

Unification Movement in Italy

During the time of Napoleon, secret societies began to spread all over Italy and the CARBONARI was the most important. Joseph Mazzini had joined the Revolutionary Society of CARBONARI and he kept alive the flame of liberty by his writings. Mazzini's speeches inspired the Italian youths.

He believed that Italian unity would be possible if the people were educated. He formed 'Young Italy' in 1831. He failed to bring about the Italian Unity.

CAVOUR, the prime minister of Piedmont. A new chapter was opened in the history of Italy. In 1858, Napoleon III and CAVOUR met at Plombiers and the fate of Italy was decided. Napoleon III would join Sardinia in the event of a war with Austria and make Italy free from the Alps to the Adriatic. The result was the defeat of Austria in the hands of Franco-Italian armies.

and the annexation of LOMBARDY and VENETIA into a single Italian kingdom.

Then GARIBALDI came to the picture to complete the work of Italian Unification. GARIBALDI became the master of IS Land. He planned to move on ROME. But he was not allowed to do so by CAVOUR and King Victor Emmanuel II: The king invaded all the Papal ~~the~~ states except Rome. On the other side GARIBALDI offered all the conquests to the king, thus the whole of Italy was united but without VENETIA and ROME. The annexation of VENETIA and ROME was linked up with the unification movement in Germany. Italy got VENETIA as a prize for the help ~~with~~ which he had given to Prussia in Austro-Prussian war in 1866. As soon as French troops were recalled from ROME, the Italian army filled up the gap. and Unification of Italy was completed in 1870. If ~~the~~ Mazzini was the brain, Garibaldi was the heart, and Cavour movement.

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MAC Address
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Ch. Security-Level
6-WPA2-PSK
5-WPA2-PSK
7-WPA2-PSK

Signal Strength
Excellent (-65)
Fair (-84)
Fair (-86)

Q. 1. Who was the Editor of 'Risorgimento'?

A. CAROUR.

Q. 2. What do you mean by "Risorgimento"?

A. Risorgimento means the struggle for establishment of Unity and prestige of Italy.

Q. 3. Who was CAROUR?

A. Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont.

Q. 4. Who established 'Young Italy' and when?

A. Mazzini established 'Young Italy' in 1831.

Q. 5. When Garibaldi captured Sicily?

A. 1860 A.D.

Q. 6. Who was the leader of 'Red Shirts'?

A. Garibaldi