



Life and Times of Giuseppe Garibaldi

Giuseppe Garibaldi (July 4, 1807 to June 2, 1888).

The liberation of Rome in 1870 was one of the greatest miracles in the entire history of the world!!



The Right Leg in the Boot at Last!!

Garibaldi: "If it won't go on Sire, try a little powder." (as in GUNpowder)!!

This is a cartoon from the British magazine *Punch*, circa 1865.

In 1860, General Garibaldi landed in Sicily with his famous 1,000 volunteers determined to march on Rome and liberate the City. After a big battle on the Volturno River, he held plebiscites in Sicily and Naples, and then gave the whole of southern Italy to Cavour, proclaiming Victor Emmanuel as king of a united nation. He returned to the island of Caprera, which then remained his permanent home.

In 1862, he made another attempt to liberate Rome without success.

In 1867, he led another attempt to liberate Rome also without success. Garibaldi was like a caged lion on the island of Caprera and longed day and night to liberate his land from the roaring lion in the Vatican.

Pope Pius IX was feeling more and more secure with the French garrison securing the City and Garibaldi a prisoner on the island of Caprera. In July 1870, he actually had himself declared INFALLIBLE.

Then, like lightning, disaster struck. France and Prussia went to war and the French garrison had to be withdrawn. The Italians rushed into the City and the fall of the Papacy was complete.

Daniel the Prophet said that the fall of the Papacy would be *without hand* or without human assistance. (Daniel 8:25).

The Fall of the Papal States was a GREAT fulfillment of Bible Prophecy!!

In the book of Daniel chapter 7, God showed Daniel the entire history of the Papacy right down to the end of time. The fourth beast Empire Rome would be divided up into 10 kingdoms or horns and then another kingdom or "little horn" would arise in their midst.

This "little horn" was the Papal States or Papal Dynasty, the *Man of Sin* of St. Paul's Epistles and the *Antichrist* of the Apostle John. This little horn would have a mouth speaking great things, would make war with the saints and wear them out, would change times and seasons etc., etc. He would have eyes like the eyes of a man and a *look* more stout than his fellows. That is why the Vatican is called the See of Rome.


In 606 A.D., the Eastern Emperor Phocas conferred upon the bishop of Rome the title: universal Bishop. If we use the famous year for a day interpretation which all the great Protestant expositors used, the 1260 years bring us down to 1866. So the "little horn" was about to lose his dominion at this momentous time. God had already prepared the soldier/patriot that He would use to fulfill this great prophecy. His name was Giuseppe Garibaldi, the humble son of a fisherman!!




The Papal States divided Italy for *about* 1260 years (606 -1866).

Giuseppe Garibaldi: father of modern Italy.

Year	Event
1807	(July 4) Born at Nice or Nizza (at that time part of France), the son of Domenico Garibaldi, a fisherman and coastal trader. The Great Liberator of the old world was born on the 31 birthday of the United States and just 2 years before the Great Liberator of the New World, Abraham Lincoln in 1809. His birthplace Nice or Nizza was always part of Italy until it was ceded to the French in 1796.
1814	Nice is once again joined to the Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia.
1824-33	Garibaldi lives as a sailor in the Mediterranean and Black Sea.
1832	He acquires his master's certificate as a merchant captain.
1833	In touch with Mazzini's patriotic organization, Young Italy, and visits its headquarters at Marseilles.

1834	As a naval rating in the Piedmontese navy, he takes part in a mutiny for the republican cause. Sentenced to death by default, after escaping to France.
1835	Takes casual jobs in France and with the Bey of Tunis.
1836	<p>Sails for Rio de Janeiro from Marseilles in a 200 ton brigantine.</p>  <p>Anita Garibaldi</p> <p>He meets his Brazilian born wife Anita who becomes his companion-in-arms and <i>heroine</i> of the <i>Risorgimento</i>. She was just as brave as Garibaldi often fighting side by side with her hero husband. She died during the retreat from Rome in '49.</p>
1836-40	As soldier, corsair, and naval captain, he fights for the break-away province of Rio Grande, in its attempt to free itself from the Brazilian Empire.
1841	He tries his hand at various jobs-including cattle herdsman, trader, and schoolmaster at Montevideo.
1842	Put in command of the small Orientale (Uruguayan) fleet against Manuel de Rosas, the dictator of Argentina.
1843	Also becomes commander of the newly formed Italian Legion at Montevideo.
1846	Wins the "battle" of St. Antonio, after which a sword of honor is subscribed for him in Italy. Lord John Russell is appointed Prime Minister in Great Britain.

