

Chapter 1 : And Other Poems – New poems to read every Friday.

*Garibaldi and Other Poems [M. E. Braddon] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This book an EXACT reproduction of the original book published before*

Background[edit] Italy was unified by Rome in the third century BC. For years, it was a kind of territorial extension of the capital of the Roman Republic and Empire , enjoying, for a long time, a privileged status and so it was not converted into a province. However, the emperor was an absentee German -speaking foreigner who had little concern for the governance of Italy as a state; as a result, Italy gradually developed into a system of city-states. Southern Italy however was governed by the long-lasting Kingdom of Sicily or Kingdom of Naples , initially established by the Normans. Central Italy was governed by the Pope as a temporal kingdom known as the Papal States. This situation persisted through the Renaissance but began to deteriorate with the rise of modern nation-states in the early modern period. Italy, including the Papal States , then became the site of proxy wars between the major powers, notably the Holy Roman Empire including Austria , Spain , and France. Harbingers of national unity appeared in the treaty of the Italic League , in , and the 15th century foreign policy of Cosimo De Medici and Lorenzo De Medici. Leading Renaissance Italian writers Dante , Petrarch , Boccaccio , Machiavelli and Guicciardini expressed opposition to foreign domination. Petrarch stated that the "ancient valour in Italian hearts is not yet dead" in Italia Mia. Machiavelli later quoted four verses from Italia Mia in The Prince , which looked forward to a political leader who would unite Italy "to free her from the barbarians ". However, the Spanish branch of the Habsburg dynasty , another branch of which provided the Emperors, continued to rule most of Italy down to the War of the Spanish Succession – The Italian campaigns of the French Revolutionary Wars destroyed the old structures of feudalism in Italy and introduced modern ideas and efficient legal authority; it provided much of the intellectual force and social capital that fueled unification movements for decades after it collapsed in . Beauharnais tried to get Austrian approval for his succession to the new Kingdom of Italy, and on 30 March , Murat issued the Rimini Proclamation , which called on Italians to revolt against their Austrian occupiers. Reaction and dreams – [edit] After Napoleon fell, the Congress of Vienna –15 restored the pre-Napoleonic patchwork of independent governments. Italy was again controlled largely by the Austrian Empire and the Habsburgs , [11] as they directly controlled the predominantly Italian-speaking northeastern part of Italy and were, together, the most powerful force against unification. Published in and extensively revised in the following years the version of I Promessi Sposi used a standardized version of the Tuscan dialect , a conscious effort by the author to provide a language and force people to learn it. Three ideals of unification appeared. Vincenzo Gioberti , a Piedmontese priest, had suggested a confederation of Italian states under leadership of the Pope in his book, Of the Moral and Civil Primacy of the Italians. The middle position was proposed by Cesare Balbo – as a confederation of separate Italian states led by Piedmont. After , Freemasonry in Italy was repressed and discredited due to its French connections. A void was left that the Carboneria filled with a movement that closely resembled Freemasonry but with a commitment to Italian nationalism and no association with Napoleon and his government. The response came from middle class professionals and business men and some intellectuals. The Carboneria disowned Napoleon but nevertheless were inspired by the principles of the French Revolution regarding liberty, equality and fraternity. They developed their own rituals, and were strongly anticlerical. The Carboneria movement spread across Italy. Nevertheless, the movement survived and continued to be a source of political turmoil in Italy from until after unification. The Carbonari condemned Napoleon III who, as a young man, had fought on the side of the Carbonari to death for failing to unite Italy, and the group almost succeeded in assassinating him in , when Felice Orsini , Giovanni Andrea Pieri , Carlo Di Rudio and Andrea Gomez launched three bombs at him. Many leaders of the unification movement were at one time or other members of this organization. The chief purpose was to defeat tyranny and to establish constitutional government. Though contributing some service to the cause of Italian unity, historians such as Cornelia Shiver doubt that their achievements were proportional to their pretensions. Following his release in , he went to Marseille in France, where he organized a new political society called La Giovine Italia Young

