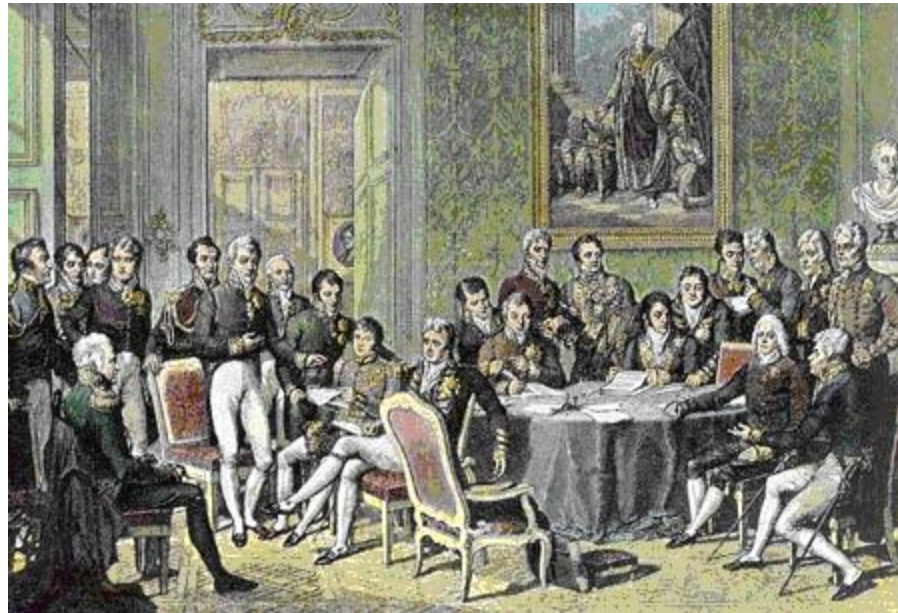


The Congress of Vienna





Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)



- European monarchs sought to turn back the clock to 1789 and restore Europe's Old Regime
- Members included the “Big Four” and France
 - **Austria** – Prince Metternich
 - **England** – Duke of Wellington and Lord Castlereagh
 - **France** – Talleyrand
 - **Prussia** – Frederick William III, Hardenberg, and Humboldt
 - **Russia** – Tsar Alexander I





Metternich (1773-1859)



- Opposed democracy and nationalism
- Proposed principles of compensation and legitimacy





Compensation and Legitimacy



- Compensation
 - Napoleon's enemies rewarded with land
 - Other nations compensated for land taken
 - Redrew the map of Europe
- Legitimacy
 - Restoration of pre-Napoleon rulers
 - House of Bourbon – France, Spain, and the two Sicilies
 - House of Braganza – Portugal
 - House of Orange – Netherlands
 - House of Savoy – Sardinia
 - German princes – territories in the Confederation of the Rhine
 - Pope and Catholic Church – Papal States



Territorial Changes



- **Austria** gained Lombardy, Modena, Parma, Tuscany, and Venetia (all are areas in Italy)
- **England** gained Cape Colony, Ceylon, Heligoland, Guiana, and Malta (areas in Africa, the Americas, and Asia)
- **Holland** gained Austrian Netherlands (Belgium)
- **Prussia** gained part of Poland, land along the Rhine River, 40% of Saxony, Swedish Pomerania, and Westphalia
- **Russia** gained Finland and part of Poland
- **Sweden** gained Norway



Fate of Nationalism



- People had no say over territorial changes
- Language, nationality, and religion weren't taken into consideration
- Ideas of democracy and self-government were rejected by European leadership
- Soon enough, concessions were made



Louis XVIII of France



- No more divine right of kings
- Charter (Constitution) granted in 1814
- Could not restore feudalism and serfdom
- Continuing religious toleration guaranteed



Buffer States



- Designed to prevent France from again becoming a threat
- Holland and Sardinia enlarged and strengthened
- European nations guaranteed Switzerland's neutrality



Quadruple and Holy Alliances



- Metternich desired to maintain the status quo and make the Vienna treaties permanent
- Quadruple Alliance of 1815
 - Austria, England, Prussia, and Russia
 - France joined in 1818
 - Pledged to put down democratic or nationalistic revolts
- Holy Alliance
 - Organized by Tsar Alexander I of Russia
 - Most European monarchs joined
 - Pledged to govern with charity, justice, and peace
 - But none of them did so



Results of the Congress of Vienna



- Concert of Europe – group of leading nations which periodically met to discuss issues regarding stability
- Temporary suppression of democratic and nationalistic ideals
- International peace – no general war in Europe until World War I a hundred years later
 - Crimean War (1854-1856)
 - Austro-Prussian War (1866)
 - Franco-Prussian War (1870-1871)



Review Questions



- What countries made up the “Big Four” at the Congress of Vienna?
- What were the principles of compensation and legitimacy?
- How did the Congress of Vienna redraw the map of Europe?
- What was the purpose of the Quadruple Alliance?
- What were the results of the Congress of Vienna?