



SPECIALIZED COMMITTEES | 2014



THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the Congress of Vienna committee of UTMUN 2014! As director of the Congress of Vienna, nothing is more exciting than seeing people being enthusiastic about both history and MUN. Hence, I welcome you with open arms.

Before the discussion of the topic, I would like to introduce myself. My name is Stella Pock, a 2nd year student in the University of Toronto, double-majoring in Psychology and Neuroscience. It has been 4 years since I started participated in MUN, both as a delegate and as a chair, so it is an understatement to say that MUN is something I really love doing. Whether you have joined MUN before or this is the MUN you are joining for the very first time, I sincerely hope you would appreciate this great opportunity to discuss historical events and share all of your diverse opinions.

The Congress of Vienna committee is a specialized committee designed to discuss the settlement of the future boundaries of the European continent, participated in not only by the Great Powers of Europe but also many of the small states in Europe, from September 1814 to June 1815. Therefore, it is important to bear in mind that historical committees differ from other MUN committees. We will be discussing what has already taken place in history and argue over what could have possibly done right, wrong, or differently coming from various angles and agendas. Our committee's ultimate goal, therefore, is not to merely discuss an event that already happened, but is to re-stage a historical event as well as attempt to come to a different or better outcome solely based on our own discussions.

Although countries may act as they wish, guided by their self-interests, it is important to note that the main goal in the Congress is to meet a balance in power so as to prevent more harm from being done to the Europe, as the continent had been wracked by the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars for decades. Countries, hence, are expected to compromise as well as discuss how the borders should be re-drawn. Depending on the outcome of this congress, your country might be at advantage or disadvantage regarding future gains in economics and politics.

The below contains the background guide that would assist you in pursuing your heated debates about how the settlement of territories must be made. This guide is meant to aid you in discussing different matters as well as seeing different perspectives, however, you are also strongly encouraged to do your own research, extensively and diligently, in order to support your points and the logic behind them. Remember to participate actively and finish the resolutions before the deadline given by chairs, as it is pivotal for the awards that would be announced and given on the last day of the conference. If you have any questions regarding the topic or the procedure of the conference, do not hesitate to ask me.

I wish you the best of luck,

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Section 1: Historical Overview

In 1789, French Revolution, led by the angry mob of peasants and repressed citizens, finally overthrew the absolute monarchy system France had been maintaining for centuries in hopes of equality and liberty. This revolution led to the establishment of the First French Republic.

There is no single factor that can be responsible for the revolt, as years of oppression, high taxation, and aristocrats' extravagant lifestyles all contributed significantly. Taxation at this point of history was notorious. France had primarily increased taxation on peasants and ordinary citizens so as to cope with the debt piled up during the Seven Years' War with Great Britain. When Louis XVI came into power, he continued to neglect the financial situation of the country by getting rid of his skillful financial advisors. When the king finally realized that finance problem must be addressed, another problem arose, as the First Estate and Second

Estate, comprised of nobility and clergy respectively, refused to pay any taxes at all. This led Third Estate, which consisted of the general French population, solely responsible for the increasingly high taxation. When the Third Estate realized that they significantly outnumbered the other two estates, they resisted the absolute authority and formed a National Assembly, so as to bring out radical change to make France a better place to live.

With raging anger, members of National Assembly began to act to create a new constitution for France. In Paris, peasants attacked the Bastille, a prison that represented everything about the royalty that the French citizens loathed. Brutal and incessant killing began as peasants and farmers initiated attacks on landlords and manors of the territories they were living in. On August 4th, 1789, National Assembly issued the *August Decrees*, abolishing feudalism and getting rid of all the privileges aristocrats had once enjoyed. The Assembly also published the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*, a statement of principles deeply opposed to special rights for the nobility. With a hint of irony, this group of revolutionaries who arose due to the national financial crisis continued to neglect the financial issue, which only increased financial instability of the nation. In the meanwhile, France was forced into war with Austria and Prussia, two countries that insisted on the return of the king in French throne due to the fear that the French Revolution might spread to their own countries.

