British Foreign Policy In The Age Of Walpole

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THE GROWTH of the British navy in the eighteenth century was to a large extent the direct result of its radically enlarged strategic commitments in foreign waters. Between 1689 and 1714 England assumed a role in continental conflicts which, whether she liked it or not, she could not renounce, and as a natural consequence of this role the Mediterranean turned into a major theater of operations for the British navy. Simultaneously colonies and foreign trade prospered, and Whig governments were neither able nor inclined to deny colonists and merchants the protection they demanded from piracy, pri Start studying Walpole's foreign policy. Learn vocabulary, terms and more with flashcards, games and other study tools. He handled foreign policy less skilfully than domestic issues and was always preoccupied with how policy would affect support at home. INTRO: What was Walpole's ultimate aim? 1. George II feared that the anti-Austrian drift in British foreign policy threatened the security of Hanover 2. Walpole thought that gaining better relations with Austria would improve Britain's standing with France and Spain. TREATY OF VIENNA: What were the terms of the treaty? 2. 1. Austria and Spain reached an agreement about disputed territory in Italy 2. The Austrian Emperor agreed to abolish the Ostend East India Company.