Italy, whose motto was "Dio e Popolo" God and People, which sought the unification of Italy. He escaped to South America, though, spending fourteen years in exile, taking part in several wars, and learning the art of guerrilla warfare before his return to Italy in 1848. Exile became a central theme of the foundational legacy of the Risorgimento as the narrative of the Italian nation fighting for independence. They called for a masculine response to feminine weaknesses as the basis of a national regeneration, and fashioned their image of the future Italian nation firmly in the standards of European nationalism. Inspired by the Spaniards who, in 1808, had created their constitution, a regiment in the army of the Kingdom of Two Sicilies, commanded by Guglielmo Pepe, a Carbonaro member of the secret republican organization, [24] mutinied, conquering the peninsular part of Two Sicilies. The king, Ferdinand I, agreed to enact a new constitution. The revolutionaries, though, failed to court popular support and fell to Austrian troops of the Holy Alliance. Ferdinand abolished the constitution and began systematically persecuting known revolutionaries. Many supporters of revolution in Sicily, including the scholar Michele Amari, were forced into exile during the decades that followed. The Piedmont revolt started in Alessandria, where troops adopted the green, white, and red tricolore of the Cisalpine Republic. In October, Pellico and Maroncelli were arrested on the charge of carbonarism and imprisoned. Few people in 1848, believed that an Italian nation might exist. There were eight states in the peninsula, each with distinct laws and traditions. The settlement of 1815, had merely restored regional divisions, with the added disadvantage that the decisive victory of Austria over France temporarily hindered Italians in playing off their former oppressors against each other. Italians who, like Ugo Foscolo and Gabriele Rossetti, harboured patriotic sentiments, were driven into exile. The largest Italian state, the Bourbon Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, with its 8 million inhabitants, seemed aloof and indifferent: Sicily and Naples had once formed part of Spain, and it had always been foreign to the rest of Italy. The common people in each region, and even the intellectual elite, spoke their mutually unintelligible dialects, and lacked the least vestiges of national consciousness. They wanted good government, not self-government, and had welcomed Napoleon and the French as more equitable and efficient than their native dynasties. In 1848, Francis made it clear that he would not act against those who subverted opposition toward the unification of Italy. Encouraged by the declaration, revolutionaries in the region began to organize. During the July Revolution of 1848 in France, revolutionaries forced the king to abdicate and created the July Monarchy with encouragement from the new French king, Louis-Philippe. Louis-Philippe had promised revolutionaries such as Ciriaco De' Amintorelli that he would intervene if Austria tried to interfere in Italy with troops. The Duke of Modena abandoned his Carbonari supporters, arrested Amintorelli and other conspirators in 1848, and once again conquered his duchy with help from the Austrian troops. Amintorelli was executed, and the idea of a revolution centered in Modena faded. These successful revolutions, which adopted the tricolore in favour of the Papal flag, quickly spread to cover all the Papal Legations, and their newly installed local governments proclaimed the creation of a united Italian nation. The revolts in Modena and the Papal Legations inspired similar activity in the Duchy of Parma, where the tricolore flag was adopted. The Parmese duchess Marie Louise left the city during the political upheaval. Austrian Chancellor Metternich warned Louis-Philippe that Austria had no intention of letting Italian matters be, and that French intervention would not be tolerated. Louis-Philippe withheld any military help and even arrested Italian patriots living in France. In early 1849, the Austrian army began its march across the Italian peninsula, slowly crushing resistance in each province that had revolted. This military action suppressed much of the fledgling revolutionary movement, and resulted in the arrest of many radical leaders. They assembled a band of about twenty men ready to sacrifice their lives, and set sail on their venture on 12 June. Four days later they landed near Crotona, intending to go to Cosenza, liberate the political prisoners, and issue their proclamations. Tragically for the Bandiera brothers, they did not find the insurgent band they were told awaited them, so they moved towards La Sila. They were ultimately betrayed by one of their party, the Corsican Pietro Boccheciampe, and by some peasants who believed them to be Turkish pirates. A detachment of gendarmes and volunteers were sent against them, and after a short fight the whole band was taken prisoner and escorted to Cosenza, where a number of Calabrians who had taken part in a previous rising were also under arrest. The moral effect was enormous throughout Italy, the action of the authorities was universally condemned, and the martyrdom of the Bandiera brothers bore fruit in the subsequent revolutions. Shortly after

this, revolts began on the island of Sicily and in Naples. In Sicily the revolt resulted in the proclamation of the Kingdom of Sicily with Ruggero Settimo as Chairman of the independent state until , when the Bourbon army took back full control of the island on 15 May by force. A breakaway republican provisional government formed in Tuscany during February shortly after this concession. On 21 February, Pope Pius IX granted a constitution to the Papal States, which was both unexpected and surprising considering the historical recalcitrance of the Papacy. By the time the revolution in Paris occurred, three states of Italy had constitutionsâ€”four if one considers Sicily to be a separate state. Battle of Goito Meanwhile, in Lombardy, tensions increased until the Milanese and Venetians rose in revolt on 18 March The insurrection in Milan succeeded in expelling the Austrian garrison after five days of street fights â€” 18â€”22 March Cinque giornate di Milano. An Austrian army under Marshal Josef Radetzky besieged Milan, but due to defection of many of his troops and the support of the Milanese for the revolt, they were forced to retreat. After initial successes at Goito and Peschiera , he was decisively defeated by Radetzky at the Battle of Custoza on 24 July. An armistice was agreed to, and Radetzky regained control of all of Lombardy-Venetia save Venice itself, where the Republic of San Marco was proclaimed under Daniele Manin. While Radetzky consolidated control of Lombardy-Venetia and Charles Albert licked his wounds, matters took a more serious turn in other parts of Italy. The monarchs who had reluctantly agreed to constitutions in March came into conflict with their constitutional ministers. At first, the republics had the upper hand, forcing the monarchs to flee their capitals, including Pope Pius IX. Giuseppe Mazzini Initially, Pius IX had been something of a reformer, but conflicts with the revolutionaries soured him on the idea of constitutional government. In early , elections were held for a Constituent Assembly, which proclaimed a Roman Republic on 9 February. In the Constitution of the Roman Republic, [33] religious freedom was guaranteed by article 7, the independence of the pope as head of the Catholic Church was guaranteed by article 8 of the Principi fondamentali, while the death penalty was abolished by article 5, and free public education was provided by article 8 of the Titolo I. He was quickly defeated by Radetzky at Novara on 23 March Charles Albert abdicated in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel II , and Piedmontese ambitions to unite Italy or conquer Lombardy were, for the moment, brought to an end. The war ended with a treaty signed on 9 August. A popular revolt broke out in Brescia on the same day as the defeat at Novara, but was suppressed by the Austrians ten days later. There remained the Roman and Venetian Republics. Apparently, the French first wished to mediate between the Pope and his subjects, but soon the French were determined to restore the Pope. After a two-month siege, Rome capitulated on 29 June and the Pope was restored. Meanwhile, the Austrians besieged Venice, which was defended by a volunteer army led by Daniele Manin and Guglielmo Pepe , who were forced to surrender on 24 August. Pro-independence fighters were hanged en masse in Belfiore , while the Austrians moved to restore order in central Italy, restoring the princes who had been expelled and establishing their control over the Papal Legations. The revolutions were thus completely crushed. Instead, the Italian patriots learned some lessons that made them much more effective at the next opportunity in Military weakness was glaring, as the small Italian states were completely outmatched by France and Austria. France was a potential ally, and the patriots realized they had to focus all their attention on expelling Austria first, with a willingness to give the French whatever they wanted in return for essential military intervention. The French in fact received Savoy and Nice in

