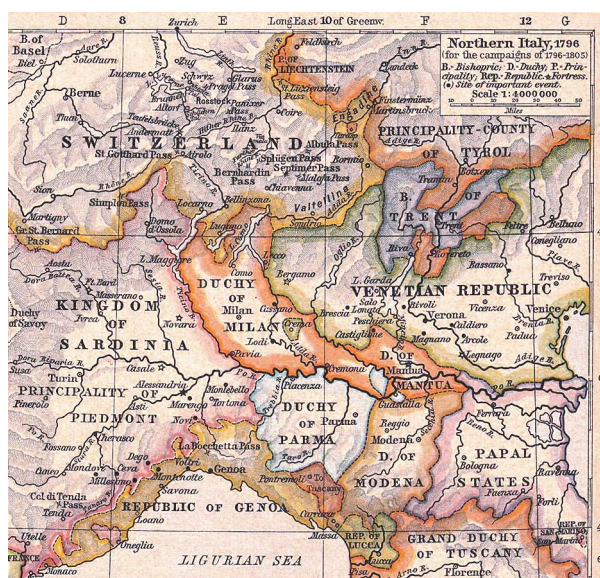


The Cisalpine Republic & the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy

The Cisalpine Republic was an Italian state created by Napoleon Bonaparte in 1797 by uniting the Transpadane and Cispadane republics, which he had established in 1796 North and South of the Po River. The new republic included the former duchies of Milan, Parma, and Modena, the legations of Bologna and Ferrara, and the Romagna. By the Treaty of Campo Formio (1797), Austria recognized the republic, to which were added the Venetian territories West of the Adige (including Bergamo and Brescia), the duchy of Mantua, and the formerly Swiss Valtellina. The republic was in fact subject to France, and its constitution was based on the French model. In 1799 the Austro-Russian armies occupied it, but Bonaparte recovered it in 1800. By the Treaty of Lunéville (1801) its nominal autonomy was restored. In 1802 it became the Italian Republic and in 1805, with the addition of Venetia, the Napoleonic Kingdom of Italy. It was broken up by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

Lusignana was not part of the Cisalpine Republic (being a fief of the German Empire) but was absorbed into the Kingdom of Italy in 1805. In July 1808 Napoleon completed a new road over the Cisa pass from Parma to Pontremoli which he used to consolidate his hold on the Lunigiana region.



Italy in 1797



Italy in 1803