



Action KA229

Cooperation for innovation and the exchange of good practices
Strategic Partnerships for school education

Activity Code: 2018-1-IT02-KA229-047976_4



*Reflective teaching/learning
in a modern European digital classroom*





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WEBQUEST

Piatra Neamt -Romania
Webquest

REAL
4th Meeting

Formation of National States in Italy
“Reflective teaching/learning in a modern
European digital classroom”





Erasmus+



After 1815



After the Congress of Vienna, Italy was still divided into many states, among which only the Kingdom of Sardinia, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and the State of the Church were truly independent, while Lombardy-Venetia was under Austrian rule.



1848

Italy therefore experienced a process of gradual rediscovery and ever more clear assertion of its national identity. This process, known as the Risorgimento, led to the formation of the Italian unitary state, that is, it made the peninsula a political and independent body on a national basis. Carlo Alberto, king of Sardinia, then decided to go to war against Austria to free northern Italy from Austrian rule. In July 1848 the Austrians defeated the Piedmontese in Custoza (25-27 July), forcing Carlo Alberto to retire at the gates of Milan and to request an armistice (Salasco, 9 August). The failure of Carlo Alberto's offensive did not mark the end of the Italian revolutionary movement. In support of the Republic came many volunteers including Giuseppe Garibaldi. After the failure of the revolutionary uprisings of 1848, popular discontent worsened and the desire for unification increased.





The Italian Unification

The chain of political and military events that produced a united Italian peninsula can be broken down in different stages: the Italian wars of independence, Cavour's Policy and the Role of Piedmont and Garibaldi's Campaign in Southern Italy, and the creation of the Italian Kingdom.



During the first half of the 19th century, the people with a passion for unification started to form secret societies, namely the Carbonari. By 1820, the Carbonari were involved in numerous failed revolutions, but the Austrian Empire crushed all of these revolutions; thus leading to more resentment from the Italians. The soul and spirit of the Carbonari and the revolutions was a man named Giuseppe Mazzini. Mazzini he created the Young Italy, a group created for the sole purpose to spread the ideas unification, revolutions, and republicanism. In 1846, a liberal pope, Pius IX, was elected who enacted numerous reforms. Soon, other states followed but these reform movements were not enough. A series of uprising known as the Revolution of 1848 occurred throughout Europe including France, Germany, the Austrian Empire, and northern Italy. The revolution also occurred in the Kingdom of Two Sicilies where the king signed a constitution. In the Papal States, a radical took over Rome, causing the Pope to flee. In the absence of the pope, Garibaldi and Mazzini created a republic called the Roman Republic. In 1849, France sent troops to Rome and destroyed the short-lived Roman Republic.

Revolutionary Phase



I moti carbonari (1820-1821 e 1830-1831)



Durante il Congresso di Vienna venne stipulata, in ottica restauratrice, la "Santa Alleanza" fra le potenze conservatrici d'Europa, successivamente ratificata con una serie di patti separati. Gli effetti di questi accordi reazionari si fecero notare in occasione dei moti del 1820-1821 e del 1830-1831 scoppiati in vari Paesi d'Europa.

Il 7 gennaio 1820 parti da Cadice (Spagna) il primo tentativo insurrezionale, guidato da alcuni ufficiali dell'esercito che si rifiutarono di partire per le Americhe e di combattere i governi indipendentisti. Sulle prime venne concessa una Costituzione e fu convocato il Parlamento, quindi, organizzata la reazione, la rivolta finì in un bagno di sangue.

Sull'esempio spagnolo, tuttavia, anche in Italia si moltiplicarono i tentativi insurrezionali. Nel luglio 1820 a Napoli, con il coinvolgimento dei fratelli ufficiali Florestano e Guglielmo Pepe, e in Sicilia scoppiarono rivolte, nel marzo 1821 Santorre di Santarosa provò la rivoluzione in Piemonte, sebbene con finalità diverse. Nel Sud si mirava a ottenere la Costituzione e l'indipendenza dallo straniero, in Piemonte l'unificazione dell'Italia sotto la corona sabauda. I moti terminarono con alcune condanne a morte e l'esilio dei sopravvissuti. Nel Lombardo-Veneto, invece, vennero scoperte alcune società segrete

Cavour's Policy and the Role of Piedmont

After the numerous failed uprisings throughout Italy, Camillo di Cavour became the prime minister of the Piedmont (Kingdom of Sardinia) in 1852. By the use of bargaining, putting great powers against each other, war, and political cunning, Cavour was able to unite Italy in a short time. Although Piedmont was

a small state, it had considerable influence due to its military strength, conservative philosophy, and admirable political leader.



THE THREE WARS OF INDEPENDENCES

The Italian Wars of Independence (Italian Guerre d'indipendenza italiane) are three successive war events that took place in the 19th century between the Italian states under the rule of Sardinia against the Empire of Austria . In 1860, the Second War of Independence , together with Garibaldi's March of a Thousand, led to the establishment of the Italian national state. The three wars were part of the Risorgimento and finally led to the complete unification of Italy in 1870 with the occupation of Rome.



Garibaldi - The Hero of two Worlds

IDENTITY CARD

- **BORN** July 4, 1807
Nice, France
- **DIED** June 2, 1882 (aged 74)
Caprera Island, Italy (Anniversary in 7 days)
- **ROLE IN:**
 - ✓ Expedition Of The Thousand
 - ✓ Risorgimento
 - ✓ Siege Of Rome
 - ✓ Austro-French Piedmontese War
 - ✓ Wars Of Italian Independence





Garibaldi - The Hero of two Worlds

Expedition Of The Thousand

In Southern Italy discontent was growing. Crispi and Rosolino Pilo convinced Garibaldi to organize a military expedition to Sicily. Between 5/6 May 1860, 1070 volunteers led by Giuseppe Garibaldi left from Quarto (Genoa) and landed in Marsala. The Thousand then reached Palermo. There they were supported by the Sicilian insurgents. The Garibaldini did not know the situation in Sicily. Their only goal was the unification of Italy. On 20 August they crossed the Strait of Messina and on 7 September they arrived in Naples, winning in the battle on the Volturno river. Cavour meanwhile decided to support the Expedition of the Thousand and sent the Piedmontese army south. In the Battle of Castelfidardo he took Umbria and the Marche from the pope. On October 26th, Garibaldi and Vittorio Emanuele II met in Teano. Garibaldi handed over the conquered lands to the king. Eventually Vittorio Emanuele II became the first king of Italy



Garibaldi - The Hero of two Worlds

HIS PERPETUAL BATTLE FOR LIBERTY



Garibaldi fought for Italian unity and almost single-handedly united northern and southern Italy. He led a volunteer army of guerrilla soldiers to capture Lombardy for Piedmont and later conquered Sicily and Naples, giving southern Italy to King Victor Emmanuel II of Piedmont, who established the Kingdom of Italy.

Garibaldi - The Hero of two Worlds

WHY IS GARIBALDI SIGNIFICANT



His extraordinary qualities as a leader and his courage and determination not to surrender were a lesson in patriotism for his fellow countrymen.