

SOCIAL SCIENCES 4th ESO D

THE XIX CENTURY: POLITICS

THE NATIONAL UNIFICATIONS: ITALY AND GERMANY

Student's name: _____

Vocabulary:

Lead	Size	Worried	Take place	Role
Chancellor	Pope	Annex	Proclaim	

1. Papa _____ 2. Liderar _____ 3. Papel _____
 4. Proclamar _____ 5. Anexionar _____ 6. Canciller _____
 7. Tamaño _____ 8. Preocupado _____ 9. Tener lugar _____



1) Read the following text:

Nationalism

Nationalism was one of the most important political movements in the XIX century. Nationalism believes that the nations have the right to decide about their political and historical future. A nation is a group of population who live in the same territory and have the same culture: language, traditions, history, etc. The objective of nationalism is to create independent nations. If the nations are controlled by another country they must become independent. If the nations are divided they must get unified.

In the XIX century, the most important European countries were unified and independent: England, France, Russia, Spain, etc. But there were two important nations which were divided: Italy and Germany.

The Italian unification

Italy was divided into 6 estates. The north (Lombardy and Veneto) was controlled by Austria. The center was controlled by the Pope. Only the south and the west were independent territories.

The Italian unification was led by Piamonte, a territory in the west. The king of Piamonte was Victor Manuel II and his prime minister, Cavour, designed the strategy for the unification. Giuseppe Garibaldi, a patriotic soldier, had an important role in the unification: he conquered the south of Italy.

The process of unification is divided into three stages:

- 1859 – 1861. War between Piamonte and Austria. Piamonte declared war on Austria. With the help of the French army, Piamonte defeated Austria in the battles of Magenta and Solferino and conquered Lombardy. Piamonte also conquered the center of Italy and Naples. Garibaldi organized an expedition (the 1000 Red Shirts) and conquered the south. In 1861 the kingdom of Italy was proclaimed.
- 1866. War between Italy and Austria. A new war took place between the new kingdom of Italy and Austria. Austria was defeated in the battle of Custozza and Italy annexed the territory of Veneto.
- 1870. The conquest of Rome. Italy completed its national unification with the conquest of Rome, controlled by the Pope. The capital city was moved from Turin to Rome.

The German unification

Germany was divided into 36 estates. The north was controlled by Denmark, the south was controlled by Austria and the west (Alsace and Lorene) was controlled by France. The only independent kingdom was Prussia in the east.

The unification was led by Prussia, a territory with a powerful army in the east of Germany. The king of Prussia was William I, but the most important person in the process was Otto von Bismarck, the chancellor of Prussia. He was also known as the Iron Chancellor and he designed the strategy to unify Germany.

The process of unification is divided into three stages:

- 1864. War between Prussia and Denmark. Prussia easily defeated Denmark and conquered the territories of Schleswig and Holstein.
- 1866. War between Prussia and Austria. Austria was worried about the increasing size of the Prussian army and declared war. Prussia easily defeated Austria in the battle of Sadowa. The unification of all the north of Germany was completed.
- 1870 – 1871. War between Prussia and France. The powerful Prussian army massacred the French army in the battle of Sedan. Prussia conquered the south of Germany, Alsace and Lorene and occupied Paris. The German empire (the II Reich) was proclaimed in 1871.

2) Answer the following questions using the information you have in the text:

- What is a nation? What is the objective of nationalism? What are the two different ways of getting this objective?

- What European countries were unified and independent in the XIX century? What countries were divided?

- How was Italy divided? Which territory led the process of unification? Who were the principal protagonists of this process?

- Which country was the principal enemy of Italy? How many wars took place between Italy and this country during the process of unification? Which was the last territory conquered by Italy?

- How was Germany divided? Which territory led the process of unification? Who were the principal protagonists of this process?

- Which three countries were defeated by Prussia? Which were the most important battles? When was the German Empire finally proclaimed?

3) Say if the following sentences are true or false. If they are false, rewrite them correctly using the information in the text:

- Nationalism was one of the most important political movements in the XIX century.
- A nation is a group of population who live in the same territory and have the same culture: language, traditions, history, etc.
- In the XIX century, the most important European countries were unified and independent: Germany, Italy, Belgium, Romania, etc.
- The Italian unification was led by Naples, a territory in the south. The king of Naples was Victor Manuel III.
- Italy completed its national unification with the conquest of Milano, controlled by Austria.
- The most important person in the German unification was William I, the king of Prussia.
- Prussia easely defeated Austria in 1864 and conquered the territories of Schleswig and Holstein.
- The German empire (the III Reich) was proclaimed in 1875.

