont was a princely state.

(ii) In 1830, Giuseppe Mazzini established a secret society called Young Italy.

(iii) Chief Minister Cavour diplomatically joined Sardinia-Piedmont, in an alliance with France, it defeated the Austrian forces.

(iv) Armed volunteers led by Giuseppe Garibaldi also supported the troops & they marched into South Italy & the Kingdom of Sicilies. They got the support of the peasants there.

Q8. Describe the process of Britain?

Ans → (i) Britain was not a nation state prior to 18th century. The primary identities were based on ethnicity such as Eng, Welsh, Scot or Irish.

(ii) The steady growth of power made the English nation extend its influence over the other nations and islands.

(iii) In 1688, England established as a nation state. Eng. parliament seized power from the monarchy.

(iv) In 1707, the U. N of Great Britain formed with the Act of the union between England & Scotland.

(v) England dominated Scotland & Ireland in all spheres. British parliament was dominated by English members.

(vi) Ireland was forcibly taken by the British after the failed revolution led by Wolfe and his united Irishmen (1798). and a new 'British Nation' was formed.