

## UNIFYING ITALY

- I. The Italian Peninsula
  - a. Frequent warfare and foreign rule lead to people identify with localities not nation
  - b. Napoleon invasions spark nationalism in Italy
  - c. Congress of Vienna
    - i. Metternich want divided Italy
      - 1. help Austria
      - 2. Austria get some of northern Italy
  - d. 1820-1848 nationalist revolts against Austria begin
  - e. Mazzini's Young Italy
    - i. Giuseppe Mazzini founded Young Italy
      - 1. goal to make Italy a free state
      - 2. 1849 set up revolutionary republic but beaten by France
  - f. The tide of nationalism
    - i. Nationalism increase because
      - 1. desire to unify based on language and culture
      - 2. remembrance of Roman Empire and powerful Popes
      - 3. improve trade within Italy
- II. Struggle for Italy
  - a. Risorgimento
    - i. Nationalist movement
    - ii. Kingdom of Sardinia, King Victor Emmanuel II led it
  - b. Cavour
    - i. 1852 Count Camillo Cavour – Victor Emmanuel's Prime Minister
      - 1. willing to use any means to achieve political goals
      - 2. monarchist who was devoted to his king
    - ii. wanted to make Sardinia strong and independent of Austria
  - c. Intrigue with France
    - i. 1855 – Sardinia join Britain and France in Crimean war against Russia
    - ii. 1858 – Sardinia develop treaty with France where France would protect Sardinia
    - iii. Sardinia provoke Austria into war, France help Sardinia beat Austria
    - iv. Several northern Italian states rebel against Austria and join with Sardinia
  - d. Garibaldi's Red Shirts
    - i. Kingdom of Two Sicilies in southern Italy
    - ii. Garibaldi was allies with Mazzini
      - 1. wanted Italian republic
      - 2. form army with Cavour's help and attack Kingdom of Two Sicilies
    - iii. Garibaldi conquer Sicily and move north on mainland to Naples
  - e. Unity at last
    - i. Cavour feared Garibaldi would create Italian Republic without him

1. Cavour send Sardina army south, take Papal States and meet Garibaldi in Naples
  - ii. Garibaldi give his lands to Victor Emmanuel
    1. 1861 – Victor Emmanuel becomes king of Italy
  - iii. Only Rome and Venetia weren't in Italy
    1. Venetia join after Austro-Prussian War 1866
    2. Rome join after Franco-Prussian War 1870
- III. Trials of New Nation
- a. Divisions
    - i. Regional differences between north and south
      1. north
        - a. richer, more cities
        - b. centers of trade and art
      2. south
        - a. rural, poor, illiterate, large population
    - ii. Pope upset that their lands were taken and urge Catholics not to support the Italian government
  - b. Turmoil
    - i. Constitutional Monarchy
      1. 2 house legislature
        - a. upper appointed by king, could veto any law
        - b. lower – elected by small number of men with right to vote
      - ii. Socialists and anarchists use violence to reform government
      - iii. Government grant more suffrage and rights
      - iv. Attack foreign lands to shift focus away from domestic problems
    - c. Progress
      - i. Did develop despite few natural resources
      - ii. Industrialization brings urbanization
        1. brings problems of poverty, living conditions etc.