

THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY 1870

Preamble

By the close of the 18th century, the Italian peninsula had numerous states that though independent of each other, were under Austrian domination. There was neither political nor social economic cooperation among these various states of Italy. Italians were a people of different races, languages and cultures and this is what in part prompted Metternich to refer to Italy as “a mere geographical expression”.

Following the French occupation of Italian peninsula in 1796, Napoleon I tried to instill the doctrines of liberty and fraternity which the Italians were to use against their oppressive alien dominations. Eg, during his reign, Napoleon merged the numerous Italian states into 3 divisions which perhaps laid foundation for the later unification of the country. There was the kingdom of Italy in the north and north east, the kingdom of Naples in the south and the central Italian states. These broader divisions had attempted to create a semblance of ‘oneness among the Italian peoples. However with his defeat in 1815, the peacemakers at Vienna decided to reorganize Italy by bringing back the old political divisions. Thus; they re-multiplied the 3 divisions into 12 smaller states which the Italian patriots strove to unite right from 1815 to 1870.

Unification defined; thus the term unification of Italy refers to the amalgamation of the various Italian states to form a single state of Italy in 1870. The hitherto various 12 states that were merged to form the united Italy fell in 5 broad groups namely;

- a) **To the west; the kingdom of Sardinia later** to become Piedmont-Sardinia. This included states of Sardinia in the south, Piedmont in the north, Genoa, and Nice and Savoy to the extreme west, all recovered from France. It was governed at Turin in Piedmont.
- b) **To the East, were Lombardy and Venetia** which were linked together in a new kingdom in 1815 and put under an Austrian viceroy. Lombardy was the most fertile province in Italy and Venetia was the richest trading centre. Though the kingdom had an 18th of the territory of the Austrian empire and an 8th of the Italian population, it provided a quarter of the empire's total taxes.
- c) **The papal states/ the states of the church.** These were ruled by the pope. They were among the worst governed states of Italy. There was no freedom of expression; inquisition and torture were imposed on liberal politicians or those whose ideas were considered too modern. Besides, they had the highest level of illiteracy in the Italian peninsula. It was an abomination to state what contravened the church philosophy.
- d) **At the centre of Italy were 3 independent duchies of Modena, Parma and Tuscany.** The duchies were relatively better governed than pope's domains and Sicilies. The duchies rulers were all Austrian Hapsburgs including the duchess of Parma, Marie Louise who was a wife of Napoleon I.
- e) **To the south was the kingdom of the two Sicilies i.e. Naples and Sicily.** These were too poverty stricken, highly infested with armed robberies and ruled with utmost cruelty and inefficiency by Ferdinand I brought the two kingdoms together into one single state.

NB: There were several obstacles that hindered the early unification of Italy and by 1850s, nothing much had been achieved.

OBSTACLES TO THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY

1. **The Vienna settlement of 1815.** The Vienna settlement frustrated the early Italian efforts for unity in several ways; e.g.
 - a) It re-dismantled Italy into numerous entities making her attempt at unification very difficult. That's from the 3 divisions into which Napoleon I had divided Italy, the peace makers at Vienna re-divided Italy into 12 smaller states each almost independent of the others. This complicated the mobilization as well as coordination of the Italian nationalists.

- b) Secondly, the settlement gave Austria a dominant position in the Italian states making the latter suffer Austrian despotism, conservatism, feudalism and clerical rigidity. E.g. she was given direct control of the two richest states of Lombardy and Venetia and indirect control over the central duchies of Modena, Parma and Tuscany. As the custodian of Italian states, Austria's domination was directed towards suppression of the liberal and nationalistic progress as well as the forces of enlightenment among Italian states. Italy was therefore under foreign rule whose masters were not prepared to have her united and independent and this delayed the unification of the country.
- c) The settlement also retarded (retrogressed) the revolutionary progress in Italy. E.g. when Victor Emmanuel I was restored in Piedmont under the principle of legitimacy, he proceeded to undo almost every little development which the French administration had introduced in the state. E.g. he destroyed several developments made by the French in Turin (capital of Piedmont) such as parks and gardens and roadways in a bit of reactionary spite. Such developments like roadways would have been useful in facilitating the unification struggles. He even restored the church's special privileges and re-introduced the old exemption of the aristocracy from taxation. According to Mazzini, the settlement greatly injured the newly held peace of the Italians. "He wrote One stroke of a pen has erased of our liberty, all our reforms, effort and hope" all these delayed the early achievement of the Italian unification.
2. The role of the Congress system. The Congress system also had a deterring part in the Italian unification. E.g. at the Congress of Vienna October 1821, the congressmen established a joint anti-revolution squad the Troppa Protocol through which, Austria, Russia and Prussia vowed to suppress any liberal uprising in Europe. As it came to be, it suppressed most early 1820s uprisings in Italy hence delaying the Italian unification.
 3. Economic backwardness also stood as an obstacle in the unification progress. Italy was poor in industry, agriculture and commerce. Naples and Sardinia though large states, were barren islands, poverty-stricken and infested with brigands (armed robbers). The two economically powerful states of Lombardy and Venetia were heavily exploited by the Austrians to sustain Austria's despotic administration. There were no banking facilities and no serious resources to attract continental commerce. Besides, Italy lacked a sizeable bourgeoisie class that could finance and spearhead the nationalist movements across the Italian peninsula.
 4. Lack of modern infrastructure. Besides, the mountainous nature of most northern Italy made the establishment of transport and communication networks very difficult indeed. In the Papal States the development of communications was to be hindered for many years by the pope's refusal to allow the railway and telegraph within his domains. As a result, the country remained largely uncoordinated either because of poor or absence of modern transport and communication systems. This therefore meant that the Italian struggle for unity was now left at the plight of the economically poor states of the south where the majority at most survived on subsistence cultivation. Such a condition could not enable Italy shoulder the cost of a successful military aggression against Austria at least by the mid 19th century.
 5. Ideological differences (nature of government). Different Italian nationalists had conflicting opinions regarding the nature of government to form in a united Italy. E.g. Mazzini, one of the pioneer members of the young Italy movement wanted a united republic government led by a constitutional monarch while Abbate Gioberti wanted a federal government under the headship of the pope from Rome. The monarchists led by Massimo d'Azeglio preferred a united Italy under Charles Albert of Piedmont-Sardinia. Such diverse political ideologies militated against the early Italian efforts towards their unity.
 6. Conflicts and disunity among the Italian nationalists. Italian unity was also hindered in part by the conflicting convictions among Italian patriots regarding the means and strategies to achieve the Italian unification. E.g. whereas some republicans like Mazzini insisted that Italy on its own could achieve her unity without foreign aid, others like Cavour desired for foreign help in the unification struggle. Such antagonism was compounded by the growing inter-state rivalries and parochialism which ultimately undermined the initiative for national collaborations. E.g. Sicily was opposed to the Piedmont's leadership for unity, Rome was against Venetia and more appalling the papacy

allied with Austria to frustrate the unification efforts in the mid 1840s. such divisionism amongst the Italian patriots explains why the Italians failed to organize a coordinated movement but isolated risings which were instantly crushed by Austria.

