One of the most significant changes in the aftermath of the revolutionary wars was the start of the new German Confederation which was drawn up by a committee of Austria, Prussia, Wurttemberg, Bavaria and Hanover. These initial discussions ended in deadlock due to half wanting to restrict the scope of the German Confederation’s power. The discussions almost turned to war as it seemed Prussia would fight for the whole of Saxony in compensation for them losing much of their Polish territory as a result of the wars; in the end they settled for part of Saxony. The German Confederation acted as a much fairer, more rational version of the Holy Roman Empire.

In June 1815 the German constitution, known as the Federal Act, was included in the Final Act of Congress. The Federal Act declared that one of the objects of the Confederation was the defence of independence of member-states placing few restrictions of German sovereign powers. Although the Confederation was very similar to what the Holy Roman Empire had been before it, it did have several merits which can be seen as a result of the revolutionary wars: it was a firm step forward in the direction of nationhood and had severed the complicated, chaotic administrative ties which had weighed the Empire down. As well as this, and most importantly, it gave Germany peace for half a century.

Socially and politically the structure had not changed in terms of the hierarchy from 1789-1815 as there had been no attempt to abolish the judicial power of the landed aristocracy and landowners but there had been an abolition of serfdom during the revolutionary wars which did, to some extent, make a difference. Another negative point was that it was that, although ‘Germany’ was more unified with fewer states and an aspect of culture and trade linking states together, the rulers of the larger states now had much more land and power, so that rather than having one Emperor who ruled an Empire, the Germans then had more powerful men with land and armies.

German nationalism after the revolutionary wars fell from the point it had been during it, but had definitely risen significantly as a result of it from what it had been prior to the French revolution. Liberalism was localised in character from state to state with the idea of actions and movements being very similar but due to the lack of communication and spread ideals, it stayed very limited and was not uniform across Germany.

As a result of the revolutionary wars Germany was very changed and had progressed to becoming more of a nation-state with power redistributed, ending with Prussia having more power than it had done before, acting as a guardian of Western Germany against France. The majority of the French territorial changes as well as state reforms to the social and economic systems remained and were improved in areas and some places reverted to their original ways, as did trade as a result, restoring the trade links between Germany and Britain.