Chapter 2 : Italian unification Cavour Garibaldi unification Italy essay

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Maxwell wrote novels and plays; contributed essays, short stories, and poems to such high-circulation periodicals as *Punch* and *The World*; and edited the two literary magazines most closely associated with the Sensation Novel, *Temple Bar* and *Belgravia*. Braddon had been one of a handful of young, revolutionary novelists who in their artistic responses to the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act of 1857 had created dangerous, scheming heroines embroiled in the complications of what negative reviews termed the "Bigamy Plot. In the 1860s, the decade that was the high-water mark of Sensation, M. Braddon wrote at least twenty novels, sometimes at the rate of three per year, all while giving birth to six children and raising her own plus six step-children. One of three siblings, Mary Elizabeth Braddon was born at No. 10, St. James's Place, London. For a short time, she and the family lived at St. James's Place. For one season she performed at the Royal Surrey Theatre, London, but in February 1857 decided, after writing the novel *The Octoroon*; or, *The Lily of Louisiana*, to leave the stage and become a writer full time. The year was a turning point in her life as her play *The Loves of Arcadia* was staged at The Strand Theatre, London, her second novel, *Three Times Dead*; or, *The Secret of the Heath* was published, and Yorkshire squire John Gilby of Beverley commissioned her to write a lengthy poem about the exploits of Garibaldi, liberator of Italy. That same year, she met publisher and editor John Maxwell, who brought out several of her short stories such as "The Cold Embrace" in his various magazines. The two felt an instant attraction. Despite the lack of public response to the *Robin Goodfellow* serial, Maxwell, believing that she was fully capable of producing a best-seller, reworked her second novel, *Three Times Dead*, retitled it *The Trail of the Serpent*, and sold a thousand copies within its first week of publication. Braddon and Maxwell began living together in 1857, and celebrated the birth of a son, Gerald, in March 1858. Subsequently they had five more children. Braddon dedicated the novel when it appeared in three volumes in October 1857 to Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, the contemporary novelist she both admired and emulated. Meanwhile, *Aurora Floyd* had been running serially in *Temple Bar*. Andrew Sanders has recently praised this still-little-known novel as "tautly constructed, with a series of unexpected contrivances and cliff-hanging twists to the plot which seem to oblige a reader to collude in the process of solving the central mystery" She regarded serial writing as a "curse" since it forced her to write more than one novel at once--mere "hand to mouth composition," as she remarked in a letter to Bulwer-Lytton. Serialization, like her youthful reading and seven years on the provincial stage, however, served her well. In terms of narrative pace and construction, sharply defined characterization, narrative flair, and theatrical scene changes, her knowledge of contemporary comedy and melodrama enabled her to write quickly and with emotional intensity. In 1857, her second-most-popular novel, *Aurora Floyd*, was published in three volumes. A son, Francis, and a daughter, Fanny, were born in January and December respectively. Braddon took up the post of editor for the monthly *Belgravia*, a literary magazine which John Maxwell owned, and which published the short fiction of Wilkie Collins. At this time, riding a tide of prosperity and literary celebrity, she and John Maxwell purchased Lichfield House, Richmond-upon-Thames. Although they spent a great deal of time at their country house at Annesley Bank, near Lyndhurst, Hampshire, Lichfield was their principal residence. The borough often appears in the novels she wrote after the mids, as, for example, *The Conflict*, which is set in Richmond and Twickenham, and *London Pride*, which utilizes Hampton Court and Mortlake. Braddon and Maxwell lost one son, Francis, in 1861, but had another, the future novelist William Babington Maxwell, later that same year. In December, Braddon gave birth to a daughter, Winifred, then succumbed to a nervous breakdown complicated by puerperal fever. But in 1862 she founded another publication, the Christmas annual *The Mistletoe Bough*, to which she frequently contributed over the next fourteen years as well as edited. There followed a succession of sensationally-plotted novels: Ten years later, having enjoyed her workspace at Lichfield for almost fifty years, M. Braddon died of a cerebral hemorrhage, aged 79, in February 1867, and was buried in Richmond Cemetery.

Chapter 3 : Italian unification - Wikipedia

Excerpt from Garibaldi: And Other Poems IN submitting a volume of Poems to the critical Public, the inexperienced author can only appeal to the generous indulgence of that ever-generous tribunal.

The edition does not mention anything about a series. Maybe later editions know more There is considerable detail leading up to those crucial months. The unification of Italy seemingly happened overnight in , so most students are unfamiliar wi I am not sure if this is the third volume in the series. The unification of Italy seemingly happened overnight in , so most students are unfamiliar with the events leading up to it. That result of these biases is that Garibaldi had incredible luck at every step of the journey, especially when he left Genoa for Sicily. Poorly equipped, hunted by the Neapolitan army, facing an army at least ten times his own in size, Garibaldi triumphs each time through amazing luck. It is possible that Garibaldi enjoyed so much divine intervention. However, the sheer number of times Trevelyan would have his audience believe Garibaldi averted disaster would be statistically impossible. For example, he sails out of Genoa without loading ammunition onto his boats. What should he do? He will sail into another port and smooth-talk the commander of the garrison into giving him all of their ammunition and artillery. As he lands at Marsala, two or three Neapolitan warships find his fleet in the worst possible scenario - and do nothing for half a day. Trevelyan is correct that the presence of British warships in the same area affected their decision to attack the landing. However, the British must have been more involved than being casual observers. The casual British observers also re-appear during the street fighting in Palermo Lastly I want to talk about the romantic Sicilian peasants. Trevelyan gives them the strange name of "sqandre. He rarely identifies them; but in several places seems to confuse them with groups of bandits. In several places he grudgingly concedes that they included criminals. The fact that many used the street battles to pilfer Bourbon property and retreat back into the mountains speaks volumes about them. It seems almost certain that the romantic revolutionaries were the Mafia. The Mafia certainly gained prominence after Garibaldi became dictator of Sicily and instituted a new bureaucracy that included some of these shadowy revolutionaries even if he sought to appoint well-known landowners. Overall, I am left with a feeling that so much more happened. Trevelyan tirelessly consults the sources. He breaks down everything day by day, so the amount of detail is staggering. The book is recommended for anyone interested in this period of history even if the author demonizes some of the main players on the world stage while uplifting others.

