

## The Unification of Italy



## **As a Young Historian, I will be able to...**

- List the key obstacles to Italian unity.**
- Evaluate the roles played by Cavour and Garibaldi in Italian unification.**
- Describe the challenges that faced the new nation of Italy.**

# First Steps to Italian Unity

All the warfare that spread across Europe caused people to identify with local regions

People in Florence were Tuscans, People in Venice were Venetians etc.

The Congress of Vienna drew boundary lines & placed people in new country lines

Revolutionaries in Italy began to fight back against Austrian rulers for control of the region

# Nationalism

**Giuseppe Mazzini-** Nationalist leader who founded Young Italy

Tried to set up revolutionary republic in Rome but was stopped by France & placed into exile

United Italy made sense to people because of shared language & traditions



# Struggle for Italy

1848- Italian nationalist movement passed to the kingdom of Sardinia

**Camillo Cavour**- Prime Minister who improved agriculture, railroads, & free trade for Italy

1858- Negotiates a secret deal with France to face a war with Austria

Nationalist groups eventually push back northern Italian states

# Red Shirts

**Giuseppe Garibaldi- Ally of Mazzini who sought to unite southern Italy**

**Organizes a troop of “red-shirted volunteers” to seize control of Sicily & Naples**

**Eventually Austria & France retreats from the peninsula & Italy is united**



# Italy New Challenges

Regional rivalries & no tradition of political unity crippled the new nation

The North of Italy was rich & the south was rural & poor

The Catholic church was fearful of Italian rule of Rome & followers didn't cooperate with new government

**Anarchists-** People who want to abolish government

**Emigration-** Movement away from your homeland to another region/country