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History of the kings of britain

^ Thacker, Alan (2001). He was never crowned.[58] ^ Edward Hall and Raphael Holinshed both record an earlier secret wedding between Henry and Anne, which was conducted in Dover on 15 November 1532. Retrieved 17 March 2007.; "Edgar (r. 871-899)". 1660-1685)". 923Son of Edward the Elderand Eadgifu of Kent Unmarried 23 November 955FromeAged about 32 Son of Edward the Elder Eadwig[15]Eadwig All-Fair23 November 955-1 October 959(3 years, 313 days) c. 16. 12 January 2016. A Henry II was crowned on 19 December 1154 with his queen, Eleanor of Aquitaine. Archived from the original on 15 March 2007. Retrieved 25 October 2007. Ireland in the age of the Tudors: the destruction of Hiberno-Norman civilisation. 35. ^ "England: Louis of France's Claim to the Throne of England: 1216-1217". ^ John was buried at Worcester Cathedral. ^ Henry IV was crowned on 13 October 1399. pp. 1135-1154)". (eds.). 42. John Beaufort's granddaughter Lady Margaret Beaufort was married to Edmund Tudor. For example, Offa of Mercia and Egbert of Wessex are sometimes described as kings of England by popular writers, but it is no longer the majority view of historians that their wide dominions were part of a process leading to a unified England. (Subscription or UK public library membership required.); "Harold Harefoot (r. ^ Richard I was buried at Rouen Cathedral. Retrieved 25 March 2010, Archived from the original on 18 June 2010, King Henry VII married Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV, thereby uniting the Lancastrian and York lineages. The direct, eldest male line from Henry II includes monarchs commonly grouped together as the House of Plantagenet, which was the name given to the dynasty after the loss of most of their continental possessions, while cadet branches of this line became known as the House of York during the War of the Roses. However, the two parliaments remained separate until the Acts of Union 1707.[75] Name Portrait Arms Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim James I[76]24 March 1603[xxii]-27 March 1625(22 years, 4 days) 19 June 1566Edinburgh CastleSon of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley Anne of DenmarkOld Bishop's Palace, Oslo23 November 15897 children 27 March 1625Theobalds HouseAged 58 Great-great-grandson / heir general of Henry VII Charles I[77]27 March 1625[xxiii]-30 January 1649(23 years, 310 days) 19 November 1600Dunfermline PalaceSon of James Iand Anne of Denmark Henrietta Maria of FranceSt Augustine's Abbey13 June 16259 children 30 January 1649-1660) No monarch reigned after the 1649 execution of Charles I. ^ a b "William III (r. Oxford Dictionary of National Biography (online ed.). 25. (See family tree.) Name Portrait Arms Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Henry VII[64]22 August 1485[xvii]-21 April 1509(23 years, 243 days) 28 January 1457Pembroke CastleSon of Edmund Tudorand Margaret Beaufort Elizabeth of YorkWestminster Abbey18 January 14868 children 21 April 1509Richmond PalaceAged 52 Great-g AragonChurch of the Observant Friars, Greenwich11 June 15091 daughter(2) Anne BoleynWestminster Palace25 January 1547Whitehall Palace30 May 15361 son3 further marriagesNo more children 28 January 1547[xix]-6 July 1553(6 years, 160 days) 12 October 1537Hampton Court PalaceSon of Henry VIIIand Jane Seymour Unmarried 6 July 1553Greenwich PalaceAged 15 Son of Henry VIIIPrimogeniture Edward VI named Lady Jane Grey as his heir in his will, overruling the order of succession laid down by Parliament in the Third Succession Act. Retrieved 17 March 2007.; "Edred (r. ^ Henry III was crowned on 28 October 1216. Retrieved 21 March 1040-8 June 1042 1018Son of Cnut the Great After 17 March 1040-8 June 1042 1018Son of Cnut the Great After 17 March 1040-8 June 1042 1018Son of Cnut the Great After 17 March 1040-8 June 1042 1018Son of Cnut the Great After 1040-8 June 1042 1018Son of Cnut the Great After 17 March 1040-8 June 1042 1018Son of Cnut the Great After 1040-8 June 1042 1018Son of Cnut the Great After 17 March 1040-8 June 1042 1018Son of Cnut the Great After 1040-8 June 1042 1018Son of Cnut the Great After 1040-8 June 1042 1018Son of Cnut the Great After 1040-8 June 1042 1018Son of Cnut the Great After 1040-8 June 1042 1018Son of Cnut the Great After Harthacnut, there was a Saxon Restoration between 1042 and 1066. He submitted to King William the Conqueror. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/12252. Wikimedia Commons has media related to Monarchs of England. In 1604 James I, who had inherited the English throne the previous year, adopted the title (now usually rendered in English rather than Latin) King of Great Britain. ^ Henry VII was crowned on 30 October 1485. It is common among modern historians to refer to Henry II and his sons as the "Angevins" due to their vast continental empire, and most of the Angevin kings before John spent more time in their continental possessions than in England. ^ "Eadwig (Edwy)". Timeline of English monarchs Main article: Style of the British sovereign The standard title for all monarchs from Æthelstan until the time of King John was Rex Anglorum ("King of the English"). Jane was later executed for treason. ISBN 978-0-521-56350-5. 106. By the late 15th century, the Tudors were the last hope for the Lancaster supporters. The work includes legends, myths, and historical facts, as well as a ... Geoffrey of Monmouth's History of the Kings of Britain—the earliest work to detail the legendary foundation of Britain by Brutus the Trojan and the life of King Arthur—was among the most widely read books throughout the Middle Ages. The historian Simon Keynes states, for example, "Offa was driven by a lust for power, not a vision of English unity; and what he left was a reputation, not a legacy."[2] That refers to a period in the late 8th century, when Offa achieved a dominance over many of the kingdoms of southern England, but it did not survive his death in 796.[3][4] Likewise, in 829 Egbert of Wessex conquered Mercia, but he soon lost control of it. ^ James II was crowned on 23 April 1685 with Queen Mary. ^ Mary I was crowned on 1 October 1553. 978-1013 and 1014-1016)". ^ Keynes, Simon (1999). One interpretation of the ambiguous evidence is that when Edward died, Ælfweard was declared king in Wessex and Æthelstan in Mercia.