

The Congress of Vienna

*The Establishment of a
Conservative Order*





Napoleon's Surrender



Ends a quarter century of continual warfare in Europe.

Europe, 1810



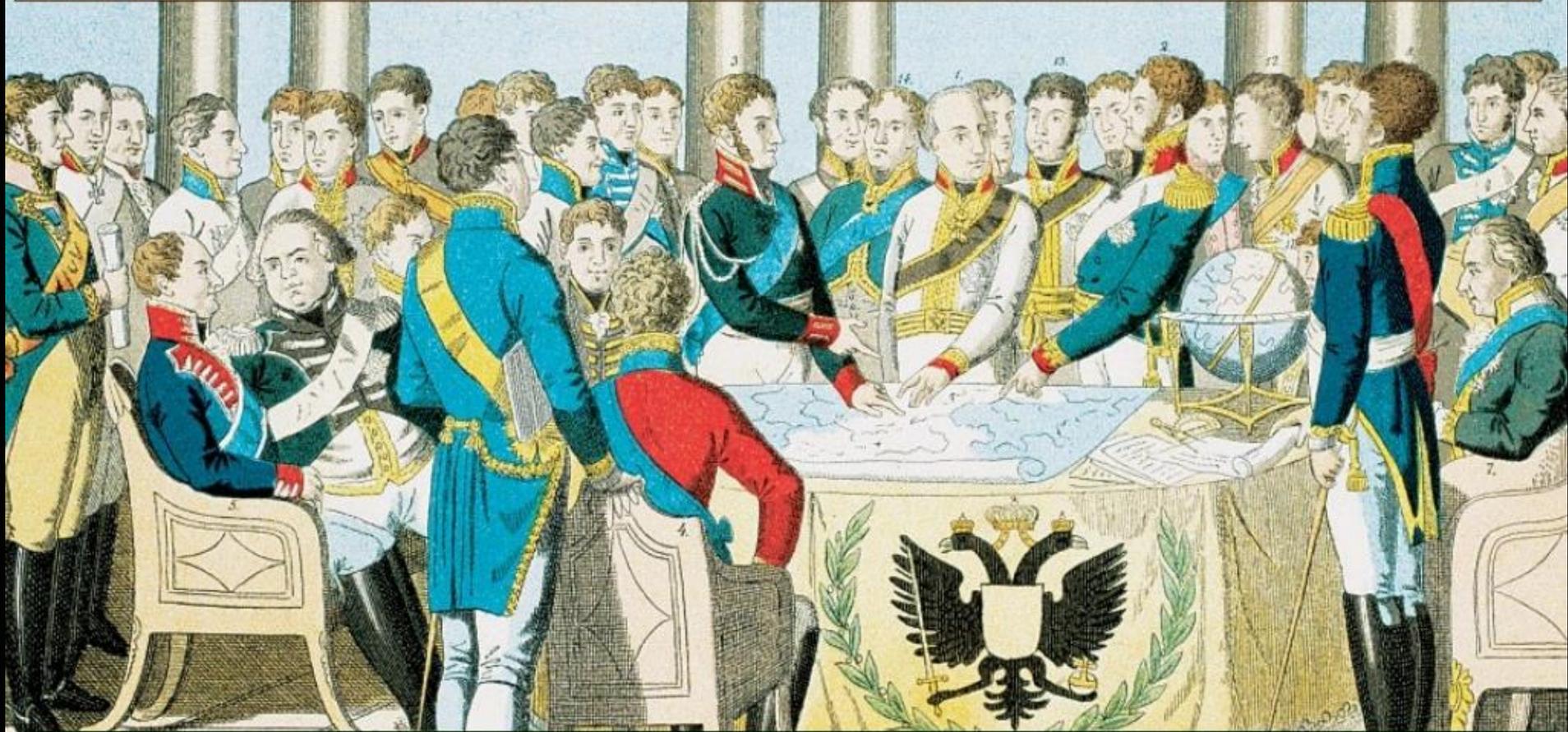
Europe, 1817



European leaders met in Vienna, Austria, to re-establish order.



