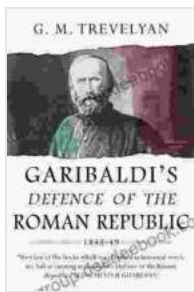


Garibaldi's Defense of the Roman Republic: A Pivotal Moment in the Fight for Italian Unification

Giuseppe Garibaldi was an Italian general, politician, and nationalist who played a key role in the Italian Risorgimento, the movement for the unification of Italy.



Garibaldi's Defence of the Roman Republic, 1848-9 (Garibaldi Trilogy Book 1) by George Macaulay Trevelyan

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language	: English
File size	: 2519 KB
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled
Screen Reader	: Supported
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled
Word Wise	: Enabled
Print length	: 411 pages
Lending	: Enabled



In 1848, Garibaldi led a force of volunteers to defend the Roman Republic, which had been established in the wake of the revolutions that swept across Europe that year. The Roman Republic was besieged by Austrian and French forces, but Garibaldi and his volunteers fought valiantly, earning him the nickname "Lion of Rome."

Garibaldi's defense of the Roman Republic was a pivotal moment in the fight for Italian unification. It helped to raise awareness of the cause of

Italian unity and inspired other Italians to join the fight. Garibaldi's own reputation as a military leader was also greatly enhanced, and he would go on to play a leading role in the eventual unification of Italy.

Background

The Roman Republic was established in February 1849 after the Pope, Pius IX, fled Rome in response to the growing revolutionary sentiment in the city. The republic was led by a triumvirate consisting of Carlo Armellini, Giuseppe Mazzini, and Aurelio Saffi.

The Austrian and French governments were alarmed by the establishment of the Roman Republic and saw it as a threat to their own interests in Italy. In April 1849, Austrian and French forces invaded the Papal States and laid siege to Rome.

Garibaldi's Role

Garibaldi was in Nice when he learned of the siege of Rome. He immediately set out for the city with a force of volunteers, arriving in Rome on April 23, 1849.

Garibaldi was given command of the defense of the city's walls and fortifications. He divided his forces into four brigades, each of which was responsible for defending a different sector of the city.

Garibaldi's brigades fought valiantly against the Austrian and French forces, repelling several attacks. However, the defenders were outnumbered and outgunned, and the situation became increasingly desperate.

On June 29, 1849, the Austrian and French forces launched a final assault on Rome. Garibaldi and his volunteers fought desperately, but they were eventually overwhelmed. The Roman Republic fell, and Garibaldi was forced to flee the city.

Aftermath

The fall of the Roman Republic was a major setback for the Italian Risorgimento. However, Garibaldi's defense of the city had inspired many Italians and helped to raise awareness of the cause of Italian unity.

Garibaldi himself went on to play a leading role in the eventual unification of Italy. He fought in the Second Italian War of Independence in 1859 and led the Expedition of the Thousand in 1860, which resulted in the liberation of Sicily and Naples.

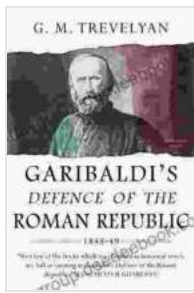
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Garibaldi's defense of the Roman Republic was a heroic act that helped to inspire the Italian people and pave the way for the eventual unification of Italy. Garibaldi's bravery and determination in the face of overwhelming odds is a testament to his unwavering commitment to the cause of Italian freedom.



Additional Resources

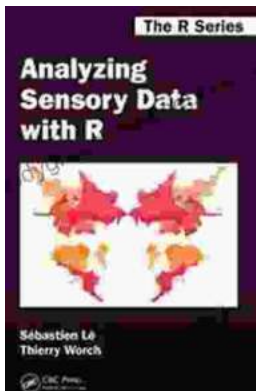
- Giuseppe Garibaldi on [Britannica.com](https://www.britannica.com)
- Giuseppe Garibaldi on [History.com](https://www.history.com)
- Giuseppe Garibaldi: The Italian Unification Hero on [NationalGeographic.com](https://www.nationalgeographic.com)



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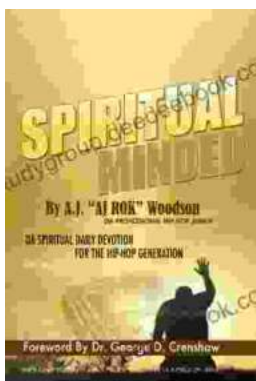
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