

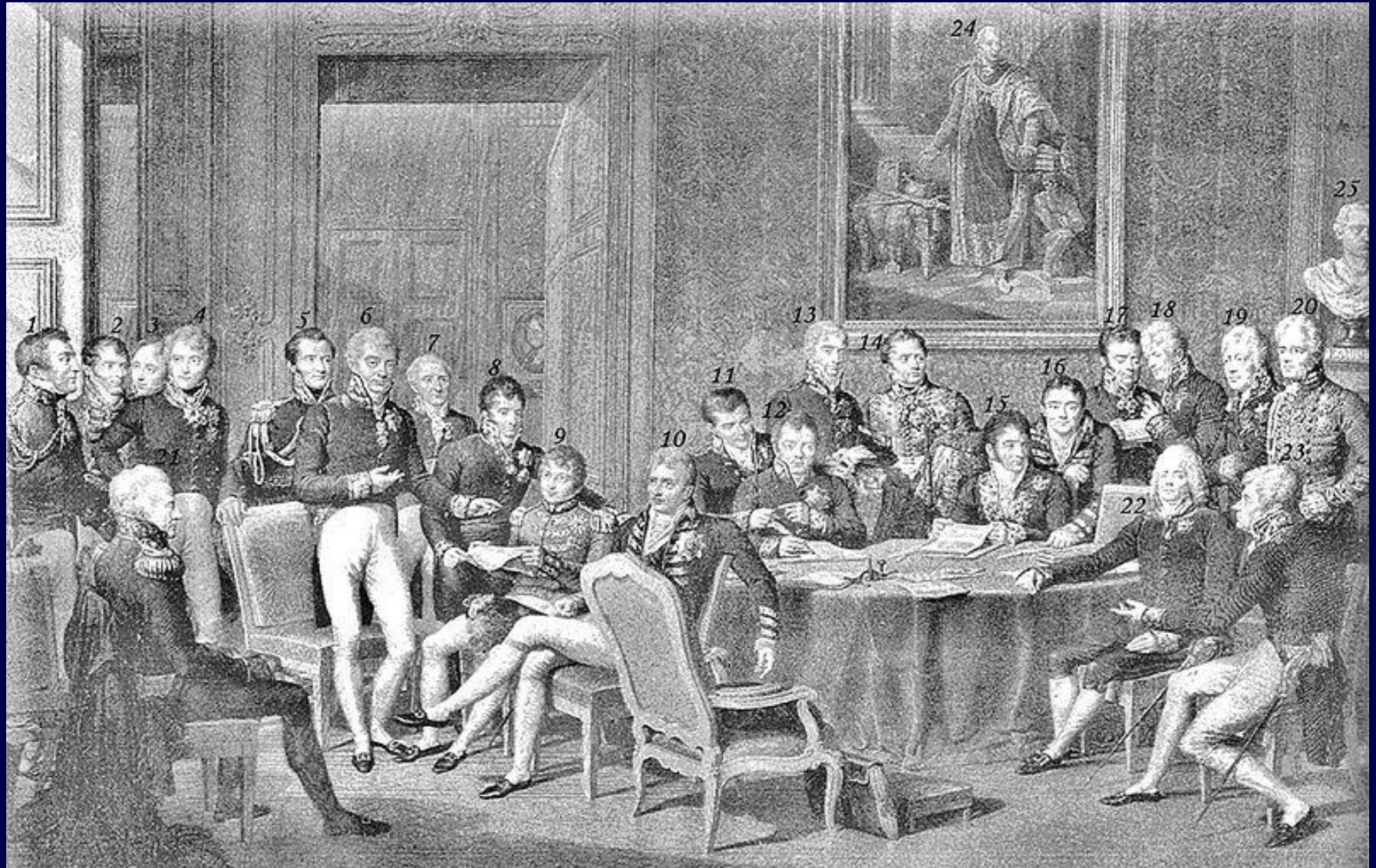
The Congress of Vienna

Europe in 1812



The Congress of Vienna

(September 1, 1814 – June 9, 1815)



Main Objectives

The intent of the Congress was to **undo everything** that Napoléon and the French Revolution had done:

- ✓ Reduce France to its old boundaries--her frontiers were pushed back to 1792 boundaries.
- ✓ **Restore** as many of the old monarchs as possible who had lost their thrones during the Revolutionary period.
- ❖ Coalition forces would **occupy** France for 3-5 years.
- ❖ France would have to pay an **indemnity** of 700,000,000 francs.

Key Players at Vienna



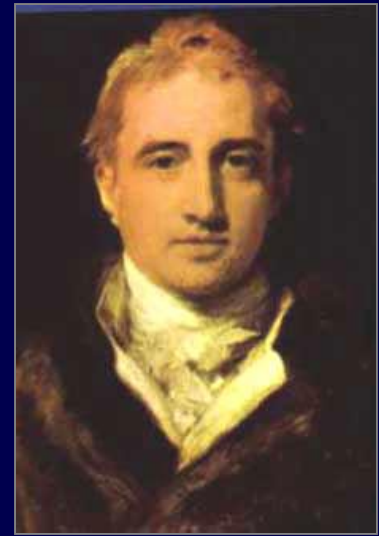
Tsar Alexander I
(Russia)



Prince Karl August von
Hardenberg
(Prussia)



The “Host”
**Prince Klemens
von Metternich**
(Austria)



Foreign Minister
Robert Stewart, **Viscount
Castlereagh** (Britain)



Foreign Minister, **Charles Maurice
de Talleyrand** (France)

Key Principles Established at Vienna

- § *Balance of Power*
- § *Legitimacy*
- § *Restoration*
- § *Compensation*





WWW.FOTOBANK.COM BR00-7308 Bridgeman

Satirical cartoon depicting the key protagonists in a dance at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 (engraving). Artist: French School, (19th century). Artist Nationality: French. Date: C19th. Medium: coloured engraving. Location: Musée de la Ville de Paris, Musée Carnavalet, Paris, France

Decisions Made in Vienna

- France was deprived of all territory conquered by Napoléon.



