

# Risorgimento! The Court and Cabinet of Victor Emmanuel II, 1859

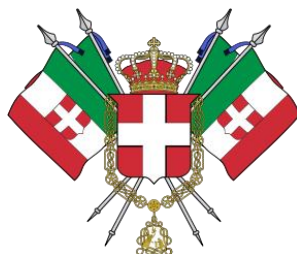
CLARKMUN XIV

*Clark University Model United Nations*



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## Letter from the Crisis Director



Ciao, ragazzi!

My name is Jonah Clark, and it is my honor to welcome you to *Risorgimento! The Court and Cabinet of Victor Emmanuel II, 1859*, where I will be your Crisis Director. I am currently a Senior at Clark University, where I study Political Science and History with a particular focus on Central Europe. I have been a member of the Clark University Model United Nations team for five years now, making this my fifth and final ClarkMUN committee. Although bittersweet, I am excited to see all of your ideas unfold and to throw some alternate-historical mayhem your way. In a committee as rich with personality and intrigue as this one, I am sure there will be no shortage of commotion and conspiracy.

The inspiration for this committee came to me during my first year of university, when I discovered a flamboyant figure by the name of Giuseppe Garibaldi. Garibaldi's dramatic campaign in southern Italy planted the initial seeds of the *Risorgimento* in the back of my head, but it wasn't until last year that I started to seriously consider it as a topic for ClarkMUN. Last spring, I was fortunate enough to spend a brief stint in Italy with my girlfriend while I was living in the Czech Republic. There, surrounded by the pastoral landscapes and archaic facades of Rome and Perugia, it was impossible not to imagine the dramatic battles and courageous expeditions of Italy's founding days. Moreover, I started to wonder how exactly it had all happened: how *had* Italy, the iconic boot-shaped heartland of pizza, pasta, and cannoli, come to be? I started delving into the history as a personal side-project as soon as I returned to my apartment in Prague, and several months later this crisis committee was born.

What appeals to me most about the *Risorgimento* is its diverse and colorful cast of protagonists, many of whom have wound up as characters in this committee. From Sicilian revolutionaries to Tuscan spies to Parisian aristocrats, the wide range of personalities behind Italy's unification have imbued its history with a unique depth. I hope each of you will have some fun devising vivid and character-driven Crisis Arcs based on the contents of this guide, and that you will come to the conference prepared to have a lively and inspired debate. The best part of MUN, in my opinion, has always been the volume of discussion and collaboration, particularly in crisis committees like this one. In this spirit, I encourage all of you to make full use of your creative capacity and your propensity for cooperation at our conference – doing so will allow you to face any challenges that come your way. In the meantime, if you have any questions or concerns, don't hesitate to send me an email.

Best of luck,

**Jonah Clark**

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## Introduction

### The Making of Italy

On the night of May 5, 1860, a disparate host of one-thousand-or-so volunteers — mostly young writers and idealists, adventurers, men-at-arms, camp nurses, foreign revolutionaries, and other friends and followers of the contingent's legendary commander, Giuseppe Garibaldi — prepared to set sail for Sicily from a small port outside Genoa.<sup>1</sup> Their clandestine mission: to uninstall the Bourbon kings who reigned over the southern half of the Italian Peninsula, and to bring about a unified nation-state stretching from the Alps to the Sea of Sicily, the likes of which did not then exist. In less than six months, Garibaldi's expedition instigated a devastating revolutionary campaign against the Neapolitan monarchy, effectively routing its twenty-thousand-strong defending force and placing the entire heel, toe, and spur of Italy's boot directly under Garibaldi's control.<sup>2</sup>



Figure 1: Garibaldi and the Expedition of the Thousand arrive in Sicily, 1860. Image via Meisterdrucke



Figure 2: Map of the Italian Peninsula in 1843. Note the Kingdom of Sardinia, the setting of our committee, on the left in blue. Image via Wikimedia Commons.

For centuries before the Thousand's conquest, there was no single Italian state, nor was there any widely accepted concept of an Italian **nation**: the idea that a certain group of people belong to a collective community, typically bound together by shared geography, language, traditions, and history. "Italy" was, at most, a geographic designation — a peninsula on the Mediterranean Sea, perpetually divided into various linguistically, politically, and culturally distinctive kingdoms, republics, principalities, duchies, and clerical legates, none of which had much in common except for their tendency to go to war.<sup>3</sup> By the time Garibaldi landed in Sicily, five different states presided over the territories of the Italian Peninsula: the Bourbon Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in the south, the subalpine Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont in the north, the Habsburg

<sup>1</sup> The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Expedition of the Thousand," in *Encyclopedia Britannica*, April 28, 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Expedition-of-the-Thousand>; Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, Second Edition, Cambridge Concise Histories (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2014), 1.

<sup>2</sup> The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Expedition of the Thousand."

<sup>3</sup> Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, xv.

Austrian Empire to the east, the central Italian Papal States emanating from Rome, and the tiny city-state of San Marino, which had managed to maintain its territorial integrity and the goodwill of its neighbors for a millennium.<sup>4</sup> Once Garibaldi's army entered Naples, his compatriots, Victor Emmanuel II and Camillo Benso of Cavour, respective King and Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont, launched their own military incursion into central Italy. Garibaldi's historic rendezvous with the Sardinian army near Teano, during which he voluntarily surrendered all of his conquests to King Emmanuel, marked the dramatic culmination of a seemingly impossible, somewhat accidental, and undeniably remarkable project that had for decades only existed in the creative imaginations of romantics and idealists: the creation of Italy — the *Risorgimento!*<sup>5</sup>



Figure 3: Giuseppe Garibaldi and King Victor Emmanuel II rendezvous at Teano, 1860. Painting by Sebastiano de Albertis via Wikimedia Commons.

## Role of This Committee

### The Court and Cabinet of King Victor Emmanuel II

Our committee begins on December 10, 1859, fifteen months before the founding of the Kingdom of Italy, before the Expedition of the Thousand had mustered in Genoa, and before the prospect of a unified Italian nation was considered realistic or even desirable as an objective of Sardinian foreign policy. Instead, our delegates find themselves in Turin, the capital of Sardinia-Piedmont, at a dramatic crossroads in European history. The balance of power on the Italian Peninsula is in flux: the Austrian Empire has been bested on the

<sup>4</sup> The Editors of the Encyclopaedia, "San Marino," in *Encyclopedia Britannica*, January 1, 2024, <https://www.britannica.com/place/San-Marino-republic-Europe>.

