



Vienna Congress

Agenda Item:

Determining the Future of Europe
after the French Revolution and
Napoleonic Wars

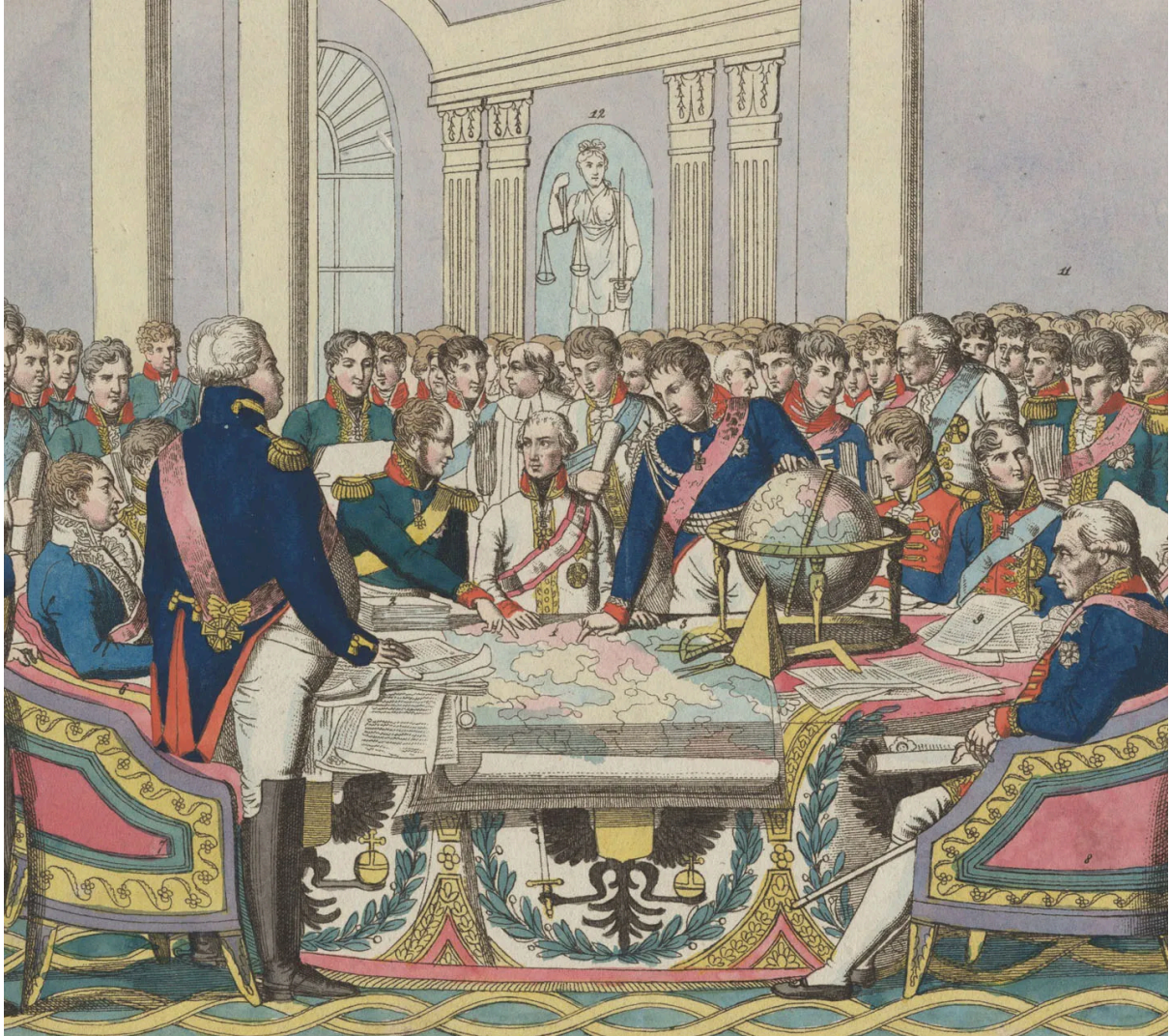
Under Secretary General:

Mehmet Emre Kus

&

Mehmet Emre Uyanık

VIENNA CONGRESS 1815
STUDY GUIDE



Agenda Item:

Determining the future of Europe after the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars

Under-Secretary General: Mehmet Emre KUŞ
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1. Welcoming Letters

a. Letter from Secretary General

Esteemed Participants,

It is our paramount pleasure to welcome you to the second installment of Yükseliş Model United Nations Conference 2025. We, Neva Nas Aydın and Ramazan Yandı, will be serving you as your Secretary General's in the upcoming three days. Our Executive Team has put not only the best Academic Team but the best Organization Team so that you can enjoy creating memories in our conference.

Essentially Model United Nations Conferences are great opportunities to improve your debating capabilities, your confidence, your foreign language level and understand how policy is implemented. We can state that Model United Nations Conferences helped us both in our academic and social lifes. For this reason it is our duty to transfer these experiences to the next generations and ensure that they affect them in a similar way.

We hope you have one of the best MUN experiences of your lifes in YKMUN 2025!

Sincerely,

Neva Nas Aydın & Ramazan Yandı

b. Letter from Under-Secretary General

Dear Delegates,

I welcome you all to the Congress of Vienna committee. My name is Mehmet Emre KUŞ and I will be serving as your Under-Secretary General for this conference. Which means I am the responsible person for this committee. So before anything else, If you have any question related to the conference or to our committee do not hesitate to ask me. Me and my hardworking Academic Assistant Mehmet Emre UYANIK prepared this study guide just for you. **SO READ THE STUDY GUIDE.** It is essential for you to read the guide for this committee because information in this guide is not part of the common knowledge. You have to learn them before coming to the committee. You do not have to read the policies of other countries but you need to read your own country's policy and your allocation's description.

I have some warnings about the committee before beginning. This committee is a diplomatic committee. It is not a crisis committee. Remember that you are not here to start a war. You diplomats come together after years of wars. It is your duty to provide an acceptable peace for all of your nations.

We will be together for three days. I truly hope that these three days can change you and your life in a good way. My duty is to contribute to you. You will have chances for learning new things, meeting new people, strengthening your friendships and so on.

Lastly I want to thank the Secretary for organizing this conference. Especially Ramazan YANDI and Abdurrahman UYSAL holds great places in my life. Thank you.

Best Regards,
Mehmet Emre KUŞ

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c. Letter from Academic Assistant

Esteemed Delegates

To begin with my letter I would like to introduce myself first. My name is Mehmet Emre Uyanık and I will be serving as the Academic Assistant of this committee, Vienna Congress, throughout the three days of the conference. It is an immense honour for me to serve as an Academic Assistant for YKMUN'25 and I would like to deliver my most sincere thanks to the executive team of this prestigious conference for giving me this chance.

I believe with all of my heart that for you, delegates, this conference and especially this committee will be a unique experience in which you all are going to find plenty of chances both to develop yourselves in all aspects and have some fun at the same time. I would like to remind you that we highly encourage you all to read this study guide carefully and to do some extra research about your allocations in order to make all of these happen.

Lastly I want to say that you can contact me via my phone number, which I am going to write down below, at any time you need to. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you ever have a question about anything.

Sincerely
Mehmet Emre UYANIK

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2. Introduction and Purpose of the Committee

When the great French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte eventually gave up on all claims upon the throne for him and his descendants, raising the question of how the continent was to be reconstructed after his defeat; victorious powers of the time decided to come together and work on bringing back the devastated stable order in Europe by holding a congress in order to ensure peace in the continent and prevent future exploits.

In 1814 and 1815 Vienna experienced some of its finest times when it became the center of European political activity. Following the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte, monarchs and diplomats from different European states, gathered in Vienna in late summer 1814 to reorganise the distribution of power in Europe and to create The Vienna Congress.

The Congress of Vienna marked the establishment of a new political and legal order for Europe after more than two decades of turmoil and war following the French Revolution. The defeat of Napoleon in 1813–1814 by a huge coalition of powers under the leadership of Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia gave the victorious powers an opportunity to stabilize the order in Europe.

The objective of the Congress was to provide a long-term peace plan for Europe by settling critical issues, emphasizing the principle of legitimacy with a focus on restoring monarchies, deposed during the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars, through negotiation. The goal was not simply to restore old boundaries, but to resize the main powers so they could balance each other and remain at peace.

Alongside protecting the continent from any kind of aggressions and bringing back the stable order, the Congress has also aimed to redraw the continent's political map ensuring that no single power could dominate Europe as France had under Napoleon. It sought to restore conservative political order and legitimate monarchies, as well as to address international issues like the slave trade and diplomatic protocols.

So simply as a list purposes of the committee are:

- Restoration of Monarchies
- Territorial reorganization of Europe (the most arduous one)
- Providing Balance of Power
- Slave Trade and Economic Agreements (optional)

3. Historical Background of Vienna Congress

a. French Revolution

The French Revolution was a period of major social upheaval that began in 1787 and ended in 1799. It sought to completely change the relationship between the rulers and those they governed and to redefine the nature of political power. It proceeded in a back-and-forth process between revolutionary and reactionary forces.

In the 18th century France's costly involvement in the American Revolution, combined with extravagant spending by King Louis XVI, had left France on the brink of bankruptcy. Not only were the royal coffers depleted, but several years of poor harvests, drought, cattle disease and skyrocketing bread prices had kindled unrest among peasants and the urban poor.



