












**The construction of the Unification of Italy: events, figures and characters.**



**From 1821 to 1870, what many called the "miracle" of the Unification of Italy was accomplished. The Risorgimento was not only a political fact, but it was above all a great affirmation of eternal civil values and humanity.**





1		EMPTY	
2		The Vienna Congress begins on November 1st, 1814 and ends on June 9, 1915. The following powers participate: Austria, Russia, Prussia, England and France. In Italy Austrian domination is strengthened over Lombardy-Veneto; in the Duchy of Modena and Reggio the Sovereign was Francesco IV; in the Ducati of Parma and Piacenza, Maria Luisa, daughter of the emperor; Ferdinando III of Arsbugo - Lorraine in the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; in the Duchy of Lucca, Maria Luisa of Bourbon; in the Duchy of Massa and Carrara, Maria Beatrice d'Este; Ferdinando I in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; Vittorio Emanuele I in the Kingdom of Piedmont and Sardinia; the Pope in the Papal States.	
3		EMPTY	
4		Carboneria is a secret society founded in Naples in the early nineteenth century, consistent on patriotic values. The word "Carboneria" is symbolically derived from the craft of the Carbonai. Those who enroll must not know the aims of the program: those who were selected were called "apprentices" and later they became "teachers". The carboneria passes from words to deeds in 1820-1821, organizing riots in Naples, a Palermo and Piedmont; in 1831 he led insurrections in the Ducati of Modena and Parma and also in the state of the Church.	MOVE FORWARD 2
5		All the Carbonari movements are severely repressed: the Neapolitan revolution is suppressed in March 1821 by the Austrians; same fate for the Palermitan revolt, which is repressed by a expeditionary force sent to Sicily by the Government of Naples, and for the Piedmontese one, in which the revolutionaries are defeated by the Austrians. One of the main reasons for the failure of the carbonari movements is the lack of national coordination.	GO BACK 3
6		EMPTY	
7		Giovine Italia is a revolutionary political association, founded in Marseille in July 1831 by Giuseppe Mazzini. The goal of this organization is to achieve a free, independent, unitary and republican Italy. The tool to achieve this the goal is the people's uprising against foreign domination. There are several attempts revolutionaries: in 1833 a conspiracy in Piedmont was foiled; in 1834 an insurrection borned in Genoa is stuck. Giovine Italia also has a bankruptcy outcome.	MOVE FORWARD 2




8	 	<p>Among the many characters who play an active role in the insurrections there are Bandiera brothers, Emilio and Attilio, two officers of the Venetian navy, who, in June 1844, raised the people against the Bourbon government. They are captured and shot, with 7 other companions; Carlo Pisacane, patriot and writer, takes part in the First War of Independence, is a leading figure in the Roman Republic; with Mazzini he prepares the expedition to the South which ends tragically in Sapri's enterprise; Santorre di Santarosa, patriot and revolutionary; Silvio Pellico, Italian patriot, writer and poet, known above all as the author of My Prisons. Pellico and most of the friends are part of the secret sect so-called "Federati"; this was discovered by the Austrian police: on 13 October 1820, Pellico, Piero Maroncelli and others were arrested. From Milan they are led to the Piombi prison in Venice. Here, on February 21, he received the sentence: "death (...) commuted to fifteen years of hard prison, to be served in the Spielberg fortress". The hard prison experience, which ends with imperial grace and repatriation in 1830, including the subject of the autobiographical work "My prisons", which has great popularity and exerts considerable influence on the Risorgimento movement, even if its painful tone does not approach to the attitudes of younger patriots. Metternich admits that the book has damaged Austria more than a lost battle.</p>	MOVE FORWARD 1
9		EMPTY	
10		<p>Giuseppe Mazzini was born in Genoa on June 22, 1805 and died in Pisa on March 10, 1872. He is a patriot and a politician. He is considered a "father of the fatherland". His ideas and his political action contribute decisively to determine the birth of the Italian state. In fact, his life, dedicated to the cause of united and republican Italy, his repeated and unfortunate revolutionary attempts constitute a constant point of reference for national politics. The numerous associations he founded, such as Giovine Italia, Giovine Europa, the Italian National Association, the Action Party, the Union of Italian Workers, spread unitary and republican ideals in Italy. Mazzinian theories are of great importance in defining modern European movements for the affirmation of democracy through the republican form of the state. « <i>E un popol morto dietro a lui si mise. Esule antico, al ciel mite e severo. Leva ora il volto che giammai non rise, " Tu sol" pensando "o ideal, sei vero".</i> » (Giosuè Carducci, <i>Mazzini</i>)</p>	PULL ANOTHER TIME



