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## **THE POLITICAL PORTRAITS OF THE LEADERS STRUGGLING FOR THE UNIFICATION OF ITALY IN THE NEWSPAPER “MSHAK”**

### **KEYWORDS**

freedom  
independence  
patriot  
hero  
devotee of the nation  
statesman  
“Mshak”

### **ABSTRACT**

During that period, both the Armenian public opinion and the periodical press exhibited a profound understanding of the Italian Risorgimento. They accurately perceived the fundamental objectives driving the Italian people's struggle. From the outset of the conflict, their publications consistently emphasized the liberation motive behind the Italian movement. They astutely acknowledged its aim to liberate itself from foreign rule, abolish the entrenched political fragmentation, promote national unity, and establish a united Italian state.

Viewed from this perspective, the Risorgimento is vividly portrayed through the “Mshak” newspaper, published in Tiflis in 1872, under the editorial guidance of Grigor Artsruni, who was a leading voice of his time. Artsruni deemed one of the primary objectives of his newspaper to be the coverage of 19<sup>th</sup>-century European political events, along with the promotion of civilization, progress, enlightenment, scientific, and cultural achievements. This dedication is evidenced by the regular reporting of

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the global political events in the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century within the pages of the "Mshak." While documenting the European political transition, Artsruni adhered to the principle: "The political morality of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is this: "I rebel, so I am."

With this mindset, G. Artsruni's perspective on the unification of Italy, already a historical reality during the publication of his newspaper, becomes evident. The editor of the "Mshak" harbored immense interest in the success of the Italian liberation struggle and the leaders of the Risorgimento. Any relevant reference will attest to their pivotal role in securing the independence and freedom of their homeland. According to Grigor Artsruni, "Nowhere did the national idea find such resolute and courageous advocates, nowhere did the populace sympathize and engage in the movement to free the motherland from foreign oppression as much as in Italy." "Nowhere did the people endeavor to unify the disparate parts of the nation to the extent seen in Italy."

### ***Introduction***

In 1872, Grigor Artsruni, the founding editor of the "Mshak" newspaper published in Tiflis, considered the coverage of political events in 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe to be a primary objective of his publication. In presenting them, he was guided by the following principle: "The political morality of the 19<sup>th</sup> century is as follows. "I rebel, therefore I exist"<sup>1</sup>.

The interest of the editor of the "Mshak" towards the leaders of the Italian Risorgimento was so great that every effort was made to showcase their role in gaining the independence and freedom of their homeland. According to Artsruni, "Nowhere did the national idea have such powerful and courageous party members as in Italy"<sup>2</sup>.

The "Mshak" considers it fair and very natural that Italy united, becoming one union and today representing "a powerful political body." The Italians achieved "their national aspiration" because "fired with a sincere patriotic spirit," men of every class, of every party, rich or poor, great or small, "went hand in hand to the field of war, either to die or to win, only to achieve their goal."

In addition to highlighting the patriotism, libertarianism and desire for freedom of the Italians, the "Mshak" emphasizes the role of the leaders of the Italian Risorgimento in shaping the ideology of the liberation struggle, attracting

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<sup>1</sup> «Աշխ», 28.09.1878, № 165, 1:

<sup>2</sup> «Աշխ», 23.08.1873, № 32, 3:

the Italian people to the struggle, uniting and leading them. In this sense, the newspaper inextricably links the realization of the great idea of the unification of Italy with the names of the ideologue of the Italian liberation struggle Giuseppe Mazzini, popular hero Giuseppe Garibaldi, the king of Sardinia Vittorio Emmanuel II, and prime minister Count Camillo Cavour. According to the newspaper, among them "the glorious names of Mazzini and Garibaldi are indelibly etched in the hearts of Italians"<sup>3</sup>.

***The "Mshak" on the Unification of Italy***

When covering the European political transition, G. Artsruni was guided by the following principle: "The political morality of this is: "I rebel, therefore I exist"<sup>4</sup>. This is how he referred to the unification of Italy, which had already been a historical reality before the newspaper was published. The editor's interest in the success of the Italian liberation struggle and the leaders of Risorgimento was so great that he used any chance to show their role in achieving the independence and freedom of the country. According to G. Artsruni, "Nowhere did the national idea have so many strong and courageous co-thinkers, nowhere did the crowd sympathize and participate in the movement to liberate the motherland from heavy yoke of foreigners as much as in Italy. Nowhere had any people so unanimously sought to unite the various parts of the nation as in Italy"<sup>5</sup>.

The newspaper the "Mshak" once stated: "It's fair and very natural" that Italy was united and now represents a powerful political body. The Italians achieved their national dream, but it's impossible to deny the truth that the idea of unification of Italy came true with unprecedented ease". The newspaper attributed that to the military assistance of France and Prussia, to the complicated relations of European countries and some other issues, as well as to the moral qualities of the Italian people, to their "true patriotism, which is lacking in many civilized nations". According to the "Mshak", "Italians burning with sincere patriotism, the old and young, belonging to every class, every party, rich or poor, went hand in hand to the battlefield to either die or win, just to achieve their final goal"<sup>6</sup>.

In addition to emphasizing Italian patriotism and the desire for freedom, the "Mshak" evaluated the role of Risorgimento leaders in forming the ideology of the

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<sup>3</sup> «Աշակ», 29.06.1872, № 25, 2:

<sup>4</sup> «Աշակ», 28.09.1878, № 165, 1:

<sup>5</sup> «Աշակ», 29.06.1872, № 25, 2:

<sup>6</sup> «Աշակ», 23.08.1873, № 32, 3:

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liberation movement, in uniting the people and leading them. The newspaper inextricably linked the realization of the great idea of Italian unification with G. Mazzini, G. Garibaldi, V. Emmanuel II and C. Cavour. Having presented the political portraits of those figures from a fairly sober and impartial position, the newspaper emphasized that "the glorious names of Mazzini and Garibaldi were indelibly imprinted on the hearts of Italians"<sup>7</sup>.

#### ***Giuseppe Mazzini's Political Portrait***

The "Mshak" referred to G. Mazzini upon receiving the news of his death and reported that in March, 1872 "The eminent Italian republican Mazzini passed away"<sup>8</sup>. The newspaper called Mazzini one of the brightest, noblest political figures in the history of Italy in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, whose views on the liberation of the homeland left a deep mark on several generations of patriots.

According to the newspaper, G. Mazzini "belonged to the democratic party by his political convictions", who, while still studying at the University of Genoa, "was inspired by the desire for the union of his motherland and liberation from foreign yoke. At that time, that idea was still a dream"<sup>9</sup>. Giuseppe Mazzini's intention to liberate Italy in the late 1820s was called "daydream" by the newspaper because in 1820–1821 after the defeat of the national struggle led by the Carbonari secret companies in Naples and Piedmont, a wave of bloody reprisals and violence rose up in the Italian states. Besides, there was no political organization to have a special plan to liberate Italy"<sup>10</sup>.