7. Military weakness. Italy until 1870s lacked a strong army that could effectively challenge her enemy Austria. The latter (Austria) had frequently suppressed the Italian liberals and nationalist movements because the former had no established national army. Each state owned its garrisons that were markedly poor and ill equipped. Though revolutionary movements such as the Carbonari tried to put up forces, they too were weak, disorganized, too local and equally ill equipped. This made it difficult for the Italians to dislodge the Austrians who had highly trained experienced and well equipped forces from Italy.
8. The influence of the catholic church and the pope also hindered the Italian unity. The church was the conservative party headed by the pope who in collaboration with Metternich maintained a repressive policy that suffocated liberalism and nationalism in Italy. E.g. in the Papal States, the clergy had a strangle hold over freedom of expression and inquisition and torture were used against the liberal politicians or those whose ideas were considered too modern. The church was too rigid that stating what contravened their philosophy tantamount to a big crime. E.g. it was dangerous for one to state that the earth revolved around the sun since the medieval church had thought otherwise. When the first liberal pope Pius IX came to the throne in 1846, Metternich had this to say “we were prepared for anything except a liberal pope, now that we have got one there is no accounting for anything” the church and Roman popes always strengthened the forces of conservatism in Europe by allying with the catholic powers of Europe e.g. Austria and France who were unprepared to see a strong and united Italy in their midst.
9. Metternich’s repressive system. Like in Germany, Metternich established a repressive and exploitative system in Italy which suppressed early attempts for Italians unification. E.g.
 - a. He pursued a very exploitative taxation policy with in the Italian states of Lombardy and Venetia which ruined Italian prosperity and therefore unification. E.g. Lombardy alone was squeezed to provide a quarter of the total revenue of the entire Austrian empire.
 - b. He also undertook to suppress all early Italian liberal uprisings. E.g. he suppressed the 1820 Carbonari led risings in Lombardy, Naples and Piedmont and abolished the granted constitutions. He was also instrumental in crushing the 1830 Italian revolts in Papal States and the central duchies of Parma and Modena.
 - c. Like in Germany, Metternich also instituted an effective repressive spy network which worked to suppress liberal and nationalistic ideas in Italy.
 - d. He also assumed the responsibility of protecting the pope and yet the latter was a symbol of oppression and conservatism to many Italian patriots.
 - e. Censored the press
 - f. Denied freedom of association; all these delayed the Italian unification.
10. Lack of foreign assistance. Though the cause for Italian unity had started way back in 1790s, no such foreign aid was ever witnessed until late 1850s. By 1840, Italian patriots lacked foreign assistance because many of the European states were ruled by despotic monarchical systems that were not prepared to witness the forces of liberalism and nationalism flourish in Europe. The conservative states of Russia, Prussia and Austria had even signed a joint protocol in 1820 to fight any revolutionary risings in Europe, while the seemingly liberal Britain (which many Italian patriots anticipated to help) had opted to isolate herself from Europe affairs. All these left Italian nationalists isolated with out any kind of aid. Thus strengthened by the Metternich system, the conservative rulers of Italian states tightened their grip and highly suppressed all avenues bound to disseminate the spirit of liberalism and nationalism, in Italy
11. Foreign interventions. For instance, as part of revolutionary progress, Garibaldi and Mazzini had overthrown the pope and established a Roman republic in Rome in 1848. However, while in Gaeta under the protection of Ferdinand II of Naples, the pope appealed for support to Louise Bonaparte (Napoleon III) who sent French troops led by

general Oudinot fought and defeated the Garibaldi forces and eventually restored the former (pope) in Rome. The Roman republic was dissolved. This deprived the Italian nationalists of a strategic base from where they could effectively mobilize and ably liberty other parts of Italy in first part of the 19th century. Any potential nationalist assaults on Rome were buried by the fact that after defeating the Garibaldi's, the French troops remained in Rome guarding the Pope till 1870 when France was defeated by Prussia.

12. Lack of broad based mobilization and appeal for unity. In the years before 1850, Italy lacked adequate nation wide sensitization for unity. Though Mazzini had tried to undertake politicization campaigns, they were largely urban based and no serious efforts were adopted to integrate rural areas. The majority of the Italians were by and large ignorant of the need for unity as the vast numbers of peasants in the country side played a passive role. The result was that by the mid 19th century, anything to do with unification became a matter confined to urban areas as several Italians were stuck to parochialism rather than true principles of nationalism. This accelerated local jealousies among Italians and thus delayed their unity.
13. France's conquest of Italy 1796-1815. Whereas it's believed that Napoleon's conquest of Italy 1796 sawed a spirit of nationalism among the Italians, Italy remained a satellite state of French (her sphere of influence). Italy had therefore merely changed guards from Austria to France otherwise it still reminded under foreign domination. Napoleon even went ahead to appoint his brother Joseph Bonaparte as the king of Naples and later Murat. France equally exploited and impoverished Italy the way Austria had done. I.e. The Italian works of art and paintings were looted and taken to furnish French museum. French soldiers even lived on Italian resources as Napoleon adopted the policy of over burdening the vassal states in order to weaken Italy and consolidate his power. Thus though Napoleon is credited for having wiped out forces of divisionism in Italy, he was a foreigner, exploiter and conqueror who did not want to see Italy united.
14. Ignorance and illiteracy. The majority Italians were too illiterate by the first half of the 19th century. The initial attempts to sensitize the peasants became a definite failure because of the high rates of illiteracy. Several could neither read nor write. In the Papal States alone only about 2 percent of the rural population could read by the mid 19th century. At this time ignorance loomed so high that developments were out rightly in some Italian states. E.g. the development of communications was hindered for many years by the pope's refusal to allow the railway and telegraph within his domains. Such utmost degree of ignorance halted the early unification of Italy.
15. Lack of capable leadership the Italian struggle also lacked able leadership to steer up the cause to liberate and unite the Italian states. The few available leaders were either too insensible to compromise or simply lacked a clearer vision for the cause. E.g. Mazzini the leader of the young Italy movement operated from exile and was vehemently opposed to foreign assistance and Italian monarchy. Charles Albert of Piedmont was anti unification and merely wanted to expand his kingdom and this is why he hesitated to attack Austria in 1848. Pope Gregory XVI, apart from being too conservative was a self confessed supporter of Metternich and Austria. Pope Pious IX (who replaced Gregory in 1846) in whom many Italians vested hope betrayed them when he defected and turned against the revolution within just two years. He was even restored to the throne of Rome in 1849 by Napoleon III. Lack of foresighted leadership thus delayed the unity of Italy. The carbonari was a mere charcoal burner's group without any political agenda.
16. Austrian influence and dictatorship. Austrian influence and dictatorship became another strong hindrance to Italian unity. At Vienna, the peacemakers gave the Austrian empire the mandate to control Italy. She thus took direct control over Lombardy and Venetia, and indirect control over the central duchies. The rulers of the 3 duchies were all connected by family ties to the Austrian Hapsburg and would certainly do nothing to oppose Austria. In Modena, the police system was completely modeled upon that of Austria. Even the pope and hence papal states looked for support to Austria, the then strongest catholic state in Europe. In the kingdom of the two sicilies, Austria influence was more direct for their Bourbon king Ferdinand I had a treaty with Austria by which the former was never to alter anything in the kingdom without the latter's consent. Austrian influence was so strong that any active criticism (of