11		<p>After the failure of "Giovine Italia" and "Giovine Europa", Mazzini goes through a moment of his life which is called "storm of doubt", from which he is not convinced of the validity of his moral and political principles. After his exile in London in 1837, he resumed his revolutionary program.</p>	GO BACK TO NUMBER 9
12		EMPTY	
13		<p>Alessandro Manzoni was born in Milan in 1785, to Count Pietro and Giulia Beccaria, daughter of the jurist Cesare Beccaria, one of the most illustrious representatives of the Lombard Enlightenment, the author of the <i>Dei delitti e delle pene</i>. He spent his childhood and early youth, until 1801, in colleges of Somaschi and Barnabiti fathers. At sixteen he left school with rationalist and libertarian ideas. He soon entered the Milanese cultural environment, frequently already established and well-known poets such as Foscolo and Monti. He begins to write important works, including the poem <i>Triumph of Freedom and Adda</i>. Religious conversion follows. The change also affects his literary activity: he dedicates himself to the drafting of the sacred hymns. The years of more intense creative fervor followed, in which <i>Civil Odi</i>, <i>Pentecost</i>, tragedies (<i>The Count of Carmagnola</i>, <i>Adelchi</i>) were born, the first two drafts of "<i>I Promessi Sposi</i>" (initially titled <i>Fermo and Lucia</i>) published definitively in 1827. During <i>The Five Days</i>, in 1848, vigorously follows political events, even without actively participating and publishes <i>March 1821</i>, kept hidden for years. When the kingdom of Italy was reconstituted in 1860, he was appointed senator. Although deeply Catholic, he is against the temporal power of the Church and in favor of capital Rome. In 1861, in fact, he voted against the transfer of the capital from Turin to Florence, as an intermediate stop towards Rome. In 1872, after the conquest of the city by Italian troops, he accepted honorary citizenship. He died in Milan in 1873. Solemn funeral is given to him in the presence of Crown Prince Umberto. Verdi dedicates his <i>Requiem Mass</i> to him on the first anniversary of his death. <i>L'Italia "una d'arme, di lingua, d'altare e di memorie, di sangue e di cor"</i>.</p>	PULL ANOTHER TIME
14		EMPTY	

15		<p>Carlo Alberto was born in Turin on October 2, 1798 and died in Porto on July 28, 1849. He is sovereign of the kingdom of Sardinia from 1841 to 1849. Indelibly linked to his name is the "Albertine Statute", (March 4, 1848), which makes the Kingdom of Sardinia and, subsequently, Italy a constitutional monarchy.</p>	PULL ANOTHER TIME
16		<p>Albertine Statute is the Statute adopted by the Savoy Kingdom from March 4, 1848, promulgated by King Charles Albert of Savoy. On March 17, 1861, it became the fundamental charter of the new united Italy and remained so until the entry into force of the Constitution of the Italian Republic, which was inspired by it, on January 1, 1948. It recognized various fundamental principles, such as equality, individual freedom and freedom of opinion and press and defines the form of government, with a king and a two-chamber parliament elected by people.</p>	MOVE FORWARD 2
17		<p>Camillo Benso Conte di Cavour was born in Turin on 10 August 1810 and died there on 6 June 1861. He is a great politician and protagonist of the Risorgimento, as a supporter of the idea of freedom, anti-clericalism and national conflicts against Austria and of the Papal States. Cavour entered a distant part of the government in 1850. First as Minister of Agriculture and Trade, then as President of the Council, he adopted himself for the evolution of the Piedmontese economy: many progress took place in the field of public works (construction of roads, canals and railways for trade expansion); in the field of agriculture and industry, undergoing modernization.</p>	PULL ANOTHER TIME
18		EMPTY	
19		<p>Giuseppe Verdi was born in Roncole Verdi (Parma) on 10 October 1813 and died in Milan on 27 January 1901. he is a great composer and some of his works are a sounding board for patriotic ideals in Risorgimento Italy. Among the most important works, we remember the "Nabucco" and the "Aida". It should also be remembered that "VIVA VERDI" was the slogan of the anti-Austrian insurrections in Italy: the patriots, in addition to wanting to exalt the figure of the great musician, wanted to advertise the national area under Vittorio Emanuele in Italy.</p>	MOVE ANOTHER TIME