The first act done by the newly named National Convention was to abandon monarchy and declare France as a republic. The guillotine became the symbol of the countless executions performed during the process and hence the revolution itself, particularly after Louis XVI and the rest of the Royal Family were caught fleeing to no avail and eventually executed. With the poor result of the war with Austria and Prussia, the power in National Convention shifted to Maximillien Robespierre, who initiated The Reign of Terror, executing any potential counterrevolutionary forces. When Robespierre first rose in power, a young man named Napoleon Bonaparte showed particular interest in supporting him, writing letters on his hatred toward terror and chaos as well. Robespierre was eventually removed from power, the economy partially restored, and a series of military victories led to the removal of foreign armies from French territory.

Following the removal and execution of Robespierre was what is now known as the Thermidorian Reaction. It led to another brutally vengeful acts of executing many people, as the new government consisted of people who were previously suppressed by Robespierre. To prevent further disruption, a group of five executives called the Directory were formed. When given great powers, they began to degrade the original intention of the revolution by exerting great force and power for self-preservation. They created armies and police patrols that spied on citizens for any suspicious movement against them.

In the meanwhile, the aforementioned young general, Napoleon Bonaparte, was gradually gaining popularity among the ordinary citizens. During the war in Italy, Napoleon not only successfully defeated the Austrian army but also entitled himself as the head of a provisional Italian government, allowing many treasures from Italy, ranging from jewels to artistic masterpieces, to be shipped to Paris. Napoleon realized that he had a potential to be a great leader with his success in Italy, especially after he personally sealed a deal with Austria to bring in more lands under the French territory.

Because the citizens were greatly disappointed at the members of the newly established constitution, they greatly welcomed Napoleon's return to France. In 1799, Napoleon led the coup d'état against the Directory. This reestablished order in France with the settlement of a new ruling institution called the Consulate, with Napoleon appointing himself as the First Consul. This marked the end of the French Revolution.

At the end of the French Revolution, Napoleon was undoubtedly the most powerful man in France. He surprised the entirety of Europe by restoring order in France within three years of his regime. His government implemented tightly structured bureaucracy, built public facilities such as parks and bridges, and founded new banks assuring French credit. Napoleon also reestablished good relation with the church, making Catholicism the official religion once more. France was back on its feet.

19th century was indeed very eventful. In 1800, Napoleon defeated Austria. In 1802, he was approved to rule France for his whole life. In 1803, he created new legislative laws not only



for France but also for the other European countries under his control. Following his lifelong consul appointment in late 1803, he crowned himself as the Emperor of France. On the same year, the Great Britain resumed war with France, joining with Russia and Austria. Napoleon abandoned his plan to attack England and instead won wars against Russian and Austrian forces. He gained great amount of new territories under France, annexing parts of Prussia, Germany, and Italy.

His luck ran out by the time 1810s arrived. In 1811, Great Britain, joined by Portuguese and Spanish partisans, won a campaign against Napoleon's military on the issue of who would control Iberian Peninsula. In 1812, he sent his Grande Armée to Russia, only to find out the French could not stand strong against the harsh cold weather, diseases, and the fierce, scorched earth resistance of the Russian army. With his downfall, by April 1813, many areas of Europe that had been brought into Napoleon's control were "liberated" – or, in many cases, simply

occupied by the victories coalition. The once most powerful man was now left behind as a mere part of European history.

As Napoleon's government came to an end, the rest of Europe had much to deal with; the blurred line between which territory belonged to which country created commotions and disagreements among many countries and threatened a renewal of warfare. Every nation's

goal was to secure the best position possible. Elimination of Napoleon made the entire continent shaky and unstable.

So as to continue the peace, the powers initially signed the Treaty of Chaumont and Treaty of Paris, which led to the following outcomes: Switzerland's independence, Germany as some sort of confederation, Italy's division into different small states, the Bourbon Family's ruling in Spain, and several more. These treaties were signed as the first attempt to create a new balance of power in Europe and to restore stability.

