

Portfolio Guide



THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA

May 1st, 1814

Agenda 1:

Establishment of stability in Europe in the immediate aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars by restoring a balance of power.

Agenda 2:

Creation of new political and legal order for the continent.





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Prince George Augustus Frederick

Country: United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Position: Prince Regent

Background: George was born on 12 August 1762 at St James's Palace, London, the first child of King George III and Queen Charlotte. As the eldest son of a British sovereign, he automatically became Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay at birth and was created Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester a few days later. At the age of 18, Prince George was given a separate establishment, and in contrast to his father, threw himself with zest into a life of extravagance involving drinking and numerous mistresses and scandals. He fell in love with a commoner soon after he reacted 21, but their marriage was legally void as the King had never given his consent under the Royal Marriages Act of 1772. In 1788, King George III' mental health began to deteriorate. In his father's incapacity, after much debate in Parliament, he finally gained the position of Regent.



Policy: The main British interest at the Congress of Vienna is the restoration of monarchies in Europe, which mirrors King George III's policy. Another key aspect of his policy is his insistence on French containment instead of French destruction. He insists on the fact that France should remain a great power, which would insulate Britain from the issues of the continent. This policy was in stark opposition to those of countries like Russia or Prussia, who wanted the permanent crippling of France. Another goal of King George III and Britain in general was the maintenance of British naval supremacy in the world.

Powers: As the King of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, King George III has complete formal authority over British policy at the Congress. All British representatives and diplomats act in his name. He has the authority to give diplomatic instructions, reject settlement terms and other such powers as allotted to the monarch under British law. Any agreements made at the Congress require the royal ratification.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Alexander I

Country: The Russian Empire

Position: Emperor of Russia

Background: Alexander was born in 1777 in Saint Petersburg and was raised by his grandmother. Consequently, at the young age of 15, he married the 14 year old Princess Louise of Baden, who took the name of Elizabeth Alexeievna. He walked a fine line between the policies of his father and his grandmother, but gradually began to sympathize more with his father. He became the Emperor of Russia when his father was assassinated in 1801. Some allege that he knew of the plot to assassinate his father and made no attempt to stop it, a fact that is exacerbated by the fact that his ascension was announced by one of the assassins themselves. He reversed many of the policies of his father such and denounced the League of Armed neutrality. He made peace with Britain and also entered into a close alliance with Prussia. He called Napoleon “the oppressor of Europe and the disturber of the world's peace”. At the Congress of Vienna, he represents the Russian spirit of expansion and revenge and believes himself to be accomplishing a divine purpose.



Policy: The policy of Alexander I and thus of the Russian Empire as a whole was to make Russia the greatest power on the European continent. He wanted to expand Russian influence deep into central Europe. His most important policy goal was the creation of a Polish Kingdom with himself as the ruler. He supports Prussia in its demand to annex Saxony and tries to charm his way through negotiations, which is a stark contrast to the mannerisms of most other rulers.

Powers: As the Emperor of Russia, Tsar Alexander I has near absolute control over the Russian Empire. He has full authority over legislations, diplomacy, negotiations and also over all military actions. Thus, at the Congress of Vienna, he has an almost unlimited mandate to accept or reject demands or negotiations.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Frederick William III

Country: Prussia

Position: King of Prussia

Background: Frederick William was born in August 1770 as the son of Fredrick William II. He lived with his tutors for most of his childhood and received the extensive training of a Prussian prince. In 1784, he became a lieutenant colonel and a colonel in 1790. In 1793, he married Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Finally, in 1797, he succeeded his father as the King of Prussia and became Frederick William III. Additionally, he also became the



sovereign prince of the Principality of Neuchatel. He immediately reformed the nation by replacing most of his father's ministers and greatly reducing his father's abuses on the population. However, he was extremely distrustful of most of his own ministers and insisted on performing most royal roles himself. This severely reduced the efficiency of his rule as he refused to delegate most of these rules. Initially, he kept out of the Napoleonic Wars and kept out of the war of the Third Coalition. However, he eventually entered the war against Napoleon in October 1806 under the influence of his queen.

Policy: Frederick William III's most important goal at the Congress of Vienna is to greatly strengthen the Prussian state and influence in Europe. The regaining of all lost Prussian territories and even more territories from France is his policy at the Congress. The question of Saxony is also one of the most important issues on his agenda, and he wished to annex as much of Saxony as possible, partly as punishment for Saxony's support of Napoleon. His most prominent cooperation is with Alexander I of Russia with an informal quid-pro quo in place which would grant Russia influence in Poland in return for it backing the Prussian demand for Saxony. He has one of the brashest opinions on the punishment if France, much more severe than those of Britain or Russia.

Powers: As the King of Prussia, Frederick William III had full control of the Prussian state, with the capability to appoint and dismiss ministers. He also directed all foreign policy of the state. At the Congress of Vienna, he had almost complete authority to approve or reject any settlements or agreement proposed at the Congress. Unlike the situation in Britain, there were much fewer parliamentary constraints on his powers of diplomacy at the Congress.

Balance of Power



Francis I

Country: Austria

Position: Emperor of Austria

Background: Francis was the eldest son of Leopold II and was born in Florence, where his father ruled as the Grand Duke of Tuscany. His father became the Holy Roman Emperor in 1790 but died soon after and was succeeded by Francis as Francis II. He was always of the suspicious type and had an extensive network of spies and police which monitored dissent across his empire, following his father's lead in the matter of who had possibly the most effective secret police in Europe. When Napoleon declared himself as the Emperor of the French, Francis declared himself as the Emperor of Austria as Francis I of Austria. In 1806, after the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine, Francis abdicated his position as Holy Roman Emperor marking the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire. Finally, in 1813, he turned against France and joined Britain, Russia and the other powers against Napoleon.



Policy: At the Congress of Vienna, the main goal of Francis I was to restore Austria's position as a Great Power in central Europe after its repeated defeats at the hand of Napoleon. He is also deeply concerned about Russian expansion in Poland and an increase in their influence in the region. Additionally, he also opposed Prussian control of Saxony. Another one of his goals is to maintain his influence in Germany and Italy. He opposes the domination of Europe by any one state and was in favour of equilibrium between the states in Europe. In relation to France, his policy was milder than the Prussian policy, aligning more with Britain in this regard.

Powers: Francis I of Austria had full control of Austria as its Emperor. Under the law, all Austrian policy flowed from the emperor and is at his discretion. The Austrian policy at the Congress is his policy and he has the authority to appoint and dismiss all diplomatic authorities behind Austria's diplomacy. He is also the Supreme Commander of the Austrian armed forces with complete control over military appointments and Austria's war strategy. He could approve laws and the negotiations at the Congress or deny them as per his discretion without many restrictions on his powers.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Louis XVIII

Country: France

Position: King of France

Background: He was born in 1755 in the Palace of Versailles and was the Count of Provence from birth. He was the grandson of the then reigning King of France Louis XV. After he was baptized, he became a Knight of the Order of the Holy Spirit. He concluded his education at the age of 15. After his marriage to Princess Giuseppina of Savoy, he served at his brother's court. He was granted revenues from the Duchy of Alencon in the same year of his marriage which greatly enhanced his prestige. Near the outbreak of the French Revolution, he opposed the Third estate's demands for tax reforms and was one of the strongest voices for harsh action to be taken against the members of the National Assembly that had been declared by the Third Estate. After a series of Royal deaths, the princes of France who were in exile at this point proclaimed him to be King Louis XVIII which he soon accepted. He also attempted to frame a manifesto known as the Declaration of Verona to explain his politics and policies to the people of France, which was abandoned after Napoleon's invasion. After Napoleon himself became the Emperor of the French and attended a Bourbon family conference in Sweden. Soon after, he was forced out by the King of Prussia but was finally invited by Alexander I of Russia to reside in Jelgava but soon after departed for England. When allied troops entered Paris on 31st March 1814, he had sent the Count of Artois to Paris as Lieutenant General of the Kingdom. Finally, he was invited to the throne of France by the French senate and Napoleon soon abdicated.



Policy: Louis XVIII's primary policy at the Congress of Vienna was to secure his rule in France which had been extremely unstable and a general restoration of the monarchy in France. He also wishes to gain recognition from the other Great Powers as the King of France. His policy is also one of damage limitation and wished for France to return approximately to its 1792 powers and avoiding any extreme punishment or the dissolution of France in any manner. He also wishes to preserve France as a great power and mostly cooperated with the allies.

Powers: Like most other monarchs, Louis XVIII had the authority to appoint and dismiss ministers of France. He directs the policy of the government and controlled the French administration. He also has sovereign authority over the French diplomacy at the Congress and could approve treaties and negotiations at the Congress. He also controlled defense policy and the administration of the military.



Karl Phillip von Schwarzenberg

Country: Austria

Position: Commander in Chief of the Army of Bohemia

Background: He was born in April 1771 in Vienna as the son of Johann Nepomuk Anton of Schwarzenberg. His family had ruled the region known as the County of Ottingen since the 11th century. He entered the imperial cavalry in 1788 and fought under Austrian generals in 1789 against the Ottoman Empire. In the French Campaign of 1793, he was in the advanced guard of the army commanded by Prince Josias of Coburg. In 1796, he was elevated to the rank of general-major and in 1799 he was further promoted to General lieutenant.



During one of the battles against France, he displayed enormous courage and was granted the command of the rearguard. In line with his many promotions, he received another one in July 1809 and was promoted to general of cavalry. In 1812, he signed the Treaty of Paris and made Austria an ally of France. Napoleon held him in high regard and brought him over to the Grande Armee when the French invaded Russia. Here, he walked a fine line between Napoleon and the Russian Tsar, managing to not anger either. Finally, in the battle of the Sixth Coalition, he was appointed the commander-in-chief of the Army of Bohemia and had supreme command of the Austrian army.

Policy: As a military commander, his policy was primarily to defeat Napoleon and preserve and maintain unity among the allied armies. His policies were closely related to those of Francis I of Austria and also those of Klemens von Metternich. Accordingly, despite his military affiliations, he made no attempt or demand for the complete destruction of France. His policies were mainly the same as those of the Austrian government which he carried out more militarily than diplomatically.

