

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: _____

Map Exercise: The Unification of Italy

As the map below shows, Italy was divided into numerous states and kingdoms in the early 1800's. The government of Austria controlled the state of Venetia and Lombardy in northern Italy. Austrian princes ruled Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. Spain governed the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Each of the other states and kingdoms had its own Italian leader.

The existence of so many political divisions within the country made unification seem nearly impossible. But Italian nationalists were determined to bring the country together under one government. They were inspired by the ideals of the French Revolution – Liberty, equality, and fraternity. They hoped to return the country to the glorious days of the ancient Roman Empire.

It took nearly forty years for the nationalists to achieve unification. The struggle was led by Giuseppe Mazzini, Camillo di Cavour, and Giuseppe Garibaldi. By 1870, Italy had taken its place alongside the other nation-states of Europe.

Map Directions

The timeline below summarized the steps which brought about the unification of Italy. Begin by reading event number 1. Do the map work described at the end of the paragraph. Continue in the same way with events 2 through 6.

- 1) **1832-1852:** In 1832, a nationalist named Giuseppe Mazzini organized "Young Italy," a group of Italian patriots dedicated to making Italy a free and independent country. In 1849, Victor Emmanuel, the ruler of Sardinia, was given the title "King of Italy." Three years later, Camillo di Cavour became prime minister of Sardinia and pledged to drive out the Austrians and unite Italy. On the map color the KINGDOM OF SARDINIA **RED**.
- 2) **1858-1859:** Napoleon III of France agreed to help Camillo di Cavour defeat the Austrians in return for two small Italian territories, Nice and Savoy. When Austria attacked Sardinia, the French came to Sardinia's aid. The Austrians were forced to give up Lombardy. On the map color LOMBARDY **ORANGE**.
- 3) **1860:** The people of PARMA, MODENA, TUSCANY, and ROMAGNA voted to unite with Sardinia. Color these areas on the map **YELLOW**.
- 4) **1860:** Giuseppe Garibaldi and his "Red Shirts" overthrew the ruler of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. Soon afterwards, the people decided to join Sardinia. On the map color the KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES **GREEN**.
- 5) **1866:** Prussia waged war against Austria. For helping Prussia defeat Austria, Italy received Venetia. On the map color VENETIA **Blue**.
- 6) **1870:** The citizens of Rome voted overwhelmingly to become part of Italy. This completed the Unification of Italy. On the map color the region that included the city of ROME **PURPLE**.



Directions: Use the information on page one to answer the following questions.

Completion

- 1) _____ Before the unification movement began, Austria controlled Lombardy and what other state?
- 2) _____ Princes of three Italian states regarded Austria as a friend. These princes and the Austrian emperor opposed unification. They feared that they would lose power if one government was established for all of Italy. Parma, Tuscany, and which other state were allies of Austria?
- 3) _____ What patriotic group was formed in the early days of the unification movement?
- 4) _____ Who was the first nationalist to support freedom and independence for Italy?
- 5) _____ Which kingdom led the way in creating a strong Italian nation-state?
- 6) _____ Who was the prime minister of Sardinia who vowed to drive out the Austrians?
- 7) _____ What country helped Sardinia against Austria in return for Nice and Savoy?
- 8) _____ What person was responsible for Austrian-held Lombardy being given to Sardinia?
- 9) _____ How many states united with Sardinia in 1860?
- 10) _____ Whose "Red Shirts" fought to free the people of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies?
- 11) _____ Who became the first king of Italy?
- 12) _____ What state did Italy receive in return for helping Prussia win a war against Austria?
- 13) _____ The unification movement was completed when the citizens of what city-state voted to become part of Italy?

Thought Questions

- 1) What person do you think deserves the most credit for unifying Italy? Why?

- 2) The unification of Italy brought great excitement to the Italian people. But it also created a number of problems that contributed to political and social unrest. Which problem listed below do you think was the most serious threat to future stability? Why?
 - A. The pope, who had lost control of Rome and the Papal States because of unification, urged Catholics not to support the new government of Italy.
 - B. Many people were upset that Sardinia had more influence over the government than any other state or kingdom.
 - C. Northern Italy prospered when the Industrial Revolution spread there during the late 1800's. Meanwhile, Southern Italy remained a poor farming region. These differences between the two sections led to economic and social inequality.
 - D. Only 3% of the people were allowed to vote for the members of the lawmaking parliament.
