

Q:- Discuss the attempt made by Mettrnich to control the german confederation between 1815 to 1848. Why did revolutionary out break fails? Explain with details.

Add quotation.

Answer

1- Introduction:

Mettrnich was very famous diplomat with conservative ideas. To stop the revolunatries, he did treaties like Holy Alliance and Quadriple Alliances with other super powers to surpress revolutionaries and established a peuce in europe. He proposed a theory "Right to intervention". In Germany, revolutionaries demanded a unified germany, but the princes would not allowing to unified it. The revdulationary ideas of equality, frantality, and liberty was spreading through textbooks and press. Mettrnich had to control the revolutionaries, he intervened in the germany.

2- Metternich tried to: control everything in Germany

a. Censorship of textbooks:

Metternich ordered to remove the topics that have revolutionary ideas

b. Strengthen the Police:

Those who found the revolutionaries they caught by the police to overcome the revolution.

c. Censorship of press:-

All press were strictly prohibited to press the revolutionary ideas

d. Revolutionaries send to jail :-

Those who caught with revolutionary idea sent to the jail with out any trial

e. Suspending the Professors from University:

The

professors who have revolutionary mind were never asked to join the university.

f. Spies in the schools and University:-

Spies had been appointed to secretly watch the revolutionary people.

g. Banned the political and society meetings:-

They banned the student societies working for the revolution and announced these illegal. They banned the political meeting among students.

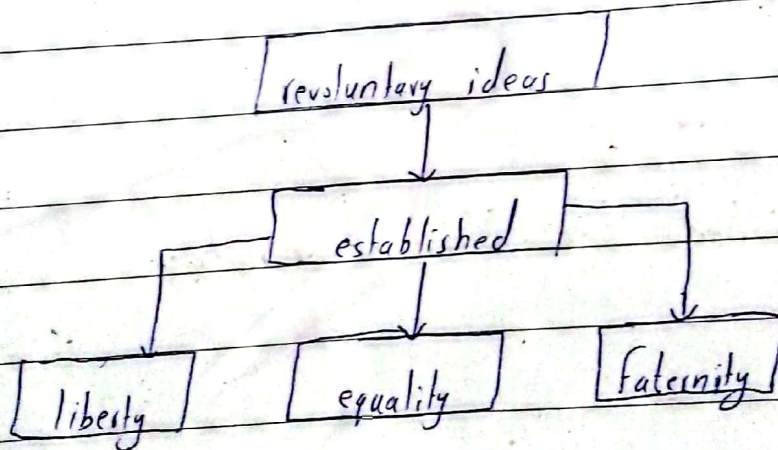
h. Established the Mainz committee

Those students who found in revolutionaries caught and tried to find causes of revolution and liberal movements.

3. Reason of Metternich failed in Germany:

a. Metternich could not crushed the revolutionary ideas:

Mettinich established many things to suppress the revolutionaries and in the start he succeeded but he could suppress the revolutionary ideas in the mind. The ideas became more violent and propagated more in the people of Germany. By his policy, he controlled Germany till 1848 and then revolutionary won triumphed over in 1848 to establish the equality, liberty and fraternity.



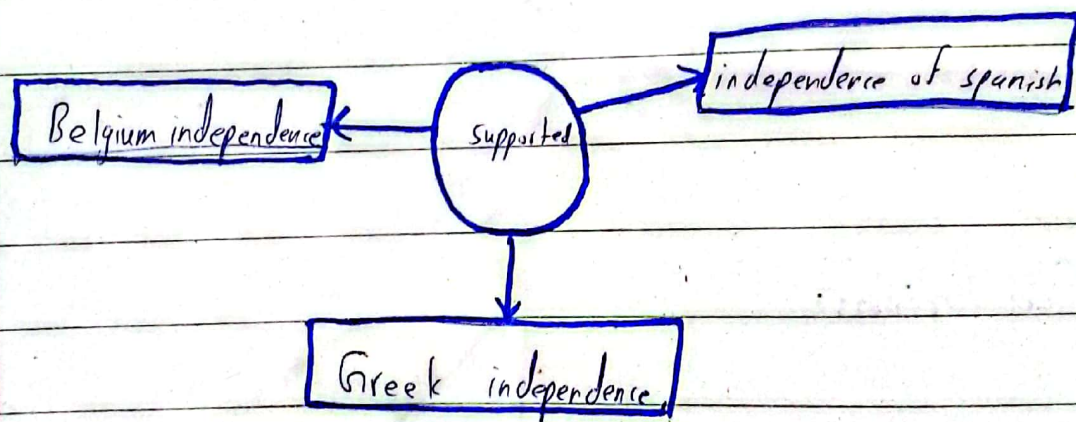
b. Opposition of Great Britain:

Britain in start of alliance always went against the intervention in other state matters. Britain emphasized the liberal movement to establish their own

rights. He opposed the austro to intervene in germany matters.

c. British and french support to National movements:-

In contrast british also supporting the liberal movements in europe for their interest. He also supported the germany to established unified germany.



d. The Monroe doctrine:-

Metternich continued his activities in germany till King Francis I fell out and he fled out to country without captured by liberal movements. It ended the surpression.

4. Analysis:-

In the start Mettrnich played a vital role to suppress the Germany but he could not suppress the revolutionary ideas. He many times intervened in countries to suppress the revolutionary and make the old government. But when the revolutions became on its peak. They throw out the Mettrnich system in 1848. To give equality, liberty and fraternity. In the end, the Austrian empire failed to suppress the ideas and they lost Austrian empire. That was combination of different nationalities and different languages.

5. Conclusion:-

Mettrnich intervened with its policy of "Right to intervention" to suppress the revolution and safeguard the governments. He applied many techniques to get away people from revolution like censorship of books and press, suspending teachers and professors, established many committees. But the Mettrnich failed to suppress the revolutionaries due to external and internal factors. Involvement of Britain, support by Britain and France, the Monroe

doctrine etc. The revolutionary suppressed the Metternich System.

1. Map of Europe at time of 1848:-