<sup>5</sup> Derek Beales and Eugenio F. Biagini, *The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy*, Second Edition, Historical Problems (New York: Routledge, 2013), 74; Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 134.

battlefield by the French and Sardinian armies, but the French Emperor Napoleon III is not too keen on fulfilling his promises to the Piedmontese. As such, the French have absconded from the war early, and Sardinia's main objective, to liberate all of northern Italy from Austria, is incomplete.<sup>6</sup> The fate of the kingdom and the course of the *Risorgimento* — the "resurgence" of the Italian people — are undecided. Representing various intellectuals, revolutionaries, political leaders, aristocrats, and other prominent figures of the era, all of whom share a vested interest in the creation of a unified Italian state, delegates in this committee will have to determine the next steps and overall trajectory of the *Risorgimento* for themselves.

As a committee, delegates are tasked with steering Sardinian foreign policy and outlining political objectives by passing **Public Directives**: short and pithy resolutions that are written, debated, and ratified by the committee as a body and directed to King Emmanuel. Additionally, delegates can and should influence historical events outside of the committee by submitting **Crisis Notes**: single page instructions, written in the form of letters to fictional or historical figures not represented in committee, aimed at advancing a delegate's character's individual and often self-interested schemes. Overall, this committee will possess broad political, diplomatic, financial, and military powers. So long as Directives and Crisis Notes are thematically appropriate, historically feasible, and consistent with their authors' portfolio powers, they will likely come into effect — but not without unintended complications. As delegates submit subsequent rounds of private Notes and public Directives, the committee staff will continually present new developments and challenges for delegates to confront. **The overarching goal of this committee is to create a unified Italian nation-state encompassing all or most of the Italian Peninsula, and delegates should try to stay focused on this goal.** At the



Figure 4: King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia. Painting by Antonio Dugoni via Italy On This Day.

same time, the exact means to this end are entirely open-ended, and delegates are free to pursue whatever diplomatic alliances, military tactics, and political strategies that they see fit. In this vein, well-developed, creative, and ambitious initiatives that depart from the historical record will be rewarded more than superficial efforts that perfectly recreate history. Together, esteemed delegates, the nation of Italy is yours for the making!

## Historical Background

### Prelude: Italy From Antiquity to the Early Modern Era

As Historian Christopher Duggan observes in *A Concise History of Italy*, a complete and comprehensive retelling of the Italian national story is difficult to narrate because Italy in the political sense did not truly exist before 1861.<sup>7</sup> The first political entity to rule over the

<sup>6</sup> Derek Beales and Eugenio F. Biagini, *The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy*, 66.

<sup>7</sup> Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, xv.

Italian Peninsula in its entirety was the Roman Republic of antiquity, which consolidated all of Italy during the third century BC. After the collapse of Rome and the commencement of the Middle Ages, Italy as a land mass was divided in whole or in part between a diverse succession of Medieval kingdoms, Renaissance city states, and Early Modern empires.<sup>8</sup> The various kings, princes, popes, and emperors who presided over some portion of Italy at some point in time did not usually think of themselves as collectively "Italian." On the contrary, they considered themselves Gothic, Lombard, Genoese, Tuscan, Neapolitan, Milanese, et cetera, each with unique and disjointed histories, cultures, and political interests that cannot always be understood as parts of a shared national saga.<sup>9</sup> If any appeal to the idea of an Italian nation had been made, it was done so through the imaginative art and literature of the Renaissance (1450-1650) and the Enlightenment (1600-1800). Creative works from these eras sporadically attempted to define Italy in vague cultural terms, often harkening back to the historic prowess of the Roman Empire. This embryonic cultural concept of Italy, however, never amounted to any concrete political reality.<sup>10</sup>

With this in mind, a good place to begin our chronicle of Italy is in 1789, with the onslaught of the French Revolution.<sup>11</sup> Aggrieved at the traditional feudal social order, revolutionaries in France overthrew their king and established a revolutionary **republic**: a system of government in which citizens of a state rule themselves collectively, rather than submitting to the laws of a monarch. Soon enough, revolutionaries in France began spreading the republican model to newly established states elsewhere in Europe, including several short-lived republics on the Italian Peninsula.<sup>12</sup> After the fall of Napoleon I and the French Empire in 1815, the rest of the European monarchs redrew the map of the continent, placing most of Italy under the control of powerful royal families. The Bourbon dynasty, for instance, took control of Sicily and Naples, whereas the Austrian **Habsburgs** extended their realm over Venice and Lombardy, hereafter referred to as **Lombardy-Venetia**, and placed their relatives in control of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena.<sup>13</sup> The inhabitants of the peninsula, however, were not so quick to forget the ideals that had been sown by the French Revolution, including republicanism and **nationalism**: the idea that people belonging to a certain national community should govern themselves within one unified state.<sup>14</sup> As dissatisfaction with the **1815 restoration** reached its breaking point, a new revolutionary fervor swept across Europe, beginning, of course, in Italy.



Figure 5: French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. Painting by Jacques-Louis David via Britannica.

<sup>8</sup> Christopher Duggan, 31–33.

<sup>9</sup> Christopher Duggan, 2.

<sup>10</sup> Christopher Duggan, 4, 111.

<sup>11</sup> Christopher Duggan, 56–57, 96; Derek Beales and Eugenio F. Biagini, *The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy*, 14.

<sup>12</sup> Tim Chapman, *The Risorgimento: Italy 1815-71*, History Insights (Tirril Hall: Humanities Ebooks, 2008), 9–10.

<sup>13</sup> Jacques Godechot, "Napoleon I," in *Encyclopedia Britannica*, December 23, 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Napoleon-I>; Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 99.

<sup>14</sup> Derek Beales and Eugenio F. Biagini, *The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy*, 27; Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 96–97.

