

(2) Discuss the different stages of the unification of Italy from 1848 to the occupation of Rome in 1870.

1- Introduction:

The unification of Italy was a 19th century political and social movement that resulted in the unification of the different states of the Italian Peninsula, into a single state - the Kingdom of Italy. It begins in 1840s and the unification was completed in 1871, the same year as the unification of Germany.

2- Background of the unification of Italy

The Italian Peninsula had fragmented into different city-states upon the demise of the western Roman empire in 476 AD. The north half of Italy was under the control of the Holy Roman Empire, beginning in the 8th century while the central and the southern half were intermittently governed between Kingdom of Naples, Sicily and papal states. The state of affairs continued well into the 17th century until the rise of the Italian city states such as Milan and Venice, changed the balance of power in the region wars would be fought between the states and the Holy Roman Empire culminating in the peace of Westphalia in 1648. Although it would end involvement of the Holy Roman empire, most of Northern Italy would still be ruled by Spanish branch of Habsburgs, who ruled the Holy Roman Empire at

that time. The Spanish war of succession would end the Habsburg rule in Italy by 1714. Italy was thus divided into many small principalities and it would remain that way until the outbreak of the French revolution in 1789.

3- Timeline of Italian unification

1820s

↓ unified Italy emerged after Napoleonic wars

1830s

↓ young Italy movement founded by Giuseppe Mazzini

1860s Italian unification due to efforts of Piedmontese politicians, Prime Minister Cavour and King Victor Emmanuel II, French emperor Napoleon III.

4 Events of Unification of Italy

4.1 Napoleonic Era (1796)

Napoleon claiming to be the standard bearer of the revolution, invaded Italy in his first campaign, 1796, he had an active "fifth" column of Italians ready to welcome him against his own rulers. He expelled Bourbon Monarchy from Naples, imprisoned

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pope in 1808 and Austrians were completely driven out. All these Napoleonic wars ended in 1815.

4.2 The Congress of Vienna 1815:

4.3 Influence of Austria in Italy:

4.4 Resistance in the period 1815-1830:

4.5 Giuseppe Mazzini and young Italy movement: 1830-1848

4.6 Other ideas on Unification

4.7 pope pius IX

In 1846 the supporters of this idea were greatly encouraged by the election to the papacy of pius IX. He formed a municipal Council for city of Rome itself and a special citizens guard was enrolled. He ignored the actual protests made to him by the Austrians.

4.8 Risings of 1848

During the two years 1846-1848, the liberal movements in Europe began to assert themselves more forcibly in the German states, in Austria and in France against Louis philippe.

4.9 Policy of Charles Albert

Charles Albert could not match the

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military skill of Radetsky. The army achieved a few successes on small scale, but Radetsky's main forces were intact in Quadrilateral. Charles Albert launched another offensive against the Austrians but was defeated at Battle of Novara.