According to the "Mshak's" reliable information, in November 1830 G. Mazzini joined the secret society of the Carbonari and was sent to the Duchy of Tuscany to recruit new members. Upon his return to Genoa, he was arrested, convicted and imprisoned in Savona at the instigation of one of his friends. During his imprisonment, he asked for the Carbonari members with whom he could correspond. For that purpose, it was necessary "to ordain him as a freemason, to grant him a high degree, breaking all formalities, so that he could establish correspondence with the Carbonari"<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>7</sup> «Уշақ», 29.06.1872, № 25, 2:

<sup>8</sup> «Уշақ», 16.03.1872, №11, 3:

<sup>9</sup> «Уշақ», 23.03.1872, № 12, 4:

<sup>10</sup> История Италии 1970, 116–117; История XIX века 1938, 496–505.

<sup>11</sup> **Морамакю** 1990, 21.

The "Mshak" stated that "Realizing the weakness of the Carbonari company, in prison G. Mazzini thought of founding a new secret organization. In 1832 in Marseille, he founded the "Young Italy" secret society, the main goal of which was to liberate his country from foreign rule. The newspaper was right to note that "G. Mazzini being disappointed with the ideology of the Carbonari, came up with the idea of uniting all Italians of the Apennine Peninsula and relying on the support of the broad masses. According to him, "Young Italy "should become a unified Pan-Italian revolutionary organization and through a popular uprising contribute to the unification of Italy and form a "United free, and independent republican nation"<sup>12</sup>.

Deeply evaluating G. Mazzini's political activities in the 1840s, the "Mshak" stated: "One thing that deserves attention is that this man combines two extreme sides in himself, on the one hand, a revolutionary who relied entirely on the young generation to achieve his goal, on the other hand, he turned into a man with an abstract religious idea to assist his country in political and moral reforms"<sup>13</sup>.

G. Mazzini's revolutionary activity manifestation, according to the "Mshak" was considered to be the fact that in the summer of 1843, N. Fabrizi, a former member of the "Young Italy" and head of the "Italian Legion" secret organization, raised an uprising in Bologna and was defeated. In June, 1844, in Calabria under G. Mazzini's ideological influence and direct support, the rebellion of the brothers Bandera, affiliated to "Young Italy" and also defeated<sup>14</sup>. G. Mazzini, in 1847, in the letter to Pope Pius IX, "invited him to believe in the union of Italy and help realize it". Then, the newspaper noted: "And so, a popular genius like G. Mazzini, was deceived by the Papal liberality previously shown and reforms promised"<sup>15</sup>. The newspaper referred to G. Mazzini's letter, in which he called on him to lead the movement for the independence and freedom of Italy: "Unify Italy, declare a new era of progress and advancement"<sup>16</sup>.

The "Mshak" reprimanded G. Mazzini for that letter, Great Mazzini, whom Austrian Chancellor K. Metternich called "the most influential revolutionary in Europe". The newspaper didn't take into account the fact that Mazzini aimed to use

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<sup>12</sup> Андронов 2009, 306; Кирова 1981, 9–27.

<sup>13</sup> «Մշակ», 23.03.1872, № 12, 2:

<sup>14</sup> История Италии 1970, 152; Кирова 1981, 66–67.

<sup>15</sup> «Մշակ», 23.03.1872, № 12, 3:

<sup>16</sup> Scritti editi e inedita di Giuseppe Mazzini, 1923, 225.

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the great influence and power of Pius IX, who was extremely popular at that time, in achieving the unification of Italy<sup>17</sup>. With the same intention, in October 1847, G. Garibaldi also turned to the Pope from Montevideo, trying to assume him that he was ready to fight "to become a participant in his liberating mission"<sup>18</sup>. G. Mazzini realized that the power of the High Priest of the Catholic Church and the unification of Italy are quite incompatible, so the independence and freedom of the country require "abolition of the secular power of the Pope"<sup>19</sup>.

In 1848, after the victory of the French revolution, the "Mshak" noted that G. Mazzini formed "a society for the freedom of Italy based on the principle of freedom not democracy"<sup>20</sup>. The newspaper meant the "Associazione nazionale" company founded by G. Mazzini in April 1848, which aimed to achieve the unification of Lombardy with the Kingdom of Sardinia. According to the newspaper, in February, 1849, G. Mazzini returned to Florence and tried to unite Tuscany with the Roman Republic but failed.

After the fall of the Roman Republic, G. Mazzini wrote: "Life is fleeting, exile is bitter. I carry with me a clear conscience and a sense of fulfilled duty"<sup>21</sup>. Years later, he remained of the opinion that the Roman Republic was doomed and couldn't be saved. G. Garibaldi didn't agree with him on that issue, who later in his memoirs pointed out the mistakes made by Mazzini in the defence of Rome<sup>22</sup>. According to the "Mshak", "Before the unification of Italy, G. Mazzini had played "a significant role" in the political life of the country, in consolidating the patriotic forces, as well as leading the revolutionary struggle". Being outside his motherland, he led the Italian revolutionary movement from afar". According to G. Artsruni, although the conspirational struggle was rejected in the project of Mazzini's "Young Italy" society, he often turned to that form of struggle. He considers the uprisings in Mantua in 1872, in Milan in 1853, and in Genoa in 1857 as proof of that.

The "Mshak" stated that "After those failures, G. Mazzini's influence seemed to be decreasing, when in 1859 "Italy started a war for freedom with the help of

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<sup>17</sup> King 1960, 245–247; Ghisalberti 1967, 535–546.

<sup>18</sup> Garibaldi 1934, 83–84.

<sup>19</sup> Кирова 1981, 71.

<sup>20</sup> «Մշակ», 23.03.1872, № 2, 3:

<sup>21</sup> Кирова 1981, 110–113.

<sup>22</sup> Гарибальди 1966, 183–184, 187–188.

France”<sup>23</sup>. According to the “Mshak”, for that purpose C. Cavour undertook the unification of the country. In 1859 he joined the “Great Orient of Italy” lodge in Turin. Many of the famous figures of the Risorgimento were freemasons, but the “Italian masonic life” and the idea of unification of the country at that time “were especially centered around masons like G. Garibaldi and C. Cavour”<sup>24</sup>.

On February 21, 1859, G. Mazzini signed a manifesto with 151 republicans against the alliance of Vittorio Emmanuel and Napoleon III. He went against the intention of Vittorio Emmanuel to create a Northern Italian Kingdom and advocated for broad popular movement to liberate all of Italy. According to the newspaper, 1862, he welcomed G. Garibaldi’s attempt to liberate Rome, although he believed that in order to unify Italy, Venice must be first liberated.

