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- 1978 ITALIAN WEEK, BOARD OF EDUCATION OF NEW YORK
- 1977 ITALIAN CULTURE WEEK
- 1976 ITALIAN CULTURE WEEK

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**GIUSEPPE
GARIBALDI**

**EROE DEI DUE MONDI
HERO OF TWO WORLDS**



WRITTEN BY LUCREZIA G. LINDIA • ILLUSTRATED BY PRISCILLA ALBANO

GIUSEPPE
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Lucrezia Lindia
ITA (AATI NY) President

Introduzione

Questo libretto, offerto alle scuole, è stato realizzato nell'ambito delle iniziative realizzate dal comitato del MESE DELLA CULTURA ITALIANA in occasione della celebrazione del bicentenario della nascita di Giuseppe Garibaldi. Vuole offrire agli studenti la possibilità di approfondire e divulgare la conoscenza della personalità e del ruolo di Giuseppe Garibaldi nell'unificazione d'Italia.

Lucrezia Lindia
ITA (AATI NY) President

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GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI

1807 • 2007

EROE DEI DUE MONDI HERO OF TWO WORLDS

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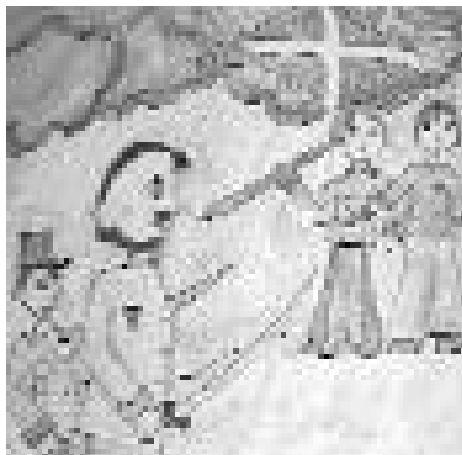
Con un esercito di volontari, chiamati “Cacciatori delle Alpi”, combattè in diverse battaglie.

Nel 1860 il Regno delle Due Sicilie, governato dai Borboni, era molto in crisi. Garibaldi, con un gruppo di mille volontari, sbarcò a Marsala dichiarandosi dittatore in nome del re Vittorio Emanuele II. Ben presto si impossessò anche delle città di Palermo e di Milazzo per continuare la sua spedizione verso Napoli.

Dopo le vittorie di Reggio Calabria, Volturno, Capua e Gaeta, Giuseppe Garibaldi entrò in Napoli insieme al re Vittorio Emanuele II, sceso con il suo esercito da Torino. Due giorni dopo ritornò alla sua amata Caprera.

Nel 1861, durante la guerra Civile Americana, Garibaldi offrì il suo servizio di volontario al presidente americano Abraham Lincoln, che lo invitò a servire nell'esercito nordista, ma per motivi diversi la cosa non si realizzò.

Nel 1864 si recò a Londra, ma subito fu richiamato in Italia per combattere di nuovo contro gli Austriaci. Nel 1867 Giuseppe Garibaldi collaborò nelle elezioni del nuovo governo. Dopo la sconfitta di Mentana, impartitagli dai francesi, fu catturato, messo in prigione e poi confinato a Caprera. È qui che l'“eroe dei due mondi” morì il 2 giugno del 1882.



He fought several battles with a volunteer army, called “The Hunters of the Alps.”

In 1860, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, governed by the Bourbons, was in a state of crisis. Garibaldi, with a group of 1000 volunteers, landed in Marsala and declared himself dictator in the name of Victor Emmanuel II. Soon after, he seized the cities of Palermo and Milazzo in order to continue his march toward Naples.

After his victories on the mainland at Reggio Calabria, Volturno, Capua and Gaeta, Garibaldi entered Naples, accompanied by King Victor Emmanuel II, who had arrived from Turin with his entire army. Two days later Garibaldi returned to his own beloved Caprera, on the island of Sardinia.

In 1861, during the American Civil War, Garibaldi offered his services to President Abraham Lincoln, who invited him to serve as a major general in the Union Army. However, for various reasons this was never carried out.