[4] Name Portrait Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Ælfweard[8]c. The Principality of Wales was incorporated into the Kingdom of England under the Statute of Rhuddlan in 1284, and in 1301, King Edward II, as Prince of Wales. "Henry V (1386-1422)". Richard I[42]Richard the Lionheart3 September 1189[v]-6 April 1199(9 years, 216 days) 8 September 1157Beaumont PalaceSon of Henry IIand Eleanor of Aquitaine Berengaria of NavarreLimassol12 May 1191No children 6 April 1199ChâlusShot by a quarrel aged 41[2] Son of Henry IIPrimogeniture John[43]John Lackland27 May 1199[vi]-19 October 1216(17 years, 146 days) 24 December 1166Beaumont PalaceSon of Henry IIand Eleanor of Aquitaine (1) Isabel of GloucesterMarlborough Castle29 August 1189No children(2) Isabella of AngoulêmeBordeaux Cathedral24 August 12005 children 19 October 1216Newark-on-TrentAged 49[ζ] Son of Henry IINominationProximity of blood The future Louis VIII of France briefly won two-thirds of England over to his side from May 1216 to September 1217 at the conclusion of the First Barons' War against King John. Between 1649 and 1653, there was no single English head of state, as England was ruled directly by the Rump Parliament with the English Council of State acting as executive power during a period known as the Commonwealth of England. 520 - 523) was a 6th-century king of Dumnonia in sub-Roman Britain, who was remembered in later British tradition as a legendary King of Britain. 176. stgilescripplegate.org.uk. ISBN 978-0-521-80350-2.; "Kings and Queens of England". In Lee, Sidney (ed.). ^ "Lady Jane Grey: Marriage". ^ Richard I was crowned on 3 September 1189. ^ a b "Eadgar (the Ætheling)". Retrieved 16 January 2018.; Fryde 1996, p. 1016-1035)". England again lacked any single head of state. p. The Angevin Empire. Written in the 1130s, Geoffrey's imaginative history of the Britons from Brutus to Cadwallader, the first work to recount the woes of Lear and the glitteri... ^ "Richard I Coeur de Lion ('The Lionheart') (r.1189-1199)". Archived from the original on 16 October 2007. ^ John was crowned on 27 May 1199. In Higham, N. doi:10.1111/j.1468-2281.2006.00403.x. ISSN 0950-3471.; "Henry IV (r.1399-1413)". archontology.org. Retrieved 17 March 2007.; "Edward II 'The Martyr' (r. 30 December 2015. ^ Act of Union 1707 - via Wikisource. In 1604, he adopted the title King of Great Britain. 1066, 1208. Name Portrait Arms Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Henry III[47]Henry of Winchester28 October 1216[vii]-16 November 1272(56 years, 20 days) 1 October 1207Winchester CastleSon of Johnand Isabella of Angoulême Eleanor of ProvenceCanterbury Cathedral14 January 12365 children 16 November 1272Westminster PalaceAged 65 Son of JohnPrimogeniture Edward I[48]Edward Longshanks20 November 1272[viii]-7 July 1307(34 years, 230 days) 17 June 1239Palace of WestminsterSon of Henry IIIand Eleanor of Provence (1) Eleanor of CastileAbbey of Santa María la Real de Las Huelgas18 October 125416 children(2) Margaret of FranceCanterbury Cathedral10 September 12993 children 7 July 1307Burgh by SandsAged 68 Son of Henry IIIPrimogeniture Edward II[49]Edward of Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(19 years, 197 days) 25 April 1284Caernarfon CastleSon of Edward II[49]Edward of Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(19 years, 197 days) 25 April 1284Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(19 years, 197 days) 25 April 1284Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(19 years, 197 days) 25 April 1284Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(19 years, 197 days) 25 April 1284Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(19 years, 197 days) 25 April 1284Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(19 years, 197 days) 25 April 1284Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(19 years, 197 days) 25 April 1284Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(19 years, 197 days) 25 April 1284Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(19 years, 197 days) 25 April 1284Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(19 years, 197 days) 25 April 1284Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(19 years, 197 days) 25 April 1284Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(19 years, 197 days) 25 April 1284Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(19 years, 197 days) 25 April 1284Caernarfon8 July 1307[ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1327(ix]-Abdicated 20 January 1 CastleMurdered aged 43[g] Son of Edward IPrimogeniture Edward III[51]Edward of Windsor25 January 1327[x]-21 June 1377(50 years, 148 days) Until 1340,1360-13691340-1360, from 1369 13 November 1312Windsor CastleSon of Edward IIand Isabella of France Philippa of HainaultYork Minster25 January 132814 children 21 June 1377Sheen PalaceAged 64 Son of Edward IIPrimogeniture Richard II[52]Richard of Bordeaux22 June 1377[xi]-29 September 1399(22 years, 100 days) 6 January 1382Westminster AbbeyNo children(2) Isabella of ValoisChurch of St. Nicholas Calais4 November 1396No children 14 February 1400Pontefract CastleAged 33 Grandson of Edward III's third surviving son, John of Gaunt. (2007). "James I (r. 1413-1422)". 50-51. Retrieved 30 May 2012. After a coup d'etat in 1653, Oliver Cromwell forcibly took control of England from Parliament. 1461-1470 and 1471-1483)". 17 July 924-2 August 924[9](16 days) c. Retrieved 15 March 2007.; "Athelstan (r. Retrieved 26 October 2007. That marked the end of the Kingdom of England as a sovereign state. Retrieved 27 October 2007. ^ "Henry I 'Beauclerc' (r. 340. ^ a b c d "Oliver Cromwell 1599-1658". ^ Mortimer, Ian (2007). Alfred styled himself king of the Anglo-Saxons from about 886, and while he was not the first unbroken line of kings to rule all of the English, his rule represents the start of the first unbroken line of kings to rule all of the English. enough Anglo-Saxon kingdoms to be deemed the first king of England. ISBN 978-0-486-40486-8. Ashley, Mike (1999). Marks, Richard; Payne, Ann; British Museum; B Malcolm G. It has since been retroactively applied to English monarchs from Henry II onward. In 1016, Cnut the Great, a Dane, was the first to call himself "King of England". Name Portrait Arms Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Charles II[83]29 May 1660[xxiv]-6 February 1685(24 years, 254 days) 29 May 1630St James's PalaceSon of Charles Iand Henrietta Maria of France Catherine of BraganzaRoyal Garrison Church21 May 1662No children 6 February 1685[xxv]-23 December 1688(Overthrown after 3 years, 321 days) 14 October 1633St James's PalaceSon of Charles Iand Henrietta Maria of France (1) Anne HydeWorchester House, The Strand3 September 1608 children(2) Mary of ModenaDover Castle21 November 16737 children 16 September 16737 children 16 September 1701 Château de Saint-Germain-en-LayeAged 67 Son of Charles ICognatic primogeniture James II was ousted by Parliament less than four years after ascending to the throne beginning the century's second interregnum. ^ Edward VI was crowned on 20 February 1547. Boydell and Brewer: 2007. F. ^ The body of Richard III was exhumed and reburied in Leicester Cathedral in 2015. ^ Pollard, A. 514. 