

General Instructions

PART - IISection A

1. Give numbering to headings
2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.
3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.

ANSWER

4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.

5. Start new question from fresh page.

6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion

7. Give more weightage to expressly asked parts of the question.

8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility

9. Manage time well.

10. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.

11. Avoid writing wrong references.

Unifications of Italy and Germany are both monumental phases in European history. Italy was referred to as "Geographical Expression" by Charles Von Mettemich.

Meanwhile after disintegration of Holy Roman Empire, Germany was a loose confederation of weakened principalities. Both unifications were result of nationalism.

However, Italian unification was embodied strategic realpolitik. Germany used to its favour its economic prowess reflected by its Zollverein system.

Meanwhile, Italian unification was a result of romantic ideals of Mazzini and through popularity and efforts of the Carbonari, a pro-unification secretive society. Both Bismarck and Count Cavour were driven by nationalism however they differed in their approach.

Comparison of Leadership

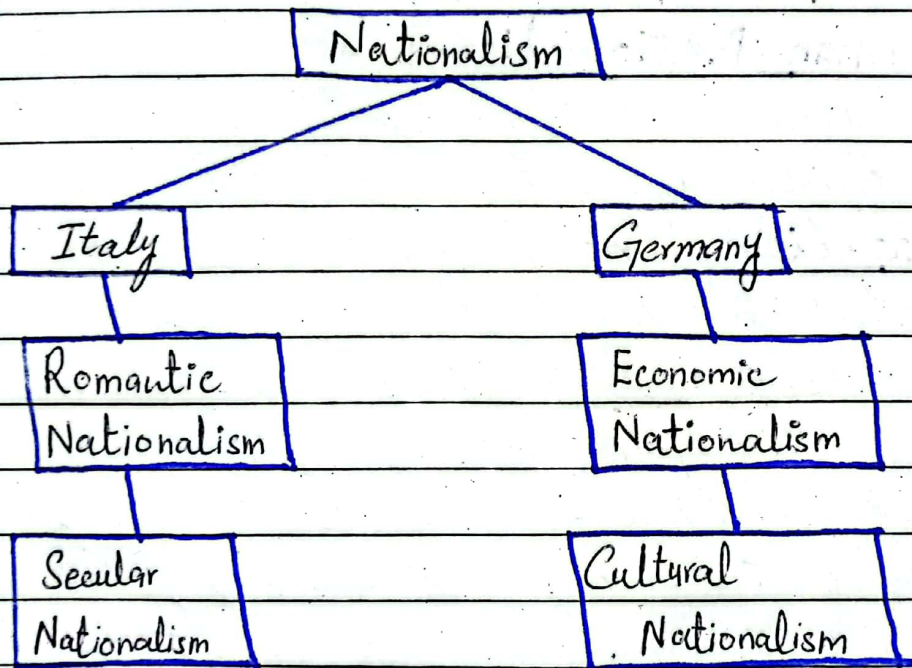
Aspect	Cavour (Italy.)	Bismarck (Germany.)
Philosophy	Pragmatic Diplomacy	Realpolitik
Goal	Unification under Sardinia	Unification under Prussia
Key Strategy	Alliance with France and Britain	Wars to weaken France and Austria
Outcome	Unified Italy (1861-70)	Unified Germany (1871)

i. Cavour's Pragmatism: Cavour was Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia. His forte was diplomacy. His diplomatic strategy to bag support for Italian unification against the wishes of Austria was to get support of Britain and France. The drawback of his philosophy was Italy's heavy reliance on external support.

ii. Bismarck's Realpolitik: Otto Von Bismarck was chancellor of Prussia. He sought to first establish Prussia as the base to model the future unified Germany after. Unlike Cavour, Bismarck

pushed for cultural and ethnic nationalism. Thus, his ideals were to establish Germany as a military and economic powerhouse. He rooted his strategy in weakening of Austria and France through military warfare.

Role of Nationalism



i. Italian Nationalism: Italian nationalism had the following main features:

a. Romanticism: Colour based Italian nationalism on teachings Mazzini and Garibaldi both of whom championed causes such as workers unions, promotion of Italian language, and equality of all Italian men in front of the

Key Military and Diplomatic Events

→ Italian Unification

↳ Diplomatic Events

- 1853-56 Crimean War Participation by Piedmont-Sardinia to gain widespread recognition.
- 1858 Plombieres Agreement Cavour secured support of Napoleon III against Austria.
- 1859 Treaty of Villafranca Sardinia annexed Lombardy.
- 1870 Capture of Rome

↳ Military Events

- 1860 Expedition of Thousand Garibaldi's forces conquer Sicily and Naples
- 1866 Third War of Independence

→ German Unification

↳ Diplomatic Events

- 1866 Treaty of Prague Austria ceases to intervene in internal affairs of Germany.

DATE: ___/___/___

↳ Military Events

- 1870-71 Franco-Prussian War: Proclamation of German Empire

Outcomes and Differences

i. Italy: Italy unified under Victor Emmanuel II as monarch. However, it remained militarily and economically underdeveloped.

ii. Germany: Germany was unified under an authoritarian monarchy of Kaiser Wilhelm I. Germany industrialised heavily and emerged as the strongest country in Western Europe.

Conclusion: Both Italian and German unifications were transformative periods in European history. However, they contrasted in their approaches and end results.

Italy's Cavour sought external aid in his aims reflecting diplomatic finesse.

Italian nationalism was based on secular and romantic ideals. In comparison, German unification was based on cultural nationalism.

Bismarck orchestrated a plan to not only unify Germany but also make it a powerhouse.

Bismarck did not give much thought to liberal and democratic principles.