Then the “Mshak” stated that until 1866 Giuseppe Mazzini had been sentenced to death in his own country, but when Venice was united with Italy, the government pardoned him and allowed him to publish his literary legacy. G. Mazzini didn’t want to take advantage of that amnesty, although he was elected a member of the Italian Parliament several times. According to the newspaper, later “G. Mazzini seems to be withdrawing from political activity, and no longer follows the revolutionary movement in Europe. He seems to announce with his silence that his role is over. He seems to no longer understand the recent European movement”<sup>25</sup>. In fact, G. Mazzini didn’t leave the political struggle. In the autumn of 1866, he tried to organize a group of volunteers to liberate Rome and raise a rebellion, but didn’t succeed.

The “Mshak” being well-aware of G. Mazzini’s biography and revolutionary career, noted that about a year before his death, he had publicly denied his sympathy for the International Working Class Society. G. Mazzini really welcomed the First International, founded in London in September, 1864, in which he saw a variety of the “Young Italy” created by him in 1834, but in the spring of 1871 because of ideological disagreements he stopped cooperating with the International<sup>26</sup>.

According to the information of the “Mshak”, when the news of G. Mazzini’s death was received in the Italian Parliament, the deputies, representing different parties “united in one feeling and expressed their deepest condolences for the

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<sup>23</sup> «Աշակ», 23.03.1872, № 12, 3.

<sup>24</sup> **Морамарко** 1990, 122.

<sup>25</sup> «Աշակ», 23.03.1872, № 12, 3:

<sup>26</sup> **Кирова** 1981, 165–168.

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death of the prominent public figure”<sup>27</sup>. According to the newspaper assessment, G. Mazzini was a very popular and highly respected political figure. Twelve thousand Italians attended his funeral, mostly students, delegates from the provinces and cities, workers’ associations and representatives of the Freemason Society<sup>28</sup>.

The “Mshak” was the only newspaper in the history of the Armenian periodical press, which while evaluating G. Mazzini’s political activity, emphasized the fact that the eminent figure was a freemason. According to various observations, his funeral in Genoa was really massive and unprecedented, with 50-100 thousand people taking part in it. On that day, masonic flags were allowed to be hung on the streets of Rome in honor of Giuseppe Mazzini, who was the Grand Master of the “Grand Orient of Italy” lodge”<sup>29</sup> as well as the leader of the Bavarian Illuminati after the death of Adam Weishaupt<sup>30</sup>.

The “Mshak” continued to focus on every event related to the great Italian. The newspaper informed that on March 10, 1875, “the anniversary of the death of the great Italian patriot a statue of G. Mazzini was installed on one of the hills of the Capitoline Museum in Rome”<sup>31</sup> and in June, 1882, his statue was unveiled in Genoa”<sup>32</sup>.

Highly evaluating G. Mazzini’s role in the Italian liberation struggle, the “Mshak” emphasized that “with his deeds and activities, he couldn’t establish the unification of Italy”, but it did not belittle his merits at all and never cast a shadow over his political profile. According to the conviction of the newspaper “it is impossible to deny the great influence that he had, inciting patriotic feelings for his homeland and inducing the youth sacrifices”<sup>33</sup>.

#### ***Giuseppe Garibaldi’s Political Portrait***

1870s–1880s G. Artsruni in all the publications of the “Mshak” considered the Armenian youth to be “the moral and mental strength of the nation”, who in the new historical reality should take over the banner of the national struggle. He considered G. Garibaldi a unique hero of the liberation struggle, whose red-shirted

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<sup>27</sup> «Աշակ», 23.03.1872, № 12, 3:

<sup>28</sup> «Աշակ», 30.03.1872, № 13, 3:

<sup>29</sup> **Морамарко** 1990, 121; **Ридли** 2007, 256.

<sup>30</sup> **Гоголицин** 2010, 139.

<sup>31</sup> «Աշակ», 27.03.1875, № 12, 4:

<sup>32</sup> «Աշակ», 23.06.1882, № 111, 3:

<sup>33</sup> «Աշակ», 23.03.1872, № 12, 3:



volunteer squads were mostly young people. Based on this, in more than a dozen articles published in the "Mshak" on the death of the Italian national hero, G. Artsruni presented "the biography of the famous immortal commander, the amazing rapid changes in his life"<sup>34</sup>.

The newspaper stated that G. Garibaldi "was always fearless absolutely in everything", in 1834 he took part in the Genoa rebellion with G. Mazzini, and later, in 1838 "in the resistance against the government of King Carl Albert of Sardinia". For that reason, he was sentenced to death, but managed to escape and was exiled to Marseille, where he was informed by the French newspaper "Peuple" about condemning him to a shameful death"<sup>35</sup>.

The "Mshak" characterized G. Garibaldi as an indomitable freedom fighter, and the idea of independence of any oppressed people was dear to him. According to the newspaper, the proof of that was G. Garibaldi's trip to South America in 1838 where he fought with his volunteers in Uruguay, defended the Republic of Rio Grande, and raised a rebellion against dictator Juan Rosas. He fought with his 800 supporters in red shirts, and "barely escaped revenge"<sup>36</sup>.

According to the reliable sources of the newspaper, upon receiving the news of the war in his country, G. Garibaldi left South America at once and on April 15, 1848, boarded a ship with his 63 volunteers arrived in Turin, where "a beautiful and a noble task awaited him: the liberation of the homeland"<sup>37</sup>.

The "Mshak" stated that G. Garibaldi offered his whole-hearted service to Carl Albert, King of Piedmont, who was at war with Austria at that time, and who had remotely sentenced him to death, but was sharply rejected. The "republican Garibaldi was ready to give up his head rather than his conviction. He didn't hesitate to join the monarchists and fight together against the enemy. It is really a very rare and unique phenomenon that facilitated their success and, thus, brought honor to the Italian nation"<sup>38</sup>.

The "Mshak" noted "It didn't stop G. Garibaldi from starting the struggle for the liberation of his country. The provisional government of Milan took advantage of his suggestion to gather volunteers and wage war against Austria in Tyrol, and

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<sup>34</sup> «Մշակ», 12.06.1882, № 104, 1:

<sup>35</sup> **Secerdote** 1933, 96–98.

<sup>36</sup> «Մշակ», 12.07.1882, № 104, 1:

<sup>37</sup> **Гарibaldi** 1966, 149, 243; **Галло** 1998, 127–129.

