

Italian Unification

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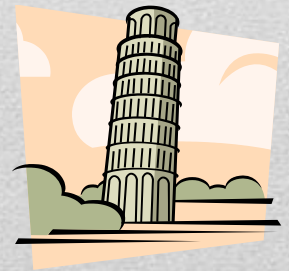
Romantic
republicanism: secret
republican societies
that were founded
throughout Italy.

Giuseppe Mazzini:
became the leader of
romantic republican
nationalism.

Garibaldi: known as
one of the makers of
Italy and known as the
“brain of unification.”

- Mazzini and Garibaldi led insurrections in the 1830's and 1840's.
- Both became involved in the Roman Republic of 1849.
- Republican nationalism: did not get the support from moderates and seemed too radical.
- Most moderates looked to Pope Pius IX but that proved to be the wrong place.
- “Italy” did not receive its republic but was transformed into a nation state under Count Camillo Cavour who was a constitutional monarch who was prime minister of Piedmont.

Romantic Republicans



- Piedmont was the most independent state on the peninsula.
- King Charles Albert of Piedmont unsuccessfully fought Austria twice.
- After his second defeat he abdicated in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel II.
- In 1852, the new monarch chose Cavour as his prime minister.



Cavour's Policy

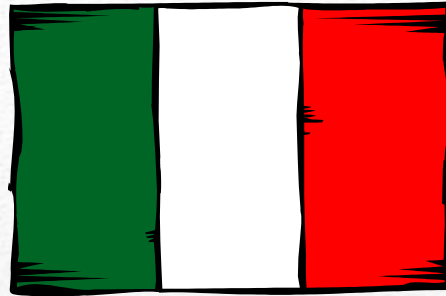


Cavour

Cavour was a cunning statesman who rejected republicanism. He believed that if Italians proved themselves to be efficient and economically progressive, the great powers might decide that Italy could govern itself.

Cavour Promoted:

- Free trade.
- Railway construction.
- Expansion of credit.
- Agricultural improvement.



- Cavour recognized the need to capture the loyalties of those Italians who believed in other varieties of nationalism.
- He also fostered the Nationalist Society which established chapters in other Italian states to press for unification under the leadership of Piedmont.

- Cavour believed that only French intervention could defeat Austria and unite Italy and the accession of Napoleon III opened the way for this.
- He used the Crimean War to bring Italy into European politics.
- Cavour achieved international respectability for Piedmont.
- He represented a moderate liberal monarchist.

Cavour Cont.

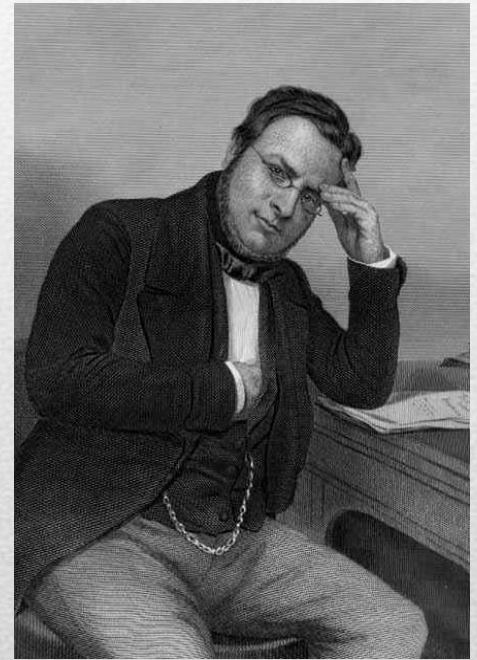
Napoleon III



In January of 1858, Felice Orsini attempted to assassinate Napoleon III.

- Heightened Napoleon's interest in the Italian issue.
- He saw Piedmont as a potential ally against Austria.
- In July of 1858, Cavour and Napoleon met at Plombières in hopes of starting a war in Italy that would permit them to defeat Austria.