Because Napoleon's regime made France so extensive, there were still many European lands that were occupied by France well outside of its traditional borders – Holland, parts of Italy, Spain, and Germany, and even Poland. Eager to divide up these desirable lands yet perfectly aware of the downside of another war among themselves, European nations agreed on a peaceful negotiation over these unspecified lands, fully employing the idea of diplomacy. Representatives from various European states gathered on the Danube at Vienna, Austria. They were all fully aware of the consequences; resting on their shoulders were the futures of their own countries and of the whole continent.

Section 2: Fate of France

While the rest of Europe was disputing ownership over lands that no longer under French control, France itself had much more to deal with. Seeing that the French Revolution was the core cause of what had happened for the last few decades, the French rulers after Napoleon were dedicated to preventing further revolutionary thoughts using any means possible. King Louis XVIII, whose brother was executed in the midst of the French Revolution, did his best to “start over” by granting amnesties and initiating gradual changes in the land of France.

While Louis XVIII was still in power, Napoleon made one last attempt to dethrone him and seize the power. The king fled, and Napoleon once again wore the crown. On the following March, The Congress pronounced him as an outlaw. Four days later, the Great Powers agreed to put an ultimate end to Napoleon's ruling. After mere 100 days of his sweet return, Napoleon found himself at a war with the entirety of Europe and confronting two powerful countries, Great Britain and Prussia, on the battlefield at Waterloo. Although he came surprisingly close to victory, his French army was far outnumbered. Once again Napoleon was exiled, though this time to the remote, tiny island of St. Helena in the middle of the southern Atlantic Ocean. King Louis XVIII was returned to the throne.

Charles X rose in power as a successor to Louis XVIII. He was even more terrified of changes and possible revolutions than his predecessor. He declared himself as the king anointed by God, wanting to restore the system of Absolute Monarchy that had existed before the Revolution. Greater power was granted to the clergy and aristocrats, and liberalism was once more in danger of being completely wiped out. Extremely disappointed at and eventually enraged by his regime, liberals overthrew him in the July Revolution.

While there was continual instability inside French territory, the Congress had the power to decide what to do with France's new boundary. What the Congress had decided essentially

returned France to its previous territory in 1792, with the center of the Rhine as the Eastern border, via Treaty of Paris. The most probable reason for such arrangement is that despite the massive damage France had done to the balance of power in Europe, the Congress decided to stay focused on the primary purpose of the installation of the Congress: prevention of another destructive force in Europe. If France was given too little territory, it might give either Great Britain or Russia too much power, which evidently would cause more future threats for wars and conflicts.

Simultaneously, however, the Congress also once again established monarchy in France by supporting the rule of the Bourbon family. This decision was unpalatable to many in French as well as dangerous because the presence and oppression of the monarchy system were the central cause of the French Revolution in the first place.

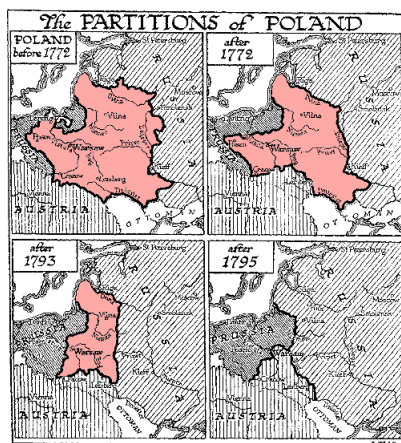
Delegates could certainly discuss the Congress' reasoning behind these two decisions made about France, and what this could mean in the upcoming conference about the settlement of the unspecified lands.

Section 3: Overall Major Concerns

Although the principal concern of the Congress of Vienna is generating a new balance of power between various states, there were many more issues to be addressed and questions to be answered.

Delegates at this conference must pay a great deal of attention to and discuss but are not limited to the following topics of debate.