Most of the causes of the French Revolution like those can be traced to economic and social inequalities that were exacerbated by the brokenness of the *Ancien Régime* ("old regime"), the name retroactively given to the political and social system of the Kingdom of France in the last few centuries of its initial existence. The *Ancien Régime* was divided into three estates, or social orders: the clergy, nobility, and commoners. The first two estates enjoyed many social privileges, including tax exemptions, that were not granted to the commoners, a

class that made up well over 90% of the population. The Third Estate was burdened with manual labor as well as paying most of the taxes.

Rapid population growth contributed to the general suffering; by 1789, France was the most populous European state with over 28 million people. Job growth had not kept up with the swelling population, leaving 8-12 million impoverished. Backwards agricultural techniques and a steady string of terrible harvests led to starvation. Meanwhile, a rising class of wealthy commoners, the bourgeoisie, threatened the privileged position of the aristocracy, increasing tensions between social classes. Ideas of the Age of Enlightenment also contributed to national unrest; people began to view the *Ancien Régime* as corrupt, mismanaged, and tyrannical. Hatred was especially directed toward Queen Marie Antoinette, who was seen to personify everything wrong with the government.

A final significant cause was France's monumental state debt, accumulated by its attempts to maintain its status as a global power. Expensive wars and other projects had put the French treasury billions of livres into debt, as it had been forced to take out loans at enormously high interest rates. The privileged orders enjoyed total and partial exemption from taxation so the State had to press hard on the lower orders for money to carry on the various functions of the government. The richer a man the less he had to pay for the State and so the burden on the lower orders were crushing.

Eventually all those reasons led to the outbreak of the French Revolution. Inspired by liberal and radical ideas, the Revolution profoundly altered the course of modern history, triggering the global decline of theocracies and absolute monarchies while replacing them with republics and democracies.

The great upheaval in France was not merely a domestic concern of the French people. It shook whole Europe to its very foundation and thereby paved the way for the ideas upon its reconstruction. Later those ideas led to the organisation of the Vienna Congress.

b. Revolutionary Wars and Napoleonic Wars

Between 1792 and 1815 the remarkable exploits of the French Republic and, later, the French Empire under Napoleon Bonaparte, led to a series of wars that reconfigured the face of nations and societies within Europe, across the Atlantic, and far beyond. The French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars began in 1792, just three years after the beginning of the French Revolution. Quickly becoming a global conflict, the French Revolutionary Wars saw France battling coalitions of European allies. This approach continued with the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte and the start of the Napoleonic Wars in 1803.

These revolutionary wars were fought to defend and then to spread the effects of the French Revolution. France's aims in war after the rise of Napoleon were more traditional: the

enhancement of influence and territory. Because of their prolonged length and unmatched scale, these wars brought extensive destruction on populations and landscapes. They also generated remarkable innovations in tactics and technology and energised new initiatives as states desperately competed to control and mobilise adequate manpower and resources.



The overthrow in France of Louis XVI and establishment of a republican government were violently opposed by the monarchies that governed the rest of Europe. In the Declaration of Pillnitz (1791), Austria and Prussia called on European rulers to assist the French king in reestablishing himself in power. In response, France declared war in April 1792. On September 20, 1792, French forces turned back an invading Prussian-Austrian force at Valmy. By November the French had occupied all of Belgium.

Early in 1793, Austria, Prussia, Spain, the United Provinces of the Netherlands, and Britain formed the first of seven coalitions that would oppose France over the next 23 years. At the beginning of the war of the first coalition Early battles went poorly with French troops fleeing. Austrian and Prussian troops moved into France but were held at Valmy in September. French forces drove into the Austrian Netherlands and won at Jemappes in November. In January, the revolutionary government executed Louis XVI, which led to Spain, Britain, and the Netherlands entering the war.

The First Coalition's early successful advances prompted the Revolutionary government to declare a levy en masse by which all Frenchmen were placed at the disposal of the army. This resulted in unprecedentedly large armies. Battles on the Continent in the mid-18th century typically had involved armies of about 60,000 to 70,000 troops. That made the Revolutionary government have territorial gains on all fronts. They knocked Spain and Prussia out of the war in 1795. Austria asked for peace two years later. Napoleon, then a general of the French Revolutionary Army, forced the Austrians to sign the Treaty of Campo Formio, leaving only Great Britain opposed to the fledgling French Republic.

The War of the Second Coalition began in 1798. Despite losses by its allies, Britain remained at war with France and in 1798 built a new coalition with Russia and Austria. As hostilities resumed, French forces began campaigns in Egypt, Italy, Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Napoleon Bonaparte, commander of the *Armée d'Italie* in the latter stages of the First Coalition, had launched a campaign in Egypt, intending to disrupt the British control of India. Pressed from all sides, the Republic suffered a string of successive defeats against revitalised enemies, who were supported by Britain's financial help.

The coalition gained an advantage when the French fleet was beaten at the Battle of the Nile in August. Bonaparte returned to France from Egypt on 23 August 1799, after his campaign there had failed. He seized control of the French government on November 9, in a bloodless coup d'état, transforming the republic into a *de facto* dictatorship. He further reorganised the French military forces, establishing a large reserve army positioned to support the recent campaigns. Napoleon also inherited the War of the Second Coalition after coming to power.

The French decisively defeated the Austrians in June 1800, crippling Austrian capabilities in Italy. Austria was definitively defeated that December, by Moreau's forces in Bavaria. The Austrian defeat was sealed by the Treaty of Lunéville early the following year. The Second Coalition benefitted from Russian participation a lot in those times. A Russo-Austrian army under Field Marshal Alexander Suvorov undid much of Napoleon's achievements in Italy. However, arguments among the coalition led to Russia's withdrawal in 1799. With Austria and Russia out of the war, Britain found itself increasingly isolated and agreed to the Treaty of Amiens with Napoleon's government in 1802, concluding the Revolutionary Wars. However, the lingering tensions proved too difficult to contain, and the Napoleonic Wars began over a year later with the formation of the Third Coalition, continuing the series of Coalition Wars.



The settlements ending the war of the Second Coalition established France as the premier power in western Europe. It also laid the groundwork for the extension of the Republic into the Caribbean. Britain faced diplomatic isolation during the first years of Napoleon's reign, having alienated Russia, Prussia and Austria during the previous war. Napoleon's overtures to the United States, which ended the

Quasi-War (1798–1800) and resulted in the sale of Louisiana in 1803, further compounded matters. The reestablishment of French control of Haiti also threatened Britain's interests in the Caribbean. Napoleon could not resist building on his position of strength and violated key

articles in the Lunéville agreements. A lack of trust between Britain and France caused the collapse of the Peace of Amiens in the late-spring of 1803. Indeed, by 1804 Napoleon's conduct in Italy and Germany pushed Russia and Austria closer to an anti-French alliance.

The Third Coalition against France ultimately comprised Austria, Russia, Britain, Sweden and Naples. The coalition's objectives essentially called for the restoration of European borders prior to 1802. It was their intention to roll back Lunéville and Campo Formio. Napoleon responded by building his own continental alliance, which included his satellites, the kingdoms of Italy and Holland, and the German princes of Baden, Wurttemberg and Bavaria. The main French army on the Channel coast was redirected to Germany. Both Napoleon and the Third Coalition sought to bring Prussia into their alliance, but without success. Napoleon therefore endeavored to secure Prussian neutrality in the conflict. The military operations lasted merely three months, from the end of September to the end of December 1805. Only Britain managed to achieve a decisive victory with the destruction of the Franco-Spanish fleet at Trafalgar in October 1805. Lack of coordination doomed the Third Coalition to dramatic defeats at Ulm and Austerlitz, enabling Napoleon to dictate, rather than negotiate, a peace. Austerlitz and Ulm effectively brought the Third Coalition to an end.

The Treaty of Pressburg led to the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire and the establishment of the French-controlled Confederation of the Rhine. Austria relinquished Venice and Trentino to the kingdom of Italy. Bavaria received the Tyrol and the elevation of its duchy to a German kingdom. The Austrians were completely excluded from Italy and Germany. A Franco-Italian army conquered Naples in February 1806, giving Napoleon control of the entire peninsula. Prussia entered a formal alliance with France in February, leading to a British declaration of war.

Napoleon could now count Spain, Prussia, the Ottoman Empire, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, and his satellite kingdoms of Italy, Naples and Holland as allies. Although French power dominated the alliance, the agreements were based upon mutual interests. Opposed to France stood Russia, Britain and Sweden. Prussia's isolation from Russia and Austria made it a tempting target and in October 1806 Napoleon overran the German kingdom having crushed its armies at Jena and Auerstedt on October 14, 1806. He then moved against the Russians in Prussian Poland, defeating them at Friedland in June 1807 forcing Tsar Alexander I. to the table at Tilsit. The Treaty of Tilsit in July 1807 marked the height of Napoleonic hegemony with the creation of the *Grand Empire*.

In October 1807, French forces crossed the Pyrenees into Spain to enforce Napoleon's Continental System, which blocked trade with the British. This action began what would become the Peninsular War and was followed by a larger force and Napoleon the next year. While the British worked to aid the Spanish and Portuguese, Austria moved towards war and entered a new Fifth Coalition. Marching against the French in 1809, Austrian forces were ultimately driven back towards Vienna. After a victory over the French at Aspern-Essling in May, they were badly beaten at Wagram in July. Again forced to make peace, Austria signed the punitive Treaty of Schönbrunn. To the west, British and Portuguese troops were pinned in Lisbon.

