

Name: _____
Global History II

Date: _____
Mrs. Kempton & Mr. Patten

Count Camillo Di Cavour

“The Brain”



Questions:

1) What role did Cavour play in Italian Unification?

2) What was Cavour's goal?

3) Why do you think Cavour was known as “the Brain”?

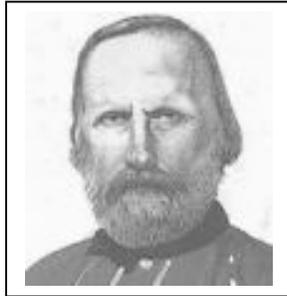
Cavour was the Prime Minister of Sardinia under King Victor Emmanuel II. Cavour wanted to extend Sardinia's power and to make Sardinia one of the leading nations of Europe. To do this Cavour needed to take control of the states of the northern Italian peninsula, states that were controlled by European powers such as France and Austria. In 1859 Cavour allied with France and went to war with Austria. Sardinia and France defeated Austria and several of the Northern states joined Sardinia. Two years later Cavour negotiated with France and added the Papal States to Sardinia. It was at Cavour's insistence that the King met with Garibaldi and added Southern Italy to his realm. Cavour died in 1861. However, his successors finished his mission and added Rome to the Italian states while France was busy fighting Prussia in 1870.

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Giuseppe Garibaldi

“The Sword”



Questions:

- 1) What was Garibaldi’s dream?
- 2) How did Garibaldi attempt to accomplish his goal?
- 3) What was Garibaldi’s contribution to Italian unification?
- 4) Why do you think Garibaldi was known as “the Sword”?

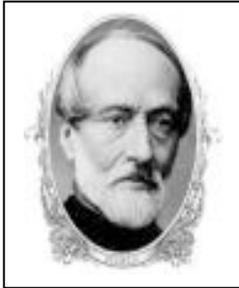
Garibaldi was like a character out of a romantic novel. He began life as a fisherman and went on to become a trader, guerrilla fighter, poet, rancher, teacher and an idealistic revolutionary. Garibaldi led an army of Italians across Southern Italy in the 1860’s. His “Red Shirts” swept to many victories uniting Southern Italy. Italy’s independence from foreign rule (self-determination) was Garibaldi’s dream. Soldiers flocked to Garibaldi’s banner as he marched north. Voters gave Garibaldi permission to unite Southern Italy with the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia. Cavour arranged for Garibaldi to meet King Victor Emmanuel II. At the meeting Garibaldi stepped aside and Victor Emmanuel ruled as king of a united Italy. Garibaldi realized his dream of a unified independent Italy had come true.

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Giuseppe Mazzini

“The Heart”



Questions:

1) What did Mazzini do to promote the cause of Italian unity?

2) Why do you think he was known as “the heart”?

Mazzini was a dreamer. His dream was a unified Italy. In the 1830's Mazzini established “Young Italy” a secret organization that worked toward the goal of a unified Italy. Mazzini's Italy was to be a place for Italians, a place for people who had a common heritage and a common nationality. Mazzini wrote of his dreams for a united Republican Italy where all Italians were united and equal. Mazzini's writings inspired an entire generation of Italians. However Mazzini opposed Cavour because he feared that Cavour did not have the best interests of Italy as a whole in mind. Mazzini wrote his goals in the oath taken to join Young Italy. “I give my name to Young Italy, an association of men having the same faith, and swear: To devote myself wholly and forever to make Italy one free, independent, republican nation. To promote every means in my power- whether written or spoken word, or by action- the education of my Italian brothers towards the aim of Young Italy.”