the Austrian policy) resulted in torture, persecution and imprisonment for several Italian patriots. In the states of Lombardy and Venetia, street names were Germanized; German language was proclaimed the official language in Italy's law courts and government administration. All school books were strictly censored, school teaching strictly monitored and the press rigidly controlled. Such mechanisms and influence of Austrians curtailed the spread of nationalism in Italy and thus militated against early achievement of the Italian unity.

17. The activities of victor Emanuel I. when he was restored to the throne of Piedmont in 1815 under the principle of legitimacy, he proceeded to undo every true element of progress which the French administration had introduced in the state. E.g. he destroyed several developments made by the French in Turin (capital of piedmont) such as parks and gardens and road ways in a fit of reactionary spite. Such developments like road ways would have facilitated the unification struggles. He also restored the church's special privileges and re introduced the old exemption of the aristocracy from taxation. According to Mazzini, the settlement greatly injured the newly felt pride of the Italians. He wrote.....one stroke of a pen has erased all our liberties, all our reform, all our hope". All these delayed the early achievement of the Italian unification.
18. Lack of a national language. Different states of Italy spoke different languages and this undermined the unification progress. Latin was widely spoken in schools and universities and churches yet in the western states of Italy such as Savoy, nice and piedmont they spoke French or their own languages. Italian as language was very uncommon in most parts of the Italian peninsular for it was mainly considered a language of the intellectuals. In absence of a common language, it became extremely hard for the nationalists to disseminate revolutionary ideas.
19. Lack of strong middle class
20. The weakness of the young Italy movement (cabonari) which with dominated of charcoal burners
21. Lack of model state not until piedmont emerged in 1848 to lead the struggle. It was under victor Emanuel II
22. The out break of natural calamities
23. Poor topography (mountainous) which hindered mobilization

FACTORS THAT FAVOURED THE ITALIAN UNIFICATION (1850-1870)

The unification of Italy that had been crippled by a number of factors or obstacles was finally and remarkably achieved in 1870. This was due to numerous factors which were both internal and external in character and nature as analyzed below:

1. ***The collapse of the congress system by 1830.*** *The system had brought European powers together to maintain what was agreed upon during the Vienna congress, however its collapse left Austria alone and could not get assisted by any foreign powers .Every nation was for herself and God for them all. This inspired the Italian patriots with a lot of hope and determination to fight against Austria's dominance.*
2. ***The failure of 1848 revolutions in Italy,*** *these acted as a lesson to the Italians to reorganize for unity, they exposed the weakness of the Italians like the lack of a strong army and above all disunity among the Italians. The hypocrisy of the Pope was also put in the open, this made his supporters who were led by Gioberty to dissent him only to join the Italian unification patriots. This was therefore, a big step in the right direction of unification of Italy.*
3. ***The 1789 French revolution.*** *The revolution gave birth to the famous principals of fraternity, equality, liberty and nationalism which spread across the European continent. It should be noted that, the French revolutionary ideas (principals) inspired the Italian masses to rise up in protest against the oppression and exploitative Austrian rule. Thus, by 1870 the Austrians were weakened and the Italian Unification was completed.*

4. **The role of the secrete societies / movements.** These mainly included the Carbanari Movement of the Charcoal burners founded in 1810 and the Young Italian Movement founded by Mazzini in 1831. These movements organized various strikes and attacks against Austrian; they preached the cause of a free United and democratic Italy. it should be noted that , even though these movements were suppressed by Austrians , they sowed seeds in the fertile soils which germinated at high rate as unification by 1870.
5. **The downfall of Prince Metternich and his system in 1848.** He was so dictatorial, conservative and had a strict spy network, all his system was to clash any revolt and to maintain a divided Italy under Austria, but the downfall of Metternich and his system weakened the influence and suppressive rule of Austria in Italia. This favored the Italian unification which was completed in 1870.
6. **Napoleon Bonaparte's reforms in Italy in 1796.** Napoleon led the French troops in the Italian campaign in 1796 and drove the Austrians out of Italy. He later amalgamated the 12 Italian states into three divisions. These were the kingdom of Naples, the Central Italian states and the Kingdom of Piedmont in Sardinia. He went ahead to even spread the revolutionary principals with in these state, this made the mobilization of the Italians easy and hence, the unification of Italy by 1870.
7. **The rise to power of a liberal minded Pope Pius IX in 1846.** His liberal mindedness inspired the rise of nationalistic feelings among the Italians .this made prince Metternich frightened and was quoted saying that “we were prepared for anything except a liberal Pope, now that we have got one, there is no answering for anything. “this made the Italians be influenced by liberalism , and it should be remembered that although , later on pope Pius IX changed his mind, the Italians were already converted to the principals of liberalism and the wind of change was busy blowing across the Italian states.
8. **The strengthening of the military sector.** This was initiated by Count Camille de Cavour during his tenure as a premier (minister) in 1852. He expanded, trained and equipped the Piedmont's army with efficiency to defeat Austria in 1859 and 1866, hence, this leading to Italian Unification by 1870.
9. **The influence of Italian intellectuals.** These included lectures, writers and philosophers who attacked bitterly and exposed the Austrian atrocities committed against Italians. These among others included Alessandro who produced a book entitled, “**The Betrothed**” which exposed how the Austrians were treating the Italians as second class citizens. Another book was “**My Prisons**” which was produced by Giacomo Leopardi. He exposed the atrocities committed by Austrians against the Italians. This aroused the spirit of nationalism among the Italian leading to the Unification.
10. **The role of foreign powers.** It should be noted that foreign powers like France, Britain, Prussia partly led to the Italian Unification, for instance, after the Crimean war of 1854-1856, France under Napoleon III assisted the Italian patriots in 1859 to liberate Lombardy. Giuseppe Garibaldi managed to liberate Sicily and Naples due to the neutrality of Britain. The British neutrality enabled Garibaldi to land at Marsala port (Harbor). In 1861, Venetia was liberated with the help from Prussia, thus, this was a step in the unification of Italy.
11. **The rise of able and capable Italian leaders.** These mainly included, Count Camille de Cavour and King Victor Emmanuel II. It should be noted that Count de Cavour after 1850, he carried out fundamental economic, social and military reforms in Piedmont/Sardinia. Cavour also solicited external help. King Victor Emmanuel, who succeeded Charles Albert his father, was liberal-minded and worked closely with Cavour towards the Italian Unification.

