

5.7 The Congress of Vienna

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

KEY WORDS restore the balance of power 均势 • congress of vienna 维也纳会议 • napoleon 拿破仑

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **Congress of Vienna** 维也纳会议.

You must be able to:

- state the Congress's two aims
- explain what it was containing and why both dangers are named
- compare its method with the balance of power of unit 3
- state why the CED says it *attempted*

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Two aims

To restore the balance of power in Europe, and to contain the danger of revolutionary or nationalistic upheavals in the future.

■ Two dangers

Revolutionary upheaval comes from the principles of 5.4; **nationalistic** upheaval from the response to 5.6. Naming both is an admission that twenty-five years produced two lasting forces.

■ Method

The Congress restored a principle already used in the eighteenth century, which makes the settlement conservative in method as well as in aim: Napoleonic Europe is treated as a deviation to be undone.

■ 'Attempted'

The CED's verb concedes nothing about success. Whether containment held is the story of the following units.

2 Practice

2.1 State the Congress's two aims. [2]

2.2 State the two dangers named and where each came from. [2]

2.3 The CED says the Congress “attempted”.

(a) State what the verb concedes. [1]

(b) State where the answer is found. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Restoring the balance of power makes the settlement [1]

- **A** revolutionary
- **B** conservative in method as well as aim
- **C** nationalist
- **D** liberal

3.2 Naming two dangers rather than one admits that the previous quarter-century produced [1]

- **A** no lasting forces
- **B** two lasting forces
- **C** one force
- **D** four forces

3.3 A settlement designed to contain nationalism shapes how nationalism must later operate.

(a) State the implication for the next century. [1]

(b) Explain why this is more than a date. [2]

Solutions

2.1 restore the balance of power; contain the danger of revolutionary or nationalistic upheavals.

2.2 revolutionary upheaval, from the principles of the Revolution; nationalistic upheaval, from the response to Napoleon.

2.3 (a) it does not concede success. (b) in whether containment held, which the following units answer.

3.1 B. an old principle is restored rather than a new one devised.

3.2 B. two dangers, two forces.

3.3 (a) later nationalist movements argue against the terms Vienna set. (b) it makes the settlement a cause of later events, not merely a point at which they are dated from.