

Problems with Congress of Vienna

Country	Ruler	When	Why country Rebelled	Results
Germany				
Spain				
France				
Poland				

Answers to Chart

Country	Ruler	When	Why country Rebelled	Results
Prussia	Frederick II	1820	University students wanted liberal reforms and national unity.	Censorship of the press
Spain	Ferdinand VII	1820	Reformers force the king to accept a liberal constitution	Creation of a parliament. Creation of a constitutional monarchy.
France	Charles X	July 1824	Bourgeoisie wanted the king to take more power	King overthrown. Creation of a constitutional monarchy with a new king..
Russia	Czar Nicholas I	July 1824	Students, politicians, and military leaders revolted wanting liberal reforms	Revolt is crushed by the Russian Army.

Congress of Vienna

Teacher's Notes

Chapter 22

XIV. Congress of Vienna:

- A. Attended by many of the great powers of Europe.
 - 1. Austria, Prussia, Britain, Russia, France, and some smaller countries.
- B. Convened to bring peace to the continent after the **Napoleonic Wars.**
- C. Hoped to undo any changes brought about by the French Revolution.
 - 1. Especially changes to government. The leaders here want to save the monarchy system.
- D. The Monarchs of Europe were afraid of losing power, and this was a conference aimed at keeping the bourgeoisie under control.
- E. The mood of this congress was one of conservatism.
 - 1. A desire to preserve the traditional ways supported by the aristocracy or upper classes who didn't want to lose their privileges.
- F. The opposite of conservatism is liberalism.
 - 1. Stresses individual freedom.
 - (a). Freedom of thought.
 - (b). Freedom of religion.
 - (c). Equality under the law.
 - 2. Made up mostly of people from the Middle Class.
- G. The four goals of the Congress of Vienna:
 - 1. Restoring the balance of power on the continent.
 - 2. Taking away any freedoms the people had, gained
 - 3. Placing the former ruling families back on their thrones.
 - 4. Building a lasting peace.
- H. Prince Klemens Von Metternich
 - 1. Disliked the ideas of liberalism. He thought that these ideas led to wars.
 - 2. Disliked the idea of nationalism.
 - 3. From Austria:
 - (a). The Austrian Empire contained many different peoples. A strong belief in Nationalism could break the empire apart.

4. Tried to keep all nations at about the same strength. He believed that if all nations were close in size and weapons, wars would be less likely if a **Balance of Power** was maintained.

I. France gains some respect:

1. **Prince Talleyrand**- He sided with Metternich against the Prussians and Russian. The Prussians and Russians wanted more land.

(a). Taking sides by France gave them some of the respect that had been lost.

J. Boarder changes:

1. Switzerland became independent again.

2. The Belgians and the Netherlands were put into a kingdom Together.

3. Piedmont was taken from France and given to Sardinia.

4. Austria took the Italian states of Lombardy and Venetia.

5. Prussia gained some of the French land in their southeastern boarder.

6. Russia kept Finland and a large part of Poland.

7. Sweden received Norway.

8. Britain kept South Africa.

9. The 39 German states became the **German Confederation**.

(a). An alliance of independent German states dominated by Austria

XV. The Metternich System:

A. He encouraged rulers to resist liberal ideas.

B. Some books and newspapers were censored.

C. The ideas of liberalism were especially strict in the German Confederation because many of the little German nations had ambitions to create a large nation.

D. This period in history is also referred to as the **Age of Metternich**.

XVI. Alliances:

A. The major powers of Europe formed an alliance to try and maintain the balance of power and to squash the ideas of liberalism.

B. The meetings of these members kept peace in Europe and became known as the **Concert of Europe**