While the British became increasingly involved in the Peninsular War, Napoleon began planning a massive invasion of Russia. Having fallen out in the years since Tilsit, he attacked into Russia in June 1812. Combating scorched earth tactics, he won a costly victory at Borodino and captured Moscow but was forced to withdraw when winter arrived. As the French lost most of their men in the retreat, a Sixth Coalition of Britain, Spain, Prussia, Austria, and Russia formed. The difference between the actions of the Sixth Coalition and those of its predecessors is that the European states acted with a unity of purpose, the defeat of Napoleon. All other matters, such as territorial interests, were subordinated to the military goal. The allied leaders agreed to combine their armies, thereby preventing any power from withdrawing from the conflict and threatening the entire coalition, as had happened in 1799. All of these enabled the Sixth Coalition to destroy Napoleon's empire within a year. The success of the Sixth Coalition repeated itself in the rapid collapse of Napoleon's military and political control in Leipzig, Germany by October 1813. Thereafter, he withdrew behind the Rhine.

c. Chaos and Events Before the Congress

Napoleon's defeat at Leipzig in October 1813, followed by his abandonment of central Europe, led to disagreements in the Sixth Coalition. The allied leaders met in Frankfurt in November and discussed options. Prince Clemens von Metternich (Austrian statesman, minister of foreign affairs of Austria at the time) wanted to offer Napoleon peace with reduced French borders. The allies rejected Metternich's plans, and Napoleon did not, in any event, respond to peace overtures. The coalition crossed the Rhine and invaded France at the end of December 1813.

As the Emperor was driven back from Moscow, Metternich had seen that with France crushed and Russia fully mobilised, domination from the west would be replaced by domination from the east, unless something in the political equation was altered. Austria, then theoretically a French ally, carefully exacted concessions from the Sixth Coalition, prepared its armies and then betrayed Napoleon. The romantic Russian Emperor dreamed of heroically

storming Paris, deposing his French counterpart and installing Marshal Bernadotte, a firm Russian ally, on the French throne. For Metternich, seeing that a Tsar with the power of Russia augmented by that of a puppet France would be the de facto master of Europe, this was a nightmare. The Austrian had no interest in regime change; he saw a diminished Napoleon as the one man who could contain both the Tsar's ambitions and the revolutionary forces within France.

Russia was a far more powerful state than Austria, but events played perfectly into Metternich's hands. Napoleon won a string of stunning victories in 1814, and Metternich threatened to withdraw from the Coalition unless Alexander agreed to his terms. The Tsar had no choice. In the Treaty of Chaumont (4 March 1814) each of the four great powers in the Coalition pledged to provide 150,000 men to the war and another 60,000 to combat potential French aggression in the next two decades. Castlereagh and Metternich persuaded the Tsar to agree to an expanded Kingdom of the Netherlands, which would include Belgium, and to an independent German confederation. In return, the Tsar held his coalition together, had his Dutch debts dissolved and received vague promises about Poland. All Metternich needed was for Napoleon to surrender, but the French Emperor stubbornly clung on to power. As it slowly dawned on the Coalition that there would never be peace on the Continent while Bonaparte sat on the throne, Castlereagh proposed a compromise that would please both Metternich and Castlereagh, France would see the Bourbons return to the throne under a constitutional monarchy.

The man who orchestrated this restoration was Talleyrand, a diplomat whose abundance of political nous was matched only by his total lack of principles. An opportunist par excellence, he had served and betrayed every French government since Louis XVI, as such he had been a royalist, a Jacobin, a Thermidorian and a Bonapartist. Realising his master was about to fall, Talleyrand decided to become a royalist once more; he sold every secret he had heard to Metternich, began undermining the French war effort and essentially handed Paris over to the Coalition. Stripped of his capital, Napoleon finally gave in and abdicated the throne.

In the course of 1813 and 1814, the weight of Europe fell upon France. Napoleon's allies in Germany either actively defected to the coalition or passively withdrew their troops from the conflict. Of his satellite kingdoms, Westphalia in Germany was overrun, Napoleon's sister and brother-in-law in Naples defected in 1814, and only the kingdom of Italy remained steadfast until the very end.

The Napoleonic Wars were officially ended by the Treaty of Paris which was signed on November 20, 1815. With Napoleon's defeat, twenty-three years of near-continuous warfare came to an end and Louis XVIII was placed on the French throne. The conflict also sparked widescale legal and social change, marked the end of the Holy Roman Empire, as well as inspired nationalist feelings in Germany and Italy. With the French defeat, Britain became the world's dominant power, a position it held for the next century.

Driven back to France, Napoleon was forced to abdicate on April 6, 1814, and was later exiled to Elba by the Treaty of Fontainebleau. Napoleon's empire in Elba was reduced to a small island off the coast of Italy. Napoleon would be allowed to rule Elba, which had 12,000 inhabitants. Perhaps cruelly, the treaty allowed him to retain the title "Emperor." On May 4, 1814, Napoleon, now 45 years old, arrived at Elba's capital, Portoferraio. Saying, "I want to live from now on like a justice of the peace," Napoleon actually worked hard to improve Elba, and to all observers, it seemed as though Napoleon was content to a life of relative retirement. Europe's statesmen wisely proclaimed their struggle had not been with France, but the now vanquished Emperor, and made a lenient peace.

The May 1814 Treaty of Paris saw France return to its 1792 borders, meaning it was still larger than it had been in 1789, and recognised an independent German confederation, a neutral Switzerland and an extension of Austrian influence into Italy. Metternich annexed Lombardy-Venetia and installed petty Habsburgs in Tuscany, Modena and Parma in a somewhat blatant but successful grab for power in the Peninsula. In return, France faced no reparations. With the immediate issues resolved, the diplomats agreed to re-assemble at Vienna in November to resolve the great questions of the day.

4. Main Topics of Discussions

a. Fate of France

France, where everything started. They were courageous. They were mad against their monarchs and they finally rebelled. Then the Revolution changed everything. All over Europe ideas of liberalism, democracy, equality and popular sovereignty started to spread which current major powers definitely didn't desire in their countries. Even though Napoleon controlled nearly all of mainland Europe and destroyed the system and order in the continent. But in the end they were defeated and responsible for all this uproar. In order to prevent such a thing some precautions needed to be taken. France should be punished at some point. Or should they be punished?

The first question to be answered is "who should be the ruler of the country?" Napoleon can't rule the country. It is totally unacceptable for every country. So who should rule the country? There are some solutions to that. The most logical answer is restoring the dethroned Bourbon family. It was logical because it would mean revoking the effects of revolution which major countries wanted. Russians had other thoughts on this issue. But they hadn't pressed this issue since it was 4 major powers against 1. But If any other delegate comes with another logical solution for every country It can be considered in conference.

Another question is the borders of France. In the last 25 years the borders of France changed so much that the French delegation wanted the borders of 1806 which were controlling much more territory compared to 1792. Prussians supported that idea since it also works for them. On the other hand all other powers wanted the borders of 1792 since it was just before the revolutionary and coalition wars. They believed it was more equal for every country.

Map:
1806
Europe



Map: 1792 Europe

The last issue is about war reparations. Back in time this issue was solved by France hosting foreign armies and covering their expenses in France and didn't go for so much money and reparations. But again if you have another logical solution for this matter you can offer to execute that plan.

The main idea upon France is keeping them as a Great power in order to provide balance of power in Europe but still preventing them from expanding in any possible ways. Securing Spain, Italy, Central Europe and Low Lands(Netherlands) from them.

b. Polish-Saxon Issue

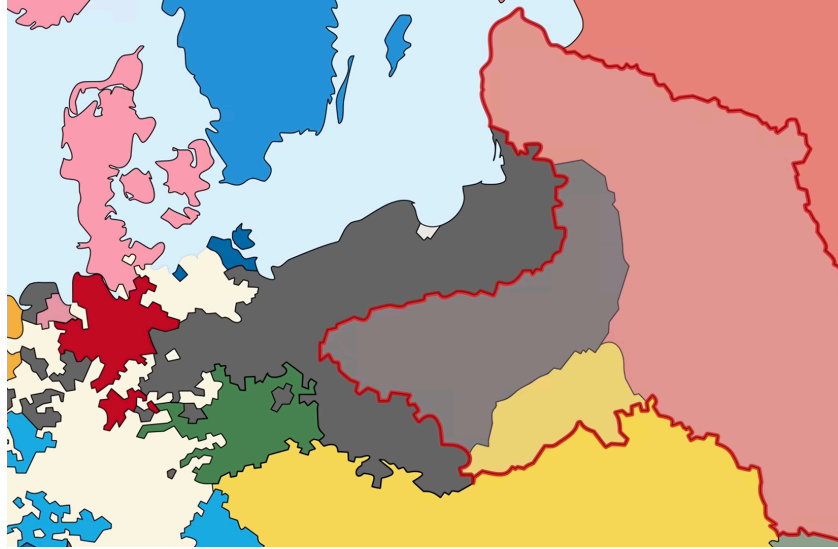
This is the most discussed and the most controversial issue in the Congress. Countries even stopped the negotiations and started to form alliances for some time. Then luckily everything settled down and congress reached a conclusion upon this topic. There are actually requests on this topic. Russian interests in Poland. (By interest I mean the full annexation of the Duchy of Poland). The other one is Prussian claims in Saxony. They both wanted to control these lands. And they supported each other on these matters.

