

European countries at the Vienna Conference: Study of goals and results

¹Maytham Hashem Hussein, ²Majid Abdel Zahra, ³Ammar Kadeem Matar

^{1,3}Maysan Education Directorate, Iraq

²Faculty of Basic Education, Al-Muthanna University, Iraq

majed@mu.edu.iq

Abstract

This study came to clarify the French diplomacy in the Vienna Conference for the period from 1814-1815, to get out of that Conference with the least losses. What were the conditions of Europe before the Congress of Vienna in 1915. What were the circumstances and reasons that led to the convening of the Conference, and what were its results on the European continent. What are the most important developments in the European continent after the Conference? Why did European countries resort to diplomatic solutions instead of the armed conflicts that came after the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815? It is the attitude of authoritarian countries towards it and how they put an end to the libertarian ideas that led to the French Revolution and eliminated it.

Introduction

For decades and even before the end of the eighteenth century, under the principle of the right of thrones in the destinies of peoples report represents one of the principles that diplomatic control of the European continent, and in light of this principle, which is also known as the principle of legality, represented sovereignty, especially from the kings of personal characteristics, in the fate of cities And the regions with their inhabitants are decided according to the fate and will of the owners of the thrones [1]. The state was represented in the king's person. As it was considered his private property and subject to his absolute will submission, even to Louis XIV [2], he said, "I am the state." According to that theory, the kings took decisive action in the provinces that were subordinate to them. Some of them gave those provinces to whomever they wanted to other kings by their friendship or affinity with them, and others worked to replace those provinces with others belonging to the kingdoms. Others, and also if the regions of the kingdoms of the subject to inheritance laws and regulations Dowry and other traditions inherited from the Middle Ages, and as such, the kingdoms are expanding, or shrinking or T systems m to each other or are separated from each other by according to the whims of kings and desires, or As a result of any changes that occurred to their statuses, such as marriage, inheritance, and death, in addition to the rights the kings used to obtain through the wars they waged or the treaties they concluded [2]. During the period mentioned above, people believed that kings rule the country with authorization from God. They derive their authority from his will, and therefore the subjects of the state must obey the king's orders as they obey the orders of God. So this belief has spread among people and penetrated them, and it has become one of

the principles. The general public that clerics teach in their teachings and rituals within the churches [2], and as an example of the principle of the right of thrones in the destinies of peoples, we find that Germany was during the last decade of the eighteenth century divided into the approximately 360 independent political unit from each fully independent [2]. This is what was followed in European countries in which despotism spread as a result of the kings' policy until the French Revolution came. Its principles spread among the ranks of despotic peoples.

The study necessitated the need to divide into two sections preceded by an introduction, and the Conclusion has the most important results. In the introduction, we presented the importance of the topic and the problem, as for the third topic titled: The main objectives of the Conference of Vienna in 1815, the primary goal of the Conference was to brief France by fencing insulator, in order not to spread the revolutionary principles to other countries of Europe, and re-planning the continent of Europe based on the principle of legality, without regard the principle of nationalism, and to maintain the balance of power and concluded the study by the fourth section by an evaluation of the settlement of the Conference of Vienna in 1815, it highlighted the most important pros and cons addressed by the Conference while covering the conclusion the most important but the conclusions that emerged from the study.

The first topic: the main goals of the Vienna Conference

The Vienna Conference, held by the victorious countries on Napoleon Bonaparte in the European arena, is one of the most important conferences held in the nineteenth and is due to its connection with the intellectual, ideological, economic and military effects that emerged from the events of the French Revolution and the French imperial expansion on the European continent [3].