12. **The outbreak of 1870-1871 Franco –Prussian war.** It's worthy to note that this war forced Napoleon III to withdraw the French troops he had stationed in Rome to protect the pope in 1848-1849 who was threatened by the revolts. He removed the troops for the war he was to fight with Prussia (Bismarck). This encouraged the Italian Patriots to occupy Rome at a place known as St Florence. Hence, the Italian Unification was proclaimed officially in 1870.
13. **The economic fundamental reforms in Piedmont.** These economic changes in Piedmont had been made by Count Camille de Cavour as a prime minister; he constructed modern railways, roads and industries in Piedmont. This made it possible to get funds and movement of patriots which were helpful in the Italian struggles.
14. **The rise of new personalities in both France and Britain.** For instance in 1848, Charles Louis Napoleon rose to power in France and replaced king Louis Philippe who used to pursue a non interventionist policy. Gladstone, the new British Premier and John Russell, Foreign Secretary were all in favor of the Italian Unification. In 1860 Premier, Gladstone and Emperor Napoleon III organized a referendum in the central Italian states. As a result, the Italian central states were joined to Sardinia and formed the United Kingdom of Italy in 1861.
15. **The revival of the past Italian glory and pride .**the Italians were gifted with a similar historical background and common culture. They were reminded that, they were a leading people in the field of art and literature during the ancient Holy Roman Empire. This inspired them to unite in order to become strong again. This was hence, a right step in the Italian struggles.
16. **The out break of 1820, 1830 and 1848 revolutions.** These revolts broke out in various Italian states like Naples, Sicily (1820), Piedmont 1821 and 1831, Papal States (1831), and Milan (1848). It's important to note that, though, these revolutions failed, they made the Italians to realize (know) their weaknesses like disunity and they later worked upon them, which saw the Italian Unification by 1870.

PROCESS/KEY EVENTS IN THE UNIFICATION STRUGGLE 1796-1870 **(STAGES OF ITALIAN UNIFICATION)**

- **1796 started with Napoleon's conquest of Italy 1796.** The first stage of the Italian unification can be traced from the time of Napoleon Bonaparte. He had in 1797 successfully carried out the Italian campaign in which he overthrew the Austrian leadership over Italian states. Thereafter he reorganized and introduced the French revolutionary ideas of equality, fraternity (brotherhood) and liberty. He even formed the Cisalpine Republic which united all Italian states into a Republic. This cultivated the idea of unity among the Italians.
- **1800-1815 Napoleon's rearrangement of Italy** (he reduced the numerous Italian states into only 3 divisions i.e. Kingdom of Italy in the north and east, the kingdom of the Naples in the south (which he put under his brother Joseph Bonaparte and later Murat) and the central Italian states. He abolished relics of feudalism, broke down church monopolies, established the unlighted French legal codes ,built roads and bridges etc. this made the Italians to begin interacting more closely than ever before, developed amore solidarity and began to see themselves more as one people than dispersed Italian populace. However this reorganization only lasted up to the end of Napoleon's reign.
- **In 1815, the statesmen at Vienna held nationalistic developments in Italy.** At Vienna, the peacemakers gave Austria Empire the mandate to control Italy. She took direct control over Lombardy and Venetian and indirect control over

the central duchies. The rulers of the 3 duchies were all connected by family ties to the Austrian Hapsburgs and would certainly do nothing to oppose Austria. In Modena, the police system was completely modeled upon that of Austria. Even the pope and hence papal states looked for support to Austria, then the strongest catholic state in Europe. In the kingdom of the two sicilies, Austrian influence was more direct for the Bourbon king Ferdinand I had a treaty with Austria by which the latter was pledged to support him against revolutions in Naples and that Ferdinand was not to alter any thing with out the consent of Austria. Italian unity became halted.

