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Italian nationalism in the 19th century was a movement that aimed to unify the Italian people and establish a single, independent nation-state. The movement was motivated by a sense of national identity and pride, as well as a desire to throw off foreign domination and establish a government that would represent the interests of the Italian people. The Risorgimento, as this movement was called, was a long and complex process that involved various political and military figures.

One of the key figures in the Italian nationalist movement was Giuseppe Garibaldi. Garibaldi was a military leader who fought for Italian unification and helped to establish the Kingdom of Italy in 1861. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica, Garibaldi was driven by a deep sense of patriotism and a belief that the Italian people deserved to live in a free and independent nation. Garibaldi's Redshirts, a volunteer army, played a significant role in the unification of Italy (Smith and Foot).

Another important figure in the Italian nationalist movement was Camillo di Cavour. Cavour was a statesman and politician who played a crucial role in the unification of Italy. According to the Internet History Sourcebooks, Cavour believed that the Italian people needed a strong, centralized government to achieve their goals of independence and unity. He worked tirelessly to bring about political and economic reforms that would create a strong and prosperous Italy.

The ideals of the Italian nationalist movement were rooted in a deep sense of national identity and pride. The movement sought to promote the Italian language, culture, and heritage, and to create a sense of unity and shared purpose among the Italian people. Italian nationalists believed that the Italian people had a unique and valuable contribution to make to the world and that they deserved a government that would represent their interests and promote their well-being (Internet History Sourcebooks).

In conclusion, Italian nationalism in the 19th century was a powerful movement that sought to unify the Italian people and establish a single, independent nation-state. The movement was driven by a sense of national identity and pride, as well as a desire to throw off foreign domination and establish a government that would represent the interests of the Italian people. Through the efforts of leaders like Giuseppe Garibaldi and Camillo di Cavour, the Italian nationalist movement succeeded in achieving its goals and creating a strong and prosperous Italy.

Sources:

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