

January 2024



Data Card

Cohesion Policies, the Tricolour, and the Risorgimento



OPENCOESIONE
Verso un migliore uso delle risorse: scopri, segui, sollecita.

January 7th marks the anniversary of the birth of Italy's first tricolour flag and has been declared **National Flag Day**. The celebration was established in 1997 to commemorate the bicentenary of the national flag of the Cispadane Republic—the green, white, and red flag that was flown for the first time in Reggio Emilia.

This same flag would later accompany the birth of the Republic through the Risorgimento and the unification of Italy, as explicitly stated in **Article 12 of the Italian Constitution**.

The white, red, and green of the **Tricolour** symbolise a shared hope, summarised by Goffredo Mameli in his Canto degli Italiani: “Let one flag, one hope unite us all.” This text, written in 1847, came on the eve of the great revolutionary wave of 1848 that swept across Italy and Europe, marking the beginning of the national **Risorgimento**.

This historical moment is the focus of this Data Card, which highlights several initiatives funded by cohesion policies. These initiatives aim, among other objectives, to promote territorial development through the protection and preservation of cultural heritage.

The background of the slide features a photograph of the Italian flag (green, white, and red vertical stripes) waving on a flagpole against a clear blue sky. The flag is positioned diagonally from the top left towards the center right.

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Data Card

4 projects funded
by cohesion policies



The National Museum of the Risorgimento in Turin

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TOTAL COST

€ 5,080,224.55



PROGRESS

Completed



PROGRAMME

POR CRO FESR PIEMONTE



BENEFICIARIO

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF RISORGIMENTO

The Baroque Palazzo Carignano is home to the **National Museum of the Risorgimento** and reopened to the public in 2011 after a lengthy renovation, which had resulted in its temporary closure for several years.

The intervention, which involved an investment of around **5 million euros**, was made possible through funding provided by the Piedmont Region using resources from the European structural funds for the 2007–2013 period. It enabled the creation of a new layout for the museum, which includes 30 rooms, over 2,500 objects on display selected from the 53,000 works in the collection, 3,500 square metres of exhibition space, interactive tables, and over 4 hours of video content. The museum's heritage includes a variety of items, including approximately 170,000 books and pamphlets, just under 2,000 issues of 19th-century Italian periodicals, and 120,000 archival documents.

Among the masterpieces on display is **a portrait of Giuseppe Garibaldi with the tricolour**, painted in 1861 by Gerolamo Induno.

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The Museum of the Risorgimento in Lucca

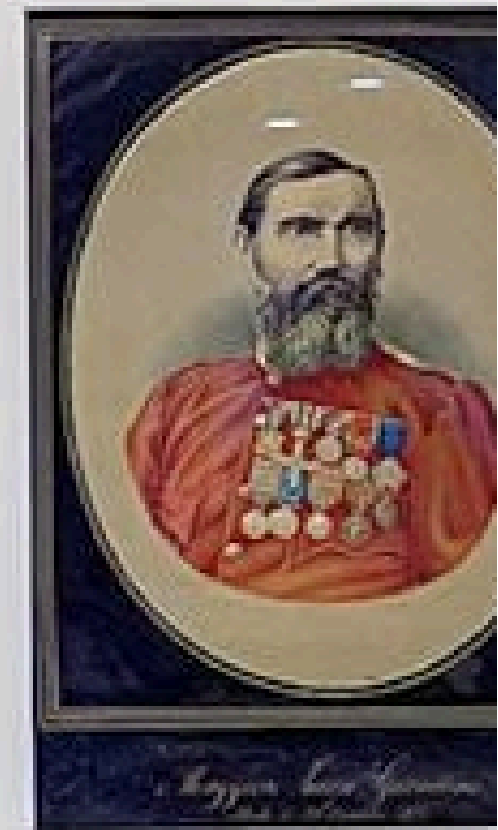


Portrait of General Giuseppe Garibaldi, 1860. The portrait shows Garibaldi in a blue military uniform with a white star on the chest. He is standing with his hands behind his back. The portrait is mounted on the wall.



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The Museum of the Risorgimento in Lucca

2



TOTAL COST
€ 300,000.00



PROGRESS
Completed



PROGRAMME
PSC REGIONE TOSCANA



BENEFICIARY
PROVINCE OF LUCCA

The magnificent Palazzo Ducale in Piazza Napoleone in **Lucca** houses the **Museum of the Risorgimento** – Mu.R. – owned by the Province of Lucca. This institution has provided the city with this important "house of memory" through an exhibition designed to take visitors on a journey to discover the origins of the Italian nation and its roots.

The project was realised with the financial support of the **Tuscany Region**, which used national resources from the cohesion policy under the PSC Tuscany Region Programme, and the Cassa di Risparmio di Lucca Foundation. The exhibition displays everyday objects, paintings, letters, clothing (**including the red jacket of the Garibaldian officer from Lucca, Tito Strocchi**), weapons, and memorabilia, among which is the precious 1821 Carbonari flag that was flown during the Five Days of Milan in 1848.

The museum is enhanced by an **immersive video room**, where visitors can watch and listen to a captivating and emotional narrative, fictional yet true to historical events, about the daily lives of three characters whose stories intertwine with the events of Italian unification and the deeds of the Fathers of the Nation.



3

On the trail of Pisacane, in Sapri

On the trail of Pisacane, in Sapri

3



TOTAL COST

€ 50,000.00



PROGRESS

Completed



PROGRAMME

POR CONV FSE CAMPANIA



BENEFICIARY

CPISACANE

The project was carried out as part of the "**Open Schools**" initiative, which involved 40 schools in the province of Salerno with the aim of keeping schools open in the afternoon, offering courses, workshops, and performances open to the public.

In the Gulf of Policastro, the institution dedicated to **Carlo Pisacane**, a flag-bearer in the military engineering corps stationed in Naples, who was a participant in the First War of Independence (1848) and later involved in revolutionary actions in the South in 1857.

Two of the five training modules created were dedicated to the history of the Risorgimento and the story of Pisacane. These modules were **aimed at children aged 9 to 15, high school students, and the general public**. Among the activities were workshops focused on analysis and historiographical research about the life and works of Pisacane.

4

The Museum dedicated to Garibaldi in Melito Porto Salvo

The museum dedicated to Garibaldi in Melito Porto Salvo

4



TOTAL COST

€ 875,133.69



PROGRESS

Completed



PROGRAMME

PSC REGIONE CALABRIA



BENEFICIARY

CALABRIA REGION

On the seafront of Melito Porto Salvo (RC), a **commemorative stele** recalls the Garibaldian landing of July 19, 1860. It is located at the Garibaldian Museum in the town along the Calabrian Ionian coast.

The Landing at Melito di Porto Salvo is the episode that marked the beginning of the operations of the Garibaldian army on the mainland of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The objective was to cross the Strait of Messina and then move up the peninsula.

The **Museum** – currently not open as its management agreement needs to be renewed – consists of three sections: the outdoor area, the underground section, which contains the tombs of some soldiers, and the main museum, which displays Garibaldi's weapons and clothing, along with numerous writings, documents, and memorabilia. Another symbolic location is the "Ramirez" Cottage, where Garibaldi stayed immediately after the landing. With the capture of Melito, the Garibaldian forces set off to conquer Reggio Calabria and, once they had dealt with the last Bourbon resistance, began their march northward towards the capture of Naples.

The photo of the stele is available under [Creative Commons licenses](#)



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