Powers: As the Commander in Chief of the Army of Bohemia, he has command over the largest allied army in Europe. In the military, his powers were extremely extensive. At the Congress of Vienna, he represents Austrian and allied military interests in general and had great influence due to his position as he had supreme command of the Austrian army.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Gehard Leberecht von Blücher

Country: Prussia

Position: Commander of the Army of Silesia

Background: He was born in 1742 in Rostock to a retired army captain in a noble family. His mother also belonged to an old noble family from Mecklenburg. His military career began at the age of 16 and he joined the Swedish army as a hussar. He took part in the Pomeranian campaign of 1760 and was taken captive. The colonel of the Prussian army that captured him recruited him into his own regiment. He was suspected of supporting the Polish uprisings in 1772 and soon resigned his position in the army. However, he returned to his old regiment after the death of Frederick the Great and was promoted to lieutenant colonel the next year. He ascended the military ranks extremely rapidly and was made a lieutenant general in 1801. He played a major part in the Napoleonic Wars and was looked upon as the natural leader of the Patriot Party. He, however, was nearly banished from the court and was recalled from the military governorship of Pomerania when he expressed unfavorable views on the Alliance of Russia with France.



Policy: Like most of Prussia, he held very strong views against the French and was in favor of severely punishing France. His main aim at the Congress of Vienna is in relation to the punishment and dismantling of France. He holds one of the most severe views in this regard but the other allied commanders intervened in his most extreme requests throughout the wars.

Powers: As the commander of the Army of Silesia, he had great authority over Prussian forces and also some other allied contingents. Most of his powers at the Congress come through his military influence and his considerable freedom of action in the field. This prestige gives him significant indirect influence in Prussian decision making and thus also in the decision of the Congress.

*Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power*



Arthur Wellesley

Country: Britain

Position: British Diplomat

Background: Arthur Wellesley was born into an aristocratic Anglo-Irish family to Richard Wesley, 1st Baron Mornington. He had an extensive education at a diocesan school in Trim, an academy in Dublin, Chelsea and also in London. His military career started in 73rd Regiment of Foot under the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Buckingham. On Christmas Day 1787, he was promoted to Lieutenant. After a series of transfers, he finally entered into a career of politics. He held a brave defense of the Waal River and began his military career in earnest after his proposal for marriage was rejected by the to-be-bride's brother. He led extensive campaigns in Portugal, India, Denmark and Norway. He led a famous offensive against the French line of communications and was soon promoted to a Field Marshall.



Policy: Arthur Wellington, as the British Ambassador to France, had his primary policy to advance Britain's goal of a stable European balance of power. He supports a moderate peace settlement, supported the restoration of the Bourbon Monarchy in France and opposed the dismantling of France. He also worked in close cooperation with Klemens von Metternich and the Tsar of Russia.

Powers: He was the British ambassador to France and derived his authority from both diplomatic policies and his military career. He still has significant influence over the military and his career in politics has advanced his prestige among the rings of diplomatic power. He is greatly respected by both the allies and the British leadership and this is his most important asset in the negotiations at the Congress of Vienna.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Michael Andreas Barclay de Tolly

Country: Russia

Position: Field Marshal

Background: He was born to German Speaking descendants of the Scottish clan Barclay in 1761. His military career began when he joined the Imperial Russian Army in 1776. He served in the Russo-Turkish War and the Russo-Swedish war among others. He began commanding in the Napoleonic Wars and fought in the Battle of Pultusk and Eylau. In 1812, he was named the Commander of the 1st Army of the West, which was the largest army that fought against Napoleon. He commanded the right wing and the centre of the Russian army at the battle of Borodino. In 1813, he became Commander-in-Chief after the Battle of Bautzen. Finally, he was promoted to Field Marshall in 1814.



Policy: He was a military commander and his main objective was the defeat of Napoleon. His policy coordinates almost entirely with Russian state policy. He works closely with other allied commanders such as Gebhard Leberecht von Blücher. His policy at the Congress of Vienna is to advance Russian goals and strategic interests in Europe.

Powers: He has great influence over Alexander I of Russia and his title of Field Marshall gave him immense respect among the allied forces. Most of his powers at the Congress come not through direct authority but through his influence in the Russian Tsar. After Napoleon's abdication, his military role largely came to an end and with it so did most of his direct authority over the negotiations at the Congress of Vienna.

*Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power*



Joachim Murat

Country: Kingdom of Naples

Position: Commander of Forces in Italy

Background: Joachim Murat was born in Labastide-Fortunière and his military career began after a brief stint in the French clergy. In 1790, he joined the National Guard soon followed by joining the Constitutional Guard. On 18th May 1804, he was named Marshall of the Empire by Napoleon and was granted the title of “First Horseman of Europe”. He was also made Prince of the Empire and Admiral of the Empire in 1805. In 1806, he was appointed the Grand Duke of Berg and Duke of Cleves. His greatest achievement was even he achieved the title of the King of Naples on 1st August 1808. He was also in charge of the French Army in Madrid when the Peninsular War started. Additionally, he also continued to serve Napoleon during the German Campaign till 1813.



Policy: His primary policy at the Congress of Vienna was mainly self-interest more than for the good of the French State. This self-interest was mainly to retain his position as the King of Naples. He wishes to cooperate with the allies to secure his recognition as the King of Naples and also to maintain and expand his control in Italy.

Powers: Joachim Murat holds a unique position as he served under Napoleon as a Marshall of the Empire and also as an independent ruler as the King of Naples. He is the Supreme Commander of Neapolitan forces but these armies were increasingly coming under indirect Austrian control over his own. His throne as the King of Naples depended much on Austria which weakened his position as the congress of Vienna, but he still negotiates with the power of a French General and an independent ruler.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Louis Nicolas Davout

Country: France

Position: Commander-in-Chief, French forces in Hamburg

Background: Louis Nicolas Davout was born in Annoux as the eldest son of Jean-Francois d'Avout, a cavalry officer. He was educated in the same military academy as Napoleon had. After the French Revolution, he embraced the new order and was promoted to General of Brigade after he distinguished himself at the Battle of Neerwinden. He married Napoleon's sister I law and gained the title of the General of Division. He was also named one of the Marshalls of the Empire by Napoleon. Most of his greatest services as commander of the III corps of the Grande Armée at many battles such as the Battle of Austerlitz. He was made the Governor General of the Duchy of Warsaw after the Treaties of Tilsit in 1807. He also defended the poorly fortified and provisioned city exceptionally well during the Siege of Hamburg which greatly enhanced his reputation among the military circles.



Policies: Louis Nicolas Davout is one of the most loyal of the Napoleonic generals. He initially refused to recognize the Bourbon restoration and continued to act in Napoleon's name even after his abdication in April 1814. His defense of Hamburg and refusal to surrender has earned him immense respect among those still loyal to Napoleon. At the Congress of Vienna, his goal is still to ensure his loyalty to Napoleon and towards the revolutionary France.

Powers: As the commander-in-chief of the French forces in Hamburg, he has full authority over the French forces in the city. He had complete authority over military operations and the administration of Hamburg in a military sense, as a sort of military governor. At the Congress of Vienna, his diplomatic powers come from his effective control over Hamburg instead of any formal diplomatic authority and the respect he commands because in the military

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Michel Ney

Country: France

Position: Marshall of the Empire

Background: Michel Ney is the son of a cooper from Sarlois in the French province of Lorraine. He served as a civil servant and then began his military career when he enlisted in a cavalry regiment. He quickly elevated himself through the ranks in the War of the First Coalition and was soon promoted to Divisional General. On 6th June 1808, he was also made the Duke of Elchingen. After Napoleon's proclamation of the French Empire, he was appointed one of the 18 Marshals of the Empire. When he met Wellington's forces in 1811, he allowed the French forces time to retreat in a series of rearguard actions but in doing so committed insubordination and was removed from command. During Napoleon's failed invasion of Russia, he commanded the French rearguard and earned Napoleon's respect to the highest degree. When the allies made it into Paris, Michel Ney pressured Napoleon to accept his abdication.



Policy: Michel Ney was one of the least loyal Marshals to Napoleon and was one of the Marshals who pressured Napoleon into abdicating. At the Congress of Vienna, his main goal was to secure his own position under the new Bourbon Regime and to support the restoration of the monarchy in France.

Powers: At the Congress of Vienna, Michel Ney's powers came from his support of the Bourbon monarchy. Thus, most of his policies are the same as those advocated by some of the allied powers such as Britain. This gives his policies immense sway at the Congress of Vienna, seemingly more than those of the French generals who remained loyal to Napoleon. However, unlike other generals, his powers came not from any active military command but from his support of the Bourbon regime.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Andre Massena

Country: France

Position: Marshal of the Empire

Background: André Masséna was born on 6th May 1758 in Nice, part of the Kingdom of Sardinia as the son of Jules César Masséna. He went through many different careers in his early life, as a baker, in a soap factory and also as a craftsman. He also practiced sailing and sailed to French Guiana. Finally, at the age of 17, in 1775, he gave up on sailing and enlisted in the Royal Italian Regiment which was stationed in Toulon. He received successive promotions to corporal on 1st September 1776, to sergeant on 18th April 1777, to quartermaster on 14th February 1783, and then finally to adjutant at the age of 26 on 4th September 1784. On 27 September 1787, the Grand Orient de France created the lodge La Parfaite Amitié within the Royal Italian Regiment itself, of which Masséna became the President. He was entrusted with the command of the Army in Italy by Napoleon in the War of the Third Coalition. He was also entrusted with the IV corps in the war against Austria in 1809. Additionally, he was also designated to break the stalemate in the Peninsular War by Napoleon. In July 1812, he was finally dismissed back to the Iberian Peninsula with the title of General-in-Chief and then to the commander of the 8th Military Division on 16th April 1813.



Policy: André Masséna attends the Congress of Vienna in order to ensure the stability of his position under the Bourbon Regime. He has largely accepted the transition and has not resisted the resurgence of the Bourbon Regime and the fall of Napoleon once his fall was made inevitable at the Battle of the Sixth coalition.

