

Germany remained politically fragmented. In 1848, liberals meeting in the Frankfurt Assembly again demanded German political unity. They offered the throne of a united German state to Frederick William IV of Prussia. The Prussian ruler, however, rejected the notion of a throne offered by "the people."

Standards Check What was the German Confederation?
H-SS 10.2.5

Bismarck Unites Germany

Otto von Bismarck succeeded where others had failed. Bismarck came from Prussia's Junker (YOONG kur) class, made up of conservative landowning nobles. Bismarck first served Prussia as a diplomat in Russia and France. In 1862, King William I made him prime minister. Within a decade, the new prime minister had become **chancellor**, or the highest official of a monarch, and had used his policy of "blood and iron" to unite the German states under Prussian rule.

Unification of Germany, 1865–1871

Geography Interactive

For: Audio guided tour

Web Code: mzp-2211



Map Skills In the early 1800s, people living in German-speaking states had local loyalties. By the mid-1800s, however, they were developing a national identity.

1. **Locate:** (a) Prussia (b) Silesia (c) Bavaria (d) Schleswig
2. **Region** What area did Prussia add to its territory in 1866?

3. **Analyzing Information** Why do you think Austrian influence was greater among the southern German states than among the northern ones?

Unifying Italy

The Italian peninsula had been divided into small independent states since the fall of the Roman empire in 476. Political unification seemed impossible. However, rebellion, nationalism, and unity slowly took hold with the help of four individuals: a revolutionary, a statesman, a soldier, and a king.

① Giuseppe Mazzini

Giuseppe Mazzini, founder of Young Italy, helps set up a revolutionary republic in Rome in 1849. French troops soon topple it.



② Camillo Cavour

In 1859, prime minister Camillo Cavour provokes a war with Austria after secret negotiations with Napoleon III, who promised aid to Sardinia.



③ Nationalist Revolts

Italian nationalists overthrow Austrian-backed rulers in several northern states.



④ Giuseppe Garibaldi

In 1860, Cavour provides weapons to Giuseppe Garibaldi, who invades Sicily with 1,000 Red Shirt volunteers (below). Garibaldi then captures Naples.

⑤ Victor Emmanuel II

In a patriotic move, Garibaldi turns over Naples and Sicily to Victor Emmanuel, who is crowned king. In 1870, Italians conquer Rome, which becomes the capital city of a unified Italy.



- Kingdom of Sardinia, 1858
- Added to Sardinia, 1859 and 1860
- Added to Italy, 1866
- Added to Italy, 1870
- Route of Garibaldi's expedition, 1860

Thinking Critically

1. Map Skills What route did Garibaldi's expedition take?
2. Draw Conclusions Why was Italian unification difficult to achieve?



History Interactive