Russians justified their claims by declaring Alexander(Emperor of Russia) as the hero of the war. According to them, he defeated Napoleon and kneeled down the French army. Right now the Russian army is all over. Paris, Low Lands, Central Europe, Poland and so much more. This is a risk for all of Europe and an advantage for Russians. Also Russians believe that they lost the most men and money in the war so they need to gain some prize for that and Russian Aristocrats believed it should be Poland. Tsar Alexander sees Poland under his rule without any excuse. Poland is a prize for him. But other powers do not warm to this idea. It would destroy the balance of powers in Eastern Europe. There wouldn't be any Buffer Zone between Russia, Prussia and Austria. This would be Austria's last wish. Austria even offered their own Polish speaking areas for creating an independent Polish state in real timeline but it was rejected. Britain also has a similar approach as Austria. The British public and senate wants free and independent Poland. At some point British diplomats took orders to stop the partition of Poland. Lastly France supports the idea of an independent Polish state. Historically Poland has been an ally to France and French diplomats see Poland as a potential ally for the future.

The Saxon part of the issue on the other hand is also a mess. Saxons sided with France on the Coalition wars and opposed the coalition. So they should be punished according to Prussia. Russians didn't have a clear opinion on that issue. Their policy is mostly changed by the agreements made with the Prussians. Austria didn't want a full annexation of Saxony since it would strengthen Prussia extremely. The British attitude is the same as the Polish issue. The Public and Senate wants an independent Saxony and do not support partition. The British's policy is to keep balance of power and to keep every country as weak as possible. The French attitude is also the same as the Polish issue. They support an independent Saxony and they want them as a possible ally. This action also would keep Prussia weak which they would just want.

In summary these two regions are mostly discussed in the conference. Every Major Power has a clear opinion on these issues and none of them wants to back up their desires. So either

you will have to be unselfish at some point (which we do not want so much) or you will change your requests upon this issue. In this situation you can always support your claims with new arguments. Do not stay limited with current ideas and arguments. Do not hesitate to bring up your new solutions upon this issue.



c. German States and Holy Roman Empire

Central Europe and Germany; since the 10th century these lands were identified as Holy Roman Empire. There were tons of micro city states and some relatively bigger states within the Empire. Even though it was named as an Empire it wasn't just one big empire. It was the unity of the smaller states who were ruled by the one Emperor. The Austrian Kings had been Emperor since the 15th century. But in recent years the title of “Holy Roman Emperor” was not useful for Austria. In a condition of war princes of member countries could send an army, economic support or just preying and good hopes for the Emperor(basically nothing). Also in Thirty Years’ Wars the Emperor lost its power on religion so every state could have their religion as they wished. This leaves us with the words of Voltaire “Holy Roman Empire was neither Holy, nor Roman, nor Empire”. Then Voltaire posted this on his Facebook.



The Holy Roman Empire was dissolved in 1806. French satellite state Confederation of Rhine. It included nearly all of the German states except Prussia and Austria. After the defeat of Napoleon, the Confederation of Rhine was also dissolved and a system for the security of German states was needed. The solution could be restoring the Holy Roman Empire or creating a new confederation or maybe not creating anything and letting Austrian and

This topic is again crucial for every country but especially for Prussia. German states are the only way for Prussia to expand. In the west there is Russian bear and possibly Poland which would be not so possible to expand. In the south there is Austria which is also again a super power. The only remaining way is expanding into German states. And they did so. Prussia's main purpose is to increase their influence in the region and keep other powers away from German lands such as France and Russia.

Legende:

- Kaiserterritorien:**
 - Brandenburgische Linie
 - Frankische Linie
 - Schwäbische Linie
 - Wendische Linie
- Wahlherren:**
 - Geistliche Gebiete
 - Reichsstädte
 - Nicht darstellbare Kleinstaatsterritorien
 - Grenze des Heiligen Römischen Reiches (Kontrollierte sind als schwarze Flächen dargestellt)
- Habsburger:**
 - Orange

Skala: 0 40 80 120 160 200 km

Abkürzungen:

- AB = Archid. Bayern
- AC = Archid. Carinthien
- AD = Archid. Dalmatien
- AE = Archid. Estland
- AF = Archid. Friesland
- AG = Archid. Genua
- AI = Archid. Istrien
- AK = Archid. Kärnten
- AL = Archid. Lombardei
- AM = Archid. Mailand
- AN = Archid. Neapel
- AO = Archid. Österreich
- AP = Archid. Padua
- AR = Archid. Rom
- AS = Archid. Savoyen
- AT = Archid. Tirol
- AV = Archid. Venedig
- AW = Archid. Wien
- AX = Archid. Xanten
- AY = Archid. Yperland
- AZ = Archid. Zypern
- BA = Bistum Bamberg
- BB = Bistum Bielefeld
- BC = Bistum Bonn
- BD = Bistum Brixen
- BE = Bistum Emden
- BF = Bistum Fulda
- BG = Bistum Göttingen
- BH = Bistum Hildesheim
- BI = Bistum Bistum
- BJ = Bistum Jülich
- BK = Bistum Köln
- BL = Bistum Lüttich
- BM = Bistum Münster
- BN = Bistum Nancy
- BO = Bistum Osnabrück
- BP = Bistum Paderborn
- BQ = Bistum Regensburg
- BR = Bistum Regensburg
- BS = Bistum Speyer
- BT = Bistum Trier
- BV = Bistum Vercelli
- BW = Bistum Würzburg
- BY = Bistum Bayreuth
- BZ = Bistum Bamberg
- CA = Fürstentum Carinthien
- CB = Fürstentum Carinthien
- CC = Fürstentum Carinthien
- CD = Fürstentum Carinthien
- CE = Fürstentum Carinthien
- CF = Fürstentum Carinthien
- CG = Fürstentum Carinthien
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Map: 1789 Germany and the Holy Roman Empire

As seen on the 1789 map Germany and the Holy Roman Empire is pure chaos. After the wars everything has changed and reorganization of borders is needed. While Prussia was pushing every possible claim on the German lands their reasons were generally getting rewards for participating in the war against Napoleon and fighting him off. Another reason was the balance of power and need for a strong power against France in France's Northeast. Britain mostly supported these claims to block French expansion. As long as it is not breaking the balance of powers and the British public accepts it Prussian claims were supported by the British. Austria also was a long rival against France and wanted a weaker French but also wanted a weaker Prussia. Their priority is firstly weaker France and secondly weaker Prussia. Russians are free on this topic and they can decide what to do upon these matters. Lastly, France, well... Their policy is obvious but after everything happened in the Napoleonic wars there is not so much to say.

Lastly if a confederation is established at the end of discussions every Economic, Political and Militaristic detail should be specified and decided.

d. Italian States

The Italian Peninsula was ruled by France and its satellite states. In Italy there was no unity just as Germany and it was open for France expansion which they did. The first duty of the Congress in Italy is to secure Italy for a possible French invasion. In order to accomplish that goal Austria claims control over most of the Italian states. Britain's opinion on this topic is the same. They want to limit a possible French expansion towards Italy. But while doing that since the British public and senate does not want any country to be directly annexed British diplomats support any other ideas than direct annexation. Other Major powers do not have a clear opinion upon this issue but the main idea is preventing France from expanding into Italy.



Austria claims are supported by security against the French, Balance of Power and dynastic legitimacy. Venice was already dismantled by Napoleon and the Duchy of Milan was already under the control of Austria via a Personal union before the war. Savoy (Piedmont) is in a personal union with Sardinia. Austria and Britain want to

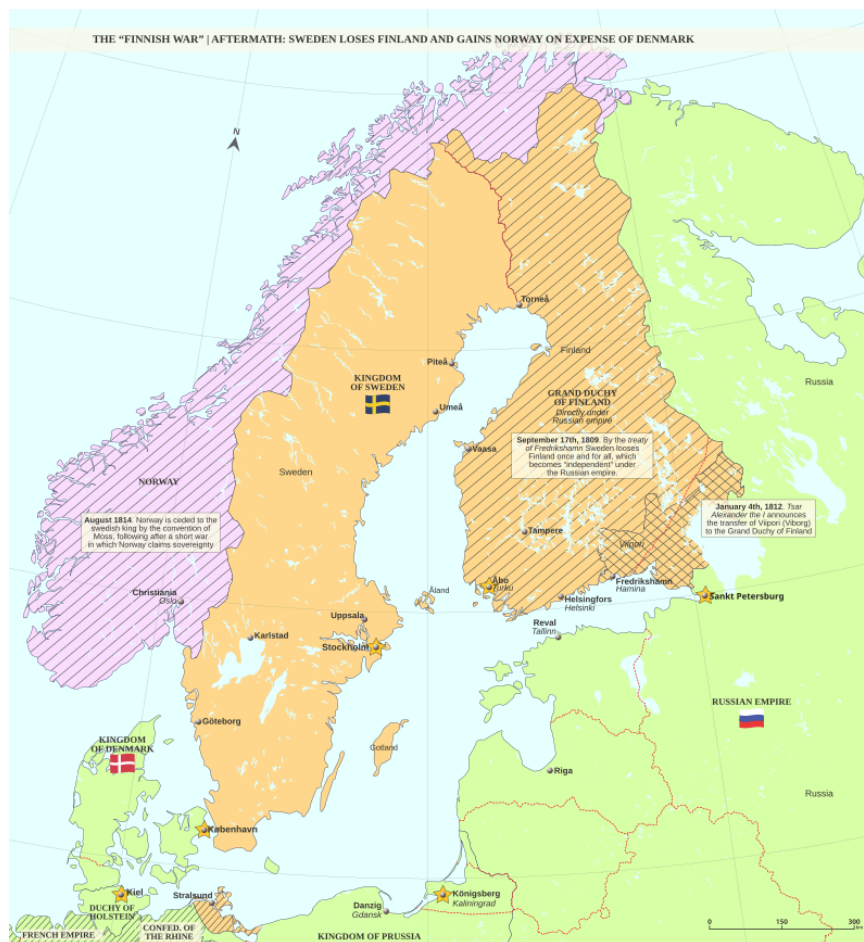
strengthen Sardinia and Piedmont as a buffer state on the French border. Spain supports France's interests in Italy which were also similar interests as Spain. They tried to restore Bourbon dynasties.

