

## Chapter 1 : George III - HISTORY

*May 31, 2014 · This is a digitized version of an article from The Times's print archive, before the start of online publication in 2006. To preserve these articles as they originally appeared, The Times does.*

I wanted the shot over and above Andre and the reverend so it felt almost like the eye of God. There were certain things that I just wanted. What directors do you feel have most influenced your own style? There are certain directors that I love – I love certain styles that they do. I was inspired, and I was able to do that. What directors do you feel you learned the most from personally? So I had these three extremely powerful, strong female directors that were showing me the ropes, and they are about their business, and I feel like I learned from the best. Not just for this episode but the episode prior, I was much lighter because I had to prep. They definitely made it as convenient and as stress-free as that type of situation can be. What was most important to you about balancing the tones of those scenes? The tone of Cookie and her mom and her sisters, it feels a little warmer – and then the tone of the memorial and even the tone of even the House Empire feels very cold. We talked a lot about tone and a lot about temperature of what that would appear to be. I wanted to do a lot of almost current throwbacks to the first season. Was there an added challenge in the fact that the memorial is in a club setting, which is not traditionally somber? It just made sense to have it at Leviticus – that felt like something Lucious would do. On the opposite side, scenes with Cookie and her mother are more intimate. What was important to you about capturing those moments? That was kind of the running theme. What other seeds were important to plan in this episode that would pay off in the subsequent ones? The Eddie Barker storyline. In my episode it really goes to an even higher level of disdain and manipulation between the Lyons and the Barker clan, and that is really going to set the tone. The final scene between Eddie and Lucious really shows where it is going. You also see the family coming together – you see Jamal making amends with Andre – you see Cookie making amends with her mother and her sisters, you see Lucious making amends with Cookie – you see them being a force. The family is getting stronger as everyone around them is crumbling. That right there is a huge storyline to come. Did that put you more at ease when directing her scenes or add more pressure? No matter how comfortable I am or I was behind the camera and no matter how comfortable I am as a director, this was my first time introducing people that I love and respect to myself as a director. People that show up – they know their stuff, they have a point of view of what they believe the characters would be. Oh hell no, no way! To be completely honest I was always annoyed when I had to act in a scene. I was so in the moment of being a director! I think that if I had a super dramatic scene to do, that would be interesting.

## Chapter 2 : George II of Great Britain - Wikipedia

*Frankel's movie is a brisk (less than an hour and fifteen minutes), fat-free portrait of a culinary artist in changing times. It begins with Perrier visiting a food warehouse ridiculously early in the morning, chatting amiably with vendors about being part of a dying breed.*

The family moved to Leicester Square , where George and his younger brother Prince Edward, Duke of York and Albany , were educated together by private tutors. Family letters show that he could read and write in both English and German, as well as comment on political events of the time, by the age of eight. Apart from chemistry and physics, his lessons included astronomy, mathematics, French, Latin, history, music, geography, commerce, agriculture and constitutional law, along with sporting and social accomplishments such as dancing, fencing, and riding. His religious education was wholly Anglican. It may with truth be said, A boy in England born, in England bred. However, in the Prince of Wales died unexpectedly from a lung injury at the age of 44, and George became heir apparent to the throne. Now more interested in his grandson, three weeks later the King created George Prince of Wales [11] [12] the title is not automatically acquired. The search for a suitable wife intensified. George remarkably never took a mistress in contrast with his grandfather and his sons , and the couple enjoyed a genuinely happy marriage until his mental illness struck. In , George purchased Buckingham House on the site now occupied by Buckingham Palace for use as a family retreat. He did not travel extensively, and spent his entire life in southern England. In the s, the King and his family took holidays at Weymouth, Dorset , [21] which he thus popularised as one of the first seaside resorts in England. George surrendered the Crown Estate to Parliamentary control in return for a civil list annuity for the support of his household and the expenses of civil government. Wilkes was eventually arrested for seditious libel but he fled to France to escape punishment; he was expelled from the House of Commons , and found guilty in absentia of blasphemy and libel. Later that year, the Royal Proclamation of placed a limit upon the westward expansion of the American colonies. The Proclamation aimed to divert colonial expansion to the north to Nova Scotia and to the south Florida. The Proclamation Line did not bother the majority of settled farmers, but it was unpopular with a vocal minority and ultimately contributed to conflict between the colonists and the British government. In , Grenville introduced the Stamp Act , which levied a stamp duty on every document in the British colonies in North America. Since newspapers were printed on stamped paper, those most affected by the introduction of the duty were the most effective at producing propaganda opposing the tax. That year, John Wilkes returned to England, stood as a candidate in the general election , and came top of the poll in the Middlesex constituency. Wilkes was again expelled from Parliament. Wilkes was re-elected and expelled twice more, before the House of Commons resolved that his candidature was invalid and declared the runner-up as the victor. George was appalled by what he saw as their loose morals. In , his brother Prince Henry, Duke of Cumberland and Strathearn , was exposed as an adulterer, and the following year Cumberland married a young widow, Anne Horton. The King considered her inappropriate as a royal bride: George insisted on a new law that essentially forbade members of the Royal Family from legally marrying without the consent of the Sovereign. Maria was related to his political opponents. Neither lady was ever received at court. In Britain, opinion hardened against the colonists, with Chatham now agreeing with North that the destruction of the tea was "certainly criminal". The detailed evidence of the years from to tends to exonerate George III from any real responsibility for the American Revolution. Brought to a head over the lack of American representation in Parliament, which was seen as a denial of their rights as Englishmen and often popularly focused on direct taxes levied by Parliament on the colonies without their consent, the colonists resisted the imposition of direct rule after the Boston Tea Party. Creating self-governing provinces, they circumvented the British ruling apparatus in each colony by Armed conflict between British regulars and colonial militiamen broke out at the Battles of Lexington and Concord in April After petitions to the Crown for intervention with Parliament were ignored, the rebel leaders were declared traitors by the Crown and a year of fighting ensued. The colonies declared their independence in July , listing grievances against the British king and legislature while asking the support of the populace. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts,

burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. George III is often accused of obstinately trying to keep Great Britain at war with the revolutionaries in America, despite the opinions of his own ministers. He died later in the same year. Lord Gower and Lord Weymouth both resigned from the government. The King drafted an abdication notice, which was never delivered, [58] [65] finally accepted the defeat in North America, and authorised peace negotiations. The Treaties of Paris , by which Britain recognised the independence of the American states and returned Florida to Spain, were signed in and He told Adams, "I was the last to consent to the separation; but the separation having been made and having become inevitable, I have always said, as I say now, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent power. The King then appointed Lord Shelburne to replace him. Charles James Fox , however, refused to serve under Shelburne, and demanded the appointment of the Duke of Portland. In , the House of Commons forced Shelburne from office and his government was replaced by the Foxâ€™North Coalition. The King disliked Fox intensely, for his politics as well as his character; he thought Fox was unprincipled and a bad influence on the Prince of Wales. He was further dismayed when the government introduced the India Bill, which proposed to reform the government of India by transferring political power from the East India Company to Parliamentary commissioners. The bill was rejected by the Lords; three days later, the Portland ministry was dismissed, and William Pitt the Younger was appointed Prime Minister, with Temple as his Secretary of State. On 17 December , Parliament voted in favour of a motion condemning the influence of the monarch in parliamentary voting as a "high crime" and Temple was forced to resign. It proved that he was able to appoint Prime Ministers on the basis of his own interpretation of the public mood without having to follow the choice of the current majority in the House of Commons. They were expected to attend rigorous lessons from seven in the morning, and to lead lives of religious observance and virtue. He had a mental illness, characterised by acute mania, which was possibly a symptom of the genetic disease porphyria , [77] although this has been questioned. The source of the arsenic is not known, but it could have been a component of medicines or cosmetics. At the end of the parliamentary session, he went to Cheltenham Spa to recuperate. In November he became seriously deranged, sometimes speaking for many hours without pause, causing him to foam at the mouth and making his voice hoarse. George would frequently repeat himself, and write sentences with over words at a time, as well as his vocabulary becoming more complex, possible symptoms of bipolar disorder. George seemed unperturbed by the incident, so much so that he fell asleep in the interval. France declared war on Great Britain in ; in the war attempt, George allowed Pitt to increase taxes, raise armies, and suspend the right of habeas corpus. The First Coalition to oppose revolutionary France, which included Austria, Prussia, and Spain, broke up in when Prussia and Spain made separate peace with France. A brief lull in hostilities allowed Pitt to concentrate effort on Ireland, where there had been an uprising and attempted French landing in George III claimed that to emancipate Catholics would be to violate his coronation oath, in which Sovereigns promise to maintain Protestantism. Addington opposed emancipation, instituted annual accounts, abolished income tax and began a programme of disarmament. In October , he made peace with the French, and in signed the Treaty of Amiens. An invasion of England by Napoleon seemed imminent, and a massive volunteer movement arose to defend England against the French. Should his troops effect a landing, I shall certainly put myself at the head of mine, and my other armed subjects, to repel them. Lord Grenville perceived an injustice to Fox, and refused to join the new ministry. This Third Coalition , however, met the same fate as the First and Second Coalitions, collapsing in The King was conciliatory towards Fox, after being forced to capitulate over his appointment. To boost recruitment, the ministry proposed a measure in February whereby Roman Catholics would be allowed to serve in all ranks of the Armed Forces. George instructed them not only to drop the measure, but also to agree never to set up such a measure again. The ministers agreed to drop the measure then pending, but refused to bind themselves in the future. Parliament was dissolved, and the subsequent election gave the ministry a strong majority in the House of Commons. George III made no further major political decisions during his reign; the replacement of the Duke of Portland by Perceval in was of little actual significance. In his view the malady had been triggered by stress over the death of his youngest and favourite daughter, Princess Amelia. Despite signs of a recovery in May , by the end of the year George had become permanently insane and lived in seclusion at Windsor Castle