Chapter 4 : Garibaldi by John Greenleaf Whittier

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He attended The Hill School. He earned his BA from Princeton University in 1854, having matriculated in 1852 and having attended Columbia University in 1853. He began his teaching career as an assistant professor at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. After one year as a visiting lecturer at Rice University, he became associate professor of English at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, where he taught for five years before accepting a post as professor of English at Hollins College now University, Virginia, in 1865. In 1865 he was writer-in-residence at Princeton University. In 1866, he became professor of English and writer-in-residence at the University of South Carolina, Columbia, where he taught until 1870. From 1870 to 1872 he was senior fellow at the Council of the Humanities, Princeton University. He was then one year at Columbia University as adjunct professor in 1873, one semester as writer-in-residence at Bennington College, Vermont, one semester at the Virginia Military Institute, and several years at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. In 1874 Garrett was appointed Henry Hoyns Professor of English at the University of Virginia, the position in which he continued until his retirement in December 1898. He served a two-year term as president of the Associated Writing Programs. Over the years, he edited several magazines and book series. From 1870 to 1872 he was United States poetry editor for *Transatlantic Review* and, from 1872 to 1874, co-editor of *Hollins Critic*. He was a contributing editor for *Contemporaria* and assistant editor of *The Film Journal*. With Brendan Galvin he edited *Poultry*: He is well known for his Elizabethan trilogy, *Death of the Fox*, *The Succession*, and *Entered from the Sun*, a body of work that is so imbued with its subject matter and time as to create the sense that he lived through it all, and had total recall of life in the respective courts of Queen Elizabeth I and James I. *Death of the Fox*, the first of the books, raises questions about the nature of the form itself, and in fact all of Mr. The vast panorama of fictional and historical people that occupy the stage in the three novels is equaled by the beautifully drawn contemporary cast of characters in his other novels: Garrett never repeated himself, and the variety of his output has perhaps been a bit daunting to the critical establishment of his time, American critics tending to prefer their subjects to be rather one-noted, consistent and readily classified as to type, or theme, or treatment. Along with this profoundly rich body of work as a writer, George Garrett was utterly unparalleled in his generous treatment of other writers. Dozens of younger writers, both students of his and others with whom he came in contact, were helped at crucial points in their careers by Garrett. Until the last days of his life, he was interested in furthering the work of younger colleagues, and of people whose work he had been championing for decades. He was a widely beloved and even revered figure, a man about whom the poet R. Garrett died at home in Charlottesville, Virginia, at the age of 78 of cancer. He had been diagnosed with cancer in 1898 after having suffered from myasthenia gravis for some years.

Chapter 5 : Elizabeth Barrett Browning's Risorgimento: 'Aurora Leigh' and Other Poems

Main Content (use access key 5 to view full text / OCR mode).

Prior to the first irruption of what developed into French, and European, revolutionary unrest after the political shape of the Italian peninsula derived in large part from the influence of Papal diplomacy over the previous millennium where the Popes had tended to strongly support the existence of a number of small states in the north of the peninsula such that no strong power might presume to try to overshadow the papacy. Such political decentralisation may have facilitated the emergence of a number of mercantile city states such as the Florence of the Medicis and the Milan of the Sforzas and to have allowed a scenario where ambitious men such as Cesare Borgia could attempt to establish themselves as rulers of territories won by statecraft and the sword. The burgeoning wealth of these city states, despite much political turmoil, helped to fund that re-birth of classical learning and of artistic expression that is known as the Renaissance. As time passed some of these mercantile states became reconstituted as Duchies and Grand Duchies. By the mid eighteenth century the north of the Italian peninsula featured a number of such dynastic states together with mercantile republics such as Genoa and Venice. The former Duchy of Savoy meanwhile, originally based on limited territories north of the Alps, had expanded to also include Nice, Piedmont an extensive territory in the north-east of the Italian peninsula and the island of Sardinia and was known by its senior title as the Kingdom of Sardinia. In the settlements to the Napoleonic Wars statesmen, in their efforts to restore political stability to Europe, reconstituted most of the Duchies and Grand Duchies often under rulers drawn from junior branches of the Habsburg dynasty or otherwise under Habsburg Austrian tutelage. Habsburg Austria was awarded sovereignty over Lombardy and over the former Venetian Republic whilst the Republic of Genoa was similarly entrusted to the House of Savoy. The territories of the church that straddled the central portion of the peninsula were again placed under Papal sovereignty whilst to the south the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies Sicily and Naples was restored to a junior branch of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty. Giuseppe Garibaldi, later famous as an Italian patriotic leader, recorded his introduction to the concept of "Italia" as having taken place during a voyage to Constantinople in During the course of this voyage he overheard an argument. A young man had been talking about a secret organisation he had joined - La Giovine Italia - or Young Italy. One of his companions commented dismissively, "What do you mean Italy? The Italy of all the Italians. In response to this awakening to the idea of "Italia - Italy" he moved to shake the young man enthusiastically by the hand. The belief that "Italia" was a desirable possibility can be associated with the change in perspectives that many people, particularly from the more affluent artisan, middle and minor aristocratic classes, underwent after the American and French revolutions away from an acceptance of more purely dynastic patterns of sovereignty and towards aspiration towards "liberal" constitutional, and possibly even overtly republican or national notions of sovereignty. The central figure in the origin of "Young Italy" was one Giuseppe Mazzini , who in in Genoa had witnessed the distress of the "refugees of Italy" who were in the process of fleeing into exile after their failure of their revolutionary efforts at winning reform and, moved by their example, had chosen to devote his life to the cause of Italian independence and unity. In he was initiated into Carbonari movement and was himself forced into exile in for revolutionary activity. In exile in the French seaport city of Marseilles, then something of a revolutionary hotbed, he advocated subversive activity "even when it ended in defeat" as a method of developing general "political consciousness. He hoped for a new democratic and republican Italy that would lead other subject peoples to freedom and liberty and for a new Europe, controlled by the people and not by sovereigns, that would replace the old order. It means association, a new philosophy of life, a divine Ideal that shall move the world, the only means of regeneration vouchsafed to the human race. In February he was active as a propagandist for Young Italy whilst employed as a sailor in the royal Piedmontese-Sardinian navy, his subversive activities were reported to the authorities and, although he evaded capture by the authorities, was sentenced to death in absentia by a Genoese court. He subsequently spent more than twelve years in exile mostly in South America. Camillo Benso Cavour was born at Turin on the 1st of August into the old Piedmontese feudal aristocracy. Being a younger son of a noble family social tradition