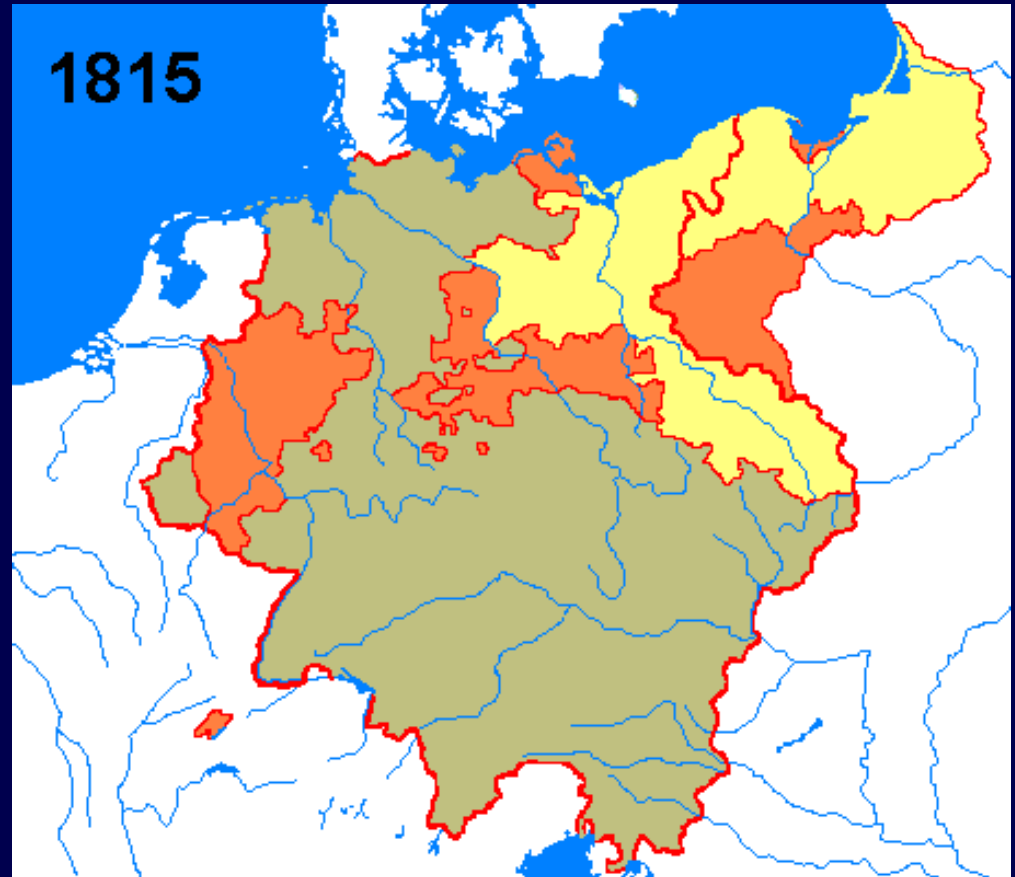
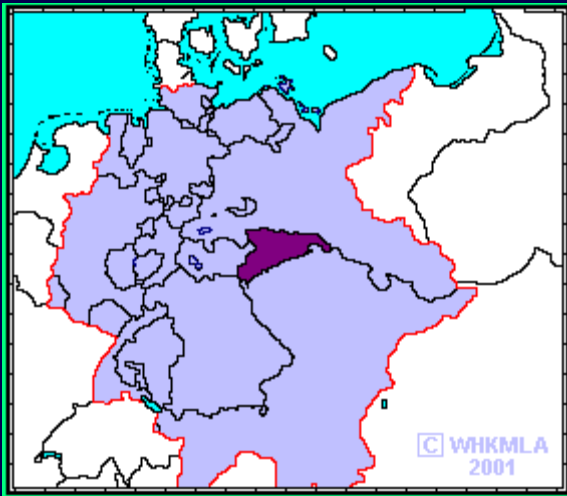
Decisions Made in Vienna

- Russia was given most of the **Duchy of Warsaw** (Poland).



Decisions Made in Vienna

- Prussia was given half of **Saxony**, parts of Poland, and other German territories.



Decisions Made in Vienna

- A **Germanic Confederation** of 39 states (including Prussia) was created from the previous 300, under Austrian supervision.



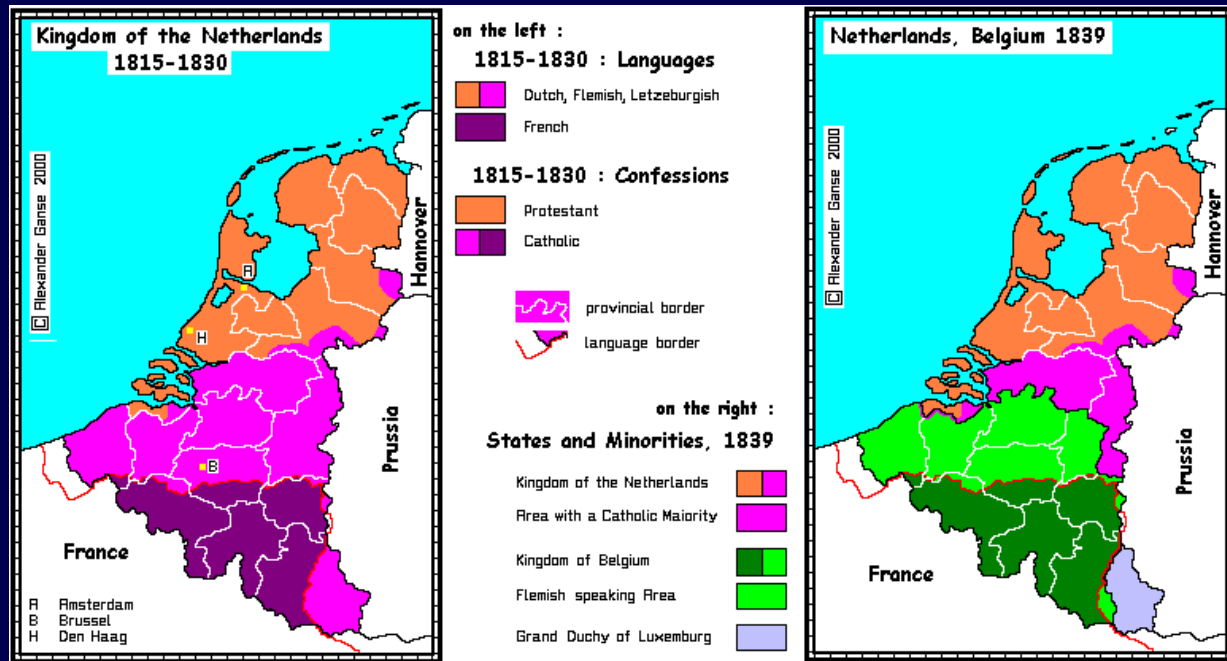
Decisions Made in Vienna



- **Austria** was given back territory it had lost to France, plus more in the German states and Italy. Hapsburgs were installed as the rulers of several Italian states.

