

Italian Unification



ITALY'S 3 FOUNDING FATHERS:
MAZZINI, CAVOUR & GARIBALDI

“the poet”

“the architect”

“the cavalier”

Italy by 1829



3 options for unification

Federation of states under presidency of the pope

- Favored by Vincenzo Gioberti, a Catholic priest



• Pope Pius IX (1846-1878)

Republic

- Favored by Giuseppe Mazzini



Constitutional monarchy

- Favored by the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont and its prime minister, Count Camillo Cavour



Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont

- Strongest, most independent state
 - Similar to Prussia amongst the German states
- King Victor Emmanuel II (r. 1849-1871)
 - chose Count Camillo Cavour as his prime minister
 - *realpolitik*
 - similar to Bismarck in Germany's unification
 - started the Nationalist Society
 - pushed for Italian unification under the leadership of Sardinia-Piedmont



REALPOLITIK

A statue of Niccolò Machiavelli, the Italian Renaissance philosopher, writer, and diplomat. He is depicted standing, wearing a long, flowing robe, with his right hand raised to his chin in a contemplative pose. The statue is set against a dark, circular background with a starry pattern, suggesting a celestial or intellectual theme. The name 'NICCOLÒ MACCHIAVELLI' is inscribed on the base of the statue.

NICCOLÒ MACCHIAVELLI

- **POLITICS BASED ON**

power

rather than ideals.



Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont

- Cavour's *realpolitik*
 - allies with Prussia and France
 - needed to provoke war to regain Italian territory and establish its sovereignty
 - in 1859, Piedmont mobilized its army
 - since the Austrian state of Lombardy bordered it, Austria demanded that they demobilize
 - Napoleon III in France saw Piedmont as an ally against Austria
 - France intervened to help Piedmont
 - Austria invaded war broke out with Austria attacking





Austro-Sardinian War of 1859

- Kingdom of S-P, with the help of France, defeated a weak, divided Austria-Hungary
 - Piedmont received Lombardy, but Austria kept Venetia
 - Several Italian states voted to unite with Kingdom of S-P



Enter Garibaldi...

- Giuseppe Garibaldi had been in exile since the Roman Republic had been crushed in 1849
 - Returned to Italy in the 1850s
 - abandoned Mazzini's republican ideal of the liberation of Italy
- Commanded a group of volunteers to fight to liberate and unite Italy
 - in 1860, Giuseppe Garibaldi landed in Sicily with 1,000 troops



- “Let him who loves his country in his heart, and not with his lips only, follow me.”