Powers: André Masséna's powers at the Congress of Vienna came through his support of the Bourbon monarchy and not through any active military command or formal diplomatic authority. His aim is to stabilise his own position under the new regime and he can do so only by accepting the restored Bourbon monarchy.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Louis Alexandre Berthier

Country: France

Position: Chief of Staff of the Grande Armée

Background: Louis Alexandre Berthier was born in Versailles and was the eldest of the five surviving children of Lieutenant-Colonel Jean-Baptiste Berthier. He was instructed in the military arts by his father at a very young age. In 1764 he was admitted to the Royal Engineering School of Mezieres as a second lieutenant, graduating as a topographical engineer two years later at the age of 12. In March 1772, Berthier entered the army as a lieutenant in the Flanders Legion. Berthier first saw action during the American Revolutionary War, in which he served from 1780 to 1783 as a staff officer. On his return, having attained the rank of colonel, he was employed in various staff posts and was made a Knight of Saint Louis in 1788. In 1792, Berthier was promoted to Maréchal de camp and posted to the Army of the North. He was made a Marshal of the Empire by Napoleon in 1804. Berthier was made Grand Huntsman in 1804 and Vice-Constable of the Empire in 1807. Finally, in 1808, Berthier served in the Peninsular War, and in 1809, served in the Austrian theatre during the War of the Fifth Coalition, after which he was given the title of Prince of Wagram.



Policy: At the Congress of Vienna, like most other Napoleonic Generals, Louis Alexandre Berthier has largely accepted the collapse of Napoleon and is present primarily to preserve his own status among the changing regimes and circumstances. However, unlike many other generals, he did not play a major role in forcing Napoleon's abdication in April 1814. He neither actively resist the Allies unlike Louis Nicolas Davout, nor did he actively shape the transition from Napoleon back to the Bourbon Regime unlike Michel Ney.

Powers: Louis Alexandre Berthier had the same powers at the Congress of Vienna as most other Napoleonic generals, which is to say, his powers were derived from former military influence and connections instead of diplomatic authority.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Edouard Mortier

Country: France

Position: Commander of the Old Guard, Battle of Paris

Background: Edouard Mortier was born at Le Cateau, northern France, on 13 February 1768. Upon the outbreak of the War of the First Coalition in 1792, Mortier was assigned to the Army of the North. In 1803, Mortier was appointed commander-in-chief of an invasion of the Electorate of Hanover by the ten First Consul Napoleon Bonaparte. In 1805, Mortier was made commander of the infantry of the Imperial Guard. During the War of the Third Coalition, Mortier commanded a corps of the Grande Armée in the Ulm campaign in which he distinguished himself. When the War of the Fourth Coalition broke out in 1806, Napoleon ordered Mortier to assume command of the reformed VIII Corps on 1 October. During the invasion of Russia in 1812, Mortier commanded the Young Guard. During the defence of France in 1814, he rendered brilliant services in command of rearguards and covering detachments, and led the Old Guard at Montmirail, Craonne, Laon, and at the final Battle of Paris.



Policy: Edouard Mortier has the same policy as that of most of the other Napoleonic generals, which is to retain his rank and position in France while transitioning to the Bourbon monarchy. He has also largely accepted the fall of Napoleon and was not particularly loyal to Napoleon after the fall.

Powers: Again, like most other Napoleonic generals, Edouard Mortier derived his powers from his support of the Bourbon monarchy instead of any active military command on the continent. His rank and thus also his prestige is now largely tied to this aforementioned support.

*Edouard, 1815
Balance of Power*



Nicolas Oudinot

Country: France

Position: Marshal of the Empire

Background: Nicolas Charles Oudinot was the son of Nicolas Oudinot and Marie Anne Adam, the only one of their nine children to live to adulthood. He decided upon a military career and served in the regiment of Medoc from 1784 to 1787, when, having no hope of promotion on account of his non-noble birth, he retired with the rank of sergeant. However, after the outbreak of the French Revolutionary Wars he was elected lieutenant colonel of the 3rd battalion. He earned fame in the defence of the fort of Bitsch in the Vosges in 1792. Soon, he was promoted to a general of brigade in June 1794 for his conduct at the Battle of Kaiserslautern. He was André Masséna's right hand all through the Swiss campaign of 1799, first as a general of division and then as chief of staff. He took a leading role in the War of the Third Coalition, commanding the famous division of "grenadiers Oudinot". He also took part in Joachim Murat's victory at the Battle of Ostrolenka in Poland. In 1808 he was made governor of Erfurt and Count of the French Empire, and in 1809, after the Battle of Wagram, he was promoted to the rank of Marshal of France. Finally, from 1810 to 1812 Oudinot administered the government of the former Kingdom of Holland, and commanded the II Corps of La Grande Armée in the Russian campaign.



Policy: After the fall of Paris, he did not continue further resistance and accepted the resurgence of the Bourbon regime. He is present at the Congress of Vienna mainly out of a sense of self-preservation and the maintenance and elevation of his rank and position within the new regime.

Powers: Most of Nicolas Oudinot's powers at the Congress of Vienna come from the fact that he is a sort of "safe" Marshal for the new Bourbon regime, one that is not overly ideological and whose loyalties lie with France rather than Napoleon. This is the advantage that he aims to exploit at the Congress of Vienna to expand his influence and power under the new regime.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Charles Pierre Augereau

Country: France

Position: Commander, Army of Lyon

Background: Augereau was born in Faubourg Saint-Marceau, Paris, as the son of a Parisian fruit seller. He enlisted in the army at the age of seventeen in the Clare Infantry Regiment. He became a noted swordsman and duelist, but he had to flee France after killing an officer in a quarrel. He claimed to have served in the Russian Army against the Ottoman Empire, being present at the Siege of Izmail as a sergeant before deserting afterwards.[3] He later enlisted in the infantry regiment of Prince Henry of Prussia and claimed he served in the Prussian Foot Guards as well. He deserted by masterminding a mass escape and reached Saxony, where he taught fencing. He transferred to the Army of the Eastern Pyrenees and was promoted to general of division on 23 December 1793. Augereau became a divisional commander and played a significant role at the Battle of Boulou from 29 April to 1 May, where his feint attacks lured the Spanish Army into a false position. Soon, he was transferred to the Army of Italy. Finally, in 1814, he was given command of the army of Lyon.



Policy: Augereau had seemed to be disloyal to Napoleon even before the fall of Paris, as the military resistance he offered during his command of the Army of Lyon was very weak. He also seemed to have criticized Napoleon extensively. His policy shifted much before Napoleon's fall and he realigned himself much earlier to side with the eventual victors, supporting the Bourbon restoration earlier than most. As a result, he sits at the Congress of Vienna much more loyal to the allies than most other Napoleonic generals and wishes to further expand this influence and rank in France.

Powers: Due to his early shift, he holds considerable sway among allied circles, which serves as the source of his powers at the negotiating table at the Congress of Vienna. This influence is what he hopes to wield at his advantage and is much more legitimate and well rooted than those of many other Napoleonic generals.

*Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power*



Karl August von Hardenberg

Country: Prussia

Position: Prussian State Chancellor

Background: He was the eldest son of Christian Ludwig von Hardenberg, a Hanoverian colonel, later to become field marshal and commander-in-chief of the Hanoverian Army. He joined the Hanoverian civil service in 1770 as councillor of the board of domains. He married the Countess Christiane von Reventlow in 1774 and was raised to the rank of privy councillor. However, he was forced to leave the Hanoverian Service after his wife had an affair with Ernest, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.



After the outbreak of the French Revolutionary Wars, his diplomatic ability led to his appointment as Prussian envoy. In 1797, he was called to Berlin where he received an important position in the cabinet and was appointed chief of multiple Prussian departments. He served as the Prussian foreign minister before being appointed the Prussian State Chancellor. He soon became the chief Prussian representative at most diplomatic councils and diplomatic missions.

Policy: His goals at the Congress of Vienna are mostly the same as the broader Prussian goals at the Congress. He wishes to greatly increase the power, territory and influence of Prussia on the continent. Similarly, he is also closely aligned with Tsar Alexander I of Russia and supports the weakening of France and the creation of a string buffer to mitigate any future French aggression.

Powers: As Prussian State Chancellor, he has significant control over Prussian administration and its strategy at the Congress of Vienna. He also has great influence over Prussian foreign policy, being second in this regard only to King Frederick William III of Prussia. As a major Prussian representative at the Congress, he has significant powers to shape the negotiations and the Prussian future in Europe.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power

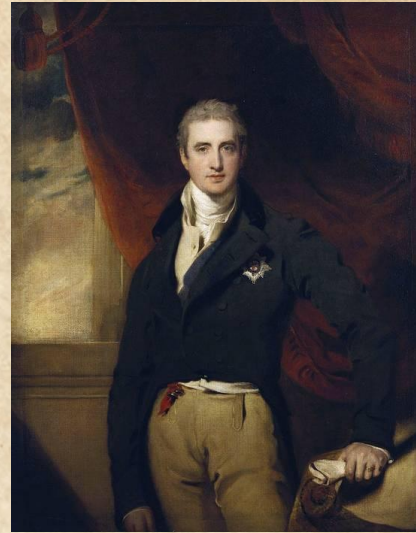


Robert Stewart Viscount Castlereagh

Country: Britain

Position: British Diplomat

Background: He was born on 18 June 1769 as the second and only surviving child of Robert Stewart, the elder. In the summer of 1790, Stewart was elected as a Member of the Irish Parliament for his family's County Down constituency. In 1794, Stewart married Amelia (Emily) Hobart, a daughter of John Hobart, 2nd Earl of Buckinghamshire, a former British Ambassador to Russia. He also had a duel with Canning on 21 September 1809 on Putney Heath in which Canning missed but Castlereagh hit him in the thigh. He was compelled to resign when outrage over the duel spread. In 1812, he returned to the government as foreign secretary. he was instrumental in negotiating the quadruple alliance between Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia at Chaumont in March 1814 in the negotiation of the Treaty of Paris.



Policy: His main policies at the Congress of Vienna include the creation of a stable and durable European balance of power and preventing the domination of continental Europe by any one great power. He also followed the general British policy of lenient punishments for France in order to retain France's position as a great power to ward off any attempted expansions by the other great powers. He also wishes to limit Russian expansionist ambitions, especially regarding Poland.

Powers: As the British Foreign secretary, he exercises great control over British foreign policy and thus over its strategy, policy and negotiations at the Congress of Vienna. His plenipotentiary authority was almost complete which allows him to negotiate on the same or higher level with figures such as Charles Maurice de Talleyrand. He also played a major role as a coordinator between the allied powers in their fight against Napoleon.

*Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power*

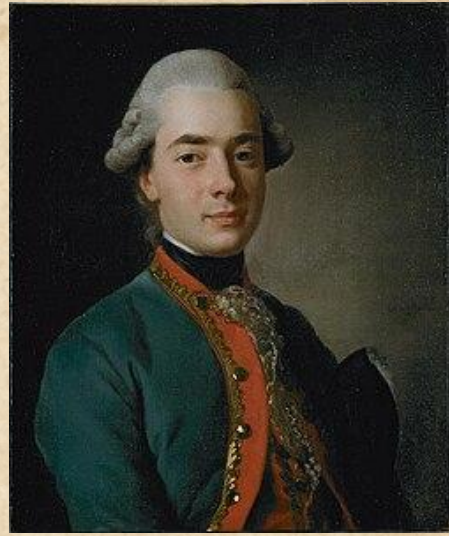


Andrey Kirillovich Razumovsky

Country: The Russian Empire.

Position: Russian Ambassador to Austria.

Background: Andrey Kirillovich Razumovsky was born on 2nd November 1752 to an autocrat Cossack family, with connections in the Imperial Russian royal family as well. He was educated in the University of Strasbourg, and started his career in the Russian navy and the court, before moving on to diplomacy. In 1792, he was appointed as the Russian diplomatic representative to the Habsburg Court in Vienna, which was one of the most crucial diplomatic posts in the Russian embassy framework throughout the Coalition Wars. In this capacity, he was important in the joint war efforts of Russia and Austria in the Coalition Wars. Among these, he most notably facilitated the movement of a combined Austro-Russian army under the command of Russian Field Marshal Alexander Suvorov through Austrian territory - this army would later be used in the Italian and Swiss Expedition of 1799 (during the War of the Second Coalition from 1798 to 1802). However, he was accused of following “Viennese prejudices”, and was shortly removed from his position in 1799, before being reinstated in 1801. In 1805, he was influential in making Austria join the Third Coalition against Napoleon but later resigned from his position in June 1806. After this, he lived as a private citizen in Vienna. In 1812-13, Andrey Razumovsky was recalled as an advisor to Tsar Alexander I. His comeback to diplomacy was further marked when in early 1814, he was appointed as one of the Tsar’s plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Chatillon, an Allied peace conference held from 5th February to 5th March 1814. In 1814, he was appointed as one of the Russian plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna.



Policy: Being bred in an autocrat family, Razumovsky was aligned with the autocratic system, and advocated for legitimate dynastic rule, along with the old social order. He did not show any favour for revolutionary and liberalist ideas, which were slowly spreading throughout Europe during the early phases of the Coalition Wars. Further, Razumovsky has often been referred to by contemporaries as an “anti-Napoleonist” and as a supporter of the traditional conservative and feudal order. He was completely Orthodox and a conservative nationalist. Razumovsky further prioritized alliances with other monarchies and saw the Coalition Wars as the only means to contain the power of France.

Powers: Being a representative of the Russian Empire, Andrey Razumovsky has considerable diplomatic power. Further, his diplomatic experience as the Russian ambassador to Vienna for close to two decades (and thus having very good knowledge of Austrian politics as well as strong ties with powerful Austrian diplomats such as their Foreign Minister Klemens von Metternich), reinforces Russia’s capabilities at the Congress of Vienna.

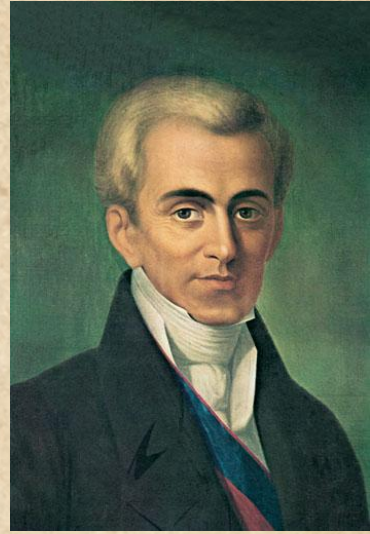


Ioannis Kapodistrias

Country: The Russian Empire.

Position: Russian Ambassador to Switzerland.

Background: Ioannis Kapodistrias was born on 10th February 1776 to an influential family in the island of Corfu, the most populous among the Ionian Islands. Kapodistrias studied at the University of Padua from 1795 to 1797. In 1799, Corfu was temporarily occupied by Imperial Russian and Ottoman forces. When the Russians and Ottomans drove out the French from the Ionian Islands, they established the Septinsular Republic ruled by the local nobles. At this time, Kapodistrias was first introduced to politics, when he substituted his father as one of the two ministers of the new state. When elections were carried out for the establishment of a new Ionian Senate, Kapodistrias was appointed as the Chief Minister of State. However, in 1807, the French invaded and re-occupied the Ionian Islands, and dissolved the Septinsular Republic. Following this, Kapodistrias entered the Russian diplomatic service under Tsar Alexander I in 1809 as a State Councillor. In 1813, his position in the Russian diplomatic service was upgraded to Chancellor of State. Ioannis Kapodistrias' first major diplomatic mission came to take place when Tsar Alexander I appointed him as a special envoy (unofficial ambassador) to Switzerland. His major task was to disentangle the country from external French dominance which had been imposed by the Napoleonic regime. He further secured internal unity in Switzerland and established the status of the country as being independent of foreign influence and being neutral. Further, Kapodistrias facilitated the initiation of a federal constitution in Switzerland.



Policy: Kapodistrias's views included monarchical loyalty as well as enlightened liberalism and nationalism. He was against the reactionary ideals of most Austrian and Russian diplomats of that time. In the Ionian Islands, he promoted modern schooling and public health. In Russian service, he was known for moderate reformism - he accepted constitutional monarchy but favoured Enlightenment education and nationalist sentiments.

Powers: Even while being the unofficial Russian ambassador to Switzerland, Kapodistrias is participating in the Congress of Vienna as one of the Russian plenipotentiaries. In this thread, Kapodistrias' presence at the Congress is extremely necessary for the safekeeping of Swiss interests while catering for the Russian diplomatic interests. Further, through institutions such as the Philomuse Society of Vienna, he was able to have friendly ties with British and Austrian delegates, and can advance Russian interests by countering British influence in the Balkan and Ionian regions.



Charles Maurice de Talleyrand

Country: The Kingdom of France.

Position Position: Chief French Negotiator.

Background: Charles Maurice de Talleyrand was born on 2nd February 1754 in Paris in a family which was known to have members in the nobility. A childhood injury prevented a military career. He studied at Saint-Sulpice and was influenced by Enlightenment ideas. In 1788, he was ordained a priest, while the next year, in 1789, he was chosen to represent the clergy (First Estate).



After staying in exile from 1792 to 1796 in Great Britain and the United States of America, he returned to France and was appointed as the Foreign Minister in September 1797 by the French Directory. In 1799, he supported Napoleon's Coup de 18 Brumaire and became the Foreign Minister of Napoleon's French Consulate. Talleyrand was responsible for the expansion of French influence into Switzerland, Italy, and Germany during the Second, Third, and Fourth Coalition Wars. However, after rising disagreements with Napoleon, he resigned as Foreign Minister in August 1807. Afterwards, his discontent towards Napoleon grew. He continued to oppose Napoleon's policies and advised him to abandon conquests in 1812. After Napoleon's defeat (1814), Talleyrand convinced Tsar Alexander I for the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy and also chaired the provisional government which deposed Napoleon.

Policy: Talleyrand had moderate beliefs - he advocated for preserving power and stability in France more than a fixed ideology. He favored a constitutional government, whether under a monarchy or a republic. As a Foreign Minister, Talleyrand sought to peacefully end the wars but not without increasing French influence throughout much of Central Europe. However, Talleyrand advocated for a conservative order over the ideals of Revolutionary France. Although he assisted Napoleon in his rise to power, he later grew disillusioned with him and by 1812, totally opposed him. A similar stance with the government of Revolutionary France further shows that Talleyrand preferred being more an opportunist than an idealist.

Powers: As the chief negotiator of French interests at the Congress of Vienna, Talleyrand has been entrusted with full diplomatic powers to represent France's interests. Following France's defeat in the War of the Sixth Coalition, major European powers look to limit French power as further measures to "contain" it, and these negotiations are key to France's long-term prospects as a European power. However, Talleyrand's flexibility (initially supporting Napoleon but later opposing him) may allow him to settle important issues with the Allied delegations, increasing France's prospects at the Congress of Vienna.



Karl Robert Nesselrode

Country: The Russian Empire.

Position: Russian Diplomat.

Background: Karl Nesselrode was born on 14th December 1780 at sea. His father was at that time, the Russian ambassador to Portugal, while his mother also came from the nobility. When his father's embassy was shifted to Prussia in 1787, he studied at a gymnasium in the Prussian capital of Berlin. At the age of 16, Nesselrode joined the Russian navy, but later entered diplomatic service in 1801. From 1801 to 1806, Nesselrode was posted at Stuttgart, Berlin, and The Hague. In The Hague, Nesselrode met many German diplomats who shaped his conservative outlook. During the War of the Fourth Coalition (1806 - 1807), Nesselrode served as a diplomatic secretary to Russian generals, and was present notably at the Battle of Eylau and the Battle of Friedland. At the end of this war, he was also responsible for negotiating the terms of the Treaties of Tilsit (July 1807). In 1809, he was assigned to the Russian embassy in Paris, where he attempted to prevent a breakdown of the Russo-French alliance. However, he was not successful, as in the same year, the War of the Fifth Coalition broke out. From 1813 to 1814, Nesselrode was key to the formation of the Sixth Coalition, as he deliberated in alliance councils with Prussia and Austria. At the Congress of Vienna, Nesselrode has been appointed as Tsar Alexander I's key plenipotentiary.



Policy: Nesselrode was conservative and pro-autocratic in ideology. Unlike liberal reformers, he upheld the "sanctity" of the old monarchical order. While he was the Russian ambassador in Hague, he had been influenced by German and Austrian diplomats such as Friedrich von Gentz, due to which he supported the maintenance of the European status quo under hereditary rulers. Although Nesselrode was a supporter of the Coalition Wars against France, he preferred peace whenever Tsar Alexander I pursued it. This shows that he prioritized Russian interests above ideological consistency.