The first and foremost concern is obviously the new French border as mentioned above. The Congress can and most certainly will be discussing other matters, however, they all tie back to the issue of balancing power. Whatever decision the Congress comes up with, they must consider the consequences of the decision as a way to disallow any prospective threat to the newly established peace.



The second concern is the Polish Question. Poland, located at the central Europe, has acted as a gateway between central and eastern Europe. When the rulers of Poland began to break down with internal instability and family feuds, the neighboring countries took advantage by carving up Poland. Russia, Austria, and Prussia slowly partitioned the country between themselves Poland from 1772 to 1796 until Poland ultimately ceased to exist. During the Napoleonic era, however, some states of Poland were under his

control, reconstituted and defined as the semi-independent Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

Napoleon added several more areas to this new country. When Napoleon was removed, Poland was occupied by the victorious coalition in 1813, yet there were several disagreements on the sovereignty of the land as different countries had partial claims. However, people of Poland, the aristocrats and ordinary citizens all alike, became increasingly patriotic and nationalistic, extremely against other countries claiming control over their homeland. Yet the Great Powers, in particular Russia, Austria, and Prussia, all have great ambitions on Polish territory and would hesitate to see it independent once more. The question of how to settle Poland is still not answered, and will not be answered easily.

The third concern is the German states settlement; Germany was one region that was tremendously influenced by the French Revolution, given its close proximity with France in terms of locations. Traditionally a collection of hundred of states of various sizes, Napoleon replaced unifying Holy Roman Empire with his own empire called Confederation of the Rhine so as to prevent Austria from exerting its historical influence within the Holy Roman Empire. When Napoleon left, however, the citizens of these states began to realize that they could be liberated from many restrictions, such as religious restrictions, economic barriers, servile obligations, and so forth. Prussia was severely affected by these formations of German states under Napoleon, which meant that the country insisted on claiming its government over certain German states now that Napoleon era was gone. The Congress must remember that Prussia's claim is valid in a sense that Napoleon had indeed taken those lands by force, but at the same time take into these German state leaders' opinion into account since they are increasingly more nationalistic and patriotic just like the Polish. Moreover, the Congress fears that simply restoring the multitude of tiny states is no real solution, for these countries – in some cases no more than a single town – cannot defend themselves should a larger country act aggressively.

Section 4: Concerns of Great Powers

While the Congress contained delegates from all different European states under the name of establishing new borders for everyone, it did not suggest that all states were equal in power. Rather, there were certain countries that were notably stronger than others in terms of power, wealth, and influence. These countries included Prussia, Austria, Great Britain, Russia, and France. This means that these five countries are significant actors whose opinions and policies will have to be carefully taken into account..

This, nonetheless, does not mean that the other countries with less influence have no say in decisions; this merely indicates that realistically speaking, if one of these five countries and one country with small-to-less influence were to go against each other in making a decision, most evidently the country with great power would win the vote of the rest of the European states. However, this could also suggest that if a small country is to be supported by one or two big countries, it could achieve more than it had originally intended.

This section of the guide will focus on the representatives and intentions of Great Powers.

Great Britain

Lord Castlereagh from Great Britain came to the Congress of Vienna with the national obsession of building the new power balance. With the new balance of power and elimination of another powerful country threatening to invade Great Britain, the country could instead focus on its attention where it preferred: on developing its trade and commerce and on acquiring new colonies.



It is important to keep in mind that Great Britain has had an enduring rivalry for a very long time with France, which means the major interest of the country is to keep France away from getting too powerful ever again in fear of a potential invasion to its own territory. For instance, Great Britain would try its best to keep Belgium out of French possession so that its rival country does not gain access to important ports on the English Channel, and would favor Prussia and Austria in succeeding their claims in northern Italy. At the same time, Britain does not have any particular desire to give either Prussia or Austria more than necessary. Ultimately, Britain does not want to weaken France too much, either, for this might open the way to another state becoming hegemonic on the continent.

There are other countries that could help Britain in both short-term and long-term when it comes to deflecting external pressure to fight, such as the conglomerate of German states, that the representative of the country would like to cooperate with and aid.