20		<p>The First War of Independence: On March 23, 1848, Carlo Alberto, ruler of the Kingdom of Sardinia, declared war on Austria. There are two main reasons: the desire to definitively drive the Austrians out of Italian soil and the aspiration of the House of Savoy to expand. Carlo Alberto is also supported by Ferdinando II, Leopoldo II and Pio IX. These alliances do not last long: everyone gradually withdraws. Tuscan volunteers, led by Giuseppe Garibaldi, remain to fight separately. Austria was victorious in the battle of Custoza (Verona), which took place between 23 and 25 July. The armistice is signed on 9 August.</p>	GO BACK TO 14
21		<p>Giovanni Maria Mastai Ferretti, who, appointed Pope, took the name of Pius IX, was born in Senigallia on 13 May 1792 and died in Rome on 7 February 1878. His pontifical office lasts for 31 years, 7 months and 23 days (1846 - 1879). In the first two years of his pontificate he governed the Papal States with a progressive opening to the liberal demands of the population and granted the Constitution on March 14, 1848, ("Fundamental statute for the temporal government of the States of the Church"). He was also engaged in the war against the Austria for Italian independence. But on April 13, 1848, a special commission of cardinals imposed the Pope's detachment from the Italian patriotic movement, because as head of the universal Church and at the same time head of an Italian state, he cannot go to war against a legitimate kingdom. On November 24, 1848 Pius IX escaped from Rome at night in disguise as a priest, taking refuge in Gaeta at Ferdinando II delle Due Sicilie. He returned to Rome on April 12, 1850 and repealed the Constitution granted in March two years earlier. In 1852 the Austrian authorities, in order to carry out the death sentence, requested the deconsecration of Don Enrico Tazzoli which was denied by the bishop of Mantua. By disavowing the bishop's decision, Pius IX ordered the priest to be desecrated, allowing him to be hanged and raising the contempt of the Italian patriots, so much so that Garibaldi described him as "the most harmful of creatures, because he is more of an obstacle than any other to human progress, to brotherhood between men and peoples ». On December 8, 1854 he proclaimed the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. On September 18, 1860, following the battle of Castelfidardo, the Piedmontese troops defeated the Swiss conquering the Marche and Umbria, which then sanctioned their annexation to the Kingdom of Italy through a plebiscite. A few months after the breach of Porta Pia, Pius IX is concerned with reinvigorating spiritual power. Vatican Council I leads to the formulation of the pontiff's dogma of infallibility</p>	PULL ANOTHER TIME





22		<p>To eliminate Austrian power from Italian territory, Cavour understands that Napoleon III's support was needed. This leads to the signing of the Franco-Savoy alliance (the Pacts of Plombieres) in July 1858. The agreements assigned a new structure of the peninsula in three states: Kingdom of Upper Italy (Piedmont + Lombardy Veneto + Emilia + Romagna) under the House of Savoy; Kingdom of Central Italy (Tuscany + Pontifical Province) under Gerolamo Bonaparte, Napoleon's brother; Southern Kingdom (Kingdom of the Two Sicilies) under Luciano Murat, Napoleon's brother-in-law.</p>	<p>MOVE FORWARD 1</p>
23		<p>EMPTY</p>	
24		<p>The Second War of Independence: In order for France to operate in the war against Austria, the war must appear to be provoked by Austria. Cavour, to raise the tension, makes military maneuvers on the border with Austria and this determines the declaration of war on Piedmont, April 23, 1859.</p>	<p>MOVE FORWARD 1</p>
25		<p>EMPTY</p>	
26		<p>Francesco II di Borbone (Naples, 16 January 1836 - Arco, 27 December 1894), is King of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies from 22 May 1859 to 13 February 1861. In foreign policy, after an initial alignment with the conservative positions of Austria, in as a consequence of Giuseppe Garibaldi's landing in Sicily and his rapid advance, he makes many liberal concessions, but he cannot avoid the fall of the Kingdom.</p>	<p>PULL ANOTHER TIME</p>
27		<p>During the 2nd War of Independence, the Franco - Savoy troops faced and defeated Austria in the battles of Magenta (June 4, 1859), Solferino (June 24, 1859) and San Martino, known as the Battle of Pozzolegno, decreed the conclusion of the Second War of Independence.</p>	<p>MOVE FORWARD 2</p>


