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## The treaty of verona

For the Republican Fascistan Party congress in Italy during World War II, see Congress Verona (1943). Coordinates: 45°26′21″N 10°59′39″E﻿ / ﻿45.43917°N 10.99417°E﻿ / 45.43917; 10.99417 Deputy Satirical Congress in Verona. Verona's Congress met in Verona on October 20, 1822 as part of the series of international conferences or congresss opened with the Vienna Congress in 1814–15, instituted the Concert in Europe at the close of the Napoleonic wars. [1] The Quintuple Covenant was represented by the following: Russia: My Alexander Emperor and Count Karl Robert Nesselrode (Minister of Foreign Affairs). Count George Mocenigo (ambassador to Russia in Torino), was also present; Austria: Prens Metternich; Blessing: Prince Hardenberg and Counting Christian arms von Bernstorff; France: duc de Montmorency-Laval (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and François-René de Chateaubriand; United Kingdom: Duke of Wellington, which took place along Viscount Castlereagh after the letter's suicide on the vey of Congress. Those questions during Britain's representatives and European powers were held first, while the Congress of Vienna, acting largely in concert, the measure where the concord is epitomized in Concert Expression in Europe revealed in seven years had become apparent in the way that three main questions before this Congress were busy. The instructions were drawn up by Londonderry, as it were, for its own guidance, they were remitted to Wellington by George Canning without change. The British position was defined towards the three questions he was supposed to discuss: the Turkish question (now the surface of the Greek insurgent), the question of intervention in favor of Bourbon's royal powers in Spain and the revolted settlements in America, and the Italian questioned the Italian question and continued rule in northern Italy. Since Britain could not undertake to support a system where it was merely acquiring, Wellington didn't even formally present its credentials until other powers were willing to the issue, a British minister (Half Brother Castlereagh's and successor to the Londonderry title) went on to simply catch and see that nothing had been done inconsistent with the European system and treated them. Greek questions at the Greek question, probably raising what was alone sparked by the British government to send a complainantry minister to Congress, Wellington instructed to suggest the eventual necessity to recognize the rights of Belgians in the Greek, and, in the event of intervening dealers, to be careful not to commit to Britain, beyond a support role. (See Greek War of Independence.) As for Russia and Austria, Problems arriving from the Greek question were already resolved between emperor Alexander and Metternich, at their mutual satisfaction, at the preliminary conference held in Vienna in September. The Spanish question was further encountered: Hundreds of thousand of St. Louis children when the complainants met in Verona, the only question raised was the Spanish question, proposing French intervention in Spain, where Wellington's instructions were to express London's unprecedented opposition to all intervention principles. The discussion was opened by three questions formally proposed by Montmorency: Would the Allies withdraw their ministers from Madrid from the event in France that they have completed doing so? In case of war, under what form and act of power would give France their moral support, so as to give his actions the force of the Quintuple Alliance, and inspire a fear of salute to the revolutionary of all countries? What material aid would be provided if France requested intervention, under restrictions France would declare and would be recognized? A series of guilt-copper medals apparently tapped to the England participants represent participants in Congress in less than flattering light: Counting de Chateaubrian (Ludwig Ernst Bramsen, Médallier) carries a registration that offers the British view of the French position in a nutshell: THE KING OF FRANCE MY OWNERS DEMANDS FREEDOM FERDINAND VII TO HIS PEOPLE INSTITUTIONS THAT THEY CAN'T HOLD HANDS IN HIS HAND , while Emperor Francis I of Austria declares that MY troops OCCUPY NAPLES CHASTISE NEAPOLITANS TO MAKE CHANGES TO THEIR CONSTITUTION. The response of Alexander, who expressed his surprise at France's desire to keep the intervention entirely French, offered to offer 150,000 Russia via Germany to Piedmont, where they could be held ready to act against any Jakobins, whether in Spain or France. This solution was appealing as little to Metternich and Montmorency as Wellington; but even though unified to his opposite, four days of confidential communication revealed a fundamental difference of opinion. Wellington, firmly based on the principle of non-intervention, denied having anything to do with the suggestion, conducted by Metternich, that powers should address a common note to the Spanish government supporting France's actions. Ultimately, Metternich's proposed allies would maintain a common language, but in separate notes, though uniforms of the principles and objects. This solution has been adopted by the continental powers; but Wellington, in accordance with his instructions that there should be no intervention in Spanish affairs, did not take part in the conferences that followed. On October 30 the powers were remitted to the formal replies of the French memorandum. Russia, Austria and Prussia would act as France would be in respect ministers, and would give France every assistance it could request, the details to be specified in a treaty. Wellington, on the other hand, responded on behalf of Britain with no knowledge of the cause of the dispute, and unable to form a trial on a hypothetical case, he could not give any answers to any of the questions. So proclaimed the open violation of Britain with the principles and policies of the Quintuple Alliance, as it came with the admission of France in 1818, which development is what gives Congress its main interests. The French intervention ended with the battle of Trocadero, which reset Ferdinand VII of Spain and opened a reactionary period in Spanish and European politics that led to the Revolution Years, 1848. Reference^ Irby C. Nichols Jr. Congress in Verona, 1822: A reapraisal. Social Sciences Sidwes (1966): 385-399 - More online readingS W. Alison Phillips, of Cambridge Modern History, my chapter: Congress I. C. Nichols, European Pentarchy and The Congress of Verona, 1822 Jarrett, Mark (2013). The Congress of Vienna and Its Legacy: War and Major Power Diplomacy after Napoleon. London: I. Tauris & Arts; Company, Limited. ISBN 978-17807616169. Nichols, Irby Coghill. The European Pentarchy and the Congress of Verona, 1822 (Spring Science & Business Media, 2012). Nichols Jr., Irby C. Congress in Verona, 1822: A Reappraisal. Southern Social Sciences (1966): 385-399 Online Reinerman, Alan. Metternich, Italy and Congress in Verona, 1821-1822. Historical Journal 14.2 (1971): 263-287. online This article incorporates text from a publication now in the public domain: Phillips, Walter Alison (1911). In Chisholm, Hugh, Ed.). Encyclopædia Britishca. 27 (11st ed.). Cambridge University Press. The external Chateaubriand medal link illustrated Francis I illustrated the full text edition of as the National Archives in Austria: Schneider, Karin; Kurz, Stephan, eds. (2018). Mächtekongrese 1818-1822. Digitale Edition. Vienn: Austrian Academy of Sciences. ISBN 978-3-9504783-0-3. Retrieved from By Kevin Leon Hollins Bey©™ (KLHB) CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - SENATOR. 64th CONGRESS, 1st SESION VOLUME 53, PART 7 Page 6781 25 April 1916 I wish to put in the secret file processed in Verona on November 22, 1822, showing what ancient conflict is between the rule of some and the rule... Plus Read the required publication cookies: We're forgives, Newspapers.com don't work properly without cookies allowed. You'll need to enable cookies by changing your browser's settings.the settings.

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