Russia

If Great Britain was more obsessed with the idea of new balance of power and ready to negotiate for equally distributing powers among different states with the intention of more peaceful relations inside European continent, Russia was focused on solidly establishing its power in the continent.



Russia's interest in positioning itself as one of the most powerful states had been apparent obvious when it drove Napoleon's army out of Russia and, after a long campaign, all the way across Europe, freeing certain lands held under French control into liberation.

Tsar Alexander I is clearly not happy with the currently recognized power. He had decided to peacefully arrange the allocation of European lands instead of using any violent means, yet most certainly he would spend a great deal of time and efforts to gain as much support from other countries as possible so as to receive as much as land as he deems necessary in making Russia the powerful state. One area of the continent Russia has shown distinct and great fondness to is markedly Finland, desiring to expand Russia's power in the commercially-important Baltic. Russia also has significant ambitions in Poland and Turkey. Perhaps most important for the Russian delegate to note:

unlike the other Great Powers, Russia is far away from the rich lands in Germany and Italy. If these lands are distributed to Russia's rivals, it must be compensated with equal lands in the east.

Austria

Sandwiched between Russia in the east and Prussia in the north, Austria's foremost goal is to attain national security to avoid any risk of future invasion from others. Because either Russia or Prussia can be detrimental to the country's security, the representative of Austria does not wish to support any of them gaining too much power. Austrian leader, Klemens Wenzel von



Metternich, was especially antagonistic of Russia, due to two reasons: one reason was that Russia had proven its dominant army while forcing Napoleon's military to flee, and another reason was that Metternich had an extremely negative impression of Tsar Alexander I, whom he viewed as impulsive and unstable. Initially Metternich wanted to form an alliance against Russia with Great Britain, Prussia, and France, but when Prussia turned out to be reluctant to go against Russia, Austria began to guard itself against Prussia as well.

In addition, Austria harbours territorial ambitions in northern Italy, where it wishes to secure Venice and Milan for itself, and in Belgium. Historically, Belgium had been ruled by the Habsburgs, Austria's ruling dynasty, and the country thus hopes to see it restored. With the addition of Belgium, Austria would have Atlantic ports with which to conduct commerce and colonization. With the alliance with Great Britain and France, Austria plans to prevent Prussia from receiving all of Saxony, preferably receiving parts for itself as well. In addition, Metternich also advocated surrounding France with stronger countries after weakening it so as to prevent any further aggression from France.

Prussia

Prussia is not necessarily the easiest to deal with when it comes to diplomacy; the king and generals continued to have communication problems, with the king always promising something to other countries that generals did not agree upon. Ruled by Frederick Wilhelm III and represented by Karl August Furst von Hardenberg, Prussia was a country that had clear stances on two countries: Prussia found France intolerable and Russia admirable. The king had maintained a very favorable relationship with the tsar of Russia, willing to agree and follow Russia on every aspect of politics. Simultaneously, Prussia's hatred toward France originated from Napoleonic Wars, where Prussia was reduced into a minor country due to its defeat to Napoleon.

Prussia's main aim is to receive Saxony and German territories, specifically in order to compensate for the lost power after Napoleon's reign. Although Prussia would like to see France deprived of its power, it is predominantly focusing more on gaining power to be considered a strong European state again. Specifically, Prussia seeks to become dominant amongst the German states, acquiring many of these if possible. The Rhineland, wealthy and at the forefront of nascent industrialization, is a tempting prize. In this respect, Prussia may find a rival in Austria, the other Germanic Great Power.

France

Napoleon's defeat had left France critically disabled, yet France is still not completely incompetent. Powerful Great Britain still considers France as a valuable asset mostly because a powerful country in a location like the one France is in can surely help other countries in check.

