

was incomplete as only Sardinia could be acquired (Napoleon became wary of Sardinia's rising clout and hence made peace with Austria to check it). Cavour, then moved South and took advantage of revolt of inhabitants of Sicily.

Garibaldi helped in success of revolt and later in a plebiscite it was later merged with Sardinia-Piedmont in 1860. When Prussia under Bismarck attacked Austria, Venice too became a part of Sardinia.

Finally, Rome, which under France promoted Pope's control, became part after Prussia France war. By 1871, unification was complete.

This kingdom lasted till 1946 when Italy chose to become republic.

World Wars

1890-First World War

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century, but became a narrow creed with limited ends. During this period nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war. The major European powers, in turn, manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims. Europeans dominated the world till First World War. The rivalries among the European imperialist powers over colonial possessions and conflicts among various European states over European affairs led to the First World War. Post First World War world order was different from what it was earlier.

EUROPE

New phase of imperial expansion began in 1870 and most of Africa and Asia was under control of one European power or another and their rivalries often lead to wars as well. Most of these potential wars were, however, settled in conference rooms of Europe in a quid-pro-quo agreement. For example, after long conflicting claims, in 1904 Britain and France entered into a secret agreement whereby Britain was given a 'free hand' in Egypt and France was given an interrupted right of domination over Morocco. When Germany came to know about it, it demanded France to relinquish its claim over Morocco and situation almost reached to brink of war. Situation was finally saved in 1911 after France gave Germany a portion of French Congo and Germany in turn relinquished her claim over Morocco. People of these bargained territories never had a say in decisions regarding their fate. Such '**gentlemen's agreements**' were often used to solve disputes over colonies and despite these, there was growing militarization of Europe and every country feared that other country had strengthened her armies more than hers. Strengthening of armies was defended as an exercise in self-defense and a deterrent measure. As a result, tensions started to build up and war seemed to become inevitable. Some even glorified the war as a necessary phase in human progress.