

Q1: The Congress system of 1815s Europe and its impacts and failures?

1- Introduction

The Congress system was a series of congress regarding the ~~short~~ questions that challenged the ~~new~~ European continent in post-Napoleonic era. The system played a significant role in ~~the~~ peace and order in Europe. However, this peace had not lasted for long due to internal divisions among allies, and thus the system collapsed.

Balance of power

Territorial changes

2- The congress system

The congress system consisted of different sessions regarding the matters that challenged

and stability of the continent. The following sessions are:

- ① Congress of Vienna (1815)
- ② Congress of Aix la Chappelle (1818)
- ③ Congress of Troppau (1820)
- ④ Congress of Laibach (1821)
- ⑤ Congress of Verona (1822)

① Congress of Vienna (1815)

The Congress of Vienna was held after the defeat of Napoleon to redraw the boundaries of Europe around pre-Napoleonic conquests. France was pushed back to its original boundaries. Its conquered territories in Italy, North Germany, Prussia, and Austria were restored to their respective monarchies. The territories were redrawn in a way as

as to prevent any french aggression. For Example, the Rhine territories were given to prussia which belonged Austria to create a defense. Austrian netherlands (Belgium) and Holland were combined to create a state which was effective for preventing france crossing through. In Northern Italy territories were given to Austria up till the coast of Adriatic sea to create a buffer zone on that side of france.

2- congress of Aix la chappel (1813)

At this time in the congress of Aix la chappel France had

requested the Congress to withdraw occupational forces as it was observing peace and the threat of Napoleon had halted. Further they requested to become part of Great Power Alliance. In this way, the Congress accepted these requests and did accordingly. The Quadruple alliance of ~~France~~ England, Russia, Prussia, Austria was now changed into Quintuple alliance adding France.

③ congress of Tropau (1820)

By this time there were numerous liberal uprisings in Naples against Ferdinand-1. The Congress

decided to intervene in Naples and restore the legitimacy of Ferdinand I. Therefore, Austria, Prussia and Russia signed the Troppau protocol to intervene in a country and crush the revolution. It was decided that 80000 Austrian troops would suppress the revolution in Naples. Whereas, a large number of Russian troops were also kept on reserve.

④ congress of laibach (1821)

The congress of Laibach was convened to decide sending troops to Naples to crush liberals and restore conservative order of

order of the monarchs.
It was decided that
Austrian forces would
march towards south
of Italy into Naples
and crush ~~the~~ revolution
aries and restore the
rule of Ferdinand- I

5- Congress of Verona (1822)

The Greek revolt
for independence had
ended in 1821 and
so did a revolution
dethroned Ferdinand VII.
in Spain. The congress
was meant to decide
an intricate question of
the Greeks. As England
and Russia were in
support of Greeks and
while Austria and

Avoid writing lengthy paragraphs. Give subheadings here.

France opposed it because of helping rebellions over a monarchy would have caused the suffering of their interests. Moreover, in Spain, after serious controversy between liberal British and conservative continental powers, French forces were sent to crush liberal revolutionaries and restore the throne of Ferdinand VII after this Britain had decided to leave the system.

Role of the congress in establishing order in Europe

The congress adopted the following measures

to maintain peace and stability in Europe in the wake of Post Napoleonic disturbances.

- ① The principle of legitimacy
- ② maintaining Balance of power in Europe
- ③ restraining future French aggression
- ④ Resolution of territorial disputes.

① The principle of legitimacy

The principle of legitimacy meant to restore legitimate conservative monarchies in Europe.

to restore peace and Order. This principle was proposed by Tallyrand which was greatly

supported by Metternich as it preserved Austrian interests in Italy; Austrian ruling family had ties with the rulers of Italian states; Parma, Modena, Tuscany. The Pope has also ties with the Holy Austrian Empire. Through the legitimacy principle unpopular ~~king~~ and tyrant kings were also restored to their position such as Ferdinand I of Naples and Ferdinand VII of Spain. In France the throne was restored under Louis Philippe.

2- Maintaining Balance of Power:

The Congress system, in view of the Napoleonic power, aimed at preventing any one state from acquiring great power to unleash chaos over the continent again. The balance was maintained by occupying France for a while. making territorial readjustments in a way to create buffer zone around France, prevent Russia from gaining access to the centre of Europe.

3- Restraining Future French aggressions

To restrain French aggressions numerous buffer zones were created on French frontiers. Austrian

Netherland and Holland were combined as a single state to the north of France. Rhineland territories were given to Prussia. ~~in this way France~~ Northern Italy, Piedmont, Lombardy, Venetia were given to Austria.

4- Resolution of territorial dispute

There were mainly two disputes before the Congress: Prussia demanding the whole of Silesia from Russia and Russia demanding the Great Dutchy of Warsaw. This dispute was resolved after the battle of Waterloo peacefully.

Peace for a short term under the Congress system

The congress played an important in providing peace for the continent after 20 years of devastating wars and conflicts. The congress achieved peace through a series of Congresses, in which different problems concerning Europe were sort out, mostly, with consensus. The principle of legitimacy was applied to restore rightful owners to the throne in Europe.

French territories were confiscated and pushed to pre-napoleonic

borders. Revolutions of liberal and National forces were crushed in Spain and Naples. For almost 40 years peace was preserved on the continent.

Setbacks and failure of the system:

The primary reason for the failure of the system was national and ideological differences among great powers. For example, Britain was not in favour of interventions in other countries to crush revolution because

was not in its interests to get dragged in conflicts. Castlereagh was reluctant till the ~~time~~ to oppose interventions. Moreover, Britain was a liberal country, this caused ideological difference between it and continental powers who supported conservative monarchies.

Furthermore, the system failed because it neglected the ~~army~~ ~~and~~ the forces of Nationalism and Liberalism getting unleashed. For example, Frederick William IV of Prussia roused nationalism spirit to unite the country against Prussia. Austria did similar

Conclusion is missing. Map is missing.