Congress of Vienna was attended by conservatives from Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain, France and was led by Austrian minister Klemens von Metternich



Metternich & other delegates disliked democracy, feared the ideas of the French Revolution, & wanted to restore Europe to the way it was before Napoleon

Prince Klemens von
Metternich

*Austrian Foreign
Minister*





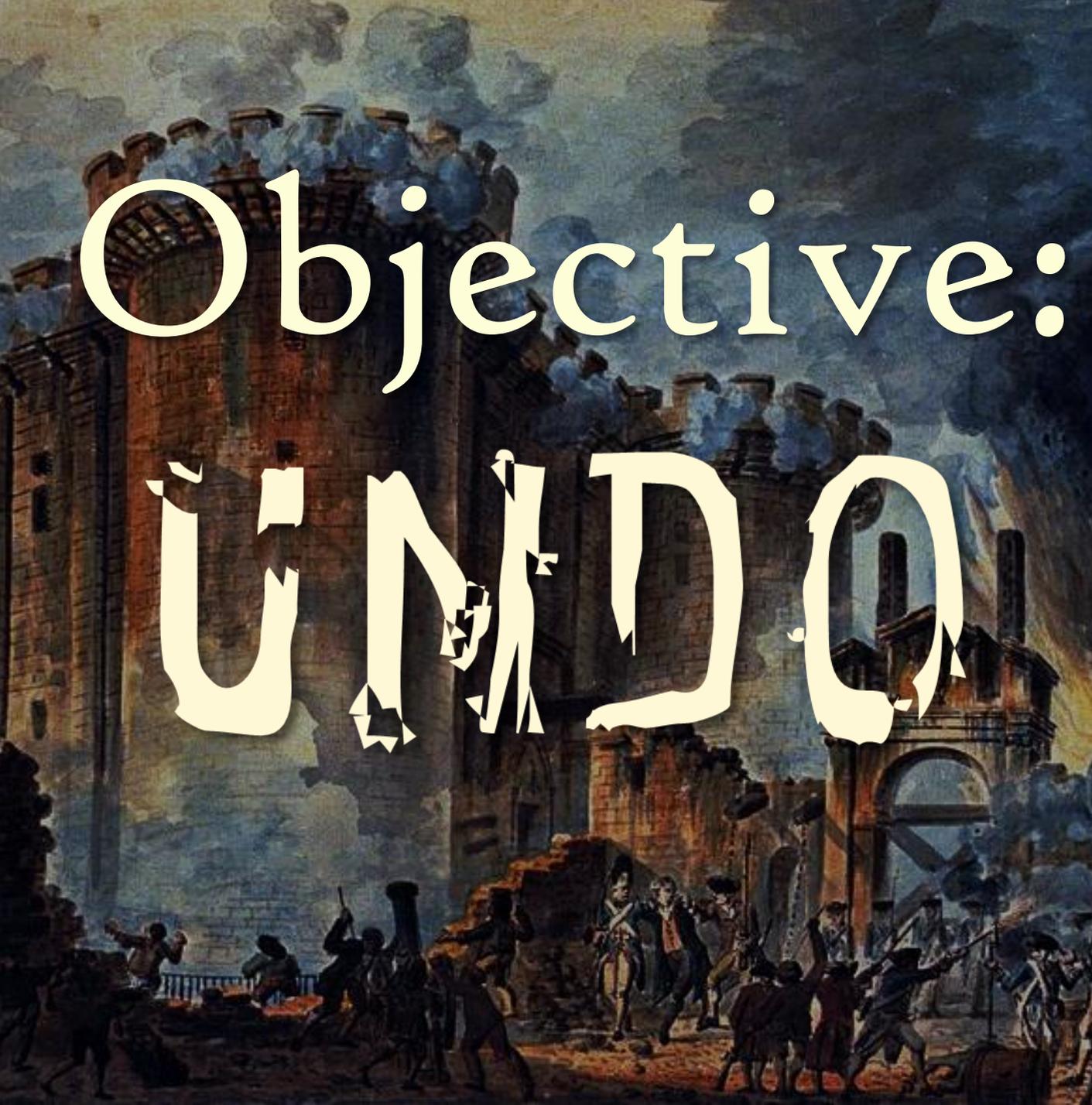
Der Congress.