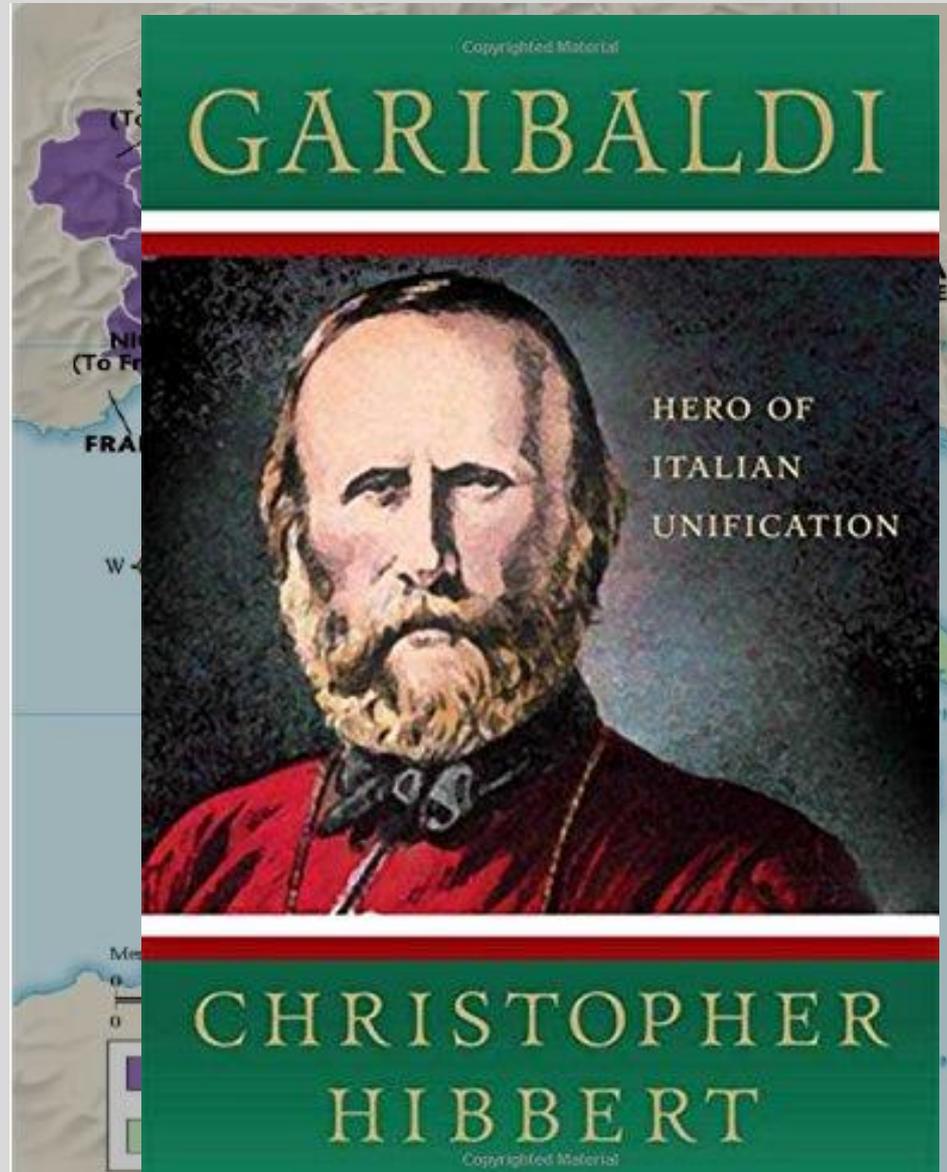


Garibaldi's Red Shirts



Garibaldi...

- Garibaldi was able to take over the Kingdom of Two Sicilies
 - Goal was to liberate and unite all Italian states



People cheering as Giuseppe Garibaldi enters Naples



- In 1860, Garibaldi chose to hand over power to King Victor Emmanuel II
 - Garibaldi's nationalism won out, and he accepted Piedmontese domination
- the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies joined the Italian kingdom



Meeting between Giuseppe Garibaldi and King Victor Emmanuel II

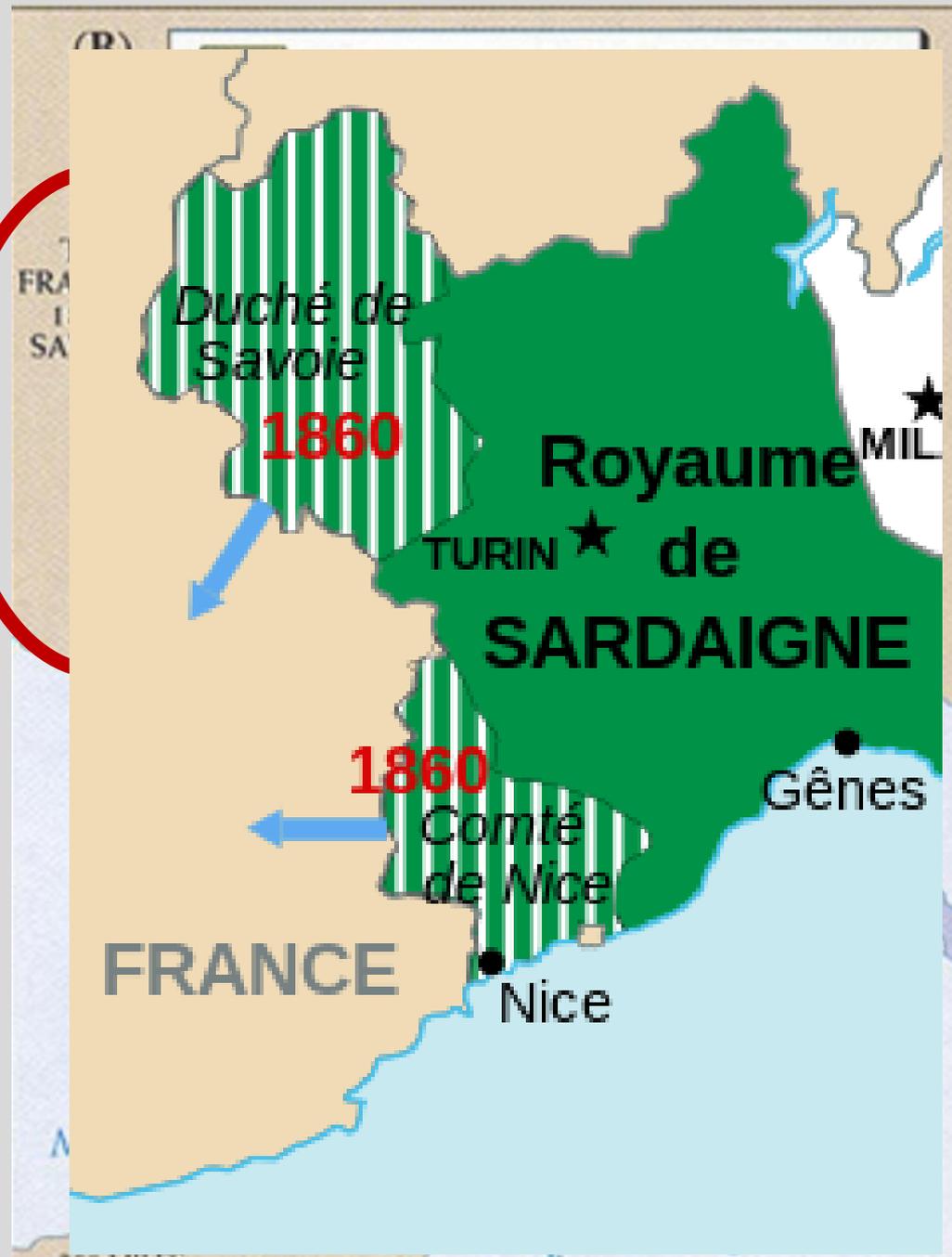
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Garibaldi effectively
surrendered his
gains to King Victor
Emmanuel II