28		<p>Francesco Giuseppe I is Emperor of Austria (1848-1916) and King of Hungary (1867-1916), as well as king of Lombardy-Veneto until 1866. During the Vienna riots of 1848 he took refuge in Innsbruck, but after the victory over the Italians in the first war of independence returns to Vienna. In 1853, he was the victim of an attempted killing by a Hungarian nationalist. In the following years you made many mistakes in foreign policy, finding yourself isolated in front of France and England and suffering the defeat in the second Italian war of independence.</p>	PULL ANOTHER TIME
29			
30		<p>Despite the favorable situation, Napoleon signed the armistice of Villafranca with Austria (11 July 1859), driven by the strong pressure of French public opinion, opposed to the war. Piedmont ceded Nice and Savoy to France but annexed the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Ducati of Parma and Modena and the Papal Legations.</p>	STOP 1 TURN
31		<p>Napoleon III of France (Paris, April 20, 1808 - Chislehurst, January 9, 1873) was emperor of the French from 1852 to 1870. Son of Louis, brother of Napoleon I, he participated in the Italian movements of 1831 and following the death of Napoleon's son I (1832) is considered the head of the Bonapartist party. He twice attempts an insurrection against the July monarchy, but he must finally repair to Britain. Repatriated after February 1848, he was elected to the Constituent Assembly and then, with the support of the conservatives, he became president of the second republic (1848). His reactionary policy (expedition against the Roman Republic and suppression of universal suffrage) led to the coup d'état of December 2, 1851, with which he dissolved the Legislative Assembly. Promulgate a conservative constitution, take the name of Napoleon III and establish a real dictatorship. Following the attack by Felice Orsini (January 1858), he supported the national policy of Piedmont (1859), despite his rigidity on the "Roman question". The military clash with Prussia, concluded with the French defeat of Sedan (1870), led to the dissolution of the empire and forced exile in Britain where he lived until his death.</p>	PULL ANOTHER TIME
32		EMPTY	





33	 	<p>Risorgimento heroines. Anita Garibaldi (Morhinnos, Brazil, 30 August 1821 - Mandriole, Ravenna, 4 August 1849) is the companion of Giuseppe Garibaldi and she is known as the "heroine of the two worlds"; becomes a legend of the Italian Risorgimento and embodies the ideal of women who fight for the rights of peoples and the equality of individuals. Jessie White (Portsmouth, 9 May 1832 - Florence, 5 March 1906), named "Miss Uragano" for her unpredictable character, is a conspirator in the service of Mazzini, nurse of the red shirts in almost all the campaigns of Garibaldi, writer and journalist and , first in Italy and among the first women in the world, war correspondent; she is the first journalist to tackle the "southern question". We also remember Teresa Casati Confalonieri, who for the strong charisma and unconditional support of her husband's liberal ideas (the "Count Aquila" Federico Confalonieri) inspires the character of Ermengarda in Manzoni's Adelchi; Cristina Trilvuzio, who leads a group of 200 Neapolitan patriots who came to fight against the Austrians during the Five Days of Milan. Luisa Battistotti Sassi, Giuseppina Lazzaroni and Paola Pirola as protagonists in the fight; Giulia Beccaria, dear friend of Cristina Trilvuzio, daughter of Cesare Beccaria and mother of Alessandro Manzoni, who makes a strong political and intellectual contribution to the context of the Risorgimento. Others, such as Giuditta Sidoli, play an indirect but equally significant role, such as welcoming the exiles to their homes; after meeting with Giuditta Sidoli, thirteen-year-old Giorgina Saffi says that since then she has felt "an ardent Italian conspiracy".</p>	PULL ANOTHER TIME
34		EMPTY	
35		<p>Giuseppe Garibaldi (Nice, 4 July 1807 - Caprera, 2 June 1882) is defined as "soldier of freedom, unifier of the fatherland, father of the people, meritorious of humanity" and is considered "a man who, becoming cosmopolitan, adopts humanity as a homeland and goes to offer the sword and the blood to every people who fight against tyranny: it is a hero ". Also known with the nickname "Hero of the two worlds" for his accomplishments both in Europe and in South America, he is considered, together with Giuseppe Mazzini, Vittorio Emanuele II and Cavour, one of the fathers of the homeland.</p>	PULL ANOTHER TIME
36		<p>On the night between 5 and 6 May 1860, with just over a thousand volunteers, called "red shirts", Garibaldi prepares an expedition for the annexation of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to the Savoy state, which is about to become a national state. The "Mille" then set sail from Quarto (Liguria) to Sicily with two steamships, Piedmont and Lombardy.</p>	MOVE FORWARD 1
37		EMPTY	












