

Napoleon to Stalin

✿ Lecture 1

✿ The Congress of Vienna

✿ Professor John Charmley

.The Architects

- ✿ Tsar Alexander I – Russia
- ✿ Clemens von Metternich – Austria
- ✿ Viscount Castlereagh – Britain
- ✿ Prince Talleyrand – France
- ✿ Frederick William III - Prussia

Tsar Alexander I

- ✿ Ruled 1801-25
- ✿ Allied with France 1807
- ✿ Invaded by France 1812
- ✿ ‘Mystic’

Prince Metternich 1773-1859

- ✿ Born in Rhineland
- ✿ Ambassador to Napoleon 1806
- ✿ Sponsored marriage to Marie-Louise
- ✿ Feared French reprisals 1812-13
- ✿ Wanted security

Viscount Castlereagh

- ✿ Anglo-Irish
- ✿ Foreign secretary 1812-22
- ✿ Directed British policy
- ✿ Wanted balance of power
- ✿ Works with Metternich

Prince Talleyrand

- ✿ Bishop of Autun
- ✿ ‘Vicar of Bray’
- ✿ Concern for France
- ✿ Broke with Napoleon in 1807
- ✿ Wants to preserve French power

Desiderata : Russia

- ✿ Security through strength
- ✿ Land in Poland and south-east Europe
- ✿ Warm water ports
- ✿ Recognition
- ✿ ‘Holy Alliance’

Desiderata : Austria

- ✿ Security through a balance of power
- ✿ Stop French expansion
- ✿ Stop Prussian expansion
- ✿ Stop Russian expansion
- ✿ Stop liberalism & nationalism
- ✿ Swap Austrian Netherlands for northern Italy

Desiderata : Britain

- ✿ Security through a balance of power
- ✿ Economic growth & colonies
- ✿ Security for the Low Countries
- ✿ French Power checked
- ✿ End of the Slave Trade

Desiderata : Prussia

- ✿ Security
- ✿ Land in Germany

Desiderata : France

- ✿ Damage Limitation
- ✿ Balance of Power
- ✿ Restoration of status
- ✿ To benefit from disputes within the Alliance

Treaty of Kalisch, 28 Feb 1813

- ❖ Russia and Prussia
- ❖ Russia to get most of Poland
- ❖ Prussia to get Saxony
- ❖ 'Security through strength'
- ❖ Ignored Austria and Britain
- ❖ Nearly caused war in January 1815

Reichenbach, 27 June 1813

- ✿ Russia/Prussia/Austria
- ✿ Austria to join war against France
- ✿ Poland's future to be decided 'amicably'
- ✿ No mention of Kalisch
- ✿ All Powers now joined against France

Treplitz, 9 September 1813

- ✿ Russia, Prussia, Austria
- ✿ Poland's fate to be 'settled amicably'
- ✿ Status Quo 1805 for own territory
- ✿ Britain not included

Frankfurt Proposals 9 Nov 1813

- ✿ Devised by Metternich
- ✿ Generous to France
- ✿ France to have 'natural frontiers'

- ✿ Would have given frontier on Rhine

- ✿ Agreed to by Lord Aberdeen

- ✿ Prompted Castlereagh to Europe

18-22 Jan. 1814 Basle Conf.

- ✿ Metternich & Castlereagh

- ✿ Agree on definition of security

- ✿ Security through balance of power

24-28 Jan. 1814 Langres Conf

- ✿ Colonies kept out of negotiations

- ✿ Maritime rights kept out

- ✿ No British quid pro quo

- ✿ France to have 'ancient limits'

- ✿ Low Countries not French

Chaumont, 9 March 1814

- ✿ Britain, Russia, Austria, Prussia

- ✿ Alliance against France for 20 years

- ✿ German Confederation

- ✿ Swiss Independence

- ✿ Italy of separate states

- ✿ Spain ruled by Bourbon

- ✿ Holland ruled by House of Orange

- ✿ Balance of Power to be created

Defects of Chaumont

- ✿ Did not include Poland

- ✿ Alexander could have had any terms at this point

- ✿ Britain had to promise generous subsidies to get expansion of Holland

- ✿ Kalisch not mentioned

- ✿ Cemented only by Napoleon

Congress of Vienna

- ✿ Opened October 1814

- ✿ 3 territorial agreements

- ✿ 1st Treaty of Paris, 30 May 1814

- ✿ Final Act, 9 June 1815

- ✿ 2nd Treaty of Paris, 20 Nov. 1815

- ✿ Waterloo, 18 June 1815

Major Problems

- ✿ Who should rule France?

- ✿ The Place of France in Europe

- ✿ Poland and Saxony

- ✿ Balance of Power & security

Who should rule France?

