

Q29. write down the process of unification of Germany?

Ans The middle class Germans, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament.

Supported by the large landowners (junkers) of Prussia

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

Its chief minister, Otto Van 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 France - ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.

Q37. Write down the process of unification of Italy.

Ans 1. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which one, Sardinia - Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.

2. 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.

3. Giuseppe Mazzini had a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic which formed a secret society called Young Italy and it was a failure.

4. Chief Minister Cavour who led a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and managed to control over north Italy from Austrians.

5. South Italy was ruled by Bourbon dynasty of Spain. Giuseppe Garibaldi with the help of the local peasants manages to drive out the Spain and attacked South Italy to Italy.

6. A central Italy ruled by Pope was remained unchanged to the unification of Italy come to north to south Italy.

language.

H.W
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44. Briefly describe the process of the unification of Britain.

Ans ① Primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones - such as English, Welsh, Scots or Irish.

- ② All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions.
- ③ 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.
- ④ The Act of Union 1707 between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- ⑤ The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large

numbers were possibly driven out of their homeland.

6. Ireland was a country deeply divided between two parts:- Northern (Protestants and Southern Catholics). The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.
7. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. British nation forcefully accepted the symbols of the new Britain - The British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language.