Powers: Karl Robert Nesselrode is one of Tsar Alexander I's chief plenipotentiaries. This gave him a formal seat among the major delegations of the Great Powers - Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, France, and Russia. Nesselrode will be responsible for most of the important negotiations on Russia's behalf along with Tsar Alexander I. Further, he is responsible for protecting Russia's territorial gains (especially in the Polish regions) and maintaining dynastic order in Europe. Further, Nesselrode was an experienced envoy under Alexander I and could convince him concerning major negotiations. Further, his political ideology would allow him to act as a bridge between Alexander's opinions and those of the more liberal Russian diplomats such as Capodistrias, thus ensuring collectivity among the Russian diplomats at the Congress.



William Cathcart

Country: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Position: British Diplomat.

Background: William Cathcart was born in Peter sham in London on 17th September 1755. He was educated at Eton College and in 1771, went to St. Petersburg (his father was the British ambassador to Russia) where he improved his horse riding skills. In 1776, he succeeded his father as the 10th Baron Cathcart. The following year, in 1777, Cathcart enlisted himself in the British army. He was commissioned into the 7th Dragoons and sent to America as a staff officer. He distinguished himself in Britain's efforts in the American War of Independence, rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel and commanding the British Legion at Monmouth before returning to Britain in 1780. He continued to serve the British army in the Coalition Wars. In the War of the First Coalition, he fought in Flanders (1793 - 1795) where he was promoted to Major General, before being promoted to Lieutenant General in 1801. He succeeded in land operations around Hanover in 1805.



In 1806, Cathcart was made the Commander-in-chief, Scotland. In 1807, he led an assault on the Danish fleet near Copenhagen (resulting in the Gunboat War between the United Kingdom and Denmark-Norway), for which he received the title of 1st Viscount Cathcart. In 1811, Cathcart was appointed as a General. In 1812, Cathcart was appointed as the British ambassador to Russia and Military Commissioner. His diplomatic skills helped in maintaining Anglo-Russian unity. In 1814, he was appointed as one of the British diplomats at the Congress of Vienna.

Policy: Cathcart was a staunch loyalist and conservative. Being a supporter of the administration under Prime Minister William Pitts, Cathcart advocated for the defense of monarchy in Europe, which was threatened by the power of Revolutionary France. Unlike some contemporary reformists in Britain, Cathcart did not sympathize with liberal ideas and believed in the traditional order of society. His support for the Coalition Wars against France was on a patriotic basis, believing that it was Britain's duty to uphold Europe's established monarchical order.

Powers: At the Congress of Vienna, Cathcart is one of the main British plenipotentiaries and has a full mandate to represent British interests in negotiations. Due to his previous experience, Cathcart was responsible for being one of Britain's leading military advisors and liaisons (alongside the Duke of Wellington). Formally, he can sit at the British delegation's meetings and ensure that the military and territorial demands of Great Britain are fulfilled. Further, he had been the British ambassador to Russia as well as Military Commissioner, due to which he had connections with Tsar Alexander I. Hence, he had insights into Russian diplomacy and could thus help Britain counter Russia's demands when and where required.



Charles Stewart

Country: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Position: British Ambassador to Prussia.

Background: Charles Stewart was born in Dublin on 18th May 1778 into a powerful Anglo-Irish aristocratic family. Notably, Charles Stewart was the half-brother of another British plenipotentiary in the Congress of Vienna, Robert Stewart Viscount Castlereagh. In 1791, at the age of 12, Charles Stewart entered the British Army as an ensign in the 108th Regiment. In the same unit, he was commissioned as a lieutenant after two years.



In his military and parliamentary career, Stewart rose to prominence during the Coalition Wars. In 1798, as the lieutenant colonel of the 5th Royal Irish Dragoons, he helped put down the Irish Rebellion of 1798. In 1800, he was elected to the Irish House of Commons and continued as a member until the Acts of the Union (1801) in which the Irish crown was merged with the British crown. In the general elections of the United Kingdom, he was re-elected to parliament in 1802, 1806, and 1812. In May 1813, Charles Stewart was officially assigned as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Berlin (in other words, the British ambassador to Prussia), along with the additional responsibility of being the Military Commissioner of the Allied armies in Prussia. As of now, he has been appointed as one of the British plenipotentiaries to the Congress of Vienna.

Policy: Stewart's policy was deeply shaped by his participation in the Coalition Wars - he favoured a conservative and stable European order. Like most of the British policymakers of that time, he believed that the chaos caused by the French Revolution had to be controlled by restoring the old traditional and monarchical order. Stewart also believed in the balance of power - that the goal was not just to defeat France but to ensure that no single power should dominate continental Europe. Although Stewart believed in the repression of revolutionary upheaval, he did not quite advocate for the suppression of all liberal movements.

Powers: Although Stewart was one of the British plenipotentiaries at the Congress of Vienna, his powers were limited as hierarchy-wise he was below Castlereagh and Wellington. His role was to assist and liaise his seniors in executing the British diplomatic strategy. Due to his ideology, Stewart is key in ensuring that the principle of balance of power is maintained throughout Europe by means of the Congress. In this way, he is responsible for representing Britain's foreign policy.

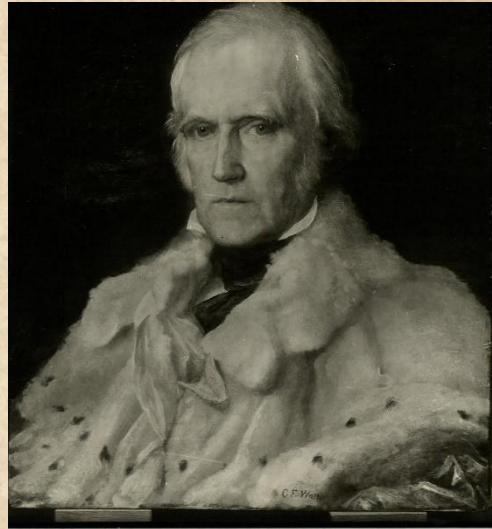


Stratford Canning

Country: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Position: British Representative.

Background: Stratford Canning was born on 4th November 1786 into a commercially successful and politically connected British family. He entered the British Foreign Office at a young age and became involved in diplomatic matters during the Napoleonic Wars. His initial major assignment in 1807 was a mission to Denmark, where he was sent along with Anthony Merry. Canning then went to Constantinople, the capital of the Ottoman Empire, in 1808, along with Mark Adair. In 1810, Mark Adair was recalled and Canning was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in Constantinople. It was his diplomatic work in the Ottoman Empire that increased Canning's reputation as a capable and bold negotiator. Till 1812, Canning played a crucial role in restoring British interests in the Ottoman court and even mediated the Treaty of Bucharest towards the later part of 1812. In June 1814, Stratford Canning was appointed as an envoy to Switzerland, where he along with other allied representatives such as the Russian diplomat Ioannis Kapodistrias helped in mediating the neutrality of Switzerland and to establish a federal constitution for the country.



Policy: Stratford Canning's political ideology combined conservatism with flexibility towards change, very much like most of the British diplomats at that time. He believed in the restoration of stability to Europe through legitimate monarchies and a structured international order. Even so, Canning preferred practical diplomacy whenever needed for British benefits rather than an extreme ideological stance. His attempts in Switzerland to maintain the country's neutrality showed his preference for regional stability and constitutional methods in doing so.

Powers: Canning was not a British plenipotentiary at the Congress of Vienna - he was only a secondary British representative. However, his accompaniment with the British delegation allows him to have opinions on the decisions made by Great Britain at the Congress, thus informally contributing to British interests at the Congress of Vienna. Further, since he was an envoy to Switzerland at this time, he will be responsible in addressing terms and negotiating for the status of Switzerland as a sovereign and neutral nation.

Balance of Power



Richard le Poer Trench, Lord Clancarty

Country: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

Position: British Ambassador to the Netherlands.

Background: Richard Le Poer Trench was born on 19th May 1767 into an influential Anglo-Irish aristocratic family. He was educated at Cambridge and entered politics at a young age. He served in the Irish House of Commons from 1796 to 1801 until the Acts of the Union which merged the British and Irish crowns. After the Act, he served in the British Parliament. In 1805, he succeeded his father as the 2nd Earl of Clancarty. From 1807 to 1809, Trench served as



one of the joint Postmaster Generals of Ireland. After 1809, he was appointed the President of the Board of Trade. However, before the Congress of Vienna, his main role has been as the British ambassador to the Netherlands, which he was assigned to in 1813. In this position, he was responsible for the restoration of the House of Orange-Nassau to power after Napoleon's decline and further worked with the other Allied powers to restore stability in the region.

Policy: Lord Clancarty's ideology was in the same conservatist thread as most other British diplomats of his time. He believed in the maintenance of political stability and the prevention of spread of revolutionary ideas of the French Revolution. He firmly believed in the principle of balance of power, according to which no single state should have excess power over continental Europe. In this sense, he supported the creation of neutral buffer regions to prevent accumulation of excess power in the hands of the French, Russians, or Austrians. Further, his approach to issues such as the Catholic emancipation in Ireland shows that he was open to gradual change, but not revolutionary upheaval.

Powers: In comparison to many other delegates, Lord Clancarty possesses more authority, although less than Viscount Castlereagh and the Duke of Wellington. Being one of the British plenipotentiaries, he has a diplomatic role in major British interests. Additionally, his experience as an ambassador to the Netherlands is important in negotiations relating to British interests in northwestern Europe.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Friedrich von Gentz

Country: The Empire of Austria.

Position: Congress Secretary.

Background: Friedrich von Gentz was born in Breslau, Prussia on 2nd May 1764. Initially, Gentz saw the French Revolution as an example of progression of society but later turned against it. He soon became one of the main critics of the French Revolution and the expansion of France under Napoleon Bonaparte, and preferred British constitutionalism over it. Throughout the French Revolutionary Wars, Gentz' literary works increased his reputation as a diplomat, intellectual, and defender of the old social order. In 1802, Friedrich von Gentz was appointed Imperial Councilor by Francis II of Austria, but it was not until 1809 that he was actually employed as such de jure. On 15th April 1809, he drafted Austria's proclamation of war on France, which started off the War of the Fifth Coalition. At around this time, he became the Austrian Foreign Minister Klemens von Metternich's confidential advisor and supported his policies. By 1812, the Prussian-born Gentz was fully integrated into the Austrian diplomatic system. However, during the final stages of the War of the Sixth Coalition, Gentz hoped that Metternich would put the diplomatic interests of Europe before that of Austria, and to prevent imbalance of power, establish an Austro-French alliance despite his disregard of Napoleon.



