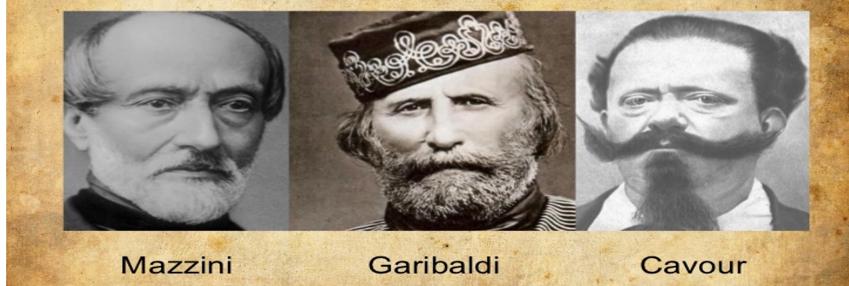
## **Unification of Italy 1871**

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## ITALY: LEADERS OF UNIFICATION



# Victor Emmanuel II







# Synopsis

- Introduction
- 1. French Revolution-Impact
- 2. Napoleonic Wars-Impact
- 3. Congress of Vienna,1815-Its reactionary attitude
- 4. Outburst of liberal and nationalist ideals & emergence of Carbonari
- 5. 1820 Revolutions in Spain and Portugal-Impact on Italian Nationalism
- 6. July Revolution of 1830-Impact on Italian Nationalism



## Continued

- 7) Risorgimento
- 8) Mazzini
  - Young Italy's Activities
  - Mazzini-Contributions
- 9) Nationalist Revolution of Italy:1847-49
- a) Changed attitude of the pope
- b) French Revolution of 1848



## Continued

- 10) Emergence of Cavour and Victor Emmanuel II-Change in attitude of Italian Nationalism
- 11) Count Cavour-Contributions
- A. Annexation of Central Provinces
- B. European support to Italian Nationalism
- C. Annexation of Sicily and Naples-Garibaldi
- 12) Annexation of Venetia(1866) and Rome(1870) &

Completion of the Italian National Movement



### Introduction

- Italian peninsula-nucleus-Ancient Roman, Byzantine empire-glory, grandeur & vitality-modern period
- 'Geographical Expression'-Metternich
- a. Diversity-religion,tradition,customs,admn etc
- b. Regional chauvinism, lack of patriotism
- France,Austria,Pope
- 18<sup>th</sup> Liberalism, Nationalism, Romanticism



- Liberalism-constitutional parliamentary govt, each nationality one state
- Nationalism-feeling of oneness
- Romanticism-feeling, sentiment, emotion, traditionfaith, reverence, veneration



### **Causes-Nationalism & Liberalism amongst Italians**

- i. French Revolution
- ii. Napoleon Bonaparte
- iii. Reactionary attitude of Vienna Congress,1815
- iv. Contemporary political events of Europe
- v. Work of Italian patriots



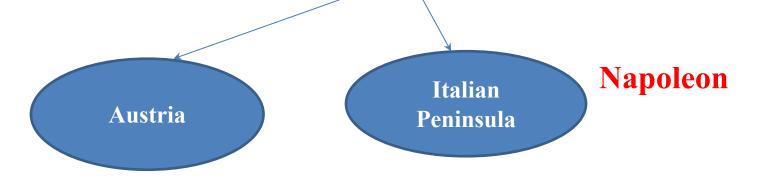
### 1. French Revolution (FR)-Impact

- FR-Popular sovereignty, Individual Rights, National patriotism
- Desire of Italians to liberate their country from foreign domination after the fall of Napoleon
- Rulers of Europe-Reactionaries-against liberalism & nationalism



### **2.Napoleonic Wars-Impact**

- 0 1795:Directory (National Convention)-England & Austria
- Double pronged attack on Austria planned