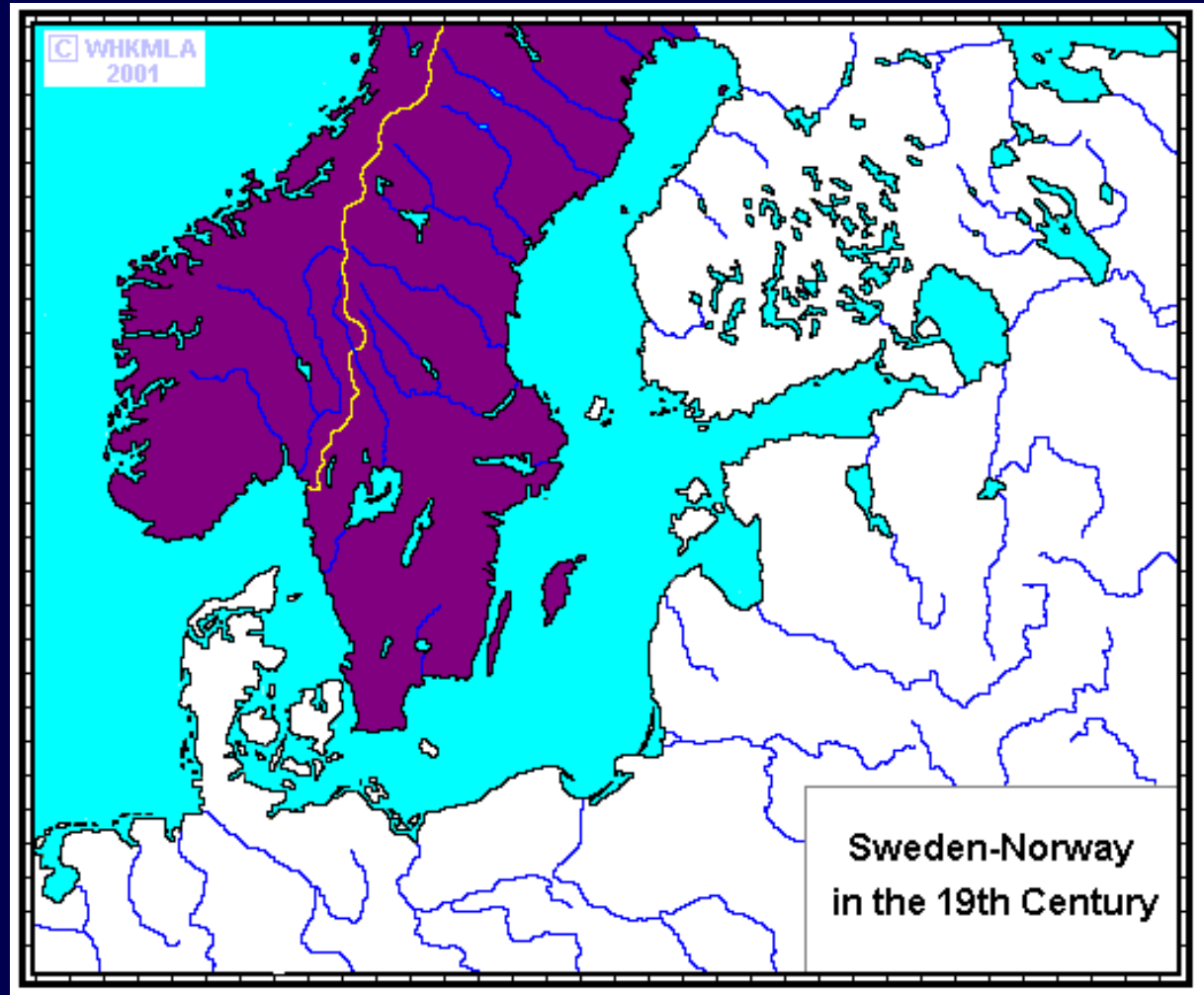
Decisions Made in Vienna

- The ***House of Orange*** was given the Dutch Republic and the Austrian Netherlands to rule, along with Luxembourg, which was located within the German Confederation.



Decisions Made in Vienna

- **Norway and Sweden** were joined.



Decisions Made in Vienna

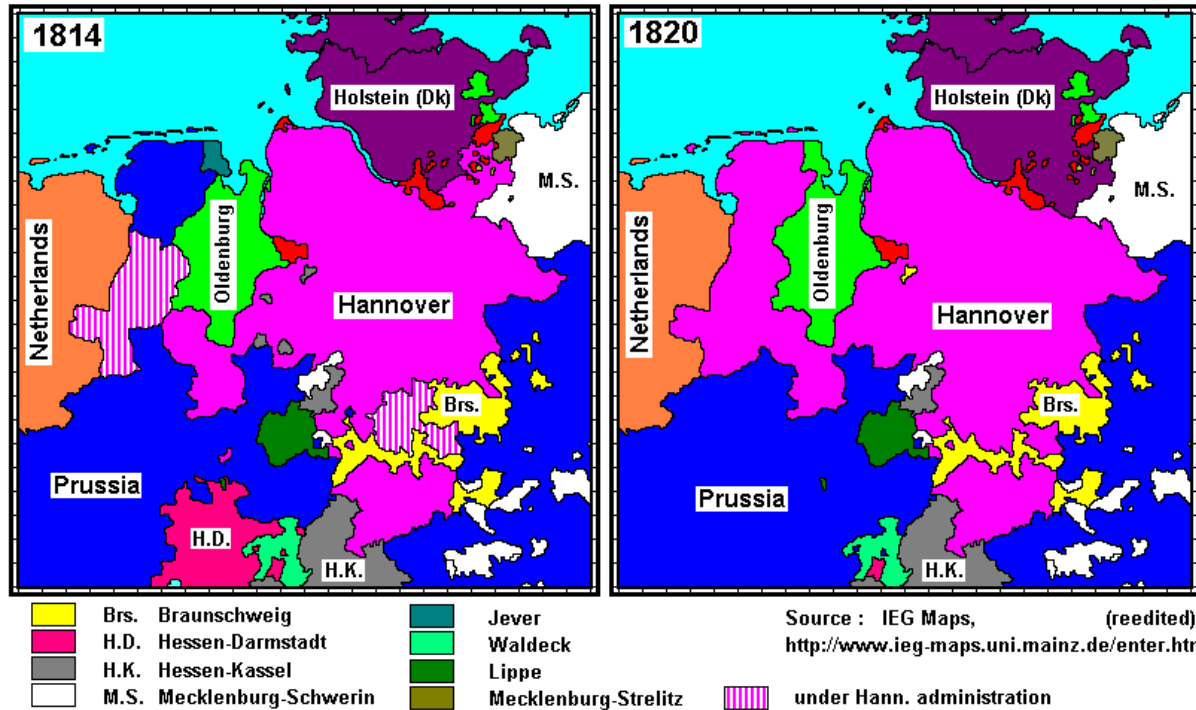
- The neutrality of **Switzerland** was guaranteed.



