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Unit 6 LEQ 3 Outline

3. Which events led Metternich to use the Concert of Europe to suppress nationalist and liberal revolutions? Causation

I. Intro

A. **Contextualization:** The Concert of Europe was the arrangement organized by the Congress of Vienna to maintain the status quo. The Congress of Vienna hoped to preserve the balance of power and the conservative order they established.

B. **Restatement:** Various events led Metternich to use the Concert of Europe to suppress nationalist and liberal revolutions. (X) Such events include growing nationalism in the Austrian Empire. (Y) Another catalytic event was the revolt in Naples.

II. **X:** Growing nationalism in the Austrian Empire encouraged Metternich's push for suppression.

A. **Example:** There were many ethnic groups in the Austrian Empire. **Analysis:** nationalism was seen as a major threat to the Austrian Empire because it included Germans, Hungarians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes, Italians, Croats, and other ethnic groups.

B. **Example:** The prospect of representative government in Austria was discouraged. **Analysis:** Metternich feared national groups would fight for independence internally if such government were to form. He fought against it because it would lead to more war and unrest.

III. **Y:** The revolt in Naples also drove Metternich's nationalist/liberal suppression.

A. **Example:** Until the king of the Two Sicilies was forced to accept a constitution, there was constant revolt. **Analysis:** This furthermore proved to Metternich that liberalists and nationalists will continue warfare and revolt if reforms aren't enacted. He believed that such severity should be repressed.

B. **Example:** Metternich found the revolts troubling and appealed to form a coalition. **Analysis:** Through the Congress of Troppau and the Congress of Laibach, Metternich had Austrian troops march into Naples and restore the absolutist power of the king of the Two Sicilies. Metternich advocated conservatism because it was what was necessary to maintain the status quo: peace.

IV. Conclusion

- A. **Restatement:** Distinct events led to Metternich's advocacy of liberal/nationalist suppression throughout Europe. Of these include growing nationalism in the ethnic groups of the Austrian Empire and the revolts in Naples.
- B. **Synthesis:** Metternich's views in a time of liberalism and nationalism is comparable to the Counter Reformation. ~~In both eras~~, there were forces of conservatism that wanted to maintain the status quo. During the Counter Reformation, the Council of Trent pushed to bring back Lutheran converters to Catholicism and maintain Catholic influence. Similarly, Metternich and the Concert pushed for conservatism to maintain peace and a balance of power.

Discuss other revolutions

- Ottoman Empire
- Americas
- Spanish revolt

(Same time period but another geog. area)