



United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway

Status: Lesser Power.

Monarch: His Majesty King Carl XIII.

Regent: Crown Prince Carl Johan, formerly known as Jean-Baptiste Bernadotte (left).

Delegate: Count Carl Löwenhielm (right).

Background

Before the Napoleonic Wars, the Nordic world was divided between Sweden and Denmark: Sweden ruled Finland; Denmark ruled Norway. Initially neutral, Sweden joined the Third Coalition against France in 1804, but spent so long getting its army ready that by the time they showed up, Napoleon had already defeated the main coalition forces. As part of the peace deal, Russia agreed to switch sides, and with French support, invaded and annexed Finland.

The loss of Finland was so disastrous that a group of Swedish noblemen overthrew King Gustav IV (an absolute monarch who considered Napoleon the Antichrist) and replaced him with his uncle Carl XIII (who was so sympathetic to France that he adopted the French marshal Bernadotte as his son and heir). Bernadotte changed his name to Carl Johan, and became Regent to the ageing King.

Despite literally having a French marshal on the throne, Sweden turned against Napoleon in 1812 after Napoleon invaded Swedish Pomerania (a north German territory owned by Sweden). As part of the war, Sweden invaded Denmark (which was still a French ally). The two signed the **Treaty of Kiel** in 1814, where Denmark agreed to give Norway to Sweden in return for Swedish Pomerania. Norway, which for some reason didn't like being used as a bargaining chip, declared independence, so by the time of the Congress Sweden was **fighting a war with Norway and refusing to give Pomerania to Denmark**.

Objectives

Sweden hoped to use the Congress to have them acknowledged as the **rightful owners of Norway** under the terms of the Treaty of Kiel, and to legitimise their refusal to give Swedish Pomerania to Denmark.