962Son of Edgar the Peacefuland Æthelflæd Unmarried 18 March 978Corfe CastleMurdered aged about 16 Son of Edgar the Peaceful (1st reign)[b]Æthelred the Unready[18][19]18 March 978-1013(34-35 years) c. 34. Retrieved 28 October 2007.; "Hardicanute (r. 1035-1040)". In the Norman period, "King of the English" remained standard, with occasional use of "King of Edgar the Peaceful (1st reign)[b]Æthelred the Unready[18][19]18 March 978-1013(34-35 years) c. 34. Retrieved 28 October 2007.; "Hardicanute (r. 1035-1040)". In the Norman period, "King of the English" remained standard, with occasional use of "King of Edgar the Peaceful (1st reign)[b]Æthelred the Unready[18][19]18 March 978-1013(34-35 years) c. 34. Retrieved 28 October 2007.; "Hardicanute (r. 1035-1040)". Stephen II of Bloisand Adela of Normandy Matilda of BoulogneWestminster11256 children 25 October 1154Dover CastleAged about 58 Grandson of William IAppointment / usurpation Matilda was declared heir presumptive by her father, Henry I, after the death of her brother on the White Ship, and acknowledged as such by the barons. ISBN 9780520022829.; and Gillingham, John (1984). 1016Son of Cnut the Greatand Ælfgifu of Northampton Ælfgifu?1 son? 959-975)". After almost a year of anarchy, the monarchy was formally restored when Charles II returned from France to accept the throne. ^ Henry I was buried at Reading Abbey. By signing the Treaty of Lambeth in September 1217, Louis gained 10,000 marks and agreed he had never been the legitimate king of England.[44] "King Louis" remains one of the least known kings to have ruled over a substantial part of England.[45] Name Portrait Arms Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Louis[46]Louis the Lion2 June 1216-20 September 1217(1 year, 111 days) 5 September 1187ParisSon of Philip II of Franceand Isabella of Henry III, after the loss of most of the family's continental possessions, that the Plantagenet kingsent is from the time of Henry III, after the loss of most of the family's continental possessions, that the Plantagenet kingsent is from the time of Henry III, after the loss of most of the family's continental possessions, that the Plantagenet kingsent is from the time of Henry III, after the loss of most of the family's continental possessions, that the Plantagenet kingsent is from the time of Henry III, after the loss of most of the family's continental possessions, that the Plantagenet kingsent is from the time of Henry III, after the loss of most of the family's continental possessions, that the Plantagenet kingsent is from the time of Henry III, after the loss of most of the family's continental possessions, that the Plantagenet kingsent is from the time of Henry III, after the loss of most of the family's continental possessions, that the Plantagenet kingsent is from the time of Henry III, after the loss of most of the family's continental possessions, that the Plantagenet kingsent is from the time of Henry III, after the loss of most of the family's continental possessions, that the Plantagenet kingsent is from the time of Henry III, after the loss of most of the family is continental possessions. became more English in nature. ^ Edward IV was crowned on 28 June 1461. A 12th-century list of kings gives him a reign length of four weeks, though one manuscript of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle says he died only 16 days after his father.[7] However, the claim that he ruled is not accepted by all historians. 1800. Oxford, England, UK: Oxford University Press. Name Portrait Arms Birth Marriage(s) Death Oliver Cromwell16 December 1653-3 September 1653-3 September 1658[78] (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell16 December 1658[78] (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell16 December 1658[78] (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell16 December 1658[78] (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell16 December 1658[78] (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell16 December 1658[78] (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell16 December 1658[78] (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell30 (4 years, 262 days) 25 April 1599Huntingdon[78] Son of September 1658-7 May 1659[81](247 days) 4 October 1626HuntingdonSon of Oliver Cromwelland Elizabeth Bourchier[81] Dorothy MaijorMay 16499 children[81] 12 July 1712CheshuntAged 85[82] Richard Cromwell was forcibly removed by the English Committee of Safety in May 1659. "Edward the Elder". doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/12359. American Numismatic Association. Oxford University Press. ^ a b c d Keynes, Simon (2001). Edward, King of the Anglo-Saxons. MonarchAlfred the GreatLast monarchAlfred the proclamation, on 19 July, the Privy Council switched allegiance and proclaimed Edward VI's Catholic half-sister Mary queen. 975-978)". Uitgeverij Verloren. 921Son of Edward VI's Catholic half-sister Mary queen. 975-978)". Uitgeverij Verloren. 921Son of Edward VI's Catholic half-sister Mary queen. 975-978)". Edward the Elder Eadred[14]26 May 946-23 November 955(9 years, 182 days) c. ISBN 978-0-631-22492-1. doi:10.1093/ref:odnb/12952. 71; f. ~ "William III". 1056NormandySon of William III". 1056NormandySon of William the Conquerorand Matilda of Flanders Unmarried 2 August 1100New ForestShot with an arrow aged 44 Son of William III". 1056NormandySon of William the Conquerorand Matilda of Flanders Unmarried 2 August 1100New ForestShot with an arrow aged 44 Son of William III". 1056NormandySon of William the Conquerorand Matilda of Flanders Unmarried 2 August 1100New ForestShot with an arrow aged 44 Son of William III". Kingdom of England over elder brother Robert Curthose (who remained the Duke of Normandy) Henry I[34]Henry Beauclerc5 August 1100[ii]-1 December 1135(35 years, 119 days) September 11002 children(2) Adeliza of LouvainWindsor Castle29 January 1121No children 1 December 1135Saint-Denis-en-LyonsAged 67[y] Son of William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William ISeizure of the Crown (from Robert Curthose) Main article: House of Blois Henry I left no legitimate male heirs, his son William IS 1625-1649)". And he did so by personal charisma and energy even though he was now about sixty. BBC Books. Retrieved 4 February 2015.; "Alfred 'The Great' (r. ^ Mortimer, Ian (2008). During the ensuing Anarchy, Matilda controlled England for a few months in 1141. in the happy administration of her Grace's realms and dominions", but elsewhere says that Mary shall be the sole Queen. ^ "Anne (r. "Offa". edit descriptions of this character aliases Brito edit descriptions of this character aliases Brito edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of this character aliases Brito edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of this character aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of the schedule aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of the schedule aliases Emrys Wledig, Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of the schedule aliases Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of the schedule aliases Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of the schedule aliases Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of the schedule aliases Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of the schedule aliases Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of the schedule aliases Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of the schedule aliases Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of the schedule aliases Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions of the schedule aliases Emrys Pen Dragon edit descriptions edit description 1087-1100)". 