

Metternich Councillor Of Europe

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'Clement von Metternich held continuous office at the head of Europe's affairs for a longer period of time than any other statesman in modern history: he became foreign minister of the Austrian Empire in the autumn of 1809 and he did not resign until the spring of 1848.

Amazon.com: Metternich: Councillor of Europe eBook: Palmer ...

Metternich: The visionary reconstructor of Europe and champion of conservatism Klemens Von Metternich early life and orthodox ideas Klemens Von Metternich was born on May 15, 1773, into the House of Metternich, a German noble family that originates from Rhineland. He was the son of a diplomat that had served at the Imperial court of Treves.

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'Clement von Metternich held continuous office at the head of Europe's affairs for a longer period of time than any other statesman in modern history: he became foreign minister of the Austrian Empire in the autumn of 1809 and he did not resign until the spring of 1848.

Metternich: Councillor of Europe by Alan Palmer | NOOK ...

The "Age of Metternich" lasted for more than a generation. Between the defeat of Napoleon and Metternich's own downfall in 1848, it was the Austrian Chancellor who, more than any other man, guided the fortunes of Europe.

Metternich : councillor of Europe (Book, 1997) [WorldCat.org]

Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar, Prince of Metternich-Winneburg zu Beilstein[nb 1][15 May 1773 – 11 June 1859),[1]was an Austriandiplomat who was at the center of European affairs for three decades as the Austrian Empire's foreign minister from 1809 and Chancellorfrom 1821 until the liberal Revolutions of 1848forced his resignation.

Klemens von Metternich - Wikipedia

Richard Klemens Josef Lothar Herrmann, 2nd Prince of Metternich-Winneburg zu Beilstein (German: Richard Klemens, Fürst von Metternich-Winneburg zu Beilstein; 7 January 1829 – 1 March 1895), usually known as Richard von Metternich, was an Austrian diplomat and the eldest surviving son of the diplomat Klemens, Prince of Metternich-Winneburg zu Beilstein .

Richard von Metternich - Wikipedia

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Metternich: Councillor of Europe: Palmer, Alan ...

Clemont von Metternich, Minister of Foreign Affairs (1809-48) and Austrian State Chancellor (1821-48), was the most significant conservative statesman in Europe during the period 1814-48. As well as dominating affairs within the Austrian Empire, he often dictated policies within the German Confederation and the Italian states, and directly influenced the pattern of international relations through the medium of the Concert of Europe.

Significance of metternich in european history from 1814 ...

5.0 out of 5 stars Metternich: Councillor of Europe Reviewed in the United Kingdom on 20 March 2014 "Clement von Metternich held continuous office at the head of Europe's affairs for a longer period of time than any other statesman in modern history: he became foreign minister of the Austrian Empire in the autumn of 1809 and he did not resign until the spring of 1848."

Metternich: Councillor of Europe: Amazon.co.uk: Palmer ...

Palmer, A., Metternich: Councillor of Europe. London : Orion, 1997 ed. Henry Kissinger, "A World Restored: Metternich, Castlereagh and the Problems of the Peace 1812-1822". London: Weidenfeld and Nicholson, 1999 ed. Legături externe en Metternich on the ...

Klemens Wenzel von Metternich - Wikipedia

Prince Klemens von Metternich was a German-born Austrian politician and statesman and one of the most important diplomats of his era, serving as the Foreign Minister of the Holy Roman Empire and its successor state, the Austrian Empire, from 1809 until the liberal revolutions of 1848 forced his resignation. His influence on historical developments on Europe has been the subject a numerous assessments. Some of the subjects that has been assessed are Metternich's over-all diplomatic skills and act

Historical assessment of Klemens von Metternich - Wikipedia

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Austrian Chancellor Clemens Wenzel Lothar Nepomuk Prince von Metternich-Winneburg played a leading role at these meetings between 1814 and 1822, and he particularly wanted them to take place in the territories of the Austrian Empire because he could therefore better control their course and exert influence over the events to an extent undoubtedly exceeding the real power of the state whose interests he advocated.

Metternich's Plan for a Viennese Conference in 1839 ...

Under the Emperor Ferdinand I after 1835, the direction of affairs, after the emperor himself, was in the hands of a council consisting of the Archduke Ludwig (uncle of the emperor), the state chancellor Metternich, and the court chancellor Kolowrat. Metternich's influence over Austria's internal affairs was less than is generally supposed. Count Hartig, who was well informed, declares (Geschichte der Revolution, p. 19): "In matters of internal administration the prince was seldom heard, and ...

CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA: Prince von Metternich

As a man Metternich emerges as very different from the austere figure of popular imagination. Worldly, urbane and witty, he was a connoisseur of good living and enjoyed a sequence of scandalous love affairs and as much at home in Paris as Vienna.

Metternich : Councillor of Europe (Phoenix Giants)

Prince Klemens Wenzel von Metternich (full name German: Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar, F rst von Metternich-Winneburg zu Beilstein, anglicised as Clement Wenceslas Lothar von Metternich-Winneburg-Beilstein; 15 May 1773 - 11 June 1859) was a German-born Austrian politician and statesman and was one of the most important diplomats of his era.

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Friedrich Gentz, also called Friedrich Von Gentz. (born May 2, 1764, Breslau, Silesia, Prussia [now Wrocław, Pol.]—died June 9, 1832, Vienna, Austria), German political journalist, famous for his writings against the principles of the French Revolution and Napoleon and as a confidential adviser of Metternich.

Friedrich Gentz | German political journalist | Britannica

http://www.tomrichey.net/euroThe Congress of Vienna met in 1814-1815 after Napoleon's defeat to create a blueprint for a peaceful and stable Europe. Prince ...

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