

SECTION 3 Step-by-Step Instruction

Objectives

As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.

- List the key obstacles to Italian unity.
- Understand what roles Count Camillo Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi played in the struggle for Italy.
- Describe the challenges that faced the new nation of Italy.


Prepare to Read

Build Background Knowledge L3

Ask students to recall the issues facing the German states during unification. Ask them to predict what kinds of issues nationalist leaders in Italy would face as they tried to unify their country.


Set a Purpose L3

- **WITNESS HISTORY** Read the selection aloud or play the audio.

 **Witness History Audio CD,**
Stirrings of Nationalism

Ask **What event is Mazzini describing?** (*An Italian rebel was begging for money so that he could escape after a failed revolt against Austria.*) **Why was this significant to him?** (*He saw this as a turning point when he realized that the Italians should be free from foreign rule.*)

- **Focus** Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (*Answer appears with Section 3 Assessment answers.*)
- **Preview** Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.
- **Note Taking** Have students read this section using the Guided Questioning strategy (TE, p. T20). As they read, have them fill in the timeline with events that led to Italy's unification.

 **Reading and Note Taking Study Guide,** p. 116

3

Giuseppe Mazzini,
around 1865



Flag of Italy, 1833



WITNESS HISTORY AUDIO

Stirrings of Nationalism

After a failed revolution against Austrian rule in northern Italy, many rebels, fearing retribution, begged for funds to pay for safe passage to Spain. Giuseppe Mazzini (mat SEE nee), still a boy, described his reaction to the situation:

“He (a rebel) held out a white handkerchief, merely saying, For the refugees of Italy.’ My mother . . . dropped some money into the handkerchief. . . . That day was the first in which a confused idea presented itself to my mind . . . an idea that we Italians could and therefore ought to struggle for the liberty of our country. . . .”
—Giuseppe Mazzini, *Life and Writings*

Focus Question How did influential leaders help to create a unified Italy?

Unifying Italy

Objectives

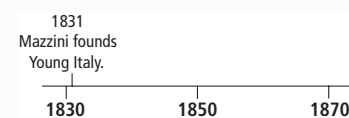
- List the key obstacles to Italian unity.
- Understand what roles Count Camillo Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi played in the struggle for Italy.
- Describe the challenges that faced the new nation of Italy.

Terms, People, and Places

Camillo Cavour
Giuseppe Garibaldi
anarchist
emigration

Note Taking

Reading Skill: Recognize Sequence As you read, create a timeline showing the sequence of events from 1831 to 1871 that led to Italian unification.



Although the people of the Italian peninsula spoke the same language, they had not experienced political unity since Roman times. By the early 1800s, though, Italian patriots—including Mazzini, who would become a revolutionary—were determined to build a new, united Italy. As in Germany, unification was brought about by the efforts of a strong state and furthered by a shrewd, ruthless politician—Count **Camillo Cavour** (kah VOOR).

Obstacles to Italian Unity


For centuries, Italy had been a battleground for ambitious foreign and local princes. Frequent warfare and foreign rule had led people to identify with local regions. The people of Florence considered themselves Tuscans, those of Venice Venetians, those of Naples Neapolitans, and so on. But as in Germany, the invasions of Napoleon had sparked dreams of national unity.

The Congress of Vienna, however, ignored the nationalists who hoped to end centuries of foreign rule and achieve unity. To Prince Metternich of Austria, the idea of a unified Italy was laughable. At Vienna, Austria took control of much of northern Italy, while Hapsburg monarchs ruled various other Italian states. In the south, a French Bourbon ruler was put in charge of Naples and Sicily.

In response, nationalists organized secret patriotic societies and focused their efforts on expelling Austrian forces from northern Italy. Between 1820 and 1848, nationalist revolts exploded across the region. Each time, Austria sent in troops to crush the rebels.

Vocabulary Builder

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use words from this section.

 **Teaching Resources, Unit 3, p. 26; Teaching Resources, Skills Handbook, p. 3**

High-Use Word
constitute, p. 339

Definition and Sample Sentence

vt. to set up; establish
You need eleven players to **constitute** a soccer team.


successor, p. 340

n. a person who succeeds another to an office or rank
The senator decided not to run for reelection, and he campaigned for his assistant to become his **successor**.

