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Congress of Vienna, assembly in 1814–15 that reorganized Europe after the Napoleonic Wars. It began in September 1814, five months after Napoleon II's first abdication and completed its "Final Act" in June 1815, shortly before the Waterloo campaign and the final defeat of Napoleon. The settlement was the most-comprehensive treaty that Europe had ever seen.

Congress of Vienna | Goals, Significance, Definition ...

The Congress of Vienna (French: Congrès de Vienne, German: Wiener Kongress) of 1814–1815 was one of the most important international conferences in European history. It remade Europe after the downfall of French Emperor Napoleon I. It was a meeting of ambassadors of European states chaired by Austrian

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statesman Klemens von Metternich, and held in Vienna from November 1814 to June 1815.

## Congress of Vienna - Wikipedia

Bridgeman/Deutsches Historisches Museum, Berlin The "long 19th century" was a period of relative peace that began arguably with the Congress of Vienna in September 1814 and lasted until the outbreak of the First World War in July 1914. Emperor Napoleon was defeated in May 1814 and Cossacks marched along the Champs-Élysées into Paris.

## What was the Congress of Vienna? | History Today

Summary On September 1814, the Congress of Vienna began. All the powers of Europe sent delegates to decide the issue of the day: the reorganization of the chaotic Europe Napoleon's conquest had left behind. The members of the Congress were all afraid of a strong France, so they created strong border states.

## Napoleonic Europe (1799-1815): Congress of Vienna and the ...

The Congress of Vienna" investigates the Vienna Congress within a broad framework of influence networks that included unofficial opinion-shapers of all kinds, both men and women: artists and composers, entrepreneurs and writers, hosts and attendees of fashionable salons.

## The Congress of Vienna: Power and Politics After Napoleon ...

The Congress of Vienna Melvyn Bragg and guests discuss the peace plan for Europe after the Napoleonic Wars, with the redrawing of borders and balancing of the great powers so that none would be...

## BBC Radio 4 - In Our Time, The Congress of Vienna

Congress of Vienna VIENNA, CONGRESS OF, international congress held in Vienna, September 1814 to June 1815, to reestablish peace and order in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars.

## Vienna, Congress of - Jewish Virtual Library

The Congress of Vienna famously closed with the signing of the Final Act on 9 June 1815. One can almost imagine the immortal engraving of Jean Isabey and Jean Godefroy with its portraits of all the main negotiators from the Committee of Eight as capturing that very meeting. The historical image of this solemn moment is, however, in part a myth.

## The Congress of Vienna: Power and Politics after Napoleon ...

The Germany that emerged in 1815 from the Congress of Vienna included 39 states ranging in size from the two Great Powers, Austria and Prussia, through the minor kingdoms of Bavaria, Württemberg, Saxony, and Hanover; through smaller duchies such as Baden, Nassau, Oldenburg, and Hesse-Darmstadt; through tiny principalities such as Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and Reuss-Schleiz-Gera; to the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, and Frankfurt am Main.

## Germany - Results of the Congress of Vienna | Britannica

The Congress of Vienna 1814-15, also known as the "Concert of Europe", succeeded in establishing the foundation for enduring peace between nations in post-Napoleonic Europe; but failed to sufficiently address the rising sense of popular nationalism inspired by the ideals of Revolutionary France. According to Nancy Stockdale, historian Pavel Murdzhev, validates this impression by suggesting the Congress of Vienna "served as a foundation that simultaneously maintained a long-term balance ...

## The Congress of Vienna: Success or Failure? | The history ...

Congress of Vienna The Congress of Vienna was a conference of ambassadors of European states

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chaired by Austrian statesman Klemens Wenzel von Metternich, and held in Vienna from September 1814 to June 1815.

## Congress of Vienna - Vienna 20 and more points

At the Congress of Vienna the tendency was to diminish the number and power of the secondary states and to destroy minute sovereignties. Sweden and Denmark were relegated to the rank of third-rate powers; the petty principalities of Germany were built up into third-rate states.

## Nationalism from the Congress of Vienna □ History Moments

The Congress of Vienna investigates the Vienna Congress within a broad framework of influence networks that included unofficial opinion-shapers of all kinds, both men and women: artists and composers, entrepreneurs and writers, hosts and attendees of fashionable salons.