1847	Briefly in command of the defense of Montevideo. Offers his services to Pope Pius IX but is refused.
1848	(April) Leads eighty of his legionaries back to Italy. (July) Vainly offers to fight for the king of Piedmont. (August) In command of a volunteer unit at Milan against the Austrians, and survives two brisk engagements at Luino and Morrazzone.
	<p>(February) As an elected deputy in the Roman Assembly (after the flight of Pius IX), he proposes the creation of a Roman Republic. (April) As a general of brigade, he beats off an attack by the French at the St. Pancrazio gate of Rome. (May) Defeats a Neapolitan army at Velletri. (June) Takes a principal part in defending Rome against further French attacks. (July) Leads a few thousand men from Rome through central Italy to escape from French and Austrian armies. (August) After disbanding his men in San Marino, he is chased at sea and on land by the Austrians; his first wife, Anita, dies. (September) As soon as he arrives back in Piedmontese territory, he is arrested and deported as an undesirable.</p>  <p>Garibaldi is pursued by 100,000 of the Pope's soldiers. His beloved wife Anita, who is sick and pregnant, refuses to leave his side and she dies on the beach. The Pope had placed an enormous bounty on his head but not one Italian betrays him to the Papal Army.</p>

1849



Pope Pius IX (1846-1878).



Pope blesses the victorious French Army at the Vatican.

Pope Pius IX was the longest reigning Pope in history and the great antagonist of Italian unity. During his reign the firing squads and the scaffolds were kept busy day and night. He urged the Austrians to set up the guillotine and he would not allow railroads to be built in the Papal States!

1849-50

Lives for seven months in Tangiers, where he writes the first edition of his memoirs.



Ticker tape parade on Broadway.

Garibaldi was offered a ticker tape parade up the "canyon of heroes" in New York City. The Jesuits stirred up the Irish Catholics against him and in order to keep the peace he refused the offer. Of all the many world famous personalities to have been offered this singular honor, Garibaldi remains the *only* person to date to have refused it!!



1850-
51

Garibaldi stayed at this house on Staten Island, New York. It was the home of inventor Antonio Meucci who is said to have invented the telephone before

Alexander Graham Bell!!!



Garibaldi Monument in New York City.

Garibaldi statue in Washington Sq. Park, downtown New York City. Make it destination #1 when you visit the Big Apple.

1851-52

Travels to Peru.

1852-53

As a "citizen of Peru," he captains a clipper to the far east, returning to Lima via Australia and New Zealand.

1854

Returns by way of New York, carrying a cargo of coal from Newcastle (England) to Genoa.

1855

Engaged to an English lady, Mrs. Emma Roberts. Buys part of the Island of Caprera, north of Sardinia.

1856

Comes to England on a scheme (largely financed by individual British politicians and British secret service funds) to buy a ship and lead an expedition to release political prisoners in Naples; but the ship is wrecked.

1858	Goes to Turin to meet Count Cavour, the Piedmontese Prime Minister, who wants him to organize a corps of volunteers, in anticipation of another war against Austria.
1859	(April) As a general in the Piedmontese army, he forms this corps, the <i>Cacciatori delle Alpi</i> , and war begins. (May) Takes Varese and Como, while the main Franco-Piedmontese forces are fighting in the plain of Lombardy. (September) After the armistice of Villafranco, Baron Ricosok gives him command of the army of Tuscany. (November) When his project to march into the Papal States is overruled, he returns to civil life.
1860	(April) As deputy for Nice in the Piedmontese parliament at Turin, he attacks Cavour for ceding Nice to Louis Napoleon, Emperor of the French. (May) He sets out with a thousand volunteers on a piratical raid against the forces of the Neapolitan Bourbons. After an engagement at Calatafimi, he captures Palermo, the capital of Sicily. (July) He wins the battle of Milazzo, near Messina. (August) Crosses the Straits of Messina, eluding the sizable Neapolitan navy. (September) After a lightning campaign in Calabria, he captures Naples, the largest town in Italy, and makes himself "Dictator of the Two Sicilies." (October) After a big battle on the Volturno River, he holds plebiscites in Sicily and Naples, and then gives the whole of southern Italy to Cavour, proclaiming Victor Emanuel as King of a united nation. (November) He returns to Caprera, which now remains permanently his home.
1861	(April) He attacks Cavour in parliament over the latter's ungenerous treatment of the volunteers. (July) President Lincoln offers him a command in the American Civil War, but has to withdraw the offer after a storm of protest from the Vatican.
1862	(July) He begins agitating in Sicily for another march on Rome, evidently with some encouragement from the King and Rattazzi, the Prime Minister. (August) Seriously wounded in a clash with Italian troops at Aspromonte, in Calabria. (October) After being imprisoned, he is granted an amnesty by the King.
1863	Resigns from parliament because of martial law being applied in Sicily.

