

**Short Answer Question** (Map on back of this handout)

- A) Briefly explain ONE goal of the Congress of Vienna.
- B) Briefly explain ONE example of how the map above illustrates the attempts of the Congress of Vienna to achieve its goals.
- C) Briefly explain ONE example of an event or development which illustrates the failure of the Congress of Vienna.

**Sample responses:**

- A) One goal of the Congress of Vienna was to restore the balance of power in Europe following the Napoleonic Wars. For example, Austria, under the guidance of Klemens von Metternich, worked to prevent the unification of the German states at this time. A united Germany would be immensely powerful and would upset the balance of power and negatively impact the status of Austria, which is why conservative leaders wanted to avoid it. Many consider the Congress of Vienna to be successful as no major European wars occurred from 1815-1914.

*Other evidence:* **[Balance of Power]:** The Kingdom of the Netherlands was created by merging the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium on France's northern border. The Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia was enlarged and strengthened on France's southeastern border. [Legitimacy]: The Bourbons were restored to power in France, Spain, and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies, the Papal States were returned to the Pope. [Compensation]: Austria received Venetia and Lombardy, Russia received part of Poland, Prussia received part of Poland, Great Britain was awarded with naval bases throughout the world such as Malta and the Cape Colony.

- B) The map depicting Europe after the Congress of Vienna illustrates the goal of compensating major powers that fought against Napoleon. As shown on the map, Austria was awarded Italian lands such as Venetia and Lombardy as well as part of Poland, which was also absorbed by Prussia and Russia. However, these decisions will cause conflict in the future, as Italians will seek independence and unity in addition to Poland revolting against Russia.

*Other evidence:* **[Balance of Power]:** The Kingdom of the Netherlands was created by merging the Austrian Netherlands and Belgium on France's northern border. The Kingdom of Piedmont-Sardinia was enlarged and strengthened on France's southeastern border. The German states were reorganized into the German Confederation and kept from uniting with one another.

- C) The attempts by the Congress of Vienna in preserving conservatism and crushing the forces of liberalism and nationalism were not completely successful. The European continent was frequently consumed by uprisings fueled by the forces of liberalism and nationalism. For example, the French Revolution of 1848 was successful in removing Louis Philippe establishing the 2<sup>nd</sup> French Republic under Louis Napoleon. The establishment of a republic in a major European power like France can be seen as a failure of the Congress of Vienna. However, shortly after Louis Napoleon did launch a coup d'état and proclaim himself emperor.

*Other evidence:* 1830- Charles X overthrown. 1830- Belgian independence. 1848- liberal constitutions throughout German states. Unification of Italy. Unification of Germany.