Mazzini Establishes Young Italy In the 1830s, the nationalist leader Giuseppe Mazzini founded Young Italy. The goal of this secret society was “to constitute Italy, one, free, independent, republican nation.” In 1849, Mazzini helped set up a revolutionary republic in Rome, but French forces soon toppled it. Like many other nationalists, Mazzini spent much of his life in exile, plotting and dreaming of a united Italy.

Nationalism Takes Root “Ideas grow quickly,” Mazzini once said, “when watered by the blood of martyrs.” Although revolution had failed, nationalist agitation had planted seeds for future harvests.

To nationalists like Mazzini, a united Italy made sense not only because of geography, but also because of a common language and history. Nationalists reminded Italians of the glories of ancient Rome and the medieval papacy. To others, unity made practical economic sense. It would end trade barriers among the Italian states and stimulate industry.

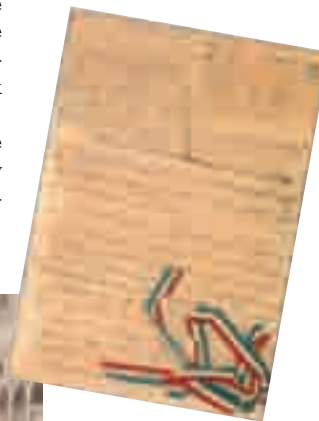
 **Checkpoint** What forces hindered Italian unity?

The Struggle for Italy

After 1848, leadership of the Risorgimento (ree sawr jee MEN toh), or Italian nationalist movement, passed to the kingdom of Sardinia, which included Piedmont, Nice, and Savoy as well as the island of Sardinia. Its constitutional monarch, Victor Emmanuel II, hoped to join other states to his own, thereby increasing his power.

Cavour Becomes Prime Minister In 1852, Victor Emmanuel made Count Camillo Cavour his prime minister. Cavour came from a noble family but favored liberal goals. He was a flexible, practical, crafty politician, willing to use almost any means to achieve his goals. Like Bismarck in Prussia, Cavour was a monarchist who believed in Realpolitik.

Once in office, Cavour moved first to reform Sardinia’s economy. He improved agriculture, had railroads built, and encouraged commerce by supporting free trade. Cavour’s long-term goal, however, was to end Austrian power in Italy and annex the provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.



Opposing Austrian Rule
In March 1848, nationalists in Venice took over the city’s arsenal and declared the establishment of the Republic of Venice (left). Their success was short lived, however, as the republic was soon disbanded and Venice again fell under the rule of Austria in 1849. The image above is a draft of a speech written by Camillo Cavour in 1861.

Vocabulary Builder

constitute—(KAHN stuh toot) *v.* to set up; establish

Teach

Obstacles to Italian Unity

Instruct

L3

- **Introduce: Vocabulary Builder**
Have students read the Vocabulary Builder terms and definitions. Ask students to predict how the word **constitute** might be used in the context of Italian unification.
- **Teach** Ask **What was the geographical and political situation in Italy in the early 1800s?** (*Italy was a patchwork of separate states, many under foreign control. Most Italians identified primarily with their regions. However, Napoleon’s invasions had sparked a desire for national unity.*) **What arguments did nationalists like Mazzini offer in support of national unity?** (*Italy was a single geographic unit and its people had a shared language and history.*)
- **Analyzing the Visuals** Refer students to the image at the bottom of this page, of people celebrating the newly created Republic of Venice. Ask **How are the people in this scene showing pride in their country?** (*by waving flags, celebrating their independence*) **How do scenes like these inspire nationalists?** (*They show that they have the support of the people.*)


Independent Practice

Biography To help students understand the role artists played in Italian nationalism, have students read the biography *Giuseppe Verdi* and complete the worksheet.

 **Teaching Resources, Unit 3, p. 29**

Monitor Progress

As students complete their timelines, circulate to make sure they are recording the correct sequence of events leading to Italian unification. For a completed version of the timeline, see

 **Note Taking Transparencies, 153**

Differentiated

Instruction Solutions for All Learners

L1 Special Needs L2 Less Proficient Readers

To help students track the work of different Italian leaders, have them create a two-column chart, labeled *Leader* and *Contribution*. Have them include the names Giuseppe Mazzini, Victor Emmanuel, Count Cavour, and Giuseppe Garibaldi. As they read, have them note the way that each person contributed to the uniting of Italy.

Use the following resources to help students acquire basic skills.



Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide


- Adapted Note Taking Study Guide, p. 116
- Adapted Section Summary, p. 117

Answer

- ✓ Due to warfare and foreign rule, many people thought of themselves not as Italians, but as belonging to their region or city. Also, powerful foreign rulers quickly crushed revolts.