Things that need to be discussed are possible annexation of Venice, restoration of old monarchs and the fate of Genoa.

e. Scandinavian Issue

The Scandinavian issue was another issue that was discussed in the conference. The problem in Scandinavia occurred with the Russian invasion of Finland in 1809. Russians invaded Finland which was ruled by Sweden. Back in time Sweden was fighting against Napoleon and they were in the coalition. Sweden desires restoring its old power before war. They once had Finland under their control. So Sweden wants to regain its power either by control over Finland or by controlling Norway which is under the rule of Denmark. In the Napoleonic Wars Denmark was an ally of France and they believed it needed to be punished in that way

Sweden found a chance to push their claims.



Before the Congress of Vienna, Denmark on one side, Sweden and Britain on the other side signed the Treaty of Kiel which let Sweden control Norway under a personal union of the Swedish king. Swedish Pomerania is promised to Denmark in exchange for Norway. The Norwegian people didn't accept being used as property. Norway rebelled against Swedish rule and established their own constitution and announced their own

king. But the treaty was applied after a short war which Sweden won by Sweden. Sweden also declined to give Swedish Pomeria to Denmark since they had to deal with the rebellions in Norway.

After all these troubles, it is time for an order in Scandinavia. In Congress Swedish Pomeria, Norway, Denmark and maybe Finland should be discussed and decided. You do not need to accept previous agreements since they were signed in war times. But also If you want you can accept them and move according to them. Congress will decide it.

f. Low Countries (Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg)

The Netherlands existed before the coalition wars. But in the wars they were occupied by Napoleon. The Netherlands is important because it is a major trade center in Europe. The Low Countries (modern Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg) were a key strategic topic because they had been repeatedly invaded by France in the previous century. Here is one of the Buffer Zones against France. So this state should be sufficient and strong against France. Maybe with the support of the other powers.

Also there were small issues about Belgium which has a different religion and culture than the rest of the Netherlands. Is it a problem? Probably. But you are deciding everything so who cares about Belgium. Also the ruler of the country should be decided. Lastly Luxembourg is a tactical fortress in the region and Prussians wanted the benefit of this. Also the Luxembourg

region is considered German historically. This matter is one of the topics Britain had a clear opinion on. They definitely wanted to keep France away from the Netherlands.



Yellow: Republic of Netherlands
Orange: Austrian Netherlands

5. Policies of Major Countries

The real centre of power comprised Austria, Britain, Prussia, Russia, and France. The four wartime allies had already expressed their intention ‘to apply all the means of their respective State and to employ them in perfect concert, in order to obtain for themselves and for Europe a General Peace, under the protection of which the rights and liberties of all Nations may be established and secured in their Treaty of Union, Concert and Subsidy signed in Chaumont on 1 March 1814. Article XVI of that treaty once again underlined the claim of the Chaumont allies to political leadership on matters of the future shape of Europe by stating as their express objective ‘to maintain the equilibrium of Europe, to secure the repose and independence of its States, and to prevent the invasions which during so many years have desolated the World’. The same intention to act on behalf of Europe as a whole was underlying the First Paris Peace Treaty where, in Article I, the signatories agreed to ‘devote their best attention to maintain, not only between themselves, but between all the States of Europe, that harmony and good understanding which are so necessary’.

Initially, the representatives of the four victorious powers hoped to exclude the French from serious participation in the negotiations, but Talleyrand skillfully managed to insert himself into “her inner councils” in the first weeks of negotiations. He allied himself to a Committee of Eight lesser powers (including Spain, Sweden, and Portugal) to control the negotiations.

To secure their leadership at the Congress, the four Chaumont allies and France formed the Committee of Five, which met 41 times during the time of the Congress and took all decisions of any political importance. Through this Committee the five powers made sure that the actual conduct of business was controlled by them, and thus institutionalized, for the first time in international politics, the distinction between greater and lesser powers.

This, nonetheless, does not mean that the other countries with less influence have no say in decisions; this merely indicates that, if one of these five countries and one country with small-to-less influence were to go against each other in making a decision, most evidently the country with great power would win the vote of the rest of the European states. However, this

could also suggest that if a small country is to be supported by one or two big countries, it could achieve more than it had originally intended.

Do not forget that the goal of the Congress was to establish a workable peace in Europe. However, this does not mean that any one country was willing to roll over and allow other countries to dictate that peace.

a. Russia

Tsar Alexander I controlled the Russian delegation which was formally led by the foreign minister, Count Karl Robert Nesselrode. The tsar had two main goals, to gain control of Poland and to promote the peaceful coexistence of European nations, with Russia as the pre-eminent land power. He succeeded in forming the Holy Alliance (1815), based on monarchism and anti-secularism, and formed to combat any threat of revolution or republicanism.

If Great Britain was more obsessed with the idea of a new balance of power and ready to negotiate for equally distributing powers among different states with the intention of more peaceful relations inside the European continent, Russia was focused on solidly establishing its power in the continent. Russia's interest in positioning itself as one of the most powerful states had been apparent when it drove Napoleon's army out of Russia and, after a long campaign, all the way across Europe, freeing certain lands held under French control into liberation. Tsar Alexander I was clearly not happy with the currently recognized power. He had decided to peacefully arrange the allocation of European lands instead of using any violent means, yet most certainly he would spend a great deal of time and efforts to gain as much support from other countries as possible so as to receive as much as land as he deems necessary in making Russia the powerful state.

One area of the continent Russia has shown distinct and great fondness to is markedly Finland, desiring to expand Russia's power in the commercially important Baltic. Russia also has significant ambitions in Poland and Turkey. Unlike the other Great Powers, Russia is far away from the rich lands in Germany and Italy. If these lands are distributed to Russia's rivals, it must be compensated with equal lands in the east.

b. Britain

The only state whose interests were obscure as Russia's was Britain, which was represented by Lord Castlereagh, the Foreign Secretary. The island's only true strategic imperative was to ensure that the Netherlands were protected from France by Austria, Prussia or Russia; England had only been invaded once since 1066, when William III had sailed from the

Scheldt Estuary to depose James II, and Britain had no interest in allowing a French force to follow the stadtholder's example.

Therefore, Britain's Strategic Depth from mainland Europe (and not having any land from the Congress of Vienna settlement) separated it from the other four powers, allowing it to implement offshore balancing. Britain could observe what was happening on mainland Europe while keeping its distance and not getting involved unless one of the four powers had hegemonic desires. With an invasion unlikely, Britain could concentrate on its economic well-being and empire while sitting on the sidelines of Europe as a passive observer who participates when participation is advantageous for Britain.

Lord Castlereagh had the national obsession of building the new power balance. With the new balance of power and elimination of another powerful country threatening to invade Great Britain, the country could instead focus its attention where it preferred: on developing its trade and commerce and on acquiring new colonies. It is important to keep in mind that Great Britain has had an enduring rivalry for a very long time with France, which means the major interest of the country is to prevent the return of France as a superpower ever again in fear of a potential invasion to its own territory and stop Russia from attaining that status. For instance, Great Britain would try its best to keep Belgium out of French possession so that its rival country does not gain access to important ports on the English Channel, and would favor Prussia and Austria in succeeding their claims in northern Italy. At the same time, Britain does not have any particular desire to give either Prussia or Austria more than necessary. Ultimately, Britain does not want to weaken France too much, either, for this might open the way to another state becoming hegemonic on the continent. There are other countries that could help Britain in both short-term and long-term when it comes to deflecting external pressure to fight, such as the conglomerate of German states, that the representative of the country would like to cooperate with and aid.

c. Prussia

Prussia was represented by Prince Karl August von Hardenberg, the Chancellor, and the diplomat and scholar Wilhelm von Humboldt. The Prussians wanted to strengthen their position in Germany, particularly by annexing all of Saxony and parts of the Ruhr. King Frederick William III of Prussia was also in Vienna, playing his role behind the scenes.

