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[World History - The Congress of Vienna 1815](#)[Reform and Revolution 1815-1848: Crash Course European History #25](#) [World History 2 - The Congress of Vienna and Nationalism in Europe during the 19th Century](#) [The Congress Of Vienna And Congress of Vienna, assembly in 1814–15 that reorganized Europe after the Napoleonic Wars. It began in September 1814, five months after Napoleon I's first abdication and completed its "Final Act" in June 1815, shortly before the Waterloo campaign and the final defeat of Napoleon. The settlement was the most-comprehensive treaty that Europe had ever seen.](#)

[Congress of Vienna | Goals, Significance, Definition ...](#)

The Congress of Vienna (French: Congrès de Vienne, German: Wiener Kongress) of 1814–1815 was one of the most important international conferences in European history.It remade Europe after the downfall of French Emperor Napoleon I. It was a meeting of ambassadors of European states chaired by Austrian statesman Klemens von Metternich, and held in Vienna from November 1814 to June 1815.

[Congress of Vienna - Wikipedia](#)

[Bridgeman/Deutsches Historisches Museum, Berlin](#) [The 'long 19th century' was a period of relative peace that began arguably with the Congress of Vienna in September 1814 and lasted until the outbreak of the First World War in July 1914. Emperor Napoleon was defeated in May 1814 and Cossacks marched along the Champs-Élysées into Paris.](#)

[What was the Congress of Vienna? | History Today](#)

[Summary](#) [On September 1814, the Congress of Vienna began. All the powers of Europe sent delegates to decide the issue of the day: the reorganization of the chaotic Europe Napoleon's conquest had left behind. The members of the Congress were all afraid of a strong France, so they created strong border states.](#)

[Napoleonic Europe \(1799-1815\): Congress of Vienna and the ...](#)

The Congress of Vienna" investigates the Vienna Congress within a broad framework of influence networks that included unofficial opinion-shapers of all kinds, both men and women: artists and composers, entrepreneurs and writers, hosts and attendees of fashionable salons.

[The Congress of Vienna: Power and Politics After Napoleon ...](#)

The Congress of Vienna Melvyn Bragg and guests discuss the peace plan for Europe after the Napoleonic Wars, with the redrawing of borders and balancing of the great powers so that none would be...

[BBC Radio 4 - In Our Time, The Congress of Vienna](#)

[Congress of Vienna](#) [VIENNA, CONGRESS OF](#), international congress held in Vienna, September 1814 to June 1815, to reestablish peace and order in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars.

[Vienna, Congress of - Jewish Virtual Library](#)

The Congress of Vienna famously closed with the signing of the Final Act on 9 June 1815. One can almost imagine the immortal engraving of Jean Isabey and Jean Godefroy with its portraits of all the main negotiators from the Committee of Eight as capturing that very meeting. The historical image of this solemn moment is, however, in part a myth.

[The Congress of Vienna: Power and Politics after Napoleon ...](#)

The Germany that emerged in 1815 from the Congress of Vienna included 39 states ranging in size from the two Great Powers, Austria and Prussia, through the minor kingdoms of Bavaria, Württemberg, Saxony, and Hanover; through smaller duchies such as Baden, Nassau, Oldenburg, and Hesse-Darmstadt; through tiny principalities such as Schaumburg-Lippe, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and Reuss-Schleiz-Gera; to the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, and Frankfurt am Main.

[Germany - Results of the Congress of Vienna | Britannica](#)

The Congress of Vienna 1814-15, also known as the "Concert of Europe", succeeded in establishing the foundation for enduring peace between nations in post-Napoleonic Europe; but failed to sufficiently address the rising sense of popular nationalism inspired by the ideals of Revolutionary France. According to Nancy Stockdale, historian Pavel Murdzhhev, validates this impression by suggesting the Congress of Vienna "served as a foundation that simultaneously maintained a long-term balance ...

[The Congress of Vienna: Success or Failure? | The history ...](#)

[Congress of Vienna](#) [The Congress of Vienna](#) was a conference of ambassadors of European states chaired by Austrian statesman Klemens Wenzel von Metternich, and held in Vienna from September 1814 to June 1815.

[Congress of Vienna - Vienna 20 and more points](#)

At the Congress of Vienna the tendency was to diminish the number and power of the secondary states and to destroy minute sovereignties. Sweden and Denmark were relegated to the rank of third-rate powers; the petty principalities of Germany were built up into third-rate states.

[Nationalism from the Congress of Vienna - History Moments](#)

The Congress of Vienna investigates the Vienna Congress within a broad framework of influence networks that included unofficial opinion-shapers of all kinds, both men and women: artists and composers, entrepreneurs and writers, hosts and attendees of fashionable salons.

[The Congress of Vienna — Brian E. Vick | Harvard ...](#)

The Congress of Vienna never officially opened; rather, the world's leading statesmen of the time - Austria's Prince Metternich, France's Charles Talleyrand, Russia's Czar Alexander and Britain's Lord Castlereigh and the Duke of Wellington, and many others - have spent the summer and autumn of 1814, and the winter and spring of 1815 in Vienna.

[Vienna, 1814: How the Conquerors of Napoleon Made Love ...](#)

The Congress of Vienna was a conference of ambassadors of European states chaired by Austrian statesman Klemens Wenzel von Metternich and held in Vienna from November 1814 to June 1815, though the delegates had arrived and were already negotiating by late September 1814.

[The Congress of Vienna | Boundless World History](#)

The Congress of Vienna was the conference between ambassadors of the greatest powers in Europe and was chaired by the Austrian statesman Klemens Wenzel von Metternich. The Congress met at Schoenbrun Castle between October 1, 1814 and June 9, 1815.

[The Congress of Vienna and the Restoration of the European ...](#)

Participants Of The Congress of Vienna Through their heads of state and senior diplomats the five European super powers Russia, Great Britain, Prussia, Austria and France took part at the Congress of Vienna. In addition, the other German courts, previously sovereign cities, Switzerland and other European states sent delegates to Vienna.

[Congress of Vienna: What You Missed, In A Nutshell](#)

the congress of vienna gave austria more territory in \_\_\_\_ italy. why would the symbol of a scale best represent the congress of vienna's accomplishments? the congress worked to establish a balance of power throughout Europe. 1st People demanded reforms 2nd \_\_\_\_ 3rd rebels forced a change in government.