The Struggle for Italy L3

Instruct

- **Introduce: Key Terms** Ask students to find the name **Camillo Cavour** (in blue) in the text and identify who he was. Ask students to think about how Cavour was different from and similar to Otto von Bismarck as they read.
- **Teach** Refer students to the Infographic on the next page. Ask students to trace the steps nationalists followed to unify Italy. Ask **How did Cavour further nationalist aims?** (*He reformed Sardinia's economy, then joined with Britain and France in the Crimean War, which gave Sardinia a part in the peace talks and gained the attention of Napoleon III. Cavour made an alliance with Napoleon in case of war with Austria, then he provoked that war. Sardinia won the war, and other northern states also revolted against Austria and then joined Sardinia.*)
- **Quick Activity** Display **Color Transparency 133: Right Leg in the Boot at Last**. Use the lesson suggested in the transparency book to guide a discussion on how the political cartoon illustrates the importance of Garibaldi's role in unification.
 **Color Transparency, 133**

Independent Practice

Web Code nbp-2232 will take students to an interactive timeline. Have students complete the interactivity and then answer the questions in the text.

Monitor Progress

Refer students to the visuals in the Infographic on the next page. To help students review the section so far, have them explain the significance of each of the nationalists pictured. (*Mazzini inspired more people to demand liberation; Garibaldi led troops in battle; Cavour organized the state.*)

Answer

- ✓ He used *Realpolitik* policies to strengthen Sardinia's economy and form important alliances. He also partially supported Garibaldi's efforts in the southern states.

Intrigue With France In 1855, Sardinia, led by Cavour, joined Britain and France against Russia in the Crimean War. Sardinia did not win territory, but it did have a voice at the peace conference. Sardinia also gained the attention of Napoleon III.

In 1858, Cavour negotiated a secret deal with Napoleon, who promised to aid Sardinia in case it faced a war with Austria. A year later, the shrewd Cavour provoked that war. With help from France, Sardinia defeated Austria and annexed Lombardy. Meanwhile, nationalist groups overthrew Austrian-backed rulers in several other northern Italian states. These states then joined with Sardinia.

Garibaldi's "Red Shirts" Next, attention shifted to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in southern Italy. There, **Giuseppe Garibaldi** (gah ree BAHHL dee), a longtime nationalist and an ally of Mazzini, was ready for action. Like Mazzini, Garibaldi wanted to create an Italian republic. He did not hesitate, however, to accept aid from the monarchist Cavour. By 1860, Garibaldi had recruited a force of 1,000 red-shirted volunteers. Cavour provided weapons and allowed two ships to take Garibaldi and his "Red Shirts" south to Sicily. With surprising speed, Garibaldi's forces won control of Sicily, crossed to the mainland, and marched triumphantly north to Naples.

Unity at Last Garibaldi's success alarmed Cavour, who feared that the nationalist hero would set up his own republic in the south. To prevent this, Cavour urged Victor Emmanuel to send Sardinian troops to deal with Garibaldi. Instead, the Sardinians overran the Papal States and linked up with Garibaldi and his forces in Naples.

In a patriotic move, Garibaldi turned over Naples and Sicily to Victor Emmanuel. Shortly afterward, southern Italy voted to approve the move, and in 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was crowned king of Italy.

Two areas remained outside the new Italian nation: Rome and Venetia. Cavour died in 1861, but his **successors** completed his dream. Italy formed an alliance with Prussia in the Austro-Prussian War and won the province of Venetia. Then, during the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, France was forced to withdraw its troops from Rome. For the first time since the fall of the Roman empire, Italy was a united land.

- ✓ **Checkpoint** What steps did Camillo Cavour take to promote Italian unity?

Challenges Facing the New Nation

Italy faced a host of problems. Like the German empire that Bismarck cemented together out of many states, Italy had no tradition of unity. Few Italians felt ties to the new nation. Strong regional rivalries left Italy unable to solve critical national issues.

Divisions The greatest regional differences were between the north and the south. The north was richer and had more cities than the south. For centuries, northern Italian cities had flourished as centers of business and culture. The south, on the other hand, was rural and poor. Its population was booming, but illiterate peasants could extract only a meager existence from the exhausted farmland.