Prussia is not necessarily the easiest to deal with when it comes to diplomacy; the king and generals continued to have communication problems, with the king always promising something to other countries that generals did not agree upon. Ruled by Frederick Wilhelm III and represented by Karl August Furst von Hardenberg, Prussia was a country that had clear stances on two countries: Prussia found France intolerable and Russia admirable. The king had maintained a very favorable relationship with the tsar of Russia, willing to agree to Russia on some aspects of politics. Simultaneously, Prussia's hatred toward France originated

from the Napoleonic Wars, where Prussia was reduced into a minor country due to its defeat to Napoleon. Prussia's main aim is to receive Saxony and German territories, specifically in order to compensate for the lost power after Napoleon's reign. Although Prussia would like to see France deprived of its power, it is predominantly focusing more on gaining power to be considered a strong European state again. Specifically, Prussia seeks to become dominant amongst the German states, acquiring many of these if possible. The Rhineland, wealthy and at the forefront of nascent industrialization, is a tempting prize. In this respect, Prussia may find a rival in Austria, the other Germanic Great Power.

d. Austria

Events since 1789 had revolutionised the way Europe viewed states. The idea of *la Patrie*, the nation, was that of a people bonded by a shared language, history and culture. This was diametrically opposed to the old notion of dynastic empires, which were held together merely by the monarch's person and right to rule. Austria was just such an empire, unifying Czechs, Belgians and Croats not through a shared identity, but diplomatic marriages. Austria was represented by Prince von Metternich, the Foreign Minister, and by his deputy, Baron Johann von Wessenberg. The Austrians sought to maintain the balance of power, while protecting the interests of the Conservative nations and rebuilding Austria's position diplomatically in Germany and Italy. Their first great challenge was to reconcile this medieval state with the modern world. Their second great challenge was to find a way to diplomatically cushion Austria from the outside world; saving the state's soul would do little good if a foreign power simply invaded the empire.

Sandwiched between Russia in the east and Prussia in the north, Austria's foremost goal is to attain national security to avoid any risk of future invasion from others. Because either Russia or Prussia can be detrimental to the country's security, the representative of Austria does not wish to support any of them gaining too much power.

Austria harbours territorial ambitions in northern Italy, where it wishes to secure Venice and Milan for itself, and in Belgium. Historically, Belgium had been ruled by the Habsburgs, Austria's ruling dynasty, and the country thus hoped to see it restored. With the addition of Belgium, Austria would have Atlantic ports with which to conduct commerce and colonization. With the alliance with Great Britain and France, Austria plans to prevent Prussia from receiving all of Saxony, preferably receiving parts for itself as well. In addition, Metternich also advocated surrounding France with stronger countries after weakening it so as to prevent any further aggression from France.

e. France

At the negotiation table, the position of France was weak in relation to that of Britain, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, partly due to the military strategy of its leader, Napoleon Bonaparte, over the previous two decades, and his recent defeat. Napoleon's defeat had left France critically disabled, yet France is still not completely incompetent. Powerful Great Britain still considers France as a valuable asset mostly because a powerful country in a location like the one France is in can surely help other countries in check. Despite the support from Great Britain, France still has a lot to take care of; the Bourbon family upheld the values of reactionaries, forcing the nation to return to the prior system of absolute monarchy before the French Revolution. The majority of the French population was highly averse to this idea. Interestingly enough, this notion of what the French population is capable of when they are upset greatly helped France. Because other nations were afraid of what an angry mob of French citizens would do if they were stripped of too many lands, they were willing to reconcile and compromise with France much more than with any other countries, giving more freedom for France to demand.

France, the "fifth" power, was represented by its foreign minister, Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord, 1st Duke of Benevento, as well as the Minister Plenipotentiary, Emmerich Joseph de Dalberg, 1st Duke of Dalberg and Flippe de Noailles. Talleyrand had already negotiated the Treaty of Paris (1814) for Louis XVIII of France. He sought to ensure that France rejoined the group of Great Powers, and avoided being dismembered by the occupying powers. Louis XVIII, however, distrusted him and was also secretly negotiating with Metternich, by mail.

France's objective at the Congress is to get the best deal possible. Under the Revolutionary regime and then Napoleon, the country's borders had expanded dramatically, keeping as much of that land as possible, though surely not all of it, will be the goal of France. That being said, even the Treaty of Paris, which has already been settled and closed for debate, could be re-opened for further negotiation if it was necessary.

6. Matrix

RUSSIA

Tsar Alexander I:

Alexander I was the emperor of Russia from 1801, the first king of Congress Poland from 1815, and the grand duke of Finland from 1809 to his death in 1825. He ruled Russia during the chaotic period of the Napoleonic Wars.

The Russian autocrat had an infuriating habit of regularly reversing his position on any given issue every few weeks. By turns a liberal crusader, a Christian zealot and a sly politician,

Alexander was a uniquely unpredictable figure, but as the Vienna Congress began he made it clear that his main interest was the fate of Poland.

Karl Nesselrode:

Also known as Charles de Nesselrode was a Russian diplomat of German noble descent. For 40 years (1816–1856), Nesselrode guided Russian policy as foreign minister. He was also a leading European conservative statesman of the Holy Alliance.

After France's defeat Nesselrode attended the Congress of Vienna, where he urged the Russian emperor Alexander I to support the restoration of the Bourbons in France. In 1816, despite damage done to his prestige by the discovery of a Franco-Austrian agreement aimed against Russia, Nesselrode was appointed director of the college of foreign affairs and in 1822 assumed full control of the conduct of Russia's foreign affairs.

Andrey Kirillovich Razumovsky:

Count (later Prince) Andrey Kirillovich Razumovsky was a Russian diplomat who spent many years of his life in Vienna. After an early naval career he became the Russian Ambassador to Vienna from 1792 to 1799 and again from 1801 to 1806. He was a man with cultivated tastes in all the arts and the wealth to indulge those tastes. His palace in Vienna was lavish, with a grand library and an extensive art collection. He was a serious music connoisseur and became a patron and friend to Haydn and Mozart and then Beethoven.

Count Razumovsky reached the pinnacle of his career in 1814 as Russia's principal negotiator at the Congress of Vienna, held to settle the many complex issues arising from the French Revolutionary Wars, the Napoleonic Wars and the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire.

In late 1814 life changed dramatically for Razumovsky. His grand palace was destroyed by fire. He faced financial ruin. His appeals to the Tsar Alexander for help were refused because the Tsar had long suspected Razumovsky of supporting the assassination of his father Tsar Paul.

BRITAIN

Viscount Castlereagh:

Robert Stewart, usually known as Lord Castlereagh served as the Foreign Secretary of the United Kingdom from 1812, he was central to the management of the coalition that defeated Napoleon, and was British plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna.

Castlereagh ardently believed that Britain should be committed to ensuring that peace was held. His reasoning was far from altruistic; Castlereagh had correctly calculated that Continental tranquility would mean that the pursuit of power would take the form of colonial ventures in the Americas, Africa, Asia and Oceania, arenas in which Britain, the owner of the world's mightiest navy, had a unique advantage.

Castlereagh had a vision of longterm peace in Europe that united efforts of the great powers. At the same time he was watchful of Britain's mercantile and imperial interests. He saw that a harsh treaty based on vengeance and retaliation against France would fail, and anyway the conservative Bourbons were back in power. He employed his diplomatic skills to block harsh terms. Bringing France back into diplomatic balance was important to his vision of peace.

Arthur Wellesley:

Field Marshal Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington was a British Army officer and statesman who was one of the leading military and political figures in Britain during the early 19th century, twice serving as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. He was one of the commanders among those who ended the Napoleonic Wars in a Coalition victory when the Seventh Coalition defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

During the Napoleonic Wars on the Iberian Peninsula, Wellesley organized an effective resistance against the French army by supporting Spanish and Portuguese guerrilla fighters. Between 1809 and 1814, he established a defense system known as the Lines of Torres Vedras. These lines prevented the advance of the French army, providing a strategic advantage to British and allied forces.

The Torres Vedras Lines served not only as a physical defense line but also as a psychological barrier. This defense system, which demoralized the French army, went down in history as an important example of Wellesley's military genius.

PRUSSIA

Karl August von Hardenberg:

Karl August von Hardenberg was a prominent Prussian statesman and reformer, recognized for his significant contributions to both domestic policy and foreign diplomacy during the tumultuous period of the Napoleonic Wars. After the defeat of Napoleon, Hardenberg represented Prussia at the Congress of Vienna, where his vision for German unification clashed with conservative forces, particularly Austria.

Hardenberg was more liberal than the other main participants, and earlier in his career implemented a variety of liberal reforms. To him Prussia was indebted for improvements in

its army system, the abolition of serfdom and feudal burdens, the opening of civil service to all classes, and the complete reform of the educational system.

He also succeeded in keeping the Prussian state intact in the face of political and financial pressure from Napoleon, and he navigated the state from its alliance with Napoleon through the successful War of Liberation against France in 1813–1814.

Despite facing criticism for not fully capitalizing on opportunities for reform, Hardenberg's legacy is marked by his ability to navigate the complexities of his time, ultimately transforming Prussia into a more modern nation-state. He is often regarded as one of the most significant Prussian ministers

Wilhelm von Humboldt:

Wilhelm von Humboldt was a German language scholar, philosopher, diplomat, and educational reformer whose contribution to the development of the scientific study of language became highly valued in the 20th century.

By appointment of the King, Wilhelm von Humboldt accompanied Karl August von Hardenberg, the head of the Prussian delegation, to the Congress of Vienna, to negotiate territorial dispositions concerning Prussia and the creation of a German Confederation.

