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