9907 children(2) Sigrid the Haughtyc. Upon Henry I's death, the throne was seized by Matilda's cousin, Stephen of Blois. Document Discovery Project. 36. In less than a month, "King Louis" controlled more than half of the country and enjoyed the support of two-thirds of the barons. J.; Hill, D. Wikibooks project Wikijunior has a children's book on Kings and Queens of England "Archontology - English Kings/Queens from 871 to 1707". Name Portrait Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim (2nd reign) Ethelred the Unready[18][19]early 1014-23 April 1016 c. 38. ^ Norris, Herbert (1999). Archived from the original on 29 September 2007. ^ "Harold II (r. The then-Prince Louis landed on the Isle of Thanet, off the north Kent coast, on 21 May 1216, and marched more or less unopposed to London, where the streets were lined with cheering crowds. Edward's son Æthelstan became the first king to rule the whole of England when he conquered Northumbria in 927. Archived from the original on 20 July 2011. 1702-1714)". britroyals.com. ^ "Sweyn (Forkbeard)". 71. ^ Fryde 1996, p. ^ Ashley, Mike (2003). ^ a b "Edward IV (r. 955-959)". See Kings and Queens of the Kingdom of England begins with Alfred the Great, who initially ruled Wessex, one of the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms which later made up modern England. Retrieved from " comprehensive list of the 63 monarchs of England and Britain from the Saxon period to the present day, with portraits and photos. After the Battle of Hastings on 14 October 1066, William the Conqueror made permanent the recent removal of the capital from Winchester to London. After the Battle of Hastings on 14 October 1066, William the Conqueror made permanent the recent removal of the capital from Winchester to London. on 5 August 1100. Underwood, The King's Mother: Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, (Cambridge University Press, 1995), 19-20. 966Son of Edgar the Peaceful Main article: House of Knýtlinga England came under the control of Sweyn Forkbeard, a Danish king, after an invasion in 1013, during which Æthelred abandoned the throne and went into exile in Normandy. The standard title for monarchs from Æthelstan until John was "King of the English". 874Son of Alfredand Ealhswith (1) Ecgwynnc. Learn about their lives, reigns, battles, achievements ... A medieval Latin translation of a Welsh chronicle that traces the origins and history of Britain from Brutus to Cadwallader. Retrieved 16 January 2018. Bishop Æthelwold: His Career and Influence. ^ "Henry VII (r. ^ Miller, Sean (2001). ^ a b "Stephen and Matilda (r. An Act of Parliament gave him the title of king and stated that he "shall aid her Highness ... 1035-1042)". 10642 sons 14 October 1066HastingsDied in the Battle of Hastings aged 44 Named heir by Edward the ConfessorElected by the Witenagemot After King Harold was killed at the Battle of Hastings, the Witan elected Edgar Ætheling as king, but by then the Normans controlled the country and Edgar never ruled. University of Chicago Press. Berkeley. ^ "Richard II (r. ^ Philip was not meant to be a mere consort; rather, the status of Mary I's husband was envisioned as that of a co-monarch during her reign. Routledge. ^ As the new King of England could not read English, it was ordered that a note of all matters of state should be made in Latin or Spanish.[69][71] Coins were minted showing the heads of both Mary and Philip's to denote their joint reign.[72] Acts were passed in England and in Ireland which made it high treason to deny Philip's royal authority (see Treason Act 1554).[73] ^ After the personal union of the crowns, James was the first to style himself King of Great Britain, but the title was rejected by the English Parliament and had no basis in law. ^ "History of St Giles' without Cripplegate". Eustace died the next year aged 23, during his father's lifetime, and so never became king in his own right.[38] Main article: House of Plantagenet The House of Plantagenet takes its name from Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, husband of Empress Matilda and father of Henry II. In addition, many of the pre-Norman kings assumed extra titles, as follows: Æthelstan: Rex totius Britanniae ("King of All Britain") Edmund the Magnificent: Rex Britanniae ("King of Britain") and Rex Anglorum cæterarumque gentium gobernator et rector ("King of the English and of other peoples governor and director") Eadred: Regis qui regimina regnorum, Brettonumque ("Reigning over the governments of the kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxons, Northumbrians, Paganorum, Brettonumque ("Reigning over the governments of the kingdoms of the Saxons, Northumbrians, Paganorum, Brettonumque ("Reigning over the governments of the kingdoms of t Dei Angulsæxna et Northanhumbrorum imperator paganorum gubernator Breotonumque propugnator ("King by the will of God, Emperor of the British") Edgar the Peaceful: Totius Albionis finitimorumque regum basileus ("King of all Albion and its neighbouring realms") Cnut the Great: Rex Anglorum totiusque Brittannice orbis gubernator et rector ("King of the English and of all the British sphere governor and ruler") and Brytannie totius Anglorum monarchus ("King of England"). He dissolved the Rump Parliament at the head of a military force and England entered The Protectorate period, under Cromwell's direct control with the title Lord Protector. Main article: Restoration (England) The Monarchy was restored under the rule of Charles II. 14 January 2016. Retrieved 17 March 2007.; "Edwy". 516. 1028Falaise CastleSon of Robert the Magnificentand Herleva Matilda of FlandersNormandy10539 children 9 September 1087RouenAged about 59[β] Supposedly named heir in 1052 by Edward the ConfessorRight of conquest William II[33]William Rufus26 September 1087[i]-2 August 1100(12 years, 311 days) c. A Dictionary of mottoes. 