### The Onset of the *Risorgimento*: 1848-1849

The monarchical regimes that were restored in Italy after the Napoleonic wars shared a tendency to be disproportionately illiberal and absolutist; they levied excessive taxes, were uninterested in political reforms, and rendered harsh punishments against their opponents. These tendencies increasingly frustrated and alienated the middle classes of the peninsula, who desired more privileges and better political representation.<sup>15</sup> Secret societies began to crop up across Italy, most of which were aimed at establishing liberal constitutions, and minor rebellions broke out throughout the peninsula during the 1830s and 1840s.<sup>16</sup> Finally, as major uprisings erupted in the streets of Palermo, Vienna, and Paris in the early months of 1848, revolutionaries in Italy attempted to overthrow their oppressive Bourbon, Habsburg, and Papal overlords once and for all. Revolutionaries in Venice, Milan, and elsewhere took up arms and erected barricades, and the Pope was ousted by a brazen nationalist republican named Giuseppe Mazzini in Rome. Mazzini and his allies envisioned a united and fully republican Italy founded through **popular** — meaning driven by the general public rather than political leaders — revolution.<sup>17</sup> The valiant but ultimately doomed defense of Mazzini's Roman Republic in



Figure 6: Revolutionaries man the barricades in Milan, 1848. Painting by Baldassare Verazzi via Meisterdrucke Kunstproduktionen.

1849 involved a colorful cast of noteworthy characters, among them Giuseppe Garibaldi, Margaret Fuller, Enrichetta Lorenzo, and Cristina di Belgiojoso.<sup>18</sup> Even though the 1848 uprisings were eventually crushed, Mazzini's "Young Italy" movement effectively cemented the idea that the Italian Peninsula should be unified as a single national state, or **nation-state**, for Italians.<sup>19</sup>

After the 1815 restorations, the northern Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont was the only Italian state to evade total or partial domination by the Austrian Empire, a consequence of its unique position as a buffer between Austria and France.<sup>20</sup> Facing the escalating pressure of the 1848 revolutions, the reigning king of Sardinia, Charles Albert I, was compelled to issue the **Albertine Statute**, a set of liberal reforms that transformed Sardinia-Piedmont into a constitutional monarchy with a bicameral and partially-elected legislature.<sup>21</sup> As unrest erupted in Austrian-ruled Lombardy-Venetia, idealists within the Sardinian government impelled Albert to intervene on the revolutionaries' behalf. The ensuing war, romantically deemed the "**First Italian War of Independence**," was a complete and utter

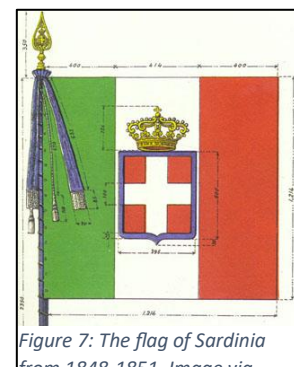


Figure 7: The flag of Sardinia from 1848-1851. Image via Wikimedia Commons.

<sup>15</sup> Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 97–103.

<sup>16</sup> Christopher Duggan, 103–5.

<sup>17</sup> Christopher Duggan, 108, 114; Derek Beales and Eugenio F. Biagini, *The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy*, 89–90.

<sup>18</sup> Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 117.

<sup>19</sup> Christopher Duggan, 109.

<sup>20</sup> Arnold Blumberg, "The Demise of Italian Federalism: 1859," *The Historian* 18, no. 1 (1955): 58; Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 121–22.

<sup>21</sup> Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 114.



disaster for King Albert. The Austrian army routed Sardinia's forces in two successive campaigns, and the Habsburgs reasserted their full control over the Lombard capital Milan.<sup>22</sup> The first major military phase of the *Risorgimento* had failed, and Charles Albert promptly abdicated and exiled himself in 1849. With Albert gone, the stage was set for his son and successor, Victor Emmanuel II, to take the throne and renew the project of Italian unification.<sup>23</sup>

### **The Crimean War and the Second War of Independence**

Following the humiliating defeat of 1849, the Sardinian government underwent a comprehensive political and diplomatic reorientation.<sup>24</sup> With the Albertine Statute still in effect, the Sardinian parliament strengthened its independence from the crown and asserted its political preeminence, enacting a series of controversial laws to this effect in the early 1850s. One of the masterminds behind this platform was the Minister of Finance, Camillo Benso, the Count of Cavour, who in 1852 maneuvered his way into the Sardinian Premiership.<sup>25</sup> Cavour and his cabinet were moderates with a disdain for the revolutionary republican fervor professed by Mazzini and his followers. The repressive backlash to the 1848 revolutions, moreover, effectively cemented Cavour and the government of Sardinia-Piedmont (which had emerged from the uprisings as the most liberal and politically independent state on the peninsula) as the new torchbearers of Italian unification.<sup>26</sup> Cavour was particularly interested in renewing hostilities with Austria over Lombardy-Venetia, yet he recognized that Sardinia would not win another war without a formidable ally. To this end, Cavour played rising tensions between France, Great Britain, and Russia to his advantage, and in early 1855 Sardinia entered the Crimean War on behalf of the Franco-British alliance.<sup>27</sup> Cavour and King Emmanuel threw Sardinia's full support behind France and Great Britain without receiving any guarantees in return, but the diplomatic gamble paid off in their favor. Sardinia was able to warm up to France and received backing for its intentions in northern Italy; Austria, by contrast, did not enter the war on either side, effectively isolating itself from the other European powers in doing so.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>22</sup> Christopher Duggan, 115–17.

<sup>23</sup> The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Charles Albert," in *Britannica*, September 28, 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Charles-Albert>.

<sup>24</sup> Arnold Blumberg, "The Demise of Italian Federalism: 1859," 58.

<sup>25</sup> Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 122–28.

<sup>26</sup> Arnold Blumberg, "The Demise of Italian Federalism: 1859," 58; Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 121–24.

<sup>27</sup> Derek Beales and Eugenio F. Biagini, *The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy*, 115–16.

<sup>28</sup> Derek Beales and Eugenio F. Biagini, 115–16; Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 128.



Figure 8: The signing of the Treaty of Paris that concluded the Crimean War in 1856. Cavour can be seen on the far left. Painting by Edouard Louis Dubufe via Wikimedia Commons.