- **1820. Formation of Cabonari movement** shortly after restoration of Italy to Austrian despotism in 1815 the Italian nationalists formed secret societies that were aimed at fighting Austrian dictatorship and to liberate Italian states. They were many such societies but the most vital were the cabonari, literally charcoal burners.
- **1820 rising in Naples.** In 1818, when the Spanish patriots revolted and forced their government to grant a constitution, the Italian nationalists under cabonari also declared a rising in Naples against the Spanish Bourbon king Ferdinand I in 1820. He was forced to grant a constitution. However while at Laibach congress, he sought Austrian help which was granted and the Italian nationalists were suppressed and granted constitution was abolished.
- **1820 cabonari rising in piedmont** (abdication of victor Emanuel and rise of Charles Albert in 1831). Meanwhile a similar rising also broke out in piedmont and the revolutionaries wanted to wring a constitution from the elderly victor Emmanuel I who had been restored by the Vienna congress. Again taking the lead, the cabonari tried to link the movement with a similar revolt against Austrians in Lombardy. They succeeded in forcing Victor Emmanuel I abdicate the throne. His successor was to be his son Charles Felix who at the time was out of the country. So Emanuel's brother prince Charles Albert acting as a regent granted a constitution. When Charles Felix returned, he revoked the constitution and called in 20,000 Austrian troops to assist him suppress the rebellion. Soon a civil war occurred between the conservative forces and liberals and at the end of which the latter were defeated at the battle of Novara in 1821. Liberalism failed in piedmont and the Austrian grip in Lombardy was tightened.
- **1830 Cabonari risings in Papal States and central Duchies.** The 1830 revolutions in France and Belgium inspired the cabonari to rise up against the oppressive Hapsburg rulers in the duchies of Parma, Modena and Papal States. However with the support of Austrian ruthlessness, the risings were crushed.
- **Cabonari collapses by 1832.** By 1832, Metternich's tactic of using disguised nationalistic secret societies had critically penetrated and highly weakened cabonari activities. However the Cabonary was replaced by the Young Italian Movement started by Mazzini.
- **Rise of the young Italy movement/ rise of Giuseppe Mazzini.** The movement was formed by Mazzini in early 1830s to reinforce Cabonari which seemed to have been weakened by 1830. It was based on broader and grander ideals than the cabonari. The movement appealed to all classes in the whole nation, basis, extending far beyond a few army officers, university professors and the middle class. Among its activities, it called on Charles Albert to take the overall lead in the unification as early as 1831. When he became reluctant, the young Italy movement attempted a rising in 1833 against him in piedmont but which Charles suppressed. Charles's conviction was not yet ripe for war against the powerful forces of Austria.
- **An invasion of Savoy.** Gathering a few armed supporters in Switzerland, Mazzini under the same movement attempted another invasion of Savoy. Though the movement attempts were suppressed it is possible to argue that they created a significant impact in the way of Italian unification.
- **1836, the young Italy was disbanded on account of Metternich's effective spy network** and its lack of firmly established grounded leadership. Mazzini its leader largely coordinated the movement activities from exile in France and later Switzerland. The movement also lacked a trained standing army and above all republican Mazzini refused to seek foe foreign assistance.
- **The 1848 revolutions in Italy.** Liberal movements began to reassert themselves more forcibly in the mid 1840s especially in German states, Austrian and France. These gave the Italians the impetus to resume nationalistic campaigns. Sicilian revolt January 1848. In Italy, the first revolt broke out the island of Sicily, part of the kingdom of

Ferdinand II. The island demanded for constitutional government apart from the mainland. In January 1848, a practically un armed people in the Sicily's capital Palermo rose up in a revolt and succeeded in driving the Ferdinand II's troops out of the town. Ferdinand was forced to grant the islanders a self government because the Austrians with many difficulties of their own could not help them as earlier did in 1820s and 30s. Within a fortnight the nationalists were almost in total control of the entire island.

1. The revolters also compelled Ferdinand II to extend similar concessions to the other part of the kingdom i.e. Naples

In March 1848, Charles Albert anxious to have the liberals with him in his war against Austria proclaimed a liberal constitution for Piedmont. On 17th March came news of Metternich flight from Vienna.

2. 18th March 1848, inspired by Sicilian revolt and down fall of Metternich, the state of Lombardy also revolted. In Lombardy's capital Milan, people rose up against Austria and drove General Radetsky's 20,000 troops from the city. He was compelled to abandon every Austrian position in the two provinces apart from quadrilateral fortresses of Verona, Peschiera, Mantua and Legnago.

3. On 22nd Venice Venetia's most lucrative trading port also rose up, expelled its Austrian garrison and under Daniele Manin proclaimed itself an independent republic.

➤ **Charles Albert/ Piedmont take the lead for the whole struggle.** Albert was at first hesitant to lead the unification struggle. This was because his intentions largely revolved around expelling foreigners and enlarging his kingdom but not creating a united Italy. However after several days of hesitation, he decided to take up the head of the whole unification struggle. He thus at once marched his troops to Lombardy to support the Lombardy against Austria. Several other Italian states including Papal States, Nice and Savoy as well as southern provinces decided to send him support. He achieved a few successes but could not match the Radetsky's military skills.

In April 1848, Pope Pius IX after reluctantly allowing a small papal force to march to north to support Charles Albert denounced the war and even withdrew his forces. In July 1848, when Charles attacked the quadrilateral (4 fortresses of Austrians in Lombardy and Venetia i.e. Verona, Peschiera, Mantua and Legnago), he was decisively defeated at the battle of Custoza and forced to conclude an armistice with Austria. By August 1848, Radetsky was back in Milan.

The armistice lasted for a few months before Charles Albert launched another offensive in March 1849 against Austrians in Lombardy as an attempt to revenge the Custoza defeat. He was however defeated at the battle of Novara and abdicated the throne in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel II and retired to a monastery in Portugal where he died some months later.

➤ **The creation of a short-lived Roman republic 1848-49.** Pope's desertion of the nationalist cause was to bring him into trouble with nationalist forces in Italy. In 1848, Garibaldi and Mazzini in collaboration with other Italian patriots invaded and overthrew the Pope Pius IX. They soon declared a Roman republic over Rome. However the achievement was too short-lived for the Pope sought assistance from Louis Bonaparte (Napoleon III) who defeated the revolters and dissolved the Roman republic by July 1849. The Pope was restored to the Roman authority. He returned from Gaeta to the city under the French protection which lasted till 1870. However though defeated, Mazzini had established a series of great reforms in the Papal States which inspired later nationalist activity. In Venice-Venetia, Mazzini who was still resisting could not proceed due to starvation and cholera and ceaseless bombardment. He gave in to Austria by August 1849.

➤ **Emergency of King Victor Emmanuel II and Camilla De Cavour.** Although the 1848 revolt in Italy, had failed to unite people and Italian states, the emergency of these 2 figures Emmanuel II the successor of Charles Albert and Cavour was important in the later unification struggles. It should be noted that, Cavour and Emmanuel II modernized Piedmont in terms of economy and military. This created a strong foundation for the Italian unification struggles. Under the clear leadership of Piedmont, other Italian states were liberated and in 1870, the unification of Italy was realized.