until his death. Liverpool oversaw British victory in the Napoleonic Wars. The subsequent Congress of Vienna led to significant territorial gains for Hanover, which was upgraded from an electorate to a kingdom. He developed dementia, and became completely blind and increasingly deaf. He was incapable of knowing or understanding that he was declared King of Hanover in 1714, or that his wife died in 1726. His favourite son, Frederick, Duke of York, was with him. Legacy George III lived for 81 years and days and reigned for 59 years and 96 days: Only Victoria and Elizabeth II have since lived and reigned longer. There was unprecedented growth in the rural population, which in turn provided much of the workforce for the concurrent Industrial Revolution. George III hoped that "the tongue of malice may not paint my intentions in those colours she admires, nor the sycophant extoll me beyond what I deserve", [] but in the popular mind George III has been both demonised and praised. While very popular at the start of his reign, by the mid-18th century George had lost the loyalty of revolutionary American colonists, [] though it has been estimated that as many as half of the colonists remained loyal. However, in the mid-twentieth century the work of Lewis Namier, who thought George was "much maligned", started a re-evaluation of the man and his reign. Butterfield rejected the arguments of his Victorian predecessors with withering disdain: His capacity for synthesis, and his ability to dovetail the various parts of the evidence He then continued as duke until the Congress of Vienna declared him "King of Hanover" in

Chapter 3 : BBC - History - George I

*King George's War Although England and France knew they were at war with each other, news of the conflict took a few months to spread through the colonies in the New World.*

The Adventures of Roderick Random Military service: Royal Navy British novelist, born in the old grange of Dalquhurn, near Bonhill, in the vale of Leven, parish of Cardross, Dumbartonshire, and was christened on the 19th of March His father Archibald youngest son of Sir James, the laird of Bonhill, a zealous Whig judge and promoter of the Union of had made what was deemed in the family an improvident marriage. Archibald died in , and Sir James did what he could for the widow and her family during his lifetime. The elder son James was sent into the army. Tobias was sent to Dumbarton school, then in excellent repute under the grammarian John Love. When the grandfather died in there was no further provision, and after qualifying for a learned profession at Glasgow University, Tobias was apprenticed in for five years to a well-known surgeon in that city. This early "deception" conspired to make him angry, resentful and suspicious of motive; but he was neither vindictive nor ungenerous. If his tendency to satire and caricature made him enemies, his enthusiasm for Scottish history made him friends, and, in spite of peccadilloes, the "bubbly-nosed callant with a stane in his pouch", as Dr. The story of the journey is told with infinite spirit in the early chapters of Roderick Random. Smollett as an eyewitness has left us a memorable picture of the miseries endured by soldiers and sailors, which historians have been content to accept as a first-hand authority in spite of the fact that it is embedded in the pages of a licentious novel. When the enterprise was abandoned the fleet returned to Jamaica. There Smollett fell in love with the daughter of a planter, Nancy Lascelles, whom he married on returning to England. Before this, having removed his name from the navy books May , he had set up as a surgeon in Downing Street; but he attracted attention more as a wit than as a leech. In the same year July his name appeared upon the title page of a political satire entitled Advice, followed characteristically in by Reproof, both of them "imitations from Juvenal " in the manner of Alexander Pope. He revenges himself in his satires on the should-have-been patrons of his play. His hero, who gives his first novel its capital name, Roderick Random, recounts like Gil Blas a life of varied adventure in the company of a servant, in which he enters the service of a physician and meets with old schoolfellows, thieves, notes of the bank of engraving, prison, semi-starvation and in the end an unexpected fortune. Virtually he revealed the seaman to the reading world -- divined his character, sketched his outlines, formulated his lingo, discovered his possibilities to such purpose that, as Sir Walter Scott says, every one who has written about the navy since seems to have copied more from Smollett than from nature. Such coherence as his novels have owes more to accidental accumulation than to constructive design. The wealth of amusing incident, the rapidly moving crowd of amusing and eccentric figures, atones for a good many defects. But Smollett made no secret of the authorship, went to Paris to ratify his fame, and published his derelict play as "by the author of Roderick Random", hoping thus, as he said, to intimidate his discarded patrons. Smollett now became a central figure among the group of able doctors who hailed from north of the Tweed, such as Clephane, Macaulay, Hunter, Armstrong, Pitcairne and William Smellie, in the revision of whose system of Midwifery the novelist bore a part. He must have still designed to combine medicine with authorship, for in June he obtained the degree of M. But in the autumn of this year he already had another novel in prospect, and went over to Paris with a new acquaintance, Dr. Moore author of Zeluco , who soon became his intimate and was destined to become his biographer. Like its predecessor, a loosely constructed string of episodes and adventures in which a still greater scope is afforded to the author for eccentric display, Pickle proved from the first a resounding success, both in England and France. The "garrison" unquestionably suggested the "castle" of Tristram Shandy and the "fortress" of Mr. Pickle himself is if possible a bigger ruffian than Random; in this respect at any rate Smollett clings to the cynical tradition of the old romances of roguery. The novel is marred to an even greater extent by interpolations and personal attacks than its predecessor; the autobiographical element is slighter and the literary quality in some respects inferior. In this capacity he was among the first to achieve a difficult independence. In Fathom Smollett endeavors unquestionably to organize a novel upon a plan elevated somewhat above mere agglomeration. It