Policy: Gentz' political ideology changed in different stages of his diplomatic career. Ultimately, by the time of the Congress of Vienna, he became deeply conservative and anti-revolutionary. Initially supporting the French Revolution in its early stages, Gentz came to view it as a dangerous force that threatened the stability of Europe as a whole. Gentz was a believer in the principle of the balance of power, which was widely followed by British diplomats at that time. He argued that no single state should be allowed to dominate Europe, and that a system of balancing and checking of power among all states was necessary to maintain stability in Europe. Under the influence of Metternich, Gentz had grown to be more reactionary in his conservatism, preferring the maintenance of the old traditional order.

Powers: Although Gentz lacks formal sovereign authority at the Congress of Vienna, he holds a unique position as Congress Secretary. In this position, Gentz is responsible for the entire administrative and diplomatic conduct of the Congress. He is responsible for drafting protocols and shaping how decisions are going to be interpreted. Further, being a close aide of Metternich, the host of the Congress, he had access to major negotiations in the Congress. Even still, as one of Europe's leading political thinkers, he is necessary in the establishment of a new order in Europe - one of the key objectives of the Congress of Vienna.



Johann von Wessenberg

Country: The Empire of Austria.

Position: Austrian Diplomat.

Background: Johann von Wessenberg was born in Dresden, Saxony on 28th November 1773 into a noble family within the Habsburg domains and received a strong education in law, diplomacy, and statecraft. He entered the Austrian civil service in 1794. Early in his career, he served as a diplomatic envoy during the War of the Second Coalition, supporting the forces of Archduke Charles of Austria. In 1801, he was appointed as Secretary at the Austrian Embassy in Berlin, and four years later in 1805, he was appointed as the Ambassador to Kassel, the capital of the Electorate of Hesse. In 1808, Wessenberg returned to Berlin as the ambassador to the Prussian court. He could not convince the Prussian King Frederick William III to allow Prussia to join the Fifth Coalition - Prussia had suffered significant losses to Napoleon's French Empire during the War of the Fourth Coalition. Wessenberg later led the legation in Munich, and was sent as an Austrian envoy to London, France, and Milan between 1811 and 1813. By the time of the Congress of Vienna in 1814, Wessenberg had become one of the most trusted diplomats under Klemens von Metternich.



Policy: Johann von Wessenberg's ideology closely reflected that of fellow Austrian diplomats such as Klemens von Metternich - he was firmly conservative and anti-revolutionary. He believed that the Coalition Wars against Revolutionary France and later Napoleonic France had destabilized Europe. Wessenberg opposed liberalism and nationalism, viewing them as threats to multinational empires such as Austria.

Powers: At the Congress of Vienna, Wessenberg's authority is secondary, since he is under Klemens von Metternich. Although he is not a plenipotentiary, Wessenberg is part of the Austrian delegation and is likely to be involved in all the negotiations. In this way, although he cannot determine Austrian policy, he can still address diplomatic issues and take his stance based on Austria's pre-defined policies. Since he had spent a lot of time as an ambassador to Berlin, Wessenberg is important for Austrian interests in Prussian and Polish lands. Further, his closeness and friendship to Klemens von Metternich, the host of the Congress, can further increase his chances at Vienna.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power

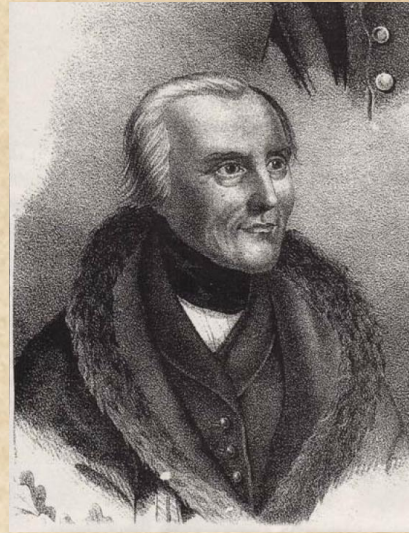


Hans Christoph Ernst von Gagern

Country: The Sovereign Principality of the Netherlands.

Position: Administrator of Orange principalities, Dutch Diplomat.

Background: Hans Christoph Ernst von Gagern was born near the German city of Worms on 25th January 1766. He received a strong education in law at the Universities of Leipzig and Gottingen. He entered public service at an early age, working for the Principality of Nassau-Weilburg. Afterwards, he was appointed as the envoy of the Principality of Nassau-Weilburg to Paris. He remained in this position until 1811, when Napoleon issued a decree that forbade all statesmen born west of the river Rhine from serving any other country apart from France. Hence, Gagern, who was born west of the river Rhine, had no choice but to resign from his position. Following this, he became increasingly involved in anti-Napoleonic affairs. In 1812, he attempted to induce a second insurrection in the city of Tyrol. In 1813, he joined the headquarters of the Prussian army and became a member of the Board of Administration for north Germany. In 1814, he was appointed as the administrator of Orange principalities. Later in the year, he was chosen to represent the Prince of Orange at the Congress of Vienna, thus assuming the role of a Dutch diplomat.



Policy: As a believer of conservatism, Gagern advocated for the restoration of order after the chaotic Coalition Wars. In this sense, he was anti-Napoleonic. However, unlike Metternich who was reactionary, Gagern believed in gradual social reform. A key distinguishing feature of Gagern's ideology was his concern for the rights of small German states after the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire. He feared that large pan-German states such as Austria and Prussia would absorb these small principalities into their domains. Further, he believed in a moderate form of nationalism - by mobilizing the German people in the wars against Napoleon and by organizing the German states into a confederation.

Powers: Although Gagern represents a sovereign nation at the Congress and can participate in negotiations and other formal committee procedures, his authority is limited by the status of his representing nation. He is expected to play a major role in negotiating the settlement of Dutch territories and to maintain it as a buffer state between France and the Allies. This indirectly gives him access to the diplomacy of the northwestern part of Europe. Further, being ethnically German and having worked previously in the public services of German states, Gagern can also participate in negotiations to ensure settlement among the multiple states in the German region.



Ercole Consalvi

Country: The State of the Church (the Papal States).

Position: Chief Papal Plenipotentiary.

Background: Ercole Consalvi was born in Rome on 8th June 1757 and was a descendant of the ancient noble family of the Brunacci of Pisa. In 1784, he was appointed as an official of the Papal Court and served in various administrative positions in Rome within the Papacy for the next fourteen years.

In 1798, when the French armies invaded Italy at the beginning of the War of the Second Coalition, Consalvi was arrested as an enemy of the Roman Republic, a French puppet state. However, he later joined Pope Pius VI in exile. After the death of the pope in 1799, Consalvi was chosen to be the Secretary of the Conclave that would appoint the new Pope. The new Pope, Pius VII, immediately noticed his abilities and had Consalvi appointed as the Cardinal Secretary of State in 1800. Before the Congress of Vienna, Consalvi's most significant diplomatic mission was the negotiation of the Concordat with Napoleon Bonaparte, then the First Consul of the French Republic. This agreement restabilized relations between the Catholic Church of Rome and the French Republic, which had previously been torn due to the War of the Second Coalition. However, later, Consalvi's resistance to Bonapartism saw his resignation as Cardinal Secretary of State in 1806 and further exile. After Napoleon's defeat in 1814, Consalvi returned as the chief diplomatic agent of the Papacy and has thus been sent to the Congress of Vienna to represent the interests of the State of the Church.



Policy: Consalvi was moderately conservatist, but believed in practical application of diplomacy rather than working according to a fixed ideology. He supported the restoration of legitimate authority, especially the temporal power of the Papacy over the territorial extent of the Papal States. However, Consalvi was not rigid in his belief of the restoration of the old order, and believed that the Church would have to adapt gradually to the changes in the aftermath of the French Revolution. Consalvi further believed in the neutrality of the Papal States as an indication that the Church was above power and politics in Europe, and stood as only a moral institution.

Powers: Consalvi is attending the Congress of Vienna as a plenipotentiary representing the Papal States. This gave him the authority to negotiate on behalf of the Pope and to participate in most of the committee procedures. Consalvi represents the interests of the Papal States regarding the restoration of Papal sovereignty over much of the lost territories of the Catholic Church in northern Italy and resisting Austrian encroachment in such areas. In essence, this allows him to participate in the diplomacy concerning political affairs in the region of northern Italy, which had been a major centre of conflict and political upheaval during the Coalition Wars.



Antonio Aldini

Country: The (former) Kingdom of Italy.

Position: Italian Delegate.

Background: Antonio Aldini was born in Bologna, Papal States on 27th November 1755. He trained as a lawyer at the University of Bologna. His early career was during an age of reformation in Europe with the spread of Enlightenment ideas and the French Revolutionary period. When Bologna seceded from the Papal States, he was appointed as their ambassador to Paris. In the 1790s, Aldini was involved in the political changes occurring in northern Italy. He played an important role in the formation of the Cisalpine Republic, one of the so-called “sister republics” of the French Republic. In the administration of the Cisalpine Republic, Aldini was part of the Council of Ancients. After the formation of the Kingdom of Italy in 1805, Napoleon appointed Aldini as the Secretary of State, and further granted him the nobility position of Count. In this capacity, he helped implement the Napoleonic political and legal systems in northern Italy. However, after Napoleon’s collapse and the fall of the Kingdom of Italy, Aldini lost his administrative and political roles. At the Congress of Vienna, he plays a diplomatic role, representing the Papal Legations in northern Italy, which is basically the erstwhile Kingdom of Italy.



Policy: Unlike most other conservative diplomats at the Congress of Vienna, Aldini’s early life and career occurred in a revolutionary and Napoleonic environment, which affected his political ideology. He was liberal, nationalist, and a reformist thinker. He supported Napoleon’s reformed administrative systems, which emphasized on centralized and efficient governance along with legal and judicial parity. Aldini also believed in a form of Italian nationalism and advocated for a political entity (like Napoleon’s Kingdom of Italy) of the Papal Legations of Bologna, Ferrera, and Ravenna instead of these territories being reverted to Papal governance.