Decisions Made in Vienna

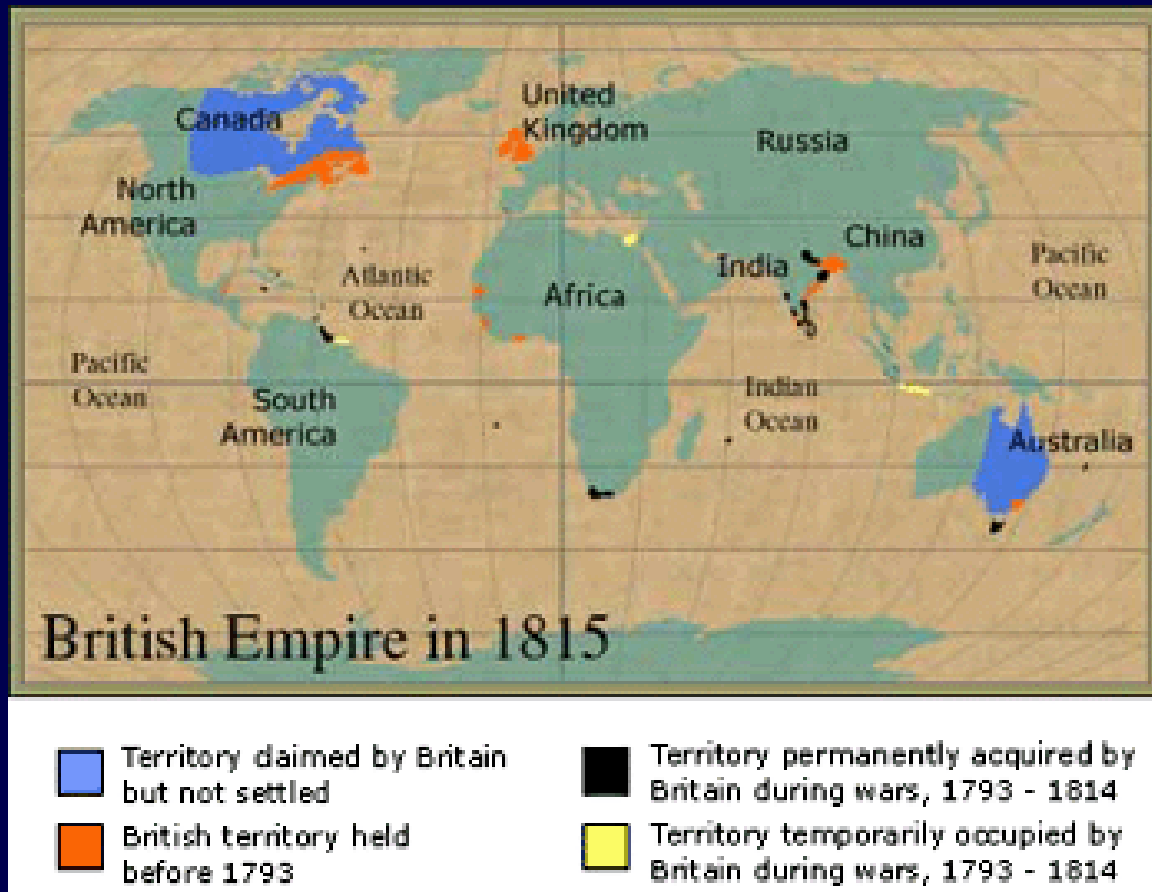
- **Hanover** was enlarged, and made a kingdom. (A family possession of King George III of Britain.)

The Kingdom of Hannover, 1814-1820 : Territorial Development



Decisions Made in Vienna

- **Britain** was given Cape Colony, South Africa, and various other colonies in Africa and Asia.





IMPERIAL FEDERATION.—MAP OF THE WORLD, SHOWING THE EXTENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN 1886.
STATISTICAL INFORMATION FURNISHED BY CAPTAIN J. C. R. COLEMAN, R.N., & LIEUT. J. R. COLEMAN, R.N.

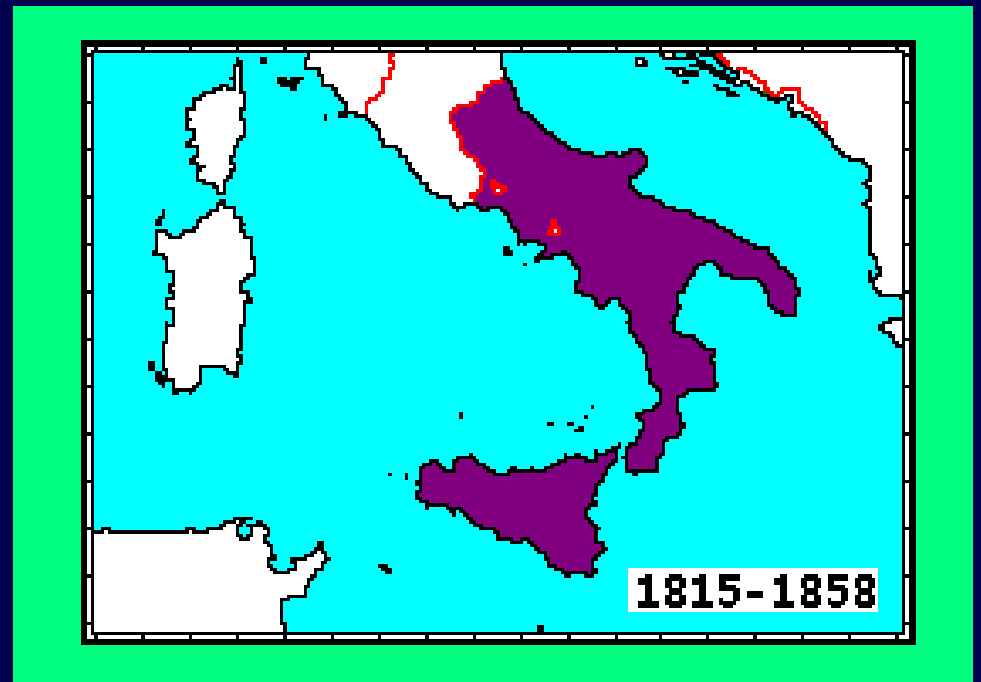
Decisions Made in Vienna

- **The King of Sardinia** was given Piedmont, Nice, Savoy, and Genoa.



Decisions Made in Vienna

- The Bourbon **Ferdinand I** was restored in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.