### **Italian campaigns of Napoleon**

- Napoleon X Austria, Sardinia, Pope
- Cis-Alpine & Ligurian Republics



The Italian Campaign 1797-1799

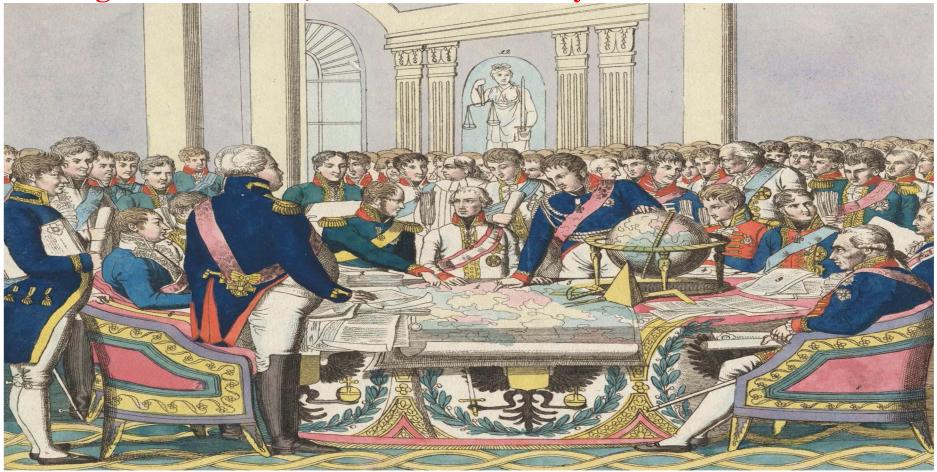
- 1804:Napoleon-Emperor of France
- 1805:Napoleon-King of Italy



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### 3. Congress of Vienna, 1815-Its reactionary attitude



#### Klemens von Metternich



- Congress of Vienna (CoV)-Main Aim>Re-organise political map of Europe-Napoleon
- **President: Klemens von Metternich** (reactionary, conservative)
- England, France, Austria, Prussia-imp part
  - "Meeting of the victors to divide the spoils of the conquered"-Gentz



### □ Key Principles Established at Vienna

- METTERNICH'S 3 goals at Congress
- 1. Prevent future French aggression & surround France w/stronger countries
- 2. Restore a balance of power (no one country is a threat)
- 3. Restore legitimacy: Europe's royal families back on thrones

Ignored principles of French Revolution -Democracy,Nationalism,People's rights etc



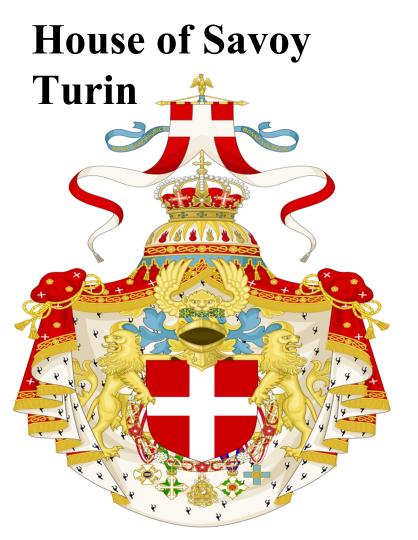




### • Cutting of the Italian Melon-Congress of Vienna

- Lombardy, Venetia & Central Duchies (Parma, Modena, Tuscany)-Austria & Austrian Hapsburg princes
- 2. Papal States(Rome,Romagna,Umbria & Marches)-Pope
- 3. Kingdom of Naples & Sicily(Bourbon-Ferdinand I/Francis II)
- 4. Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont-Victor Emmanuel-I/Charles Albert/Victor Emmanuel-II

(House of Savoy)