- "The Congress"
- the defeated and exiled Napoleon watches from Elba as the leaders of the Restoration divide Europe anew
 - (from left) Czar Alexander I of Russia (1777-1825), Emperor Franz I of Austria (1786-1835), and King Friedrich Wilhelm III of Prussia (1770-1840)

Objective:

UNDO

THIS



The New Old Map of Europe

Boundaries re-drawn
*(largely resembling
old boundaries)*



France

Restored to 1792
boundaries

Bourbons Restored

King Louis XVIII



The Congress of Vienna

- Two alliances were formed to enforce the agreements of the Congress of Vienna:





France

Austria

Prussia

Russia

Britain

*France MUST remain a
great power.*

“Concert of Europe”

Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia

A photograph of a conductor in a black suit leading a mixed orchestra on a stage. The conductor is on the right, leaning forward with his baton raised. The orchestra consists of Western musicians in suits playing violins, violas, cellos, and double basses, and Persian musicians in traditional attire playing stringed instruments like the tar and setar, and a young boy playing a daf drum. In the background, a banner features the text 'Through Education and Music' in English and Persian, along with logos for 'INSTITUT FRANÇAIS' and 'FARHANGIYAT ENGLIS'.

Aim was to maintain status quo of pre-revolutionary Europe and prevent the spread of revolutionary ideas

COLLECTIVE SECURITY

The Concert system was an informal precedent for the more formal European associations of the 20th century (League of Nations, NATO, UN, EU).

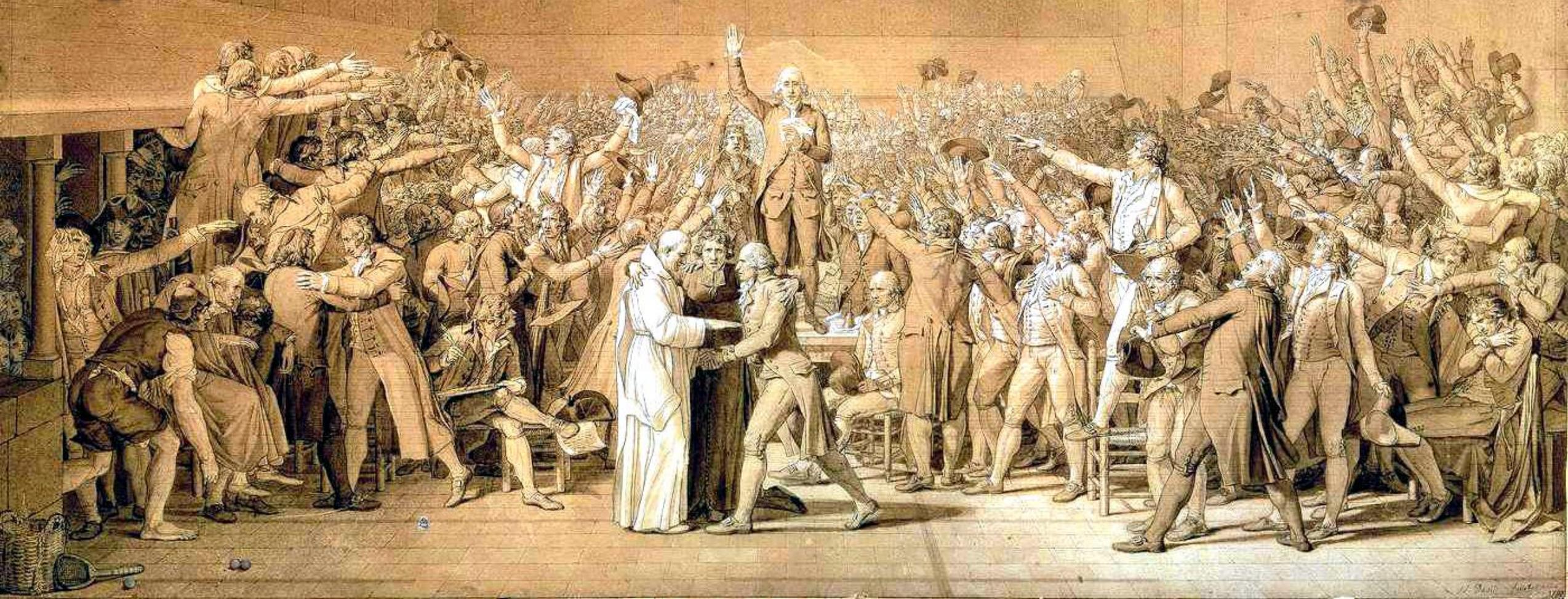
Conservatism

I. Stability *within* states

II. Stability *between* states



NEVER AGAIN



STABILITY

within

states



Conservatism

~~LIBERAL REFORM~~

~~POPULAR GOV~~

~~NATIONALISM~~



Examples

- Prussia:
 - *Burschenschafts*
 - radical student groups dedicated to German unification
 - made German rulers uneasy
 - in March 1819, a student (Karl Sand) , assassinated the conservative August von Kotzebue for ridiculing the Burschenschaft movement
 - Sand was tried and publicly executed
 - became a nationalist martyr
 - Metternich used the incident to suppress institutions associated with liberalism
 - sponsored the Carlsbad Decrees in July 1819
 - banned Burschenschafts and censored materials that called for unification
 - set up secret police on campuses



