

UNIFICATION OF ITALY (1815-1871)

Background:

1. Fragmented Italian states: 8-10 independent states.
2. Napoleonic Wars: Italian nationalism emerged.
3. Congress of Vienna (1815): Restored pre-Napoleonic order.
4. Risorgimento (1848-1871): Italian unification movement.

Key Events:

1. Revolutions of 1848: Failed uprisings across Italy.
2. Crimean War (1853-1856): Italy's involvement sparked nationalism.
3. Second Italian War of Independence (1859): Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Austria.
4. Expedition of the Thousand (1860): Garibaldi's conquest of Southern Italy.
5. Battle of Castelfidardo (1860): Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Papal States.

Unification Process:

1. Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont (1848): Led by Victor Emmanuel II.
2. Central Italian Union (1859): Temporary alliance.
3. Kingdom of Italy (1861): Proclaimed with Victor Emmanuel II as king.
4. Annexation of Veneto (1866) and Papal States (1870).
5. Capital moved from Turin to Rome (1871).

Key Figures:

1. Giuseppe Garibaldi: National hero and military leader.
2. Victor Emmanuel II: King of Sardinia-Piedmont and Italy.
3. Camillo di Cavour: Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont.
4. Giuseppe Mazzini: Revolutionary and nationalist leader.
5. Pope Pius IX: Opposed Italian unification.

Consequences:

1. Emergence of Italy as a unified nation-state.
2. End of Papal States and temporal power.
3. Shift in European balance of power.
4. Nationalism and liberalism.

Timeline:

1815 - Congress of Vienna

1848 - Revolutions of 1848

1859 - Second Italian War of Independence

1860 - Expedition of the Thousand

1861 - Kingdom of Italy proclaimed

1866 - Annexation of Veneto

1870 - Annexation of Papal States

1871 - Capital moved to Rome

Unification Documents:

1. Statuto Albertino (1848): Sardinia-Piedmont's constitution.
2. Treaty of Zurich (1859): Ended Second Italian War.
3. Proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy (1861).
4. Law of Guarantees (1871): Regulated Church-State relations.

Legacy:

1. Modern Italian state.
2. European nationalism.
3. End of Papal States.
4. Inspiration for other unification movements.