

a) Write the process of Unification of Germany.

i) The middle class Germans tried to unite the different regions of the German Confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected Parliament in 1848.

ii) Liberals were repressed by the combined forces of Monarchy & military but supported by large landowners (Junkers) of Prussia.

iii) Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.

iv) Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian Army and bureaucracy.

In order to unify Germany Otto von Bismarck carried out 3 wars in 7 years. These wars were between Austria, Denmark & France that ended in Prussian victory & completed the process of unification.

4) In Jan 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed as German Emperor at a ceremony held at Versailles.

a) Write the process of unification in Italy.

i) Italy was divided into seven general states, of which only one, Sardinia Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.

ii) 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.

~~iii) Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.~~

iii) Giuseppe Mazzini started the unification program for that he founded two associations Young Europe & Young Italy but it was a failure.

iv) After the failure of Giuseppe Mazzini the unification went to Chief Minister Cavour.

v) The CM Cavour entered into a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and managed to control over North Italy from Austria.

vi) South Italy was ruled by Bourbon dynasty of Spain. Giuseppe Garibaldi with the help of the peasants managed to drive out the Bourbon dynasty of Spain & took the control of South Italy & attached South Italy to Italy.

vii) The central Italy which was ruled by Pope remained unchanged. So the unification of Italy was completed by adding North and South Italy to central Italy.

a) Briefly describe the process of the Unification of Britain.

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

- i) All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural & political traditions.
- ii) 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.
- iii) The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
- iv) Ireland was deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants.
- v) The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.
- vi) There was a revolt between Protestants & Catholics - led by Wolfe Tone was a failure.
- vii) Ireland was formally incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
- viii) The symbols of the new Britain - the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God save our Noble King) in the English language.

SHOT ON POCO X3