



CONGRESS OF VIENNA

1814-1815

After Napoleon was defeated the leaders of Europe wanted to _____
_____ They held a series of meetings in Vienna
(Austria) in order to achieve this goal, the meetings lasted for 8 months.

Representatives from _____ attended.

The most influential man at the conference was _____

Metternich had a great distrust of the French and the ideas of democracy (letting
people have a say in government)

He wanted to maintain _____—this is known as

Metternich's 3 goals for the conference:

- Surround France with _____ to prevent aggression
 - Restore a _____ in Europe
 - Restore Europe's royal families _____

RESULTS:

- _____
- Countries around France were strengthened
- Louis XVIII (Louis XVI's brother) becomes king in France
- Bourbons ruled Spain
- Hapsburgs ruled Italy
- _____

POLITICAL CHANGES BEYOND VIENNA

Louis XVIII decided to rule France as a _____
he was king, but the rights of the people were protected by a constitution and
the king could be subject to _____

This meant France and Britain were experimenting with _____
(Where did they get their ideas? From America which had declared independence
from the British and were now an acting democracy.)

The rest of Europe was still mostly ruled by _____
Europe will begin to divide itself based on _____

MONROE DOCTRINE—Said that the colonization of South America would
_____ (United States and Britain favored this policy. Spain and Portugal did not.)

REVOLUTION IN LATIN AMERICA:

The Congress of Vienna restored _____
to the throne in Spain.

Liberal colony leaders in South America saw their
chance to _____

_____ are the
military leaders in charge.

Mexico revolts under the leadership of

Brazil also revolts against _____

NATIONALISM:

Will grow in Italy, Germany and Greece.



DEMOCRATIC REFORM AND ACTIVISM:

Use pages 659-662 to answer:

1. Name the two houses of British Parliament and how one gain membership in that house:

House of _____

House of _____

2. Why was the British government not a true democracy in the early 1800s?

3. Name two types of people who could and could not vote in England at this time:

could: _____

could not: _____

4. What group of people were the first to demand a greater voice in politics?

5. What is suffrage? _____

6. What did the Reform Bill of 1832 change? _____

7. What was the new ratio of men voters after the Reform Bill? _____

8. The Chartest movement or the People's Charter was a movement for what? _____

9. Working class men gained the right to vote in _____ male rural workers gained the right to vote in _____.

10. Who was Queen of England while all this was happening? _____

11. List 2 behaviors that were considered appropriate for males and females in Victorian England:



12. What manners do we still adhere to today? _____

13. Why do you think things have changed so much when it comes to manners? _____



14. What two countries led the charge for women gaining the right to vote?

15. List two things the WSPU did to get the attention of the government: _____

16. What was the first country to grant women the right to vote? _____

17. What was the first state (in the US) to give women the right to vote? _____

18. The United States and Britain did not officially grant women the right to vote until after _____.