Cavour



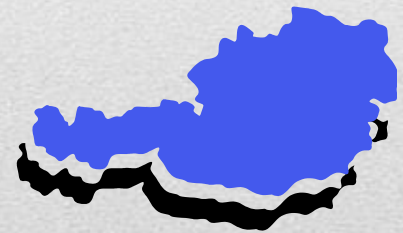
Cavour & Napoleon III

- In 1859, when Piedmont mobilized its armies, tensions grew with Austria.
- When Austria demanded them to demobilize, Piedmont claimed they were provoking war.
- On June 4th, and June 24th, the Austrians were defeated at Magenta and Solferino.
- Revolutions broke out in Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and Romagna.

- Napoleon III called peace with Austria and gave Piedmont Lombardy.
 - This drove Austria out of Northern Italy.
 - Cavour felt betrayed by France.



VS.



War With Austria

- In May 1860, Garibaldi captured Palermo.
- By September he took control of Naples.
- On the way to confront Garibaldi, Piedmontese troops conquered the rest of the papal states.



Mazzini, Cavour, & Garibaldi

- Garibaldi gave into Piedmont, and in late 1860 Naples and Sicily voted to join the Italian Kingdom.
- Piedmont then ceded Savoy and Nice to France because much of the population spoke French.

Garibaldi's Campaign

- March 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of Italy.
- After the death of Cavour, the new Italian state needed his skills more than ever/

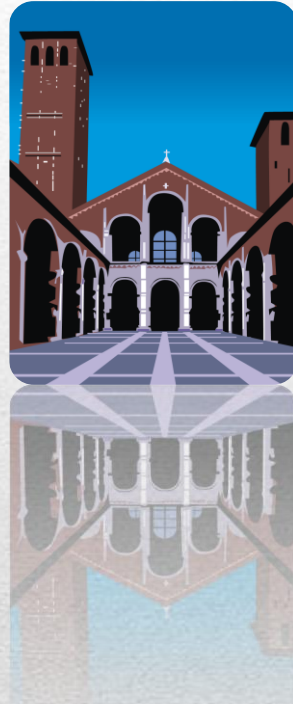


Victor Emmanuel II

The New Italian State

The South

- Was rural, poor, and backwards.
- Was dominated by peasants and large landholders.



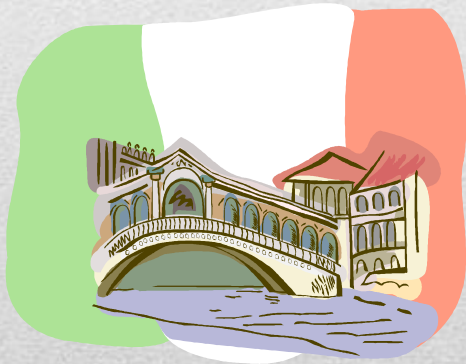
The North

- Was industrializing and becoming wealthy like the rest of Europe.
- The Urban working class was emerging in the North.

The North and South Are Incompatible



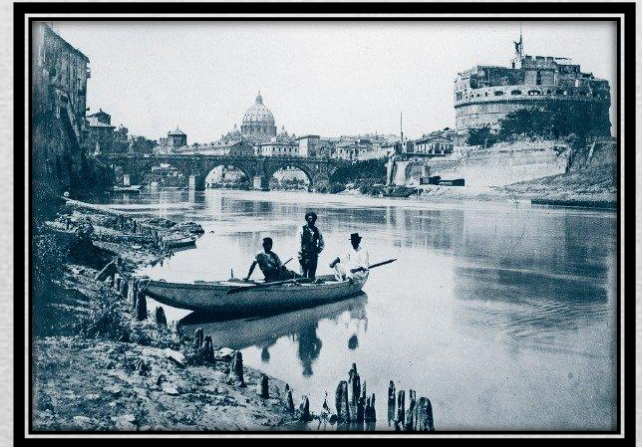
- New constitution led to a conservative constitutional monarchy with a two housed legislature
- A trasformismo system emerged creating corruption with briberies and favors being accepted



United Italy Faces Problems

- Through Italy's alliance with Prussia in the Austro Prussian War, Italy gained Venetia in 1866.
- Italy then annexed Rome and made it the capital.
- By 1870, only Trent and the city of Trieste remained to be ruled by Austria.
- The desire to liberate the unredeemed Italy or **Italia irredenta** was one reason for the Italian nationalist's support of the Allies against Austria and Germany during WWI.

THE EXPANDING STATE



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