looks as if he had deliberately set himself to show that he too, as well as the author of Tom Jones, could make a plot. Few novels have been more systematically plundered, for Fathom was the studio model of all the mystery and terror school of fiction commencing with Radcliffe and Lewis. The novel was not particularly remunerative, and his expenses seem always to have been profuse. His activity during the next six years was many-sided, chiefly in the direction of organizing big and saleable "standard" works for the booksellers and contracting them out to his "myrmidons. In he projected and partly wrote a vast Universal History, and in January he brought out the first number of a new sixpenny magazine, the Briton, to which he contributed a serial work of fiction, the mediocre Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves. The Critical Review was already responsible for plenty of thorns in the editorial cushion when in Smollett undertook the additional task of editing the Briton. He had already been ridiculed, insulted, fined and imprisoned in the Marshalsea this last for an attack on Admiral Sir Charles Knowles. He was now to support the North British favorite of George III in the press against all comers, not we may reasonably suppose without substantial reward. Yet after incurring all this unpopularity, at a time when the London mob was more inflamed against Scotsmen than it has ever been before or since, and having aroused the animosity of such former allies as John Wilkes and his friend Charles Churchill, Smollett was to find himself unceremoniously thrown over by his chief, Lord Bute, on the ground that his paper did more to invite attack than to repel it. The Briton expired or was killed by the North Briton in February, and for the moment Smollett allowed himself to be beckoned back by the booksellers to such tasks as a universal gazetteer and a translation of Voltaire in 38 volumes, and we hear of him prescribing work to his minions or receiving their homage and demanding their copy as of old. In April, however, his only daughter died at the age of fifteen, and, already over-wrought and almost broken down from sedentary strain, the tension proved too much and Smollett was never the same man again. His wife earnestly begged him to "convey her from a country where every object seemed only to nourish grief", and he followed her advice. But his health was thoroughly undermined by rheumatism, and the pain arising from a neglected ulcer which had developed into a chronic sore helped to sap his strength. As soon, therefore, as the Travels were out of hand Smollett resolved on a summer journey to Scotland. The society of Edinburgh, then at the apogee of its brilliance, paid due attention to the famous Dr. He went to Glasgow to see Dr. His mother, who hardly knew his toil-worn visage until it relaxed into his old roguish smile, died in this autumn, and he was still in a precarious state of health when he proceeded to Bath, spending the Christmas of in Gay Street, where his complaint at last took a turn for the better, and where it is possible that he may have commenced a rough draft of Humphrey Clinker. In he was again in London, and with a return of his vital energy came a recrudescence of the old savagery. He lashes out on all sides without fear or favor. The king, Chatham, Bute and North are bespattered with filth, the acridity of which owes something to Gulliver, with aid as to local color from the Jesuit and other accounts of Japan which had come under his ken as a compiler of travels. There, during the autumn of, he penned his immortal Humphrey Clinker, in which he reverts to his favorite form of itinerant letters, a rare example of late maturity of literary power and fecundity of humor. The sardonic humor, persistent curiosity and keen faculty of observation shown in the Travels are here combined with the mellow contentment of the voyager who has forgotten the small worries of transport and with the enthusiasm of the veteran who revisits the scenes of his youth. The character drawing, too, though still caustic, seems riper and more matured. Smollett died at Livorno aged fifty on the 17th of September, and was buried in the old English cemetery there. Three years later the Smollett obelisk was put up at Renton it now stands in the parish schoolground, halfway between Dumbarton and Balloch. The genuineness of the others, if we except that in the Hunterian Museum, Glasgow, is doubtful. The novelist has been confused with the Dr. Smollett, the contemporary of Dr. He was easily ruffled by the rubs of fortune of which he had more than his fair share. Hence the adjectives corrosive and splenetic so often applied to a nature essentially both generous and tender. After Fielding, Smollett counts as the greatest purveyor of comic prose-epic of contemporary life to his generation, if not to his century. Hazlitt and Thackeray thought otherwise. Equally rationalist and pagan with Fielding, Smollett is more of a pedagogue and less of the instinctive scholar and wit than his predecessor. His method in its broad outlines is similar, historic and ambulant rather than philosophic or poetic, but he has more potential romance or poetry about his make-up than the mystery-hating Fielding. In the recognized

