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The Role of Congress of Vienna in Shaping Post-Napoleonic Europe

Introduction

"When France sneezes, the
Europe catches a cold"
(K. Von Metternich)

Indeed, Metternich was right to say this statement. Metternich's statement indicates how powerful Napoleonic France was at that time, therefore, Europeans came together to first defeat Napoleon and then redraw the European Map and Balance of Power. To do this a Congress at Vienna, Austria was conducted which aimed at reshaping the Post-Napoleonic Europe. Congress of Vienna redrawn the map of

(10)

Post-Napoleonic Europe and established balance of power Mechanism. Following measures were taken to reshape the Post-Napoleonic Europe.

(1) The Congress redrawn the Map of Europe.

As one of the most important task, the Congress of Vienna redraw the physical map of Europe. It was done through taking away territories from France and either making them independent states or giving those to any one party of the Congress. For instance, German Confederation was reformed and it was given under the supervision of the Austrian Hapsburg Empire. Similarly, many of the Italian islands were given either to Austria or let them be independent. Thus, the Congress of Vienna reshaped the physical map of the Post-Napoleonic Europe.

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(2) Reinstalled the traditional Monarchies

As an attempt to preserve the old order, the Congress of Vienna reinstated old legitimate monarchs on the thrones of France and other places. Thus, it was done to discourage any future revolutionary attempt as the Von Metternich said, "Monarchies will assist each other to counter any revolutionary movements." Thus, this was another attempt that the Congress did to shape the post-Napoleonic Europe.

(3) Establishment of Concert of Europe

Within Vienna Congress, the Concert of Europe was established under Von Metternich. It was a mechanism by the European powers to counter any revolutionary movement anywhere in Europe. This Concert was significant act

(12)

times of revolutions of ^{1830s} ~~1830s~~ and ^{1840s} ~~40s~~
The system was successful to avoid
any great war in the European Conti-
nent until the Crimean War.

(4) Incited France physically to halt its
future resurgence

The Congress of Vienna care-
fully drawn the map of Europe
to surround France by powerful states.
So that it should never be able to
assert its power. This was done by
taking away key regions from France.
Secondly, the France was surrounded
by states to check any kind of
resurgence.

Conclusions:

In the post-Napoleonic Europe
Congress of Vienna played a very
significant role in redrawing map of
Europe and establishing order. The
Congress bestowed Europe with long lasting
peace almost for 50 years.

Q No (8)

(13)

(13) Major Events of the Second World War 2nd

Second World War was a major war fought from 1939 to 1945 between Allied powers, including Britain, France, USSR and USA. On the other side, there was the Axis group which included Germany, Japan and Italy. The war ended with defeat of Axis powers in 1945.

Major Events of the World War 2nd.

1) German invasion of Poland.

World War 2nd began when Germany invaded the Western Poland in 1939. This, then, pushed other powers into the war.

2) German invasion and occupation of France

Like Poland, France was also attacked and occupied by the

(14)

Armies of Hitler. This forced the leadership of France to flee to Britain. This capture of France was a great victory for Axis powers in the Western front.

3) Britain's entry into 2nd world War

Britain, which was out of the war initially, was forced to enter in the Second World War when German Army violated the neutrality of Belgium which was guaranteed by Britain, thus, this forced Britain to enter into the war.

4) Japan's attacks on Pearl Harbor Base of America

America was the largest oil supplier to Japan and when war intensified, the US Administration decided to halt energy supplies to Japan. In reaction, Japan bombed US Naval Base in the East China Sea. The event was significant as this pushed America in the 2nd world war.

(15)

war

(5) Red Army's occupation of Berlin.

Achieving a great success in the Great Eastern frontwestern front, the Army of USSR captured Berlin and compelled Germany to surrender. The capture of Germany ended the war on the Western front.

(6) US Nuclear Strike on Japan.

In the August of 1945, US attacked two Japanese cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki with nuclear bombs which compelled Japan to surrender and, thus, war on the Eastern front also ended.

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(c) Role of Europe in the war on terror

As a US Ally, the European countries played a significant role in the war on terror. Europeans contributed, militarily, financially, politically.

(16)

and otherwise.

1) Europe's diplomatic and political Support

Following the attacks of 9/11 and US declaration of War on terror, all European powers offered full unconditional support, so in political and diplomatic context, Europe supported the war on terror.

2) Military Support.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization NATO was at frontline in the war on terror. NATO is a military alliance ~~consist~~ mostly of European countries, so the role of NATO signifies the military role of Europe in the War on terror. Thus, in the military context too Europe played a noteworthy role.

3) Financial Support in the War

Firstly, the Europeans ~~pt~~ invested in the war efforts under the war on terror. Secondly, they also spent

(17)

billions of dollars in nation and State-building efforts. In the war-torn states, the Europeans spent billions on ~~road~~ and infrastructure building.