In 1864 Garibaldi traveled to London, but was quickly recalled to Italy to fight against the Austrians. In 1867, he collaborated in the elections of Italy's first government. Later, in the battle of Mentana with the Papal army (supported by a French auxiliary force), he was captured, imprisoned and returned to Caprera. It was here that the “Hero of Two Worlds” died on June 2, 1882.



GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI | EROE DEI DUE MONDI HERO OF TWO WORLDS

Giuseppe Garibaldi nacque a Nizza, il 4 luglio del 1807, in una casa sulla sponda del mare. I suoi genitori provenivano dal nord Italia: il padre, Domenico, da Chiavari e la madre, Rosa Raimondi, era originaria di Loano. Il suo sogno era quello di unificare l'Italia, allora divisa in tanti Stati.

Giovanissimo, Garibaldi fece parte della “Giovine Italia”, l'associazione politica clandestina fondata a Marsiglia nel 1831 da Giuseppe Mazzini, la cui missione era la creazione di una Repubblica democratica ed unitaria in Italia. Quindi, per combattere l'oppressione straniera, Garibaldi partecipò ai moti rivoluzionari. Ma l'operazione non ebbe successo perché non era stata adeguatamente preparata. Il nostro futuro “eroe dei due mondi” riuscì a fuggire alla cattura grazie all'aiuto di tre donne.



Giuseppe Garibaldi was born at home by the shores of Nice on July 4, 1807. Both his parents were from Northern Italy: his father, Domenico, from Chiavari, and his mother, Rosa Raimondi, from Loano. At the time of his birth, Italy was divided into various states; ultimately Garibaldi would pursue a dream to realize its unification.”

As a young man, Garibaldi joined “Giovine Italia,” a secret political society founded by Giuseppe Mazzini in 1831. Its mission was to unite Italy into a democratic Republic. Garibaldi participated in the revolutionary movement to fight foreign oppression. The movement's initial campaign was unsuccessful due to poor preparation. However, our future “Hero of Two Worlds” succeeded in escaping capture with the help of three women



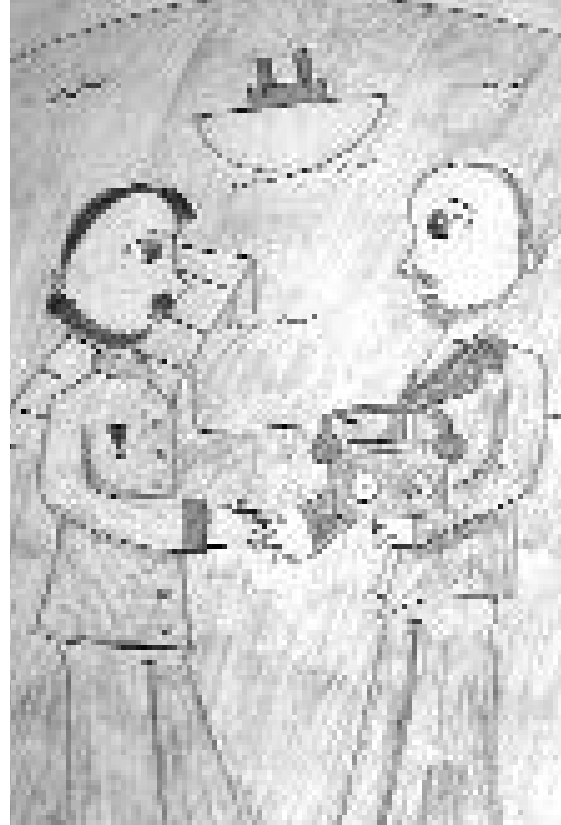
Poichè era coinvolto nei moti rivoluzionari ed era stato condannato a morte, per sfuggire alla polizia piemontese, Garibaldi si imbarcò come comandante in seconda di una nave diretta a Rio de Janeiro, in Brasile. Qui combattè nell'esercito della Repubblica di Rio Grande do Sul. Attaccato da militari uruguayani, Garibaldi fu ferito ad una gamba, ma curatosi dalla brutta ferita, riprese a combattere.

