

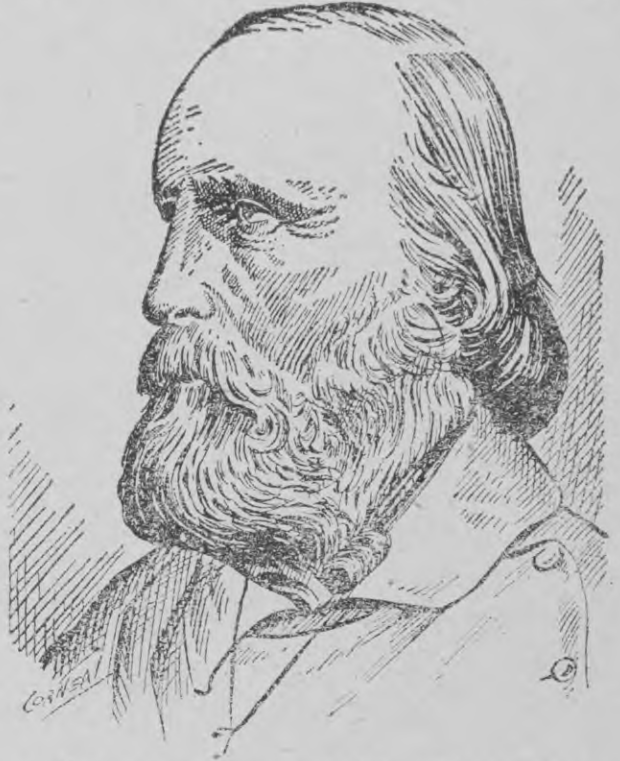
principalities, and in 1859 it was split up into the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in the south, the Papal States in the centre, the Duchies of Tuscany, Lucca, Modena and Parma and the Kingdom of Piedmont, which included Sardinia, Savoy and Nice. Austria held Lombardy and Venetia.

To unite this collection of varied peoples living under rulers some of whom were quite determined to hold what they had, was the problem of the revolutionaries.

Things started to move in 1848, a volcanic year in Europe generally. Charles Albert, King of Piedmont, who had served in Napoleon's Army, and was not unfavourable to unity if he could be the ruler, was faced with the problem of carving off a bit of the Austrian Empire without getting carved up himself. When Lombardy and Venetia, in response to the general revolutionary élan of that year, rose against their hated rulers, he saw his chance and marched off his army to their aid. He was defeated, most

time instituted a Roman Republic, with Garibaldi as its defender. The Pope temporarily withdrew before these twin romantics, but when Piedmont failed they, too, were crushed.

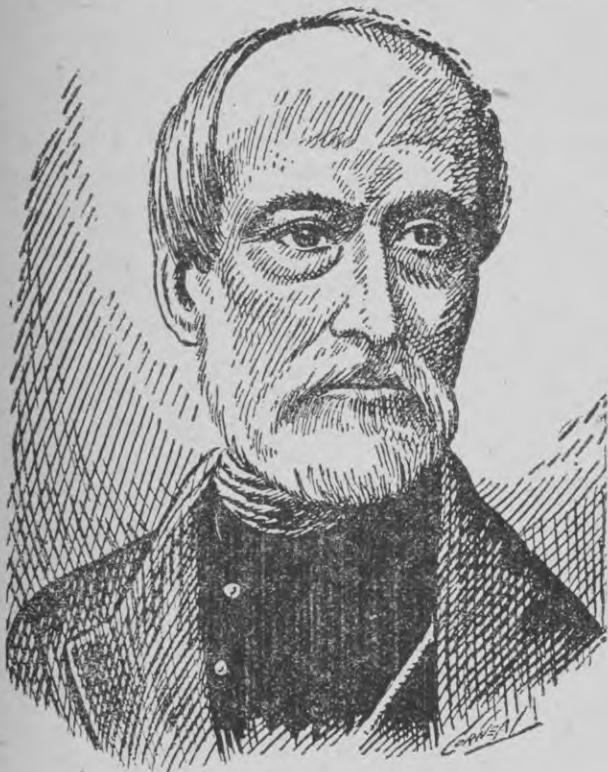
Garibaldi, with almost miraculous skill, led his force through the encircling



armies to safety and himself sailed to South America where he spent five busy, happy years organising revolutions. He had great personal good looks, and these combined with his ideals, his audacity and his luck, made him an unusually popular figure, both in Italy and more important, in Britain which always prefers as an idol the fighter against odds, the "little fellow" who takes on the big battalions for an idea.

Cavour and Victor Emmanuel meanwhile were picking up the pieces. Cavour believed in Liberalism, the moving force of British Victorian politics, and his constant aim was an Italy based on the English plan. But it was to France he had to turn for armed aid.

Napoleon III, the vacillating despot of a still unconquered France, was bribed by the promise of Nice and Savoy, to assist against Austria, altogether too big a morsel for the Piedmontese army to chew alone. Napoleon then duly quarreled with Austria, quite without provocation, though to Cavour's



completely defeated, and abdicated to allow his son, Victor Emmanuel II, to pick up the shattered pieces.

But he had made Piedmont the hope of the Uniters. Mazzini at the same