<sup>38</sup> «Մշակ», 23.08.1872, № 32, 3:

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during the surrender of Milan", "the latter was disarmed"<sup>39</sup>. G. Garibaldi didn't recognize the terms of peace signed between Piedmont and Austria in Vigevano, on August 9, 1848 which restored the borders of two countries adopted in 1815. In his speech addressed to the Italians on August 13, he announced that from that moment on he would fight "for the sake of motherland and the Italian nation"<sup>40</sup> and in December, 1848, he went to help the fighting Rome.

The "Mshak" emphasized the fact that G. Garibaldi dedicated himself unreservedly to the liberation of his homeland and "bravely defended Rome and the Republic" in 1849. Seeing the imminent loss of Rome, he left the city with his army, broke through the enemy's siege, released the majority of soldiers and entered the Adriatic Sea with 200 loyal men, trying to help the besieged Venice. Barely escaping death, he was exiled to America, where he had to do menial work to earn his living<sup>41</sup>.

According to the "Mshak", in 1859, when the "war of Italian Independence began", G. Garibaldi hurriedly returned to his homeland from America. The King of Piedmont, Vittorio Emmanuel II not only accepted Garibaldi's offer "to fight under his banner", but also "greeted him with a public kiss". G. Garibaldi recruited a regiment of volunteers called "Alpine hunters", entered Lombardy and showed high qualities of a commander in the battle against the Austrian army. He liberated Varese and Como, bravely took part in the battles of Magenta and Solferino, drove the Austrians out of Milan and "surprised all of Europe". According to the newspaper's observation, the Peace Treaty of Villafranca signed on July 11, 1859, at the mediation of Napoleon III, and the Treaty of Zurich signed on August 11 of the same year "took a heavy toll on G. Garibaldi"<sup>42</sup>.

The newspaper was right to note that G. Garibaldi blamed the king for making peace, the king who was "unfortunate to be so and involved in many dubious affairs"<sup>43</sup>.

According to the Peace Treaty, Venice remained with Austria, so G. Garibaldi continued to fight. The "Mshak" noted: "The great Italian patriot" showed infinite perseverance" for the sake of liberating his native land". The brave commander

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<sup>39</sup> «Уշақ», 12.06.1882, № 104, 1:

<sup>40</sup> **Гарибальди** 1966, 154–168.

<sup>41</sup> «Уշақ», 12.06.1882, № 104, 1:

<sup>42</sup> «Уշақ», 14.01.1878, № 1, 3; 12.06.1882, № 104, 1:

<sup>43</sup> **Гарибальди** 1966, 215.

this time, ignoring his disagreement with the king, writing the name of Vittorio Emmanuel on his banner, undertook the liberation of Sicily with a thousand volunteers in 1860. He entered Naples in September, United Kingdom of the two Sicilies with the "State of Italy, handed over the governance to Vittorio Emmanuel II, and proclaimed him the King of Italy"<sup>44</sup>.

Rightly presenting the liberation of Sicily, Naples and their unification with the Kingdom of Sardinia under the slogan "Italy and Vittorio Emmanuel realized by G. Garibaldi, the "Mshak" noted: "for the whole unification of Italy only Rome and Venice remained to be liberated". For that purpose, in 1862 G. Garibaldi again marched to Calabria, when on August 29, Colonel Pallavicini of the Royal Army blocked his way on Mount Aspromonte. A fight started and Commander Garibaldi was wounded in the leg and taken prisoner and "would certainly die if the French surgeon hadn't removed the bullet"<sup>45</sup>.

According to the "Mshak", in 1864 G. Garibaldi "made a triumphal journey throughout England" and after his return was elected a deputy in the Parliament of Italy from Naples and "was titled the head of the Italian Freemason Society"<sup>46</sup>.

The "Mshak" stated that Garibaldi, who left for England at the invitation of Prime Minister Lord Palmerston, was given a very warm and glorious welcome in Southampton, the Isle of Wight, London and received great honors<sup>47</sup>. Returning to his homeland, Garibaldi, who still being in Brazil, 1844, joined the "l' Asile de la vertu" and "Les Amis de la Patrie Masonic Lodges in Montevideo, in 1864 was elected Grand Master of the "Grand Orient Lodge of Italy". In 1872, the Great Commander was elected Honorary Grand Master of that lodge for life<sup>48</sup>.

The newspaper noted that in the Austro-Prussian war, started in June, 1866, freedom-loving G. Garibaldi fought successfully in Tyrol. In December, 1866, when the French troops left the Papal state, the Commander taking advantage of it, tried once more to liberate Rome, but failed and was arrested again. He escaped, went to Florence and won the victory of Monte Rotondo with his volunteers<sup>49</sup>. In November, 1867, he was defeated at Mentana and saddened by his failure, went

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<sup>44</sup> «Մշակ», 23.08.1873, № 32, 3; 14.01.1878, №1, 3; 12.06.1882, № 104, 2:

<sup>45</sup> «Մշակ», 29.06.1872, № 25, 3; 12.06.1882, № 104, 2:

<sup>46</sup> «Մշակ», 12.06.1882, № 104, 2:

<sup>47</sup> **Канделоро** 1971, 234, **Галло** 1998, 317–319; **Ridley** 1976, 542–565.

<sup>48</sup> **Морамарко** 1990, 278; **Ридли** 2007, 256; **Галло** 1998, 320.

<sup>48</sup> **Гарибальди** 1966, 366, 102, 320.

<sup>49</sup> «Մշակ», 14.01.1878, №1, 4; 12.06.1882, № 104, 2:

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back to Caprera. His last attempt to liberate Rome also ended in failure. Referring to the further struggle of brave G. Garibaldi, the "Mshak" noted that during the France- Prussian war started on July 19, 1870, he went to Paris to help the French. Here he fought with the same dedication and courage in the Voges Army as he fought for his native land. The newspaper emphasized that "Grateful France highly appreciated his services and honored the noble commander by naming him the Representative of four provinces"<sup>50</sup>.

G. Garibaldi went to France "to give that unfortunate country what was left of him"<sup>51</sup>. According to Victor Hugo, of all the generals who fought by the French, he was the only one who was not defeated. On February, 1871, Garibaldi was elected a deputy of the National Assembly from those provinces, but a few days later he resigned from the mandate<sup>52</sup>. "Realizing that he could no longer do anything for the miserable country he came to serve when it was in trouble G. Garibaldi left France".

Presenting in detail all the episodes of the liberation struggle of the Great Italian Patriot, the "Mshak" concluded: "G. Garibaldi's biography, his past exciting life testifies not only to his dedication to serving Italy with all his being, but also to his selfless struggle for the freedom of other nations"<sup>53</sup>.