St
to



Karl Sand
stabbing August
von Kotzebue

Sand being
publicly executed



Sands Ende auf dem Schaffot

Am 20. May 1820.

Examples

- Fran
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Examples

- Britain:
 - British aristocracy panicked about ideas from French Revolution disrupting the status quo
 - repressed every kind of popular protest
 - Combination Acts in 1799 – outlawed unions and strikes
 - Corn Law in 1815 – taxes on foreign; protected British farmers from foreign grain by enacting a tariff on it
 - Coercion Acts in 1817 – temporarily suspended rights to “seditious gatherings” and habeas corpus
 - Peterloo Massacre in 1819 – police shot and killed 15 people at a reform campaign meeting in city of Manchester
 - Six Acts in 1819 – laws that forbade large, unauthorized public meetings, sped up trials of political agitators, and prohibited the training of armed groups
 - Cato Street Conspiracy in 1820 – group of extreme radicals had plotted to blow up the entire British cabinet





The Blessings of Peace or the Curse of the Corn Bill.

No. 19
 50
 March 1. 1848

“Peterloo” MASSACRE

1819



The Cato Street Conspiracy



A MAY DAY GARLAND for 1820.

Pub^d May 1820 by W. Pears at Piccadilly London

STABILITY

between

states



The Congress of Vienna

- Two alliances were formed to enforce the agreements of the Congress of Vienna:



The background of the slide features a gradient from a dark grey-blue at the top to a warm orange at the bottom, suggesting a sunset. On the left side, there are three black silhouettes of crosses of varying heights, arranged in a slightly receding line from the foreground to the background.

The “Holy Alliance”

