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From 1789 -1914 (AD)**

**Topic: THE UNIFICATION OF  
ITALY**

## Unification of Italy



# POLITICAL CONDITIONS OF ITALY BEFORE 1815

- In The 8<sup>th</sup> Century AD Italy was a part of holy roman Empire.
- After the decline of roman empire Italy was divided into different small units.
- Austria and France Continued their Dominance over the Italian provinces 15<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- Napoleon Conquered the Austrian Provinces of Italy.
- Napoleon United the provinces of Italy and formed a new Nation.
- He applied the code and other reforms in the new nation

# Italy and Vienna settlement

- After the fall of Napoleon a great political change came in the map of Italy.
- The Congress of Vienna decided to restore the countries of Europe excised before 1789
- Italy was divided into 8 small states (Piedmont, Lombardy, Venetia, Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Papal states, Naples)
- The new rulers abolished the reforms which were made by Napoleon
- The people of Italy were aggrieved with the system of administration
- The feelings of liberty, Nationality became more popular because of the Congress of Vienna

# CARBONARI

- This discontent led the people to fight against the autocracy
- They formed a secret committee named carbonari.
- The branches of this committee were established all over Italy .
- The main aim of carbonari was to achieve constitutional liberty and to drive the aliens out of Italy

# The Revolts of 1820

- A revolt Broke out in Spain against Ferdinand VII
- When the news reached Italy the patriots decided to rise into revolt
- Metternich called the meeting at laibach
- Austrian army was sent to Italian provinces to suppress the revolt
- Patriots failed their attempt to make the national unity of Italy

# MAZZINI

- Born in Genoa 1805
- In his early age onwards became a great revolutionary.
- He believed Austria was the greatest opponent of the unity of Italy.
- He joined Carbonari
- The July revolution broke out in France
- It reflected the Italian provinces(Parma, Modena, Papal states)
- The Revolutionaries crashed by the Austrian army.
- Mazzini was arrested and Expelled to France.

# Young Italy

- He was disappointed with Carbonari.
- He Established a new organisation called young Italy.

## **Objectives of Young Italy**

- a. Italy for Italians.
- b. Austria should be driven out of Italy.
- c. Italy should be unified as one nation.
- d. The republic should be established in Italy.



# The Revolution of 1848

- Before the outbreak of Revolt the rulers of Naples, Piedmont and Rome had granted liberal constitutions.
- The Italian states declared war against Austria under the leadership of Charles Albert.
- Austrian army was defeated by the Italian army.
- The unity of the Italian rulers soon began to dissolve.
- Victor Emmanuel II became ruler of Italy.
- Rome was captured by Mazzini.
- Louis Napoleon crushed the revolutionaries and restored the power of the pope.

# Causes for the Failure of the Unification of Italy Till 1848

- The patriots of Italy had no Definite and specific programme.
- There was no organisation at that time in Italy which Could Unite the patriots of all states.
- The States man of Italy could not understand the real problems.
- Foreign influence (Austria,France)

# Count Cavour

- Born in 1810 belonging to the nobility of piedmont
- Associazione agraria-1842
- Resorgimento-1847
- Elected as a member of Piedmont parliament-1848
- Minister of Agriculture and commerce- 1850
- Prime minister of piedmont-1852

## Policy of Cavour

- Piedmont – Sardinia Could Lead the war.
- He Concentrated no the Social Economic Development.
- He understood Austria could not be driven out of Italy without Foreign help
- Increased the military
- Piedmont – Model State.

- Crimean war(1854-56)

Russia vs Turkey

### Alliance with Napoleon III

- Plombiers- 1858
- Lombardy, Venetia would be given to Piedmont
- Savoy, Nice would be given to France

### War with Austria-1859

- Solferino
- Lombardy was Conquered from Austria
- Villafranca(1859)
- Controversy between Cavour and Victor II
- 1860 the parliament of united Italy was held in Turin
- Nice, Savoy were given to France

# GARIBALDI

He joined young Italy

Conquest of Sicily and  
Naples

Red Shirts

Greatness of Garibaldi

# Complete Unification of Italy

**Acquisition of Venetia (1866)**

**Acquisition of Rome (1870)**

The image features a 3D-style rectangular sign with a dark brown face and a lighter brown border, tilted at an angle. The sign is positioned in the lower half of the frame. The background is white, with a horizontal band at the top consisting of a blue section on the right and an orange section on the left. The text 'THANK YOU' is embossed on the sign in a dark, serif font.

THANK YOU