According to the newspaper, after completing the struggle for the unification of Italy, the Commander continued to be in the center of attention of his compatriots and didn't lose his popularity. The Italian press worriedly wrote about the sudden deterioration of his health in May, 1874, and a year later, in 1875, mentioned the book dedicated to his "millennium campaign" and his glorious reception by the citizens of Rome as a deputy. The "Mshak" noted that Garibaldi "put aside his political aspirations" and now is engaged in economic projects". At his suggestion, as well as with the consent of Vittorio Emmanuel II, the Italian Parliament allocated a considerable amount of money to drain the swamps in the province of Rome and clean the bed of the Tiber<sup>54</sup>.

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<sup>50</sup> «Уշақ», 12.06.1882, № 104, 2:

<sup>51</sup> **Гарibaldi** 1966, 365.

<sup>52</sup> История Парижской коммуны 1971, 170, 662–678; **Галло** 1998, 320.

<sup>53</sup> «Уշақ», 12.06.1882, № 104, 2:

<sup>54</sup> «Уշақ», 13.06.1874, № 23, 4; 07.11.1875, № 14, 3; 04.01.1875, № 4, 3; 07.02.1875, № 7, 3; 26.06.1875, № 26, 3:

General G. Garibaldi, who was successful in the field of war, wasn't so successful as a deputy and confessed that the parliament wasn't his place. Despite this he authored a number of social projects, which were approved by the king and parliament.

The "Mshak" covered G. Garibaldi's death in detail with many publications of the European and Italian press, as well as telegraphic news. The newspaper was the only one in the history of the Armenian periodical press, that in more than a dozen articles presented the last days, even hours of the Greatest Commander, the will, made before, as well as the details of the funeral. According to the observations of the "Mshak", "the news of G. Garibaldi's death left a painful impression on the whole of Italy". On June 2, all schools, universities and administrative institutions were closed everywhere. All the newspapers except the clerical ones, "were published with a black frame".

On June 3, the Italian Senate decided to postpone the sessions until June 12 to honor G. Garibaldi's memory. It was decided that the members of the senate would wear mourning suits for two months and participate in the ceremony dedicated to the Commander's memory in Rome. The Senate unanimously approved all recommendations of the Minister of the Interior to honor the memory of Great Garibaldi. According to the decision of the government, the Commander's funeral would be held with state funds, and each member of his family would receive an annual pension of 10 000 lira, a statue of him would be erected and the Island of Caprera would be named after him<sup>55</sup>.

The "Mshak" noted: "All this proves that Italy represents an honest nation with a great soul that really feels its merits" when it comes to the precious and valuable people for the native land. The newspaper stated: "one of those unique persons is G. Garibaldi, such heroes are dear to the motherland, they are the glory, honor and greatness of their country. They decide the fate of the people, they are the image of the same people"<sup>56</sup>.

The newspaper characterized G. Garibaldi as a man "giving his soul for freedom fighting against fire for the sake of principle, fearless at all, a noble warrior and military commander". According to the observation of the "Mshak's" editor G. Artsruni, "the death of the Great Italian caused indescribable sorrow,

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<sup>55</sup> «Աշխարհ», 05.06.1882, № 99, 3–4; 08.06.1882, № 100, 2–3; 09.06.1882, № 101, 2–3.

<sup>56</sup> «Աշխարհ», 09.06.1882, № 101, 3:

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uncontrollable mourning was felt everywhere, as if all Italy is suffering the most terrible national misfortune”<sup>57</sup>.

The “Mshak” mentioning the leading article of the Milan newspaper “Secolo” entitled “We write and weep”, was sure that the same could be boldly repeated by all newspapers expressing public opinion in Italy. Then the newspaper added: “The proof of this might not only be various publications of the Italian and European press, but also the assessment given to G. Garibaldi by the Speaker of the Italian Parliament and members of the government. All of this the “Mshak” covered in detail.

The newspaper also stated that. On June 3, the Speaker of the Italian Parliament opening the session announced: “A national tragedy has happened to Italy. Giuseppe Garibaldi passed away”. Then he presented “the great deeds of the prominent Italian citizen and his personal services to the motherland”. In his official speech Francesco Crispi stated the following: “G. Garibaldi was not an ordinary man, but rather a supernatural being, an inaccessible power”. Deputy Banner declared: “There are no necessary words to characterize G. Garibaldi, whose name together with Italy will pass from generation to generation united by inseparable and unbreakable ties”. The members of the parliament unanimously admitted that with the loss of G. Garibaldi they all “lost the highest idea of Italian patriotism, the brightest representative of a free and united homeland”<sup>58</sup>.

The “Mshak” stated that “G. Garibaldi’s death caused not only grief to Italy, but also respect for the memory of the Great Italian in all of Europe”. In particular, the French Parliament postponed its sessions on June 3, “to respect the memory of the “Great Italian”, the government decided to send a special delegation to take part in the Commander’s funeral, as well as name one of the main streets of Paris after G. Garibaldi. Head of the government Leon Gambetta, Former Prime Minister Charles de Freycinet, famous writer Victor Hugo, dozens of companies, associations and cities expressed their condolences “for the death of the eminent Italian and sympathy for Italy”. In Paris a fundraiser was organized to erect a statue of G. Garibaldi. The newspaper noted that “at this difficult moment for the Italians, the French people showed their deepest respect for the Italian hero and his greatness and consider his memory more sacred for them”<sup>59</sup>.

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<sup>57</sup> «Աշակ», 12.06.1882, № 104, 1:

<sup>58</sup> «Աշակ», 09.06.1882, № 101, 2–3:

<sup>59</sup> «Աշակ», 12.06.1882, № 104, 3:

According to the newspaper, the "Havas Society" was telegraphed from London, informing that at January 17 meeting of the Local Irish Community, Count Flamini and others "made many laudatory speeches in honor of the hero of the Italian Independence" and Professor Leon Levy mentioned that "Only thanks to Giuseppe Garibaldi's patriotism and the enthusiasm he caused among the people, Italy managed to take a place among the great powers"<sup>60</sup>. The newspaper then described G. Garibaldi's funeral on the Island of Caprera on June 6, during which eulogies were given by Senator V. Alfieri, Deputy L. Farini, Minister of Justice G. Zanardeli, Military Minister F. Ferreo and Garibaldi's command-in arms F. Crispi.

The "Mshak" stated that G. Garibaldi was not only a captain, craftsman, writer, autobiographer, military leader, freedom and independence fighter and political figure, but also a great individual endowed with state thinking. In his last letter directed to the head of the Republican Party, he advised not to criticize the Italian Monarchy. He was of the opinion that the Savoy Dynasty "has done a lot for Italy and deserves love and respect. It is supported by the majority of Italians, so we are obliged to respect the will of the people. Not recognizing that will, we'll start an internal war and spoil our own cause"<sup>61</sup>.

