



Chronica Mundi

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I volti e le storie del Risorgimento italiano

The faces and stories of the Italian Risorgimento

Los rostros y las historias del Risorgimento italiano

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ENGLISH ABSTRACTS

LA FIGURA DEL CORPO POLITICO NELLA RIFLESSIONE DI VINCENZO RUSSO. INTELLETTUALI, OPINIONE PUBBLICA E IL DISCORSO SULLA SCIENZA NELLA NUOVA DIMENSIONE DELLA POLITICA

THE POLITICAL BODY IN VINCENZO RUSSO'S THOUGHTS. INTELLECTUALS, PUBLIC OPINION AND THE DISCOURSE ON SCIENCE IN THE NEW POLITICAL DIMENSION

Lorenzo Santoro

Abstract: The article shows how the works of the Neapolitan Vincenzo Russo are important not only for their theoretical approach to the problem of the Republic and the establishment of new democratic institutions during the Jacobin period, but also for a very specific characteristic of Russo's thought. His *Pensieri Politici* are taken into account for their sensitivity towards the new scientific culture of Newton and Leibniz, which suggests several key elements in the analysis of Russo's text. Mathematics, medical science and geometry are nodal points of Russo's Jacobin speech, not only as a peculiar rhetorical device, but also as part of a strategy to make the hitherto politically marginal intellectual and administrative élite understand the role of education and public opinion in the revolutionary new dynamics of democratic institutions. The figure of the body politic, seemingly incoherent and almost unique to the Italian Jacobin writings, confirms not only the sophisticated political project of Russo, but also his intention to intervene in the propaganda and cultural formation of the élite. For these reasons, the influence of Russo's philosophy extends well beyond the three Jacobin years (1796-9) and poses problems and

keys for thought that are also useful in the context of the Risorgimento.

L'IMMAGINE DI GARIBALDI NEI CANTI DEL RISORGIMENTO

THE IMAGE OF GARIBALDI IN THE SONGS OF THE RISORGIMENTO

Alessandro Crocco

Abstract: Thanks to the fame of his military exploits and his great charm, the image of Garibaldi was among the most cited in popular songs, more so than any other hero of Risorgimento. This can easily be seen from the countless songs and long-narrative poems in which he appears as a protagonist. Most of these songs were inspired by the War of Independence, reaching a peak with the Expedition of the Thousand, and continued until well after the General's death and the period of the Risorgimento. In the songs, Garibaldi took on multiple meanings and connotations, which corresponded to the many ideas and opinions that were circulating around his figure: the new secular messiah; the saviour of the fatherland; republican; anticlerical and revolutionary socialist. From north to south, Garibaldi was exalted and idolized to the point of mysticism, but also vilified and cursed. Through the collection and study of Garibaldi's most important songs, this article will help to define how his military campaigns were welcomed and received by the Italian population.

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI, DAL PAPA AL CONCILIO E DAL CONCILIO A DIO

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI. FROM THE POPE TO THE COUNCIL AND FROM THE COUNCIL TO GOD

Nunzia Manicardi

Abstract: This article analyzes the political and religious thought of Giuseppe Mazzini in the context of the Risorgimento Struggles, with specific reference to the historical moment of the convocation of the First Vatican Ecumenical Council by Pope Pius IX in 1868. Mazzini's point of view is examined through the analysis of two of his pamphlets entitled respectively, "From the Pope to the Council", and "From Council to God"; the first was written mainly in 1832, and the second in 1870. These two writings give an overall understanding of the personality of the founder of "Young Italy" and can be considered the alpha and omega of Mazzini's thought, with particular reference to his relationship with the Church, the papacy (represented at the time by Pope Pius IX), and with God.

LE DUE ANIME DEL PROCESSO DI UNIFICAZIONE NAZIONALE: RISORGIMENTO E CONTRORISORGIMENTO. LA NECESSITÀ DI UN NUOVO APPROCCIO DI RICERCA ANCORA DISATTESO

THE TWO SOULS OF THE NATIONAL UNIFICATION PROCESS: RISORGIMENTO AND COUNTER-RISORGIMENTO. THE NEED OF A NEW RESEARCH APPROACH

Nicola Guerra

Abstract: The paper discusses the historiographical issues surrounding the Italian Risorgimento by focusing on the Counter-Risorgimento movement (Controrisorgimento) in Northern Tuscany and the concept of the Death of the Nation suggested by Renzo De