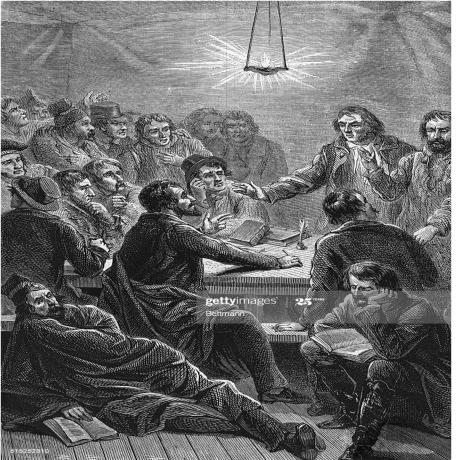
# Valentino Castle, BYJU'S IAS





- 4. Outburst of liberal and nationalist ideals & emergence of Carbonari
- Congress of Vienna-failed to wipe out aspirations of French Revolution completely
- French ideals-Alps, soldiers-Napoleonic regime-debilitated
- Restored princes of Italy-reactionaries
- Liberalism banned-democratic, nationalist ideas went underground-Secret Societies

# Carbonari |Charcoal Burners







### **Carbonari (Charcoal Burners)**

- i. Nationalist society operating in secret
- ii. Encouraged growth of nationalism
- iii. Aim-To throw out foreigners from Italy and achieve constitutional freedom (constitutional monarchies)
- Black, Red & Blue flag of Carbonari-flag of national movement
- Led nationalist revolts beginning in 1820



- 5. **I820** Revolutions in Spain and Portugal-Impact on Italian Nationalism
- Spain, Portugal: People-rulers-Liberal Constitutions
- i. 1820:Revolt in Naples
- Ferdinand I- liberal constitution- Metternich Put
- ii. 1821:Piedmont-VE I –liberal constn,war with Austria down by
- iii. 1821:Lombardy \_\_\_\_\_ Austria





### **6.July Revolution of 1830-Impact on Italian Nationalism**

- July 1830:France:Louis XVIII-Charles X-Divine right,Govt-of the, by the, for the-Clergy;Dissolved 'Chamber of Deputies'-abdicated in favor of son;People elected Louis Philippe as King
- i. Papal States
- ii. Parma \_\_\_\_\_ Centers of revolt-Crushed by Austria
- iii. Modena
- Revolts-Local,spasmodic,dis-united



### 7.Risorgimento





### King Charles Albert

- **Risorgimento** (or Literary and national revival)
- $\circ 2^{nd}$  quarter of  $19^{th}$  c
- i. Creation of a free and united Italy
- ii. Elimination of Austria from the soil of Italy (King Charles Albert- 'Italia Fara Da Se')
- iii. Created consciousness of Italy's glorious past-rich cultural heritage-Michelangelo,Raphael; Milan,Florence,Venice etc
- iv. Demanded parliamentary govt,Republic,Press freedom, reduction in Church's powers
- v. Movement linked with growth of knowledge and scienceguided by playwrights, poets, novelists etc

### Gioberti

### **Cesare Balbo**

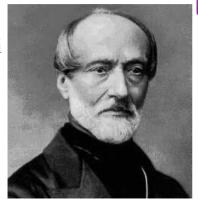
### **BYJU'S IAS Massimo d'Azeglio**



#### Giuseppe Mazzini

### 8) Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-72)

- o Prophet
- Born-Genoa; Early age-free, united Italy,
- Joined Carbonari, revolution's of 1830, arrested, exiled
- 1831: La Giovine Italia (Young Italy)
- Motto: "God and the People"
- i. Propagation of Republican and Nationalist ideals amongst Italians
- ii. Popularise>Republican ideas-western education and insurrection
- iii. Revolution to be preceded by Renaissance







- Through Young Italy-fomented revolts
- 1834:Savoy Revolt-participation of Garibaldi,crushed,excommunicated-14 yrs S.America
- Mazzini's Contribution:
- i. To convert Italy into a free democratic Republic
- ii. Infused moral fervor into the national mvt
- iii. Kindled enthusiasm(young),kept alive-insurrection
- iv. Created faith in the masses that unification is possible



- Believed young men can unify the country
- " Place faith at the hands of the insurgent multitude, you know not the secret of the power hidden in these youthful hearts, nor the major influence exercised on the masses by the voice of youth. You will find among the young a host of apostles, of the new religion"- Giuseppe Mazzini

### Pope Pius IX



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## 9) Nationalist Revolution of Italy:1847-49