The main objectives of the Conference were as follows:

Fencing of buffer zones in France buffer states, For to prevent the spread of revolutionary principles, including to other parts of Europe, and re-planning of the European continent based on the principle of legality (Legitimism Without considering the principle of nationalism and maintaining the balance of power, and to achieve these two goals, the four European autocrats - Austria, England, Russia and Prussia - resorted to two means of achieving the balance of power (Balance of Power) and preserving the existing conditions, and these two methods are represented in the buffer zone policy and the compensation policy) Reparation The two bases of European diplomacy in the eighteenth century [4]. Terrifying politicians France to what it was before the recent wars, to re - international balance in Europe , and then they followed to compensate countries that took the land to give it to the other countries of the plan, as well as the agreement on the returns of old families to power in countries that Napoleon discarded them from their thrones and annexed them to France. Still, the principle of legitimacy was not applied either , so the Conference did not want the return of families whose return would be worse or wanted to distribute their property in the form of "compensation" given to countries that took over the conference disposal their property. All of this was taking place. Following the principles and traditions and taking its custom diplomat in the eighteenth century, the Conference was not soon added to the bases of the balance of power and compensation. The other consideration is the necessity of reassuring the lack of disturbing the peace by France in the future, any measures and actions that prevent France from Undertaking any new attacks. The Conference surrounded France with a circle of countries that wanted strong enough to prevent France from

resuming the attack [5]. The autocratic Vienna conference was convinced that France represents a revolutionary focal point from which destructive ideas and principles emanate, as is the case of the nationalities principle, which represents a significant threat to their thrones. Therefore, controlling them has become to prevent the return of revolutionaries to France and work to eradicate every opinion. Free from its roots before it could grow and bear its revolutionary fruits.

The final statement of the Conference on June 9, 1815, included the following:

Russia: given most of the Duchy of Warsaw, Poland, and allowed them to retain Russia, Finland, which annexed it in its war against Sweden in 1808, the Conference acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia after it became the Duke of Tsar Finland as his subjects promised to restore their rights and have been maintained by up to 1917 [6]. Also, it got Russia on Besa Rabia, which brought Russia into the mouths of the Danube and its proximity to the capital of the Ottoman, moreover, it acknowledged the Conference that Georgia is and what reaped the gains under the Treaty Kolstan Gulistan With the country's Persia 1813 of the share of Russia, along with access to the provinces of several of them: Baku, Shirvan, Shaki, Karabagh, part of Dagestan, Mingrelia, and Abkhazia.

Prussia: Two-thirds of the territory of Saxony, which was part of the Duchy of Warsaw, was given the most significant part of Bosnia and Danzig, the lands of the Rhine and the Kingdom of Westphalia [7]. Although Prussia was demanding the seizure of Alsace and Lorraine from France, the states opposed that demand in order not to be cruel to France under the new rule so that the people would not hate it, and Talirian drew the countries 'attention to the fact that Europe was fighting Napoleon and not France [8]. In addition to that, States saw the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Russia would lead to an imbalance the balance of power, and instead of Alsace and Lorraine got Russia on the territory of the Rhine River, including the Kingdom of Westphalia, which Napoleon had created, and thus became the protector of German against the interests of France. Those gains in Russia got a large part of Saxony as Prussia demanded all of them, Defiance by its king alliance with Napoleon. He, in return, ceded to Russia for its part in Poland, which includes the city Warsaw to Russia [9].

Germany: As for the German Confederation [96], it became a German Confederation.

England :Being a colonial country with a vast empire, it did not want to take territories in Europe but instead wanted to seize points and centers with strategic locations useful in defending its imperial lines of transportation [10] as Cape of Good Hope, Malta, the island of Ceylon and parts of the West Indies [11].

Austria :It seems that its gains were in that dominant position it obtained in Germany and the Italian peninsula, as it achieved more settlement than Metternich had hoped for [12]. However, Austria has become a multilateral empire despite these gains. Its northern parts were extending into Germany, its southern parts were extending into the Italian peninsula and the Balkans, while its eastern parts are extending into Poland [10]. Which generated many problems for Austria in its external relationship with Prussia, Russia and the Ottoman Empire, as well as what this multiplicity of German, Hungarian, and Italian nationalities caused by instability in their internal conditions, and in any case, it seems that Austria has acquired many of its lands. And the population of more than four million

people has become a focus for organizing the international balance in Italy against France, Germany against Prussia, and Eastern Europe against Russia [13].

