

<p>Congress of Vienna (1815)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meets after Waterloo, Napoleon's final defeat. • Set up a "balance of power" approach, in which France was strong enough to adhere to the treaty, but there were several nations strong enough to withstand France. • Germany was given a weak confederation-capable of defending its own borders, but not solid enough to attack anyone else. 	<p>Revolutions of 1848</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key themes: suffrage, nationalism, & constitutional government • Napoleon III of France dissolves the Constituent Assembly in 1851, and was declared Emperor in 1852. • Frankfurt Assembly offers a crown of a united Germany to king of Prussia, who declined • Chartist movement in England plans rebellions, but their leadership is arrested
<p>Four Key Events in 1800s Europe</p>	
<p>Union of Germany under Prussian leadership (1871)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bismarck appointed Chancellor of Prussia, and tells the King to continue to collect taxes (although Parliament refuses to approve), to fund the expansion of their army. • Prussia wins three wars: against Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), and France (1870)--each war bringing more territory under Prussian control. • German Empire created in 1871, with Prussian king as Kaiser (Emperor). 	<p>Crimean War (1853-56)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major European powers fought each other for only time in 1800s (some 500 thousand deaths) • Balance of power in Europe was overthrown, as the signatories of the Congress of Vienna started fighting amongst each other • Austria, with territory in Italy and the Balkans, was isolated after this war, as both France and Russia opposed it. Prussia took advantage of this to go to war against it, and force its acceptance of German unification under Prussian leadership. In the aftermath of the war, Russia, which had fought France and Britain, refused to join them to ward off growing German power.