- a) Changed attitude of the pope
- Pope Pius IX-reform mvt under influence of liberalism;people happy
- b) French Revolution of 1848

 France: Louis XVIII-Charles X-Louis Philippe(July 1830)-Louis Bonaparte

oEnd of Constitutional Monarchy>Republic



- o Revolts in Italy
- i. Sicily autonomy, constitutinal reforms
- ii. Piedmont
- Parliamentary govt's estd
- iii. Tuscany\_\_\_\_
- **Revolution in Vienna**
- Metternich expelled
- Revolts in Italy-Milan, Venice, Lombardy (Austrian possessions in Italy)









- Cavour-Editor 'IL Risorgimento'
- Charles Albert-King of Sardinia-Piedmont

"The supreme hour of the Sardinian monarchy has struck. One way lies open to the nation and the king-immediate war"-Cavour



#### **Camillo Benso, count di Cavour**



#### **IL RISORGIMENTO**



## King Charles Albert of Sardinia (1798-1849)





- 1848:Battle of Custozza (1<sup>st</sup> Independence war) Charles Albert(Sardinia-Piedmont) X Austria Charles Albert was defeated-Impact
- i. Monarchy discredited-Sardinian king withdrew from national struggle
- ii. Gave impetus to Republican Mvt
- iii. People looked upon Mazzini for leadership
- "The war of the Princes was finished, that of the people begun"-Mazzini



#### Changed attitude of Pope

- Pius IX withdrew liberal reforms-alienated People
- Mazzini occupied Papal States>Rome-Republic
- 2. 1849:Battle of Novara

Charles Albert(Sardinia-Piedmont) X Austria Charles Albert was defeated-Impact

- i. Austrian authority firmly estd over Italy
- ii. Ferdinand I-firm grip-Kingdom of 2 Sicilies
- iii. Napoleon III (France )-restored Pope to his former authority



- 10) Change in the nature of Italian Nationalism & Emergence of Cavour and Victor Emmanuel II
- Due to defeats in the Battles of Custozza & Novara-
- i. Republicans were discredited
- ii. Charles Albert abdicated-Son>Victor Emmanuel II;Count Cavour became his PM
- iii. People of entire Italy had participated in these wars-sense of oneness

### King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia







#### 11) Count Cavour (1850-61)-Contributions

- Before Cavour- 'Italia Fara Da Se'
- 1848-49-Failures-Outside help necessary to drive out Austrians
- Italian Nationalism-3 factors (Victor Emmanuel-II & Cavour)
- i. Diplomacy-European wars, external support
- ii. Dynasty-Leadership
- iii. Wars-Realise unification



- Cavour-strengthened Sardinia Piedmont
- i. Agriculture, industries, trade & commerce
- ii. Reorganized army
- I. Diplomacy-Crimean War (1854-56) England,France,Turkey V/s Russia
- 15 K SP troops
- "Out of this mud (Crimea), Italy will be made"-Cavour
- **o** Peace of Paris-Italian Question became a European Question



- " Austria is the arch enemy of Italian independence, the permanent danger to the only free nation of Italy, the nation which I have the honor to represent"- Cavour
- II. Plombieres Agreement (Pact of Plombieres) 21 July 1858
- Secret verbal agreement between Cavour and Napoleon III(Fr)
- i. Napoleon to help SP to drive out Austria-Lombardy/Venetia
- ii. France-Savoy & Nice
- iii. Naples,Rome-not touch
- iv. Napoleon\* to help only in case of Austrian aggression





- "The drama approaches its climax"- Cavour's letter to a friend
- "Whether we like it or not our destinies depend upon France"-Cavour
- Cavour made military preps
- Provoked Austria- tariffs, press attacks, fomenting disaffection in Lombardy & Venetia, mobilization of troops
- Austria-demanded demobilisation or war-Aggressor

"The die is cast and we have made history"-Cavour



#### **1859:Austro-Sardinian War** (2<sup>nd</sup> Independence war) **Battles of Magenta & Solferino**

- a. Sardinia Piedmont(France,Garibaldi) defeated Austria
- b. Occupation of Lombardy (not Venetia)