Sweden :In exchange for its ceding of Pomerania to Prussia, Finland to Russia and its accession to the Allies in the final stage of the war, Norway obtained after its capture from Denmark as a punishment for its alliance with Napoleon Bonaparte.

Netherlands :It included Belgium, despite its family's nose, to be a strong barrier state on the borders of France and to compensate the Netherlands for its loss of the Cape of Good Hope to England.

Papal States: the Papal States ,which was under the pope's control, has returned, except two states have remained under French rule.

The second topic: assessment for the settlement of the Conference of Vienna in 1810

The European Forum was the first process of organizing Europe and politicizing its affairs in peacetime despite differences in interests and linguistic, national and even cultural differences. As a result, an international effort created an era of peace and stability in Europe after the Forum countries were keen to implement the provisions of the 1910 settlement treaties despite their differences. In application strategies [14]. Must be not lost sight on that the settlement of regional Vienna is the basis for the prevalence of peace in the European continent for almost a century, with its clauses did not contain the seeds or a pretext for a future war between the major powers, nor did it contain at any dark head of its Even for defeated countries [15].

The addition, the effects of the wars of 1789 AD - 1815 AD against France was fresh in the minds of Europe's politicians throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, which unlike the design oli as politicians to avoid anything that would cause a stirring war between nations, the most important of the advantages of the Conference are as follows:

Finding to offset strong in Europe and create an atmosphere of peace for a long time, and the work of the Conference of us to prevent another European war and large - scale for nearly a hundred years during the period 1815 --1914, and was followed by the Conference in us for an extended period of peace between the Great Powers, was this period was begun by an attempt by European countries to reach an agreement for peace, which is the greatest attempt made of its kind in the history of Europe's diplomatic, even then, and its great importance, as it can be said about the beginning of a new era in European relations, did not break out Any war of little significance until 1853, which is the Crimean War [16]. The territorial settlement remained the basis on which the European political arena was based for thirty years [17] however, on the other hand, the Conference was subject to criticism as follows:

That this settlement completely ignored the factor that helped the downfall of Napoleon, which is the national factor, as the great powers used among themselves the tiny peoples as a reward or to be a buffer state surrounding France and placed those peoples under foreign rule without taking into account their national feelings. In addition, the decisions of the Vienna Conference were like spears in the face of the free ideas and democratic principles advocated by the French Revolution, by returning the ruling families of the pre-revolutionary kings and princes and Napoleon to their thrones in Europe, that is, these settlements affirmed the principle of legitimate rights” and deprived peoples

of the right to involve them in This ruling is a clear violation of the general will of the peoples [18]. The Conference also neglected the principles of the French Revolution that spread widely in Europe and the world. While the men of the Conference emerged that neglect of the need to preserve the European peace that guarantees the elimination of the principles of the French Revolution and is directed against all national and democratic movements that disturb Europe's calm, and in addition to the above, the Conference ignored. The growth of the national spirit of the European peoples in Germany was re - demarcation of the border between the mini-states Germany following the interests of the major powers and in agreement with the rulers and princes of German isolation from the German people, was incorporated into both the Netherlands and Belgium in one country despite the difference data and religious nationalism between the two peoples, the Dutch and Belgian [19].

The Conference sacrificed the demands and interests of the small countries on behalf of the big victorious powers. Hence, the Italian states became the spoils of Austria, Spain lost the island of Trinidad, in addition to the fact that the great powers Russia, England, Austria and Prussia when they imposed those settlements had made themselves a guardian of the security and safety of Europe of a new war in the Napoleonic style [19]. The principle of international balance and compensation, which the Conference discussed, resulted in the emergence of states in which the linkages of language, gender, and a sense of common interest were absent. The common goal and agreement in the doctrine, such as Austria, which has come to include among its borders a group of nations without a link between them, and these two principals have also been arranged. Italy, Germany, and Poland were divided, leading to the establishment of national parties to achieve national and democratic goals.

