CHAPTER 21
REACTION, REVOLUTION, AND ROMANTICISM
1815-1850

Reaction, Revolution, Reform, Romanticism - RRRR

1815

Napoleon’s Surrender

ended a quarter century of continual warfare in Europe.

European leaders met in Vienna, Austria, to re-establish order.

The Congress of Vienna
The Establishment of a Conservative Order
Objective:

**UNDO THIS**

(OR AS MUCH OF IT AS POSSIBLE)

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**THE CONSERVATIVE ORDER**

- The goal of the Old Regimes after the defeat of Napoleon –
  1. contain/crush revolution and revolutionary forces
  2. Restore the old order

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**THE QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE**

1. Britain, Austria, Prussia, Russia
2. Agree to stay united after Nap.s’ defeat
3. Agree to work together to maintain peace and the old regimes
4. Restore the Bourbon monarchy in France
5. Meet for a congress in Vienna in 1814
THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA
1814 - 1815

• Organized by Klemens von Metternich
• Turn back the clock to Europe to pre-1789
• Arrange a peace settlement after Napoleon
• **Principle of Legitimacy** = only the old monarchs were rightful rulers
• Territorial Rearrangements
• How do we treat/handle France?

Europe in 1812

The Congress of Vienna
(Sep. 1, 1814 - June 9, 1815)

Coin Commemorating the Opening of the Congress of Vienna
Main Objectives

- It was to undo everything that Napoléon had done:
  - Reduce France to its old boundaries → her frontiers were pushed back to 1790 level.
  - Restore as many of the old monarchies as possible that had lost their thrones during the Napoléonic era.
- Supported the resolution: There is always an alternative to conflict.

Key Players at Vienna

- Tsar Alexander I (Rus.)
- Foreign Minister, Viscount Castlereagh (Br.)
- Prince Klemens von Metternich (Aus.)
- Foreign Minister, Charles Maurice de Tallyrand (Fr.)
- King Frederick William III (Prus.)

Delegates to Know and Love

- Prince Klemens von Metternich – Austria
  - Dominated congress and European diplomatic affairs until 1848
  - Uber-conservative
  - Arrogant
  - Preserve Old Regime
  - Guiding principle: LEGITIMACY – return Bourbons to France, Spain and Italy

- Count Karl von Hardenberg (Prussia)
  - Past his hey-day as a statesman
  - Wife and the Prince of Wales – dissed from George III’s court
  - Disgraced over not attaining all of Saxony in the negotiations

- Tsar Alexander I (Russia)
  - One of the more liberal minded reps
  - Just wanted Poland…is that so wrong?
  - Very mystical – maybe wandered off to Siberia to be a hermit…nobody knows
  - Other reps thought he was nuts – he often acted on a whim

- Viscount Robert Castlereagh (Britain)
  - Wanted to check Russia’s power
  - Helped deny Russia all of Poland
  - Wanted to strengthen German states and Italy against France
  - Became completely paranoid later in life and committed suicide

Delegates to Know and Love

- Foreign Minister, Charles Maurice de Tallyrand (Fr.)
Delegates to Know and Love

• Prince Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand
  – Skillful diplomat
  – Split the interests of the “Big Four” who originally attended the Congress
  – Forged alliance with Britain and Austria which saved France from being decimated completely

Key Principles Established at Vienna

✦ Balance of Power
✦ Legitimacy
✦ Compensation

coalition forces would occupy France for 3-5 years.

France would have to pay an indemnity of 700,000,000 francs.

Changes Made at Vienna (1)

✦ France was deprived of all territory conquered by Napoléon.
✦ Russia was given most of Duchy of Warsaw (Poland).
✦ Prussia was given half of Saxony, parts of Poland, and other German territories.
✦ A Germanic Confederation of 30+ states (including Prussia) was created from the previous 300, under Austrian rule.
✦ Austria was given back territory it had lost recently, plus more in Germany and Italy.
✦ The House of Orange was given the Dutch Republic and the Austrian Netherlands to rule.