#### **July 1859: Treaty of Villafranca**

- Agreement-Napoleon III(France) & Francis Joseph I (Austria)
- Austria to cede Lombardy to the French who in turn would immediately cede it to Sardinia but to retain Venetia

(Austrians were unwilling to cede the area to Sardinia directly)



- Cavour demanded Victor Emmanuel-II -repudiate treatyrefused
- Cavour resigned (but returned to office in Jan 1860)
- Leadership qualities-Victor Emmanuel-II
- Since Napoleon-III had not fulfilled the terms of his agreement with Piedmont, he would not gain Savoy and Nice.
- Lombardy(garden of Italy)-control of Italians -▲1



#### **III.Annexation of Central Duchies**

- Austrian defeats at Magenta & Solferino- Parma, Modena & Tuscany revolted-expelled rulers
- Romagna-repudiated pope's authority
- All (Parma Modena Tuscany Romagna) set up provisional govt's-Plebiscite to join SP
- Cavour:Savoy & Nice- France (March 1860-Treaty of Turin)
  - "You have made me a foreigner in the land of my birth"-Garibaldi

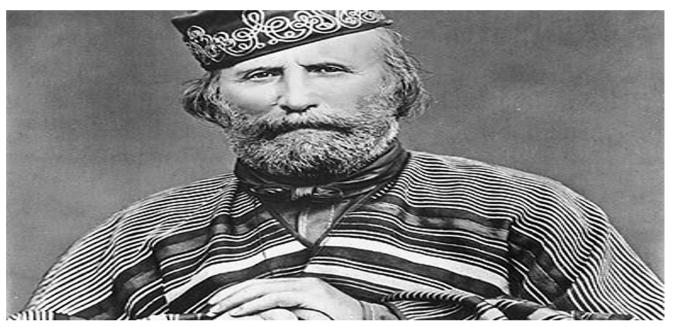


#### **IV.European Support to Italian Nationalism**

- a. England
- b. Napoleon III-annexation of Central Duchies to Sardinia
- Immobilized Austria
- Except Venetia-entire north united, free from foreign domination 
   <sup>2</sup>
   <sup>2</sup>



#### V.1860: Annexation of Sicily and Naples-Garibaldi Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-62)



" They have stopped me from making Italy by diplomacy from the North, I will make it by revolution from the south"-Cavour



- Born-Nice;priest- sea life;Mazzini's Young Italy(1834-Savoy)exiled 14-returned-helped Mazzini –Rome-Republic; hostile attitude of Austria-exile;1854-participated in Austro-Sardinian war
- 1860:Sicilians revolt-Bourbon king Francis II (succeeded Ferdinand I)
- Garibaldi-1000 Red Shirts (*I Mille*)-Sicily (Cavour's moral support)
- o Garibaldi March on Rome

"Italy must be saved from foreigners, evil principles and mad man"-Cavour





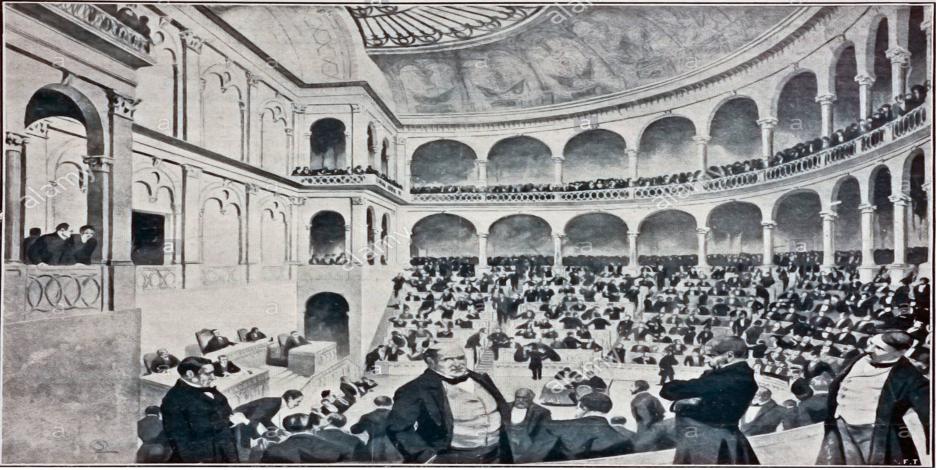
- a. Possibility of war with France
- b. Might give the Movement -Republican character
- Cavour sent Victor Emmanuel-II to stop Garibaldi
- Victor Emmanuel-II invaded Papal States, occupied Umbria & Marches
- Garibaldi surrendered Sicily and Naples
- Retired to Caprera-agriculture





