

Aim: How did nationalism cause the unification of Italy?

I. Italy in the early 1800s

1. Austria ruled the provinces of Venetia and Lombardy
2. Spanish ruled the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.
3. Papal States controlled by the Church
4. Nationalism rose and led a movement for unification

II. Movement for Unity

A. 1832 Guiseppe Mazzini

1. Organized group called Young Italy
2. People over 40 were excluded
3. 1848, revolts broke out in eight states in Italy
4. Mazzini headed a republican government in Rome in 1849
5. 1848 rebellions failed
6. Mazzini and other nationalist leaders went into exile

B. Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia

1. King Victor Emanuel II granted a liberal constitution in 1848
2. 1852, named Camillo di Cavour prime minister
3. Cavour helped expand Sardinian power
4. Cavour found an ally in France to gain control of northern Italy for Sardinia
5. 1858 Napoleon III agreed to help drive Austria out
6. Austro-Sardinian War a.k.a Franco-Austrian War
7. Sardinia took over all of northern Italy except for Venetia.
8. 1860 annexed Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and Romangna.

C. Garibaldi

1. Cavour helped rebels in southern Italy
2. May 1860 Guiseppe Garibaldi
3. Garibaldi and 1,000 soldiers captured Sicily and the city of Naples
4. Known as the Red Shirts
5. Gave southern Italy to Cavour
6. Proclaimed Victor Emmanuel II as king of a united nation

III. Further Expansion

1. 1866 the Seven Weeks War
2. Venetia and the city of Venice made part of Italy.
3. 1870, Italian forces took Papal States
4. City of Rome under Italian control
5. Rome capital of the United Kingdom of Italy
6. The pope governed Vatican City.

IV. Challenges after Unification

1. Fierce rivalries among the different Italian provinces
2. Tension between industrialized north and the agricultural south
3. Parliament was disorganized and political parties fought.
4. Italy also faced economic problems
5. Bloody peasant revolts broke out in the south.
6. Strikes and riots troubled the north