According to the newspaper, "G. Garibaldi, like other distinguished individuals, left great deeds behind him, good reputation and unforgettable memories- a dark red shirt, a brimless hat and a wide, sleeveless coat with which he wanted to show that human arms should be free and never imprisoned in the wings".

The editor of the newspaper, G. Artsruni, was quite convinced that G. Garibaldi's work was immortal, "for he left a deep mark on humanity after him. The services rendered by "the prominent patriot" to his homeland continued to influence people even after his death. Praising the great deeds and high human qualities of the National Hero, peoples of the world express their sympathy for the good of his country and to adorn humanity". According to the newspaper, "the memory of G. Garibaldi deserves more than the deeds left by other famous people, as it is of great universal significance".

The "Mshak" characterized G. Garibaldi not only as a famous military leader, a patriot, an eminent personality, but also as a great freemason, although the fact wasn't directly mentioned by him. "Expressing the same feeling towards the Great Italian, the enlightened world feels more strongly the solidarity of the

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<sup>60</sup> «Մշակ», 12.06.1882, № 104, 3:

<sup>61</sup> «Մշակ», 10.06.1882, № 102, 3:

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interests by which different countries and states are tied together, feels the demand for peace more acutely”<sup>62</sup>.

#### ***The Political Portrait of Vittorio Emmanuel II***

The “Mshak” significantly emphasized the role of King of Sardinia, Vittorio Emmanuel II, in the formation of the Italian National State. The newspaper noted that the king, who was really concerned about the liberation of his country even in his early youth together with his father Carl Albert, took part in the 1848–1849 liberation struggle and surprised everyone with his unparalleled courage.

On March 23, 1849, after the defeat at Novara, Carl Albert abdicated the throne, which, according to the “Mshak”, Vittorio Emmanuel II inherited “under very unfortunate circumstances”. He should not only end the war, but also suppress the revolutionary movements inside the country. The young ruler had to pay heavy fines after the war with Austria and sign a peace treaty with heavy sacrifices. He “promised his compatriots to keep sacred the constitution granted by his father” and remained faithful to his promise till the end of his life. That’s why they considered him “an honest king”.

According to the newspaper, after the defeat in the war, Vittorio Emmanuel II secretly prepared to resolve “the great problem of nationalism left behind” by Carl Albert – the liberation of Italy from foreign rule”<sup>63</sup>. The young king wasn’t constrained by his marriage to a member of Habsburg Royal Family in his relations with Austria. The more tense they were, the more eagerly he sought the protection of Western states. In 1853 accompanied by Prime Minister C. Cavour, the king visited the royal courts of France and England, where he received a more friendly reception than he had expected. During the Eastern war Vittorio Emmanuel II formed an alliance with England and France against Russia. In such case, the king used to act on advice of “the prominent patriot and statesman Count Cavour”<sup>64</sup>.

The editor of the “Mshak”, though touched upon C. Cavour’s political activity slightly, underlined his exceptional role in promoting the idea of unification of Italy and achieving it. The newspaper also emphasized the role of Vittorio Emmanuel II, whose prudence, calculation and political foresight made French Emperor Napoleon III “legitimate protector of Sardinian civilization”.

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<sup>62</sup> «Уշակ», 12.06.1882, № 104, 3:

<sup>63</sup> «Уշակ», 14.01.1878, № 1, 3:

<sup>64</sup> «Уշակ», 14.01.1878, № 1, 3:



The "Mshak" rightly noted that in Plombier, in July, 1858, by the secret agreement reached by C. Cavour and Napoleon III, as well as with the marriage of his daughter Clotilde to Joseph Napoleon in January, 1859, Vittorio Emmanuel II strengthened his personal connection with the French Emperor. Afterwards Napoleon III advised Italians to be united under the king's banner "for one single goal" – the liberation of your country"<sup>65</sup>. According to G. Artsruni, Vittorio Emmanuel II took a calculated step with that marriage. He aimed not only to be "the king of the small Sardinian state, but also to rule over the whole of Italy". G. Artsruni thought that the king was a cautious man" and by starting a war with the Austrian monarchy, he wanted to prevent "the national revolution from spreading"<sup>66</sup>.

The newspaper stated that the calculation of Vittorio Emmanuel II was correct. Following his "personal interest and benefits" and outwardly showing that he was really concerned about "the people's cause", he was in fact "striving for the unification of Italy". Until then, Vittorio Emmanuel hadn't even thought of the fate of the people, making reforms, the wealth of the country, easing taxes, spreading enlightenment and other issues.

The "Mshak" noted that Vittorio Emmanuel II concerned about the unification of Italy, allied with France, started a war against Austria in 1859, during which he "again showed his courage to the Austrians"<sup>67</sup>. On June 6, Vittorio Emmanuel, together with Napoleon III "entered Milan with glory". According to the Peace Treaties, Lombardy was given to the king, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany and the provinces of Emilia joined Sardinia in the spring of 1860. In April-May Vittorio Emmanuel "personally took their oath of submission". The newspaper was sure that "the unification of those authorities wasn't easily accomplished". In exchange for all that, Napoleon III received Vittorio Emmanuel's two inherited lands, Savoy and most of the County of Nice. The newspaper concluded that Italy "rewarded its self-interested ally with human losses and a part of the native land"<sup>68</sup>.

According to the newspaper, "The agreement between Napoleon III and Vittorio Emmanuel II was nothing but a politically calculated and mutually beneficial deal. Vittorio Emmanuel behaved in the same way towards the small Italian states.

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<sup>65</sup> Дебидур 1995, 155, 162, 168; История XIX века 1938, 270; История Италии 1970, 219–220.

<sup>66</sup> «Մշակ», 29.06.1872, № 25, 3:

<sup>67</sup> «Մշակ», 14.01.1878, № 1, 3:

<sup>68</sup> «Մշակ», 29.06.1872, № 25, 3:

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"He never took a decisive step" and allowed "people's hero G. Garibaldi to start all the work". When Garibaldi succeeded in conquering any territory, Vittorio Emmanuel II "immediately seized and annexed it to his kingdom". In the case of failure, the king showed his antipathy to the Commander considering him a rebel, arrested him and exiled to the Island of Caprera. On the other hand, in case of emergency, G. Garibaldi always managed to escape from prison without hindrance, form an army and start fighting again. The newspaper assumed that was done with the king's awareness. The naive Italians thought that the authorities were taking care of them by playing that comedy"<sup>69</sup>.

