

Nationalism: Italy Guided Lecture Notes

Nationalism

- Loyalty and devotion to a Nation
- Exalts one nation above all others
- Shares a common culture, history, and language.
- Promotes its culture
- Promotes its interests
- _____ “the politics of reality”—the practice of tough power politics without room for ethics or idealism.

Types of Nationalistic Movements

- _____: Mergers of politically divided, but culturally similar lands.
 - 19th century Germany and Italy
- _____: Culturally distinct group resists being added to a state or tries to break away.
 - Greeks in the Ottoman Empire or French-speaking Canadians.
- _____: culturally distinct groups form into a new state by accepting a single culture.
 - The United States of America, and Turkey.

Background

- Italy did not exist until the 19th century
- The last time “Italy” was unified was under the _____.
- The Italian peninsula remained fragmented for over 1,200 years.

Giuseppe Mazzini

- Born in Genoa
- Founded secret revolutionary society “Young Italy” 1832
- Lifelong _____. Fought the Monarchs.
- Encourages Italians that _____ must give up its lands in Italy.
- Encourages a _____ government for Italy.
- “The great prophet of Italian Nationalism”.

Count Camillo Cavour

- Piedmontese Statesman.
- Descends from an ancient line: The _____
- King Charles Albert loosens his control of the _____
- Cavour founds a newspaper *Il Risorgimento* and uses this to get his ideas out to the public.
- Cavour becomes popular with his revolutionary ideas

Count Camillo Cavour

- First Prime Minister of the Kingdom of _____
- Supported economic progress and built kingdom into a major _____ and _____ power
- Sought help from _____ to get Austria to relinquish control of their provinces Lombardy and Venice
- Became a supporter of the idea "separation between _____".

Giuseppe Garibaldi Background

- Family: traditional fisherman
- Earned his Masters Certificate as a Merchant _____, 1832
- Served in the _____ for the kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia
- Influenced by Giuseppe Mazzini
- After a failed _____ in Genoa, he escaped to Latin America where he led several rebellions.
 - This is where he learned about _____ warfare

Austria Loses Lombardy

- Austrians outmatched. Gave up _____ in 1859.
 - Giuseppe Garibaldi helped the military campaign to take Lombardy
 - By 1860, much of the _____ peninsula was united

Giuseppe Garibaldi

- Popular revolutionary "_____"
- Led many rebellions in the 1840s-1860s.
- Led a volunteer army, _____, in southern Italy.
 - This army would not receive the back up from Cavour or Emmanuel II because they did not know if this campaign would be successful.
- The common people welcome Garibaldi as a _____ and in some cases, a god- to free them from slavery and _____.

Giuseppe Garibaldi Campaigns

- Battle of _____
- Defeats _____.
- Naples, Southern Italy, and Sicily join the rest of Italy by 1861.

King Victor Emmanuel II Background

- Brought up in the court of his father Charles Albert
 - Focused on traditional _____ rule
 - Emphasized _____ ideas and _____ training
- Married his first cousin _____
 - Daughter of an Austrian Archduke

King Victor Emmanuel II

- Father abdicated the throne
- Consolidated his power by suppressing the republican left and paying an _____ (payments for a loss—taking Lombardy) to Austria.

King Victor Emmanuel II

- United Italy by using _____ to help him.
- Encouraged Garibaldi to unite the south and _____.
- Launched military campaign to capture Venice and the Papal States.

War with Austria

- 1860's
- Declared war on _____ because of their alliance with Germany.
- Won. Gained _____

Papal States

- Papal states have a long history of foreign influence from _____ and other countries
- Papal states try to keep _____ divided in two
- After _____ lost the war with Italy, more states within the Papal states switched sides and eventually only left Rome.

Unified Italy

- Conquers _____.
 - Pope does not want to join _____
 - _____ is an independent country
 - San Marino remains an independent country
- First king of a _____ Italy, 1871.