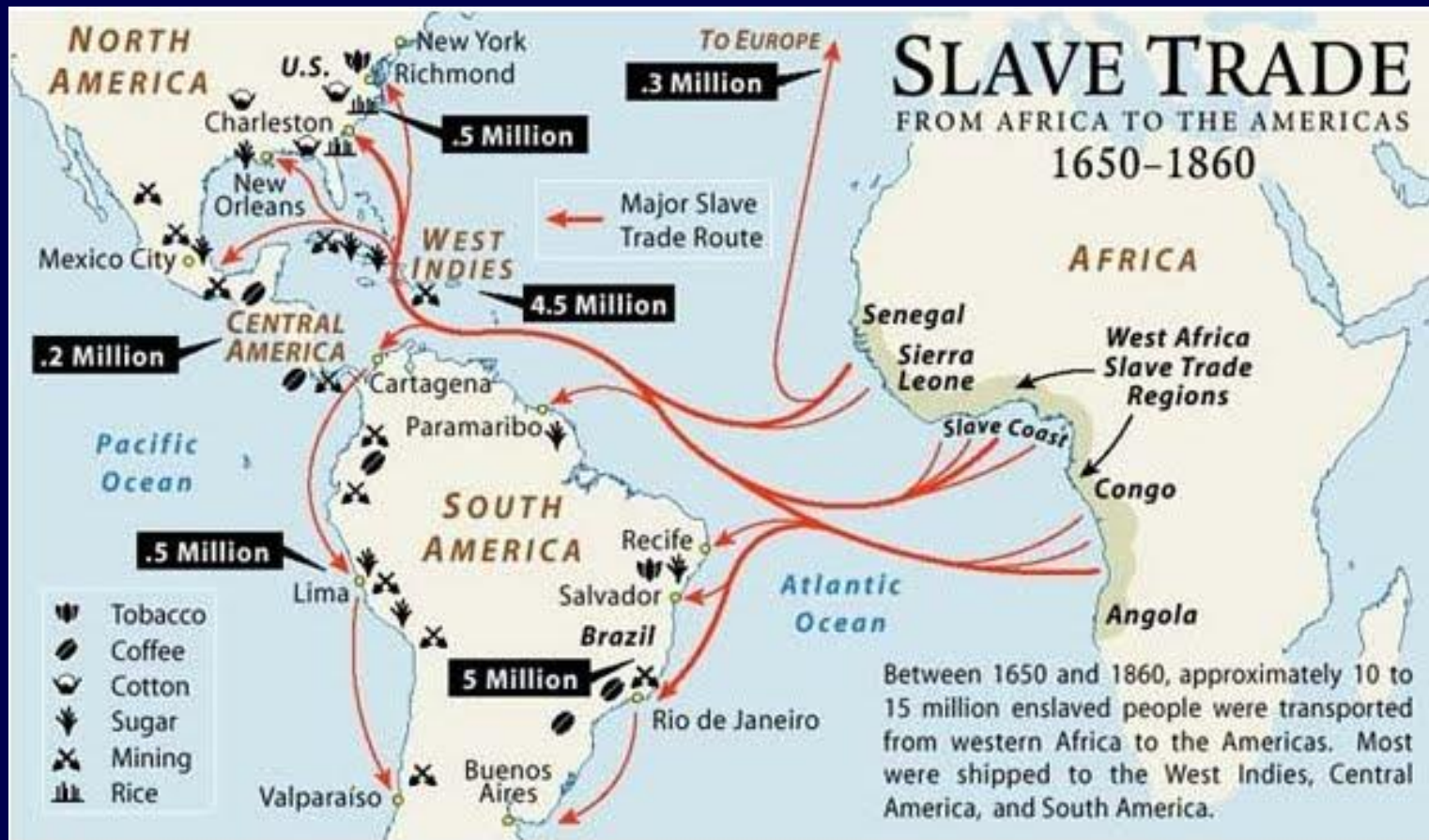
Decisions Made in Vienna

- The Duchy of Parma was given to Marie Louise.



Decisions Made in Vienna

- At British urging, the **slave trade** was condemned.



Decisions Made in Vienna

- *Freedom of navigation* was guaranteed for many rivers, including the Rhine and Danube.



Europe After the Congress of Vienna



Challenges to the “Concert” System:

The 1820s-1830
Revolutions

An Evaluation of the Congress of Vienna

- 4 The Congress of Vienna was criticized for ignoring the liberal & nationalist aspirations of so many peoples.
- 4 The leading statesmen at Vienna underestimated the new nationalism and liberalism generated by the French Revolution.
- 4 Not until the unification of Germany in 1870-71 was the balance of power upset.
- 4 Not until World War I did Europe have another general war.



The “Concert” of Europe System Established

4 The principle of collective security was established.

- The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle [1816]
- The Congress of Troppau [1820]
- The Congress of Laibach [1821]
- The Congress of Verona [1822]

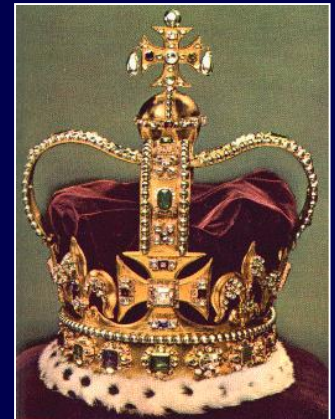
4 Their goal was to define and monitor the status quo.

Congress of Verona



19^c Conservatism

- 4 Conservatism arose in reaction to liberalism & became a popular alternative for those who were frightened by the violence unleashed by the French Revolution.
- 4 Early conservatism was allied to the restored monarchical governments of Austria, Prussia, France, and England.
- 4 Support for conservatism:
 - Came from the traditional ruling class.
 - Also supported by the peasants.
- 4 Supported by Romantic writers, conservatives believed in order, society and the state, faith, and tradition.



