

## Old Money

- Wealth of Old Aristocracy was in land, property
  - Derived income from Rents, foodstuffs, tariffs
  - Property passed to single male descendent, not easily “sold”
  - Most Aristocrats were Anglicans, Tories, traditionalists



## New Money

Bankers, traders, from Holland followed William III to England

- Increased commerce, opportunities for new fortunes
- English economy grew, more *nouveau riche*, middle class
- Most merchants, traders, money lenders were Dissenters, Whigs, modernists

## Whigs and Tories

- **Whigs**—formerly Roundheads, Liberals, Religious “Dissenters”
  - Favored **War of Spanish Succession**, free-trade, strongly anti-Catholic
  - Whigs controlled gold, capital, banking and shipping interests, commerce
  - Power base was in London and southern port cities (financial capital).
  - *Whig* is short for “Whiggamor”, Scottish term for “cattle driver”



- **Tories**—formerly Royalists, **Conservative** Anglicans
  - Promoted tradition, protectionism, Church of England, Opposed **War with Spain**
  - Power base was Anglicans, Aristocracy, rural areas, especially in north
  - Most peasants distrusted wealthy merchants/dissenters more than nobles/clerics.
  - *Tory* is Irish-Gaelic term for “outlaw” or “plunderer”.

## British Empire—Foundation

Act of Union (1707) to the Battle of Waterloo(1815)



By Teresa Roth of Heritage History  
troth@heritage-history.com

## Union of England and Scotland

- Anne’s son, Prince William, the last Protestant Stuart, died in 1700
  - (Only surviving child of 18 pregnancies!)
- Parliament appointed Hanover’s to English throne but . . .
  - Scotland favored **Bonnie Prince Charlie**, Catholic son of James II.
- English Parliament wanted a Union with Scotland but . . .
  - Scots strongly opposed the Union
  - Extravagant bribery was employed.
- Act of Union of 1707—United Kingdom of Great Britain



## Crisis of 1720—South Sea Bubble

- Britain gained right to S. American trade after **War of Spanish Succession**
- **South Sea Company** given a “monopoly” in collusion with Parliament
  - Enterprise was thoroughly corrupt, tied to government loans/debt consolidation
  - Founders engaged in “insider trading,” made huge profits
- Entire scheme crashed in 1720, **members of parliament implicated**
  - Crash of South Sea Company same as **Mississippi Bubble** in France
- **Robert Walpole** brought in to clean up mess—rose to prominence



## Who Should Be King?

- **Queen Anne** died in 1714
  - Tories favored the son of Catholic **James II**, but . . . .
  - **James Francis Stuart** refused to become Protestant, so . . .
  - Whig candidate, **George I of Hanover** enthroned, August 1714.
- First **Jacobite Rebellion** in 1715—centered in Scotland
  - Ireland sympathetic, too oppressed by **Penal Laws** to revolt
  - 1715, Rebellion led by **Earl of Mar**
  - Rebellion collapsed due to confusion, incompetence



OLD PRETENDER LANDS IN SCOTLAND

JAMES FRANCIS STUART

JACOBITE ARMY IN SCOTLAND--EARL OF MAR



WALPOLE IN PARLIAMENT

## Age of Walpole— 1720-1742

- Walpole was Great Britain’s First Prime Minister
  - Excellent at managing money
  - Amiable, got along with both Tories and Whigs
- “**Let sleeping dogs lie**”
  - Avoided conflict, kept country at peace for most of reign
  - Did not attempt ambitious reforms, tolerated corruption
  - Allowed England time to recover from religious strife, long wars
- Forced into conflict with Spain, ended career



WALPOLE WITH JENKIN’S EAR



CABINET MEETING LED BY WALPOLE



## House of Hanover (1714-1901)

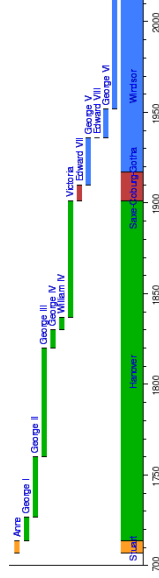
- **George I**—54 year old at accession (1714)
  - Great-grandson of **James I**, reigned 13 years
  - German Prince, autocrat, could not speak English
  - No knowledge of politics, relied on Cabinet
  - Estranged from wife and son, depended on Walpole
- **George II**—44 year old at accession (1727)
  - Disliked Father’s advisors but . . .
  - . . . Willing to work with Walpole
  - Relied on Queen Caroline’s advice
  - Dealt harshly with Jacobites
  - Led army in War of Austrian Succession
  - Estranged from Fredrick, crown prince



