

AP[®] European History 2002 Sample Student Responses

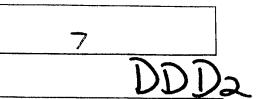
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Attacy the motives taking were restly different, Prince Kiemens von Metternich of Austria and Otto in Bismarche both atten made fureign policy monurers to ensure the stability of their nation Metternich was the grintessential conservative, while Bismarck increased Prussian power and mited Germany Prince Blemens von Mettunich entered the scene at the congress of Vienne following the defect of Nappleon. He saight to resture Europe to the pre-Napoleana wer bandoils ad ensure a balance of parer. Metternich stanch conservative who attempted to crush the sentiment of 2 liberalism and nationalism that Napoleon had created. His first concern was Austria and marked actively to maintures Hapsburg control of the Empire. He restared the Bourbors to power in France, by placing havis WITT on the throne. His greatest achievement was the concert of Europe or Congress System designed to ensure stability for all of Europe. The congress of Aix-Le-Chapelle met to discuss rebellions in Spain, which France was told to put dawn. The congresses of Troppan and Laibach met in 1821 to discuss insurrection in the Balkons and Greece the Congress of Verona was also to discuss problems in the Balkens, have however the Congriss System eventually failed due to Britain's desire for isolation. The source of Metternich's conservation was in the desire to protect his own country. Austria was a conglomerate of Magyers, Slavs, Gumas, Serbs, and Rasnians who each desired a separate autenomy. Their hopes were crushed through Metternich's inverenting concernative halted my ferm of notionalism. He could not hankerer Views which



stop the insurrection of 1848 triggered by the French depusition of their King Low's Phillippe. Student groups, or Burscherschaften bea became actoris on began to not and fired Metternich to flee from Viena Metternich's foreign policy contered on the self-preservation of the Austrian Empire Similarly, Otto un Bismarche warked in the offer Prussion and later German stability, while also increasing pares. Bismuck began by paring the way toward German Unification. Bismarck was first more was to take Schleswig-Holstein in an allionce with Austria. After a casy defect of Denmark he proked a war with Austria. In the Seven weeks wer he demonstrated Aussian miritary strength by crushing Austria. He then withed the Northern States of Germany with Prussia danger needing crother wer to draw the Southern states in, he created tension between France over the Ens Disputch. He prompted France into declaring war, and thus the Franco-Pruision we begon. It saw ended with the Battle of Section where Napoleon III was appred. France gove up Alsace-larman and Germany became fully united in 1881. Increase to ensure stability with of his fleckling country, he areated a system of alliences to isolate France in the event of a French renerge wer. A frel Allione wes fermed in search with Austria, and eventually the Drikaiser bund was established with Russia Austria and Gemany. Problems between Austric and Russia caused a break of the three emperies league, have Bismerck wisely signed a Reinsurance Treaty with Russia lakas after Bismarck bass like

20	Write in the box the number of the question you are answering
7	on this page as it is designated in the examination.
Metternich collect for the congress of Berlin in 1885 to discuss colonic!	
disputes in Africa. Bismarch wated to avoid a diametic was between	
Al pavers of Europe. Bismurch and deposed in 1890 efter friction	
with the new leiser Wilhelm IT, but his impact was incredible	
Bismarck riscoged	managed to keep place for demany, to his infort
country could serv	ive.
Bath men	had a significant impact are the Balancing of
pure n Erope.	Both werked intensely for the stability of them
- contrics Metterni	ch kept his country from folling apourt, while Bismorth
wited bermany.	end created a particul nation.
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47 AAA, Metternich of Austria and Bismerrik of tiqueheads of foreign public during nineteenth century. Both men were very successful their acal managed to maintain peace in Europe. While they be the subject of neutronalism they had both had the same goal of maintaining Peace and stability in Europe Metternich came to the forefront during the Congress of Vienna in 1815 after the defeat of Napoleon. He intelligently left defeated France intact to keep them from growing hospile and bitter while granting each of the Victorious nations of Great Britain, Fridesia, and Russia territorial concessions After the Congress Metternich committeel to stamping outrevolution and keeping the monorchies in power. He crushed revolts in Italy and Poland and encouraged the French the revolt in Spain. Metter nich held the multinational Austrian empire together and even firmed an alliance with Prussia and volutionaries. However in 1848 the revolutionary hde had become too great and he was forced out of office. Bismarck became the here of C

SectionI

Parte

after his policy of "Blood and Iron" united Germany. When Bismarik his first-goal was to unite Germany, something that Dowes always Feared by France and Austria. Through a succession ot three wars against Denmark, Austria, and France this dream became a reality with the crowning of Raiser Wilhelm I in the Hall of Mirrors at dessaille Versailles Bismarckisnext goal was to keep France diplomatically isolated. He did this by remaining on good terms with

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering AAA2 Section I PLT+C 47 on this page as it is designated in the examination. Great Britain and signing alliances with Austria and Russia Bismarck kept France without + Russia particular by signing the Alliance of the Three Emperers the Russo-German Reinswrance Treaty. He also eased tensions between Russia and Austria at the Congress of Berlin by granting both nations territory from the offerding omen Empire. Fnelly, Bismarck attempted to reconcile with OH Hance by encouraging them to expandinto Africa + torget erraine. In the end Bismarck's policies would be f Alsacenotas his dismissal by Kaiser Wilhelm II in 1890:00 ld been Germany's path toward destruction Metternich and Bismarck were the two most in the othal men in Europe during the mineteenth century. while They differed nationalism. Metternich attempted to crush it wh were both very successful. Both men accomplished their goals while maintaining prace and stability in Europe

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