requirements of prose-epic such as plot, character, scene, reflection and diction, Smollett could fairly hold his own. His prose, which carries on the robust tradition from Swift and Defoe to Johnson and Jeffrey, is more modern in tone than that of his great rival. In fictions such as Tom Jones, Roderick Random and the like, England could at length feel that it possessed compositions which might claim kinship and comparison with Cervantes and Lesage. Much that these writers attempted has been done again in a style better adjusted to the increasing refinement of a later age. Much that he did was mere hackwork, but at his best he ranks with the immortals.

Chapter 4 : "Empire"™ Season 4: Jussie Smollett Talks Directing in New Interview " Variety

*Smollett's third novel, Ferdinand Count Fathom, appeared in , by which time the author, after a final trial at Bath, had definitively abandoned medicine for letters, and had settled down at Monmouth House, Chelsea, a married man, a father and a professional writer, not for patronage, but for the trade. In this capacity he was among the.*

His sister, Sophia Dorothea , was born when he was three years old. Consequently, after his grandmother and father, George was third in line to succeed Anne in two of her three realms. The English envoy to Hanover, Edmund Poley , reported that George was so taken by "the good character he had of her that he would not think of anybody else". Caroline arrived in Hanover for her wedding, which was held the same evening in the chapel at Herrenhausen. In , George participated in the Battle of Oudenarde in the vanguard of the Hanoverian cavalry; his horse and a colonel immediately beside him were killed, but George survived unharmed. Anne , Amelia , and Caroline. As George was a peer of the realm as Duke of Cambridge , it was suggested that he be summoned to Parliament to sit in the House of Lords. Caroline followed her husband to Britain in October with their daughters, while Frederick remained in Hanover to be brought up by private tutors. The king was angered when George, who disliked Newcastle, verbally insulted the duke at the christening, which the duke misunderstood as a challenge to a duel. On one occasion, they secretly visited the palace without the approval of the king; Caroline fainted and George "cried like a child". Instead of appointing George to the guardianship, he established a regency council. Over the next few years, Caroline and he lived quietly, avoiding overt political activity. They had three more children: Both British and Hanoverian ministers considered the will unlawful, as George I did not have the legal power to determine the succession personally. Frederick had been left behind in Germany when his parents came to England, and they had not met for 14 years. In , he was brought to England, and swiftly became a figurehead of the political opposition. Eventually, in January , he arrived back in England. The Prince of Wales put it about that the king was dying, with the result that George insisted on getting up and attending a social event to disprove the gossip-mongers. The king, who had a reputation for meanness, [67] offered a private settlement, which Frederick rejected. He was deeply affected by her death, and to the surprise of many displayed "a tenderness of which the world thought him before utterly incapable". She was his mistress from before the accession of George I until November Johann Ludwig was born while Amalie was still married to her husband, and George did not acknowledge him publicly as his own son. Walpole attempted to buy off the prince with the promise of an increased allowance and offered to pay off his debts, but Frederick refused. He was replaced by Spencer Compton, Lord Wilmington , whom George had originally considered for the premiership in George agreed to send 12, hired Hessian and Danish mercenaries to Europe, ostensibly to support Maria Theresa. Without conferring with his British ministers, George stationed them in Hanover to prevent enemy French troops from marching into the electorate. George personally accompanied them, leading them to victory, thus becoming the last British monarch to lead troops into battle. George asked Lord Bath and Carteret to form an administration , but after less than 48 hours they returned the seals of office, unable to secure sufficient parliamentary support. Pelham returned to office triumphant, and George was forced to appoint Pitt to the ministry. Stuart was the son of James II , who had been deposed in and replaced by his Protestant relations. Two prior rebellions in and had failed. George, who was summering in Hanover, returned to London at the end of August. The Jacobites failed to gain further support, and the French reneged on a promise of help. Losing morale, the Jacobites retreated back into Scotland. The ravaged Jacobite troops were routed by the government army. Charles escaped to France, but many of his supporters were caught and executed. Jacobitism was all but crushed; no further serious attempt was made at restoring the House of Stuart. The king commiserated with the Dowager Princess of Wales and wept with her. Now [Louisa] is gone. I know I did not love my children when they were young: I hated to have them running into my room; but now I love them as well as most fathers. Hostility between France and Britain, particularly over the colonization of North America , continued. Russia and France allied with their former enemy Austria. Public disquiet over British failures at the start of the conflict led to the resignation of Newcastle and the appointment of the Duke of Devonshire as prime minister and William Pitt