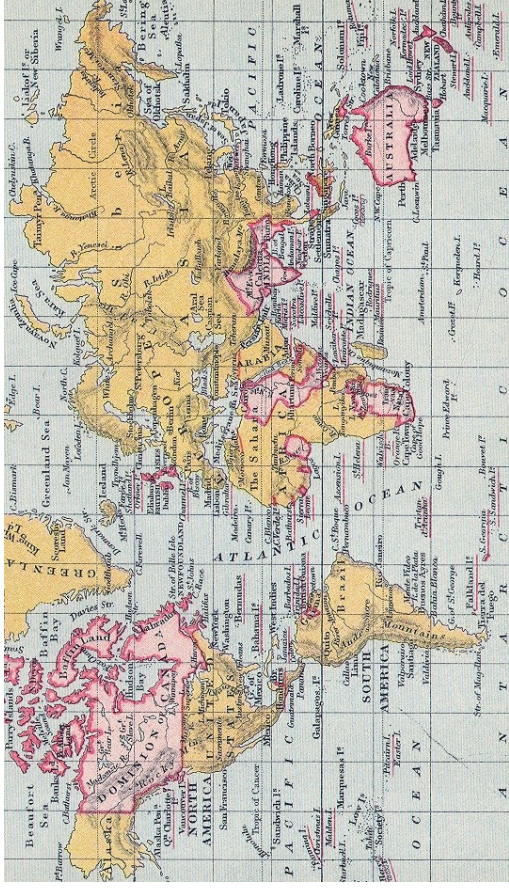
GEORGE I OF BRITAIN



GEORGE II WITH QUEEN CAROLINE



## Early British Colonies



Canada (1583), Ireland (1603), American colonies (1610), India (1612), Jamaica (1655), Gibraltar (1713), Australia (1788), New Zealand (1788), South Africa (1795), Malta (1800), Falklands (1833), China (1841), Egypt/Sudan (1882)

## Ireland Under Britain



CONQUEST OF IRELAND

CROMWELL AT DROGHEDA

BATTLE OF BOYNE

IRISH CROSS

- 1603 **Brutal Conquest of Ireland** Under Elizabeth I.
- 1641-51 Rebellion in Ireland during **English Civil War**.
- 1649 **Cromwell** conquers Ireland, dispossesses Catholics.
- 1688-91 **Williamite War** in Ireland when **James II** was deposed.
- 1691 **Penal laws** oppressed, terrorized Irish Catholics.

## War of Jenkin's Ear—1739-48

- During **War of Spanish Succession** (1700-14) Britain gained rights to slave trade in Latin America, but . . .
  - Spanish navy accused Britain of smuggling, searched ships
  - Walpole sought peaceful resolution—Hawkish Whigs wanted war
- Outrage against Captain Jenkins was an excuse for war
  - Spanish refer to conflict as “War of Asiento” (Asiento=Slave contract)
  - Conflict merged into **War of Austrian Succession** (1740-48).
- **No conclusive results after nine years of war.**



CAPTAIN JENKIN'S LOSES EAR



MOST BATTLES WERE INCONCLUSIVE OR FAVORED THE SPANISH

## Jacobite Rebellion of '45

- **Young Pretender**, “Bonnie Prince Charlie”, led rebellion of '45
  - Occurred during **War of Austrian Success**, supported by France
  - After France withdrew support, “Prince Charlie” went solo
  - Landed in Scotland; Held court for 5 weeks at Holyrood
- Jacobites crushed at the **Battle of Culloden**
  - British army led by **Duke of Cumberland**, youngest son of George II
  - Prince Charlie escaped, Jacobite movement brutally suppressed
  - High-landers disarmed, forbidden from wearing kilts, driven off land.
  - Many Jacobites moved to America, Australia (hillbilly culture)



BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE LEADS THE TROOPS



FLORA McDONALD



BATTLE OF CULLODEN

## Indian Colonies—Before 1763

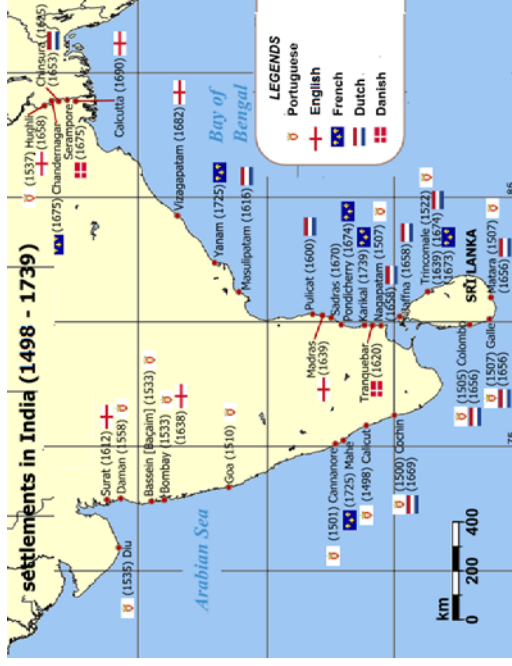
- East India Company Chartered 1600 by Queen Elizabeth
  - Sought trade in silk, salt, gunpowder, tea, opium, dye
  - Sir Thomas Roe visited Mughal in 1612

### English Posts

- Surat** (1612)
- Fort Saint George in **Madras** (1639)
- Bombay Castle in **Bombay** (1668)
- Fort William in **Bengal** (1690)

### Other Countries

- Portugal (1510)
- France (1668)
- Netherlands (1605)
- Denmark (1620)



## Penal Laws

... Laws as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment and degradation of a people, . . . as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man—Burke

- William III convened an all Protestant Parliament
  - Lands that had been returned to Catholic nobles, retaken
  - Catholics excluded from Parliament, all public offices
- Harsh **Penal laws** passed, Catholics forbidden to . . .
  - Teach school or send children to Catholic schools.
  - Buy land, sign long-term lease, or inherit property;
  - Adopt a child, keep a valuable horse, or bear arms.
  - Priests had to register with government. All bishops exiled.
  - Sons who became Protestant inherited all fathers land.
  - Vital Irish industries forbidden to compete with England.
- Penal Laws partially repealed during American Revolution to prevent a rebellion.



## William Pitt the Elder [1746-68]



WILLIAM PITT ELDER

- Leader of Young Reformers, critic of Walpole
  - Opposed corruption in Parliament, supported war with Spain
  - “Great Commoner”, popular with people, influential even out of office.
- Military paymaster during **War of Austrian Succession**.
  - Gained knowledge of troops, leaders; reputation for honesty
- Secretary of State during Seven Years War**
  - Appointed young, capable generals to influential positions
  - Aggressive action drove France out of American/Indian colonies
- Lost influence under **George III**
  - Strongly opposed George III’s colonial policies
  - Supported the rebels in the American revolution (to a point).
  - Collapsed in Parliament debating policy for American rebellion.



PITT COLLAPSES ON THE FLOOR OF PARLIAMENT



DEATH OF WOLFE AT THE BATTLE OF QUEBEC

## American Colonies—before 1763

- Virginia (1624), settled **1607**
- Massachusetts (1691), settled **1620**
- Rhode Island (1644), settled **1636**
- Maryland (**1632**)
- Connecticut (**1636**)
- New York (**1664—from Dutch**)
- New Jersey (**1664—from Dutch**)
- Delaware (**1664—from Dutch**)
- Pennsylvania (**1681**)
- New Hampshire (**1691**)
- North Carolina (**1712**)
- South Carolina (**1712**)
- Georgia (**1732**)



# American Rebellion



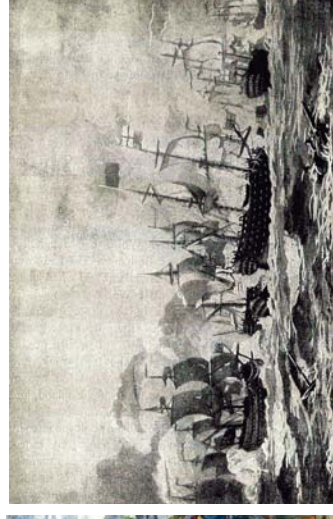
- American colonies depended on Britain for “defense” but otherwise enjoyed enormous independence from Britain
  - Victory in **French-Indian War** removed threat of French
  - Colonists resented, ignored British Governors
  - Difference of opinion between Colonists and British on value of war
  - Colonial economy was somewhat independent from Britain
- George III’s attempts to bring order/uniformity resented
  - **Stamp Act** was tax on all documents, and paper products
  - **Navigation Acts** restricted all trade to English ships
- Strong desire for independence among a small, determined minority
- Britain tried to break rebellion by force of arms rather than by negotiation
  - The rest is history . . .
- Loss of colonies diminished George III’s influence over Parliament

