

Congress of Vienna

Background

- After the defeat of Napoleon
 - o Napoleon exiled
- Peace conference
- Purpose
 - o Redraw map of Europe
 - o Make Peace
 - Prevent future revolutions

Leaders

- Castlereagh
 - o English
 - o To protect the empire
 - o Keep France weak
 - o Maintain freedom of the sea
- Talleyrand
 - o French
 - o To protect French interests
- Alexander I
 - o Russian
 - o Wanted Poland
 - o International system of collective security
 - Holy Alliance
 - Christian principles
- King Frederick William III
 - o Prussian
 - o Enlarge empire
- **Metternich**
 - o Austrian
 - Foreign minister
 - o Most powerful
 - o Leader of the congress of Vienna
 - Dominates European politics for 30 years
 - Age of Metternich
 - o Principles
 - Keep the status quo
 - Balance of power
 - Opposed nationalism
 - Issued Carlsbad Decrees
 - Censorship that controlled universities



Political Setup

- Liberals
 - o Left
 - o Wanted change
 - o 19th Century
 - Middle class
 - Supported Enlightenment and French Revolution
 - Supported social reform

- Reason, progress, social reform
 - Wanted political reform
 - Written constitutions
 - Limited monarchy or republic
 - Extended suffrage to all eligible citizens
 - Favored break-up of large empires
 - Individual freedoms
 - Speech
 - Religion
 - Press
- Conservatives
 - Right
 - Opposed change
 - 19th century
 - Upper class
 - Supported old regime
 - Favored old traditions
 - Wanted to go back to the old times
 - Undo French Revolution
 - And prevent future revolutions
 - Supported status quo
 - The way things always have been
 - Favored law order stability
 - Opposed to political change
 - Monarchy
 - Legitimacy
 - Return old king
 - Hereditary monarchy
 - Restrict vote
 - Restrict civil rights
 - Censorship
 - Established church
 - Opposed to nationalism and liberalism
 - Ideology
- 1st Treaty of Paris
 - 1814
 - Very lenient because wanted to maintain peace
 - Also solidify power of Louis XVIII
 - Restored 1792 borders
 - No indemnity or reparations
 - No occupation army
 - Napoleon to Elba
 - Him not staying messed this up
- 2nd Treaty of Paris
 - 1815
 - Peace with France after 100 days and Waterloo
 - More severe
 - Restored 1790 borders
 - Indemnity imposed
 - Occupying army until debt is paid



- Territorial changes
 - Buffer along France's eastern border
 - United provinces combined with Austrian Netherlands
 - Form Kingdom of Netherlands
 - New country
 - Switzerland
 - **German Confederation**
 - Replaced confederation of the Rhine
 - Prussia got left bank
 - Piedmont and Sardinia form **Kingdom of Sardinia**
 - Austria got Lombardy and Venetia
 - Kingdom of the two Sicilies
 - Returned to Bourbons
 - Papal states restored
 - Polish-Saxon question
 - Russia wanted Poland
 - Britain and Austrian fear Russian expansion
 - Prussia wanted Saxony
 - Austria feared Prussian expansion
 - Compromise: Alexander became king of congress of Poland
 - Gave Saxony to Prussia
 - Gave Malta, Ceylon islands in East and West Indies, and South Africa to England
- Significance
 - Minimum resentment in France
 - Britain becomes undisputed colonial leader
 - Smoothed over problems of Poland and Saxony
 - German Dualism remains
 - Triumph of conservatism
 - Disappointment to liberals and nationalists
 - Congress system
 - Anytime there was a problem could meet and fix problems