Cavour seized the opportunity at once, and in 1858 he concluded a secret agreement with French Emperor Napoleon III at **Plombières**, France, intent on liberating all of northern Italy.<sup>29</sup> Per the agreement, Napoleon III would support Sardinia in a war against Austria in exchange for various concessions: Nice and Savoy, the heartland of the Sardinian royal dynasty, would be ceded to France; Sardinia would abandon any plans to annex territories in central and southern Italy; and Sardinia would provoke Austria to attack first, thereby framing the conflict as a defensive war. Cavour solidified the alliance by marrying the Sardinian princess Maria Clotilde to one of Napoleon's cousins. The secret and involuntary betrothal of Emmanuel's eldest daughter enraged the king and scandalized the Piedmontese court.<sup>30</sup> Nonetheless, the war proceeded as planned. A revolt was staged in central Italy in early 1859, giving Sardinia a pretext to mobilize and prompting the Austrians to invade Piedmont in April. The defending French and Sardinian armies were able to push the Austrians back and advance deep into Lombardy — yet just when the liberation of northern Italy appeared imminent, the French abruptly and without consultation withdrew from the campaign, apparently fearing Prussian intervention.<sup>31</sup> A hasty armistice was signed at **Villafranca** in northern Italy in July and was solidified with the **Treaty of Zurich** on November 10. The treaty ceded Lombardy to France, which immediately transferred it to Sardinia, while keeping Venetia firmly under Austrian control.<sup>32</sup> Outraged that Napoleon III had failed to honor the Plombières agreement and humiliated that Sardinia had once again failed to liberate all of northern Italy, Cavour and his cabinet resigned.<sup>33</sup>

<sup>29</sup> Arnold Blumberg, "The Demise of Italian Federalism: 1859," 59.

<sup>30</sup> Tim Chapman, *The Risorgimento: Italy 1815-71*, 64–65; Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 129.

<sup>31</sup> Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 129.

<sup>32</sup> The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Conference of Villafranca," in *Encyclopedia Britannica*, September 14, 2023, <https://www.britannica.com/event/Conference-of-Villafranca>.

<sup>33</sup> Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 129.



Figure 9: Franco-Sardinian forces capture Palermo during the Second Italian War of Independence in May 1859. Painting by Gerolamo Induno via Wikimedia Commons.

## Current Situation

### The Situation in Italy

One month has elapsed since the signing of the Treaty of Zurich and the conclusion of the Second War of Independence, and a new government under Alfonso La Marmora has formed in Turin.<sup>34</sup> Although Sardinia has successfully taken hold of Lombardy, various other conditions that were stipulated at Villafranca and Plombieres have not come into effect. One of the key terms of the treaty, for instance, was to restore the Habsburg Dukes of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma that had fled once the war began to escalate.<sup>35</sup> Sardinia's military victories against the Austrians, however, have incited the people of central Italy, including the Papal territories in and around Romagna, to revolt against their rulers and set up placeholder governments sympathetic to Turin. Henceforth, these provinces will be referred to collectively as the **Central Italian League** (see Figure 10).<sup>36</sup> Fearing the return of their oppressive overlords, the Central Italian League has appealed to Sardinia for assistance and potential annexation. Any Sardinian incursion into central Italy, however, would violate the Plombieres

<sup>34</sup> Derek Beales and Eugenio F. Biagini, *The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy*, 120.

<sup>35</sup> Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 129–30; The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Conference of Villafranca."

<sup>36</sup> Tim Chapman, *The Risorgimento: Italy 1815-71*, 67; Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 129–30; "The Military League of Central Italy," Bologna Online, November 18, 2021, [https://www.bibliotecasalaborsa.it/bolognaonline/cronologia-di-bologna/1859/la\\_lega\\_militare\\_dellitalia\\_centrale](https://www.bibliotecasalaborsa.it/bolognaonline/cronologia-di-bologna/1859/la_lega_militare_dellitalia_centrale).

agreement and could inflame tensions with France.<sup>37</sup> King Emmanuel and the Sardinian government have dispatched a provisional Governor General to oversee the Central Italian provinces in the meantime, but failure to fully restore the Habsburg Dukes to their old domains (or to find some other satisfactory political arrangement) could provoke a war with Austria, France, and the Pope.<sup>38</sup>

Additionally, the status of Nice and Savoy remains unresolved. The original terms of the Plombières agreement had promised these regions to France in return for their help conquering Lombardy and Venetia. Since Venetia remains in Austrian hands, Sardinia has not gone forward with the agreement, leaving Nice and Savoy in an uncomfortable limbo. Many ministers in the Sardinian parliament vehemently oppose the surrender of these provinces to France at all, especially considering that the Plombières agreement was arranged in secret by Cavour without consulting the legislature.<sup>39</sup> Regardless, the new government in Sardinia will have to resolve the Niçard and Savoyard questions by negotiating a new treaty with France in Turin, either solidifying or altering the terms formerly concluded at Plombières. Until then, the fragile and uncertain status quo in Italy could be shattered at any moment.

### **The Situation in Europe**

It is equally important to consider the balance of power in Europe at this time. Sardinia occupies a unique political and geographical position between the rival French and Austrian Empires, both of whom are in competition with Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, and the Ottoman Empire for influence over the Mediterranean Sea, Central Europe, the Balkan Peninsula, Italy, and elsewhere.<sup>40</sup> Typically speaking, these powers act in their own self-interest, meaning they are unlikely to assist Sardinia unless they see some benefit for themselves. France, for example, would much rather fashion Sardinia into a puppet state acting on behalf of French interests than to grant King Emmanuel full control over the Italian Peninsula.<sup>41</sup> In this respect, Napoleon III would prefer to put the Pope in charge of Italy. Great Britain, with Mediterranean bases in Gibraltar and Malta, may be more inclined to help Sardinia consolidate Italy, so long as they counter French power more directly and advance British strategic and economic interests on the Mediterranean.<sup>42</sup> Prussia, too, is becoming a rising threat to both French and Austrian influence in Central Europe, presenting another contender for Italian diplomacy in the future.

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<sup>37</sup> Derek Beales and Eugenio F. Biagini, *The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy*, 120; Arnold Blumberg, "The Demise of Italian Federalism: 1859," 66–75; Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 130; Tim Chapman, *The Risorgimento: Italy 1815-71*, 67–69.

<sup>38</sup> "Carlo Bon Compagni Governor of the League of the Provinces of Central Italy," Bologna Online, May 19, 2019, [https://www.bibliotecasalaborsa.it/bolognaonline/cronologia-di-bologna/1859/carlo\\_bon\\_compagni\\_governatore\\_della Lega\\_delle\\_province\\_dellitalia\\_centrale](https://www.bibliotecasalaborsa.it/bolognaonline/cronologia-di-bologna/1859/carlo_bon_compagni_governatore_della Lega_delle_province_dellitalia_centrale); Derek Beales and Eugenio F. Biagini, *The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy*, 120; Arnold Blumberg, "The Demise of Italian Federalism: 1859," 66–75.

<sup>39</sup> Derek Beales and Eugenio F. Biagini, *The Risorgimento and the Unification of Italy*, 118.

<sup>40</sup> Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 127–28.