steered him into the army such that he entered the military academy at Turin at the age of ten. On leaving the college at the age of sixteen - first of his class - he received a commission in the engineers. He spent the next five years in the army but he spent his leisure hours in study, especially of the English language. During these years he developed strongly marked Liberal tendencies and an uncompromising dislike for absolutism and clericalism. After the accession to the Sardinian throne of Charles Albert, whom he always distrusted, he felt that his position in the army was intolerable and resigned his commission. His views were strengthened by his studies of the British constitution, of which he was known to be a great admirer such that he was even nicknamed - " Milord Camillo " During these times the Austrian statesman Metternich was aware of the implicit challenge posed to the settlements of by those who supported the the formation of "Italy". In letter of April to the Austrian ambassador to France he wrote: He successfully pressed King Charles Albert of Sardinia to grant a constitution to his people [to form a constitutional monarchy]; and in to battle against Austria as an holder of power in the Italian peninsula. The failure of this military action prompted the king to abdicate in favour of his son, Victor Emmanuel. Cavour became a member of parliament briefly from - Subsequently, he became minister of agriculture, industry and commerce in , finance minister in , and premier or prime minister in As Prime Minister Cavour sponsored policies that promoted economic development, allowed some liberalisation in politics, and countenanced reforms that, in ways, compromised the position of the Church. Piedmont-Sardinia had already in abolished the ecclesiastical courts and introduced civil marriage - policies which had met with the dire protests of Pope Pius IX. Cavour hoped to secure the annexation of territories in the north of the Italian peninsula to the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia. He regarded the conservatism and power of Tsarist Russia as being a potent limitation on almost any popularly inspired alteration in frontiers anywhere in Europe. The outbreak of the Crimean War between France and Britain on one side and Russia on the other meant that a Sardinian interest was also at stake as a reverse for the Tsar would leave him less able to limit such popularly inspired changes in frontiers. Cavour also hoped to win friends internationally by sending some forces to co-operate with the French and British in a war against the Russian Empire that was prosecuted in the Black Sea region in In association with consenting to Piedmontese-Sardinian participation in the Crimean War Cavour had hoped that the overall situation in the Italian Peninsula would be given a hearing during the post-war international Conference. For several decades Austria and Russia had been the guarantors of reaction in Europe. Russian intervention in the Hungarian Kingdom in had been crucial to the recovery of the Austrian Empire. The substantial setback that Russia received in this "Crimean War" and also estrangements that occurred between the Russian Empire and the Austrian Empire, and between the Austrian Empire and the western powers, during the course of the war allowed Cavour much more scope to seek to win gains at the expense of a now somewhat isolated Austrian Empire. This diplomatic isolation was complicated by the Austrian Empire still being distressed by Magyar Hungarian restiveness. Although a Bourbon monarchy had been restored in France in at the close of the Napoleonic wars it did not endure. Napoleon Bonaparte , was elected president. As his life ebbed away this young Duke left the great ceremonial sword of honour he had inherited from his father not to any of his surviving Bonaparte uncles but to his cousin Louis Napoleon. Napoleon III had, of his own volition, ideas of intervening in that Italian Peninsula where his uncle Napoleon had been so active in events. Napoleon, in exile on the remote island of St. Helena in the South Atlantic, had left written records that characterised one of the main planks of his policy as Emperor as being that of the championing of states based on nationality. Whilst this is probably a sanitised version of what Napoleon did in what were more truly efforts to extend and preserve the power of his empire Napoleon III considered that European peace would in the long run be promoted by the establishment of states based on the "National Principle". Napoleon III was famously on record as having said that he "would like to do something for Italy. After the recovery of Austrian power in the Italian peninsula in Paris became a city of exile for many persons who had been prominent in "Italian" nationalistic and republican agitation in One such person, Daniele Manin, who had been the leader of the Venetian Republic in defiance of Austria during , signalled a conditional acceptance of Italian monarchy in the Italian peninsula in a statement addressed to Victor Emmanuel II which appeared in the Italian Republican press in September Convinced that before everything else we must make Italy, as that is the principal question, superior to all others, it the republican party says to