Despite the support from Great Britain, France still has a lot to take care of; the Bourbon family upheld the values of reactionaries, forcing the nation to return to the prior system of absolute monarchy system before the French Revolution. The majority of French population was highly averse to this idea. Interestingly enough, this notion of what the French population is capable of when they are upset greatly helped France. Because other nations were afraid of what angry mob of French citizens would do if they were stripped of too many lands, they were willing to reconcile and compromise with France much more than with any other countries, giving more freedom for France to demand. Ultimately, France's objective at the Congress is to get the best deal possible. Under the Revolutionary regime and then Napoleon, the country's borders had expanded dramatically – keeping as much of that land as possible, though surely not all of it, will be the French delegate's goal.

That being said, even the Treaty of Paris, which has already been settled and closed for debate, could be re-opened for further negotiation if it was necessary.



Section 5: Concerns of Lesser Powers

Because these countries have limited power, it is especially crucial for them to play well in game of diplomacy. The Congress of Vienna could be the stepping-stone for them to turn out to be another Great Power or become even more silent in future political matters.

It is important to remember that Lesser Powers are still very relevant to the dispute of how the borders should be redrawn. These powers include Denmark, Sweden, Portugal, Spain, and Switzerland.

Denmark

Because of its favorable attitude toward France while Napoleon was still in power, Denmark may be at the disadvantage participating in the Congress where a great number of countries are furious at France. Denmark participated in a French-led blockade of British goods, and indeed one of the most crucial naval battles of the Napoleonic Wars was fought between the British and Danish navies at Copenhagen..

While its fate is yet to be determined, Denmark wishes to gain northern German states, specifically close to Prussia. This could possibly lead to a fairly strong country nearby Prussia, which is favorable to Britain-France-Austria alliance to maintain a close eye on Prussia-Russia alliance. It may also be interested in the Isle of Rugen, which at this point is under Swedish control.

Sweden

Represented by Count Carl Lowenhielm, Sweden may be the country that is in one of the trickiest situations. Sweden did play a role to seal the Treaty of Paris, which means it must expect reimbursement for its part. Once one of the preeminent powers in Europe, it has since lost much of its land to Russia, which also means Sweden might want to regain such area back. There is also Pomerania, an area desired by Prussia but previously in Swedish control before the Napoleonic era. Sweden is also in the peculiar position that its new king was formerly one of Napoleon's most skilled commanders. Though he joined the coalition and played an important role in defeating French forces in Germany, the Swedish king may be cause for some suspicion.

What Sweden may or may not gain essentially rests on whether or not more lands would be given to Prussia or Russia to feed their hunger for more lands as an attempt to prevent them from disrupting the supposed peace created by the Congress. Sweden is well aware, for example, that Russia has aims on Finland, currently in Swedish possession. If the Swedes are to surrender this territory, the delegate ought to seek equal compensation elsewhere in Europe; if they do not wish to give it up, they will have to convince the other Great Powers that such a move would make Russia too powerful.

Portugal

Portugal was gradually becoming irrelevant due to its loss of colonial power before the Napoleonic era. However, Portugal proved to a very good ally to Great Britain when it helped fight Napoleon's army in Iberia, contributing significantly to the French Emperor's first defeat. Hence, Portugal was clearly included in Treaty of Paris as well, which again puts the nation in the same position as Sweden, hopeful of any compensation for their efforts to be made. In fact, Portugal has the possibility of becoming once again a great power because of its consistent help for Great Britain.

Portugal is specifically looking at Spain's western border so as to prevent Spain from even thinking of conquering Portugal now that a common great enemy, Napoleon, is gone. It is very likely for Portugal to maintain its good relations with Great Britain and other countries to eliminate any possibility of Spain invading its border, not to mention to weaken Spain. Moreover, Portugal has a long colonial history and thus naturally looks overseas for potential rewards for its service. Territories in the Americas, India, or Africa could revitalize the stagnant Portuguese regime.

Spain

The situation of Spain is quite similar in some ways to that of Portugal; it used to be a powerful country back in colonial days, but it had grown weaker and less vital from its heyday. Indeed, the Spanish army was humiliatingly defeated by the French, allowing Napoleon to dominate the Spanish government throughout the war, making use of their navy to combat the British. Indeed, Spain's only major contribution to the coalition's victory was the partisan guerrilla activity that bled French manpower for years. Especially after settling down Treaty of Paris, Spain is looking for ways to go back to being one of the Great Powers.