<sup>41</sup> Christopher Duggan, 128; Tim Chapman, *The Risorgimento: Italy 1815-71*, 63.

<sup>42</sup> Christopher Duggan, *A Concise History of Italy*, 128, 131.



Figure 10: Map of the Italian Peninsula at the start of our committee on December 10, 1859, with historical developments indicated in italics. Note that Sardinia has taken control of Lombardy while the rest of Lombardy-Venetia remains a part of Austria. Image property of Model United Nations at Clark with national emblems from Wikimedia Commons.

## Topics and Timeline of Committee

### Session One: The Treaty of Turin, 1859-1860

The first session of our committee will take place over the span of six months, beginning in December 1859 and ending in early June 1860. During this time, delegates are expected to pass one or more Directives addressing Sardinia's relationship with the Central Italian League and the status of Nice and Savoy. These directives will constitute the **Treaty of Turin** between Sardinia and France in our timeline. In the meantime, delegates may begin submitting Crisis Notes in order to induce other events and address other topics relevant to our committee.

It is important to note that history will not automatically progress as it did in real life, nor will delegates assume certain political offices or portfolio powers by a certain year, even

if their historical counterparts did so. Major historical developments must result from delegate-crafted Directives and **Crisis Arcs**: the sequence of events brought about by a delegate's character through Crisis Notes. Regardless, the crisis staff reserve the right to alter the course of events and to slow or accelerate the historical timeline as they see fit, and delegates may be asked to adjust their objectives accordingly.

## Session Two: Unification and Nation-Building, 1860-1871

The second session of our committee will take place over the span of ten years, beginning where committee leaves off in 1860 and proceeding through 1871. The topics of debate at this point are much more open-ended, but they should generally focus on uniting the Italian Peninsula and administering the newly created Italian nation-state. The committee will also have to contend with events caused by individual delegates' Crisis Arcs. Content-wise, each Directive and Crisis Note should cover the span of one-to-two years, although the crisis staff may occasionally adjust the pace of committee or jump ahead in time when debate starts to slow down.

### A Few Notes About Crisis Arcs

Creating a good Crisis Arc is essential in a committee of this kind. Delegates can think of a Crisis Arc as their character's personal story arc: a narrative consisting of dramatic events, schemes, and undertakings coordinated outside of the committee room with their friends, family members, and political allies. Every Crisis Note should act as one "step" in your arc, building off of prior Notes to create incrementally more complex and dramatic situations until your character's story reaches its climax. The best Crisis Arcs place your character in a significantly different and much better position by the end of committee than the one they started in, producing events along the way that are relevant to committee-wide debate.

Generally speaking, most Crisis Arcs make use of three things: Money, Manpower, and Materials, or MMM. Each character starts with a unique portfolio, presumably with some amount of MMM to begin with. By writing to fictionalized characters in your Crisis Notes, you should articulate your plans to amass MMM and direct them toward specific actions and objectives. For example, as the owner of a trading company, you could instruct your ship captains to begin capturing competitors' vessels for gold and guns (Money and Materials), which you then use in your next note to hire and equip a band of mercenaries (Manpower). What you do with these resources is up to you — what matters most is that your plans are detailed, creative, and impact committee enough to spark debate. Keep in mind that your crisis staffers will usually reply to your notes in character and will often demand some incentive to take part in your plans.



Figure 11: "A Boy Writing a Letter by Candlelight" by Henry Robert Morland. Image via MutualArt.

## Character Bios

Every character in this committee has a unique portfolio, political position, and dramatic personality that we have done our best to illustrate in the following dossiers. In some cases, aspects of their biographies have been fictionalized or exaggerated somewhat for the sake of debate. Although they may seem to have little in common, most of the characters in this committee had been close contemporaries at some point in their lives. In other words, all of these characters had met, dined with, conspired with, written about, fought alongside, or been aware of one another historically – none of you are strangers in this committee! For this reason, delegates should do their best to work together, to form realistic and dynamic blocs, and to accurately represent their character’s positions and characteristics in committee. The dossiers are arranged here in alphabetical order.

### 1. Alfonso La Marmora

Alfonso Ferrero La Marmora is a Sardinian general and the current Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont. As Minister of War, La Marmora was responsible for modernizing the Sardinian army and was present at the Armistice of Villafranca. La Marmora opposes Sardinian meddling in central Italy for fear of Austrian reprisal, leading him to organize a Provisional Government for the Central Italian League in the meantime. La Marmora is cautious and will wait for cues from France before taking initiative on his own. Historically, La Marmora went on to serve as the Sardinian ambassador to Prussia and Russia, a role which can be recreated in this committee.

### 2. Antonietta De Pace

Antonietta De Pace is a Neapolitan revolutionary, combat nurse, and women’s rights activist. As head of the women’s committee in Naples, De Pace is one of the leading organizers of revolutionary activity in and around Southern Italy. De Pace has collaborated directly with Sardinia-Piedmont in the hopes that it will unite the Italian Peninsula, providing arms and recruiting Neapolitan volunteers for the Sardinian army. De Pace wants to expel the Bourbon monarchy from Sicily and the Austrians from Venetia, supports the military annexation of Rome, and is sympathetic toward French political interests. De Pace also advocates for the equal status of women in educational and political matters throughout Italy.

### 3. Bettino Ricasoli

Baron Bettino Ricasoli nicknamed “The Iron Baron,” is the former Mayor of Florence and the Minister of the Interior of Tuscany, a province within the Central Italian League. He also founded the nationalist newspaper *La Nazione*. Ricasoli is authoritative and principled; he intends to keep the Habsburg Dukes out of Central Italy by any means necessary, even if this means annexation by Sardinia, and would like to incorporate Rome into the Italian state through diplomatic negotiations with Pope Pius IX. Ricasoli is sympathetic to Garibaldi’s military ambitions in Sicily but would prefer to engage with Rome peacefully. Likewise, Ricasoli is not interested in renewing military campaigns against Austria in the north.

#### **4. Camillo Benso di Cavour**

Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour, is the former Prime Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont. Cavour plays a domineering role in the ongoing Italian unification project; he is a ruthless and pragmatic conservative statesman who is not guided by lofty philosophical ideals like democracy, liberty, or nationalism, but by the practical political needs of the Piedmontese state in order to expand its power. Cavour negotiated the most recent alliance between France and Sardinia, promising Nice and Savoy to Napoleon III and arranging a royal marriage irrespective of King Emmanuel's wishes in return. Cavour intends to expel Austria from northern Italy and is currently Minister of the Marine.