the House of Savoy: Manin, Pallavicino and La Farina were offering their support towards the "Making of Italy" rather than the "Aggrandization of Piedmont". In January, in a dramatic instance of "politically motivated" violence in Europe, an Italian, Count Orsini, and a band of followers were responsible for eight persons being killed and for some one hundred and fifty persons being injured during an explosive attempt on the life of the French Emperor during a visit to the Opera. Orsini, who had earlier been prominent in the Roman Republic that had briefly been established as a result of the turmoil of 1848, now intended to encourage opportunities for reform in the Italian Peninsula by provoking turmoil in France and more widely in Europe through the assassination of Napoleon III and expected that subsequent disruptions would probably produce change in the Italian Peninsula that would leave it less under Austrian rule and more liberally governed. Orsini was executed for his crimes in March but left behind him a testament depicting Napoleon III as an incarnation of the spirit of reaction. This attempt on the life of Napoleon III was in fact the fourth such attempt by a person "patriotically" committed to forcing change in the Italian Peninsula. Napoleon III decided to become more deeply involved in developments there - partly in the hope of lessening the likelihood of yet further attempts on his own life and also partly in the hope of adding lustre to his then failing appeal in France through a domestically impressive foreign policy initiative that could lead to French influence replacing that of the Austrian Empire in the north the Italian peninsula. A pattern of indulgence in complex and devious diplomatic agreements, in the unscrupulous use of force, and of the exploitation of populist sentiment in the interest of the dynastic state, of that type which later came to be called *Realpolitik*, tr. Cavour sought some form of alliance with the French against Austria in the hope of ensuring that some of those areas of the Italian peninsula ruled directly by Austria, or by Austrian supported rulers, would be more free to join in with a redrawing of the political map of the the Italian Peninsula. Cavour, at this time, seems to have been intent on achieving the integration of several territories in the north of the peninsula into an extended Piedmontese-Sardinian state rather than upon a political transformation of the entire peninsula. In May a Dr. At a subsequent shadowy meeting in July between Napoleon III and Cavour, who was supposed to be on route to holiday in Switzerland with some time being spent inspecting railway construction in Savoy!!! Savoy was a particular object of French desire, it had been annexed to France during the revolution, and was held to be within the "Natural Frontiers" of France. A principal ambition of Napoleon III as Emperor of France was to achieve the overthrow of some aspects of the settlement made in at the close of the Napoleonic wars, as these settlements were seen as placing irksome limits on France. The French annexation of Savoy would of itself constitute a breach of the settlement. France agreed to support Piedmont-Sardinia militarily against the Austrian Empire. Napoleon III stipulated that any such conflict should be "non-revolutionary", and should be justifiable in the eyes of the world - neither Piedmont-Sardinia nor France should be seen as instigators. In December Odo Russell, a British diplomat usually based in Rome, was informed by Cavour at an interview in Turin, that he, Cavour intended to force Austria to declare war. Cavour even went so far as to predict that this would happen "about the first week of May". On 1 January Napoleon III, at his New Years Day reception, publicly expressed to the Austrian Ambassador his regret - "I am sorry that our relations are not so good as I wish they were, but I beg you to write to Vienna that my personal sentiments for your Emperor are unchanged". This public notice of dissatisfaction was taken up by wider society - fears of hostilities affected the stock markets. In these times Cavour prepared a speech which it was intended should be delivered to the Italian parliament by King Victor Emmanuel. Draft copies of this speech were sent to King Victor Emmanuel and to Napoleon III for their approval and, after these were returned to Cavour with some amendments by the King and Napoleon III, Cavour himself had an opportunity to make further deletions and additions during the process of translating the draft into Italian, the result was that on the 10th of January King Victor Emmanuel appeared before his parliament and, as part of his speech declared "While respecting treaties we cannot remain insensitive to the cry of suffering that rises towards us from so many parts of Italy. Towards the end of January the understandings agreed between France and Piedmont were formalised through the signing of an "offensive-defensive" alliance. In line with the wishes of Napoleon III Cavour took steps that were designed to ensure that the conflict would seem to have been started by Austria. To this end Cavour arranged for a crisis to be raised where subjects of the Duchy of Modena, where the ruler was known to be supported by Austria,

were encouraged by Cavour to express dissatisfaction with the current administration and to invite Victor Emmanuel to come to their aid. On the 23rd of April Cavour was intercepted on the steps of the Chamber of Deputies by two Austrian officers who handed him a note from their Emperor in which Austria demanded the demobilisation of the Piedmontese forces; and if a satisfactory answer was not received within three days the Emperor Francis Joseph would "with great regret, be compelled to have recourse to arms to secure it. When active hostilities did occur the Piedmontese-French interest prevailed. During this time of conflict there were revolts, motivated by the "Italian" outlook of the National Society, in several Italian states that featured demands for closer political association with Piedmont-Sardinia. The unanticipated revolts in several Italian states also had the potential to compromise the position of the Papacy in ways that would be unacceptable to the powerful Roman Catholic interest in France. In more northerly parts of Europe the Prussians seemed to be engaged in military manoeuvres that might threaten the French interest - Prussia as a member of the German Confederation was obliged to assist in the defence of Austria, as a fellow member of the confederation, should her core territories come under threat. The French had suffered much loss of life in two hard fought battles and the Austrian forces had withdrawn into the inherently formidable "Quadrilateral" of fortresses. Napoleon III drew back from his pact with Piedmont-Sardinia and an armistice of Villafranca, concluded in early July between France and Austria without consultation with Sardinia, formally consented only to Lombardy entering upon a close political association with Piedmont-Sardinia stating that several of the states that had experienced revolts should be restored to their former rulers. Victor Emmanuel felt obliged to accept the situation resulting from the reluctance of Napoleon III to continue as an active ally but Cavour protested in an intemperate fashion and even resigned his post as Prime Minister after explicitly accusing Victor Emmanuel of betrayal. In the event local plebiscites ensured that Modena, Parma, Tuscany, and the Romagna i. Assurances offered during the campaign prior to the holding of these plebiscites that these territories could hope for a degree of regional autonomy were not subsequently honoured. A particularly keen problem arose from the fact that the Romagna was a longstanding, if restive, part of the territories of the Church - and the Church could only view its alienation from their control as a profoundly intolerable challenge both to itself as such and to its legitimate, indeed divinely ordained, traditions of temporal sovereignty. From the point of view of the Papacy the longstanding territories of the church were "God given" and were as such held in trust by the Popes on behalf of the Catholics of the entire world. Napoleon III pressed for plebiscites to take place in Savoy and Nice in the hope that these territories would agree to come under French sovereignty, as his price for consenting to Piedmont-Sardinia gaining territory in the Italian peninsula. Cavour and Victor Emmanuel had shown themselves prepared to exploit Italian Nationalist sentiment in pursuit of annexations of territory to Piedmont-Sardinia. Garibaldi actually sent an associate to King Victor Emmanuel to bluntly inquire if it was true that Nice had been ceded to France and asking for an answer "yes or no". In reply Victor Emmanuel, whose dynasty had originally held territorial sovereignty as the Dukes of Savoy, insisted that Garibaldi be advised that not only Nice but Savoy also had been ceded. Similarly about one half of the "Italian" people, some 11,, persons, lived within the Kingdom ruled by Victor Emmanuel.

Chapter 6 : George Garrett | The Modern Novel

'Stanzas' in the Brighton Herald, 24th November (reprinted as 'Life Is a Child' in Garibaldi and Other Poems,) Poetry Collection.

