

WORKSHEET 4, Class 10th, History, Chapter 1, S.St.

Q 12 Briefly trace the process of German unification.

Ans. (i) The liberal-minded middle class of German confederacy met in the Frankfurt parliament in 1848, but they failed in their objective.

ii) Later on, the Chief Minister of Prussia, Otto von Bismarck, led the movement of unity of the German confederacy.

(iii) He fought three wars for over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France and won all of them. This completed the process of German unification.

iv) In January 1871, the Prussian King, William I was proclaimed as a German emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

Q 13 . Briefly trace the process of the unification of Italy.

Or

Explain the efforts made by various personalities in the process of Italy Unification.

Ans. (a) Like some other countries of Europe, Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. During mid-19th century, Italy was divided into 7 states, of which only one (Sardinia-Piedmont) was ruled by Italian Princely house.

(b) Role of Cavour:

(1) Count Camillo de Cavour was the Chief Minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont of Italy

(2) He led the movement to unify the regions of Italy.

(3) He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.

(4) He had powerful diplomatic relations with France. With their help, he defeated Austria in 1859.

(5) He also persuaded Garibaldi's mind to cede the Southern Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with Sardinia-Piedmont, in order to unify Italy.

(6) In 1861, Italy was unified and Victor Emmanuel-II was proclaimed as the king of United Italy.

(c) Role of Giuseppe Mazzini:

1) Giuseppe was a young revolutionary of Italy.

(2) He was highly influenced by the ideal of liberal nationalist nation-state.

(3) He overthrew different monarchies, that ruled over Italy during the nineteenth century, he got associated with secret revolutionary organisations.

(4) He established organisations named 'Young Italy' in Marseilles, and 'Young Europe' in Berne.

(5) He also befriended the like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and German States.

(6) He believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So, he led a revolution to unify Italy in 1831 at Liguria.

(7) But, the revolution failed and he was sent into exile. But his ideas later inspired Cavour who unified Italy in the second half of the nineteenth century.

(d) Giuseppe Garibaldi was famous as the hero of the Red Shirts in revolutionary movements. In 1850, he succeeded in winning the support of local peasants in driving out the Spanish rulers.