#### **5. Carlo Bon Compagni**

Carlo Bon Compagni di Mombello is a Piedmontese judge who has been sent by King Emmanuel to oversee the Central Italian League as its Governor General. In this capacity, Compagni is responsible for coordinating Central Italian military matters, forming a government, and aligning the League with Sardinian political interests. He hopes to annex the League to Sardinia through a public plebiscite. Additionally, Compagni wants to curb the political influence of the Catholic Church in Italy while still maintaining the integral spiritual role that the Pope occupies in Italian society. To this end, Compagni wishes to find a compromise with the Holy See that respects both secular and religious authority in Italy.

#### **6. Carlo Pellion**

Count Carlo Pellion di Persano is a Piedmontese naval officer and politician. Following the Second War of Independence, Pellion was promoted to Rear Admiral and, for the purposes of this committee, currently commands the Sardinian fleet. Pellion favors direct military intervention against the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and will play a vital role coordinating with rebellious elements in the Sicilian navy. Pellion protests against the current condition of the Sardinian navy, which is poorly equipped and poorly trained. Similarly, the Kingdom lacks the needed infrastructure to build or harbor modern ships of war.

#### **7. Charles III of Monaco**

Charles III, Duke of Valentinois, is the reigning Prince of Monaco and is married to Antoinette de Mérode of Belgium. As sovereign, Charles is most concerned with improving Monaco's poor administrative and diplomatic situation by attracting foreign currency and securing formal diplomatic recognition abroad. Currently, Monaco is a protectorate of Sardinia-Piedmont, and reigns over the formerly French towns of Menton and Roquebrune. The status of these towns, and of neighboring Nice, carry important implications for Monegasque relations with France. In the meantime, Charles seeks recognition elsewhere, such as the Papal States and Tunis.



## 8. Cristina di Belgiojoso

Princess Cristina Trivulzio di Belgiojoso is a noblewoman and journalist from Milan, Lombardy. Before Lombardy was annexed by Sardinia, Belgiojoso was living in exile for conspiring against the Austrian government, and she has recently returned from an agrarian sojourn in the Ottoman Empire. At once an idealist and a pragmatist, Belgiojoso supports the creation of a united Italian republic, but has placed her confidence in the Sardinian monarchy for the time being. Belgiojoso is a close accomplice of Cavour and wants to free Northern Italy from Austrian rule. Belgiojoso oversees an intellectual salon in Milan and edits a number of nationalist newspapers.

## 9. Enrichetta di Lorenzo

Enrichetta di Lorenzo is a Neapolitan emigre and revolutionary living in Turin. Lorenzo is a radical republican and an idealist, having played a prominent role in the 1848 siege of Rome alongside her companions Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Belgiojoso. Several years later, Lorenzo's husband was killed during a failed insurrection in Naples, condemning her and her daughter to a life of poverty and exile in Sardinia. Lorenzo bitterly opposes the Bourbon monarchy and wants to create a free Italian republic that encompasses Rome and Southern Italy, enabling her and her daughter to safely return home.

## 10. Francesco Crispi

Francesco Crispi is a Sicilian revolutionary, the director of the newspaper *La Staffett*, and the husband of Rosalie Montmasson. Crispi is a radical republican and is unhappy with the role that the French and Sardinian monarchies have played in the *Risorgimento*. Crispi was recently framed in a failed plot to assassinate Napoleon III, leading to his expulsion from France and his arrival in Turin. With multiple forged passports and false identities, Crispi has armed and organized various revolutionary groups across Italy, particularly in Sicily. He believes that sending an independent military expedition into the south will inspire the masses to revolt and unite Italy through popular insurrection.

## 11. Gabrio Casati

Gabrio Casati is the Minister of Education of Sardinia-Piedmont and the former mayor of Milan, Lombardy. Casati is primarily concerned with standardizing and secularizing the kingdom's public education system, a task which becomes more significant as the kingdom expands. Politically, Casati acts as an intermediary between Cavour and La Marmora: although he leans more toward Cavour and would like to see him return to the Premiership, Casati knows that he will likely lose his own cabinet position if La Marmora is ousted any time soon. As a devout Catholic, Casati has close ties to the clergy in Lombardy and is horrified at the prospect of Sardinian incursion into Rome.

## 12. Giuseppe Dabormida

Giuseppe Dabormida is an artillery officer and the current Foreign Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont. In this capacity, Dabormida acts on behalf of the kingdom in diplomatic dealings with France and Great Britain. Dabormida personally tutored Victor Emmanuel II in his youth and was previously the Minister of War in 1848 and the Foreign Minister during the Crimean War. Dabormida's foreign policy is characterized by caution above all else; he is unwilling to take significant risks unless a positive outcome for Sardinia is guaranteed. During the Crimean War, this strategy brought him into conflict with bolder and more ambitious politicians like Cavour.

## 13. Giuseppe Garibaldi

Giuseppe Maria Garibaldi is a distinguished guerilla general and republican revolutionary from Nice. As a disillusioned follower of Mazzini, Garibaldi once commanded revolutionary armies across the globe. Now, Garibaldi believes that the Sardinian monarchy is the most realistic contender for Italian unification. As such, he has become a close ally of Victor Emmanuel II, volunteering his service to the king during the Second War of Independence. Nevertheless, Garibaldi is still a loose cannon: he finds the proposed transfer of his home to France unacceptable, and he will likely seek restitution through the armed conquest of Rome and Southern Italy if Nice is ceded.

## 14. Giuseppe Mazzini

Giuseppe Mazzini is a republican revolutionary and political essayist from Genoa. As the founder of Young Italy, Mazzini was once among the most important early proponents of Italian unification. Following the failures of 1848, though, his role has been overshadowed by the political leadership of Sardinia. Mazzini opposes the Franco-Sardinian alliance and refuses to swear allegiance to King Emmanuel unless Rome is liberated in return. Otherwise, Mazzini prefers to establish a free, united Italian republic through popular revolution. Mazzini was recently exiled to London for his role in a failed insurrection, but for the purposes of this committee, he has been pardoned and permitted to return to Turin.