1003IslipSon of Æthelredand Emma of Normandy Edith of Wessex23 January 1066Westminster PalaceAged about 63 Son of ÆthelredStep-son of Cnut the GreatHalf-brother of Harthacnut Main article: House of Godwin Name Portrait Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Harold II[29]Harold Godwinson6 January 1066-14 October 1066(282 days) c. ^ "Cromwell, Richard". Henry II. Archived from the original on 25 January 2018. Name Portrait Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Jane[67]Lady Jane Grey10 July 1553-19 July 1553(9 days) 1536 or 1537Bradgate ParkDaughter of the 1st Duke of Suffolkand Frances Brandon Guildford DudleyDurham House21 May 1553No children 12 February 1554Tower GreenExecuted aged about 17 Great-granddaughter of Henry VIIDevise for the Succession Name Portrait Arms Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Mary I[68]19 July 1553[xx]-17 November 1558(5 years, 122 days) 18 February 1516Greenwich PalaceDaughter of Henry VIIIand Catherine of Aragon Philip II of SpainWinchester Cathedral25 July 1554No children 17 November 1558(4 years, 116 days) 21 Mays) 21 Mays 1527Palacio de PimentelSon of Charles V of the Holy Roman Empireand Isabella of Portugal Mary I of EnglandWinchester Cathedral25 July 1554No children 13 September 1598El EscorialAged 71 Husband of Mary IAct for the Marriage of Queen Mary to Philip of Spain Under the terms of the marriage treaty between Philip I of Naples (later Philip II of Spain from 15 January 1556) and Queen Mary I, Philip was to enjoy Mary's titles and honours for as long as their marriage should last. Name Portrait Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Sweyn[20]Sweyn ForkbeardAutumn/winter 1013-3 February 1014 17 April 963DenmarkSon of Harald Bluetoothand either Tove or Gunhild (1) Gunhild of Wendenc. ^ "Richard III". Godwinson successfully repelled the invasion by Harald Hardrada, but ultimately lost the throne of England. ISBN 978-0-300-22164-0. "Rulers of the English, c 450-1066". 9601 son(2) Ælfthrythc. ^ "Elizabeth I (r.1558-1603)". ^ a b "Edward V". Main article: House of Wessex Name Portrait Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Alfred[5]Alfred the Great(King of Northampton2 sons(2) Emma of Northampton2 so November 1035-17 March 1040[c] c. Medieval Costume and Fashion (illustrated, reprint ed.). ^ "Cnut (Canute)". Charter 2007.; "King Edred". Archived from the original on 6 January 2018. The English and Scottish parliaments, however, did not recognise this title until the Acts of Union of 1707 under Queen Anne (who was Queen of Great Britain rather than king).[] Alternative successions of the English and British crown Bretwalda Demise of the Crown Heptarchy History of the English monarchy Succession to the British throne, a historical overview and current rules Succession to the British throne § Current line of succession, a list of people List of English monarchs Family tree of English mon monarchs Lists of monarchs in the British Isles List of Irish monarchs List of monarchs of the British Isles by cause of death List of monarchs Mnemonic verses of monarchs in England List of legendary kings of Britain ^ Edward III became king at age 14. 1154-1189)". "Welcome". 10001 daughter 3 February 1014GainsboroughAged 50 Right of conquest(great-grandson of a king of Northumbria) Following the death of Sweyn Forkbeard, Æthelred the Unready returned from exile and was again proclaimed king. "Henry VI (r.1422-1461 and 1470-1471)". 39. ^ "Eadmund (Edmund)". ^ "James II (r.1685-1688)". When the House of Lancaster fell from power, the Tudors followed. Since that time, the eldest sons of all English monarchs, except for King Edward (Edward the Martyr)". Oxford Dictionary of National Biography. The period which followed is known as The Anarchy, as parties supporting each side fought in open warfare both in Britain and on the continent for the better part of two decades. Jan - Oct 1066)". ^ Edward III was crowned on 1 February 1327. The royal house descended from Matilda and Geoffrey is widely known by two names, the House of Anjou (after Geoffrey's title as Count of Anjou) or the House of Plantagenet, after his sobriquet. She was the first woman to do so, but was never crowned and is rarely listed as a monarch of England.[f] Name Portrait Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Matilda[36][37]Empress Matilda7 April 1141-1 November 1141(209 days) 7 February 1102Sutton Courtenay Manor HouseDaughter of Henry Iand Edith of Scotland (1) Henry V of the Holy Roman EmpireMainz6 January 1114No children(2) Geoffrey V of AnjouLe Mans Cathedral22 May 11283 sons 10 September 1167RouenAged 65 Daughter of Henry ISeizure of the Crown Count Eustace IV of Boulogne (c. 1327-1377)". ^ Æthelred was forced to go into exile in mid-1013, following Danish attacks, but was invited back following Sweyn Forkbeard's death in 1014.[18] ^ Harold was only recognised as Regent until 1037, when he was recognised as king.[26] ^ After reigning for approximately 9 weeks, Edgar Atheling submitted to William the Conqueror, who had gained control of the area to the south and immediate west of London.[30] ^ Sometimes William the Bastard ^ Matilda is not listed as a monarch of England in many genealogies within texts, including Carpenter, David (2003). "Dynastic Monasteries and Family Cults". Dictionary of National Biography (1st supplement). Courier Dover Publications. ^ Edwards, Robert Dudley (1977). ISBN 978-0-09-952709-1. Apr - Nov 1016)". The political thought of King Alfred the Great. 940Son of Edmund I and Ælfgifu of Shaftesbury ÆlfgifuNo verified children 1 October 959Aged about 19 Son of Edmund I Edgar the Peaceful[16]1 October 959-8 July 975(15 years, 281 days) c. Offa maintained his supremacy until his death. ^ The date of Edward II's death is disputed by historian Ian Mortimer, who argues that he may not have been murdered, but held imprisoned in Europe for several more years.[50] ^ Edward V was deposed by Richard III, who usurped the throne on the grounds that Edward was illegitimate. Less commonly, he also appeared in that role in medieval Arthurian romances and prose works, and in some modern versions of the legend. ... The following table provides a chronological list of the sovereigns of Britain. Nonetheless, Philip was to co-reign with his wife.[69][k] Elizabethan era 7 September 1533Greenwich PalaceDaughter of Henry VIIIand Anne Boleyn Unmarried 24 March 1603Richmond PalaceAged 69 Daughter of Henry VIIIThird Succession Act Main articles: House of Stuart, Stuart period, Jacobean era, and Caroline era Elizabeth's cousin, King James VI of Scotland, succeeded to the English throne as James I in the Union of the Crowns. 8932 children(2) Ælfflædc. ^ Stephen was crowned on 22 December 1135. 253. ^ Chris Skidmore, The Rise of the Tudors: The Family That Changed English History, (St. Martin's Press, 2013), 22. ^ Charles I was crowned on 2 February 1626. Following the death of Harold Godwinson at Hastings, the Anglo-Saxon Witenagemot elected as king Edgar Ætheling, the son of Edward the Exile and grandson of Edmund Ironside. The Blackwell Encyclopaedia of Anglo-Saxon England. For the coin, see Sovereign (English coin). 1216-1272)". 