1815-1825

Agreement between rulers of

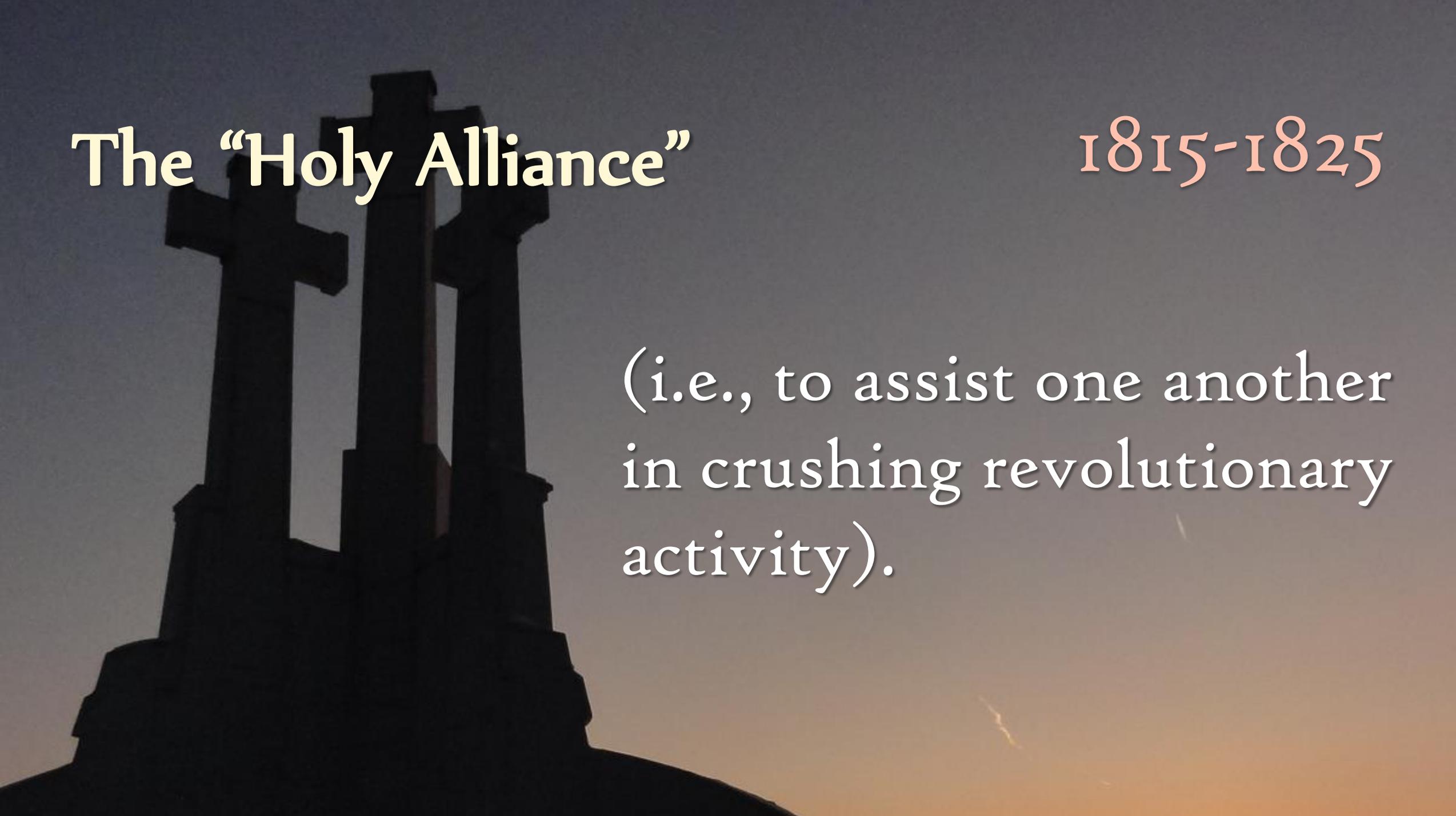
RUSSIA, PRUSSIA,

& AUSTRIA

to assist each other in times of
trouble



Russian Tsar
and Prussia's

The background of the slide features a gradient from a light blue-grey at the top to a warm orange at the bottom, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. On the left side, there are three dark silhouettes of crosses of varying heights, arranged in a slightly receding line from the foreground towards the background.

The “Holy Alliance”

1815-1825

(i.e., to assist one another in crushing revolutionary activity).

Exam

- Kingdom of the Two Sicilies
 - in 1820, revolution erupted in Naples, where the king of the Two Sicilies, Ferdinand I, quickly accepted a constitution
- Spain
 - Ferdinand VII of Spain was placed back on the throne after Napoleon
 - 1820, army officers rebelled
 - the king announced that he would abide by a constitution



Exam

- Metternich was horrified
 - called for “active intervention” to suppress revolution and maintain absolute regimes whenever they were threatened
- In 1821 Austrian troops marched into Naples and restored Ferdinand I as the king of the Two Sicilies
- In 1823 France and Austria suppressed the Spanish revolution



Examples

- But there were times when revolution was good for the European powers
 - supported Greek independence
 - part of the Ottoman Empire
 - Independence would benefit their strategic interests and wouldn't threaten their domestic security
 - Britain, France, and Russia sent troops to support the Greek War of Independence (1821-1830)
 - In the 1830 Treaty of London, European powers declared Greece an independent kingdom





ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΥΝΑΜΙΣ ΠΑΤΑΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ ΑΘΗΝΑΙ ΣΩΦΟΚΛΗΣ ?
ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΕΛΛΗΝΟΤΟΥΡΚΙΚΟΥ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ 1921
Η ΠΟΛΥΝΕΚΡΟΣ ΜΑΧΗ ΠΡΟ ΤΗΣ ΑΓΚΥΡΑΣ
Η ΚΑΤΑΤΡΟΠΩΣΙΣ ΤΩΝ ΤΟΥΡΚΩΝ ΠΑΡΑ ΤΑΣ ΠΗΓΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΣΑΓΓΑΡΙΟΥ



DE LA GUERRE GRECOTURQUE DE 1921
COMBAT TERRIBLE DEVANT ANGUIRA
DEFAITE DES TURCS PRÈS DES SOURCES DU FLEUVE SANGARIO



The GREEK WAR *of* INDEPENDENCE

THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM FROM OTTOMAN OPPRESSION
AND THE BIRTH OF THE MODERN GREEK NATION



Balkan Nations Gain Independence from Ottoman Empire



1815-1848

*The Age of
Metternich*

