*The statements below are either true or false. As you watch the video mark T for True and F for False.*

1. The Congress of Vienna was basically a committee set up to straighten out Europe after the turmoil of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars. (0:16)
2. The Congress of Vienna was made up of leaders committed to the Enlightenment’s emphasis on reason and rationality. (0:37)
3. The Congress of Vienna did not begin to meet until Napoleon had been defeated for the final time and was on his way to St. Helena. (1:03)
4. The Congress of Vienna included members representing Russia, Prussia, Britain, the Habsburg Empire, and even France. (1:21)
5. The Congress decided that France should become a republic once more. (1:30)
6. Talleyrand, a corrupt politician who had supported Napoleon and then later supported King Louis XVIII of France, was an important participant at the Congress. (2:31)
7. Napoleon’s return to Europe made the Congress decide that France should pay money to other nations to make up for the losses they had borne, and that France would be occupied until the money was paid.  (3:08)
8. The principal Austrian representative, Metternich, was strongly conservative and interested in preventing the outbreak of any more revolutions in Europe. (3:32)
9. Metternich was also seriously worried about Prussian expansion, since after the defeat of Napoleon, Prussia was the strongest power in Continental Europe. (3:48)
10. One idea used at the Congress was “balance of power” – making nations strong enough to check the power of other nations. (4:20; also mentioned at 5:00)
11. Most of the member nations of the Congress of Vienna received additional territory as the map of Europe and its empires was redrawn. (4:51)
12. The Congress of Vienna set up a system, later called the Concert of Europe, in which nations arrived at common policies by having discussions and reaching a consensus. (5:38)
13. Liberal political thought basically consists of respect for tradition and for the wisdom one can glean from the institutions of the past. (5:54)
14. At this time, people in Europe began to romanticize the past, focusing on the Middle Ages as a time of glory instead of one filled with plague and famine. ( 6:36)
15. The leaders at the Congress were intent in re-establishing the Roman Catholic Church  as  the  official religion across all of Europe. (7:05)
16. French socialists had got their ideas about aiding the poor from the most famous socialist of all, German philosopher Karl Marx. (7:24)
17. The Second Great Awakening was a religious revival that emphasized the importance of religious feeling instead of strict Bible learning. (7:38)
18. Conservatives stressed the importance of written constitutions. (8:04)
19. Romanticism was an art movement that mainly emphasized the transcendent power of falling in love with another person. (9:09)
20. In the Romantic novel Frankenstein, Mary Shelley asserted that emotion was more important than reason for solving social problems. (9:35)
21. Romantic writers almost exclusively focused on writing works that explored  the  history and  customs  of  their own nations. (10:56)
22. Romantic music was characterized by emotional highs and lows, in contrast to the restrained discipline of Enlightenment musical compositions. (11:42)
23. Romanticism as an art form de-emphasized the importance of the individual. (12:13)
24. The Congress of Vienna succeeded in keeping Europe conservative and agrarian for at least  the  next  100 years. (13:16)