

Forging Nations Answer Key

1. Bismarck was Prussia's prime minister who used the policy of *Realpolitik*-practical politics and limited wars-to unite German states under Prussian leadership.
2. Garibaldi led the "Red Shirts," who conquered southern Italy and turned it over to King Victor Emmanuel II, completing Italian unification.
3. Cavour formed alliances, particularly with France, and used diplomacy to weaken Austria's control and expand Sardinia's influence.
4. The Austro-Prussian War resulted in Prussia's victory and the creation of the North German Confederation, excluding Austria from German affairs.
5. The Franco-Prussian War united southern German states with the north, leading to the declaration of the German Empire in 1871.
6. In 1861, the Kingdom of Italy was declared, with Victor Emmanuel II as its first king.
7. Nationalism inspired people to seek unity based on shared language, culture, and heritage, replacing foreign control with national pride.
8. Italy struggled with regional differences between the industrialized north and the rural, poorer south.
9. *Realpolitik* emphasized realistic goals over ideology, using power and strategy to achieve national interests.
10. Germany relied heavily on war under Bismarck, while Italy used diplomacy under Cavour and revolutionary action under Garibaldi to achieve unity.

Teacher's Guide

- **Extension Activities:**
 - Assign a mini-essay: *"Which leader-Bismarck or Cavour-was more effective in achieving unification?"*
 - Have students create a cause-and-effect map showing how each event led to national unity.
 - Encourage reflection: *"Does nationalism today have similar or different effects than in the 19th century?"*