APEH

Nationalism

**Who Done it?**

We are gathered here today to determine once and for all who is responsible for the unification of Italy. On this sheet are the dossiers of four men accused of unifying the states of the Italian peninsula into one nation. At the conclusion of this class we will know who was responsible for this action and how he went about accomplishing this act.

Instructions: Read each of the dossiers below. After you’ve read the dossier answer the questions about each man. Then as a group, decide which man unified Italy. Be sure that you can explain your choice. Once all the groups have completed their tasks we will reconvene as a class and reach a verdict.

Giuseppe Garibaldi “The Sword”

Garibaldi was a character out of a romantic novel. He began life as a fisherman and went on to become a trader, guerrilla fighter, poet, rancher, teacher and an idealistic revolutionary. Garibaldi led an army of Italians across Southern Italy. His “Red Shirts” swept many victories uniting Southern Italy. Italy’s independence was Garibaldi’s dream. Soldiers flocked to Garibaldi’s banner as he marched north. Voters gave Garibaldi permission to unite Southern Italy with the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia. Cavour arranged for Garibaldi to meet King Victor Emmanuel II. At the meeting Garibaldi stepped aside and realized his dream of a unified independent Italy.

Questions:

1) What is Garibaldi’s dream?

2) How does Garibaldi attempt to accomplish his goal?

3) What was Garibaldi’s contribution to

Italian unification?

4) Why do you think Garibaldi was known as “the Sword”?

Count

Camillo

Di Cavour

“The Brain”

Cavour was the Prime Minister of Sardinia under King Victor Emmanuel II. Cavour wanted to extend Sardinia’s power and to make Sardinia one of the leading nations of Europe. To do this Cavour needed to take control of the states of the northern Italian peninsula, states that were controlled by European powers such as France and Austria. In 1859 Cavour allied with France and went to war with Austria. Sardinia and France defeated Austria and several of the Northern states joined Sardinia. Two years later Cavour negotiated with France and added the Papal States. It was at Cavour’s insistence that the King met with Garibaldi and added Southern Italy to his realm. Cavour died in 1861. However his successors finished his mission and added Rome while France was busy fighting Prussia in 1870.

Questions:

1) What role did Cavour play in Italian

Unification?

2) What was Cavour’s goal?

3) Why do you think Cavour was known as “the Brain”?

Giuseppe Mazzini “The Heart”

Mazzini was a dreamer. His dream was a unified Italy. In the 1830’s Mazzini established “Young Italy” a secret organization that worked toward the goal of a unified Italy. Mazzini’s Italy was to be a place for Italians, a place for people who had a common heritage and a common nationality. Mazzini wrote of his dreams for a united Republican Italy where all Italians were united and equal. Mazzini’s writings inspired an entire generation of Italians. However Mazzini opposed Cavour because he feared that Cavour did not have the best interests of Italy as a whole in mind.

Mazzini wrote his goals in the oath taken to join Young Italy. “I give my name to Young Italy, an association of men having the same faith, and swear: To devote myself wholly and forever to make Italy one free, independent, republican nation. To promote every means in my power-whether written or spoken word, or by action- the education of my Italian brothers towards the aim of

Young Italy.”

Questions:

1) What did Mazzini do to promote the cause of Italian unity?

2) Why do you think he was known as

“the heart”?

**Which of these men is most responsible for Italian unification?**

**Discuss as a group and come to a conclusion. Be sure to include your reasoning why.**

Victor Emmanuel “The King”

The first king of united Italy. He fought in the war of 1848–49 against Austrian rule in Lombardy-Venetia and ascended the throne when his father **abdicated**. With the skillful collaboration of Cavour, whom he appointed premier in 1852, he became the symbol and the central figure of the **Risorgimento**, the movement for Italian unification. Emmanuel was popular in Sardinia because of his liberal reforms and his respect for the Constitution. In conjunction with Napoleon III of France, with whom Cavour had formed an alliance, he fought against Austria in the Italian War of 1859. After the battle of Solferino, France signed a separate armistice with Austria. Victor Emmanuel was not consulted, but the terms were ratified in the Treaty of Zürich. In 1860, Tuscany, Romagna, Parma, and

Modena voted for union with Sardinia (contrary to the treaty terms). Victor Emmanuel and Cavour secured French consent to their incorporation in exchange for the cession of Savoy and Nice. He favored the expedition (1860) of Garibaldi into the kingdom of the Two Sicilies and joined forces with Garibaldi after crossing the Papal States and defeating the papal army. **Plebiscites** in Naples and Sicily

favored union with Sardinia, and in 1861 the kingdom of Italy was proclaimed with Victor Emmanuel as king. Siding (1866) with Prussia in the Austro-Prussian War, Victor Emmanuel was awarded Venetia in the peace settlement. The remaining Papal States were protected by the troops of Napoleon III, but when he fell in 1870, Italian troops seized the Papal States, and Rome was made (1871) the capital of Italy. The remainder of Victor Emmanuel’s reign was spent in the consolidation of the new kingdom. His son Humbert I succeeded him.

1) What was King Emanuel’s main role in the unification of Italy?

2) What evidence is there that the people of Italy favored unification?