Triumphal reception in England.



Garibaldi welcomed in London.



A reception given by the Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House.

The whole country shut down for 3 days when Garibaldi visited London in 1864. High and low received him except Queen Victoria and the royal family. Thousands of children lined the streets and they all chanted this little ditty:

1864

We'll get
a rope,

And
hang the
Pope:

So up
with
Garibaldi!

1866 Leads another volunteer army in a new war against Austria, after which Venice is joined to Italy.

1867 Again attempts a march on Rome, but is beaten by papal and French forces at Mentana, and once again is arrested by the Italian government.

1870 Joins republican France in the Franco-Prussian war, and is made commander of an army in the Vosges....This is one of the most important years in history. After 1260 years, Rome ceases to be governed by the Popes and becomes the Capital of the new united Italy. Pius IX declares himself infallible in the same year!!



Map of Italy after the fall of the Papal States.

The Fourth Beast Papal Rome receives a deadly wound from the sword of Garibaldi.

1879	<p>Comes to Rome in an attempt to organize the parliamentary opposition against Depretis, the Prime Minister. The Court of Appeal annuls his twenty-year-old marriage to the Marchesina Raimondi, so that he can marry a third wife, Francesca Armosino, by whom he already has several children.</p>
1882	<div data-bbox="613 310 1149 1087" data-label="Image"></div> <p data-bbox="646 1136 1122 1171">Garibaldi in his golden years.</p> <p data-bbox="203 1230 1122 1266">(June 2) Dies and goes to his eternal reward in Heaven.</p>

WW I, he would give back the land which they claimed was stolen by the Republicans.

Adolf Hitler, an Austrian, promised them the same deal if he was victorious. That is why Pius XII was silent about the Holocaust. German troops invaded Italy in 1943 —the first foreign soldiers since 1870— and had Hitler been victorious he would have handed back the Papal States. The Italians fought on Hitler's side but the Pope planned to double-cross them and divide up the country once again!!

It is amazing that this great hero's life was never filmed by Hollywood....It is not strange at all when we realize that Hollywood has *always* been run by the greatest enemies of Italian unity, the Jesuits.

[Vatican City State](#) *must* be abolished....It is a dagger aimed at the heart of Italy. Garibaldi would never have consented to its creation in 1929 by Fascist Mussolini. We *know* that Pope and Pentagon are working together to divide Italy once again and turn the clock back to the Dark Ages. Feeble men are *still* fighting against the *Almighty* and trying to negate His Word!

Links

[Italian National Anthem](#)

[Garibaldi History site at the University of South Carolina.](#)

[Garibaldi's Letter to President Lincoln](#) Updated 12-12-99.

[Papal States](#)

[Nuns are not "twisted sisters" Vatican tells Italians: Special report from the BBC](#)

References

Burton, Jean. *Garibaldi: Knight of Liberty*. 1945.

Campanella, Anthony P. *Garibaldi's Memoirs*. South Carolina, 1981.

Davenport, Marcia. *Garibaldi: Father of Modern Italy*. New York, 1957.

Smith, Dennis Mack. *Garibaldi: Great Lives Observed*. Prentice-Hall, New Jersey, 1969.

Trevelyan, George Macaulay. *Garibaldi & the Making of Italy*. New York, 1911.

Parris, John. *The Lion of Caprera: A biography of Giuseppe Garibaldi*. London, 1962.

[Back to Main Menu](#)