The Germanic Confederation, 1815

Changes Made at Vienna (2)

✦ Norway and Sweden were joined.
✦ The neutrality of Switzerland was guaranteed.
✦ Hanover was enlarged, and made a kingdom.
✦ Britain was given Cape Colony, South Africa, and various other colonies in Africa and Asia.
✦ Sardinia was given Piedmont, Nice, Savoy, and Genoa.
✦ The Bourbon Ferdinand I was restored in the Two Sicilies.
✦ The Duchy of Parma was given to Marie Louise.
✦ The slave trade was condemned (at British urging).
✦ Freedom of navigation was guaranteed for many rivers.

Europe After the Congress of Vienna
The New Old Map of Europe

Boundaries Re-drawn
(largely resembling old boundaries)

France
Restored to 1792 boundaries
WAR REPARATIONS
Bourbons Restored

Russia
Gained Polish Territory

THE POLISH QUESTION / and WHO GETS WHAT?
- What to do about Poland -> remember that it had been "partitioned" out of existence
- Prussia and Austria keep some Polish lands
- Smaller Kingdom of Poland is est. \( \rightarrow \) independent but controlled by Russia
- Saxony = a German kingdom \( \rightarrow \) Prussia gets 2/5's of it
- Prussia \( \rightarrow \) gets Westphalia + left bank of Rhine
- Austria \( \rightarrow \) gets N. Italy \( \rightarrow \) Lombardy + Venetia

German Confederation
Association of German states
Replaced defunct HRE

39 States
Down from OVER 300
WHO WILL DOMINATE?
Austria or Prussia?

BUFFER STATES
• Kingdom of Netherlands
• Kingdom of Piedmont
• Prussia gets East bank of the Rhine River
• German states are formed into a new league/alliance = the German Confederation

CONSEQUENCES OF NAPOLEON’S 100 DAYS
1. France is punished
2. French borders reduced back to 1789
3. Forced to pay an indemnity = cost of war damages
4. Army of occupation stationed in France for five years

CONGRESS OF VIENNA ATTEMPTED TO CONTAIN/CONTROL
1. LIBERALISM = change/progress
2. NATIONALISM = ethnic division and self-rule

IDEOLOGY
• Ideology = a set of political and social beliefs

Ideology of Conservatism: Roots
• Edmund Burke Reflections on the Revolution in France (1790) and the condemnation of radical revolution
• Joseph de Maistre and return of divine right

Revolution is BAD.
Divine right all the way!
EDMUND BURKE
1. The founder of the modern polit. philos. of conservatism
2. British author and politician
3. Author of – Reflections on the Revolution in France = condemned the Fr. Rev.
4. Organic conception of society – only natural and organic change is healthy

JOSEPH DE MAISTRE
1. Continental conservative political philosopher
2. More extreme conservatism = all change is bad
3. REACTIONARY = someone who wants to go backwards/no change or progress of any kind
4. Favored counterrevolution – supported hereditary divine right absolute monarchy

Conservatism

I. Stability within states
II. Stability between states

STABILITY within states

Conservatism

TRADITION INSTITUTIONS ARISTOCRACY
**Conservatism**

- Liberal
- Reform
- Popular gov.
- Nationalism

**STABILITY**

between states

**Ideology of Conservatism: Tenets**

- Obey political authority
- Organized religion is crucial to social order
- Revolution is BAD - SUDDEN OR RADICAL CHANGE IS BAD
- Representative government/civil liberties are unnecessary
- Nationalism is evil
- Community over individual rights
- Order is best, and TRADITION creates order = THE OLD WAY IS THE BEST WAY
- Change should be gradual and natural
- Cultural and political continuity

**“Concert of Europe”**

The Great Powers would (informally) work together to maintain existing national boundaries and prevent revolutions.

**COLLECTIVE SECURITY**

The Concert system was an informal precedent for the more formal European associations of the 20th century (League of Nations, NATO, UN, EU).

**The “Holy Alliance”**

1815-1825

Agreement between rulers of Russia, Prussia, & Austria to rule in a spirit of Christian charity and to assist each other in times of trouble.
What was the legacy of the Congress of Vienna?

The "Holy Alliance" 1815-1825
(i.e., to assist one another in crushing revolutionary activity).

1815-1848
The Age of Metternich

99
Years before the European continent would be torn apart again by another major war

20
Years between WWI and WWII

GREAT SUCCESS
High Five!