- Except Venetia and Rome-all united
- 1861:Ist Italian Parliament-Turin
- VE II-proclaimed King
- June 1861:Death of Cavour
  - "Bismarck of Italy"
- New direction to Italian nationalism-used diplomacy
- "Italy is made.All is safe"





# Funeral procession of Cavour-Turin





- 12) Annexation of Venetia(1866) and Rome(1870) & Completion of the Italian National Movement
- o Venetia-Austria
- Rome-Pope (France)
- 1866:Austro-Prussian War:Victor Emmanuel-II supported Bismarck
- (In the context of Italian Unification, the Austro-Prussian war is called  $3^{rd}$  Independence War, after the 1st (1848) and the  $2^{nd}$  (1859)
- Battle of Sadowa-Austria was defeated
- 1866: Austria Venetia to Victor Emmanuel-II
- In a referendum the people of Venetia voted to join the Kingdom of Italy.



- 1870:Franco-Prussian War-Victor Emmanuel-II supported Bismarck
- Battle of Sedan-France losing;Napoleon III withdrew French forces from Rome and put them on the field against Prussia
- VE II marched troops into Rome and occupied it
- Rome and Latium were annexed to the kingdom of Italy after a plebiscite.
- Rome-Capital of United Italian Empire
- Pope Pius IX-Vatican (declared himself a prisoner in the Vatican)
- Treaty of Frankfurt, 1871-ratified it



#### Similarities-German & Italian Unification Movements

1.Central theme & Aim	Attainment of national unity
2.Disunity	In both countries
3.Inspiration	FR,Napoleonic wars,Congress of Vienna ,FR(1830,1848)
4. Course	Unsuccessful attempts in 1848; achieved goals through military operations
5.Leadership of one state	Germany-Prussia Italy-Sardinia Piedmont
6. Leadership: King/Minister	Germany:Wilhelm I & Bismarck Italy: Victor Emmanuel II & Cavour
7.Hurdle	Austria

### **Differences**-German & Italian Unification Movements

	Prussia	Sardinia
1.Strength of leading States	Powerful	Weak
2. Strategy Used	Strong-Bismarck ensured neutrality of other states to execute his plans	Weak-Cavour-foreign assistance
3.Austrian Problem	Big diplomatic difficulties	No diplomatic problem
4.Foreign Domination	Absent;Prussia-commanding position,more united;Zollverein-political union	Present-Austria,Hapsburg princes,Pope,Bourbons;econ omically weak



#### **Differences-Bismarck & Cavour**

	Cavour	Bismarck
<b>1.Political ideals</b>	Liberal, lover of parliamentary form of govt	Autocrat, reactionary
2.Attitude towards popular will	2.Imp to people's will-plebiscites	Blood & Iron, votary of force, people's will counted for nothing
<b>3.Attitude towards</b> <b>unification</b>	Italian first then a Sardinian	Prussian first, then a German
4. Influence	Cavour benefited from previous patriots & philosophers-Mazzini, Garibaldi	Single handedly achieved unification (german romantic movement)



5.King's Support	Victor Emmanuel II- unstinted support	Bismarck-greater difficulty to get king's approval
6.Principles & Methods	Cavour- finesse, humanitarianism, subtlety, less force	Bismarck-brute force, violent, authoritative