38		<p>On 11 May 1860 Garibaldi landed in Marsala proclaiming himself a dictator of Sicily in the name of Vittorio Emanuele II, whom he called "King of Italy". On 14 May he heads to Salemi where he is greeted with great enthusiasm by the population and goes to hoist the tricolor flag in person on the top of the Arab-Norman castle, proclaiming Salemi the first capital of Italy, a title he holds for a day.</p>	<p>MOVE FORWARD 1</p>
39		<p>EMPTY</p>	
40		<p>On 14 May 1860 Garibaldi proclaimed himself Dictator of Sicily, in the name of Vittorio Emanuele II, King of Italy.</p>	<p>MOVE FORWARD 2</p>
41		<p>Battles in Sicily: on May 15 the Garibaldini, in Catalafimi, clash with the Bourbon contingent and, despite the numerical inferiority, put him on the run. They penetrate to Palermo and the city rises. After 3 days of fighting, Garibaldi declares the decline of the Bourbons. On July 20, the Thousand defeated the Bourbon troops in Milazzo. The advance of the Garibaldini continues.</p>	<p>MOVE FORWARD 2</p>
42		<p>Antonia Masanello (la Masanela) was born in 1833 to a peasant family in the Padua area. With her husband she fought from Sicily to Volturno in the ranks of the red shirts, under a false identity as a Garibaldi. He died of tuberculosis in Florence at the age of 29., In a humble house where he lived with his partner. He gave his life to make Italy, but Italy soon forgot it despite his exploits had reached overseas; even a newspaper from New Orleans, "The Daily True Delta", spoke of her, on August 10, 1862 entitled An Italian heroin: "she was young, she was beautiful, she was small, but she had a lion's and soldier's heart".</p>	<p>MOVE FORWARD 2</p>
43		<p>EMPTY</p>	





44		<p>The Thousand land in Calabria: on 20 August Garibaldi lands in Calabria to quickly ascend the peninsula, without being impeded by the Bourbon contingent in the process of disintegration.</p>	<p>MOVE FORWARD 1</p>
45		<p>Garibaldi was wounded in Aspromonte on 29 August 1862, during an attempt by the royal army to block Garibaldi and his volunteers engaged in completing the march from Sicily to Rome.</p>	<p>STOP 2 TURNS</p>
46		<p>After the loss of Sicily, with the approach of Garibaldi, Francesco II leaves Naples without fighting to prevent the city from being put to fire by the invaders and takes refuge in Gaeta, under the protection of the Pope.</p>	<p>STOP 2 TURNS</p>
47		<p>EMPTY</p>	
48		<p>On September 7, 1860 Garibaldi and the Garibaldini triumphantly entered Naples. Patriots welcome the hero on horseback, waving the tricolor flag.</p>	<p>MOVE FORWARD 2</p>



49		Disorders against the Bourbon regime in Mola di Gaeta (evening of September 9, 1860) Military authorities proclaim the state of siege; citizens are forced to deliver all the weapons in their possession; "groupings", demonstrations, meetings and yes are prohibited imposes a curfew starting at 2:00 am.	GO BACK TO 43
50		EMPTY	
51		Garibaldi enters Umbria and Marche: defeat of the papal army in Castelfidardo. To guarantee the Savoy monarchy, allied with Garibaldi, control of the situation, even the Piedmontese army intervenes militarily. Troops cross the borders of the state of the Church, invade Umbria and the Marches and defeat the papal army a Castelfidardo (September 18, 1860).	MOVE FORWARD 2
52		Battle of the Volturno. While the Savoy army marches south, Garibaldi beats the Bourbons in the battle of Volturno (October 1, 1860).	MOVE FORWARD 1
53		EMPTY	
54		EMPTY	
55		Annexation of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to the Kingdom of Sardinia. A few days after the battle of the Volturno, the Piedmontese Parliament approves a law, proposed by Cavour, authorizing the Government to annex other Italian regions to the Savoy state, provided that the populations give their assent through plebiscites. October 21, 1860 in all regions of the South, plebiscites are held in universal male suffrage. The majority of "Yes" determines the annexation of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies to the Kingdom of Sardinia.	MOVE FORWARD 2
56		Garibaldi and Vittorio Emanuele II met in Teano (Caserta) on 25 October 1860.	STOP 1 TURN