What everyone must remember, including Spain and France, is that ever since the restoration of French monarchy, the ruling family of Spain and France are the same Bourbon family. Clearly the members of the Congress would be worried that these two countries may unite to cause something undesirable. This also makes Spain perhaps the country most hostile to the reemergence of liberal and revolutionary ideas. Not only do this views threaten their Bourbon relatives in Paris, but they have also been spreading like wildfire through the Spanish colonies in the Americas, threatening revolution there as well. Indeed, if Spain wishes to keep its hold on this territories it may well need the help of the Great Powers to crush the revolutionary rebels.

Spain may have trouble with Portugal due to Portugal's claim to currently Spain-controlled territory of Olivenza. Spain also wishes to take more of southern Italian states now that the Congress is redrawing lines for sovereignty. Spain actually has a decently organized military, which can result in more favorable opinions from the Congress so as to prevent Spain from acting violent.

Switzerland

Switzerland is one country that persistently remains neutral in all politics that may cause turmoil in other countries. Its neutrality is strictly so that Switzerland would not be in danger due to any external factors, yet many nations continue to get Switzerland involved.

Delegates of the members of the Congress may contemplate on the following questions: what can Switzerland do for more peaceful measures to be taken? Is it possible to gain support from Switzerland without breaking its oath of neutrality?

Section 6: Suggested Questions to Answer

The committee members are highly recommended but are not limited to answer the following questions before they enter the conference, as these questions are vital for guiding which trail

the conference would follow. These questions are suggested due to the fact that the representatives who attended the actual historical Congress of Vienna must have considered these questions and their options before they arrived in Vienna.

- The decision about France's restoration to pre-Revolution border; some of the members from the Congress might believe that this restoration may have been too lenient given the context of the overall damage France has done to the entire European continent whereas others might believe that this restoration may have been too harsh given that France has liberated certain states from tyrannical monarchies.
- The Polish Question; do the Polish citizens deserve their own sovereign state, or are the claims of Russia, Austria, and Prussia of previous territorial control more valid? If previous sovereignty were valid, would the current Polish leaders still reign in power?
- How can a balance of power be maintained while sufficiently distributing unspecified lands to different nations equally?
- What kind of settlement is your country going for, and what kind of concessions is your country willing to make?
- The Switzerland Question; in what way can your country benefit from Switzerland's neutrality? To what extent can it benefit or harm the future of your country?
- Ally and enemy; who are your closest allies and who are your worst enemies? How can your allies help you benefit from the Congress and how can your enemies hinder you from gaining what you would want for your nation?

Section 7: Suggested Readings

- Goals of Congress of Vienna
<http://www2.sunysuffolk.edu/westn/congvienna.html>
- Historical Overview of the Congress along with Historical Figures
<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/628086/Congress-of-Vienna>
- Map of Europe in 1800-1812
<http://www.euratlas.net/history/europe/1800/index.html>
<http://www.studenthandouts.com/Assortment-01/Gallery-Pages/02.03-Map-Europe-1812.html>
- Concise Summary of Napoleonic Wars
<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/403224/Napoleonic-Wars>

Section 8: Maps

The following maps have been provided for delegates' convenience. Feel free to draw and use these maps in order to redraw the borders and territories during the conference. If these maps are not in good resolutions or hard to read, delegates are more than welcome to bring their own maps to draw on while discussing matters at hand.

Order of maps is as follows:

1. Map of Europe 1800, after the French Revolutionary Wars but before the rise of Napoleon.
2. Map of Europe 1812, *before* the Congress of Vienna and at the height of Napoleon's power.

3. Map of Europe *after* the actual Congress of Vienna and after (For your reference only; this map does not indicate how the map must look like with the resolution at the end of the conference.)



