

# The Congress of Vienna

## Close Read

Standards Alignment

Text with Close Read instructions for students

Intended to be the initial read in which students annotate the text as they read.

Students may want to circle unfamiliar vocabulary, underline key ideas, or comment on the information presented.

# Standards Alignment

- California State Standards for Grade 10
  - 10.1 Students relate the moral and ethical principles in ancient Greek and Roman philosophy, in Judaism, and in Christianity to the development of Western political thought.
    - 2. Trace the development of the Western political ideas of the rule of law and illegitimacy of tyranny, using selections from Plato's Republic and Aristotle's Politics.
    - 3. Consider the influence of the U.S. Constitution on political systems in the contemporary world.
  - 10.2 Students compare and contrast the Glorious Revolution of England, the American Revolution, and the French Revolution and their enduring effects worldwide on the political expectations for self-government and individual liberty.
    - 1. Compare the major ideas of philosophers and their effects on the democratic revolutions in England, the United States, France, and Latin America (e.g., John Locke, Charles-Louis Montesquieu, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Simón Bolívar, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison).
    - 2. List the principles of the Magna Carta, the English Bill of Rights (1689), the American Declaration of Independence (1776), the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen (1789), and the U.S. Bill of Rights (1791).
    - 3. Understand the unique character of the American Revolution, its spread to other parts of the world, and its continuing significance to other nations.
    - 4. Explain how the ideology of the French Revolution led France to develop from constitutional monarchy to democratic despotism to the Napoleonic empire.
    - 5. Discuss how nationalism spread across Europe with Napoleon but was repressed for a generation under the Congress of Vienna and Concert of Europe until the Revolutions of 1848.
- Common Core Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Science for Grades 9 & 10 Students:
  - RH 1 - Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, attending to such features as the date and origin of the information.
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- Common Core Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Science for Grades 9 & 10 Students:
  - WHST 4 - Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
  - WHST 9 - Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

# The Congress of Vienna

**Directions:** As you read, circle unfamiliar vocabulary, underline key ideas, and comment on the information presented.

## Metternich's Plans for Europe

*What was the Congress of Vienna?*

In 1814, leaders of many nations met to draw up a peace plan for Europe. This series of meetings was called the Congress of Vienna. The most important person at the Congress of Vienna was the foreign minister of Austria, Klemens von Metternich. He shaped the peace conditions that were finally accepted.

Metternich had three goals at the congress. First, he wanted to make sure that the French would not attack another country again. Second, he wanted a balance of power in which no one nation was strong enough to threaten other nations. Third, he wanted legitimacy. This meant restoring monarchs to the thrones they had before Napoleon's conquests. The other leaders agreed with Metternich's ideas.

Metternich achieved his first goal when the congress strengthened the small nations that surrounded France. Meanwhile, France was not punished too severely. It remained independent and kept some overseas possession. This helped achieve Metternich's second goal to create a balance of power.

The congress also worked to fulfill Metternich's third goal. Many rulers were returned to power in states throughout Europe, including France.

The Congress of Vienna created very successful peace agreements. None of the great powers fought against one another for 40 years. Some did not fight in a war for the rest of the century.

# The Congress of Vienna

**Directions:** As you read, circle unfamiliar vocabulary, underline key ideas, and comment on the information presented.

## Political Changes Beyond Vienna

*How did European leaders respond to the effects of the French Revolution?*

Many European rulers were nervous about the effects of the French Revolution. In 1815, Czar Alexander, Emperor Francis I of Austria, and King Frederick William III of Prussia formed the Holy Alliance. Other alliances created by Metternich were called the Concert of Europe. The idea of these alliances was for nations to help one another if revolution came.

Across Europe, conservatives held control of European governments. Conservatives were people who opposed the ideals of the French Revolution. They also usually supported the rights and powers of royalty. They did not encourage individual liberties. They did not want any calls for equal rights.

But many other people still believed in the ideals of the French Revolution. They thought that all people should be equal and share in power. Later they would again fight for these rights.