9008 children(3) Eadgifu of Kentc. Archontology.org. ^ a b Fryde 1996, p. ^ a b Fr library membership required.); "Harthacnut". ^ Yorke, Barbara (1988). Wood, Michael (1981). ^ a b "Harold (Harefoot)". When Henry died, Stephen travelled to England, and in a coup d'etat had himself crowned instead of Matilda. Its king, Alfred the Great, was the overlord of western Mercia and used the title King of the Angles and Saxons though he never ruled eastern and northern England, which was then known as the Danelaw and had been conquered by the Danes, from southern Scandinavia. ^ "Eadgar (Edgar the Peacemaker)". Archived from the original on 17 March 2007. british-civil-wars.co.uk. Tudor was the son of Welsh courtier Owain Tudur (anglicised to Owen Tudor) and Catherine of Valois, the widow of the Lancastrian King Henry V. Main articles: Angevin Empire and Angevin kings of England King Stephen came to an agreement with Matilda in November 1153 with the signing of the Treaty of Wallingford, in which Stephen came to an agreement with Matilda and her second husband Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, as the designated heir. Retrieved 17 March 2007. Some historians prefer to group the subsequent kings into two groups, before and after the loss of the bulk of their French possessions, although they are not different royal houses. The only contemporary information about him comes from Gildas, who castigated him for various sins, including the murder of two "royal youths" inside a church. ^ "Aethelstan". ^ Henry VIII was crowned on 24 June 1509 with Queen Catherine. ^ "Harold I". ^ Elizabeth I was crowned on 24 June 1509. Read Books.; Groot, Wim de (2005). Oxford: Blackwell Publishing. cited by Yorke.; "Ælfweard 4". ^ "William I 'The Conqueror' (r. His son succeeded him after being chosen king by the citizens of London and a part of the Witan, [21] despite ongoing Danish efforts to wrest the crown from the West Saxons. in the happy administration of her Grace's realms and dominions" [70] (although elsewhere the Act stated that Mary was to be "sole queen"). Under Geoffrey's influence, Constantine appeared as Arthur's heir in later chronicles. The Wars of the Roses (1455-1485) saw the throne pass back and forth between the rival houses of Lancaster and York. ISBN 978-0-7100-9339-4. 158. Among them were Harold Godwinson (recognised as king by the Witenagemot after the death of Edward the Confessor), Harald Hardrada (King of Norway who claimed to be the rightful heir of Harthacnut) and Duke William II of Normandy (vassal to the King of France, and first cousin once-removed of Edward the Confessor). Prosopography of Anglo-Saxon England. 1. Before naming Matilda as heir, he had been in negotiations to name his nephew Stephen of Blois as his heir. In Lapidge, Michael (ed.). The Angevins formulated England's royal coat of arms, which usually showed other kingdoms held or claimed by them or their successors, although without representation of Ireland for quite some time. (1996). A Brief History of British Kings and Queens: British Royal History from Alfred the Great to the Present. William was crowned King William I of England on Christmas Day 1066, in Westminster Abbey, and is today known as William the Conqueror, William I. A Elfweard or William I was buried at the Abbey of Saint-Étienne (French: Abbaye aux Hommes) in France. 1051Son of Edward the Exileand Agatha No known marriage 1125 or 1126Aged about 75 Grandson of Edmund IronsideElected by the Witenagemot Main article: House of Normandy In 1066, several rival claimants to the English throne emerged. "Henry IV's date of birth and the royal Maundy". ^ a b Keynes, Simon (2001). For the sports team, see England Monarchs (American football). ^ Richard II was crowned on 16 July 1377. ^ Edward II was crowned on 25 February 1308 with Queen Isabella. The acts joined the Kingdom of Scotland (previously separate legislatures but with the same monarch) into the Kingdom of Great Britain.[88] England, Scotland, and Ireland had shared a monarch for more than a hundred years, since the Union of the Crowns in 1603, when King James VI of Scotland inherited the English and Irish thrones from his first cousin twice removed, Queen Elizabeth I. 1377-1399)". For earlier monarchs of Wessex, see List of monarchs of Wessex, see List of monarchs of Wessex and Irish thrones from his first cousin twice removed, Queen Elizabeth I. 1377-1399)". July 1553, Jane was proclaimed queen—the first of three Tudor women to be proclaimed queen regnant. Archived from the original on 22 November 1429. 1130 - 17 August 1153) was appointed co-king of England by his father, King Stephen, on 6 April 1152, in order to guarantee his succession to the throne (as was the custom in France, but not in England). Archived from the original on 2 January 2018. Name Portrait Arms Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Mary II[85]13 February 1689[xxvi]-28 December 1694(5 years, 319 days) 30 April 1662St James's Palace4 November 1677No children 28 December 1694Kensington PalaceAged 32 Daughter of James IIOffered the Crown by Parliament William III[85][86]William II of Orangeand Mary, Princess Royal of England Mary II of EnglandSt James's Palace4 November 1677No children 8 March 1702[xxvii]-1 May 1707(5 years, 55 days)(Queen of Creat Britain until1 August 1714)(12 years, 147 days) 6 February 1665St James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James IIand Anne Hyde George of DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter DenmarkSt James's PalaceDaughter of James's PalaceDaug Palace28 July 16833 children 1 August 1714Kensington PalaceAged 49 Daughter of James IICognatic primogenitureBill of Rights 1689 While James and his descendants continued to claim the throne, all Catholics (such as James II's son and grandson, James Francis Edward and Charles respectively) were barred from the throne by the Act of Settlement 1701, enacted by Anne, another of James's Protestant daughters. The subject of Elizabeth: authority, gender, and representation. Alfred's son Edward the Elder conquered the eastern Danelaw. Retrieved 17 March 2007.; "Edwy (r. For British monarchs since 1707, see List of British monarchs. 67. 990Son of Æthelredand Ælfgifu of York Edith of East Anglia2 children 30 November 1016 Stone a treaty with Cnut (Canute) under which all of England except for Wessex would be controlled by Cnut. [23] Upon Edmund's death just over a month later on 30 November, Cnut ruled the whole kingdom as its sole king for nineteen years. ^ Allmand, Christopher (September 2010). Retrieved 25 October 2007.; "Lady Jane Grey (r. 1971. All official documents, including Acts of Parliament, were to be dated with both their names, and Parliament was to be called under the joint authority of the couple. ^ Charles II was crowned on 23 April 1661 but had been recognised by Royalists in 1649. 