- **The Crimean war 1852-1860.** Cavour embarked on the policy of shopping for European allies (foreign aid). The Crimean war broke out in 1854, between Turkey, Britain and France against Russia. Cavour offered Piedmont's troops to fight on the side of Britain and France as allies of Piedmont (Italy) in the struggle against Austria. The war was important in the Italian unification in that it provided an opportunity for trying Piedmont's troops and gave them a chance to practice in a war situation in preparation for struggle against Austria. The war also led to Piedmont's alliance with Britain as she promised to stay neutral in the event of war with Austria. France also practically assisted the Italians in 1859 in the Italo-Austrian war that led to liberation of Lombardy.
- **Garibaldi's conquest of Naples and Sicily and acquisition of Papal States.** Garibaldi preferred an Italian republic rather than a kingdom. He had a band of guerillas known as "The Red shirt Army" . In 1860 a revolt broke out in Sicily where the people rose up against Ferdinand 11, Garibaldi came to rescue and his troops landed at Marsala on the Island of Sicily at the same time the British fleet landed in the same place. However, the mission of the two was a joint Italian-British venture who consequently defeated Austria. Britain indirectly assisted Garibaldi's conquest of Sicily, then Naples. He also indirectly influenced Cavour and King Victor Emmanuel II's intervention into conquering Papal States. It should be noted that at this stage, Italy had acquired the states of Sicily, Naples and Papal States **except** Rome the capital of Papal States.
- **The annexation of Venetia and Rome in 1866 and 1870 respectively.** By 1860, Rome and Venetia in the North were the only states outside the Italian Kingdom. Venetia was still occupied by Austria while Rome was still occupied by French troops which had stayed there since 1848. However in 1866. Germany under Otto von Bismarck waged a war against Austria in order to remove the obstacles of German unification. Bismarck with his policy of isolation the enemy before the war arranged for the Italian support in this war and promised Italy Venetia in case Austria was defeated, and when Prussia eventually defeated Austria in 1866, Italy got Venetia in the post war treaty. In the same way, Rome was finally captured by the Army of King Victor Emmanuel II after the French troops had been withdrawn in an attempt to fight a war with Prussia in 1870 Franco –Prussian war. This finally made the states of Venetia and Rome added to the united kingdom of Italy and thus the process of the Italian unification accomplished by 1870.

Conclusively therefore , it is worthy to note that in the plebiscite (Referendum) held, the people of Rome voted in favor of a union with kingdom and accordingly the state of Patrimony of St Peter's including Rome which became the capital city of the United Kingdom of Italy was annexed and pope retired to Vatican. Thus, in 1870 the process of Italian Unification was completed.

ROLE OF PERSONALITIES IN THE UNIFICATION STRUGGLE OF ITALY .

Among these personalities, there were the Italian Patriots, who are also referred to as "Architects of the Italian Unification like Giuseppe Mazzini, Garibaldi, Count Camillo de Cavour, Charles Albert (Carlo Alberto), Pope Pius IX, and King Victor Emmanuel II and Felice Orsini. However there were other personalities who were non Italians but indirectly or directly influenced the Italian Unification. These included; Napoleon Bonaparte, Napoleon III, Otto Von Bismarck among others.

1. COUNT CAMILLO DE CAVOUR (THE STATESMAN) 1810-1861

Cavour was born in Turin in 1810 from a noble family, he was to Sardinia and after words to Italy. Cavour was anti Austrian like Bismarck of Prussia. he joined the Italian Army, in 1830, he supported the 1830 French revolution against Charles X for which he was criticized by the authorities at home, this compelled him to resign from the army, he was later made the Premier (minister) of Trade and commerce in Piedmont by King Victor Emmanuel II. he is ranked the greatest architect of the Italian unification because of his following contributions :

- He was the founder of a revolutionary newspaper known as “Risorgimento”, in the year 1848 meaning, resurrection movement for Italian Unification. This newspaper was so influential in the Italian struggle for unification as it helped in the spread of the unification gospel.
 - Camillo Cavour solicited for funds from foreign powers especially, from Britain and France. This was due to his belief that Italy could not stand alone in her struggle for unity and independence without the help of other great powers.
 - He improved the economy of Piedmont. Cavour signed commercial treaties with Britain, France and Belgium which made it easy for Piedmont to benefit from free trade with the big European countries.
 - Cavour is credited for having introduced civil reforms like, in education sector. Land and finance in the state of Piedmont.
 - He by 1850 had influenced the passing of laws that were against the influence of the Catholic Church for instance, he advocated for freedom of worship and reduction of the clerical privileges. He was also against the Catholic Church powers that were part of unification barriers.
 - Cavour used his position of Premiership and paved way for the unification, he used his political skills, high sense of statesmanship and diplomacy. Thus proper use of these led to the unification of Italy.
 - Cavour worked closely with the King of Piedmont, Victor Emmanuel II, this led to the modernization of Piedmont and later became the center of the unification struggle against Austria.
 - Also as a minister of trade and commerce, Cavour improved transport and communication networks by expanding of Piedmont. Railway and road network, telecommunication system in Piedmont were improved upon and this won the independence of the Italian nationalists against Austria.
 - He carried out military reforms in Piedmont. With a stronger military base of Piedmont the unification struggles of Italy were simplified.
 - Cavour promoted togetherness and reconciliation among various ideological groups and revolutionaries which helped in the Italian unification. For instance he reconciled freedom fighters like Mazzini, Garibaldi and King Victor Emmanuel II.
- It's important to note however that, Cavour died in 1861 before realizing the fruits of his sweat; however by the time of his death, he had succeeded in liberating the largest part of Italy and had established the first parliament at Turin. The states of Lombardy, Sicily, Naples and the central Duchies had all been liberated and united to form the united kingdom of Italy. It was only Rome and Venetia that were still in Austrian hands.*

2. GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI, (THE SOLDIER) 1807-1882.

He sacrificed himself to bring about an independent united Italy. He was born at around 1807 to a fisherman in Nice a territory of Savoy. At the age of 15, he left his parents for a career on the sea. He lived as a sailor and a soldier; he was regarded as a soldier of the Unification because of his courage, bravery and heroism he exhibited in unification process.

- He became a member of the young Italy movement in 1833 and attempted a military resistance against the government of Piedmont.
- When he was in exile in South America, he learnt guerrilla warfare tactics which he later used in Italy against Austria in 1848, 1859, 1860 and 1866.
- He became a leader of “a thousand volunteers” popularly known as “The Red shirts” and this was because of his military genius.
- Garibaldi fought for Piedmont and Lombardy against Austria and later, fought with Mazzini to overthrow the Pope who was an obstacle of the unification.

