

Name _____

Turning Points Of Unity Answer Key

1. The Revolutions of 1848 were a series of uprisings across Europe that demanded national unity and liberal reforms but mostly failed.
2. Cavour's alliance with France helped Sardinia defeat Austria, paving the way for northern Italian unification.
3. Garibaldi's Red Shirt army conquered southern Italy and joined it with the north under King Victor Emmanuel II.
4. The Austro-Prussian War ended with Prussia's victory, establishing dominance over northern Germany.
5. The Kingdom of Italy was officially proclaimed with Victor Emmanuel II as its first king.
6. The Franco-Prussian War united southern German states with Prussia and led to the creation of the German Empire.
7. The North German Confederation united northern German states under Prussian leadership after Austria's defeat.
8. Kaiser Wilhelm I was crowned emperor of the newly unified German Empire in 1871 at Versailles.

Teacher's Guide

- **Engagement Ideas:**
 - Create a "**History Headline Challenge**"-students rephrase their summaries as short newspaper headlines.
 - Use a **timeline race** where students arrange their completed summaries in chronological order.
 - Host a class discussion asking: "Which event was the most crucial to unification-and why?"
- **Extension Activities:**
 - Assign students to expand one summary into a full paragraph explaining its historical impact.
 - Have pairs compare Italy's and Germany's turning points, noting similarities and differences.
 - Encourage creative work: students write a mock diary entry from someone living through one of the listed events.