

6) Narrate the process of unification of Germany.

- (i) The middle-class Germans, who in 1818 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 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 ^{thus} completed the process of unification.

Write down the process of unification of Italy.

* 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.

* 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.

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

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

* South Italy was ruled by Bourbon dynasty of Spain, Giuseppe Garibaldi with the help of the local peasants managed to drive out the Spain and attached south Italy to Italy.

* A central Italy ruled by pope was remained unchanged in the unification of Italy come to north to south Italy.

1) Briefly describe the process of the unification of Britain.

2) There was no Britain nation prior to the 18th century

→ The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones - such as English, Welsh, Scot and Irish.


→ All of these ethnic groups had their own cultures and political traditions.

→ But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power and it was easy to extend influence over the other nations of the island.

→ The act of union in 1707 between England and Scotland and resulted in the 'United Kingdom' of Great Britain.

→ Ireland was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants.

→ The English helped the Protestants to Ireland to establish their dominance over a large Catholic country.



→ The Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom 1801.

→ There was a revolt between Catholic and Protestants led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen and it was a failure.