## 15. Jessie White

Jessie Jane Meriton White, sometimes nicknamed the Italian Joan of Arc or "Hurricane Jessie," is a British reporter, Red Cross nurse, and international advocate for the *Risorgimento*. White is fearless, spirited, and unconventional, leading her to join the revolutionary republican circles of the *Risorgimento* in the early 1850s. White currently campaigns in Great Britain and the United States to raise public and financial support for the Italian nationalist cause, and she is one of the most important biographers and documentarians of the *Risorgimento* and its leaders. White is particularly concerned with documenting and improving the dismal state of the Italian lower classes throughout the peninsula.

### **16. Louise de Mérode**

Countess Louise de Mérode is a Belgian noblewoman from the house of Mérode-Westerloo. Mérode's younger sister, Antoinette, is the current Princess of Monaco, and Mérode is wed to Carlo Emanuele de Pozzo, a Sardinian revolutionary whom she met in exile after he conspired to overthrow King Victor Emmanuel II. Mérode and her husband have since returned to Turin, where they have become politically involved in the cause of Italian unification. Mérode's prestigious lineage and familial ties to Monaco position her in a place of great relevance within the Sardinian royal court, into which she hopes to better integrate her family.

### **17. Margaret Fuller**

Margaret Fuller is a prolific literary critic, war-correspondent, educator, editor, and feminist from the United States of America. For the purposes of this committee, Fuller is still alive and living in Florence (in real life, she died in a tragic shipwreck in 1850). Writing for the *New York Tribune*, Fuller arrived in Italy in 1848 and aligned herself with Mazzini's revolutionary faction in Rome. Originally born in Massachusetts, Fuller is a close contemporary of American writer Ralph Waldo Emerson and is a member of the transcendentalist club. Fuller is also a trailblazing women's rights activist, having written the first major work of feminist literature in the US.

### **18. Maria Clotilde**

Princess Maria Clotilde of Savoy is the eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel II and the late Adelaide of Austria. Clotilde is widely admired by the French and Italian public for her persistent charity, humility, and Christian piety, and for her reluctant marriage to Prince Napoleon-Jerome Bonaparte, the unseemly cousin of French Emperor Napoleon III, which has won her a great deal of popular sympathy. Clotilde is dutiful, discriminating, and concerned with maintaining the traditional image of nobility. She has swayed French foreign policy in Sardinia's favor through her proximity to the Parisian court and has dedicated her life to her faith.

### **19. Maria Martini di Salasco**

Countess Maria Martini di Salasco is a Piedmontese aristocrat and the daughter of General Carlo di Salasco. Sporting an officer's uniform and Hussar's sword, Salasco intends to enlist in future military campaigns alongside Garibaldi and his volunteers. Salasco is faithful to her allies and values courage, liberty, and fidelity more than anything. Although she is loyal to King Emmanuel II, Salasco is suspicious of the French Emperor, the Pope, and the Catholic Church, and she would like to see Sardinia pursue a closer relationship with Great Britain. Salasco opposes the surrender of Savoy and supports other independence movements around the world, such as Poland's.

## 20. Maria Pia

Maria Pia of Savoy is the youngest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel II and the late Adelaide of Austria, and is the Goddaughter of Pope Pius IX, the current ruler of the Papal States. For the purposes of this committee, she is several years older than her real-life counterpart at this time and is already engaged to Prince Luis I of Portugal, slating her to become Queen of Portugal in a few years. Her connections to the Pope and to the Portuguese throne make her a considerable diplomatic player in the unfolding Italian project at hand, in addition to her direct relation to the King of Sardinia-Piedmont and his heirs, her brothers.

## 21. Marie-Lætitia de Solms

Marie-Lætitia de Solms, known as the "Princess de Solms," is a wealthy French writer, journalist, and cousin of the late Napoleon Bonaparte. Through her involvement in Parisian salon culture, de Solms has befriended French literary giants such as Victor Hugo and Alexandre Dumas. After De Solms' cousin, Napoleon III, exiled her following a romantic scandal, she fled to Turin in 1853 and became deeply involved in Piedmontese political circles. Notably, de Solms has well-acquainted herself with the United States ambassador to Sardinia, John Moncure Daniel, positioning herself as a key diplomatic as well as domestic political figure in Turin.

## 22. Manfredo Fanti

Manfredo Fanti is a Sardinian general from Modena, Central Italy, who has been placed in command of the army of the Central Italian League. Fanti is renowned for his impressive triumphs against Austria on the battlefield, and he has reorganized the Central Italian army into a well-trained body of roughly 45,000 soldiers. Fanti intends to use this army as a defensive force and will not pursue military action against other states until a more stable status quo is reached. Likewise, he has been given orders to quell any popular unrest in and around Central Italy. Ultimately, however, Fanti is still an ally of Sardinia and is willing to incorporate the Central Italian army into the Sardinian chain of command.

## 23. Rosa Vercellana

Countess Rosa Vercellana of Mirafiori and Fontanafredda, nicknamed "Bela Rosin," is the long-time lover of King Emmanuel II and the mother of two of his children, both born out of wedlock. After the death of Queen Adelaide, Vercellana and her children were conferred noble titles by Emmanuel, yet due to their inferior familial rank, Vercellana cannot become Queen and her children cannot be royal heirs. Vercellana is an infamous figure in Turin high society, at once despised by Emmanuel's court and beloved by the Italian peasantry and members of the Sardinian cabinet. With familial ties to Nice, Rosa is concerned with improving the position of her and her children within Sardinian high society.

#### **24. Rosalie Montmasson**

Rosalie Montmasson is an Italian patriot and revolutionary from Savoy, Piedmont-Sardinia. Emerging from a humble peasant background, Montmasson is a proponent of the egalitarian ideals professed by republican revolutionary circles in Turin. Montmasson has played a significant role funneling supplies and information between popular revolutionary groups active in Italy and Malta, and she is currently allied to other republicans such as her husband, Francesco Crispi, and Giuseppe Garibaldi. Montmasson opposes the Sardinian monarchy and is likely to involve herself directly in armed revolutions or military expeditions in Sicily and Naples.

#### **25. Urbano Rattazzi**

Urbano Pio Francesco Rattazzi is the current Minister of the Interior of Sardinia-Piedmont. In parliament, Rattazzi has pursued an ambitious platform of government centralization and secularization, bringing him into conflict with figures such as Cavour, Mazzini, and Napoleon III. In 1855, Rattazzi and the entire government were excommunicated by the Pope for endorsing anti-clerical policies. Rattazzi's current allies include La Marmora, Rosa Vercellana, and the Princess de Solms, whom he later goes on to marry. Additionally, Rattazzi fervently opposes the surrender of Nice and Savoy to France and opposes the military annexation of Rome.

