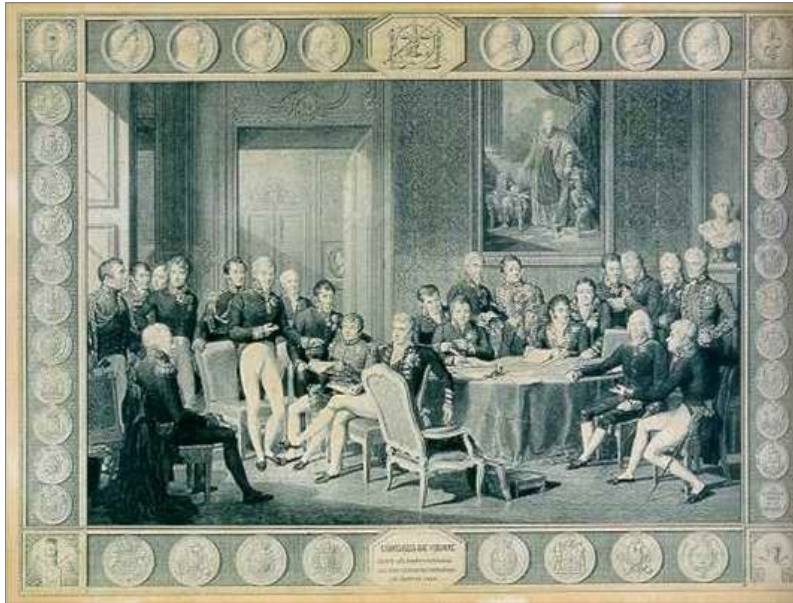


The Congress of Vienna

(September 1, 1814 – June 9, 1815)



The Congress of Vienna

kings, princes, and diplomats
gathered for a peace conference in Vienna
fall 1814 - summer 1815



Tsar Alexander I (Russia)



King Frederick William
III (Prussia)



The "Host"
Prince Klemens von Metternich (Austria)



Foreign Minister,
Viscount Castlereagh
(Britain)



Foreign Minister, Charles
Maurice de Talleyrand
(France)

The Congress of Vienna



wanted to undo everything that Napoléon had done, reduce France to its old boundaries, and agree as a continent that there is always an alternative to conflict

three principles guided their work:

legitimacy

compensation

balance of power

The Congress of Vienna

France:
 deprived of all territory conquered by Napoléon
 ordered to pay war damages
 occupied for 3-5 years
 buffer states created along its border



Austria:
 given back territory it had lost recently
 gained some Italian provinces
 given rule of a Germanic Confederation
 (new country created from over 300 Germanic states)

The Congress of Vienna

Great Britain:

took France's remaining islands in the West Indies, Cape Colony, South Africa, and other colonies in Asia

The House of Orange:

given the Dutch Republic and the Austrian Netherlands to rule



Norway and Sweden were joined

Switzerland's neutrality was guaranteed

the slave trade was condemned

The Congress of Vienna

Quadruple Alliance

Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia
keep boundaries set at Congress of Vienna
exclude Napoleon and his heirs from French rule
prevent revolutionary movements in Europe

Holy Alliance

Russia, Austria, Prussia
called for Christian rulers in Europe
to cooperate as a union of monarchs

the "Secret Agreement"

Great Britain and Austria were worried of Russian and Prussian expansion
GB, Austria, and France agreed to check the power of Russia and Prussia if necessary

the Concert of Europe

series of 30 years of regular meetings among the alliances to maintain peace in Europe
opposition to change and liberalism in Europe became known as the Metternich system

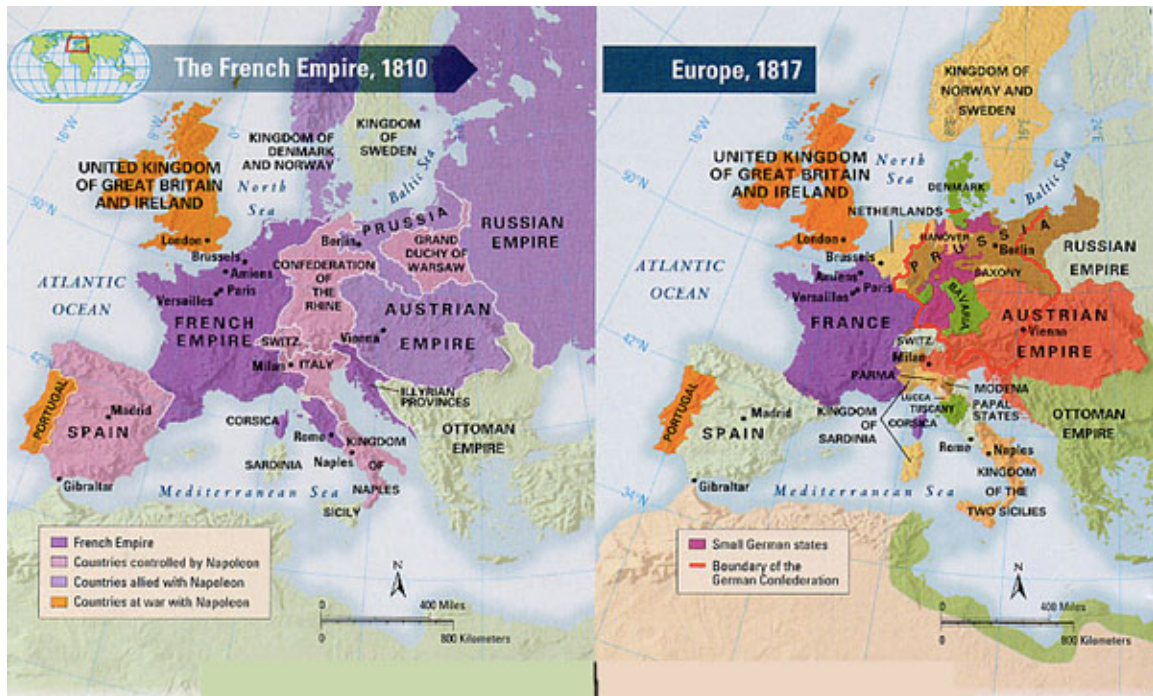
Carlsbad Decrees (1819)

censored publications and suppressed freedom of speech after German student uprisings



*German box commemorating the Holy Alliance of 1815
between Russia, Austria and Prussia.
Bridgeman/Deutsches Historisches Museum, Berlin*

The Congress of Vienna



The Congress of Vienna

