Unification of Italy

Other countries had been around for many centuries so why was Italy still not a country by the middle of the 19th century?

1. Italy was broken into 9 states.
2. Apennine Mountains make movement in the country difficult. (run N & S splitting the country in ½).
3. Po River makes movement in the country difficult. (run E & W splitting the country in ½).
4. Pope didn’t want unification because he wanted to keep control of the _______ states.
5. Other European countries didn’t want to see unification — it would upset __________ of power.

What factors led to Italy becoming a nation?

The birthplace of the ___________ gave them a sense of pride & accomplishment.

Good leadership:
1. Mazzini
2. Count Cavour
3. Garibaldi

Steps towards Unification

Step 1
1820’s & 1830’s a secret society known as Risorgimento supported revolutions in hopes of creating an Italian state. Young Italy was another nationalistic group and its leader was _____________.

Step 2
In 1850 Austria still dominate power in Italian Peninsula. People looked to the Italian city state of Piedmont in the North for leadership and achieving unification. _________ made an alliance with ________ and then provoked ___________ to invade them. With the help of the French, the Austrians were defeated. Cavour’s success caused Nationalists in the other Italian states to overthrow their government and join Piedmont.

Step 3
_________________ a dedicated Italian patriot raised an army of a thousand ________________ called the ___________. Garibaldi freed Sicily and southern Italy from its ________________ King who controlled Sicily. He turned over his conquests to Piedmont. 1866 Italy allied itself with Prussia and when Prussia defeated Austria, Italy was rewarded with _____________. In 1870 French withdrew their troops from _______________ and the Italians seized the Pope’s territory. Rome becomes capital under the united Italian state.