57			<p>Vittorio Emanuele II of Savoy was born in Turin on March 14, 1820 and died in Rome on January 9, 1878. He was the last king of Sardinia (from 1849 to 1861) and the first king of Italy (from 1861 to 1878). Collaborating with illustrious personalities, such as Cavour and Garibaldi, he completed the Risorgimento and the process of Italian unification, earning the nickname of "father of the fatherland".</p>	PULL ANOTHER TIME
58			<p>Defeat of the Bourbon army on the Garigliano: on October 26, 1860, after the loss of Naples, the Bourbon army moved from Teano to the Garigliano river and camped in Traetto (Minturno). Repeatedly attacked by the Piedmontese army, led by General Cialdini, on 2 November he headed for a retreat in Mola.</p>	MOVE FORWARD 1
59			<p>Entrance of the Piedmontese to Mola: on November 4, 1860 the Piedmontese army entered Mola, forcing the Neapolitan soldiers to withdraw and camp between Castellone, Mola and the road to Scauri. General Cialdini places his headquarters in Villa Caposele. On 6 November a manifesto was drawn up attesting to the annexation of the Municipality to the Kingdom of Sardinia and Francesco Spina was elected Mayor.</p>	
60		EMPTY		
61			<p>After the elections for the first unitary Parliament in January 1861, the first call of the Italian Parliament took place on February 18, 1861. Turin is the capital of Italy and remains so until 1865.</p>	MOVE FORWARD 1
62		EMPTY		

63		<p>On March 17, 1861, the first national parliament proclaimed Vittorio Emanuele II king of Italy "thanks to God and the will of the nation".</p>	<p>MOVE FORWARD 5</p>
64		<p>When the first Italian Parliament meets in Turin and the constitution of the Kingdom of Italy is proclaimed, the new state adopts the Kingdom of Sardinia as the national flag: the tricolor with the Savoy coat of arms, edged with blue and surmounted from the royal crown. The three colors are: white, which indicates the serene faith of ideas; green, which indicates the perpetual flourishing of hope; red, which indicates the passion and blood of martyrs and heroes.</p>	<p>MOVE FORWARD 4</p>
65		<p>On December 12, 1861 the City Council asked the King for the city to have the name of "Formia" instead of Mola and Castellone. The proposal was accepted by Vittorio Emanuele II with a Royal Decree of 13 March 1862. With the fall of the Roman Empire and the subsequent Greek-Gothic war, the name of Formia had been lost: the population had fled the coastal areas to take refuge on two hilly areas, that of Mola di Gaeta and that of Castellone.</p>	<p>MOVE FORWARD 3</p>
66	 <p><small>Arma della Comune di Formia, ideata per il conte Pasquale Mattei, approvata dal Consiglio Comunale del 7 Marzo 1864 e dal Reale Decreto del 17 Aprile 1865. L'Arma è composta di un scudo cimato da corona murale di un cerchio di muro d'oro aperto di quattro porte e sormontato da cinque merli dello stesso, unito da muricciuoli di argento; due rami di palma di verde, decussati sotto la punta, legati di rosso, ed aventi attorcigliata una lista col motto Post fata resurgo, in lettere maiuscole...".</small></p>	<p>The coat of arms of the Municipality of Formia, designed by the cavalier Pasquale Mattej, was approved by the City Council on March 7, 1864 and by Royal Decree of April 17, 1865. The coat of arms represents the phoenix, a mythical figure that rises from its ashes, looking at a sun of gold in the right canton of the head and, in the lower part, there is a band with the writing "post fata resurgo".</p> <p><i>D'azzurro alla fenice nella sua immortalità, il tutto al naturale; essa fenice mirante un sole d'oro orizzontale nel cantone destro del capo; colla bordatura composta di 24 pezzi di verde, d'argento e di rosso alternato; lo scudo cimato da corona murale di un cerchio di muro d'oro aperto di quattro porte e sormontato da cinque merli dello stesso, unito da muricciuoli di argento; due rami di palma di verde, decussati sotto la punta, legati di rosso, ed aventi attorcigliata una lista col motto Post fata resurgo, in lettere maiuscole...".</i></p>	<p>MOVE FORWARD 2</p>