Hostility between Italy and the Roman Catholic Church further divided the nation. Popes bitterly resented the seizure of the Papal

Vocabulary Builder

successor—(suk SES ur) *n.* a person who succeeds another to an office or rank

History Background

The Red Cross In 1859, during the war for Italian independence, a Swiss banker named Jean-Henri Dunant witnessed the aftermath of the Battle at Solferino and saw thousands of wounded soldiers lying unattended. Horrified at the suffering, he organized volunteers to assist the fallen. In 1863, he helped found the Red Cross to aid victims of war. The group adopted the symbol of a red cross on a white background, the

reverse of the colors on the Swiss flag, in tribute to Dunant. At the group's suggestion, 16 nations met in Geneva, Switzerland the following year, where they adopted the first Geneva Convention. It established a set of rules to care for those hurt in war and was the beginning of international humanitarian law. Today, the Red Cross and its sister organization, the Red Crescent, operate in more than 180 countries.

Unifying Italy

The Italian peninsula had been divided into small independent states since the fall of the Roman empire in 476. Political unification seemed impossible. However, rebellion, nationalism, and unity slowly took hold with the help of four individuals: a revolutionary, a statesman, a soldier, and a king.

1 Giuseppe Mazzini

Giuseppe Mazzini, founder of Young Italy, helps set up a revolutionary republic in Rome in 1849. French troops soon topple it.



2 Camillo Cavour

In 1859, prime minister Camillo Cavour provokes a war with Austria after secret negotiations with Napoleon III, who promised aid to Sardinia.



3 Nationalist Revolts

Italian nationalists overthrow Austrian-backed rulers in several northern states.



4 Giuseppe Garibaldi

In 1860, Cavour provides weapons to Giuseppe Garibaldi, who invades Sicily with 1,000 Red Shirt volunteers (below). Garibaldi then captures Naples.

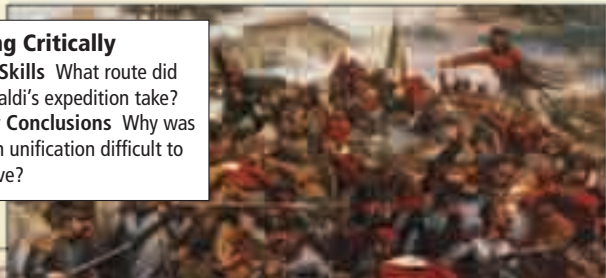
5 Victor Emmanuel II

In a patriotic move, Garibaldi turns over Naples and Sicily to Victor Emmanuel, who is crowned king. In 1870, Italians conquer Rome, which becomes the capital city of a unified Italy.



Thinking Critically

- Map Skills** What route did Garibaldi's expedition take?
- Draw Conclusions** Why was Italian unification difficult to achieve?



History Interactive

For: Interactive timeline
Web Code: nbp-2232

Challenges Facing the New Nation

L3

Instruct

- **Introduce: Key Terms** Ask students to find the key terms *anarchists* and *emigration* (in blue) in the text and explain their meanings. Ask students to predict how Italy's leaders would deal with these challenges.
- **Teach** Using the Numbered Heads strategy (TE, p. T23), have the class discuss and list the challenges that faced the newly unified Italy. Then ask **How did Italians deal with growing tensions?** (*They protested through a variety of means. Socialists organized strikes, anarchists used violence, and many people left Italy.*) **How did the government deal with Italy's problems?** (*It slowly extended suffrage and made some social reforms. It also distracted people by attempting to build an empire in Ethiopia.*) **Do you think the empire-building strategy was effective? Why or why not?** (*Sample: No, because Italians continued to emigrate.*)
- **Quick Activity** Have students study this section and develop a three-question quiz that can be answered by the information in the section. Then have students exchange their questions with a partner and answer them.

Independent Practice

Have students write an editorial about the problems faced by Italy either before or after unification.

Monitor Progress

Check Reading and Note Taking Study guide entries for understanding.

Connect to Our World

Connections to Today Currently, the nation of Italy covers all of the Italian peninsula except for two areas: Vatican City and San Marino. They are now two of the smallest independent states in Europe. When Italy was unified in 1870, the Pope lost control of the Papal States. However, in 1929, Italy recognized the independence of Vatican City, ruled by the Pope as the center of the Roman Catholic Church. This area, which includes St. Peter's Basilica, covers only about 108

acres and is surrounded by the city of Rome. The other independent state, San Marino, is near Italy's Adriatic coast. This republic was able to maintain its autonomy for nearly a thousand years because of its strong fortresses and its location in the mountains. It played a role in Italian unification, providing asylum to Garibaldi and other revolutionaries. Unified Italy signed a treaty with San Marino in 1862, recognizing its independence.