Powers: Since Antonio Aldini is basically the representative link of the former Napoleonic administration in northern Italy, his powers are limited and of a defensive nature. Since the political identity of his representing state has essentially collapsed, his aim is to reinforce Napoleonic administration and ideals in the specified Papal Legations in northern Italy - Bologna, Ferrera, and Ravenna. His major negotiating role will be to prevent these territories from falling into the hands of the Papacy or Imperial Austria, that is, to ensure the nationalism of the regions of northern Italy.



Emmerich, Joseph de Dalberg

Country: Kingdom of France.

Position: French Plenipotentiary.

Background: Emmerich Joseph Wolfgang Heribert von Dalberg was born in Mainz. Dalberg was at Vienna in the Imperial Chancellery when the stance of his uncle, who had taken the French side, ended his diplomatic career with the Austrian court. After this Dalberg was named the Councilor to the King of Bavaria. After the Treaty of Lunéville (9 February 1801) between the French Republic and Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor, he was accredited to Paris as minister of the Margrave of Baden. Talleyrand befriended him and he developed a close alliance with Talleyrand. After the Treaty of Vienna in 1809, Dalberg was naturalized as a French citizen. He was appointed as the Duke of Dalberg under Napoleon. As of now Emmerich is representing the Kingdom of France in the Congress of Vienna and is the closest ally of Talleyrand.



Policy: Emmerich Joseph Wolfgang Heribert von Dalberg and throughout the Congress of Vienna worked closely with Talleyrand. He supported Talleyrand's principle of legitimacy and supported no excessive punishment for France. He also advocated for the restoration of monarchy in France. He supported the Balance of Power Doctrine and thus opposed expansionist goals of Russia and Prussia. His policy included strong opposition of harsh territorial dismemberment of France.

Powers: After the end of Napoleon's rule over France the Bourbon monarchy is restored. As of now most his powers is derived from Plenipotentiary Authority which gave him right to negotiate on the behalf of France in the Congress of Vienna and he cannot unilaterally bind France without approval by the Louis XVIII and the Bourbon monarchy. His internal powers in France depends on the recognition by the monarchy.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Hans Karl von Diebitsh

Country: Russian Empire

Position: Military General

Background: Hans Karl von Diebitsh was a Prussian born soldier serving as a Russian Field Marshal. He served in the campaign of 1805 against Napoleon and the Grande Armée, was wounded at Austerlitz, fought at Eylau and Friedland, and after Friedland was promoted captain. He distinguished himself very greatly in Wittgenstein's campaign, and in particular at Polotsk (18 and 19 October), after which combat, he was raised to the rank of major-general. In the latter part of the campaign, he served against the Prussian contingent of General Yorck (von Wartenburg), with whom, through Clausewitz, he negotiated the celebrated convention of Taugoggen, serving thereafter with Yorck in the early part of the German Campaign of 1813. After the battle of Lützen (1813), he served in Silesia and took part in negotiating the secret treaty of Reichenbach. Having distinguished himself at the battles of Dresden and Leipzig he was promoted lieutenant-general.



Policy: Policy of Hans is to support the Russian expansions in Europe particularly Russian expansion into Poland. He believed that as Russia paid the price of defeating Napoleon they are entitled to compensation in the form of territorial gains and thus supported the Right of Compensation Doctrine. He at the same time also promoted the Balance of Power Doctrine with slight Russian dominance in the continent.

Powers: Hans Karl as a military general had broad powers under him. He commanded troops which were assigned to him and executed military operations under orders from superiors he as of now is not an independent commander-in-chief. He could plan campaigns during war but could not execute it without approval and could advise senior officers. He had no political powers and thus, cannot unilaterally conduct any acts which are or maybe considered political in nature. Moreover, as he was not an official Plenipotentiary to the Congress of Vienna he had no powers under Plenipotentiary authority.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Pedro de Sousa Holstein

Country: Portuguese Empire

Position: Portuguese Plenipotentiary

Background: Pedro de Sousa Holstein (1781–1850) was a Portuguese nobleman and diplomat who played a major role in European diplomatic matters in the early part of the 19th-century. He was born in 1781 and began his diplomatic career because of his exceptional talent for negotiation and familiarity with the great courts of Europe. With the invasion of Portugal by Napoleon Bonaparte, it started a heavy crisis in this country, now with the Portuguese royal court relocated to Brazil. During that time, Holstein also strove to maintain Portuguese interests worldwide. He worked as ambassador to the United Kingdom and France. At the Congress of Vienna, he was recognized as acting on behalf both in relation to Portugal's European position and its colonial status.



Policy: Pedro de Sousa Holstein's policy is based on restoring Portugal's sovereignty and influence after the Napoleonic Wars. He supports the principle of compensation and advocated for Portugal to be well paid for the losses it had endured during the war. His policy is aligned with restoring the Portuguese empire and retention of its overseas dominions and commercial interests (sovereignty over Brazil; control over Atlantic trade routes). He also supports the Balance of Power Doctrine, which underscores that smaller powers must not become vassals to stronger ones like Russia and Prussia.

Powers: Pedro de Sousa Holstein is a Plenipotentiary Representative of Portugal in the Congress of Vienna, so he has Plenipotentiary authority and can negotiate which does not bind Portugal. This authority is not exclusive, to persist it must be submitted approval of the crown. Portuguese require. He has no power to command military nor can he initiate armed forces action.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power



Pedro Gómez Labrador

Country: Spain

Position: Spanish Plenipotentiary

Background: Pedro Gómez Labrador was a Spanish diplomat who worked for Spain in the early 19th century, especially at the Congress of Vienna. After Napoleon Bonaparte's defeat, he worked for Ferdinand VII of Spain, who had restored the monarchy. The Peninsular War had a big effect on Spain. The country was occupied by the French, its economy was hurt, and its politics were unstable. Spain's main representative in Vienna was Labrador, who was sent there to help Spain regain its status among European powers.



Policy: Pedro Gómez Labrador's policy is to restore Spain's political power and get it recognized as a major power after the Napoleonic Wars. He strongly believes in the idea of legitimacy, which backs Ferdinand VII's power and the return of traditional monarchies. He also supports compensation for Spain due to the heavy losses suffered during the war, including damage to its economy and empire. His policy includes protecting Spanish territorial integrity and maintaining influence over its colonies. As after the Napoleonic wars Spain is not a dominant force he also supports the Balance of Power Doctrine to ensure that Spain is not ignored in European decisions.

Powers: Pedro Gómez Labrador, as a plenipotentiary representative of Spain at the Congress of Vienna, has formal diplomatic authority to represent Spain in negotiations and discussions. He can propose terms, take part in drafting agreements, and speak on behalf of Spain in official matters. However, his authority is not independent, and any binding decisions require approval from the Spanish Crown. He does not have control over military forces and cannot order military action.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power

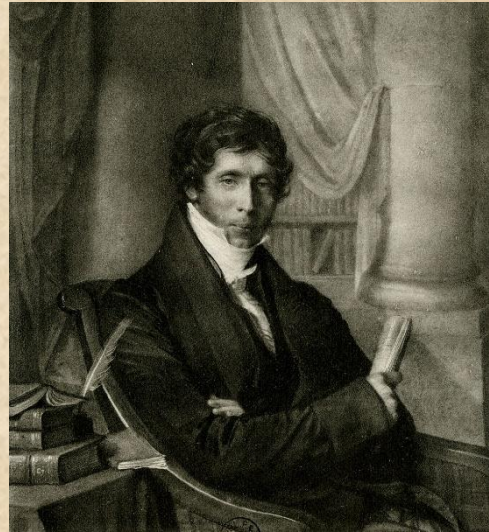


Charles Pictet de Rochemont

Country: Switzerland

Position: Swiss diplomat

Background: Charles Pictet was a Swiss diplomat who is responsible for framing some parts of Switzerland's foreign policy. The Republic of Geneva had been annexed by France in 1798, following the French Invasion of Switzerland becoming the capital of the new department of leman. By 1814, as armies of the Sixth Coalition invaded the French Empire, Austrian troops quickly swept through Switzerland. Pictet drafted the proclamation of the provisional government on 30 December 1813, on the eve of the Austrians' entry into Geneva and the restoration of the Republic. Two apparently contradictory objectives of the new government, much favored by Pictet, were to restore Genevan independence but also to make Geneva part of the Swiss Confederation.



Policy: Pictet drafted the declaration of Switzerland's Permanent Neutrality which dictates that Switzerland will not participate in any armed conflict unless an attack takes place on its very own territory. Pictet policy in the Congress of Vienna is to uphold the foreign policy of Switzerland as well. Another major part of Policy of Pictet is to ensure that the territory of Geneva becomes homogeneous and to connect it physically to the canton of Vaud and thus to Switzerland as a whole (Versoix was in France). Pictet also followed the Balance of Power Doctrine which included that the continent should not be dominated by a single entity and all countries must have equal say in all European decisions. He was also initially slightly against Talleyrand Principle of Legitimacy as France was initially refusing to cede territory from the Pays de Gex which did not allow Geneva to be homogenous.

Powers: Charles Pictet was the representative of Switzerland at the Congress of Vienna and could negotiate on the behalf of Switzerland. However, he could not bind Switzerland and all negotiations are subject to approval by the Federal Assembly of Switzerland. He also had powers under plenipotentiary authority as he was the plenipotentiary representative of Switzerland to the Congress of Vienna. He had no military command and could not initiate or direct armed action.

Balance of Power



Johann Smidt

Country: Hanseatic Cities

Position: Plenipotentiary Representative of Hanseatic Cities

Background: Johann Smidt was a German Politician and diplomat who represented the Hanseatic Cities in the Congress of Vienna. Bremen functioned as a Semi-Autonomous state under the Holy Roman Empire before its dissolution after the formation of the Confederation of the Rhine. Bremen and other Hanseatic cities were annexed by Napoleon Bonaparte during the Napoleonic Wars. He preserved the independence of the Hanseatic cities and put through their acceptance into the German Confederation of sovereign states after the Battle of Leipzig in 1813. At the time leading up to and during the Congress of Vienna, Smidt acted as the principal political and diplomatic figure representing Bremen. His work focused on securing formal recognition of Bremen's status as a Free City within the new European order being constructed after the fall of Napoleon. He also coordinated, to some extent, with representatives of other Hanseatic cities, presenting similar legal and political arguments for their recognition.