People in the Americas also felt the desire for freedom. Spanish colonies in the Americas revolted against the restored Spanish king. Many colonies won independence from Spain. National feelings grew in Europe, too. Soon people in areas such as Italy, Germany, and Greece would rebel and form new nations. The French Revolution had changed the politics of Europe and beyond.

# The Congress of Vienna

Standards Alignment

Reading Text

Analytical Questions Response Sheets

# Standards Alignment

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  - WHST 1 - Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.
    - c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
  - WHST 4 - Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
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# The Congress of Vienna

## **Metternich's Plans for Europe**

*What was the Congress of Vienna?*

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Metternich achieved his first goal when the congress strengthened the small nations that surrounded France. Meanwhile, France was not punished too severely. It remained independent and kept some overseas possession. This helped achieve Metternich's second goal to create a balance of power.

The congress also worked to fulfill Metternich's third goal. Many rulers were returned to power in states throughout Europe, including France.

The Congress of Vienna created very successful peace agreements. None of the great powers fought against one another for 40 years. Some did not fight in a war for the rest of the century.

## **Political Changes Beyond Vienna**

*How did European leaders respond to the effects of the French Revolution?*

Many European rulers were nervous about the effects of the French Revolution. In 1815, Czar Alexander, Emperor Francis I of Austria, and King Frederick William III of Prussia formed the Holy Alliance. Other alliances created by Metternich were called the Concert of Europe. The idea of these alliances was for nations to help one another if revolution came.

Across Europe, conservatives held control of European governments. Conservatives were people who opposed the ideals of the French Revolution. They also usually supported the rights and powers of royalty. They did not encourage individual liberties. They did not want any calls for equal rights.

But many other people still believed in the ideals of the French Revolution. They thought that all people should be equal and share in power. Later they would again fight for these rights.

People in the Americas also felt the desire for freedom. Spanish colonies in the Americas revolted against the restored Spanish king. Many colonies won independence from Spain. National feelings grew in Europe, too. Soon people in areas such as Italy, Germany, and Greece would rebel and form new nations. The French Revolution had changed the politics of Europe and beyond.

# Reading Questions

1. Explain the purpose of the Congress of Vienna.

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2. What goals did Metternich have?

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3. What alliances resulted from the Congress of Vienna?

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4. What happened to ideas about freedom and independence?

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# The Congress of Vienna - Reading Questions

Explain the purpose of the Congress of Vienna.

What goals did Metternich have?

What alliances resulted from the Congress of Vienna?

What happened to ideas about freedom and independence?

# The Congress of Vienna Dialectical Journal

Standards Alignment

Quotes Analysis Guide

Text quotes with student directions

# Standards Alignment

- California State Standards for Grade 10
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  - RH 5 - Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
  - RH 8 - Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims.
- Common Core Writing Standards for Literacy in History/Social Science for Grades 9 & 10 Students:
  - WHST 1 - Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content.
    - a. Introduce precise claim(s), distinguish the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and create an organization that establishes clear relationships among the claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence.
    - c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships between claim(s) and reasons, between reasons and evidence, and between claim(s) and counterclaims.
  - WHST 2 - Write informative/explanatory texts, including the narration of historical events, scientific procedures/experiments, or technical processes.
    - b. Develop the topic with well-chosen, relevant, and sufficient facts, extended definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples appropriate to the audience's knowledge of the topic.
    - c. Use varied transitions and sentence structures to link the major sections of the text, create cohesion, and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
    - d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to manage the complexity of the topic and convey a style appropriate to the discipline and context as well as to the expertise of likely readers.
  - WHST 4 - Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience.
  - WHST 9 - Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

# Read to Analyze Quotes

The purpose of a dialectical journal is to analyze significant quotes from the text to make authentic connections between the text and other related concepts. After reading the quote and locating it in the document, write a response that shows your ability to question, analyze, interpret, evaluate, reflect, or predict.

