Congress of Vienna

- In 1815, British and Prussian forces crushed the French at the Battle of Waterloo
- Napoleon was forced to abdicate (surrender his throne)
- After Waterloo, European diplomats met at the Congress of Vienna to restore stability and order in Europe after years of revolution and war
- The Congress strived to create a lasting peace through the principle of legitimacy (monarchies unseated by Napoleon were restored) and by maintaining a balance of power in Europe
- Leaders also met periodically in the Concert of Europe to discuss problems that threatened peace
Battle of Waterloo

In 1815, British and Prussian forces crushed the French at the Battle of Waterloo
Emperor Napoleon
Europe, 1815, After the Congress of Vienna
Opposing Ideologies

- After the Congress of Vienna, people with opposing ideas, or “ideologies” plunged Europe into decades of turmoil.
- Conservatives (monarchs, nobles, and church leaders) favored a return to the social order that existed before 1789.
- The word conservative comes from “conserve”, which means to “preserve”, e.g., traditions without much change.
- Conservatives decided to work together in an agreement called the Concert of Europe - they wanted to restore the royal families in Europe that Napoleon had deposed by force.
- Conservatives supported a social hierarchy in which lower classes respected and obeyed their social superiors.
Let’s take a look at the basic differences between conservatism and liberalism
Opposing Ideologies

- **CONSERVATISM**
  - a political philosophy based on tradition and social stability, stressing established institutions, and preferring gradual development to abrupt change

- **LIBERALISM**
  - a political philosophy based on belief in progress, the essential goodness of the human race, and the autonomy of the individual and standing for the protection of political and civil liberties
## General Beliefs of Conservatives and Liberals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Conservative</th>
<th>Liberal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Generally</strong></td>
<td>General belief in status quo</td>
<td>Generally supports progress</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Supports limited government</td>
<td>Supports government intervention</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Supports personal initiative</td>
<td>Emphasizes civil liberties</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Abortion</strong></td>
<td>Opposes abortion</td>
<td>Supports family planning</td>
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<td><strong>Affirmative action</strong></td>
<td>Admission to schools should be based solely on qualifications</td>
<td>Racial and gender diversity necessary to cure past discrimination</td>
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<td><strong>Death Penalty</strong></td>
<td>Generally favor the death penalty</td>
<td>Generally oppose the death penalty</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Defense</strong></td>
<td>Uses a strong military to implement policy over diplomacy</td>
<td>Military is for domestic defense with an emphasis on diplomacy</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Economy</strong></td>
<td>Generally relies on market forces, favors business, emphasizes tax cuts, little government interference</td>
<td>Government regulation to protect consumers, supports spending for social programs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Environment</strong></td>
<td>Opposes excessive environmental regulations</td>
<td>Supports environmental protection</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gun Control</strong></td>
<td>Supports right to bear arms</td>
<td>Supports strict gun control measures</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Health Care</strong></td>
<td>Supports private financing of health care</td>
<td>Universal health care</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Immigration</strong></td>
<td>Emphasis on border security</td>
<td>Emphasizes paths to citizenship</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Religion</strong></td>
<td>Federal funding for faith based organizations</td>
<td>Separation of church and state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Same Sex Marriage</strong></td>
<td>Opposes</td>
<td>Does not oppose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Welfare</strong></td>
<td>One's welfare is a personal responsibility</td>
<td>Society should support the less fortunate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conservatives backed established churches and opposed constitutional governments.

Conservative leaders, such as Prince Metternich of Austria, sought to suppress revolutionary ideas.
Liberals and Nationalists

- Inspired by the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, liberals and nationalists challenged conservatives
- Liberals included business owners, bankers, lawyers, politicians, and writers
- They wanted a government based on a written constitution
- Liberals opposed established churches and divine-right monarchies
- Believed that liberty, equality, and property were natural rights
Liberals and Nationalists (continued)

- Liberals saw government’s role as limited to protecting basic rights, such as freedom of thought, speech, and religion.
- Only later in the 19th century (1800s) did liberals come to support universal manhood suffrage, giving all men the right to vote.
- Liberals also supported laissez-faire economics (economy unregulated by the government).
Nationalism

- Nationalism gave people with a common heritage sense of identity and the goal of creating their own homeland.
- Nationalism includes **common language, culture, customs, traditions, religion, race, history, etc.**
- In the 1800s, national groups within the Austrian and Ottoman Empires set out to create their own states.
- Rebellions erupted in the Balkans, where there were people of various religions and ethnic groups.
- The Serbs were the first to revolt.
Ottoman Empire
Balkans
By 1830, Russian support helped the Serbs win autonomy, or self-rule, within the Ottoman Empire.

In 1821, the Greeks revolted, and by 1830, Greece was independent from the Ottomans.

Revolts spread to Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

Metternich of Austria urged conservative rulers to crush the uprisings.

In response, French and Austrian troops smashed rebellions in Spain and Italy.

New rebellions would spark in the next decades as liberals and nationalists demanded reforms for the new industrial working class.
Greece
Modern Serbia
Powerpoint Questions

1. What is an “ideology”? 

2. What is the ideology that seeks to keep the old order based on tradition? 

3. Identify the ideology that embraces change, believes in social progress, and promotes individual rights and liberties? 

4. Another word for self-rule is _______. 

5. The Congress of Vienna sought a lasting peace and a balance of power through the principle of _______. 
Powerpoint Questions

- 6. A conservative would favor government interference in the economy. True or False. (circle one)
- 7. The Greeks and the Serbs were previously controlled by which empire?
- 8. What elements form “nationalism”?
- 9. Extending the right to vote to all men is called ___.
- 10. Why did rebellions break out in the Balkan region of the world?
- 11. According to liberals, what is the role of government?
The End