4) Complete the following table about the national unifications using the information you have in the text:

COUNTRY	ITALY	GERMANY
TERRITORIAL DIVISION		
RIVAL COUNTRIES		
LEADING TERRITORY		
LEADING KING		
LEADING POLITICIAN		
WARS		

5) Identify each of these historic protagonists and describe their role and importance in the process of unification of Italy and Germany. Follow the example:



1



2



3



4



5

1. King Victor Manuel II.

Victor Manuel II was the king of the Piemonte, the territory of the west of Italy which led the process of national unification. His prime minister was Cavour. Victor Manuel II became the first king of Italy after the unification in 1861.

2.

3.

4.

5.

SOCIAL SCIENCES 4th ESO C-D

UNIT 4. THE XIX CENTURY: POLITICS

THE NATIONAL UNIFICATIONS: ITALY AND GERMANY

Student's name: _____

Vocabulary:

Lead	Size	Worried	Take place	Role
Chancellor	Pope	Annex	Proclaim	

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Papa _____ | 2. Liderar _____ | 3. Papel _____ |
| 4. Proclamar _____ | 5. Anexionar _____ | 6. Canciller _____ |
| 7. Tamaño _____ | 8. Preocupado _____ | 9. Tener lugar _____ |



1) Read the following text:

Nationalism

Nationalism was one of the most important political _____ in the XIX. Nationalism _____ that the nations have the _____ to decide about their political and _____ future. A nation is a group of population who live in the same territory and have the same culture: language, traditions, history, etc. The _____ of nationalism is to create independent nations. If the nations are controlled by another country they must _____ independent. If the nations are divided they must get unified.

In the XIX century, the most important European countries were _____ and independent: England, France, Russia, Spain, etc. But there were two important nations which were divided: Italy and Germany.

The Italian unification

Italy was divided into 6 estates. The north (Lombardy and Veneto) was _____ by Austria. The center was controlled by the Pope. Only the south and the west were independent territories.

The Italian unification was led by Piamonte, a territory in the _____. The king of Piamonte was Victor Manuel II and his prime minister, Cavour, designed the _____ for the unification. Giuseppe Garibaldi, a patriotic soldier, had an important role in the unification: he _____ the south of Italy.

The process of unification is divided into three stages:

- _____. War between Piamonte and Austria. Piamonte _____ war on Austria. With the help of the French army, Piamonte _____ Austria in the battles of Magenta and Solferino and conquered Lombardy. Piamonte also conquered the center of Italy and Naples. Garibaldi _____ an expedition (the 1000 _____) and conquered the south. In 1861 the _____ of Italy was proclaimed.
- 1866. War between Italy and Austria. A new war took place between the new kingdom of Italy and Austria. Austria was defeated in the _____ of Custoza and Italy annexed the territory of Veneto.
- 1870. The conquest of Rome. Italy completed its national unification with the conquest of Rome, controlled by the _____. The capital city was _____ from Turin to Rome.

The German unification

Germany was divided into _____ estates. The north was controlled by _____, the south was controlled by Austria and the west (Alsace and Lorene) was controlled by France. The only independent kingdom was Prussia in the _____.

The unification was led by Prussia, a territory with a _____ army in the east of Germany. The king of Prussia was William I, but the most important person in the process was Otto von Bismarck, the chancellor of Prussia. He was also _____ as the _____ Chancellor and he designed the strategy to unify Germany.

The process of unification is divided into three stages:

- 1864. War between Prussia and Denmark. Prussia easily defeated Denmark and conquered the territories of Schleswig and Holstein.
- 1866. War between Prussia and Austria. Austria was _____ about the increasing size of the Prussian army and declared war. Prussia easily defeated Austria in the battle of Sadowa. The unification of all the north of Germany was completed.
- _____. War between Prussia and France. The powerful Prussian army massacred the _____ army in the battle of Sedan. Prussia conquered the south of Germany, Alsace and Lorene and occupied Paris. The German empire (the II Reich) was proclaimed in _____.