- *In 1849, after a successful battle, Garibaldi and Mazzini established a republic in Rome, though it was short lived with the intervention of Austro-French forces supported by Napoleon III*
- *Garibaldi retreated to the Island of Capri after their defeat and mobilized for more volunteers in the unification struggle.*
- *He aided the Franco-Sardinian alliance against Austria in 1858 and liberated Lombardy. Though he was disappointed later by Cavour's diplomacy in the pact of Plombières with Napoleon III in which Nice and Savoy were rewarded to France yet Nice was his birth place as he commented that "They made me a foreigner in the land of my birth."*
- *He liberated Naples and Sicily with the use of 1000 volunteers in 1860 through a forged alliance with Cavour after dropping his republicanism.*
- *In 1862 Garibaldi unsuccessfully attempted to liberate and capture Rome when Napoleon III had temporarily withdrawn the French forces guarding the Pope, this linked him to King Victor Emmanuel II.*
- *Garibaldi is also credited especially, for the well organized Red-shirt Army which triumphed in the Alps Mountains when other Italian forces were getting defeated in the Austro-Prussian war. Garibaldi retired as a simple farmer to the Island of Capri, he died in 1882, however, his name and principles sank deep in the minds and hearts of many Italians, this was because it was largely through his patriotic well trained, equipped and tactful Red-shirt Army which saw the bigger part of Italy being snatched from "a lion's mouth, Austria".*

3. **GIUSEPPE MAZZINI (THE PROPHET) 1805-1872.**

He was born to a Doctor in Genoa in June, 22nd, 1805. He attended studies up to university level with an ambition of becoming a lawyer. As a young man, he joined the Carbonari Movement in Naples and Sicily where he displayed himself as an active Italian Nationalist.

- *Mazzini spread the gospel of Unification and Italian Unity especially in Naples and Sicily, he did this after abandoning his law ambition due to unfavorable political conditions.*
- *Mazzini took part in a series of revolts especially, those organized by the Carbonari Movement for which he was blamed and condemned, which forced him into exile.*
- *He founded a new secret movement known as the "The Young Italian Movement," which aimed at using the youths to appeal to all Italians of all classes to support the unification struggle.*
- *While in exile, Mazzini appealed to the liberal king Charles Albert to take the movement leadership, as he wrote that "All Italy waits for one word. One only to make herself yours. Place yourself at the head of the nation and write on your banner, "Union, liberty, independence." Proclaim the liberty of thought, liberate Italy from barbarians, and on this condition we bound ourselves around you, we proffer you our lives, we will lead to your banner the word that creates armies. Unite us, and we shall conquer."*
- *His Young Italy Society / movement assisted and improved on the efforts of the Carbonari Movement of the Charcoal burners.*
- *He initiated the popular slogan of the Young Italy Movement which was "Unity and Independence" which also played part in the unification gospel.*
- *Mazzini made efforts while in exile in Switzerland to organize mutiny in the army of Sardinia, and also laid strategies to attack Savoy though his mission never succeeded.*
- *Mazzini and his Young Italy Movement won national massive support of about 600,000 followers by 1833.*

- *Mazzini and his followers organized different revolts in Piedmont, Venetia and Lombardy against Austria.*
- *He struggled to preach a free united democratic Italy. On several occasions, he was heard saying "Italy for Italians alone."*

Its worth saying that, Mazzini died in march, 10th, 1872 at the age of 66 at Pisa Italy, he died while still a strong revolutionary and intellectual in Italian politics and history, he became the prophet of unification because he fore told the struggle for Italian unification and self determination without which national consciousness would have been not aroused among Italians.

4 CHARLES ALBERT (CARLO ALBERTO)

King Charles Albert was king of Piedmont- Sardinia who ascended to the throne in 1831, he is also credited for having played part in the Unification struggle of Italy in the following ways:

- *King Charles Albert is credited for having published a constitution for his kingdom of Piedmont (Sardinia) in March 1848, this added a sense of hope in the unification of Italy.*
- *It was his efforts of publishing a constitution for Piedmont that compelled Pope Pius IX in the same month (March 1848) to reluctantly publish the same constitution for the Papal states, hence a sense of hope for the Italian Unification.*
- *He sent Piedmontese troops to help Lombardy against Austria after news about the Flight of Prince Metternich from Vienna.*

However, King Charles Albert was defeated in 1848 and 1849 at Cusozza and Novara respectively, he abdicated his throne in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel II and started his exile journey to Portugal where he died few months later.

5 POPE PUIS IX, 1846-1849

Pope Pius was a liberal minded pope who was elected in 1846, he was extremely kind - hearted and above all hated to the end all kind of mistreatments he personally witnessed in the papal states.

- *Pope Pius IX worked closely with Charles Albert in the Unification struggles of Italy.*
- *He let free all the hundreds of political prisoners in the Papal States and granted freedom of press which helped in the spread of unification propaganda in the Papal States.*
- *His acts inspired Italian nationalists as he gave them freedom , and demoralized Prince Metternich of Austria who remarked that " we were prepared for everything except a liberal Pope, now that we have got one there is no answering for anything. "This clearly showed how frightened Metternich had become and inspired nationalism among the Italians.*

6. KING VICTOR EMMANUEL II.

He was born around 1820 to Charles Albert in Turin the capital of Piedmont. He was bold, liberal and patriotic with readiness to confront the evil of sectarianism. He succeeded his father Charles Albert in 1849 at the age of 29. Charles Albert abdicated his throne after the defeat at Novara on March 1849.

- *Victor Emmanuel II is credited for having upheld the liberal constitution of 1848 which had been published by his father Charles Albert and this constitution became a basis of Italian unification.*
- *He provided refuge to all activists or patriots in Piedmont (Sardinia) and allowed them freely to express their nationalistic feelings for the Italian Unification.*
- *Victor accepted his daughter to marry Jerome Napoleon who was cousin to Napoleon III and also accepted to give Savoy and Nice to France ultimately to win her friendship.*