19^c Latin American Independence Movements



Revolutionary Movements in the Early 19^c





Wallachia & Moldavia

Independence Movements in the Balkans

Greek Revolution - 1821



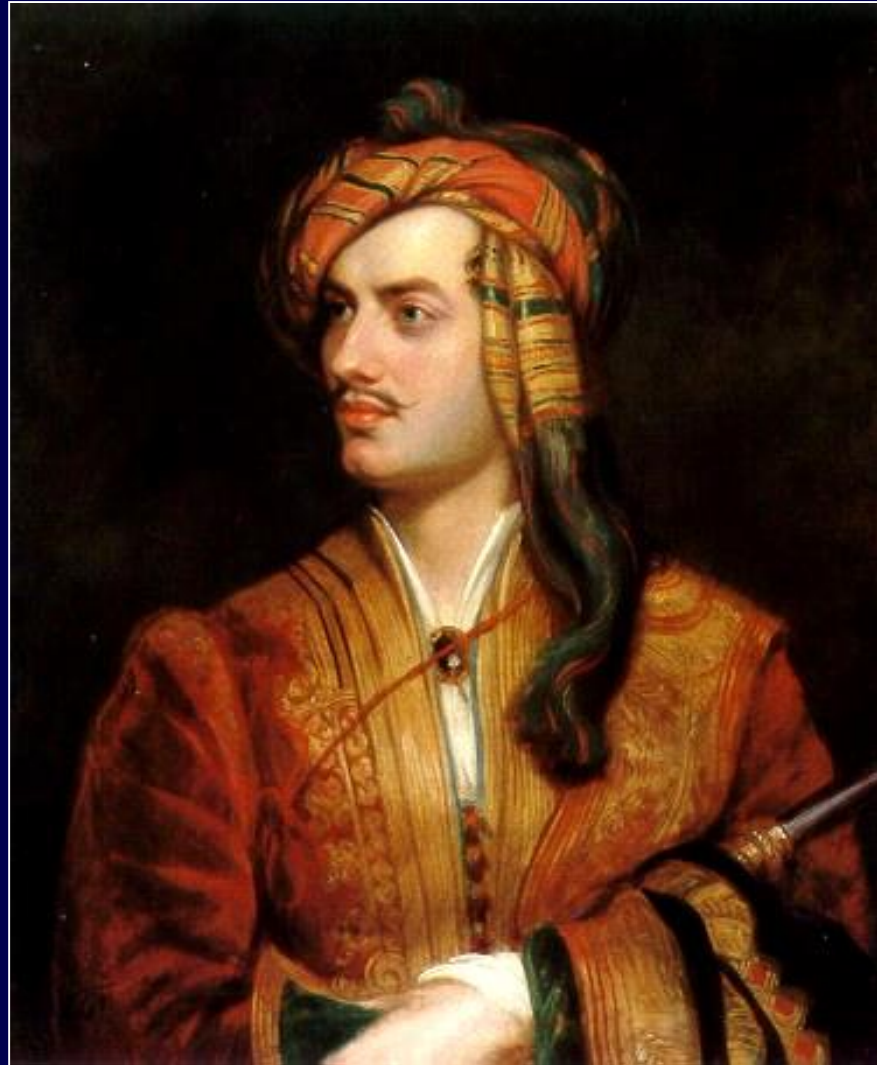
Greek Independence



Greece on the Ruins of Missolonghi by Delacroix, 1827

- 4 The "Eastern Question"
- 4 *Hetairia Philike* → a secret society that inspired an uprising against the Turks in 1821.
- 4 Pan-Hellenism
- 4 1827 → *Battle of Navarino*
 - Br, Fr, Rus destroyed the Ottoman-Egyptian fleet.
- 4 1828 → Rus declared war on the Otts.
- 4 1829 → *Treaty of Adrianople*
- 4 1830 → Greece declared an independent nation [*Treaty of London*].

Lord Byron – Martyr in Greece



The Decembrist Uprising - 1825



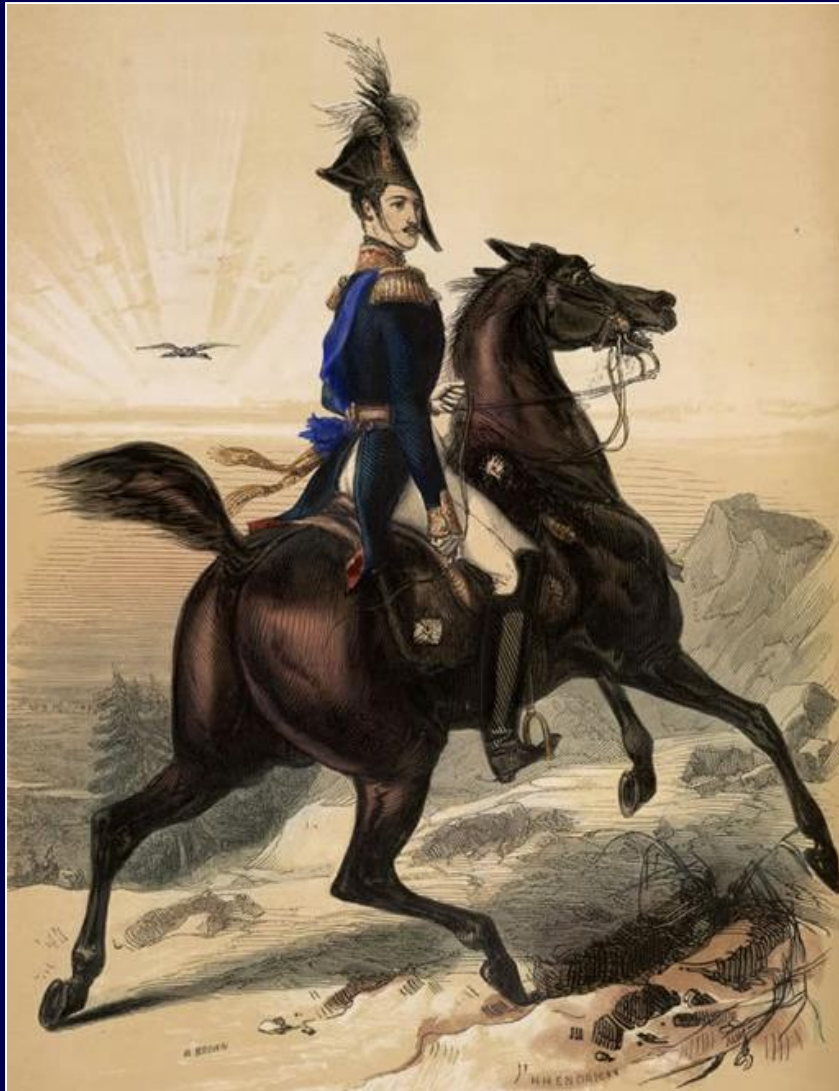
The Decembrist Revolt, 1825

- 4 Russian upper class had come into contact with western liberal ideas during the Napoleonic Wars.
- 4 Late November, 1825 → Czar Alexander I died suddenly.
 - He had no direct heir → dynastic crisis
 - Constantine → married a woman, not of royal blood.
 - Nicholas → named by Alexander I as his heir before his death.
 - Russian troops were to take an oath of allegiance to Nicholas, who was less popular than Constantine [Nicholas was seen as more reactionary].
 - December 26, 1825 → a Moscow regiment marched into the Senate Square in St. Petersburg and refused to take the oath.

The Decembrist Revolt, 1825

- 4 They wanted Constantine.
- 4 Nicholas ordered the cavalry and artillery to attack the insurgents.
 - Over 60 were killed.
 - 5 plotters were executed.
 - Over 100 insurgents were exiled to Siberia.
- 4 Results:
 - The first rebellion in modern Russian history where the rebels had specific political goals.
 - In their martyrdom, the Decembrists came to symbolize the dreams/ideals of all Russian liberals.
 - Nicholas was determined that his power would never again come into question → he was terrified of change!