Response Starters to help start journal feedback:

- Asking Questions
  - I wonder why...
  - What if...
  - How come...
- Revising Meaning/Analyzing
  - At first I thought, but now I...
  - My latest thought about this is...
  - I'm getting a different picture here because...
- Forming Interpretations
  - What this means to me is...
  - I think this represents...
  - The idea I'm getting is...
- Evaluating
  - I like/don't like...
  - This could be more effective if...
  - The most important message is...
- Reflecting and Relating
  - So, the big idea is...
  - A conclusion I'm drawing is...
  - This is relevant to my life because...
- Predicting
  - I'll bet that...
  - I think...
  - If, then...

# *The Congress of Vienna - Dialectical Journal*

## **Quote from reading:**

- In 1814, leaders of many nations met to draw up a peace plan for Europe. This series of meetings was called the Congress of Vienna.
- The most important person at the Congress of Vienna was the foreign minister of Austria, Klemens von Metternich. He shaped the peace
- First, he wanted to make sure that the French would not attack another country again.
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- Many rulers were returned to power in states throughout Europe, including France.
- The Congress of Vienna created very successful peace agreements. None of the great powers fought against one another for 40 years.

## ***Student Response (Question, Analyze, Interpret, Evaluate, Reflect, Predict)***

# *The Congress of Vienna - Dialectical Journal*

## **Quote from Reading:**

- Many European rulers were nervous about the effects of the French Revolution. In 1815, Czar Alexander, Emperor Francis I of Austria, and King Frederick William III of Prussia formed the Holy Alliance.
- Other alliances created by Metternich were called the Concert of Europe. The idea of these alliances was for nations to help one another if revolution came.
- Across Europe, conservatives held control of European governments. Conservatives were people who opposed the ideals of the French Revolution and usually supported the rights and powers of royalty.
- They did not encourage individual liberties. They did not want any calls for equal rights.
- But many other people still believed in the ideals of the French Revolution. They thought that all people should be equal and share in power. Later they would again fight for these rights.
- Spanish colonies in the Americas revolted against the restored Spanish king. Many colonies won independence from Spain.
- National feelings grew in Europe, too. Soon people in areas such as Italy, Germany, and Greece would rebel and form new nations.
- The French Revolution had changed the politics of Europe and beyond.

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# The Congress of Vienna Text and Text Dependent Questions

Standards Alignment  
Text with Questions

# Standards Alignment

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# The Congress of Vienna

## Metternich's Plans for Europe

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*Directions: Answer the text dependent questions as you read.*

Why was the Congress of Vienna called?

Who was so significant in the developments of the Congress of Vienna?

What did he want to ensure with France?

How should other countries be treated?

What happened to France? How did it help his other goals?

What happened to rulers in Europe?

Was peace possible?

# The Congress of Vienna

## Political Changes Beyond Vienna

*How did European leaders respond to the effects of the French Revolution?*

Many European rulers were nervous about the effects of the French Revolution. In 1815, Czar Alexander, Emperor Francis I of Austria, and King Frederick William III of Prussia formed the Holy Alliance. Other alliances created by Metternich were called the Concert of Europe. The idea of these alliances was for nations to help one another if revolution came.

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*Directions: Answer the text dependent questions as you read.*

What did rulers do in attempts to aid each other in case of revolution?

What did conservatives in Europe believe?

How did the ideals of the French Revolution continue?

What happened to the Spanish colonies?

How did the French Revolution change global politics?