Answers

Thinking Critically

1. He went south from Genoa to Tuscany, then farther south to Sicily, then east and eventually north to Naples.
2. Sample: Each state had different goals, and many attempts at unification were thwarted by foreign interference.

Assess and Reteach

Assess Progress

L3

- Have students complete the Section Assessment.
- Administer the Section Quiz.

All in One Teaching Resources, Unit 3, p. 23

- To further assess student understanding, use

 Progress Monitoring Transparencies, 92

Reteach

If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary.

 Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 117

L3

 Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 117

L1 L2

 Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 117

L2

Extend

L4

Have students research one of the figures mentioned in this section (*Sample: Camillo Cavour, Giuseppe Garibaldi*) and write a short biography about their subject.

Answers

Caption to avoid the social unrest and get away from population increases

- ✓ The government faced opposition, regional divisions, and disputes with the Catholic Church, while the people experienced limited suffrage, social unrest, urbanization, and rapid population growth.



Italian Emigration
Emigrants crowd the port of Naples (above). Why did Italians immigrate to other countries in the early 1900s?

States and of Rome. The government granted the papacy limited rights and control over church properties. Popes, however, saw themselves as “prisoners” and urged Italian Catholics—almost all Italians—not to cooperate with their new government.

Turmoil Under Victor Emmanuel, Italy was a constitutional monarchy with a two-house legislature. The king appointed members to the upper house, which could veto bills passed by the lower house. Although the lower house consisted of elected representatives, only a small number of men had the right to vote.

In the late 1800s, unrest increased as radicals on the left struggled against a conservative government. Socialists organized strikes while **anarchists**, people who want to abolish all government, turned to sabotage and violence. Slowly, the government extended suffrage to more men and passed laws to improve social conditions. Still, the turmoil continued. To distract attention from troubles at home, the government set out to win an overseas empire in Ethiopia.

Economic Progress Despite its problems, Italy did develop economically, especially after 1900. Although the nation lacked important natural resources such as coal, industries did sprout up in northern regions. Industrialization, of course, brought urbanization as peasants flocked to the cities to find jobs in factories. As in other countries, reformers campaigned to improve education and working conditions.

The population explosion of this period created tensions. One important safety valve for many people was **emigration**, or movement away from their homeland. Many Italians left for the United States, Canada, and Latin American nations. By 1914, the country was significantly better off than it had been in 1861. But, it was hardly prepared for the great war that broke out in that year.

- ✓ **Checkpoint** What problems did Italians experience after unification?

3 Assessment

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-quiz with vocabulary practice
Web Code: nba-2233

Terms, People, and Places

1. For each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section, write a sentence explaining its significance.

Note Taking

2. **Reading Skill: Recognize Sequence**
Use your completed timeline to answer the Focus Question: How did influential leaders help to create a unified Italy?

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

3. **Summarize** (a) What obstacles to unity did Italian nationalists face? (b) What conditions favored unity?
4. **Analyze Information** (a) What was the source of conflict between Garibaldi and Cavour? (b) How was the conflict resolved?
5. **Express Problems Clearly** What challenges did Italians face after unification?

Writing About History

Quick Write: Decide on an Organizational Strategy Using clear organization to present a logical argument is a good way to keep the reader’s attention in a persuasive essay. Choose an issue from the section about which you could make an argument. Then write an outline showing how you would organize a persuasive essay.

Section 3 Assessment

1. Sentences should reflect an understanding of each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section.
2. Camillo Cavour applied *Realpolitik* to make alliances with other nations and increase Sardinia’s power and territory. Mazzini inspired nationalists. Giuseppe Garibaldi recruited his Red Shirts to fight for unification.

3. (a) fragmentation into multiple states, regional loyalty, foreign interference (b) a common language, a common history, and nationalist opposition to Napoleon’s invasions
4. (a) Cavour feared that Garibaldi would set up a rival nation in the south. (b) Garibaldi turned over his conquered territories to Victor Emmanuel II.
5. regional differences, disputes between the Church and the state, and opposition to a

conservative government; the nation also had to deal with social unrest, urbanization, and rapid population growth

Writing About History

Responses should be in outline form and present a clear, organized argument about an issue covered in this section.

For additional assessment, have students access **Progress Monitoring Online** at **Web Code nba-2233**.