

- The Congress of Vienna and the Restoration
  - Central cast
    - Russia: Alexander I (1777–1825, r. 1801–1825)
      - Enlightened monarch and absolutist monarch
      - Succeeded his murdered father in 1801
      - Presented himself as the “liberator” of Europe
      - Europe feared an all-powerful Russia as it had feared an all-powerful France
    - France: Prince Charles Maurice de Talleyrand (1754–1859)
      - Bishop and revolutionary
      - Escaped the Terror by exiling himself to the United States
      - Served under Napoléon, then turned against him
      - Foreign minister to Louis XVIII
    - Austria: Klemens von Metternich (1773–1838)
      - The “architect of the peace”
      - Lifelong hatred of political change
      - Feared Alexander might provoke another revolution
      - His peace prevented a major European war until 1914
  - Goals of the Congress
    - The restoration of order and legitimate authority
    - Recognized Louis XVIII as legitimate sovereign of France
    - Restored Bourbon leaders in Spain and the two Sicilies
    - The prevention of French expansion
  - Germany and Poland
    - The Confederation of the Rhine
    - Independent kingdoms of Bavaria, Württemberg, and Saxony

- A nominally independent kingdom of Poland
- British compensations
  - Received French territories in South Africa and South America as well as Ceylon.
- The Concert of Europe
  - Securing the peace and creating permanent stability
  - Britain, Austria, Prussia, and Russia form the Quadruple Alliance
    - In 1818, joined by France (the Quintuple Alliance)
    - Cooperation in the suppression of all disturbances to the peace
  - Alexander and the Holy Alliance
  - Established a ruler's legitimacy based on international treaties and not divine right
- Revolt against Restoration
  - Secret organization: the Carbonari
    - Vowed to oppose the government in Vienna
    - Spread through southern Europe and France in the 1820s
    - Aims
      - Some called for a constitution
      - Others sang the praises of Bonaparte
  - Naples and the Piedmont
    - Opposition turned to revolt
    - Restored monarchs abandoned their promises
  - Metternich summoned Austrian, Prussian, and Russian representatives
    - The Troppau memorandum (1820)
      - Declared they would aid each other in suppressing revolution

- France and Britain declined to sign
- Revolution in Latin America
  - The unsteady foundations of colonial rule
  - Argentina declared independence in 1816
  - The liberation of Chile and Peru
  - Simon de Bolívar (1783–1830)
    - Led uprisings from Venezuela across to Bolivia
  - Political revolts unleashed conflict and civil war
    - Some elites sought liberation from Spain
    - Radicals wanted land reforms and an end to slavery
    - The repression of radical movements
  - Metternich and the conservative response—no revolutions in Latin America
  - The United States
    - The Monroe Doctrine (1823)
      - Warned Europe that intervention in the New World was an unfriendly act
  - Britain
    - Recognized South American republics
    - New trading partner
  - Brazil declared independence in 1822
- Russia: the Decembrists
  - Death of Tsar Alexander I (1825)
  - The Decembrists
    - Most came from noble families or were members of elite regiments
    - Saw Russia as the liberator of Europe
    - Russia needed reform

- Serfdom contradicted the promise of liberation
    - Curbing the tsar’s power
  - No political program
    - Ranged from constitutional monarchs to Jacobin republicans
- Nicholas I (1796–1855, r. 1825–1855)
  - Crushed the Decembrist revolt
  - The Third Section (secret police force)
    - The culture of fear and suspicion
- Signs of change
  - The bureaucracy became more centralized and efficient
  - Less dependence on the nobility for political support
  - The codification of the legal system (1832)
  - Landowners reorganized their estates
- Southeastern Europe: Balkans (Greece and Serbia)
  - Local movements in Greece and Serbia began to demand autonomy
  - Greek war for independence (1821–1827)
    - European sympathy and European identity
    - Christians cast the rebellion as a war between Christianity and Islam
      - A crusade for liberty
      - A crusade to preserve the classical heritage
      - (Philhellenism)
    - Delacroix, Massacre at Chios (1824)
    - Celebrating Greeks and demonizing Turks
    - British, French, and Russian troops went in against the Turks in 1827
  - Serbia

- Europe sided with the Serbs against the Ottomans
- Serbian semi-independence
  - An Orthodox Christian principality under Ottoman rule
- Results
  - European opportunism
  - Greece and Serbia did not break close ties with the Ottomans