Congress of Vienna

The Congress of Vienna was an international conference. Many territorial decisions had to be made in the conference that was held in Vienna, Austria, from September 1814 to June 1815. The main goal of the conference was to create a balance of power. When the great powers of Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain met at Vienna, to bring peace for a while by balancing of power between countries. All members decided to do not fragmentize the whole country but to keep their borders as before of Napoleon I. ruling.

The main goals of Congress were:

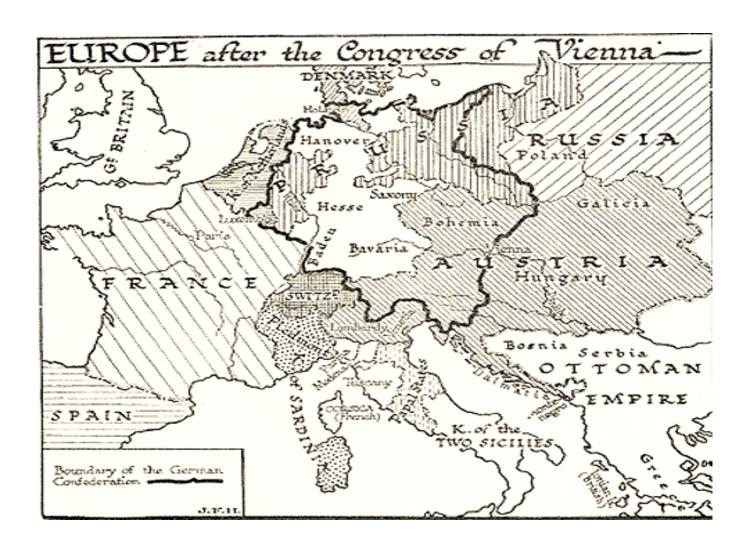
- <u>LEGITIMACY</u>: Only rulers from families before the French Revolution should be put back on the throne.
- REDRAWING THE MAP OF EUROPE
- <u>TO PRESERVE THE "STATUS QUO"</u>—a Latin word for the way things had always been. This
 was the hardest one, because Napoleonic reforms had given people a taste of equality and
 freedom.

Of course, there were also hundreds of other minor princes, dukes, barons, and religious leaders all meeting in Vienna. They went to party after party. During the night they danced with great beauties, but during the day, they negotiated for their separate countries. During the Congress of Vienna, diplomats exchanged secrets and made deals during the endless rounds of parties. Much of the congress's work was accomplished by means of such "diplomacy through entertainment."



Important Decisions:

- France was deprived of all territory conquered by Napoleon
- The Dutch Republic was united with the Austrian Netherlands to form a single kingdom of the Netherlands under the House of Orange.
- Norway and Sweden were joined under a single ruler
- Switzerland was declared neutral
- Russia got Finland and effective control over the new kingdom of Poland
- Prussia was given much of Saxony and important parts of Westphalia and the Rhine Province.
- Austria was given back most of the territory it had lost and was also given land in Germany and Italy (Lombardy and Venice)
- Britain got several strategic colonial territories, and they also gained control of the seas.
- France was restored under the rule of Louis XVIII.
- Spain was restored under Ferdinand VII









Prince Klemens Wenzel von Metternich was an Austrian politician and statesman, one of the most famous diplomats of his period. He studied at German schools and got into the policy, later in 1809 became Austrian minister of foreign affairs and in 1821 Austrian Chancellor.

He had more powers and abilities than Austrian ruler Francis I., who was very weak ruler. He supported strong Austrian empire and was conservative, is the most known thanks to the Congress of Vienna.



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Largest changes of lands records Austria, Prussia and Russia. Austria annexed northern Italy and Dalmatia, lost Belgium, Prussia joined some of German and Polish lands. Russia gained Bessarabia (nowadays parts of Moldova and Ukraine), Finland and also annexed Poland. Belgium and Netherlands joined together into a Netherlands Kingdom, also joined: The United Kingdom of the Great Britain and Northern Ireland gained Malta, Cabe of Good Hope, South Africa and Ceylon. These are the most important changes, also many lands, thanks to Napoleonic wars, gained higher status (eg. from Duchy to Kingdom).

There was also created the Saint Alliance on the Congress of Vienna (Russia – orthodox, Austria – catholic and Prussia – protestants), their role was to stabilize Christianity and its position.

Europe had a new face, but a few years later there were rebellions and uprisings in Spain, Italy, Serbia, Greece, Russia, France and in 1848 started many significant revolutions.