- Cavour's *realpolitik*
 - France feared a powerful, united Italy on its border
 - To ease tensions, Cavour ceded France the Piedmont regions of Nice and Savoy in 1860



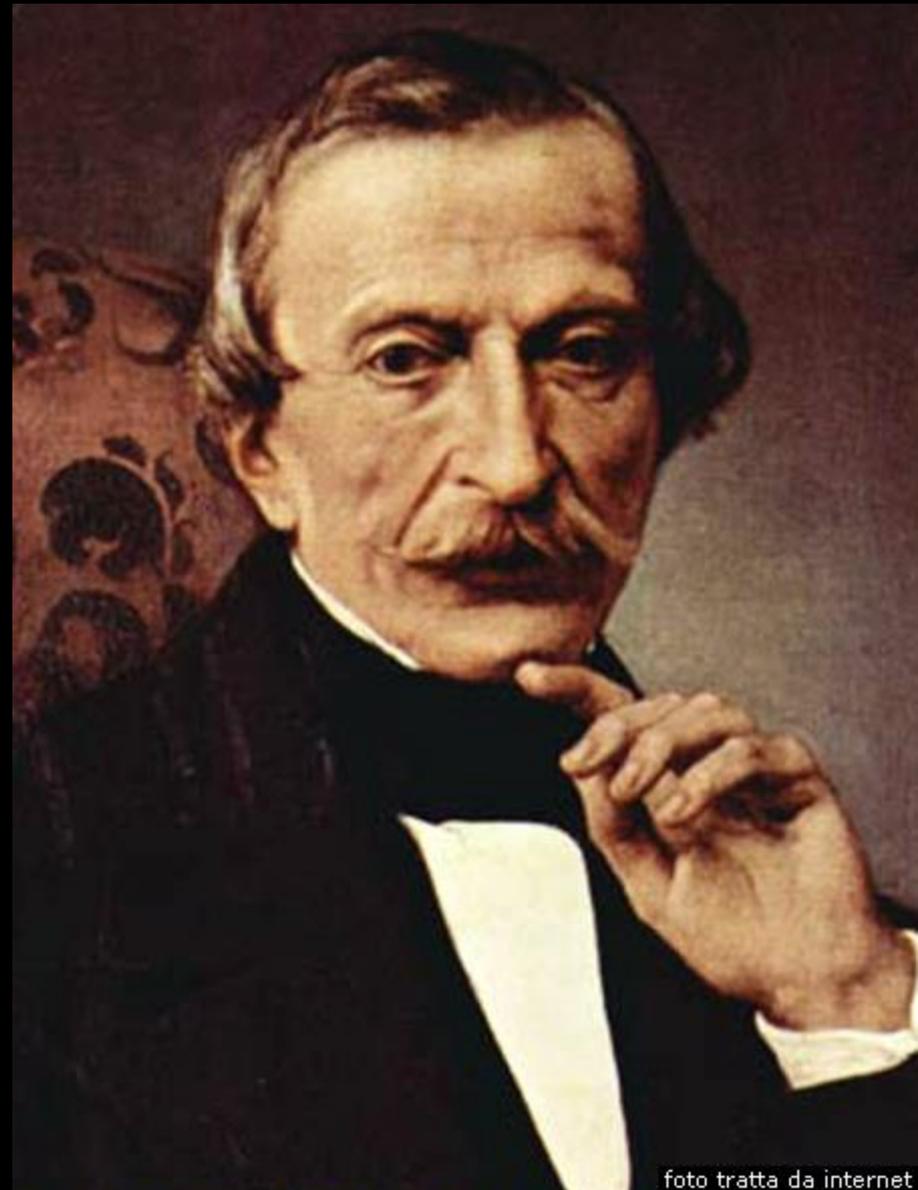
Kingdom of Italy

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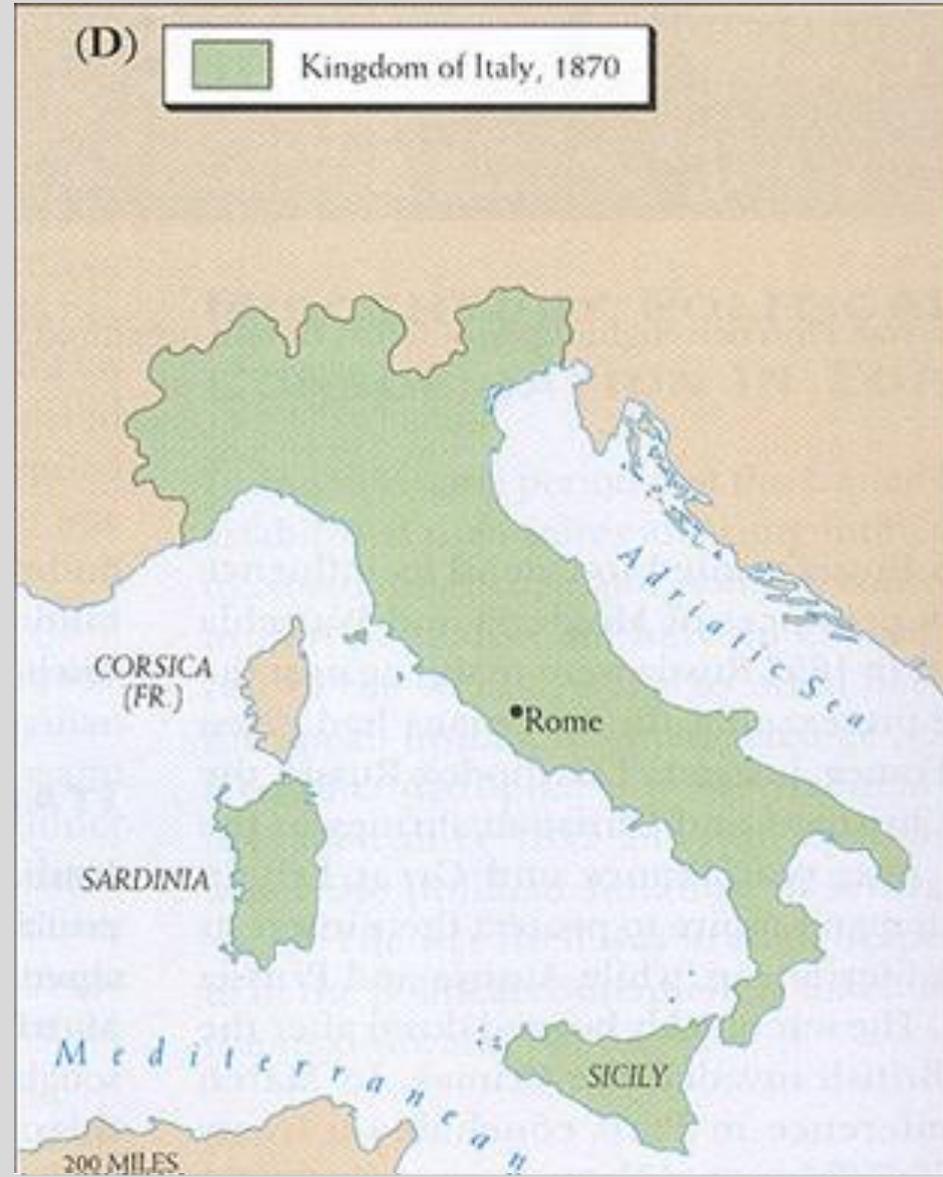
- “We have made Italy; now we must make Italians.”

- *Massimo d’Azeglio, an Italian novelist and politician*
- in 1861 only one in 40 Italians spoke the language

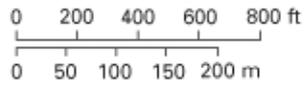


Kingdom of Italy

- Venetia
 - Italy supported Prussia in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866
 - With the defeat of Austria, Italy gained Venetia in 1866
- Rome
 - guarded by French troops
 - The pope was strongly opposed to unification
 - The Franco-Prussian War saw the French troops being withdrawn in 1870
 - Italian troops occupied Rome in 1870 and the city became the new capital of the country



Vatican City



Entrance to Museums

Via Leonele

Piazza del Risorgimento

Porta Angelica

Via di

Via del Sant' Uffizio



Swiss Guard

