

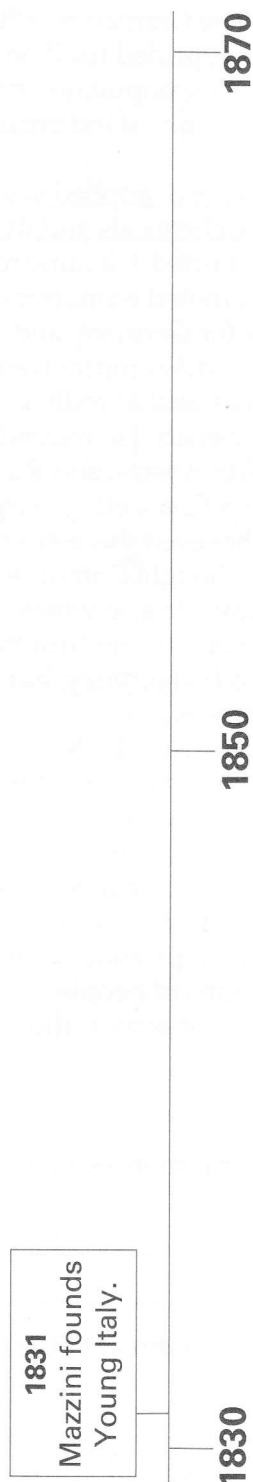
CHAPTER
22
SECTION 3

Note Taking Study Guide

UNIFYING ITALY

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

As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following timeline to show the sequence of events that led to Italian unification.



CHAPTER

22

SECTION 3

Section Summary

UNIFYING ITALY

The peoples of the Italian peninsula had not been unified since Roman times. By the early 1800s, however, patriots were determined to build a new, united Italy. As in Germany, Napoleon's invasions had sparked dreams of nationalism.

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." To nationalists like Mazzini, establishing a unified Italy made sense because of geography and a common language and history. It also made economic sense because it would end trade barriers among Italian states. Unification would stimulate industry, too.

Victor Emmanuel II, the constitutional monarch of Sardinia, hoped to join other states with his own and increase his power. In 1852, he made Count **Camillo Cavour** his prime minister. Cavour's long-term goal was to end Austrian power in Italy. With help from France, Sardinia defeated Austria and annexed Lombardy. Meanwhile, nationalist groups overthrew Austrian-backed leaders in other northern Italian states. In the south, **Giuseppe Garibaldi** had recruited a force of 1,000 red-shirted volunteers. He and his "Red Shirts" quickly won control of Sicily. Then they crossed to the mainland and marched triumphantly to Naples. Garibaldi turned over both regions to Victor Emmanuel. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was crowned king of Italy. Only Rome and Venetia remained outside the nation. During the Franco-Prussian War, however, France was forced to withdraw its troops from Rome. Additionally, Italy acquired Venetia in a deal with Bismarck after the Austro-Prussian War. For the first time since the fall of the Roman empire, Italy was a united land.

However, Italy faced many problems as **anarchists** and radicals struggled against the conservative government. Tensions grew between the north and south. The north was richer and had more cities. The south was poor and rural. Still, Italy developed economically and the population grew. For many, however, **emigration** offered a chance to improve their lives. Large numbers of Italians left for the United States, Canada, and Latin America.

Review Questions

1. Why did nationalists feel that a unified Italy made sense?

2. Why did tensions between the north and south grow after unification?

READING CHECK

What was Camillo Cavour's long-term goal as prime minister?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *constitute* mean in the first underlined sentence? Note that the word is a verb, which means it describes an action. Read the second underlined sentence to find out what action the nationalists wanted to take. Use this information to help you figure out what *constitute* means.

READING SKILL

Recognize Sequence What events took place between Garibaldi's recruitment of the "Red Shirts" and Victor Emmanuel II's crowning as king of Italy?
