

REACTION AND REVOLUTION

Chapter 4 Section 2

Focus Questions 4-2

- What was the goal of the Congress of Vienna in 1814?
- What actions does the Congress take to balance power in Europe?
- What promise is made by the powerful nations of Europe under the Concert of Europe?
- What two forces of change threaten the ideals of the Congress of Vienna? Explain how each one is a threat.

The Congress of Vienna 1814

- After Napoleon's defeat, representatives of Great Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia gathered at Vienna.
- The goal of these nations was to restore the old rule and order.
- Prince Klemens von Metternich worked tirelessly to repress the seed of revolution from spreading.
- He believed in the principle of legitimacy. He meant that the lawful monarchs who had ruled before Napoleon through out Europe should be restored to their thrones.
- In France the Bourbon King had been put back on the throne after Napoleon.



Balance of Power

- The principle of legitimacy was used only if it helped balance the power of Europe.
- Neither of the other European powers wanted any other nation to become too powerful.
- To achieve power territories were divided up and boundaries were changed.
- The policies of the Congress were a victory. The policy of Conservatism is adopted, its intention is based on tradition and social stability.
- They favored obedience to political authority, established religions to maintain social order.
- They hated revolutions and were unwilling to accept demands for representative governments or more individual rights.



Concert of Europe

- The Concert of Europe was made up of Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria.
- They agreed to meet occasionally if it was necessary to take action to maintain order in Europe.
- Principle of Intervention is also adopted.
- It promised to send armies into countries where there were revolutions in order to keep monarchs in power.
- Austria, Prussia, and France used this policy in Spain and Italy to crush revolutions.

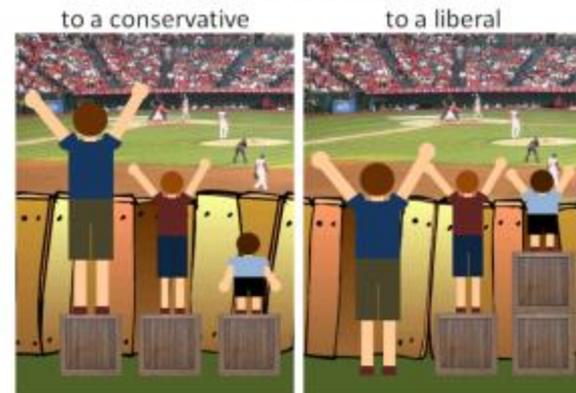


Forces of Change: Liberalism

- Liberalism becomes a force that challenges Conservatism.
- Liberalism is the political philosophy that grew out of the Enlightenment.
- It is the philosophy that believes that people should be as free as possible from government restraint.
- Liberals also insisted that all people had the right to basic civil liberties, equality before the law, and freedom of assembly, speech, and the press.



EQUALITY



Forces of Change: Liberalism

- Liberals wanted the rights of the individual to be protected in a written document, as they were in the American Bill of Rights.
- The attitudes of were of middle class citizens.
- They felt important and wanted representation as well as protection from the mobs who might threaten prosperity.

Forces of Change: Nationalism

- Nationalism arose when people began to identify themselves as part of a community defined by a distinctive language, religion, and customs.
- Loyalty prior was to the kings or regions, under nationalism loyalty was to the nation.
- In the French Revolution nationalism was a force. In the German states unity was urged by folk tales, poems and writings.



Forces of Change: Nationalism

- Nationalism was so strong that it eventually overcame some of the principles of liberalism.
- Liberals argued that freedom could flourish only if each people had its own sovereign state.
- Nationalists became more passionate about their own nation that they forgot about the rights of other rational groups.
- They were willing to expand their own nation at the expense of others.