#### **26. Virginia Oldoini di Castiglione**

Virginia Oldoini Rapallini, Countess of Castiglione, is a Sardinian aristocrat and photographic artist from Tuscany. Castiglione is one of the most eccentric and widely known figures of European high society. Using her charm, beauty, and notoriety, Castiglione acts as a diplomat and a secret informant for Sardinia, and she has even brought the French Emperor Napoleon III under her thumb. Politically, Castiglione aligns with the policies of her cousin, the count of Cavour, and favors a strong relationship with France. Among the other major figures beneath her ubiquitous influence are Prussian statesman Otto Von Bismarck and Prussian Queen Augusta.

### **Questions to Consider**

Delegates should refer to their character dossiers when answering the following questions, even if a certain topic is not explicitly addressed in their character's biography. If this is the case, delegates should do their best to infer their character's position based on other personal details. For example, a character with close ties to Paris or a friendly opinion of France would be more likely to support the surrender of Nice and Savoy to Napoleon III. Similarly, a character with a noble or royal background would be less likely to support a republican form of government than a character who is a peasant or revolutionary. These questions will guide our debate, and they have been broken up by topic below.

### The Treaty of Turin

- Nice and Savoy: Should Nice and Savoy be transferred to France? If so, what, if anything, should be demanded in return? If not, what should be done to satisfy the French Emperor?
- Central Italy: Should the provinces of the Central Italian League be annexed by Sardinia? If so, what consequences should the committee expect? If not, what relationship should the two states have, if any?

### Uniting Italy

- Rome and the Papal States: What relationship should Sardinia-Piedmont have with the Pope? Should Rome be the capital of Italy? If so, how should this be achieved?
- War and Diplomacy: How should Sardinia unite the territories of the Italian Peninsula? What alliances should Sardinia-Piedmont pursue abroad? What military and diplomatic strategies should be adopted by committee?
- Nation Building: Should Italy be a Republic or a Kingdom? What government structure should it have? How can such a diverse peninsula be effectively united and governed, and what characteristics should define the Italian "nation"?

## Suggestions for Further Research

This background guide will act as the common foundation for discussion throughout our committee, and all delegates are required to thoroughly read and take note of its contents. For delegates that wish to conduct additional research beyond this guide, we recommend starting with online encyclopedias like Britannica. For more in-depth research, delegates can begin by plugging keywords into Google Scholar; this will help you locate written works that may be available online or at a nearby university or public library. A particularly good book to look for is Duggan's *A Concise History of Italy* from 2014, which provided the basis for portions of this guide. Otherwise, delegates should try to focus their attention on areas that will help them address the discussion questions and better flesh out their Crisis Arcs. In this respect, delegates may find it useful to come to committee with a basic background knowledge on the following subjects:

- 19<sup>th</sup> Century Italian geography and economics (e.g. agriculture and industry)
- 19<sup>th</sup> Century warfare, including common tactics and available technology
- The states of Italy, their leaders, and their allies and enemies from 1859-1871
- The other nation-states of Europe, their leaders, and their allies and enemies from 1859-1871
- The differences between various government types, including monarchies, parliamentary republics, federations and confederations, unitary states, etc.
- Countries, events, and people mentioned in your character's biography

## Glossary of Important Terms

Here delegates can find definitions for important terms used in this background guide. Terms are listed in order of appearance, and delegates are encouraged to write them down.

**Nation:** a group of people that share the same geography, language, traditions, and history, and therefore consider themselves a community.

**Public Directives:** short and pithy resolutions that are written, debated, and ratified by the committee as a body.

**Crisis Notes:** single page instructions, written in the form of letters to fictional or historical figures not represented in committee, aimed at advancing a delegate's character's individual and often self-interested schemes.

**Republic:** a system of government where the citizens of a state rule themselves collectively, typically through elected representatives, rather than submitting to a king.

**Habsburgs:** the ruling dynasty of the Austrian Empire. Members of the Habsburg family ruled over many of the Italian states after 1815.

**Lombardy-Venetia:** the provinces of northern Italy brought under Austrian control after 1815. The western portion, Lombardy, was liberated by Sardinia-Piedmont in 1859, but the rest of the territory remained under Austrian rule (see Figure 10).

**Nationalism:** the idea that people belonging to a certain national community should govern themselves within a single unified state.

**1815 Restoration:** the period of European history following the Napoleonic Wars when most of Italy (except Sardinia-Piedmont and San Marino) was placed under the control of powerful Austrian-aligned rulers or the Pope.

**Popular:** driven by the general public rather than political leaders.

**Nation-state:** a state in which the majority or entirety of a national community resides, i.e. a national state.

**Albertine Statute:** a set of liberal reforms issued by King Charles Albert I in 1848 that transformed Sardinia-Piedmont into a constitutional monarchy with a bicameral and partially elected legislature.

**First Italian War of Independence:** a war fought between the Kingdom of Sardinia, joined by various Italian revolutionaries, and the Austrian Empire from 1848-1849 to liberate northern Italy. Sardinia was defeated.

**Second Italian War of Independence:** a war fought by the Kingdom of Sardinia and the French Empire against the Austrian Empire in 1859 to liberate northern Italy. France and Sardinia were victorious, but Sardinia did not achieve all of its intended aims.

**Plombieres Agreement:** a secret agreement made between Sardinian Prime Minister Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour, and French Emperor Napoleon III in 1858 that promised Nice and Savoy to France in exchange for their help liberating Lombardy-Venetia. Among other terms, Cavour also agreed that Sardinia would stay out of central and southern Italy.

**Armistice of Villafranca:** a ceasefire signed between French Emperor Napoleon III and the Austrian Emperor in 1859 that brought the Second Italian War of Independence to an abrupt end.

**Treaty of Zurich:** a peace treaty signed between France and Austria in November 1859 that formally concluded the Second Italian War of Independence. Among other terms, the treaty stipulated that the Habsburg Dukes would return to Central Italy.

**Central Italian League:** a confederation of central Italian states (Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Papal legate of Romagna) that formed in December 1859 to prevent the Habsburg Dukes from returning to power (see Figure 10).

**Treaty of Turin:** an agreement signed between France and Sardinia in March 1860 that resolved the statuses of Nice, Savoy, and Central Italy.

**Crisis Arcs:** the sequence of events brought about by a delegate's character through Crisis Notes.



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