The Decembrist Uprising - 1825



Nicholas I

4 Orthodoxy!

4 Autocracy!

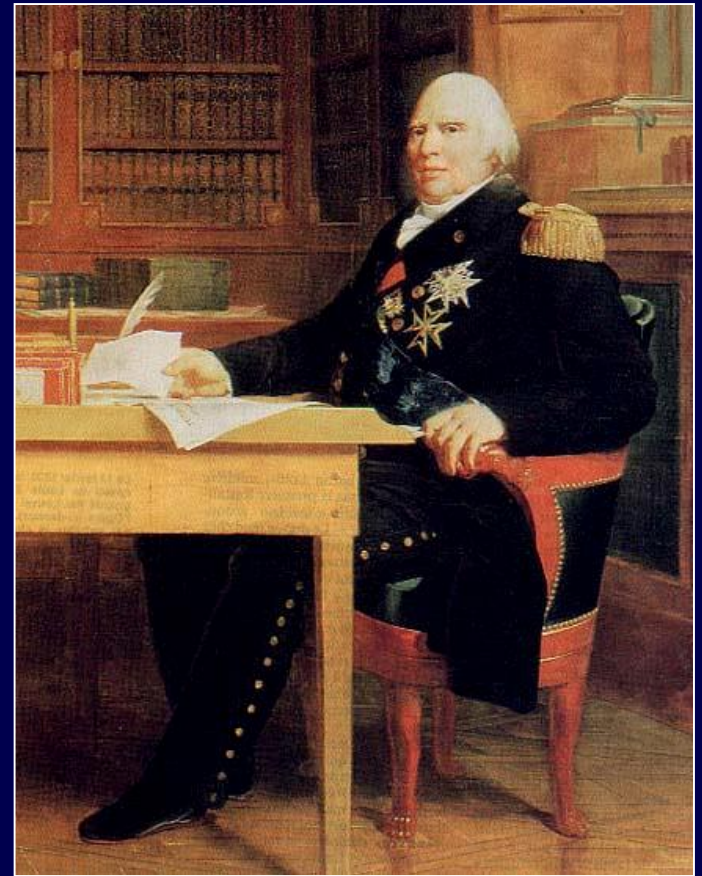
4 Nationalism!

The 1830 Revolutions



France: The “Restoration” Era (1815-1830)

- 4 France emerged from the chaos of its revolutionary period as the most liberal large state in Europe.
- 4 Louis XVIII governed France as a Constitutional monarch.
 - He agreed to observe the 1814 “**Charter**” or Constitution of the Restoration period.
 - Limited royal power.
 - Granted legislative power.
 - Protected civil rights.
 - Upheld the Napoleon Code.



Louis XVIII (r. 1814-1824)

The “Ultras”



The Count of Artois,
the future King Charles X (r.
1824-1830)

- 4 France was divided by those who had accepted the ideals of the Fr. Revolution and those who didn't.
- 4 The Count of Artois was the leader of the “Ultra-Royalists”
- 4 1815→ “White Terror”
 - Royalist mobs killed 1000s of former revolutionaries.
- 4 1816 elections
 - The Ultras were rejected in the Chamber of Deputies election in favor of a moderate royalist majority dependent on middle class support.

France: Conservative Backlash

- 4 1820→the Duke of Berri, son of Artois, was murdered.
- 4 Royalists blamed the left.
- 4 Louis XVIII moved the govt. more to the right
 - Changes in electoral laws narrowed the eligible voters.
 - Censorship was imposed.
- 4 Liberals were driven out of legal political life and into illegal activities.
- 4 1823→ triumph of reactionary forces!
 - Fr troops were authorized by the Concert of Europe to crush the Spanish Revolution and restore another Bourbon ruler, Ferdinand VII, to the throne there.

King Charles X of France (r. 1824-

4 His Goals: 1830)

- Lessen the influence of the middle class.
- Limit the right to vote.
- Put the clergy back in charge of education.
- Public money used to pay nobles for the loss of their lands during the Fr Revolution.

4 His Program:

- Attack the 1814 Charter.
- Control the press.
- Dismiss the Chamber of Deputies when it turned against him.
- Appointed an ultra-reactionary as his first minister.



King Charles X of France (r. 1824-1830)

4 1830 Election brought in another liberal majority.

4 July Ordinances

- He dissolved the entire parliament.
- Strict censorship imposed.
- Changed the voting laws so that the government in the future could be assured of a conservative victory.

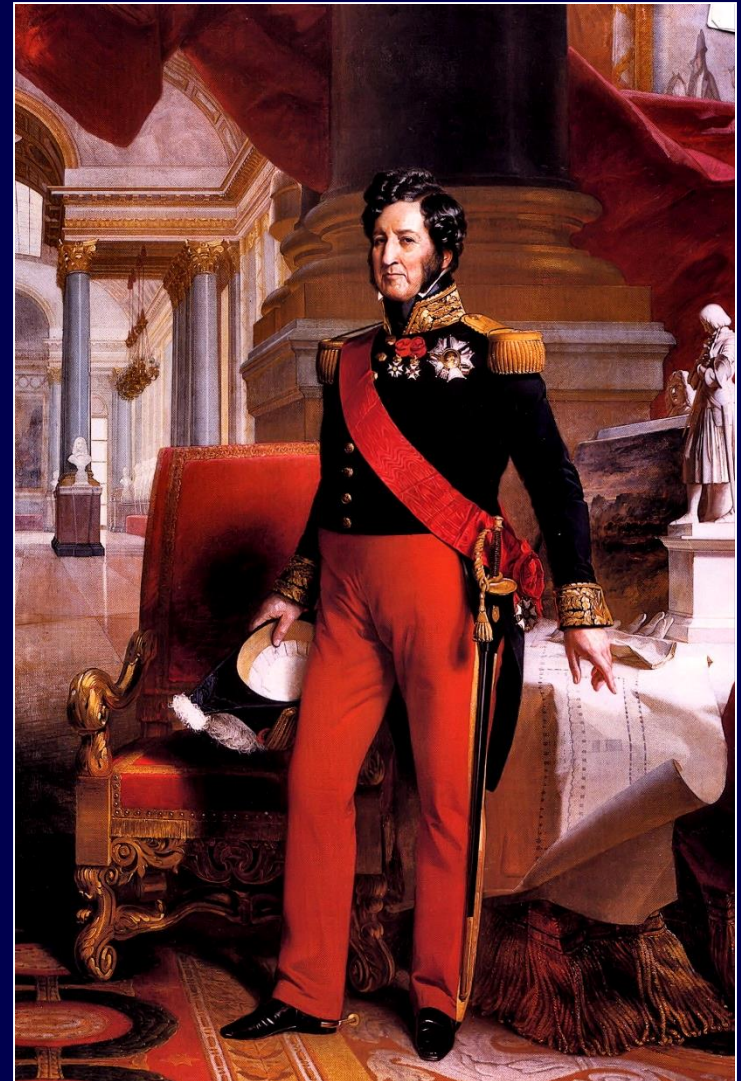
To the Barricades → Revolution, Again!!



Workers, students and some of the middle class call for a Republic!

Louis Philippe → The “Citizen King”

- 4 The Duke of Orleans.
- 4 Relative of the Bourbons, but had stayed clear of the *Ultras*.
- 4 Lead a thoroughly bourgeois life.
- 4 His Program:
 - Property qualifications reduced enough to double eligible voters.
 - Press censorship abolished.
 - The King ruled *by the will of the people, not by the will of God.*
 - The Fr Revolution's tricolor replaced the Bourbon flag.
- 4 The government was now under the control of the wealthy middle class.



