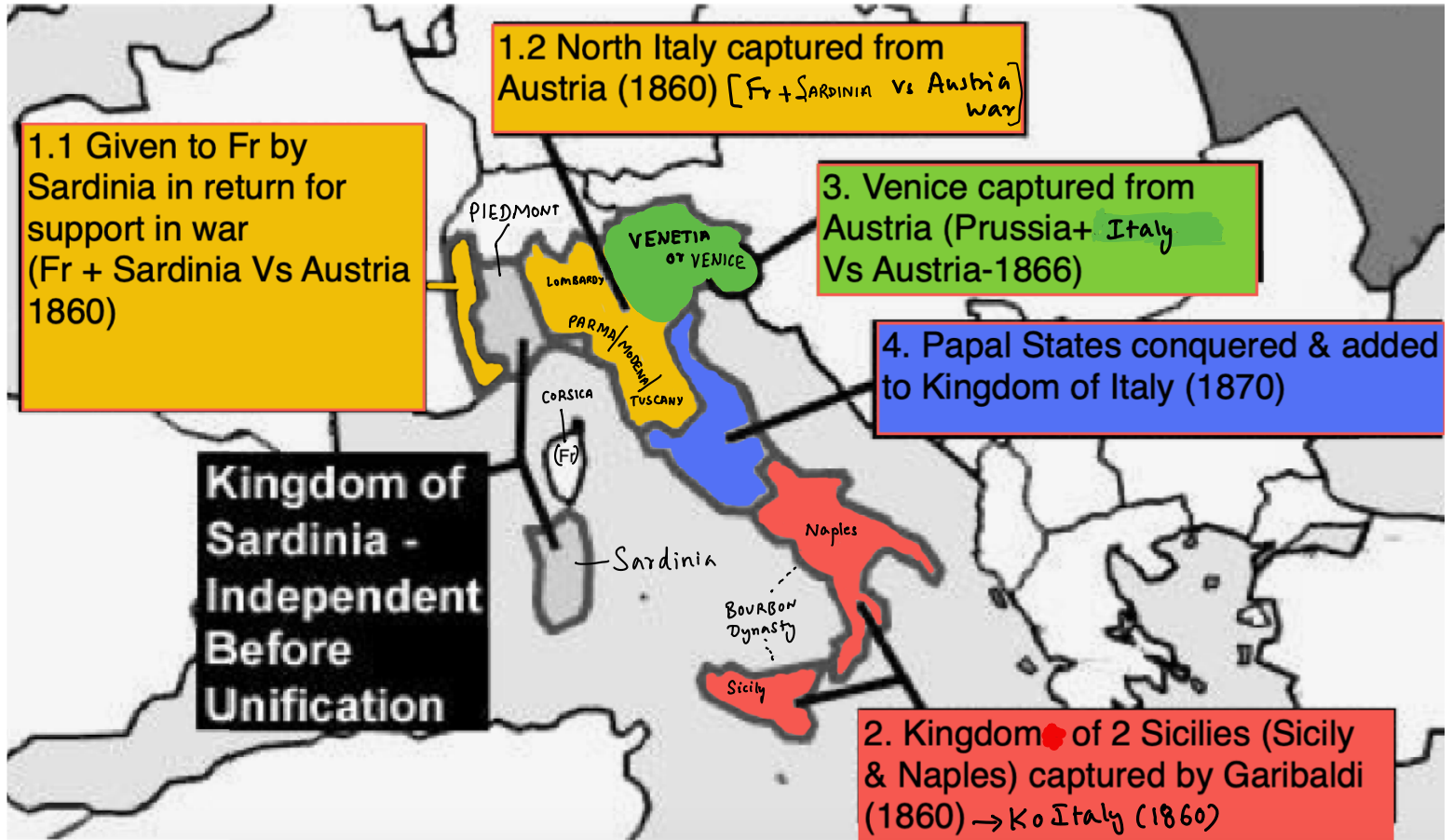


Independence & Unification of Italy



<p>MN⁺: <u>60 yr old SARDINIA</u> went to <u>NORTH ITALY</u> with <u>FRANCE</u></p>	<p><u>1859-60</u>: <u>Sardinia</u> allied with <u>France</u> to defeat Austria & captured <u>NORTH ITALY</u></p>
<p>to buy <u>Silly Italian Apples</u></p>	<p><u>1860</u>: <u>Garibaldi</u> freed <u>Sicily</u> & <u>Naples</u> that → to formation of <u>Kingdom of ITALY</u></p>
<p>and <u>Vine</u> using <u>PAYPAL</u> account of <u>FRANCE</u></p>	<p><u>1866</u>: <u>VENICE</u> captured via [Italy + Prussia] vs <u>AUSTRIA</u></p> <p><u>1870</u>: <u>PAPAL</u> States captured taking benefit of <u>Franco</u> Prussian War <u>1870</u></p>