- ✿ Major differences in early 1814

- ✿ Britain favoured Napoleon

- ✿ Austria favoured Marie-Louise

- ✱ Russia favoured Bernadotte
- ✱ Talleyrand suggested Louis XVIII
- ✱ Napoleon abdicated 6 April 1814
- ✱ Louis XVIII enters Paris 3 May 1814

France's Place in Europe

- ✱ The rights of smaller states
- ✱ The principle of legitimacy
- ✱ 3 January 1815 allied with Britain and Austria against Kalisch
- ✱ 'France is no longer isolated in Europe'
- ✱ 9 Jan. 1815 France included in Directing Committee

Poland and Saxony (I)

- ✱ Saxony had stayed allied with France
- ✱ Prussians would give up Poland
- ✱ Russians would allow her Saxony
- ✱ In return for Russia getting Poland
- ✱ Austria and Britain disagreed
- ✱ Winter 1814/15 differences acute

Poland and Saxony (II)

- ✱ Oct & Nov. Britain try to woo Prussia
- ✱ December Prussia declares any change in Kalisch will lead to war
- ✱ 3 Jan. 1815 France sides with Austria
- ✱ Alexander decides not to risk war
- ✱ Prussia gets part of Saxony
- ✱ Kingdom of Warsaw

Balance of Power Issues

- ✱ Fate of France
- ✱ Fate of Austrian Netherlands
- ✱ Italian peninsular
- ✱ Germany
- ✱ Poland

France's fate (I)

- ✱ 1st Treaty of Paris May 1814
- ✱ 1793 frontiers
- ✱ Lost Nice & Savoy
- ✱ No Indemnity
- ✱ No Occupation
- ✱ No loot returned
- ✱ Colonies to GB
- ✱ Napoleon to Elba

- ✱ 2nd Treaty of Paris November 1815
- ✱ 1790 frontiers
- ✱ Lost Saarlouis etc.
- ✱ F700m+ indemnity

- Occupation 3-5 yrs
- Loot returned
- Colonies to GB
- Napoleon to St. Helena

France's fate (II)

- Talleyrand's diplomacy brought an end to French isolation
- France tended to side with Austria/GB
- No feeling of 'revanche'
- Bourbon diplomacy v. cautious

Italy : Austrian domination

- Lombardy & Venetia directly to Austria
- Parma: Marie Louise (daughter F I)
- Modena: Francis IV (cousin F I)
- Tuscany: Ferdinand III (bro. F I)
- Pope Pius VII allied to Austria
- Austria had right to garrison Ravenna, Bologna & Ferrara

Italy : the rest

- Piedmont-Sardinia a buffer-zone
- Given Genoa
- Pope Pius VII ruled Rome, The Marches and the Romagna
- Ferdinand I restored after the 100 days to the Two Sicilies – linked by alliance to the Habsburgs

Germany

- Pre-Napoleon +350 state(let)s
- Napoleonic Confederation of Rhine
- C of Rhine had been 16 states
- Chaumont decided on Confederation
- 38 States, led by Austria
- Federal Diet at Frankfurt

Austrian Netherlands

- Added to Kingdom of Holland
- 'Buffer' zone against French expansion
- Made Netherlands middle-ranking Power
- Barrier fortresses against French invasion

Poland

- 'Congress Poland'
- Prussia & Austria gave up large parts
- Prussia: Posen, retained Thorn
- Austria: reacquired Galicia
- Congress Poland ruled by Constantine
- Nominally Independent only

Winners

- Austria: dominated Italy & Germany
- Russia: dominated Poland; had also gained Finland (1808) & Bessarabia

1812)

- ✱ Prussia: gained Rhineland, parts of Poland, 60% Saxony, Swedish Pomerania
- ✱ Britain: Low Countries secure; abolition of Slave trade

Losers

- ✱ Nationalism
- ✱ Liberalism
- ✱ France?

Nationalism

- ✱ Associated with Revolution
- ✱ Antithetical to dynastic rights
- ✱ Antithetical to Habsburgs
- ✱ Nationalism limited
- ✱ Educated middle-class groups

Liberalism

- ✱ Not totally ignored
- ✱ Constitutions existed in: Finland, France, Netherlands, Norway, Poland & Sweden
- ✱ All linked to Monarchies
- ✱ All at whim of Monarch
- ✱ Britain most constitutional state – but had no written Constitution

Quadruple & Holy Alliances

- ✱ Quadruple Alliance, 20 Nov. 1815
- ✱ Britain, Russia, Austria, Prussia
- ✱ Holy Alliance, 26 Sept. 1815
- ✱ Russia, Austria, Prussia

Holy Alliance

- ✱ Tsar Alexander I's idea
- ✱ 'a loud sounding nothing' (Metternich)
- ✱ 'a piece of sublime mysticism and nonsense' (Castlereagh)
- ✱ 'members of one and the same Christian nation' (Alexander I)

Quadruple Alliance

- ✱ For 20 years against France
- ✱ Article VI 'meetings at fixed periods'
- ✱ Congresses:
 - ✱ Aix-la-Chapelle (1818)
 - ✱ Troppau (1820)
 - ✱ Laibach (1821)
 - ✱ Verona (1822)

Problems for the future

- ✱ Quadruple or Holy?
- ✱ Intervene in internal affairs?
- ✱ Or only in foreign affairs?

- ✿ Problematic for British

- ✿ And for Metternich

Europe in 1815

- ✿ France confined

- ✿ Not humiliated

- ✿ Concert restored

- ✿ Compromise

- ✿ War-weariness

- ✿ Alliance for future