(r. 1830-1848)

Louis Philippe → The “Citizen King”

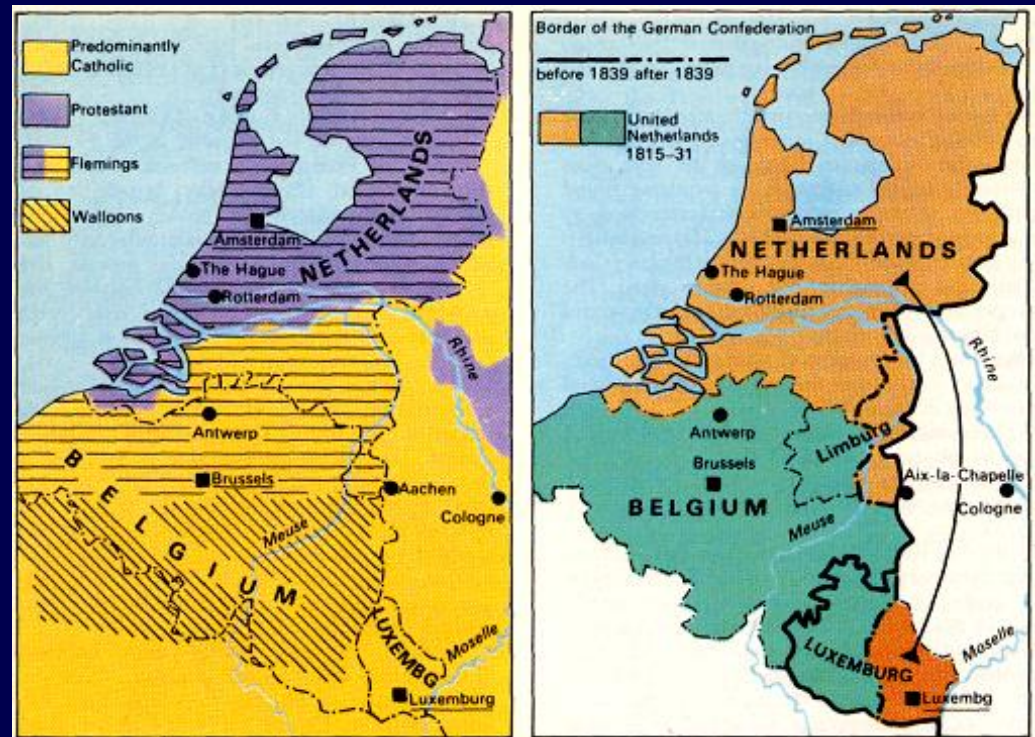


A caricature of
Louis Philippe

- 4 His government ignored the needs and demands of the workers in the cities.
 - They were seen as another nuisance and source of possible disorder.
- 4 July, 1832 → an uprising in Paris was put down by force and 800 were killed or wounded.
- 4 1834 → **Silk workers strike in Lyon** was crushed.
 - Seething underclass.
 - Was seen as a violation of the status quo set down at the Congress of Vienna.

Belgian Independence, 1830

- 4 The first to follow the lead of France.
- 4 Its union with Holland after the Congress of Vienna had not proved successful.
- 4 There had been very little popular agitation for Belgian nationalism before 1830 → seldom had nationalism arisen so suddenly.
- 4 Wide cultural differences:



- North → Dutch → Protestant → seafarers and traders.
- South → French → Catholic → farmers and individual workers.

Belgian Revolution - 1830



A Stirring of Polish Nationalism - 1830

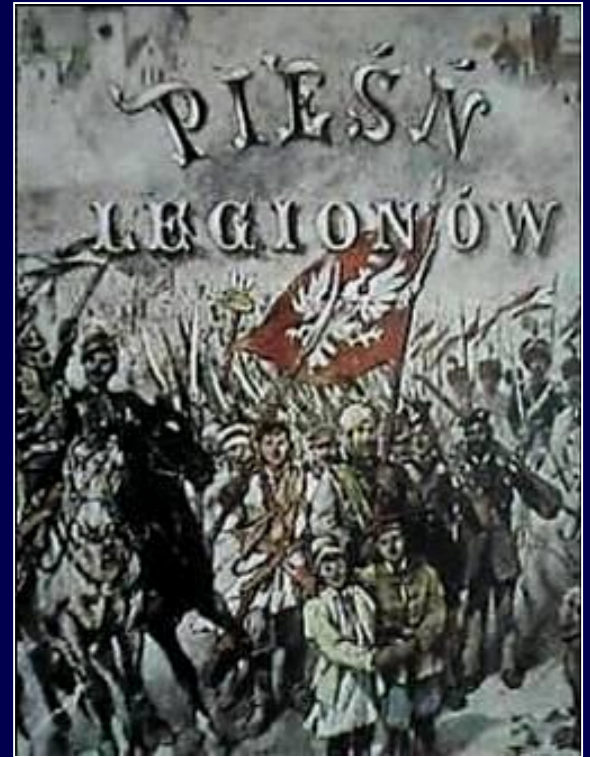


A Stirring of Polish Nationalism - 1830

- 4 The bloodiest struggle of the 1830 revolutions.
- 4 The Poles in and around Warsaw gain a special status by the Congress of Vienna within the Russian Empire.
 - Their own constitution.
 - Local autonomy granted in 1818.
- 4 After Tsar Alexander I dies, the Poles became restless under the tyrannical rule of Tsar Nicholas I.
- 4 Polish intellectuals were deeply influenced by Romanticism.
- 4 Rumors reached Poland that Nicholas I was planning to use Polish troops to put down the revolutions in France and Belgium.
- 4 Several Polish secret societies rebelled.

A Stirring of Polish Nationalism - 1830

- 4 Had the Poles been united, this revolt might have been successful.
 - But, the revolutionaries were split into moderates and radicals.
- 4 The Poles had hoped that Fr & Eng would come to their aid, but they didn't.
- 4 Even so, it took the Russian army a year to suppress this rebellion.
- 4 The irony → by drawing the Russian army to Warsaw for almost a year, the Poles may well have kept Nicholas I from answering Holland's call for help in suppressing the Belgian Revolt.



Europe in 1830



The Results of the 1820s-1830 Revolutions?

1. The Concert of Europe provided for a recovery of Europe after the long years of Revolution and Napoleonic Wars.
2. The conservatives did NOT reverse ALL of the reforms put in place by the French Revolution.
3. Liberalism would challenge the conservative plan for European peace and law and order.
4. These revolutions were successful only in W. Europe:
 - Their success was in their popular support.
 - Middle class lead, aided by the urban lower classes.
5. The successful revolutions had benefited the middle class → the workers, who had done so much of the rioting and fighting, were left with empty hands!
6. Therefore, these revolutions left much unfinished & a seething, unsatisfied working class.