



George III (1760-1820)

# George III

- Born in London
- Believed that he should govern as well as reign
- Early in 1765 had a severe illness and showed signs of the insanity from which he suffered later on 1810: became permanently deranged
- In 1760, it was decided that the whole cost of the Civil List should be provided by Parliament in return for the surrender of the hereditary revenues by the King for the duration of his reign

# George III

- After the fiasco of the American Revolution, the Cabinet & Parliament reasserted their hold on their power

## **Great Prime Ministers**

- Edmund Burke--attempted to reform Parliament
- William Pitt the younger--felt loss of American colonies as personal
- Frederick North--to cut the national debt
- Jacobite schisms come to an end

# The French Revolution

It did not spread to England because:

1. its institutions secured liberties of the people
2. life of agricultural was poor not intolerable
3. land owners lived on their estates

# SOCIETAL CHANGES

## Family:

- Children began calling parents Mama and Papa
- After mid-century, fashionable ladies started becoming more involved with the raising of their children
- Toy market increased
- Wigs discarded early in reign of George III
- Ladies' dress becomes more simple



# Penal System

- Beginning of modern penal system
- Vengeance yielded to correction
- Prisoners were made to work hard and sent to solitary confinement to repent and learn new ways



# METHODISM—John Wesley

- Appealed to the emotional stirring of the poor
- Preached a religion of the heart in which salvation was through faith
- Rated belief above reason



# Sentimentalism

- An optimistic overemphasis of the goodness of humanity (sensibility), representing in part a reaction against Calvinism, which regarded human nature as depraved
- Philosophically, sensibility is a seeming antonym of its rival rationalism
- Over-shown feeling was not a weakness but rather showed one to be a moral person