312. ^ "Edward I 'Longshanks' (r. Retrieved 16 January 2015. From the time of King John onwards all other titles were eschewed in favour of Rex or Regina Angliae. Name Portrait Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Cnut[24]Cnut the Greatafter 23 Apr 1016-12 November 1035 c. Retrieved 17 March 2007.; "Edmund I (r. A Struggle for Mastery. Retrieved 14 June 2009. British Museum Publications Ltd.; The Numismatist. Encyclopedia Britannica. 1066-1087)". royal.gov.uk. In the 12th century, Geoffrey of Monmouth included Constantine in his pseudohistorical chronicle Historia Regum Britanniae, adding details to Gildas' account and making Constantine is also known from the genealogies of the Dumnonian kings, and possibly inspired the tradition of Saint Constantine, a king-turned-monk venerated in Southwest Britain and elsewhere. In the 12th century, Geoffrey of Monmouth included Constantine the successor to King Arthur as King of Britain. Louis: The French Prince Who Invaded England. In Search of the Dark Ages (2005 Paperback ed.). 9v. 1022Son of Godwin of Wessexand Gytha Thorkelsdóttir (1) Edith Swannesha5 children(2) Ealdgythc. ^ Croft, p. ^ a b Berry, Ciara (14 January 2016). Fourth Series. parliament.uk. ^ a b "Ethelred II 'The Unready' (r. Those descended from English monarchs only through an illegitimate child would normally have no claim on the throne, but the situation was complicated when Gaunt and Swynford eventually married in 1396 (25 years after John Beaufort's birth). ^ James I was crowned on 25 July 1603 with Queen Anne. 80 (210): 567-576. ^ Pollard, Albert Frederick (1901). ^ "Eadred (Edred)". 1485-1509)". ^ Pratt, David (2007). Cambridge University Press. The Parliament of Scotland also opposed it.[89] (See also Union Flag.) ^ William II was crowned on 26 September 1087. (Subscription or UK public library membership required.); "Henry V (r. ^ a b c "Aethelred (the Unready)". ISBN 978-1-84119-096-9. 53. 924-939)". Edmund Tudor and his siblings were either illegitimate, or the product of a secret marriage, and owed their fortunes to the goodwill of their legitimate half-brother King Henry VI. The Pope and the Church would not agree to this, and Eustace was not crowned. Archived from the original on 12 October 2007. 1272-1307)". Edmund Tudor's son became king as Henry VI. The Pope and the Church would not agree to this, and Eustace was not crowned. Archived from the original on 12 October 2007. 1272-1307)". 1485, winning the Wars of the Roses. 966Son of Edgar the Peaceful and Ælfthryth (1) Ælfgifu of York9919 children (2) Emma of Normandy10023 children (2) Emma of "King" or "Oueen of England". ^ "John Lackland (r. 533.; Warren, W.L. (1973). Name Portrait Arms Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim (1st reign)Edward IV[57]4 March 1461[xv]-3 October 1470(9 years, 214 days) 28 April 1442Rouen CastleSon of Richard of Yorkand Cecily Neville Elizabeth WoodvilleGrafton Regis1 May 146410 children 9 April 1483Westminster PalaceAged 40 Great-great-14451 son 21 May 1471Tower of LondonAllegedly murdered aged 49 Son of Henry VSeizure of the Crown Name Portrait Arms Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim (2nd reign)Edward IV[57]11 April 1471-9 April 1483(11 years, 364 days) 28 April 1442Rouen CastleSon of Richard of Yorkand Cecily Neville Elizabeth WoodvilleGrafton Regis1 May 146410 children 9 April 1483Westminster PalaceAged 40 Great-great-grandson / heir general of Edward IIISeizure of the CrownAct of Accord Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483-25 June 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1470Cheyneygates, Westminster AbbeySon of Edward V[58][59]9 April 1483[h](78 days) 2 November 1483[h](78 d murdered aged 12 Son of Edward IVPrimogeniture Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard of Yorkand Cecily Neville Anne NevilleWestminster Abbey12 July 14721 son 22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August 1485(2 years, 58 days) 2 October 1452Fotheringhay CastleSon of Richard III[60]26 June 1483[xvi]-22 August Regius Main articles: House of Tudor and Tudor period The Tudors descended in the female line from John Beaufort, one of the illegitimate via a papal bull the same year.[61] Parliament did the same in an Act in 1397.[62] A subsequent proclamation by John of Gaunt's legitimate son, King Henry IV, also recognised the Beauforts' legitimate son, King Henry IV, also Lancaster. 1100-1135)". The Angevins (from the French term meaning "from Anjou") ruled over the Angevin Empire during the 12th and 13th centuries, an area stretching from the Pyrenees to Ireland. Yale University Press. Taylor & Francis. (1978). Royal Historical Society. London: Smith, Elder & Co. p. Penguin Random House. Learn about the Historia Regum Britanniae, a medieval text by Geoffrey of Monmouth that chronicles the history of Britain from the Trojan War to the Anglo-Saxons. The Act says that Philip shall aid her Highness ... Retrieved 7 October 2008. The Royal Family. 943WessexSon of Edmund Iand Ælfgifu of Shaftesbury (1) Æthelflædc. Archived from the original on 27 September 2007. 1307-1327)". ^ "Edward III 'The Confessor' (r. ^ "Edward III 'The Elder' (r. Retrieved 2 May 2018. 10-19 July 1553)". ^ "Charles II (r. Henry IV seized power from Richard III 'a second son, Lionel of Antwerp). 1483-1485)". To settle the question of who should replace the deposed monarch, a Convention Parliament elected James' daughter Mary II and her husband (also his nephew) William III co-regents, in the Glorious Revolution. 886 (late 9th century) Abolition1 May 1707Residence Court of St James's Great Britain during the Early Middle Ages. By royal proclamation, James styled himself "King of Great Britain", but no such kingdom was created until 1707, when England and Scotland united during the reign of Queen Anne to form the new Kingdom of Great Britain, with a single British parliament sitting at Westminster. The Perfect King: The Life of Edward III, Father of the English Nation. The Houses of Lancaster and York are cadet branches of the House of Plantagenet. James was descended from the Tudors through his great-grandmother, Margaret Tudor, the eldest daughter of Henry VII and wife of James IV of Scotland. A Henry V was crowned on 9 April 1413. Name Portrait Arms Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Henry IV[53]Henry of Bolingbroke30 September 1399[xii]-20 March 1413(13 years, 172 days) until 1406 from 1406 c. ^ "Henry III (r. Archived from the Original on 1 October 2017. 1042-1066)". "Æthelstan". ^ "Act for the Marriage of Queen Mary to Philip of Spain (1554)". "Beaufort, John (1373?-1410)" . 67; Wilson, pp. This list of kings and reigning queens of the Kingdom of England begins with Alfred the Great, who initially ruled Wessex, one of the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms which later made up modern England. H. Name Portrait Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Stephen [35][36]Stephen of Blois22 December 1135[iii]-25 October 1135[2018. ^ "Edmund II (king of England)". Archived from the original on 15 March 2018. The Acts of Union 1707 were a pair of Parliament of Scotland to put into effect the Treaty of Union agreed on 22 July 1706. 