Nell'estate del 1836, a Laguna, incontrò la futura moglie Anita. Nel 1845, con la sua Legione Italiana, combattè a fianco degli uruguayani contrari al dittatore argentino Juan Manuel de Rosas. Dopo la famosa battaglia di Sant'Antonio del Salto l'8 febbraio del 1846, decise di ritornare in Italia.



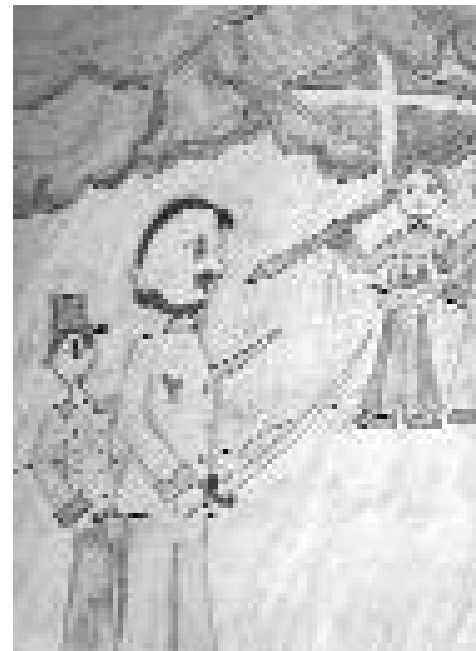
Garibaldi was condemned to death in Italy as a result of his revolutionary activities, yet he succeeded in escaping the police in Piedmont by becoming second in command of a ship headed for Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. While in Brazil he fought alongside other Italian exiles in the Republican army of the Rio Grande do Sul. Even after sustaining a leg wound during an attack by Uruguayan troops, he quickly recovered and returned to battle.

In the summer of 1836, in Laguna, Brazil he met his future wife Anita. In 1845 he took his Italian Legion in Uruguay to fight alongside the Uruguayans, who opposed the Argentinean dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas. After the famous battle of Saint Anthony of Salto on February 8, 1846, he decided to return to Italy.



Nel 1848 Giuseppe Garibaldi ritornò in Italia con 63 volontari per contribuire a liberare l'Italia dallo straniero. Qui trovò una situazione rivoluzionaria: gli Austriaci avevano lasciato Milano; le truppe piemontesi avevano invaso la Lombardia; e i volontari toscani, romani e napoletani appoggiavano le truppe del Regno di Sardegna. Allora Garibaldi si presentò al re Carlo Alberto, con la camicia rossa e il mantello grigio-azzurro, offrendogli il suo servizio. Subito dopo, Garibaldi partecipò ai combattimenti in difesa della Repubblica Romana, minacciata dalle truppe francesi che difendevano lo Stato Pontificio. Purtroppo l'insurrezione non andò molto bene e il nostro eroe dovette fuggire con i suoi soldati. Durante la fuga, Anita perse la vita.

Costretto a un secondo esilio, scappò a New York dove lavorò nella fabbrica di candele di Antonio Meucci a Staten Island. Nel frattempo in Italia era cambiato il clima politico e Giuseppe Garibaldi voleva ritornare per riprendere la sua missione. Ritornò allora a Nizza, in Francia, e poi a Caprera, in Sardegna,



Giuseppe Garibaldi returned to Italy in 1848 with sixty-three volunteers eager to liberate Italy from foreign rule. What Garibaldi found was a revolutionary situation: the Austrians had left Milan; those from Piedmont had invaded Lombardy; and Tuscan, Roman, and Neapolitan volunteers supported the troops of the kingdom of Sardinia. Consequently, wearing his red shirt and grey-blue cloak, Garibaldi presented himself to King Carlo Alberto offering him his military services. Subsequently, Garibaldi participated in the battle of Rome against the French siege. However, it did not go well, and our soon-to-be-hero had to withdraw his soldiers. Also following this military expedition his wife Anita lost her life.

Forced into exile yet again, this time Garibaldi fled to New York where he worked in a candle factory owned by telephone inventor Antonio Meucci in Staten Island. Meanwhile, Italy's political climate was changing again and Garibaldi was drawn to return to continue his mission. He initially went to Nice and then on to Caprera, in Sardinia.

