

Exercise walk-through

5.7

The Congress of Vienna

AP European History

Distinguish the settlement's two aims

Balance of power

Arrange relations and territory so a single state cannot easily dominate the others. Cooperation and constraints on France addressed this international problem.

Contain upheaval

Restored dynasties defended traditional legitimacy and sought to contain revolutionary or nationalist challenges.

The Congress of Vienna (1814–1815) was an international settlement. These aims did not guarantee every population national self-government.

Your turn: interpret a hypothetical delegate's decisions

Original practice — attempt before the check

A delegate supports strengthening a neighbour of France but rejects a local demand for national self-government. Explain how the first decision can serve balance of power and the second can serve containment of upheaval.

Check: state security and legitimacy are distinct

Worked explanation

A stronger neighbour can restrain French expansion. Rejecting self-government can defend dynastic authority against nationalism. Both can serve the settlement's aims, although a nationalist critic may oppose the second.

Vienna did not erase all reforms or nationalist ideas. Later challenges do not show that every part of the settlement failed immediately.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the Congress's two aims.

[2]

2.2 State the two dangers named and where each came from.

[2]

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 State the Congress's two aims.

[2]

2.1

- restore the balance of power; contain the danger of revolutionary or nationalistic upheavals

2.2 State the two dangers named and where each came from.

[2]

2.2

- revolutionary upheaval, from the principles of the Revolution; nationalistic upheaval, from the response to Napoleon

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The CED says the Congress “attempted”.

(a) State what the verb concedes.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 The CED says the Congress “attempted”.

(a) State what the verb concedes.

[1]

(a)

- it does not concede success

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The CED says the Congress “attempted”.

(b) State where the answer is found.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 The CED says the Congress “attempted”.

(b) State where the answer is found.

[1]

(b)

- in whether containment held, which the following units answer

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Restoring the balance of power makes the settlement

[1]

☐

- A** revolutionary
- B** conservative in method as well as aim
- C** nationalist
- D** liberal

3.2 Naming two dangers rather than one admits that the previous quarter-century produced

[1]

☐

- A** no lasting forces
- B** two lasting forces
- C** one force
- D** four forces

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 Restoring the balance of power makes the settlement

[1]

☐

- A revolutionary
- B conservative in method as well as aim
- C nationalist
- D liberal

3.1 B

- an old principle is restored rather than a new one devised

3.2 Naming two dangers rather than one admits that the previous quarter-century produced

[1]

☐

- A no lasting forces
- B two lasting forces
- C one force
- D four forces

3.2 B

- two dangers, two forces

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A settlement designed to contain nationalism shapes how nationalism must later operate.

(a) State the implication for the next century.

[1]

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A settlement designed to contain nationalism shapes how nationalism must later operate.

(a) State the implication for the next century. [1]

(a)

- later nationalist movements argue against the terms Vienna set

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A settlement designed to contain nationalism shapes how nationalism must later operate.

(b) Explain why this is more than a date.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A settlement designed to contain nationalism shapes how nationalism must later operate.

(b) Explain why this is more than a date.

[2]

(b)

- it makes the settlement a cause of later events, not merely a point at which they are dated from