Prior to the Congress, Wilhelm developed a framework for addressing European issues that would prove crucial to maintaining a political balance between the major powers. He also created a diplomatic language that would make the Congress of Vienna a model for the multilateral negotiations held at the end of WWI and WWII.

Although his mission focused primarily on issues of territory and national boundaries, Wilhelm von Humboldt also exerted an influence over the Congress' other advances such as the abolition of the slave trade, free navigation, the restitution of art and artifacts stolen by Napoleon from Italy, Germany and other countries during his military campaigns, the foundation of a new German confederation or the rights of German Jews.

AUSTRIA

Klemens Wenzel von Metternich:

Klemens von Metternich, was a conservative Austrian statesman and diplomat who was at the center of European affairs for three decades as the Austrian Empire's foreign minister.

The Austrian leader was especially antagonistic of Russia, due to two reasons: one reason was that Russia had proven its dominant army while forcing Napoleon's military to flee, and

another reason was that Metternich had an extremely negative impression of Tsar Alexander I, whom he viewed as impulsive and unstable. Initially Metternich wanted to form an alliance against Russia with Great Britain, Prussia, and France, but when Prussia turned out to be reluctant to go against Russia, Austria began to guard itself against Prussia as well.

Baron von Wessenberg-Ampringen:

Baron von Wessenberg was an Austrian diplomat and statesman. He joined the Austrian civil service in 1794 and held several positions for the Austrian court in Berlin, Kassel, Munich and London.

In 1814, he was appointed second Austrian delegate, after Prince Metternich, at the Congress of Vienna. He contributed majorly to the establishment of the German Confederation.

FRANCE

Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord:

Charles Talleyrand was a French secularized clergyman, statesman, and leading diplomat. He served as the French Diplomat in the Congress of Vienna. His career spanned the regimes of Louis XVI, the years of the French Revolution, Napoleon, Louis XVIII, Charles X, and Louis Philippe I. Those Talleyrand served often distrusted him but found him extremely useful. The name "Talleyrand" has become a byword for crafty and cynical diplomacy.

He was Napoleon's chief diplomat during the years when French military victories brought one European state after another under French hegemony. However, most of the time, Talleyrand worked for peace so as to consolidate France's gains.

The congress dealt with a fundamental problem of nations in establishing an order which guaranteed the peace among nations and legitimate governments: the distribution of power. Perhaps as the head of the French delegation to the Vienna Congress Talleyrand understood the problem of constructing a new order to replace the general chaos of revolutionary Europe, the best. And by using his diplomatic skills he gained a place for France at the Congress which other European statesmen had sought to deny. Using the principle of legitimacy, Talleyrand worked for the reestablishment of a balance of power, The stability and maintenance of such a balance thus became the cornerstone of French foreign policy, and Talleyrand, a longtime advocate of the balance of power theory, intended to make it the cornerstone of the European system.

Emmerich Joseph von Dalberg:

Emeric Joseph, was the nephew and heir of Karl Theodor von Dalberg, and minister and foreign envoy under Napoleon and Louis XVIII of France. As Baden's envoy in Paris from 1803 he became a close friend of Talleyrand. Entering the French service in 1809, he was made a duke and a privy councillor by Napoleon in 1810. A member of Talleyrand's provisional government (1814), he accompanied Talleyrand to the Congress of Vienna as minister plenipotentiary

It is also important for the French delegation to keep in mind that King of France Louis XVIII took a large interest in the goings-on of the Congress of Vienna. Louis was horrified by Prussia's intention to annex the Kingdom of Saxony, to which he was attached because his mother was born a Saxon princess, and he was also concerned that Prussia would dominate Germany. He also wished the Duchy of Parma to be restored to the Parma branch of the Bourbons, and not to the former Empress Marie-Louise of France, as was being suggested by the Allies. Louis also protested at the Allies' inaction in Naples, where he wanted the Napoleonic usurper Joachim Murat removed in favour of the Neapolitan Bourbons.

Alexis de Noailles:

Alexis de Noailles was raised by his aunt, the Duchess of Duras, Alexis grew into a fervent royalist. He opposed Napoleon's rule and was imprisoned for seven months in 1809. After his release in 1810, he fled into exile, living in Switzerland, Vienna, and Sweden, where he was welcomed by Bernadotte

He co-founded the ultra-royalist group Chevaliers de la Foi and, in 1812, joined Louis XVIII's exile court. He served as aide-de-camp to Bernadotte during the 1813 campaigns against Napoleon

At the Congress of Vienna (1814–1815), Alexis de Noailles served as aide-de-camp to the Comte d'Artois and as a plenipotentiary of France, working alongside with other diplomats. He worked behind the scenes and wasn't afraid of digging into intrigue or personal vendettas

He fiercely supported the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy. His disdain for revolutionary ideologies was personal, shaped by the execution of his family during the Reign of Terror.

Concerns of lesser powers are also as crucial as the greater ones. Because these countries have limited power, it is especially crucial for them to play well in the game of diplomacy. The Congress of Vienna could be the stepping-stone for them to turn out to be another Great

Power or become even more silent in future political matters. It is important to remember that Lesser Powers are still very relevant to the dispute of how the borders should be redrawn.

SPAIN

Marquis Don Pedro Gomez de Labrador:

Pedro Gómez Labrador, 1st Marquess of Labrador was a Spanish diplomat. He was Spain's main representative at the Congress of Vienna.

Labrador tried to achieve several goals for Spain. He wanted to bring back the old Spanish royal family (the Bourbons) to power in Spain's former lands in Italy. He also wanted to regain control over Spain's colonies in America.

The situation of Spain is quite similar in some ways to that of Portugal; it used to be a powerful country back in colonial days, but it had grown weaker and less vital from its heyday. Indeed, the Spanish army was humiliatingly defeated by the French, allowing Napoleon to dominate the Spanish government throughout the war, making use of their navy to combat the British. Indeed, Spain's only major contribution to the coalition's victory was the partisan guerrilla activity that bled French manpower for years. Especially after settling down the Treaty of Paris, Spain is looking for ways to go back to being one of the Great Powers.

Spain may have trouble with Portugal due to Portugal's claim to the currently Spain-controlled territory of Olivenza. Spain also wishes to take more of southern Italian states now that the Congress is redrawing lines for sovereignty. Spain actually has a decently organized military, which may result in more favorable opinions from the Congress so as to prevent Spain from acting violent.

SWEDEN

Count Carl Lowenhielm:

Count Carl Axel Löwenhielm was a Swedish military officer, diplomat, and politician. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel in 1808, in 1812 to the General Adjuter, in 1814 to Major General and in 1815 to the Lieutenant-General. He was Sweden's negotiator during the Congress of Vienna, where Sweden ceded Swedish Pomerania in exchange for hooking up with Norway in a personal-royal union that lasted till 1905.

Sweden may be the country that is in one of the trickiest situations. Sweden did play a role to seal the Treaty of Paris, which means it must expect reimbursement for its part. Once one of the preeminent powers in Europe, it has since lost much of its land to Russia, which also means Sweden might want to regain such an area back. There is also Pomerania, an area desired by Prussia but previously in Swedish control before the Napoleonic era. Sweden is also in the peculiar position that its new king was formerly one of Napoleon's most skilled commanders. Though he joined the coalition and played an important role in defeating French forces in Germany, the Swedish king may be cause for some suspicion.

What Sweden may or may not gain essentially rests on whether or not more lands would be given to Prussia or Russia to feed their hunger for more lands as an attempt to prevent them from disrupting the supposed peace created by the Congress. Sweden is well aware, for example, that Russia has aims on Finland, currently in Swedish possession. If the Swedes are to surrender this territory, Carl Löwenhielm ought to seek equal compensation elsewhere in Europe; if they do not wish to give it up, they will have to convince the other Great Powers that such a move would make Russia too powerful.

PORTUGAL

Pedro de Sousa Holstein:

Dom Pedro de Sousa Holstein, 1st Duke of Faial and Palmela was one of the most important Portuguese diplomats and statesmen in the first half of the 19th century. He also served as the country's first modern Prime Minister (with the title of "President of the Council of Ministers"). He was Portuguese plenipotentiary to the Congress of Vienna in 1814, where he attempted to press Portugal's claims to Olivenza, and to the Treaty of Paris in 1815.

Portugal was gradually becoming irrelevant due to its loss of colonial power before the Napoleonic era. However, Portugal proved to be a very good ally to Great Britain when it helped fight Napoleon's army in Iberia, contributing significantly to the French Emperor's first defeat. Hence, Portugal was clearly included in the Treaty of Paris as well, which again puts the nation in the same position as Sweden, hopeful of any compensation for their efforts to be made. In fact, Portugal has the possibility of becoming once again a great power because of its consistent help for Great Britain.

It is very likely for Portugal to maintain its good relations with Great Britain and other countries to eliminate any possibility of Spain invading its border, not to mention to weaken Spain. Moreover, Portugal has a long colonial history and thus naturally looks overseas for potential rewards for its service. Territories in the Americas, India, or Africa could revitalize the stagnant Portuguese regime.

DENMARK

King Frederick VI:

Frederick VI was the king of Denmark from 1808 to 1839 and of Norway from 1808 to 1814. Initially neutral in the Napoleonic Wars, Frederick supported Napoleon after the English bombardment of Copenhagen in 1807. An indifferent diplomat, he supported Napoleon too long and failed to take advantage of Sweden's difficulties in 1809. At the Peace of Kiel (January 1814), he had to cede Norway to Sweden and Heligoland to England. In the lean years following the Congress of Vienna, Frederick proved himself an energetic, responsible, and upright "father of his country."