# The Congress of Vienna Text Summary Worksheet

Standards Alignment  
Student Web Map with Instructions

# Standards Alignment

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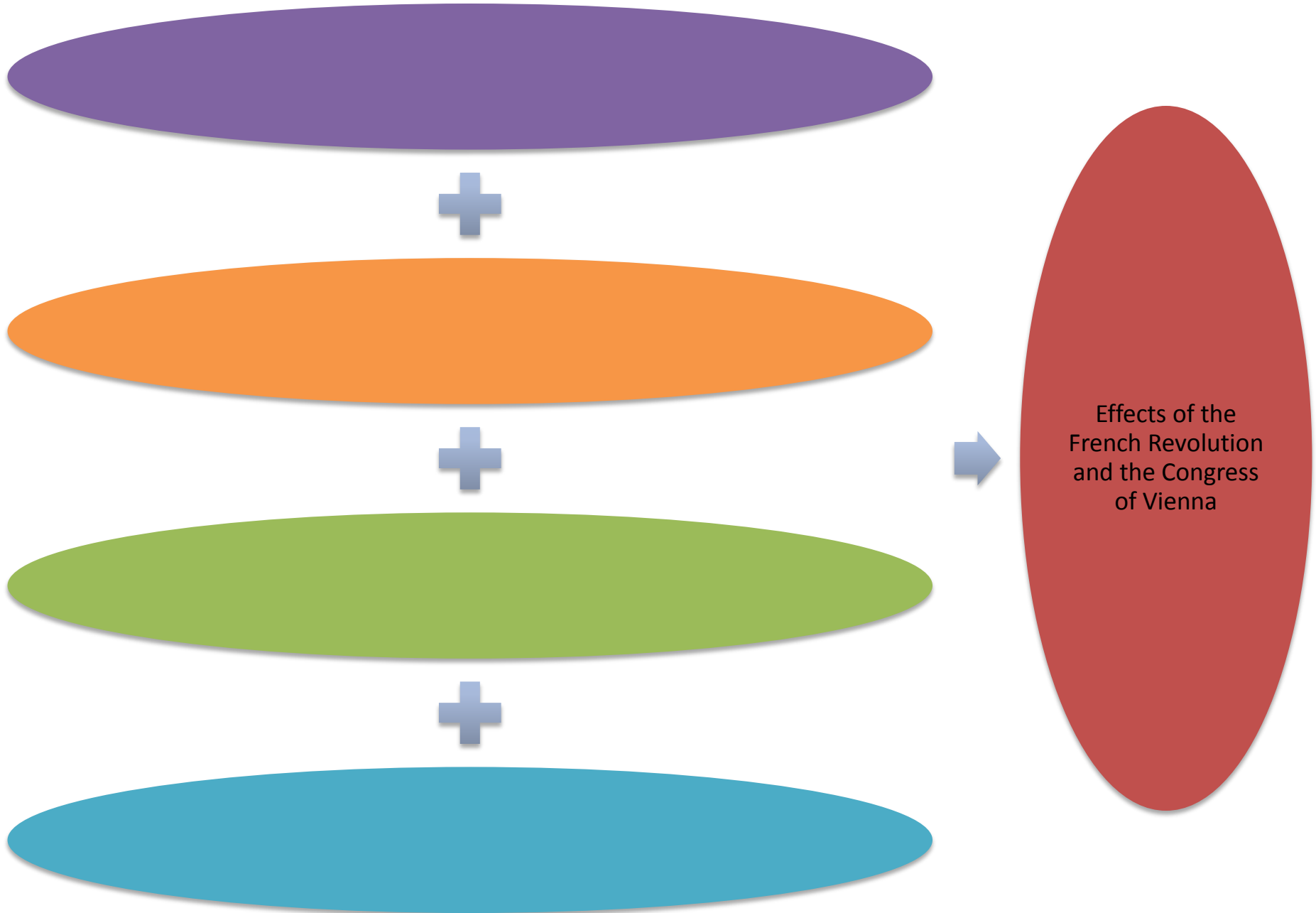
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- WHST 5 - Develop and strengthen writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on addressing what is most significant for a specific purpose and audience.
- WHST 9 - Draw evidence from informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research.

## The Congress of Vienna Text Summary Worksheet

*Directions: Using the information you just read, fill out the graphic organizer below. Use the chart below to take notes on the actions of Napoleon and what led to the collapse of his empire and decline from power.*



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