Conclusion

The study reached some results, the most important of which are:

- The politicians of the Conference were distinguished by their far-sighted planning, especially in finding solutions to hotspots of difference through compromise settlements to establish a permanent international league to be an alternative to the international chaos created by Napoleon in the name of liberation and deliverance from the domination of the ruling families .They neglected the national sentiments and accomplished the settlement without turning to it.
- Although the principle of legality and the balance of power, the clock has been restored to the eighteenth century , the reality seems otherwise ,Vacharaa of not applied fully only in France , where they were ignored in Germany, and in Poland, Saxony ,and Alnroy, and land Austrian low , either concerning the principle of activating the balance of power and refer to being had robbed the legitimate rights of some countries and give it to Ailments Rennes. However, it ratified in terms of form ,but he employed the outcome in favor of peace and European stability.
- The conference settlements were the product of the consensus of the Big Five countries rather than the outcome of plenary sessions with all members .No one entire session of the members was held during the months of the Conference.
- Despite the lack of a legal basis, cooperation between the major powers has continued, and this is due to the absence of serious problems that compel the allies to take decisive decisions.

References

- [1] Muhammad, S. B., Laila, A. M. 1994. The General Theory of International Relations.
- [2] Sati', H. 1980. Selected Research on Arab Nationalism, Center for Arab Unity Studies, Beirut.
- [3] Qassem, H. 1992. Modern History of Europe, 1st Edition, Cairo University, Khartoum Branch, p: 177.
- [4] Shawqi, A. J., and others, Modern and Contemporary History of Europe from the Vienna Conference until now, Volume 2, I 1, Dar Al-Thaqafa for Publishing and Distribution, d.T, p. 9.
- [5] Shawqi, A. J., and others, Modern and Contemporary History of Europe from the Vienna Conference until now, Volume 2, I 1, Dar Al-Thaqafa for Publishing and Distribution, d.T, p. 9.
- [6] A Fischer. 1964. History of Europe in the Modern Era, Dar Al Maaref, p. 112.
- [7] Michael, T. F. 1972. Russia a short history. New York, P: 261.
- [8] H.G. Schenk. 1963. The aftermath of the Napoleonic wars, the Concert of Europe – An Experiment. London, p: 201.
- [9] G.W.T. Omond. 1923. Belgium and Luxembourg, London.
- [10] Chapman, O, cit., P.50; Albrecht- Carrie, A Diplomatic History of Europe, P.14.
- [11] Louis, G. & Donald, L. 1951. Europe & the Modern world. New York.
- [12] Pierre, R. 1998. History of International Relations 1810-1919, translated by: Jalal Yahya, Cairo, p: 32.
- [13] Carlton, H. 1987. Modern European History, 1789-1919, translated by: Fadel Hussein, Mosul, p: 98.
- [14] Abdul-Aziz, S. 1989. The Ottoman Empire is a slandered Islamic state, 1, 1, Anglo-Egyptian Library, Cairo, 1 pp: 830-831.
- [15] L.C.B. Seaman. 1955. from Vienna to Versailles, London: P. 45.
- [16] Hashem, S.T. 1990. The Eastern Question, the first stage, 1774 AD - 1856 AD, 1st edition, Baghdad.
- [17] Grant, G. and Harold. Temperley, Europe in the Tenth and Twentieth Centuries, translated by: Bahaa Fahmy, Taha, Arab Register Institution for Publishing, d.T., p. 175.
- [18] Abdul-Aziz, S. N. and others. 1999. Modern European History from the Renaissance to the end of World War I, 2nd Edition, Dar Al-Fikr Al-Arabi, d.T. pp: 309-310.
- [19] Muhammad, A. The Ottoman Empire and the Arab East 1514-1914, 1st Edition, Dar Al-Geel for printing, Cairo.