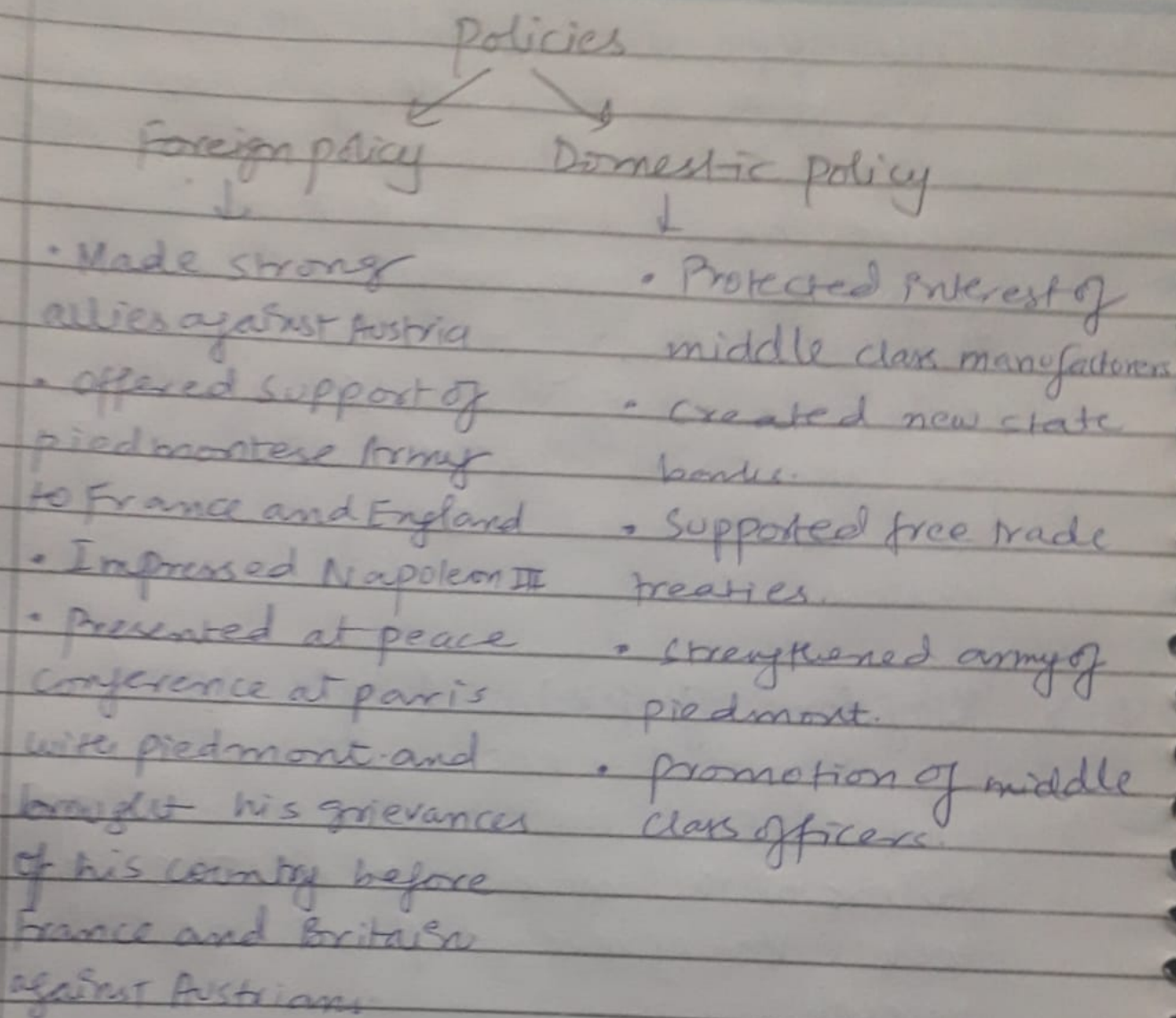
4.10 Roman Republic

A new prime minister appointed by pope, Count Rossi was murdered and republic proclaimed. Mazzini and Garibaldi gained control of the republic proclaimed. Mazzini & Garibaldi gained control of the movement in the city and Pope fled to Gaeta to the protection of Ferdinand II of Naples. The "Roman Republic" was destined to last only a very short time.

4.11 Reasons of Italian Failure, 1848:

There are number of important causes of failure.

- 4.11.1 Early hesitation of Charles Albert
- 4.11.2 Greater military skill of Radetsky
- 4.11.3 Sudden defection of the pope and demoralising effect of this upon many ardent Catholics
- 4.11.4 Pope's mindset of liberty
- 4.11.5 Intervention of Louis Bonaparte against Roman Republic
- 4.11.6 Variety of political opinions
- 4.11.7 Austrian troops operational against Italians.



4-16 The Compact of Plombières, 1858:

Cavour had now begun actively to seek allies for Piedmont. Britain had serious problems of her own, for the Crimean war Napoleon would be against the same old enemy, the Austrian Empire. Successfully carried out, it would please both his Imperialist supporters in France and the Liberals. In June 1858, the Emperor met Cavour secretly at the village of Plombières in the Vosges Mountains.

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4.12 Giuseppe Garibaldi (1834-1848):

In 1834 he had attempted to raise a revolt in the Piedmontese navy. After his failure, he fled to South America where he fought for Uruguay against Brazil and Argentina. During these adventures he developed an art of guerrilla warfare which he later used against Austrians in Italy. In 1848 he returned to Italy and fought against France.

4.13 Kingdom of Piedmont after 1848:

Most of the rulers of the Italian states had regained their former powers after the failure of the movements of 1848, and they took a heavy revenge upon their disloyal subjects.

4.14 Count Camillo Cavour; 1848-1849:

This man was a guide to Piedmont on the new course in cooperation with Victor Emmanuel II. After the events of 1848-1849 he strongly supported the policy of Victor Emmanuel II towards the Catholic Church in Piedmont.

4.15 Cavour's policy

There were two types of policies

- Foreign policy
- Domestic policy

Date: _____

4-17 War against Austria, 1859:

There was the change of policy of Napoleon III. He made a truce with the Austrians at Villafranca on condition that Lombardy be left in the hands of Piedmont.

4-18 Garibaldi and the Thousand, 1860:

The next great event in the Italian struggle was the campaign of Garibaldi and the thousand "red-shirts". The revolt broke out in Naples. This seemed to his men an opportunity to carry the Italian movement. At the end Palmerston's government, which included Gladstone was favourably inclined towards Garibaldi and in any case, it considered Cavour capable of handling the situation.

4-19 Events on the Mainland:

As soon as Garibaldi landed on the mainland he gained the same enthusiastic support he had received in Sicily. Mazzini has same point of view as Garibaldi have. So he joined Garibaldi in Naples and started working together in the Rome. The critical point of Cavour and Victor Emmanuel II had now reached a point, where it was impossible for the Mazzini and Garibaldi to gain control of whole Italian movement. soon after these events towards end of 1860 1861 Victor arrived in Naples and Garibaldi handed over the city of him, retiring to Caprera. So

The policy of Cavour and Victor had won the day against the more romantic and impetuous policy of Garibaldi and Mazzini.

4.20 Kingdom of Italy created; 1861:

The kingdom of Italy was now formally declared and the first parliament was opened at Turin in the 1861.

4.21 Garibaldi marched on Rome in 1862:

He marched on Rome with the purpose of capturing city and incorporating in Italian kingdom. He marched with 1000 men.

4.22 Italian government made secret agreement with Napoleon III; 1864:

This agreement was done in 1864 by which French troops were to be withdrawn from Rome with the condition that no attack on Rome would be allowed.

4.23 Napoleon III withdrew French forces from city of Rome; 1865

This was happened in 1865 but the Pope's own forces were largely commanded by French officers and Garibaldi began a further agitation for a military attack on Rome.

4-24 Garibaldi fought against Austrians in 1866:

Date: This was happened when Italian government entered into alliance with Bismarck.

4-25 Another expedition from Tuscany against Rome in 1867:

This battle was happened in 1867 against Rome. It was the second expedition against Rome.

4-26 Italian forces entered Rome when Napoleon III withdrew the garrison in 1871:

only Venice and Rome would remain under the foreign control and they became a part of Italy in 1866 and 1871 respectively. Thus, the unification of Italy was completed.

5- End Result:

So after all the events that happened, with the great struggle and efforts. Finally the unification of Italy was completed in 1871.