the Elder as Secretary of State for the Southern Department. Over the succeeding three months attempts to form another stable ministerial combination failed. By the start of July, Pitt was recalled, and the Duke of Newcastle returned as prime minister. As Secretary of State, Pitt guided policy relating to the war. The war involved multiple theatres from Europe to North America and India, where British dominance increased with the victories of Robert Clive over French forces and their allies at the Battle of Arcot and the Battle of Plassey. In , Hanover was invaded and George gave Cumberland full powers to conclude a separate peace. After a few minutes, his valet heard a loud crash and entered the room to find the king on the floor. At the age of nearly 77, he had lived longer than any of his English or British predecessors. The province of Georgia , founded by royal charter in , was named after him. Nevertheless, in the memoirs of contemporaries such as Lord Hervey and Horace Walpole , George is depicted as a weak buffoon, governed by his wife and ministers. Unskilled in the royal talent of dissimulation, he always was what he appeared to be. He might offend, but he never deceived. His character would not afford subject for epic poetry, but will look well in the sober page of history. From 9 November O. His Majesty The King. The crest included the single arched coronet of his rank. As king, he used the royal arms as used by his father undifferenced. One of their children died in infancy, and seven lived to adulthood.

Chapter 5 : George V of the United Kingdom - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*Here, Smollett talks with Variety about his first time as a television director on the 16th episode of the fourth season entitled "Fair Terms," the importance of shadowing other directors.*

George married his double second cousin once removed Mary of Teck later Queen Mary and they stayed married until his death. He was known as the Duke of York for many years until his grandmother, Victoria died peacefully at the age of 81. His death was greeted with great sadness across the empire, George describing him as "my best friend". By the time George became king Britain was the richest, most powerful nation in the world and during his reign the Empire expanded to its greatest ever extent. King and emperor[ change change source ] George was quick to prove himself of being a decent and popular monarch. He became a symbol of British resistance during the First World War in which he, and his wife visited the war front regularly. However, at home his popularity was waning with even H. G Wells referring to him as "an alien" because of his German background his grandfather Prince Albert was German. He was seriously injured when thrown by his horse at a troop review in France. As the war came to a close many world monarchies were abolished or diminished, yet under the reign of George V the monarchy remained very much firmly established and as popular with the ordinary public as his late father. He worked hard as King, visiting many places and meeting many people, from world leaders to working class miners. The King also made friendly relations with socialist Labour party politicians and trade union members. The King, if anything was ahead of his ministers and understood the Empire better. He advised the government during the General Strike of not to take a hard line against the protestor stating "Try living on their wages before you judge them. He warned that within ten years there would be yet another world war and told many to be suspicious of the Nazis. He was correct with war in fact breaking out just three years after his death. His Silver Jubilee in 1935 was greeted with jubilation and was a very well loved king across all classes of society. Afterwards however his health suddenly declined. George said of his son Edward: George V was regarded as a very wise King with very good judgement. Death[ change change source ] Seriously ill, on the evening of 15 January 1936, the King took to his bedroom at Sandringham House feeling unwell; he died on the 20th January. He was 70 years old. He lay in Westminster Hall before his state funeral. A night previous all his surviving sons mounted guard, known as the Vigil of the Princes as a mark of deep respect. Statues of King George V were erected across the world and has been portrayed numerous times by actors. It was not known until recently that he had been deliberately euthanized by his chief physician, Lord Dawson of Penn. Dawson issued a bulletin with words that became famous: HM King George V had many titles from his birth to his death. June 1917 - 24 May 1936

Chapter 6 : "Lovecraft Country"™: Jurnee Smollett-Bell To Star In HBO Series | Deadline

*King George III was born to Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Princess Augusta of Saxe-Gotha in In his lifetime, western society would be challenged by rebellious colonies, shook to the foundation by a revolution in France, and profoundly distorted by repeated bouts of insanity.*