According to the "Mshak", Vittorio Emmanuel II also annexed the Kingdom of Naples to Sardinia in the same way. In 1860, when G. Garibaldi liberated first Sicily and then Naples, Vittorio Emmanuel II personally leading the army, crossed the border of the Kingdom of Naples in September. On November 17, he entered Naples, where Garibaldi handed over his power to him. Thus, the newspaper concluded: "Thanks to G. Garibaldi's struggle, until the end of 1860, Italy completely joined the Kingdom of Sardinia and on March 17, Vittorio Emmanuel II "was proclaimed King of Italy".

The "Mshak" stated that after the sudden death of C. Cavour, in June 1861, Italian politics "couldn't advance towards the unification of Italy with firm and fearless steps as before". In order to achieve that Vittorio Emmanuel II, as a warm defender of the French-Italian relation in foreign policy", concluded a new alliance with France<sup>70</sup>.

In 1862, G. Garibaldi tried again to conquer Rome, "which Vittorio Emmanuel II awaited happily with hidden joy"<sup>71</sup>. But "the protector of the Pope" Napoleon III, protested against it and the king yielded to his demand and "fearing a broad popular movement" sent an army against G. Garibaldi.

According to the "Mshak", Vittorio Emmanuel II conducted a restraint policy in the internal life of the country and kept himself away from interfering in the debates of the parliament and parties. In foreign policy he used to rely on the support of Napoleon III. He was a defender of the Franco-Italian alliance and made several unsuccessful attempts to reconcile with the Pope the "Mshak" noted that Vittorio Emmanuel II didn't personally take initiative in the unification of Italy and

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<sup>69</sup> «Աշխարհ», 29.06.1872, № 25, 3:

<sup>70</sup> «Աշխարհ», 14.06.1878, № 1, 3:

<sup>71</sup> «Աշխարհ», 29.06.1872, № 25, 3:

always took advantage of the created favorable situations. In 1866, he as an ally of Prussia, took part in the Austro-Prussian War, hoping to gain Venice with Prussia's assistance. Austria expressed a desire to make a separate peace with Italy and cede the Province of Venice, but Vittorio Emmanuel, having suffered several defeats, didn't want to betray his ally and continued the war<sup>72</sup>. The "Mshak" emphasized the role of the king as a reliable ally and added: although Italy failed in the war, the king still achieved his goal. On October 3, 1866, the entire Lombardo-Venetian State transferred to Italy under the Peace Treaty of Vienna.

The "Mshak" accurately represented the outcome of the third war for independence and the unification of Venice with the Italian Kingdom. After that in December 1866, when the French troops left the Papal states, G. Garibaldi tried to conquer Rome again. According to the newspaper, at first Vittorio Emmanuel II "gave complete freedom to that movement", but after Garibaldi's defeat in Mentana on December 3, 1867, the king submitted to the will of France. He took no steps to resist the French and the Commander was again arrested, imprisoned and only at the demand of the people was released and returned to Caprera.

According to the newspaper, on August 2, 1870, during the Franco-Prussian War, France informed Vittorio Emmanuel II to withdraw his troops from Rome and return to the September Pact with Italy. After the defeat of France at Sedan, the left-wing deputies of the Italian Parliament demanded Vittorio Emmanuel to capture Rome. The king "was a bit hesitant at first", but after the fall of the French Empire "the last hindrance to ruling Rome was removed". The negotiations with Pius IX were unsuccessful, so the Italian troops entered the Papal territory by the order of Vittorio Emmanuel II and occupied Rome on September 20. According to the popular referendum, the Papal State and Rome would be united with the Italian Kingdom.

"This is how the Italian liberation movement ended, by which the problem of unification of Italy was finally solved and Rome became the capital of the country", the newspaper concluded. On December 31, 1870, Vittorio Emmanuel II entered Rome and the people welcomed him "with great enthusiasm". On November 27, 1871, in the Italian Parliament, King Vittorio Emmanuel II announced the following in his speech: "I finished the work to which I had dedicated my whole life"<sup>73</sup>.

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<sup>72</sup> «Աշխարհ», 14.01.1878, № 1, 3:

<sup>73</sup> «Աշխարհ», 14.01.1878, № 1, 3:

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The "Mshak" considered King Vittorio Emmanuel II of United Italy to be a serious political figure who was concerned about the interests of his country and people. The newspaper's assessment was mainly based on the king's visits to Vienna and Berlin in September, 1873, which "were of great political significance". By doing so, the King showed the people that "he understood the benefits of the country". With that journey he won the sympathy of the people "who sent him to Vienna and Berlin with indescribable enthusiasm"<sup>74</sup>.

Becoming the ruler of Italy, Vittorio Emmanuel's financial situation didn't improve at all, just on the contrary, it got worse. Court and living expenses doubled and the King's debts continued to grow. Appearing in a difficult financial situation, he accumulated new debts<sup>75</sup>. Referring to Vittorio Emmanuel's death, the "Mshak" wrote: "The news saddened everyone", then it presented the King's illness, the cause of his death, the last day of his life, a well-deserved farewell and a solemn burial in the Pantheon of Rome<sup>76</sup>. All the newspapers announcing the death of Vittorio Emmanuel II, "wrote about him with deep pain and praise", except for clerical ones, "which attack his memory with their rotten weapons, because the King has not bowed to the Pope and the Iron Rod of the Church". Contrary to that, other newspapers emphasized "the King's patriotism, courage, honesty and great services rendered to his nation"<sup>77</sup>.

The "Mshak" stated that even the Pope, who once accused him of trying to annex Rome to his Kingdom, expressed his condolences on the King's death. Pius IX was ready to forget their disagreements and perform the funeral service in person, but because of his poor health he was unable to do it. He ordered them "to bury the King in the church of their choice"<sup>78</sup>.

According to the "Mshak", Vittorio Emmanuel II had done three significant things in all his life: "he united Italy, joined Venice to Italy and made Rome the capital of the country". He "owed most of his success to Count Camillo Cavour, the assistance of France, as well as the favorable conditions he was able to take advantage of". The Duke of Savoy "dethroned all the rulers of Italy, including the Pope and placed the throne of Italy on his head". The newspaper then added: "The

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<sup>74</sup> «Աշակ», 4.10.1873, № 38, 3:

<sup>75</sup> «Աշակ», 1.04.1876, № 12, 3:

<sup>76</sup> «Աշակ», 14.01.1878, № 1, 4:

<sup>77</sup> «Աշակ», 01.02.1878, № 5, 3:

<sup>78</sup> «Աշակ», 10.02.1878, № 11, 3:

name of Vittorio Emmanuel II occupies a glorious place in one of the most beautiful pages of Italian and modern history"<sup>79</sup>. The political portrait of Vittorio Emmanuel II in the "Mshak" was presented from a most impartial viewpoint, which was in harmony with the assessment of the King in the contemporary Italian Historiography.