Felice and Ernesto Galli della Loggia. The approach of Italian historical research towards Risorgimento and the Resistance (Civil War), has traditionally been very black-and-white: the protagonists have been divided into the moral categories of good and evil as a result of the political function of historical writing. This article proposes a new and less apologetic approach to the study of the Italian Risorgimento by looking at this phenomenon as the conclusive point of a great internal conflict. The article discusses the Counter-Risorgimento movement primarily from a local perspective, but it also aims to widen and to rethink the methodological approach that has traditionally been adopted by historians in relation to the Risorgimento. In conclusion, the article proposes a more holistic approach to the study of the Risorgimento, most of all by also taking the experience of the counter-forces into consideration, and by deconstructing the political and rhetoric paths that still influences the historical representation of this phenomenon.

RELIGIOSI CATTOLICI NELLA SHANGHAI DEI PICCOLI COLTELLI

CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN IN SMALL KNIVES' SHANGHAI

Matteo Miele

Abstract: The paper aims to analyze the struggle within the Catholic community of Shanghai, some years after the fall of the Roman Republic, between the Coadjutor Bishop of Nanking, who was the Piedmontese Franciscan Spelta, and the mostly French Jesuit missionaries. The struggle highlights not only mere religious issues, but also underlines the clear political role of the Jesuit missionaries, who supported the same Imperial France that had defended the Pontifical state in that strange alliance between

Napoleon Bonaparte's nephew and the Catholics. The clash took place during the Small Knives Rebellion (1853-55), which was put down by French troops in February 1855. A year later, after the death of the Bishop Maresca, Rome decided to abolish the diocese, giving the territory to the Jesuits and dismissing Spelta. This historical episode has to be read not only as the result of Laguerre's victory in Shanghai, but also in the light of the Roman Republic of 1849.

IL RAPPORTO ARTE-INDUSTRIA COME PROGETTO DI IDENTITÀ ITALIANA: IL CASO DELLA SCUOLA DI ORNAMENTAZIONE DEL MUSEO INDUSTRIALE NAZIONALE A TORINO

THE RELATION BETWEEN ART AND INDUSTRY AS PART OF THE ITALIAN IDENTITY: THE NATIONAL INDUSTRY MUSEUM IN TURIN AND ITS SCHOOL OF ORNAMENTATION

Annalisa Barbara Pesando

Abstract: After 1862, Turin, a strategic city in the project of national unity, began to rethink its role in the young state unit by moving from a political model to an advanced model of technological progress. The opportunity came in the form of the 1861 National Exhibition of Florence and the International Exhibition of London a year later, where the priority was to organize an integrated system of education characterized by the industrial, technical and artistic aspects of the mechanized product in Italy. On 23 November 1862, the Royal Italian Industrial Museum was set up in Turin, under the aegis of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. Its main concerns were with physics, chemistry, mechanics, descriptive geometry and ornamentation, an essential mix of industry and art already

established in foreign examples, such as the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers in France, and the South Kensington Museum in England. This essay traces an account of the Italian school of ornamentation in a museum that progressed from being the first governmental experiment in non-academic high schools of art, to one of seven Italian colleges of Applied Art. This evolution came about as a result of a combination of the legal, academic, economic and cultural life of the country during the second half of the nineteenth century.

MAZZINI E NAPOLEONE III: DUE CONCEZIONI MODERNE DELL'EUROPA

MAZZINI AND NAPOLEON III: TWO MODERN IDEAS OF EUROPE

Jean-Yves Frétigné

Abstract: The thesis that places Cavour and Garibaldi as the protagonists of the Italian Risorgimento is still highly prevalent in contemporary historiography. If a role is obviously attributed to Napoleon III, the study of its action is mainly restricted to the field of diplomatic history. Mazzini's role is still examined with regard to the first decade of preparation, and for the period running from the failure of the Milan revolt in February 1853 until the *annus mirabilis* of 1860. This hermeneutic history of the Italian Risorgimento does not seem to be fully valid. In fact, if we do not look at the raw facts, but instead at how the Risorgimento was discussed and how it was actually achieved, the conflict between the *Weltanschauung* of Napoleon III and that of the Genoese is clear. Though the Cavour ingeniously attempted a synthesis, it was biased in favour of the French emperor's position.

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