9194 children 17 July 924Aged about 50 Son of Alfred There is some evidence that Ælfweard of Wessex may have been king in 924, between his father Edward the Elder and his half-brother Æthelstan, although he was not crowned. TheCrownChronicles.co.uk. ^ "Edward VI (r.1547-1553)". ^ Richard III was crowned on 6 July 1483 with Queen Anne. Oct - Dec 1066)". ^ a b c Montrose, Louis Adrian (2006). Less commonly, he also appeared in that role in medieval Arthurian romances and prose works, and in some modern versions of the legend....more [close] Constantine (fl. ^ "Charles I (r. London: Robinson Publishing Ltd. 939-946)". 1689-1702) and Mary II (r. 9642 sons 8 July 975WinchesterAged 31 Son of Edmund I Edward the Martyr[17]8 July 975-18 March 978(2 years, 254 days) c. The Empress Matilda styled herself Domina Anglorum ("Lady of the English"). 37. ^ a b Pine, Leslie Gilbert (1983). 1689-1694)". 3 February 2016. His body currently lies at Fontevraud Abbey. ^ "Edgar Atheling (r. ^ Hanley, Catherine (2016). 1199-1216)". ^ "Edward III (r. The Mammoth Book of British Kings and Oueens, 899-924)". ISBN 978-0-563-52276-8. 1603-1625)". ^ "William II (Known as William Rufus) (r. Henry named his eldest daughter, Matilda (Countess of Anjou, as well as widow of her first husband, Henry V, Holy Roman Emperor), as his heir. Handbook of British Chronology (3rd ed.). Archived from the original on 29 October 2007. The young monarch was unable to resist the invaders and was never crowned. At a grand ceremony in St. Paul's Cathedral, on 2 June 1216, in the presence of numerous English clergy and nobles, the Mayor of London and Alexander II of Scotland, Prince Louis was proclaimed King Louis of England (though not crowned). Listed in red are The Heptarchy, the collective name given to the seven main Anglo-Saxon petty kingdoms located in the southeastern two-thirds of the island that were unified to form the Kingdom of England. 41. Vol. ^ a b Mary II and William III were crowned on 11 April 1689. ^ "Edward II (r. Historical Research. "Henry VIII (r.1509-1547)". Archived from the original on 16 March 2007. britannia.com. They did not regard England as their primary home until most of their continental domains were lost by King John. "Henry II was buried at Fontevraud Abbey. April 1367Bolingbroke CastleSon of John of Gauntand Blanche of Lancaster (1) Mary de BohunArundel Castle27 July 13806 children(2) Joanna of NavarreWinchester Cathedral7 February 1403No children 20 March 1413[xiii]-31 August 1422(9 years, 164 days) 16 September 1386Monmouth CastleSon of Henry IVand Mary de Bohun Catherine of ValoisTroyes Cathedral2 June 14201 son 31 August 1422Château de VincennesAged 35 Son of Henry IVAgnatic primogeniture (1st reign)Henry VI[55][56]1 September 1422[xiv]-4 March 1461(38 years, 185 days) 6 December 1421Windsor CastleSon of Henry Vand Catherine of Valois Margaret of AnjouTitchfield Abbey22 April 14451 son 21 May 1471Tower of LondonAllegedly murdered aged 49 Son of Henry VAgnatic primogeniture Main article: House of York The House of York The House of York The House of York Claimed the right to the through Edward III's second surviving son, Lionel of Antwerp, but it inherited its name from Edward's fourth surviving son, Edmund of Langley, first Duke of York. ^ "The Only Two Louis in British History". ^ "Edmund II 'Ironside' (r. Dieu et mon droit was first used as a battle cry by Richard I in 1198 at the Battle of Gisors, when he defeated the forces of Philip II of France.[39][40] It has generally been used as the motto of English monarchs since being adopted by Edward III.[39] Name Portrait Arms Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Henry II[41]Henry Curtmantle19 December 1154[iv]-6 July 1189(34 years, 200 days) 5 March 1133Le MansSon of Geoffrey V of Anjouand Matilda Eleanor of AquitaineBordeaux Cathedral18 May 11528 children 6 July 1189ChinonAged 56[6] Grandson of Henry ITreaty of WallingfordGreat-great-great-great-grandson of Edmund Ironside Henry II named his son, Henry the Young King (1155-1183), as co-ruler with him but this was a Norman custom of designating an heir, and the younger Henry did not outlive his father and rule in his own right, so he is not counted as a monarch on lists of kings. 886-26 October 899(13 years) 849Son of Æthelwulf of Wessexand Osburh Ealhswith of Gainsborough8685 children 26 October 899-17 July 924(24 years, 266 days) c. Discover how it ... The History of the Kings of Britain: An edition and translation of the De gestis Britonum [Historia Regum Britanniae]. After the death of Queen Elizabeth I in 1603, her cousin King James VI of Scotland inherited the English crown as James I of England, joining the crowns of England and Scotland in personal union. Name Portrait Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim William I[32]William the Conqueror[e]25 December 1087(20 years, 259 days) c. Also, it is unclear whether—if Ælfweard was declared king—it was over the whole kingdom or of Wessex only. With the Acts of Union 1707, England as a sovereign state ceased to exist, replaced by the new Kingdom or of Wessex only. With the Acts of Union 1707, England as a sovereign state ceased to exist, replaced by the new Kingdom or of Wessex only. 1702. It was within the power of the Lord Protector to choose his heir and Oliver Cromwell chose his eldest son, Richard Cromwell, to succeed him. Retrieved 28 November 2008. It was not until the late 9th century that one kingdom, Wessex, had become the dominant Anglo-Saxon kingdom. Woodbridge. Edward the Elder. ^ a b c "Richard Cromwell, to succeed him. Retrieved 28 November 2008. It was not until the late 9th century that one kingdom. Lord Protector, 1626-1712". Æthelstan is regarded by some modern historians as the first true king of England.[3][4] The title "King of the English" or Rex Anglorum in Latin, was first used to describe Æthelstan in one of his charters in 928. "Edward V (Apr-Jun 1483)". newadvent.org. The name Plantagenet itself was unknown as a family name per se until Richard of York adopted it as his family name in the 15th century. Archived from the original on 5 April 2007. 901[10]Son of Edward the Elder Name Portrait Birth Marriage(s) Death Claim Æthelstan[12]924King of the Anglo-Saxons (924-927)-King of the English (927-939)27 October 939(14-15 years) 894Son of Edward the Elderand Ecgwynn Unmarried 27 October 939-26 May 946(6 years, 212 days) c. The History of England - From the Accession of Edward VI to the Death of Elizabeth (1547-1603). (See Act for the Marriage of Queen Mary to Philip of Spain.) However the extent of his authority and his status are ambiguous. 40. The Seventh Window: The King's Window Donated by Philip II and Mary Tudor to Sint Janskerk in Gouda (1557).

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