# Seven Year’s War

- On Continent—Britain allied with Prussia against France, Austria
- In America—French and Indian War—**Battle of Quebec**
- In India—Carnatic War—**Battle of Plassey**
- At Sea—**Battle of Quiberon Bay** broke power of French navy
- **With Pitt as Secretary of State**, decisive victories for Britain.
  - All French territory in North America ceded to Britain
  - Britain conquers Bengal, wealthiest district in India



WOLFE AT QUEBEC



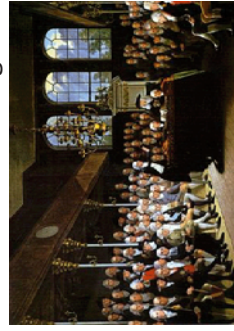
BATTLE OF QUIBERON BAY



CLIVE AT PLASSEY

# William Pitt the Younger [1783-1806]

- Made Prime minister at 24 by George III to oppose coalition of Radical Whigs/Corrupt Tories
  - Very popular with common people and trusted by king
  - Refused to resign after vote of no confidence
  - Slowly built a coalition of reform minded conservatives
- Made reforms of government after gaining a majority in Parliament
  - Fought corruption. Never took or gave bribes
  - Reformed, simplified taxes, paid off national debt
  - Reformed government in India
  - Supported proposals to abolish slavery, help Ireland
- **Ten years of peace** strengthened the country
- Second half of reign dominated by **French Revolution**



PITT IN HOUSE OF COMMONS 1793



TREATY OF AMIENS, PITT AND NAPOLEON AT PEACE



PRIME MINISTER AT 24

# George III [1760-1820]

- Earnest, popular king, sought to restore monarchy
  - Popular with people; powerful enemies in Parliament
  - Appointed ministers from both parties, tried to rule well
  - Reputation tarnished by “Whig History”
- Prime minister **North**[1770-82] deferred to king
  - But loss of American colonies overthrew his influence
  - Power eventually fell to **William Pitt the Younger**
- Happily married, 15 children with **Queen Charlotte**
  - But few legitimate grandchildren . . .
- Ruled 60 years—reign included **American Revolt, Napoleon Wars** and **Industrial Revolution**



PRIME MINISTER NORTH



GEORGE III SUBJECT OF POLITICAL CARTOON



FAMILY OF GEORGE III

# French Revolution

- Timeline of French Revolution
  - July 1789—Storming of Bastille, beginning of Revolution
  - Jan 1793—Execution of Louis XVI
  - **Sep 1793-July 1794—Reign of Terror**
  - Nov 1795-Nov 1799—Directory Revolutionary government
  - Nov 1799-May 1804—Consulate led by Napoleon
  - May 1804-Apr 1814—Napoleon's Empire
- Revolution initially supported by many British, but . . .
  - **Public opinion turned against Revolution by 1793**
- Some, including **Edmund Burke**, saw immediate danger
  - **Reflections on the Revolution**, published in 1790
- Pitt avoided war until Netherlands fell to Revolution.
- Britain unprepared for war, formed coalition against France
  - 1792-1797: Austria, HRE, Prussia, Spain, Portugal
  - 1798-1802: Austria, HRE, Russia, Spain, Portugal, Naples
- Early years went poorly for allies
  - Allies unprepared for war, made separate peace
  - Allies plagued with inept commanders, spies, and traitors.
  - Revolutionary government hostile, uncompromising



FALL OF THE BASTILLE



EXECUTION OF LOUIS XVI



PARIS WOMEN MARCH ON VERSAILLES

# French Revolutionary Wars, 1792-1802

- Early conflicts fought in Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Rhine Valley
  - Revolutionary army looted churches, royalists, dissolved governments
- Civil War in France resulted in savage atrocities
- Napoleon stranded in Egypt in 1798, Allies reclaimed much territory
- Napoleon overthrew government, took command of army in 1799
- France prevailed on all fronts, allies sued for peace in 1801-1802.