Policy: Johann Smidt supported Talleyrand's Principle of Legitimacy but only to a certain extent as the Principle of Legitimacy also included the restoration of monarchy in the entire continent of Europe. However, the city of Bremen functioned as a republic instead of a monarchy and thus, he supported the principle of legitimacy only to restore the Bremen's independence. He completely supported the Balance of Power Doctrine as it prevented the domination of the great European Powers in the entire continent. Moreover, he also supported the legal independence of smaller nations in Europe. He opposed certain ideologies of Klemens von Metternich regarding the German States.

Powers: Johann Smidt held the office of Senator (Senator der Freien Hansestadt Bremen), which was part of the executive governing council of Bremen. This gave him administrative and external representative authority on behalf of the city-state. He also had powers under Plenipotentiary authority as he was the Plenipotentiary Representative of the Hanseatic Cities to the Congress of Vienna. Because of his position as the senator (Senator der Freien Hansestadt Bremen) he can legally bind Bremen under certain circumstances, but it can be overturned by the de jure government of Bremen.



Ernst zu Münster

Country: Hanover

Position: Minister for the affairs of Hanover in London

Background: Ernst zu Münster was born the son of Georg von Münster zu Surenburg (1721–1773), Hofmarschall of the Prince-Bishopric of Osnabrück, and his second wife Eleonore. Count Münster studied at Göttingen University together with the three youngest sons of George III. He entered the public service in the Electorate of Hanover. One of his first tasks was to bring Prince Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex and his company home from Italy. Later he was appointed minister for the affairs of Hanover in London (the German Chancery) in 1805 following Ernst Ludwig von Lenthe. Hanover was occupied from 1803 by French forces and much of its army went abroad to serve as part of the King's German Legion.



Policy: The policy advocated by Ernst zu Münster aims at ensuring the preservation of the political standing of Hanover in the new European political landscape after Napoleon. He favors the reinstatement of the sovereignty of Hanover after being invaded by the French and wants the rise and acceptance of Hanover as a state among other European nations. The policy also reflects his support for the alliance of Hanover with the United Kingdom, considering the personal connection between the monarchies. His policy also entails his advocacy of the Balance of Power Doctrine, whereby there will be no dominant power in the German region, especially with regard to Prussian expansionist policies. However, he adheres to the policies of conservatism within the Congress of Vienna.

Powers: As the Minister for the affairs of Hanover in London (German Chancery) and one of the leading Hanoverian representatives at the Congress of Vienna, Ernst zu Münster had legal diplomatic powers to speak for Hanover in international talks. He was able to enter into negotiations, propose ideas, and arrange things related to Hanover's borders and political standing. His powers enabled him to conduct diplomatic business for the government of Hanover, especially regarding the country's relationship with Britain, which existed as a personal union. He did not have complete power; all the decisions that he made were contingent on the endorsement of the Hanoverian Crown. Ernst zu Münster lacked the power to command troops or start any war-like operations.



Carl Löwenhielm

Country: Sweden

Position: Swedish representative.

Background: Carl Löwenhielm was a Swedish military man and diplomat who was engaged in the diplomacy of Sweden during the early 19th century. He was born in 1772, and he served in the Swedish army, accumulating experience related to military matters at the time when Sweden was actively participating in different European conflicts. He was a close friend and associate of Charles XIV John of Sweden (Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte). In particular, during the period of the Napoleonic Wars, Sweden experienced a number of political and geographical changes which included the loss of Finland to Russia. Furthermore, there were some alliances formed by Sweden at that point which were aimed at ensuring its security and well-being. Löwenhielm had the opportunity to participate in different diplomatic initiatives at that time. Specifically, at the time of the Congress of Vienna, he served as a representative of Sweden.



Policy: Policy of Carl Löwenhielm correlates well with the protection of the territorial and strategic interests of Sweden in the European settlement after the Napoleonic wars. The policy of Carl Löwenhielm aims at gaining recognition for the annexation of Norway into Sweden. It is based on the directives provided by Charles XIV John of Sweden. In particular, the policy is aimed at maintaining the status quo rather than at expansionist actions on the part of Sweden, as directed by Charles XIV John. This means that Carl Löwenhielm is a proponent of the Balance of Power Doctrine, which aims at preventing domination of Russia and Prussia while still making Sweden a major power in Northern Europe.

Powers: In his role as the representative for Sweden in the Congress of Vienna, Carl Löwenhielm enjoyed delegated diplomatic authority, giving him the power to act on behalf of the State in matters related to territorial and political settlements. Löwenhielm had the ability to negotiate, propose, and represent the views of Sweden especially regarding its claim over Norway. The powers held by Löwenhielm were those bestowed to him by the Swedish monarchy during the rule of King Charles XIV John of Sweden, and therefore he would have to seek approval for any decision made.

Balance of Power



Frédéric-César de La Harpe

Country: Switzerland

Position: Swiss Diplomat.

Background: Frederick-Cesar de La Harpe was a Swiss political personality and statesman who had considerable involvement in Swiss politics at the turn of the eighteenth to nineteenth century. Frederick de La Harpe was born in the canton of Vaud, which was a possession of Bern at that time. De la Harpe was educated in law and involved himself in political thinking and activities. He spent part of his early years in Russia as a private tutor of Alexander I of Russia,



which granted him personal influence in Russian politics. At the time of the French revolution, de La Harpe supported revolution and fought for the independence of Vaud from Bernese control. He took active part in the formation of the Helvetic republic in 1798, which was founded on French backing and abolished the traditional confederation model in favor of a republican structure. This new political order, however, did not meet much success.

Policy: The main focus of the policy by Frédéric-César de La Harpe is that of guaranteeing the independence, unity, and neutrality of Switzerland in relation to the European political system post-Napoleon. In particular, he is very much in favor of establishing the neutrality of Switzerland as a principle of international law and making sure that Switzerland is able to remain out of reach of interference by any of the major powers. In his efforts, he supports territorial integrity, especially when it comes to regions such as Vaud that he once liberated from the control of Bern. In this policy formation, there is a strong reliance on his ties with Alexander I of Russia and using them to ensure that Swiss interests are protected. In this regard, he has moved away from the idea of centralization that he promoted previously.

Powers: It is important to understand that Frédéric-César de La Harpe lacked official plenipotentiary powers at the Congress of Vienna and was not an official envoy representing the Swiss Confederation. This function was purely unofficial and rested primarily on La Harpe's personal reputation rather than any legal appointment. Thanks to his friendship with Alexander I of Russia, he enjoyed considerable indirect influence when it came to the discussion about Switzerland in diplomatic circles. He could express his own point of view, exert pressure on certain individuals, and influence decisions made during consultations. But he certainly had no right to enter into binding agreements with other countries for Switzerland.



Luigi de' Medici

Country: Kingdom of Naples.

Position: Diplomat to the Congress of Vienna.

Background: Luigi de' Medici was an Italian statesman and diplomat from the Kingdom of Naples (later known as the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies). He participated in governmental affairs and politics in the late 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th century. Born in 1759, Luigi de' Medici came from a noble Italian family and pursued his career in public administration. He held different governmental posts in the Kingdom of Naples and dealt with issues related to state management during this politically turbulent time. The Napoleonic Wars resulted in various alterations to the government of Naples. It is worth noting that during this period, France had a significant impact on Naples. In addition, Napoleon Bonaparte and his associates succeeded in power. Luigi de' Medici was connected to the Bourbon monarchy and continued his work in the administration of this kingdom throughout all these upheavals.



Policy: The policy of Luigi de' Medici centers on the revival of Bourbon dominance in Naples after the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte. He favors the policy of legitimacy and argues that Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies should be reinstated and recognized as the legitimate sovereign. His policy is guided by the goal of securing peace and stability inside Naples and the restoration of administration without any more intervention from abroad. He rejects the legitimacy of the claims of Joachim Murat. On the other hand, Luigi de' Medici advocates the Balance of Power Doctrine which would ensure that no European power dominates Italy, but Naples enjoys legitimacy as a monarchy through the Congress of Vienna.

Powers: Luigi de' Medici was acting as an important diplomat and spokesperson for the Neapolitan government that was linked with the revived Bourbon dynasty under Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies. In his diplomatic capacity, he was authorized to negotiate and make representations with regard to the interests of Naples at the Congress of Vienna. Luigi de' Medici had been given the mandate to negotiate, claim, and articulate the stance of the Neapolitan government, especially concerning the revival of the Bourbon dynasty and resistance against the claims of Joachim Murat. However, his power was vested in the crown of Naples, hence any agreement would have needed the consent of the king.

Balance of Power



Gustav Ernest von Stackelberg

Country: Russian Empire

Position: Russian Diplomat

Background: Gustav Ernst von Stackelberg was a diplomat of Baltic German origin who served the Russian Empire during the early 19th century. Born in 1766 in a noble Baltic German family which formed part of the Russian Empire at the time, Stackelberg joined the diplomatic service of the Russian Empire and received training on representing Russia in the European courts. During the Napoleonic wars era, Russia was one of the nations that played a key role in defeating Napoleon Bonaparte, and diplomats like Stackelberg helped in negotiating Russian foreign policy with the rest of Europe. At the time when the Congress of Vienna was convened, he formed part of the Russian diplomatic delegation tasked with helping Russia achieve its goals during this congress.



Policy: The policies put forward by Gustav Ernst von Stackelberg are in agreement with the general goals of the Russian Empire during the reign of Alexander I. He favors Russian expansion in Europe, especially concerning their influence on Poland. His policies are based on the principles of compensation, in which he advocates that Russia must get something out of it considering its prominent role in the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte. On the other hand, he also favors the Balance of Power Doctrine but in a manner that ensures a prominent position for Russia in Europe.

Powers: Gustav Ernst von Stackelberg being a Russian diplomat was entrusted with authority for representing Russian interests during the process of diplomacy at the Congress of Vienna. He could engage in negotiation and make suggestions in favor of the Russian delegations. The problem with his authority is that it was not autonomous, but he would answer to his superiors like Karl Robert Nesselrode and even to the emperor of Russia, Alexander I of Russia. Without any further permission from above, he could not enter into any agreements. Furthermore, he did not possess military authority to start fighting.

Vienna, 1815
Balance of Power