## The Congress of Vienna □ Brian E. Vick | Harvard ...

The Congress of Vienna never officially opened; rather, the world's leading statesmen of the time - Austria's Prince Metternich, France's Charles Talleyrand, Russia's Czar Alexander and Britain's Lord Castlereigh and the Duke of Wellington, and many others - have spent the summer and autumn of 1814, and the winter and spring of 1815 in Vienna.

## Vienna, 1814: How the Conquerors of Napoleon Made Love ...

The Congress of Vienna was a conference of ambassadors of European states chaired by Austrian statesman Klemens Wenzel von Metternich and held in Vienna from November 1814 to June 1815, though the delegates had arrived and were already negotiating by late September 1814.

## The Congress of Vienna | Boundless World History

The Congress of Vienna was the conference between ambassadors of the greatest powers in Europe and was chaired by the Austrian statesman Klemens Wenzel von Metternich. The Congress met at Schoenbrun Castle between October 1, 1814 and June 9, 1815.

## The Congress of Vienna and the Restoration of the European ...

Participants Of The Congress of Vienna Through their heads of state and senior diplomats the five European super powers Russia, Great Britain, Prussia, Austria and France took part at the Congress of Vienna. In addition, the other German courts, previously sovereign cities, Switzerland and other European states sent delegates to Vienna.

## Congress of Vienna: What You Missed, In A Nutshell

the congress of vienna gave austria more territory in \_\_\_\_ italy. why would the symbol of a scale best represent the congress of vienna's accomplishments? the congress worked to establish a balance of power throughout Europe. 1st People demanded reforms 2nd \_\_\_\_\_ 3rd rebels forced a change in government.

Following on from his epic □1812: Napoleon's Fatal March on Moscow□, bestselling author Adam Zamoyski has written the dramatic story of the Congress of Vienna.

Historians have dismissed the pageantry of the Vienna Congress as window dressing when compared with the serious maneuverings of sovereigns and statesmen. By seeing these two dimensions as interconnected, Brian Vick reveals how one of the most important diplomatic summits in history managed to redraw the map of Europe and the international system.

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In September 1814, the rulers of Europe and their ministers descended upon Vienna after two decades of revolution and war. Their task was to redraw continental borders following the collapse of the Napoleonic Empire. Inevitably, all of the major decisions were made by the leading statesmen of the five 'great powers'-Castlereagh, Metternich, Talleyrand, Hardenberg and Tsar Alexander of Russia. The territorial reconstruction of Europe marks only one part of this story. Over the next seven years, Europe witnessed unrest in Germany, Britain, and France, and revolution in Latin America, Spain, Portugal, Naples, Piedmont, Greece, and Romania. Against this backdrop, the Congress of Vienna was followed by an audacious experiment in international cooperation and counter-revolution, known as the 'Congress System'. This system marked the first genuine attempt to forge an 'international order' based upon consensus rather than conflict. The goal of the Congress statesmen was to secure long-term peace and stability by controlling the pace of political change through international supervision and intervention. The fear of revolution that first gave rise to the Congress System quickly became its exclusive concern, sowing division amongst its members and ironically ensuring its collapse. Despite this failure, the Congress System had a profound influence. The reliance on diplomacy as the primary means of conflict resolution; the devotion to multilateralism; the emphasis on international organization as a vehicle for preserving peace; the use of concerted action to promote international legitimacy - all these notions were by-products of the Congress System. In this book, Mark Jarrett argues that the decade of the Congresses marked the true beginning of our modern era. Based on original research and previously unseen sources, this book provides a fresh exploration of this pivotal moment in world history.

Details the 1814 Congress of Vienna, offering portraits of the participants and discussing the political intrigues, illicit affairs, tangled alliances, and bitter rivalries that marked the occasion that transformed the face of nineteenth-century Europe. Reprint.

Focuses on the various factors which contributed to the abdication of Napoleon and describes subsequent diplomatic endeavors to settle European affairs

In 1814-1815, after the French revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars, the leaders of the most important countries in Europe gathered together to redraw the frontiers of their continent. The Congress of Vienna explores the attempt by Britain, Russia, Austria and Prussia to agree Europe's new frontiers after almost twenty years of continuous fighting against France and analyses how successful the Congress was. The Congress of Vienna offers a readable introduction to this difficult topic, providing a background to the negotiations, a summary of the agreements reached and assessment of the longer term consequences.

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