

How did Nationalism push Germany and Italy together in 1800s?

Answer: Nationalism is basically a belief that one's greatest loyalty should not be to an empire or a king but to nation of a people who share common history and culture. So once the nation has its own independent government it becomes a nation state. In 1815, land of Italy was divided even after congress of Vienna. Austria ruled the Italian province of Venetia, Spanish ruled kingdom of Sicilies and Pope ruled papal states. So leaders for unification of Italy were Mazzini (formed a nationalist group in 1832 by introducing concept of unification on the basis of common culture and language), Cavour (He used alliances and diplomacy to increase Sardinian and Piedmont power) and Garibaldi (He was leader of Red Shirts who got control of Sicily in 1860). Italy unification had been achieved more with diplomacy than by military, so Rome was declared capital of Italy by 1871 after very prolonged hard work by three leaders.

In 1848, Democratic revolution started in Europe, as a result Prussia created a constitution which was designed and planned to limit the power of the king. The leaders who had a great contribution in unification of Germany are Wilhelm I (He was a king of Prussia, he desired to increase size and power of the military but was refused by the parliament, so he decided to pick new prime minister to get what he wanted), Otto von Bismarck (He was named prime minister in 1862). Bismarck had given a united Germany by using skilful use of diplomacy and warfare within 6 years. In Germany it was warfare which led to unification as in Italy, in 1864 alliance between Austria and Prussia, War against Denmark, in 1866 seven weeks war and in 1870 Franco Prussian war was the final which led to the unification of Germany. This is how nationalism pushed Germany and Italy together in 1800s.

How did Hitler and Mussolini use the poor economies of Germany and Italy to come to power?

Italy: The effects of World War I were very destructive and staggering for both Italy and Germany economically and politically. After World War I unemployment was at its peak, inflation was high, strikes were everywhere, and a lot of young people were died. Politically King Emmanuel was not able to stabilize the economy post war. There was no democratic tradition in Italy there was strong growing fear of communist revolution. Due to on going strikes and land seizing by the people, Government officials, Businessmen and land owners desired to have strong central government. On the other hand, Soldiers, nationalists, war veterans and army officers showed keen interest towards military strengths. In 1919 Benito Mussolini organized the fascist party with an agenda to restore Italy to its former glory, to end

corruption and to make Italy a peaceful country. In October 1922, Mussolini and his fascist marched on Rome and after many controversies Mussolini managed to form cabinet and gained power by replacing former prime minister. So, by November 1922, Fascists gained majority of the legislature and Mussolini being the party head became Dictator. After getting the power and making unfortunate decisions Mussolini could not successful in building up a totalitarian state unlike Russia and Germany instead he created corporate state.

Germany: Before and after World war I, Germany was divided with respect to many serious factors which led to the reign of Hitler it includes Region, religion politics and class. Due to certain treaty Germany had to admit responsibility for the world war I therefore Germany had to pay massively compensation for war damages once Germany failed to make payments which resulted into many unfortunate circumstances which includes occupied of Coal rich Ruhr valley by France. Germany lost colonies and territories in Europe. Meanwhile Nazis party saw a great rise and Hitler focused on racism and nationalism. Jews and slavs were blamed for defeat in war, unemployment and were considered inferior races. By 1920, Hitler became leader of Nazi party and promised to rebuild Germany again based on certain commitment he made which includes Economic, Nationalism, Anti-Semitism and stem out communism. So Hitler was named chancellor by the president based on 1 million membership and on August 1934 President died and Hitler declared himself president of Germany this is how he came into power.

How did fears over the rise of communism impact the World after 1945?

Answer: Communism had a very severe impact on the world after 1945, Communism became threat to United states of America due to the ideologies after world war II, America along with its allies had won war but they were not completely out of danger. Communist leaders in the country started propaganda with an aim to infiltrate the US and undermine its government. Communist countries were not able to plan military attack against US, so they opt for rebellion in United states of America citizens to win war internally rather by other means. Communist countries decided to expand their territories to increase power and to give tough competition to US economically and politically. This led to indirect armed conflict in other parts of the world which includes Middle East and Africa.

The impact of the communism was widespread. This is the reason why ideologies like fascism infect many economically and politically unstable countries. After 1945 many communists appeared in the Europe, but no one succeeded as aggressively as Russia. Russia was benefited from the leadership of Vladimir Lenin who had a massive contribution in spreading this ideology via poster, movies, intense campaigns and even sending activist all over the world.

Russia was the biggest example of Russia of communism for the rest of the world not only for upper classes but even for ordinary people who faced the repression and deaths at massive scale. People used to receive news from Russia regarding deaths from starvation, depression and imprisonment. So, in a nutshell Communism had a great impact all over the world which resulted in a very devastating effect and in fact fear of communism prevailed the entirety of the 20th Century Revolution of 1905 till the cold war.

Was an industrial revolution a positive movement or negative movement?

Answer: The industrial revolution impacted every part of life in Britain and later rest of the world but with mixed blessings, it generated plenty of employment in industries but affected the human life with unhealthy working conditions, child labour, polluted environment and others but with industrial revolution a new era of life been introduced.

For centuries, most of the Europeans lived in rural areas but with rapid revolution in industrial sector after 1800 balanced shifted toward cities. This was shifted due to rapid growth of industries in the cities which impacted the life positively and negatively. Between 1800 and 1850, the number of European cities boosted with more than 100,000 inhabitants, most of the city's population became double which led to multiple negative impacts like Sanitary issues, development issues, and others. This period was called Urbanization.

Although industrial revolution has a very negative impact which includes long working hours, extensive use of child labour, environmental pollution which led to many diseases, shortage of space for working and many others which impacted the world destructively. But on the other hand, industrial revolution movement has a very positive long-term benefits which current world is enjoying. Before 1800, people used spent a lot of money on products as purchasing power was low and prices of the product was very high, Unemployment was very high people used to work on farms and lands but with this revolution their living standard became better they had enough money to spend on their families. Banking and communication sector, educational sector, health sector, employment rate, economy and transportation encountered rapid growth, but cities were not ready for this rapid growth due to non-availability of development plans, sanitary facilities, proper people management plans and government institutional bodies to look after results which led to multiple issue. But industrial revolution movement gave birth to new modern world which has changed the way of living all over the world, so This movement had a positive impact on the society in long term.

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