

Q "Prince Metternich is regarded as the incarnation of the restoration of and reaction". Why?

Introduction

Give numbering to headings and subheadings

Austrian chancellor Klemens von Metternich is known for its inflexibility and conservative policies. He played an important role in Concert of Europe to suppress the revolution and restoring monarchies. He advocated the principle of legitimacy and principle of intervention to secure the peace in central Europe after post-Napoleonic Era. His policies were effective in achieving both the goals for a short term piece in Europe. However, these policies later resulted in revolutions that diminished his influence. As a key leader in Concert of Europe, he is regarded as the incarnation of the restoration and reaction.

Policies of Metternich

Write a paragraph on Background first.

1) Principles of Legitimacy

He advocated the principle of legitimacy to restore monarchies in the regions affected by Napoleonic wars. The Congress of Vienna decided to restore the Bourbon monarchy in France and in Spain and Naples to eliminate the elements supported by Napoleon.

2) Principle of Intervention

He sought the support of other powers to suppress the revolutions in the countries by intervening diplomatically or militarily. This principle resulted in indifference among policies of all powers.

He used direct intervention such as sending Austrian army in Italy to kill the leaders of revolution or used indirect intervention such

as wing influence of Austrian representative working in German confederation to suppress dissent.

3) Austrian Hegemony to restore Balance of Power

He was afraid of centralization of confederation and Italy which can threaten the balance of power in central Europe. This is why he was against the revolution that demanded unified Italy or Germany.

4) Austrian-Hungary Ethnic Diversity led to suppression

Austrian-Hungary Empire was ethnically diversified because of the change in territorial boundaries. The rise in nationalist policies was a great threat to the policies of empire that face a threat of break down. This threat also led

him to suppress dissent at any cost.

5) Suppression of Revolution

The revolution of 1830 was suppressed by Austrian military in Italy that demanded greater autonomy from Austrian empire.

However, this revolution resulted in removal of Bourbon Monarchy in France. Metternich issued Carlsbad Decree to suppress any revolution and ordered strict surveillance of universities and colleges.

6) Supporter of Conservative Order

Metternich was against the idea of liberalism which demanded constitutional government and equal rights. However, his policies indicated conservatism to restore the old-monarch system. He advocated conservative policies in Vienna.

conference and championed reactionary policies

7) Diplomatic efforts in Concert of Europe

He used his diplomatic skills to maintain the status quo of central Europe throughout the Concert of Europe. Although short-term, but his policies were able to bring short-term relief from wars for a period of about forty years.

Impact of his policies?

Conclusion

Prince Klemen von Metternich skillfully managed to restore order after Napoleonic wars. His policies of Intervention and conservative ideology led him to restore Balance of Power in the Europe. He openly advocated to suppress revolutions as this was the

threat to the monarchy His
opposition of liberalism and
nationalism remain rigid till
the end of his era. He once
remarked

"My principles has not
changed, they are the
same as in 1831
as they were in
1813"

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