

1. George III and Parliament
 - a. possibilities and pitfalls of 1760s
 - i. Years of Victory
 - ii. Royal Navy succeeds in India (support of East India Co.) and Canada (Wolfe), and West Indies, even West Africa
 - iii. peace of 1763, good news for France, but still Britain overseeing vast empire
 - iv. potential for a stable country in 1760s lead by George III
 - b. attacks on George III and Crisis of 1760s
 - i. Crisis of 1760s derives from:
 - (1) continued radical Wilkeite demands including Free Speech
 - (2) “country” anti-Court demands for electoral reform, end to corruption
 - (3) struggle between party leaders and George III over who would choose ministers (George III tried to be a ruler for ALL his people; didn’t recognize that party leaders now had more power)
 - (a) 1760-1763, importance of Lord Bute
 - (b) Then a few years each of Grenville (self-righteous Whig; George III can’t stand him), Pitt (now earl of Chatham, unable to rule commons from House of Lords, secludes himself depressed), Grafton (devoted to racehorses and mistresses)
 - (c) only with Lord North, 1770-82 does George III get someone he can work with
2. George III, Parliament, and America, 1760-1783
 - a. Introduction
 - i. “I shall burn all my Greek and Latin books; they are the histories of little people.” –Horace Walpole (son of Sir Robert), 1762
 - ii. George III (reprise) (1760-1820): knave or fool
 - b. An Empire Gained and Lost in America
 - i. 18th century a commercial empire (securing trade routes) settlement and direct rule, as in N. America, was a by-product (different from late-19th c.)
 - ii. William Pitt, the elder (1708-1778) organizer of first empire, est. by end of 7 Years War
 - iii. series of acts and duties, from 1764 (note: Parliament's role)
 - (1) Grenville's Stamp Act, 1765
 - (2) 1766, Declaratory Act
 - (3) Townshend duties/Act, 1767
 - (4) Boston Massacre, 1770
 - iv. Crisis of 1773: tale of two empires
 - (1) East India Co. allowed to sell cheap tea in America
 - (2) Intolerable Acts, 1774
 - (3) Parliament's actions unites disparate 13 colonies

- v. War
 - (1) lost in first two years
 - (2) American success, Saratoga, convinces French to join war (1778), Spain (1779), Holland (1780)
- vi. Peace
 - (1) Yet Earl of Shelburne (and the new, very younger Pitt) snatch a victory of sorts at Treaty of Paris, 1783
 - (a) a Smithian peace: America given responsibility for broad swathe of frontier
 - (b) Pitt the Younger and Economic/Parliamentary Reform, 1780s
- vii. An empire gained
 - (1) Capt. James Cook, 1768-1779, South Seas, New Zealand, Australian coasts
 - (2) Jewel in the Crown, India: 19th Century Empire