Mazzini and the triumvirate have the Rome Republic for 100 days before it is crushed by the French army (20,000 men) who stay until 1870.

Tobacco boycott in Milan (Lombardy) → attacks on Austrian soldiers smoking → revolts → 5 days revolution. Increased hatred towards Austria.

Austria end the independent Venetia through shelling and cholera, it had lasted from March 1848 to August 1849.

- Lack of Unity
  - 1848 ‘revolutions’ occurred in isolation in Lombardy, Venetia, Rome and Naples
  - They had differing aims: Mazzini wanted a republic, Charles Albert wanted to dispel Austria, Sicily wanted independence, and the Pope wanted temporal power.
  - They also faced much better unified opposition (France and Austria)
  - Particularism

- No Clear Leadership
  - Mazzini = young Italy but too idealistic and opportunistic with Rome (defeated quickly)
  - Charles Albert = a possible leader because he was liberal and against Austria but he had lost 2 wars and abdicated → lost legitimacy
  - Pope Pius IX = was a figurehead but he fled Rome, he feared losing his power and so turned to France (foreign enemy) and became a reactionary obstacle to unification

- Internal Papacy Opposition
  - The Popes allocution at Papal stated he was staying out of the war with Austria, he didn’t want to lead Italy and he was a figurehead
  - May 1848 Papal States sent troops to fight Charles Albert (which ended up supported Catholic Austria)

- Military
  - No independent Italian state has sufficient army
  - Charles Albert (the only monarch to lend out his army) was defeated by Austria in May 1848 and March 1848
  - Garibaldi attempted to defend Mazzini’s Rome but failed due to the French, there was a clear military disparity

- Shortfall of popular support
  - The Pope cheered on return from his exile = people didn’t support the change that the revolution was bringing
  - 80% of the population was rural and thus political unconscious

- LINE OF ARGUMENT → foreign intervention

### Widespread Nationalism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>It was widespread</th>
<th>It wasn’t widespread</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Italian historians say it was widespread because it glorifies Italy</td>
<td>80% of the population were rural and had little political conscience</td>
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<tr>
<td>Literature, poetry and music encouraged nationalist sentiment and promoted the Italian language</td>
<td>Particularism</td>
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<td>Short term, it did not continue to grow.</td>
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<td>Beales argues that nationalism was a patriotic myth</td>
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</table>
The Roman Republic 1949, led by Mazzini but only survived 4 months. Garibaldi arrived to attempt to resist the French but they were heavily outnumbered. July 3rd, Garibaldi entered the assembly with a battered sword and announced that further resistance was useless, he was appointed dictator of Rome and led 5000 men on a march to Venetia, but only 1500 men survived the 800km arduous journey.

Garibaldi set sail for the US and China but finally settled on a small island off Sardinia where he remained informed of Italian events. Victor Emmanuel took over Piedmont and he inspired loyalty from Garibaldi and Cavour, now the chief minister. Garibaldi visited Piedmont and trained an army to face Austria in the spring of 1859, after Cavour’s Plombières meeting with Napoleon III. He was awarded the gold medal for military dedication after Piedmont and France were able to conquer Lombardy. Nice and Savoy went to France, Victor Emmanuel was now King of all northern Italy, except Venetia.

1860, the thousand (1200) go to Sicily were there was a revolt against the King of Naples. They promote the revolution. Cavour is delighted to have Garibaldi out of Piedmont because he is so unpredictable, he expected Garibaldi to fail because he had no bullets, but Cavour couldn’t not imprison him because he was popular with the people, but if he fails anyway then he would die.

Actually Garibaldi succeeded. They had allowed to land his ship because they thought he was British, this was a misunderstanding, very lucky. Local peasants had felt cheated by the 1848 revolutions and so joined in Garibaldi’s efforts to slaughter the Napoli’s troops. Lastly his leadership, he didn’t mind if he died, they had 3000 troops against almost 20,000 Napoli’s troops, but since the Napo’s didn’t want to die, they fled Sicily. So in 1860 Garibaldi becomes the dictator. Cavour wants to gain support he abolishes the tax on corn milling to get the support of the peasants. He also promised land redistribution.

He was popular to begin with but then the peasants started to demand more, he had to repress them. The land owners restored order. He introduced Piedmontese laws to Sicily and becomes even more heroic in the Italian mentality. After establishing himself in Sicily he starts to move towards Naples, Cavour advises he doesn’t try to take over Naples, but Garibaldi ignores him. Garibaldi’s reputation was remarkable at the time because he survives everything.

When the King of Naples heard that Garibaldi was coming he fled, so Garibaldi took Naples and ruled them without a fight. His attention is now turned to the Papal States. However, he was unable to advance due to a Neapolitan military strong hold in the North. Cavour believed that Garibaldi attacking the Papal States would lead to an intrusive foreign reaction from France; already Napoleon III was upset because of Garibaldi landing a small force in the South of the Papal States.

Garibaldi’s army, now joined by Mazzinians, numbered over 60,000 and was opposed to the Church. If they rose up against Rome, Victor Emmanuel feared the nationalist leadership would move away from Piedmont and Italy would become Republican and revolutionary. So, using the excuse that the Pope was unable to deal with the revolutionary threat, Victor Emmanuel and Cavour sent the Piedmonese army to Naples to prevent Garibaldi and his ‘irregular army’ from marching on Rome.

When Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel met though, Garibaldi saluted Victor as the first King of Italy. There were ballots held in Sicily, Naples, Umbria and the Papal States, all wishing for annexation by Piedmont. On the 7th of November, Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi rode into Naples and the day after, Garibaldi handed his conquests to Victor Emmanuel, and he gave Garibaldi the title of Prince. Garibaldi returned to his island and had his eyes still fixed on Rome as a future target.