67		With the Second War of Independence, Tuscany joined the Kingdom of Sardinia in unified Italy and Florence, for five years, from 1865 to 1870, became the capital.	MOVE FORWARD 1
68		EMPTY	
69		Henry Dunant is considered the founder of the Red Cross. Taking part in the bloody battle of Solferino, in 1859, he was impressed by the number of dead and injured. He sought in vain for doctors and nurses but could only resort to the good will of the inhabitants of the country; he improvised as a nurse, gathered men and women, procured water, broth, linen and bandages, returned to the battlefields to collect other wounded. At the end of the war, he returned to Geneva and tried to create a voluntary relief society in each state, with the task of organizing and training teams for the assistance of the wounded in the war. He proposed that the injured and health personnel be considered neutral by the belligerent parties, protected by a common distinctive sign. In 1862 he founded a working commission, the "Geneva Committee for the Relief of the Wounded Military", the first cell of what would become the International Committee of the Red Cross.	MOVE FORWARD 3
70		EMPTY	
71		The Third War of Independence: tensions between Austria and Prussia over German supremacy resulted in the Austro-Prussian war. Italy takes this opportunity to forge a military alliance with Otto Von Bismark's Prussia. The Austro-Prussian war (the third war of independence) began in June 1866. The Prussian army entered Bohemia and defeated the Austrians in Sadowa on 3 July.	MOVE FORWARD 1
72		In the Third War of Independence Italy was defeated in Lissa and Custoza.	GO BACK TO 68
73		Italy was forced to sign the peace of Vienna on October 3, 1866 with the Austrians but still gets the annexation of Veneto.	MOVE FORWARD 3

74		<p>For two years Garibaldi had been involved in the "Roman question". For the annexation of Rome to the Kingdom of Italy, Garibaldi organizes a small army of 10,000 volunteers, also preparing the uprising of Rome. But the plan is discovered and Napoleon III sends troops to the aid of the Pope. On 26 October 1864 Garibaldi occupied Monterotondo and decided to stop there pending the hoped for insurrection in Rome. On 3 November the Franco-Pontifical Army leaves Rome and marches towards Monterotondo, stopping in Mentana where the Garibaldini are forced to surrender. Mentana assures the Papal State its last 3 years of life.</p>	STOP 1 TURN
75		<p>The clash between the Papal States and the newly constituted Kingdom of Italy reaches its peak when the Pope says: "I am neither a prophet nor a son of a prophet, but I assure you that you will not enter Rome". But a few days later 50,000 men under the command of Raffaele Cadorna, on September 20, 1870 the Italian troops, after opening a breach in Porta Pia and after a fight with the papal army, entered Rome.</p>	MOVE FORWARD 2
76		<p>The Pope retires to the Vatican refusing to recognize the new state and declaring himself a political prisoner. This situation, already referred to as the "Roman question", lasted until the Lateran Pacts of 1929. Pius IX, on September 10, 1874, promoted the non-expedit with which the participation of ecclesiastics and Catholics in the political life of the new Italian state was discouraged. On May 13, 1871 the Guarentigie Law was promulgated, with which the Italian state unilaterally establishes the rights and duties of papal authority. On August 21, 1871 the Pope wrote to King Vittorio Emanuele II expressing the reasons why he cannot accept the law. Until his death, the Pope continues to define himself as a "prisoner of the Italian state".</p>	STOP 1 TURN
77		<p>The capture of Rome (20 September 1870) entails the annexation of Rome to the Kingdom of Italy and decrees the end of the Papal States and the temporal power of the Popes. The following year Rome was the capital of Italy .</p>	MOVE FORWARD 1

78		<p>Massimo D'Azeglio was born in Turin on October 24, 1798 and died there on January 15, 1866. He is an Italian writer, patriot and politician. When the "Risorgimento drawing" is finally completed, D'Azeglio says: "We made Italy, now it's about making Italians. "</p>	<p>MOVE FORWARD 1</p>
79		<p>Goffredo Mameli was born in Genoa on September 5, 1827 and died in Rome on July 6, 1849. Poet, writer and patriot, he is counted among the leading figures of the Italian Risorgimento. He is the author of the current national anthem, in the Risorgimento known as "the song of the Italians", composed in the autumn of 1847 and set to music by Michele Novaro.</p>	<p><b><u>GOOD!</u></b>      <b><u>YOU</u></b> <b><u>WIN!</u></b></p>