### **Conclusion**

The evaluation given by the "Mshak" to the leaders of the Italian national-liberation struggle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, enriches the history of Armenian public thought and periodical press with new facts. It gives an opportunity to get an idea about the political position of the leading newspaper of the Armenian liberal current and its editor Grigor Artsruni, the greatest pioneer of the Armenian liberal thought. The evaluations given by the newspaper to the leaders of Risorgimento are not politicized, they are mostly impartial observations and descriptions. Evaluating their political portraits quite soberly and thoroughly, G. Artsruni sent a clear message to Armenians. As a Pro-Russian political and public figure, he believed that Russia was the guarantor and support of the national, physical security and religious freedom of the Eastern Armenians living within the state and ensured their educational and cultural developments and rights. The message of the "Mshak" wasn't addressed to the Eastern Armenians, but to the Western Armenians who had been exploited and oppressed for centuries under the yoke of the Ottoman Empire. According to the newspaper, in order to obtain the desired freedom and independence, the Western Armenians should certainly have a figure who could develop the ideology of the liberation struggle like G. Mazzini, a patriot and freedom fighter like Great National Hero G. Garibaldi, and a ruler devoted to the state interests like Vittorio Emmanuel II.

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<sup>79</sup> «Աշակ», 01.02.1878, № 5, 3:

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## **ԻՏԱԼԻԱՅԻ ՄԻԱՎՈՐՄԱՆ ՀԱՄԱՐ ՊԱՅՔԱՐԻ ԱՌԱՋՆՈՐԴՆԵՐԻ ՔԱՂԱՔԱԿԱՆ ԴԻՄԱՆԿԱՐԸ «ՄՇԱԿ» ԹԵՐԹՈՒՄ**

ՄՈՎՍԻՍՅԱՆ Ֆ., ԲՐՈՒՏՅԱՆ Մ.

### **Ամփոփում**

**Քանայի քառեր**<sup>1</sup> ազատություն, անկախություն, հայրենասեր, հերոս, ազգասեր, պետական գործիչ, «Մշակ»:

Հայ լիբերալ հոսանքի գաղափարակիր «Մշակ» թերթը Իտալիայի միավորման համար պայքարի առաջնորդներին բավական իրատեսական գնահատական է տալիս: Թերթը Ջ. Մացինիին անվանում է Ռիսորջիմենտոյի գաղափարախոս, ով իր հայրենիքն ազատագրելու նպատակով ստեղծեց «Երիտասարդ Իտալիա» գաղտնի կազմակերպությունը, կազմեց հայրենիքի ազատագրության ծրագիր, որը նախատեսում էր Իտալիան հռչակել հանրապետություն: Նա, թեպետ, չկարողացավ միավորել Իտալիան, բայց նշանավոր դեր խաղաց հայրենասիրական ուժերի համախմբման ու ազգային պայքարի ղեկավարման գործում: Ելնելով այս իրողությունից՝ «Մշակը» Ջ. Մաց-

ցինհին համարում է երևելի հանրապետական, ժողովրդավարական հանճար և մեծ հայրենասեր:

«Մշակը» Ջ.Գարիբալդուն բնութագրում է որպես իտալական մեծ ազգասեր, երևելի հայրենասեր, քաջ զորավար, աշխարհաճանաչ անմահ զորապետ, աննկուն մարտիկ, իսկական ժողովրդական հերոս, ով իր անունն անմահացրեց հայրենիքին մատուցած ծառայություններով: Նրա ազգասիրությունը, հայրենասիրությունը, հայրենիքի անկախության համար զոհաբերվելու պատրաստակամությունը և ազնվությունը ամենայն հարգանք են առաջացնում ազգային հերոսի նկատմամբ: Ջ. Գարիբալդու նման երևելի ազգասերներն ու հերոսները վճռում են իրենց ժողովրդի բախտը, ներկայացնում են այդ ժողովրդի ծնունդն ու պատկերը: Այդ իմաստով Ջ. Գարիբալդին մարդկության պատմության մեջ վաղուց ի հայտ եկած հերոս է:

«Մշակի» բնութագրմամբ՝ Վիտտորիո Էմմանուել II-ը ազգասեր և երևելի պետական գործիչ էր, հայրենասեր և քաջ զինվորական, ժողովրդի ու պետության շահով առաջնորդվող թագավոր: Նա գաղտնի ուրախությամբ սպասում էր Ջ. Գարիբալդու պայքարի հաջողությանը և տեր դառնում նրա հաղթանակին: Այդ ճանապարհով նա միավորեց Իտալիան, ինչը համարում էր իր կյանքի նպատակը, ուստի Վիտտորիո Էմմանուել II-ի անունը փառավոր տեղ է գրավում Իտալիայի պատմության մեջ:

## ПОЛИТИЧЕСКИЙ ПОРТРЕТ ЛИДЕРОВ БОРЬБЫ ЗА ОБЪЕДИНЕНИЕ ИТАЛИИ В ГАЗЕТЕ «МШАК»

МОВСИСЯН Ф., БРУТЯН М.

### Резюме

**Ключевые слова:** свобода, независимость, патриот, герой, преданный нации, государственный деятель, «Мшак».

Газета «Мшак», рупор армянского либерального движения, дает вполне реалистическую оценку лидерам борьбы за объединение Италии. Газета называет Дж. Мадзини идеологом Рисорджименто, создавшим тайную организацию «Молодая Италия» с целью освобождения родины и составившим программу освобождения страны, согласно которой планировалось провозгласить Италию республикой. Хотя Дж. Мадзини не удалось

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объединить Италию, тем не менее он сыграл значимую роль в объединении патриотических сил и в руководстве национальной борьбой. Исходя из этих реалий, «Мшак» считает Дж. Мадзини выдающимся республиканцем, демократическим гением и великим патриотом. «Мшак» особо отмечает вклад Дж. Гарибальди в борьбу за объединение Италии. Газета характеризует его как великого итальянского патриота, храброго военачальника, бессмертного полководца, непобедимого борца, истинного народного героя, увековечившего свое имя заслугами перед Родиной. Согласно материалам газеты, патриотизм и честность Дж. Гарибальди, его готовность пожертвовать собой ради независимости Родины вызывают всеобщее уважение. Именно такие патриоты и герои решают судьбу своей нации. Газета называет Дж. Гарибальди героем, какового давно не было в истории, а его смерть считает национальной трагедией Италии.

Газета «Мшак» характеризует Виктора Эммануила II как видного государственного деятеля, патриота и храброго воина, короля, который руководствовался исключительно интересами народа и государства. Монарх надеялся на успешный исход борьбы Дж. Гарибальди, чтобы присвоить его победу. Таким образом он объединил Италию, что считал целью своей жизни. Посему Виктор Эммануил II занимает особое место в истории Италии.