Early life[edit] Trevelyan in with his eldest son, Theo, and father, Sir G. Theo died of appendicitis in They looked upon Wallington Hall , the Trevelyan family estate in Northumberland , as their real home. One professor at the university, Lord Acton , enchanted the young Trevelyan with his great wisdom and his belief in moral judgement and individual liberty. According to David Cannadine: It depicted Garibaldi as a Carlylean heroâ€”poet, patriot, and man of actionâ€”whose inspired leadership created the Italian nation. For Trevelyan, Garibaldi was the champion of freedom, progress, and tolerance, who vanquished the despotism, reaction, and obscurantism of the Austrian empire and the Neapolitan monarchy. In he returned to the University to take up a position as Regius Professor of Modern History , where the single student whose doctorate he agreed to supervise was J. During his Professorship he was also familiar with Guy Burgess â€” he gave a positive reference for Burgess when he applied for a post at the BBC in , describing him as a "first rate man", but also stating that "He has passed through the communist measles that so many of our clever young men go through, and is well out of it". Trevelyan declined the presidency of the British Academy but served as chancellor of Durham University from to Trevelyan College at Durham University is named after him. He won the James Tait Black Memorial Prize for the biography Lord Grey of the Reform Bill, was elected a fellow of the British Academy in , made a fellow of the Royal Society in , [1] and was an honorary doctor of many universities including Cambridge. Place in British ideas[edit] Shocked by the horrors of the Great War he saw as an ambulance driver just behind the front lines, Trevelyan became more appreciative of conservatism as a positive force, and less insistent that progress was inevitable. In History of England he searched for the deepest meaning of English history. Cannadine says he reported they were: A Life in History During the first half of the twentieth century Trevelyan was the most famous, the most honored, the most influential and the most widely read historian of his generation. He was a scion of the greatest historical dynasty that Britain has ever produced. He knew and corresponded with many of the greatest figures of his time For fifty years, Trevelyan acted as a public moralist, public teacher and public benefactor, wielding unchallenged cultural authority among the governing and the educated classes of his day. He worked tirelessly through his career on behalf of the National Trust , in preserving not merely historic houses, but historic landscapes. Trevelyan was a prolific author: England in the Age of Wycliffe, â€” Six of the nine chapters are devoted to the years â€”, while the last two treat the history of the Lollards from until the Reformation. The work is critical of Roman Catholicism in favor of Wycliffe. This volume marks the entry of a new foreign historian in the field of Italian Risorgimento , a period much neglected, or, unworthily treated, outside of Italy.

'Garibaldi: And Other Poems' is one of Braddon's collections of Poetry. Mary Elizabeth Braddon was born in Soho, London, England in She was educated privately.

But he let her know that only the first-born son would inherit the slave wealth, not the daughters, and he even named the last-born sons of his twelve children, Septimius and Octavius, to indicate their place in the succession. The older sister competed with her younger brother in Latin and Greek, on her own studying French, Italian and Hebrew. Elizabeth, separated from Bro at his departure for Charterhouse, collapsed with tuberculosis. She nevertheless published poems in journals about Greece and Byron, and in published Essay on Mind, With Other Poems, the printing costs being paid for by a Jamaican family slave, Mary Trepsack. Her letters on Greek metrics to Sir Uvedale Price, the classical scholar and friend of Wordsworth, were published under his name in The Barretts were therefore forced to sell Hope End, eventually living in the Marylebone district in London, the residential area popular with West Indian slave owners. Tragedy struck when Elizabeth, who had become seriously ill again with tuberculosis for the past several years, was sent to convalesce in Devon and begged that Bro stay with her there. Her poetry during this period is filled with images of death and angels. Elizabeth returned to 50 Wimpole Street in in a carriage with a hundred springs. A series of portraits were sketched in June through August by Alfred Barrett Moulton Barrett of the other remaining three brothers, Henry, Septimius and Octavius, and two sisters, Henrietta and Arabella, of the Wimpole Street family. And one of Elizabeth herself with Flush, the dog to be written about by Virginia Woolf. Elizabeth, at this time, was sealed into her room to protect her from drafts. Her father prayed with her each night between eleven and twelve. She was attended by her maid Elizabeth Wilson, nicknamed Lily, and by her brothers and sisters. Benjamin Haydon, whom she never met, struck up a friendship and wanted her to edit his papers. She sent him this poem which she published in the Athenaeum. He with forehead bowed And humble-lidded eyes, as one inclined Before the sovran thoughts of his own mind, Takes here his rightful place as poet-priest By the high altar. When Robert visited Elizabeth at Wimpole Street she had her brothers turn these engravings to the wall. In it she described a low-born poet Bertram, being wooed by the Lady Geraldine of landed estates in Sussex. Robert Browning had already published Bells and Pomegranates. I do, as I say, love these books with all my heart - and I love you too: The letters exchanged between the two were kept by Elizabeth in this collapsible leather binder, by Robert in this inlaid box. Elizabeth, cut to the quick, for she had already begun her sonnet cycle, did not tell him of these poems and waited to give them to him for years. The pregnancy miscarried, Lily Wilson struggling to get her mistress to cut down on the laudanum in order to have a child. In this poem she is speaking not only of owners and slaves but also of fathers and daughters, for Edward Barrett Moulton Barrett even treated his children like slaves, particularly his daughters, forbidding any of them to marry. The Brownings decided to go to Vallombrosa to escape from the heat of Florence, Elizabeth needing to be drawn on skins by oxen up the mountain side which then lacked a road, only to find that the Abbot would not let them stay longer than a few days. And Elizabeth gathered up its fallen leaf similes out of Virgil and Dante and Spenser and Milton to place them into her own poetry, Milton having written: Casa Guidi Windows II. Elizabeth and Robert would have walked the length of the terrace. Elizabeth especially delighted in the invention of the crinoline for its coolness. In Part One she describes Florence memorably: Stand out in it, my own young Florentine, Not two years old, and let me see thee more! It grows along thy amber curls, to shine Brighter than elsewhere. Meanwhile, in June in in Bagni di Lucca, where the Brownings, their maid and the new-born child had gone from the heat of Florence, Elizabeth one morning had shyly presented Robert with the note-book of sonnets she had been writing during their courtship. But there was as yet no title. They appeared amidst her Poems. The drawing room, the salone, of Casa Guidi reflected the politics of the Risorgimento. Its walls were painted green. Its curtains were, Elizabeth wrote to her sisters, of white and red. Together they are the colours of the then illegal Italian flag. The Florentine intelligentsia of the nineteenth century Risorgimento did not in the least admire the Medici Princes and Hapsbourg-Lorraine Grand Dukes but looked to a more distant past, of the trecento Florentine Comune, its Republic, governed by the Priorate,