An ancestor, Tobias, grandson of John Smollett, a prominent citizen and bailie of Dumbarton in , was slain in February in the conflict at Glenfruin. Born in , James was apprenticed in to Walter Ewing, a writer to the signet; he was elected provost of Dumbarton in , and filled that office until , when the ordinary election was superseded by James II. In he was chosen commissioner for the burgh to the Scottish parliament, and sat no less than twelve times. Having been an active supporter of the revolution, he was knighted by William III in , and was appointed to one of the judgeships of the commissary or consistory court in Edinburgh. As a zealous advocate of the proposed union between England and Scotland, he was in made one of the commissioners for framing the articles upon which the union was based Mackinnon, Hist. In his old age he lived chiefly at his seat of Bonhill, whither a goodly number of derivative Smolletts looked up to him as chief. Sir James died in his curious manuscript autobiography is in possession of the family at Bonhill. By his first marriage with Jane d. He married secondly, in June , Elizabeth, daughter of William Hamilton, but by her had no issue. As she had little fortune, the old knight found it necessary, on forgiving them, to settle upon his youngest son the life rent of the farm of Dalquhurn, near Bonhill, in the vale of Leven, parish of Cardross, Dumbartonshire, making up their income to near l. In the old grange of Dalquhurn were born a daughter Jean and two sons, James and the novelist. His mother" a proud ill-natured-looking woman, with a sense of humour and a passion for cards" seems to have remained at Dalquhurn until , when, her circumstances being further straitened by the death of her father-in-law, she removed to Edinburgh and settled in a floor at the head of St. Tobias, who was christened on 19 March , received a good education at Dumbarton school under the grammarian, John Love [q. In , therefore, he was sent to Glasgow to attend the university and qualify for the medical profession, and on 30 May he was apprenticed for five years to Dr. John Gordon Faculty Records. He set out with the tragedy in his pocket and very little else, beyond some letters of introduction which proved of small avail. He lost no time in submitting his play to George Lyttelton , first baron Lyttelton [q. Months elapsed before Lyttelton, with vague politeness, deprecated the honour of sponsorship for the play, which was, indeed, exceptionally bad. That same autumn, probably through the influence of Sir Andrew Mitchell " [q. Next year he sailed in the Cumberland in the squadron under Sir Chaloner Ogle [q. When this enterprise was abandoned the fleet returned to Jamaica, where part remained for further service in the West Indies. Smollett was with this portion during and Residing for a while in Jamaica, he became enamoured of a creole beauty, Nancy Lascelles, the daughter of an English planter, whom he married some time after his return to England, probably in Smollett seems to have removed his name from the navy books in May , whereupon he settled as a surgeon in Downing Street, Westminster. He took kindly to tavern life and to coffee-house society, among which he shone as a raconteur. He was a great acquisition to the Scottish circle in London, and Dr. Alexander Carlyle, during his visit to the metropolis in , dilates upon the charm of his society. He seems to have migrated from Downing Street to Mayfair in search of practice, but his demeanour can hardly have been of a kind to reassure patients, while a rare facility for plain and forcible composition seemed to beckon him into the busiest part of the world of letters. From the prospect of pamphleteering he was soon to be diverted to prose fiction. The analytical method of Richardson had little attraction for him, while he was for the most part insensible to, as he was incapable of, the literary blandishments of Fielding. Wershoven, Smollett et Lesage, Berlin, The novel owed its savour to its studies of eccentric character. Morgan as pleasant as Mr. Caius, while Strap has often been preferred to his congener Partridge. William Smellie and his Contemporaries, , p. Smollett himself seems to have still designed to combine the practice of medicine with authorship, and in June he obtained the degree of M. But in the autumn of this year he already had another novel in prospect, and went over to Paris with a new acquaintance, Dr. From the outset it met with an immense success, and was forthwith translated into French. Like its predecessor, it was a loosely constructed series of adventures. The work was further disfigured by the