Q - SIMILARITIES & DIFFERENCES b/w UNIFICATION OF GR & OF ITALY :

Both desired unity \therefore of past cultural unity (common language & history of culture)

Similarities b/w Unification of Gr & of It

6. Able Leadership of brilliant men
- It : Mazzini
Garibaldi
PM Cavour
 - Gr : Bismarck & his
REAL POLITIK &
Policy of Blood & Iron

C.g. Publication of German folk Tales
Ancient Roman Empire's glory among Italians

2. In both cases Napoleon instigated
Nationalism & Liberalism i.e. desire
for Self Determination i.e. REPUBLIC-
anism and Unification

Italy

Removed Austria
from North Italy
in 1797 +
Perceived as a Liberator
from Monarchy

Germany

1806 defeated
Prussia and
ended Feudalism
& led the power
of Junkers.
+ implemented
Napoleonic Civil
Code

ALSO united
(300-38) Gr states
into

Confederation of Rhine
by
dissolving the
Holy Roman
Empire.
This boosted
TRADE & Economy.

In both cases

Some sections
including Prussian

Monarchy felt
humiliated \therefore of
loss in war

which sparked
Nationalism

as NAPOLEON WAS

viewed AS A CONQUEROR
especially post 1804.

One Leading State

- It : Sardinia
 - Gr : Prussia
- 1848 Revolts
- Led Nationalistic
fervour in both
Gr & ITALY

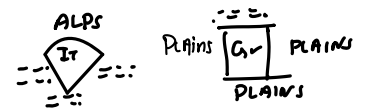
- Failed in both

3. Congress of Vienna
(1815)

In Gr : It created
German Confederation
(1815) which was
under domination
of Non Germans
like Denmark &
especially Austria.
This \rightarrow to Nationalism
 \rightarrow 1848 revolts.

In Italy : Congress of
Vienna did not view
Italy as a Nation
but only a Geographical
expression & \therefore It
was not united &
again divided into
multiple states e.g.
PAPAL STATES continued;
Kingdom OF Sardinia;
NORTH ITALY under Austria;
Kingdom OF 2 Sicilies under
Bourbon Dynasty (of Fr)

This \rightarrow to Nationalism \rightarrow 1848 revolts.



Differences

1848 Revolt

1. Austrian & Prussian MONARCHY SURPRISED AT REVOLTS in THEIR CAPITALS.

Prussia gave a Constitution but failed LIBERAL'S ASPIRATIONS.

3. Italy used foreign help more than Gr for Unification whereas Pr was more self reliant.

2. [1859-60: SARDINIA + Fr Vs AUSTRIA TO CAPTURE LOMBARDY & OTHER AREAS OF NORTH ITALY]

[1866: SARDINIA + Pr Vs AUSTRIA TO CAPTURE VENETIA in NORTH ITALY]

[FRANCO PRUSSIAN WAR OF 1870 an OPPORTUNITY TO CAPTURE Rome as Fr (PROTECTOR OF PAPAL STATES) WAS WEAK]

2. Liberal faces like MAZZINI AND GARIBOLDI PROMINENT in CASE OF ITALY BUT NOT Gr

∴ In Gr, notion OF

"Unification From ABOVE" WAS MUCH MORE PROMINENT THAN ITALY

Geography:

In ITALY it was much easier to identify and set borders of a united Italy as it is surrounded by mountains and sea whereas endless plains in case of Germany.

There was no doubt on which states will form part of Italy but in case of Gr there was a ? on whether to include German populated AUSTRIAN TERRITORY in united Gr.

This "Greater Gr" idea was promoted by Austria while Prussia was opposed to it as it won't be under Prussian monarchy.

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