Congress of Vienna 7.5

Europe works together to <u>create</u> long <u>lasting peace</u> and stability after the Napoleonic Wars.

Explain each of the following terms in detail

- Congress of Vienna (and its long term effects)
- Klemens von Metternich
- Containment of France
- Balance of Power
- Legitimacy
- Holy Alliance
- Concert of Europe
- Nationalism

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Congress of Vienna

- Series of <u>meetings in Vienna</u> Austria <u>to</u> restore order to Europe after the Napoleonic Wars. The Congress had short and long term results.
- Most of the decisions were made in secret among representatives of the <u>five "great"</u> <u>powers, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Britain</u> <u>and France.</u>

Klemens von Metternich

- Austrian diplomat whose efforts and ideas shaped Europe at the Congress of Vienna
 - Containment of France
 - Balance of Power
 - legitimacy

Containment of France

 Prevent future French aggression by helping weak countries around France to become stronger so France couldn't overpower weak countries.

Balance of Power

Weaken France only enough so that it couldn't be overpowered by stronger countries nor strong enough so it wouldn't attack other countries again. No country in Europe could easily overtake another.

Legitimacy

Putting as many <u>former rulers</u> as possible <u>back in power</u> that <u>Napoleon</u> had <u>removed</u>. This was meant to <u>stabilize</u> <u>political relations</u> among European countries and stop the spread of revolution.

<u>Holy Alliance</u>

- Group of <u>nations</u> who <u>agreed</u> to <u>base</u> their <u>relations on Christian principles</u> in hopes of stopping the spread of revolution and the ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity.
- In 1815 Czar Alexander of Russia, Emperior Francis I of Austria and King Frederick William III of Prussia entered a league called the Holy Alliance to help guard against revolts

Concert of Europe

 Series of <u>alliance</u>s designed by Metternich that ensured that <u>nations</u> would <u>help each</u> other if any revolutions broke out.

<u>Nationalism</u>

 Powerful <u>allegiance to one's country</u> and the belief that it should have its <u>independence from outside control</u>.
Napoleon and the French Revolution spread nationalism across Europe and South America.

What was the <u>overall effect</u> of Metternich's plan on France?

To control France and establish a new government which allowed France to remain intact and peace for the next 40 years.

What were the three points of Metternich's plan for Europe?

- Strengthen France's neighbors
- Restore balance of power in Europe
- Restore Europe's monarchies to power

Why was the Congress of Vienna considered a success?

It lasted for 40 years

What was the long term legacy of the Congress of Vienna?

- Influenced world politics for next 100 years
- Established and maintained a balance of power in Europe
- Diminished France's size and power
- Spread Nationalism
- Changed people's ideas about power and authority of government which brought about a focus on democracy