NAPOLEON AT LODI



BATTLE OF VALMY



BRITAIN, FRANCE MAKE PEACE AT AMIENS

# Pitt vs. Fox

- (1755-1765) **Henry Fox vs. William Pitt the Elder**
  - Rivals for control of government during **Seven Years War**
  - Elder Fox was a corrupt supporter of Walpole
- (1783-1806) **Charles James Fox vs. William Pitt Younger**
  - Rivals for control of government following **American Revolt**
  - Younger Fox was outspoken supporter of American, French Revolutions
  - George III hated Fox—blamed him for leading opposition, corrupting son.
- Both men had supporters, built coalitions across party lines
  - **Foxes** represented corruption, cronyism, patronage, self-dealing
  - **Pitts** represented patriotism, competence, discipline, elitism



CHARLES JAMES FOX



POLITICAL CARTOONS, PITT VS. FOX



# Pitt Reforms of Government

- Opposed bribery, corruption, patronage in all areas
- Reformed national finances, paid off debt
- Forced **East India Company** to govern India better
- Reformed government of Canada
- Sought peace but made anti-French alliances
- Attempted Social Reforms but failed . . . .
  - Catholic Emancipation in Ireland
  - Abolition of Slavery in British colonies
  - Reform of Rotten Burroughs in Parliament
- Annexed Ireland to the "United Kingdom"
- Opposed revolutionary government in France



FLAG OF UNITED KINGDOM 1707-1801



FLAG OF UNITED KINGDOM OF BRITAIN AND IRELAND 1801-1922



EAST INDIA COMPANY REFORM



PITT'S REPUTATION FOR HONESTY



TERRORS OF IRISH EMANCIPATION

## Peninsular War in Spain (1809-13)



ROYALIST LEADERS SURRENDERED, BUT SPANISH PATRIOTS FOUGHT ON.

- Spanish refused to submit to Napoleon, even after king abdicated.
  - Refused French authority, made conquest impossible.
  - Made war costly and unpopular for France
  - Catholic Church blamed for leading resistance to Napoleon's government
- Spanish patriots distrusted Britain but united against France
  - Spanish fought guerilla war, but suffered enormous destruction
  - British fought pitched battles, conventional war under Wellington
- War destroyed the social fabric of Portugal and Spain
  - Spanish "victory" followed by years of political and economic chaos.
  - Britain favored "Republican" rather than "Monarchist" cause.

## Battle of Waterloo

- Napoleon resigned in 1814, but escaped from Elba.
  - Allied forces had disbanded, returned home
  - Most of the French army joined Napoleon or deserted
- Allies had to gather dispersed troops to make united stand
  - Wellington mustered allied troops in Belgium
  - Prussian army under Blucher approached from the East
- Napoleon attacked at Waterloo to prevent union of allied forces.



BATTLE OF WATERLOO, JUNE 1815: ~50,000 CASUALTIES



BRITISH SOLDIER CAPTURES FLAG

## Napoleonic Wars at Sea

- "England expects every man to do his duty"
- Horatio Nelson, worlds greatest Sailor
  - Went to sea at 13, officer by 20
  - 1798—Destroyed Napoleon's Egyptian fleet at **Battle of the Nile**.
  - 1801—Destroyed Dutch fleet at **Battle of Copenhagen**
  - 1805—Destroyed Napoleon's combined French and Spanish fleets at **Trafalgar**. Killed by a Sniper
- Nelson's victories change the course of the war
  - Greatly increased status of Royal navy
  - Made Britain safe from French invasion,
  - Destroyed France's ability to defend its colonies



NELSON KILLED AT THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR . . . WOUNDED AT TENERIFE . . . "TURNING A BLIND EYE" AT COPENHAGEN



## Napoleonic Wars in Europe

- Napoleon defeats allies, makes peace with Austria, Prussia, Russia
  - 1805—Austria defeated at **Austerlitz**
  - 1806—Prussia defeated at **Jena**
  - 1807—Russia defeated at **Friedland**
- Completely unexpected Spanish victory a **Bailein** in 1808
  - AFTER SPANISH GOVERNMENT HAD ALREADY SURRENDERED
- Spanish victory at Bailein changed the course of the war.
  - Austria and Britain renewed effort, committed to costly struggle.
  - Britain committed to ground war in Portugal/Spain



AUSTRIA SURRENDERS TO NAPOLEON AT AUSTERLITZ

FRENCH SURRENDER TO SPANISH AT BAILEIN