splenetic attacks which Smollett made upon Lyttelton Sir Gosling Scrag , and upon Garrick, Cibber, Rich, Akenside, and Fielding; these offensive passages were removed from the second edition. In the meantime Smollett had migrated to Bath, and was making a last determined attempt to establish himself as a physician; but neither place nor profession was suited to a man so frank and so combative. He seems to have left Bath shortly afterwards with some valuable material for subsequent satire upon the medical profession cf. His patience had proved insufficient for the trials of a struggling physician, and he returned to London to devote himself wholly to literary work. Few novels have been more imitated. During the whole of this year and the next Smollett was constantly in pecuniary difficulties; he had anticipated his income, and, pending the arrival of a remittance from the West Indies, had to borrow from his friend Dr. His embarrassments seem to have reached a climax in December , when on the night of the 10th he was robbed of his watch and purse in the stage-coach between Chelsea and London. Ormsby, *Don Quixote*, iv. In the summer that followed its publication Smollett revisited Scotland. His sister had married, in , Alexander Telfer of Symington, Lanarkshire, who had prospered, and in bought for 2,1. Severe labours awaited his return to London. Other victims were not so placable as Home and Richardson. In December Smollett unmercifully ridiculed Dr. A more abusive pamphlet came from the pen of Joseph Reed [q. Another steady opponent was John Shebbeare [q. In this object, at least, it succeeded when it appeared in four bulky quarto volumes at the close of Smollett states with pride in his preface that he had consulted more than three hundred books in compiling the work; he started, he admits, with a certain bias towards the whig principles in which he had been educated, but this predilection wore off as the work proceeded. He dedicated it, when finished, without permission, to William Pitt afterwards earl of Chatham , who wrote him a polite letter. Largely owing to the generosity of Garrick, it brought the author a profit of nearly 1. One of his assistants was the veteran Dr. John Campbell [q. He himself wrote the portions relating to France, Italy, and Germany. These sixpenny parts had an enormous circulation amounting, it is said, to twenty thousand , which the publisher stimulated by sending a parcel of prospectuses for distribution in church pews, accompanied by a *douceur* of half a crown to every parish clerk in the country Timperley, *Encycl.* Next year was signalised by two events. There he received the visits of many friends, and, freed from domestic cares, carried on his profession with a fresh access of energy. More distinctive is the vivid bit of description with which the story opens, Smollett once for all discarding the conventional exordium and setting an example which later novelists have not been slow to follow. Scott relates that Smollett while engaged upon this work was at Paxton in Berwickshire on a visit to George Home. When post time drew near he retired for an hour to scribble off the necessary amount of copy. Serial publication of a novel in a monthly magazine was an innovation. The handsome terms in which he alludes in the last volume to some of his old enemies and rivals—such as Akenside and Fielding, Lyttelton, Robertson, and Hume—may be taken as a sign that some at least of his animosities had been softened by the lapse of years. All the while it was running, Smollett was wellnigh overwhelmed by his other and multifarious editorial duties. A grim insight into his methods of work is afforded by Dr. Smollett seems to have consistently lived beyond his income which is estimated between and at 1. He was specially devoted to his little daughter, Elizabeth. When his daughter died in April , at the age of fifteen she was buried on 11 April at St. A pioneer of the Riviera as a health resort, he made Nice his headquarters from November to May during the greater part of which time he made careful observations of the weather. From Nice he sailed in a felucca to Genoa, and thence visited Rome and other Italian cities, returning to England through France in June Philip Thicknesse wondered that he ever got home alive to tell the tale *Letters*, , 8vo; cf. Hillard, *Six Months in Italy*, , ii. In spite of his profound mistrust of foreign doctors, Smollett had consulted physicians, and at first upon his return he seemed much better, but a few months in London undeceived him. His health was thoroughly undermined by chronic rheumatism, while the pain arising from a neglected ulcer, which had developed into a chronic sore, helped to sap his strength. He reached Edinburgh in June , and stayed with his sister, Mrs. Carlyle, Cullen, the Monros, and many old friends. In company with his mother, he went on to Glasgow, stayed with Dr. Finally he proceeded to the scenes of his childhood, in the vale of Leven, and stayed with his cousin, James Smollett, in his newly built mansion of Cameron. He lashes out against king and ministers on both sides with equal venom. His old patrons, Pitt and Bute, are attacked with no less fury than old enemies such as Cumberland and

Lord Mansfield, or his journalistic rival, John Wilkes for a key to the characters see W. Davis, *Second Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac*, Its publication was followed by a serious relapse. His friends decided that, to prolong his life, he must return to Italy. Hume generously applied to Shelburne for a consulate; there were several vacancies in Italy, and Smollett was well qualified for such a post. In December he left England for the last time, and proceeded to Lucca and Pisa, then the chief accredited health resort in the Mediterranean. Smollett seems to have acquired a fair knowledge of Italian. Among the books sold after his death by his widow were annotated copies of Goldoni and other Italian authors, along with odd volumes of Fielding and Sterne. During the spring of he and his wife and two other compatriots secured contiguous villas about two miles out of Leghorn, near Antignano, under the shadow of Monte Nero. The site, now occupied by the Villa Gamba, upon one of the lower spurs of the mountain, commands a beautiful prospect over the sea. Smollett describes the situation in a letter to Caleb Whitefoord of 18 May Here, while tended with devotion by his wife, he gradually became weaker. John Armstrong], London, , pp. Smollett had the satisfaction of seeing his masterpiece in print, but not of hearing the chorus of praise that greeted it.

### Chapter 7 : George III of the United Kingdom - Wikipedia

*King George V (born George Frederick Ernest Albert; - ) was the first ruler of the United Kingdom with the family name Windsor. King George V was born on June 3, He was the son of Edward VII.*

### Chapter 8 : Tobias Smollett

*Smollett's first dramatic and literary work was his only one to focus almost exclusively on the naked use and abuse of power by a king, and his rivals, who compete for the support of the fickle nobles in Scotland's comparatively decentralized and weak state structure.*

### Chapter 9 : Travels Through France and Italy - Tobias Smollett - Google Books

*May 20, Â· If you haven't time to drive over all three of the superb Corniche roads that link Nice and Menton, near the Italian border, take the lower one out and come back by the upper, the Grand Corniche.*