

Q) Narrate the process of unification of Germany.

- (i) The middle-class Germans, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament.
- (ii) It was repressed by the monarchy and the military but supported by the large landowners of Prussia.
- (iii) Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.
- (iv) Its chief minister, Otto von ~~the~~ Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
- (v) In order to unify Germany, Otto von Bismarck carried out three wars in seven years i.e., Austria, Denmark and France which ended in Prussian victory and ^{this} completed the process of unification.

(a) Describe the process of Germany Italy.

- Italy's unification ~~was~~ process was the work of Giuseppe Garibaldi, Count Cavour and Victor Emmanuel II, the three primary leaders.
- Italy was divided into 7 states ~~in~~ which only the Savoyard Piedmont ~~was~~ region was ruled by the Sardinian House of Italy.
- The northern region was controlled by the Austrian-Habsburg dynasty, the central regions was governed

by France's Pope, and the southern regions by Spain's Bourbon Kings.

- All the secret societies found by Mazzini, such as Young Italy and Young Europe, the unification of Italy began.
- With his full lack of diplomacy with France, ~~which~~ ~~young~~ Garibaldi overcame the Austrians and liberated northern Italy.
- Garibaldi defeated the Bourbon Kings of Spain with his armed volunteers called Red Shirts, liberating the Kingdom of Sicily.
- The second victory of ~~Com~~ Emmanuel overcame the Pope of France and liberated the southern area and completed the unification of Italy, and the Emperor of united Italy was proclaimed.

(b) Describe the process of Britain.

(i) There was not Britain nation prior to the eighteenth century.

(ii) The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones - English, Welsh, Scottish, Irish.

(iii) ~~All~~ All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political ~~was~~ traditions.

(iv) But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth,

importance and power, it was able to extend influence ~~over~~ over the other nations of the Islands.

(v) The Act of Union 1707 between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain.'

(vi) Ireland was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants.

(vii) The English helped the Protestants to establish their dominance over a large Catholic country.

(viii) Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.

(ix) There was a revolt between Catholic and Protestants led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen which was a failure.