The Unification of Italy

1st Slice: Italy Pre-1850

- Series of divided nation-states
- Growth of Nationalism
  - Congress of Vienna ignored nationalist ideas
  - Hapsburgs (Austria) controlled n. Italy – nationalists wanted them out!
  - Development of nationalist groups – wanted a united Italy (shared common language & history – end trade barriers)
- Risorgimento (Resurgence)
- Giuseppe Mazzini & Young Italian Mvt.
- Goals of Liberation & Unification
Kingdom of Sardinia under Constitutional monarch
King Victor Emmanuel II

Chief minister (guy who actually ran kingdom) = Count Cavour

- **Realpolitik** - realistic assessment of power (often ruthless & violent)
- Industrialized Sardinia & improved agriculture, railroads, commerce through free trade
- Provoked war w/ Austria = won some regions
- Other nation-states soon joined Sardinia

Garibaldi recruited army of 1000 to united Kingdom of 2 Sicilies (Red Shirts)

- 1860 invaded Sicily
- Quickly united rest of Southern Italy - became hero
- Wanted an Italian republic
- Cavour wanted a republic under King Victor Emanuel II
Cavour marched South & met Garibaldi’s troops
Garibaldi surrendered to Cavour to avoid civil war
Garibaldi wanted a united Italy more than he wanted his own republic
Garibaldi known as the “Father of Italy”
Venice added to Italy – 1866
Deal negotiated by Cavour’s successors after his death.
Given by Bismarck to Italy after he defeated Austria in Austro-Prussian War (1866)
Rome was added in 1870
The Franco-Prussian War forced France to remove troops it had protecting Rome.
After this, Italy took control of Rome easily.
Rome became the capital of a unified Italy.

Booming economy - led to industrialization
Campaigns for better education & working conditions
Population explosion = emigration (movement away from homeland)
By 1914 Italy stronger than before unification (however, not ready for WWI)
Jan 1848  Mazzini leads revolution in Sicily, breakout across country

Nov. 1848  People force Pope to leave Italy & proclaim Rome a republic, Louis-Napoleon sends troops to restore Pope

1849     Victor Emmanuel II became King of Sardinia, Names Ct. Cavour advisor

1854     Cavour sides w/ France & GB in Crimean war, Sardinia becomes member of Congress of Paris & international equity
1858  Cavour meets w/ Nap III = gets promise of aid in case of war w/ Austria Engineers war, France sends troops, but w/draws after heavy loses, Sardinia gains Lombardy from Austria

1859-60  Fighting continues, 4 provinces gain independence & requests annexation by Sardinia, Cavour agrees to give France Nice & Savoy in exchange for his agreement

1860  Garibaldi returns to Kingdom of Two Sicilies, Forms Red Shirts, begins campaign of guerilla warfare, wins Naples

Oct 1860  People of Sicily vote to join w/ Sardinia, Garibaldi surrenders

Feb 1861  It. Pen under 1 govn’t = Constitutional Monarchy of Victor Emmanuel II (except Rome/Venetia )

1866  Italy sides w/ Prussia in a war against Austria, gains Venetia

1870  French w/ draw support of Pope, Italy gains Papal Province of Rome & moves capital there