Because of its favorable attitude toward France while Napoleon was still in power, Denmark may be at the disadvantage of participating in the Congress where a great number of countries are furious at France. Denmark participated in a French-led blockade of British goods, and indeed one of the most crucial naval battles of the Napoleonic Wars was fought between the British and Danish navies at Copenhagen..

While its fate is yet to be determined, Denmark wishes to gain northern German states, specifically close to Prussia. This could possibly lead to a fairly strong country nearby Prussia, which is favorable to the Britain-France-Austria alliance to maintain a close eye on the Prussia-Russia alliance. It may also be interested in the Isle of Rugen, which at this point is under Swedish control.

Count Niels Rosenkrantz:

Niels Rosenkrantz was the Danish Foreign Minister. After a military career, Rosenkrantz entered diplomacy in 1782 and was envoy to Saint Petersburg and Berlin in the turbulent years around 1800. He also negotiated peace with Sweden after the short war of 1808-09 and was used in special missions to Napoleon. Later he accompanied the king to the Vienna Congress.

SWITZERLAND

Charles Pictet de Rochemont:

Charles Pictet de Rochemont was a statesman and diplomat who prepared the declaration of Switzerland's permanent neutrality ratified by the great powers in 1815.

After serving in the French army, Pictet settled in Geneva in 1789 and reorganized the militia. He was arrested during the Reign of Terror (1794) in Geneva following the French Revolution and subsequently was imprisoned. With the reestablishment of the Republic of Geneva after the retreat of Napoleon's armies (1813), he resumed political activity, taking part in the provisional government created in December 1813.

In October 1814 he was delegated to the Congress of Vienna, where he helped secure Geneva's attachment to the reconstructed Swiss Confederation.

PAPAL STATE

Cardinal Ercole Consalvi:

Ercole Consalvi trained at the Academy of Noble Ecclesiastics in Rome from 1776 to 1782. In 1799, during the conclave in Venice that elected Barnaba Chiaramonti, who would become Pius VII, he rose to prominence in his role as the conclave's secretary. In the first year of the Italian pontiff's pontificate, 1800, Consalvi was appointed secretary of state and created cardinal.

His task was not an easy one in those turbulent times: Pius VII and Napoleon were busy negotiating a concordat. The aim was to reach an agreement on relations between France and the Papal States, when the French Revolution had put an end to the privileges of the Church in France and split it into a constitutional Church, dependent on the French Republic, and a so-called "refractory" Church, loyal to the pontiff. This marked the beginning of Cardinal Consalvi's great political career. He remained a simple deacon throughout his life, but maintained relations with European leaders. His unmovable stance on key issues would enable the Church of France to be reborn.

Ercole Consalvi was one of the key figures at the famous Congress of Vienna. His main aim in the Congress for the Holy see was to regain its Papal States and the assets of its Museums which form a large part of today's collections.

"Consalvism," named after this astute strategist, has come to designate a certain pontifical diplomacy of political realism. This vision favors direct relations between the Holy See and

national governments, without going through intermediary bodies such as national episcopates.

BAVARIA

Maximilian Von Montgelas:

Maximilian Joseph, count von Montgelas de Garnerin was a German statesman who developed modern Bavaria.

Montgelas wanted to establish Bavaria as an independent power between Austria and France. The Napoleonic Wars gave him the opportunity to bring Bavaria to France's side in 1805. While Bavaria's membership in the second Confederation of the Rhine permitted independent internal administration, the state could not pursue an independent foreign policy. Its troops remained at Napoleon's disposal, since he was the protector of the confederation. By obstructing the confederation, Montgelas kept a large measure of freedom.

His main idea in the Vienna Congress was to keep Bavaria as an effective buffer state. Montgelas pursued an internal policy of secularisation and administrative centralisation, in the tradition of the ideas of the Enlightenment.

7. What We Expect From You

It is important to keep in mind that historical special committees differ from other MUN committees. We will be discussing what has already taken place in history and argue over what could have possibly done right, wrong, or differently coming from various angles. Our committee's ultimate goal is not to only discuss an event that already happened, but is to rearrange a historical event as well as attempt to come to a different or better outcome solely based on our own discussions.

Although countries may act as they wish, guided by their self interests, it is important to note that the main goal in the Congress is to ensure a balance in power so as to prevent more harm from being done to the Europe, as the continent had been wracked by the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars for decades. Countries' representatives are expected to compromise as well as discuss how the borders should be redrawn. Depending on the outcome of this congress, your country might be at an advantage or disadvantage regarding future gains in economics and politics.

In conclusion, we expect you to do your best trying to rearrange the given discussions and reshape the fate and the map of Europe, in accordance with your countries' policies and goals by reestablishing the conservative order in the European Continent.

8. Maps

Below are the maps that may help you further understand the sharing of the Continent. Feel free to draw and use these maps in order to redraw the borders and territories during the conference. If these maps are not in good resolution or hard to read, delegates are more than welcome to bring their own maps to draw on while discussing matters at hand.

The order of the maps is as follows:

1. Before the beginning of the French Revolution, 1789.
2. After the French Revolutionary wars and before the rise of Napoleon, 1800.
3. Before the Vienna Congress, 1812.
4. After the Vienna Congress, 1815 (This map is only for reference and this map does not show how it should look like at the end of our committee. Indeed, we encourage you to shape in accordance with your ideas differencing from this one.)

1.



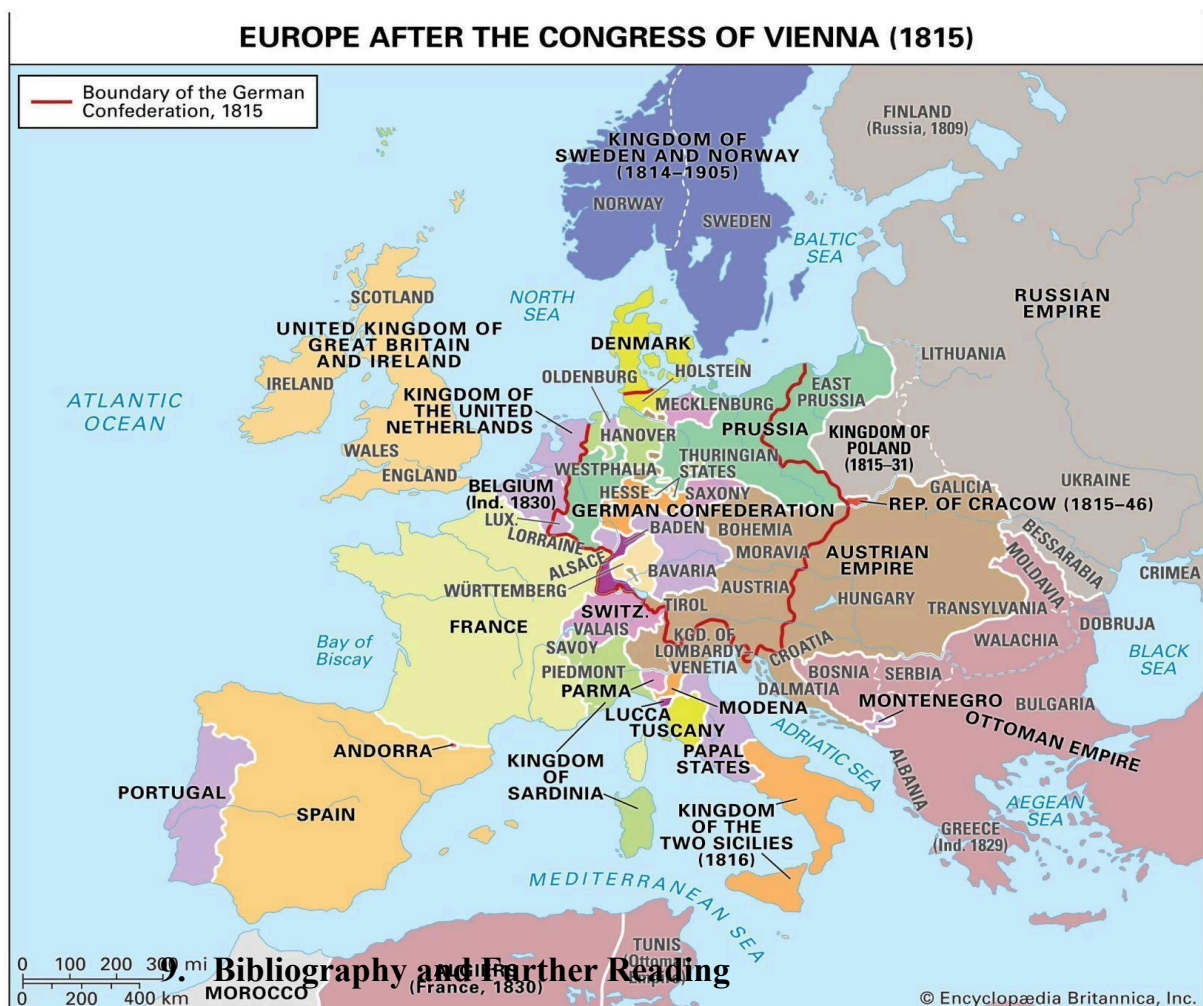
2.



3.



4.



Vienna Congress information

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