among them having been the great poet, Dante Alighieri, and the Five Hundred. Dante, when he sees Beatrice in Purgatorio, has her garbed in the green of the olive, and in white and red. The Brownings were Pre-Raphaelite, preferring the Primitives to the later, more mannered Medicean styles. This Madonna is not really to their taste. This St Jerome is. Dante Gabriel Rossetti and William Morris were using models from the past for their present, culled from pre-Medicean Florence, from Ricardian London, from Arthurian Britain or from medieval Iceland, all of which were self-governing by means of Parliaments, Round Tables and Althings. Anna Jameson, like Ruskin, had already shaped Victorian taste in Italianate directions. Even the sepia photographs in the novels of Virginia Woolf are the fallout of the Italian Risorgimento influencing Victorian and Edwardian English art. The Brownings, like the Rossettis, are part of this diplomacy. But of the married pair, it is Elizabeth who thrills to the politics of her day of the Risorgimento, Robert rather damping her ardour. In the cosmopolitan worlds of Florence, Siena and Rome the Brownings not only included English friends in their circle, but also American ones. Kate Field was a journalist for the Atlantic Monthly. Harriet Hosmer was a sculptress, like Hiram Powers. Angelo was put out to nurse in the country and nearly died while his mother worked under Cristina Trivulzio, Princess Belgioioso, in the Roman hospitals during the French seige of the shortlived Roman Republic. It was in this drawing room, the salone, of Casa Guidi, that Elizabeth Barrett Browning then began to write her epic poem, *Aurora Leigh*, stuffing its pages under her deck-chair when guests came to call. Nevertheless, later, she and Robert would visit George Sand in Paris. Elizabeth, in her fiction, placed her Casa Guidi interior not in Via Maggio but at Bellosguardo, where her friend Isa Blagden lived and where the Hawthornes stayed. Happy am I to sleep, and still more blest To be of stone, while grief and shame endure; To see, nor feel, is now my utmost hope, Wherefore speak softly, and awake me not. Marian Erle, instead, is given the iconography of the Italian Primitives, being presented as a Madonna at the Annunciation with lilies at her feet. It has glorious lines: But only he who sees, takes off his shoes, The rest sit round it, and pluck blackberries, And daub their natural faces unaware More and more, from the first similitude. Aurora, born in Florence to an English father and a Florentine mother, when orphaned is sent to England to be educated by a maiden aunt. Her cousin Romney proposes marriage to her on her twentieth birthday - on a June day just as she is crowning herself poet laureate. She rejects him, angering her aunt, and resolves to live by writing. In London seven years later and during the Potato Famine in Ireland she hears that Romney Leigh is about to marry the pauper Marian Erle, whom she goes to meet in a London slum. Marian is abducted before the wedding at St James, taken to France, raped and left pregnant. She gives birth to a child. Aurora packs up her books, speaking of contemporary poets, like Belmore who is Tennyson and his cedarn pencils fine, and Graham with his wife and child the Brownings. Aurora finds Marian and her child in Paris. When Elizabeth wrote of that finding she filled the manuscript page with agitated images of drowning. Together Aurora and Marian speak of the sleeping child as an angel and a pomegranate and she takes them both with her to Florence, having them live at Bellosguardo. I found a house, at Florence, on the hill Of Bellosguardo. Beautiful The city lay along the ample vale, Cathedral, tower and palace, piazza and street; The river trailing like a silver cord Through all, and curling loosely, both before, And after. Romney comes to them, proposes to Marian who rejects him, and he continues his argument with Aurora, now praising her writing as much as he had slighted it nine years before. She does not at first realise he has become blind from an accident during the burning of Leigh Hall by the members of his socialist phalanstery whom he had lodged under his ancestral roof. Together, with Florence at their feet, beneath the stars, which he cannot now see, Aurora and Romney Leigh recite the lines from Revelation concerning the Jubilee , the City of God , asper first, And second, sapphire; third, chalcedony; The rest in order,. On their return Elizabeth and Robert grew apart. The great epic was now written and published and going into edition after edition. Sex was given up because Elizabeth had nearly died from miscarriages she had had five pregnancies , while her tuberculosis, involving both spinal pain and diseased lungs, and her addiction to morphine to deaden that pain, worsened. Elizabeth at this time dreamed of a figure in white, a woman who was Italy, whose face was veiled. Desperately concerned for the unification of Italy, which she died too soon to see, she now wrote topical political ballads, publishing these in , as *Poems before Congress*. A late portrait by Michele Gordigiani shows her authorised stance, enthroned in state, but the pain and illness stamped indelibly upon her un-English face.

She was, she herself confessed, not only of slave-owning stock but also partly of slave blood through the Moulton side of her family. A final photograph, too horrible to show you, is of Elizabeth, Robert and Pen, taken in Rome, where Elizabeth looks like a cadavre, more dead than alive, though Pen at her side is clearly her rejuvenated and surrogate self. Robert and Elizabeth had been married for fourteen, at first glorious, then difficult, years. Robert Browning never visited Florence again. But grateful Florence, newly the capital of a freed Italy, placed a stone upon Casa Guidi, declaring that Elizabeth Barrett Browning had made of her verse a golden ring wedding Italy and England. Robert took those lines for the opening of *The Ring and the Book*: Do you see this Ring?

Chapter 8 : Full text of "Garibaldi : and other poems"

And Other Poems. has been publishing poems on the internet since Explore the archive or click on the 'Index' pages to read the work of hundreds of poets.

Chapter 9 : Garibaldi By John Greenleaf Whittier - www.nxgvision.com - World Poems

Sunrise At Garibaldi by Laurence www.nxgvision.com timbers rise out of the bay On a clouded sunlit morning Reflections pier in the water An old weatherworn shack Five white windows to see the day.