- He appointed Count Camilla de Cavour as minister of commerce and industry in 1850, and later made him minister of finance who used this position to aid unification struggles.
 - Similarly, Victor appointed Cavour as prime minister in the kingdom of Piedmont which he used to make a lot of fundamental reforms in military and economy of Piedmont which impacted so much on the Italian Unification.
 - Victor Emmanuel II annexed the Papal States in September 1860 which were later amalgamated to the kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia towards the creation of a United Italy.
 - He is said to have forced Cavour to retake up the post of Prime minister after Cavour had resigned his post after being disappointed by Napoleon III
 - He worked in close collaboration with other Italian Patriots like Giuseppe Garibaldi and Giuseppe Mazzini.
 - Victor Emmanuel II entered an alliance with Bismarck the architect of the German unification, where Victor sent troops under Garibaldi to help the Prussian troops against Austrian troops during the 1866 Austro-Prussian war. This helped Italy to get Venetia.
 - He led Piedmont and acted as a central figure and base for Piedmont's leadership in the Italian Unification.
 - He supported Cavour's various reforms which he carried out to prepare Italy for unity, for instance, Victor aided Cavour's agriculture, economic, military and infrastructure reforms.
 - Victor Emmanuel II pushed on with his struggle after the withdrawal of France from the Italo-Austrian war of 1859, the king restrained Cavour from continuing with the war in fear of losses of what had been achieved if other European states intervened in the war in Lombardy.
 - His diplomacy earned support from Bismarck for Italian Unification. This is what made Bismarck and King Victor Emmanuel II agree to declare war on Austria at the same time.
 - Victor remained firm and strongly maintained the gains of the struggle when Cavour withdrew in the struggle of 1859, this inspired the 3 central duchies of Parma, Modena and Tuscany to join Piedmont.
 - King Victor Emmanuel is also credited for accepting the kingdom of northern Italy in 1861, for instance in 1861 a new parliament met at Turin and a kingdom was proclaimed and Victor allowed to become a leader of northern Italy.
- Conclusively, King Victor Emmanuel II didn't give up though his friend Count Camillo de Cavour died, Victor continued with the unification struggles until the Franco-Prussian war that saw the liberation of Rome and concluded the Italian unification process in 1870.

7 FELICE ORSINI.

FELICE Orsini was a follower of Giuseppe Mazzini, a patriot and martyr, while in exile in France also significantly contributed to the unification of Italy.

- He made an attempt in January 1858 to assassinate Napoleon III and his wife, fortunately or unfortunately, Napoleon III and his wife Eugenie narrowly escaped death. This led to Orsini's death on the orders of Napoleon.
- He died as a hero as he remarked that "Vive Italia" meaning, "long live Italy", this forced Napoleon III who was an ex-service man of the Carbonari movement, to send 20,000 French forces to assist the Piedmontese troops in the liberation of Lombardy in 1859.

THE ROLE OF EUROPE'S GREAT POWERS (FOREIGN POWERS) IN THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY.

The role of foreign powers was instrumental in the unification of Italy. These great powers included, France, Britain, Prussia, Russia and Belgium.

1. BRITAIN

- *Britain's sympathetic attitude towards the unification of Italy after 1856 Paris conference inspired Napoleon III of France to offer military aid during the liberation of Lombardy.*
- *Britain strongly opposed the French proposal of blocking Garibaldi from liberating Naples and Sicily Islands.*
- *Britain took it upon herself and allowed Garibaldi with 1,000 Red shirt soldiers with no condition attached to land at Marsala harbor.*
- *Britain was so instrumental in the liberation of Italian Central Duchies of Modena, Parma, Romagna and Tuscany, in that during their revolt, Russell, British foreign minister suggested a referendum.*
- *Britain remained neutral which helped so much in the liberation of Rome and Venetia, for Britain never intervened to support Austria.*
- *Britain extended financial aid to Piedmont, this aid was used in the road construction, establishment of financial institutions and industries which made Piedmont stronger to challenge Austria.*

2 FRANCE

- *The 1789 French revolution inspired the growth of nationalism among the Italian masses. For instance, it gave birth to the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity which inspired the Italians to fight against oppressive rule of Austrians.*
- *Reforms established by Napoleon Bonaparte, he drove the Austrians from Italy in 1799, he later divided the Italian states into 3 divisions which made mobilization easy.*
- *In 1858 France under Napoleon III signed Plombieres Treaty with Piedmont under Cavour and pledged help to Piedmont in the liberation of Venetia and Lombardy.*
- *Napoleon III of France made an appealing speech while in Milan which raised profound spirit of nationalism among Italians mainly in the central duchies of Modena, Parma, Tuscany and southern states.*
- *In 1860, France under Napoleon III supported referendum in the central Duchies of Parma, Tuscany and Modena which were finally annexed to Piedmont.*
- *France under Napoleon also is credited for having provided a go-ahead to King Victor Emmanuel II of annexing Marches and Umbria.*

3. RUSSIA

- *Russia under Tsar Alexander II met with Napoleon III at Stuttgart never to assist Austria against Italian states.*
- *Russia remained neutral when Garibaldi with his 10,000 Red T-shirt soldiers were liberating the 2 Islands of Naples and Sicily.*
- *Tsar Alexander II of Russia in 1860 tried his level best to persuade Prussia to recognize the annexation of the Duchies of central Italy by Piedmont.*
- *Russia in July 1860 strongly opposed the Austrian plans of reviving the Holy Alliance against the Italian Unification was concerned.*

4. PRUSSIA.

- *In 1866 Prussia helped the Italians to liberate Venetia. The Prussian troops defeated the Austrian forces at Sadowa in the famous Austro-Prussian war.*
- *Prussia forced Austria to sign the treaty of Prague where Austria with no hesitation had to surrender Venetia to Italy which concluded the creation of the northern kingdom of Italy.*
- *The Franco-Prussian war of 1870-1871, concluded the Italian Unification process after Napoleon III's withdrawal of the French forces from Rome in 1870.*

5. BELGIUM

- *Belgium extended financial support to Piedmont, which support was used by Cavour to stabilize the economy of Piedmont.*

REVISION QUESTIONS

- 1. Examine the problems that hindered the Italian Unification before 1850.*
- 2. "Austria was primarily responsible for the delay of the Italian Unification," discuss?*
- 3. Account for the success of the Italian Unification between 1850 and 1870.*
- 4. Why were the attempts towards Italian unification a failure by 1848 but were able to succeed after 1850?*
- 5. "Internal factors were primarily responsible for the delay of the Unification of Italy between 1850 and 1870." Discuss.*
- 6. Account for the fortunes of Italians between 1850 and 1870.*
- 7. "Cavour and Cavour alone was responsible for the unification of Italy" Discuss.*
- 8. Account for the success of Piedmont in the Unification of Italy.*
- 9. "Without foreign assistance, without the unification of Italy", discuss.*
- 10. Examine the stages in the unification of Italy.*
- 11. Assess the role of the following in the unification of Italy*
 - a) Camille De Cavour*
 - b) King Victor Emmanuel II*
 - c) Giuseppe Mazzini*
 - d) Giuseppe Garibaldi*
 - e) Felice Orsini*
 - f) Foreign Aid*

END

