# **The British Monarchy**

# Monarchy of the United Kingdom

- There have been 12 monarchs of <u>Great Britain</u>There have been 12 monarchs of Great Britain and the <u>United Kingdom</u>.
- The Kingdom of Great Britain was formed on 1 May 1707 with the merger of the Kingdom of EnglandThe Kingdom of Great Britain was formed on 1 May 1707 with the merger of the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland The Kingdom of Great Britain was formed on 1 May 1707 with the merger of the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland, which had been in personal union The Kingdom of Great Britain was formed on 1 May 1707 with the merger of the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland, which had been in personal union under

# The History

 The British monarchy The British monarchy traces its origins from the kings of the Angles The British monarchy traces its origins from the kings of the Angles and the early Scottish kings The British monarchy traces its origins from the kings of the Angles and the early Scottish kings. By the year 1000, the kingdoms of England The British monarchy traces its origins from the kings of the Angles and the early Scottish kings. By the year 1000, the kingdoms of England and Scotland The British monarchy traces its origins from the kings of the Angles and the early Scottish kings. By the year 1000, the kingdoms of England and Scotland had resolved from the petty kingdoms of early medieval Britain The British monarchy traces its origins from the kings of the

# The History

From 1649 to 1660, the tradition of monarchy was broken by the republican Commonwealth of England From 1649 to 1660, the tradition of monarchy was broken by the republican Commonwealth of England that followed the War of the Three Kingdoms From 1649 to 1660, the tradition of monarchy was broken by the republican Commonwealth of England that followed the War of the Three Kingdoms. In 1707, the kingdoms of England and Scotland were merged to create the Kingdom of Great Britain From 1649 to 1660, the tradition of monarchy was broken by the republican Commonwealth of England that followed the War of the Three Kingdoms. In 1707, the kingdoms of England and Scotland were merged to create the Kingdom of Great Britain and, in 1801, the Kingdom of Ireland From 1649 to 1660, the tradition of monarchy was broken by the republican Commonwealth of England that followed the War of the Three Kingdoms. In 1707, the kingdoms of England and Scotland were merged to create the Kingdom of Great Britain and, in 1801, the Kingdom of Ireland joined to create the <u>United</u> Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland From 1649 to 1660, the tradition of monarchy was broken by the republican Commonwealth of England that followed the War of the Three Kingdoms. In 1707, the kingdoms of England and Scotland were merged to create the Kingdom of Great aire and in 4004, the Dinamber of Inclosed initial to an ata the United

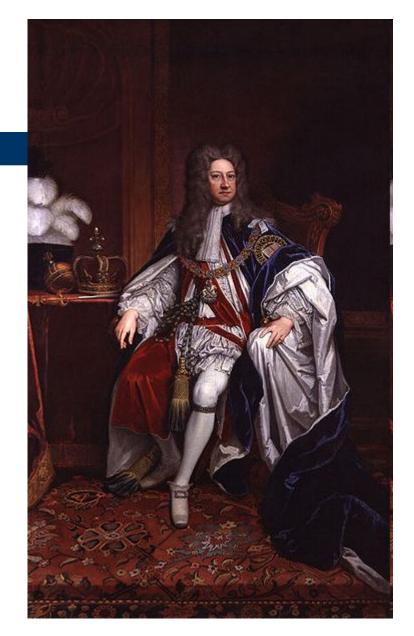
#### **House of Stuart**

**England** England and Scotland England and Scotland entered into legislative and governmental union on 1 May 1707 under the Acts of Union 1707England and Scotland entered into legislative and governmental union on 1 May 1707 under the Acts of Union 1707. England and Scotland were united as a single sovereign state England and Scotland entered into legislative and governmental union on 1 May



#### **House of Hanover**

The Hanoverian succession came about as a result of the <u>Act of</u> <u>Settlement 1701</u>The Hanoverian succession came about as a result of the Act of Settlement 1701, passed by the English ParliamentThe Hanoverian succession came about as a result of the Act of Settlement 1701, passed by the English Parliament. In return for access to the English plantations in North America, the Hanoverian succession and the Union were ratified by the <u>Scottish</u> Parliament in 1707.



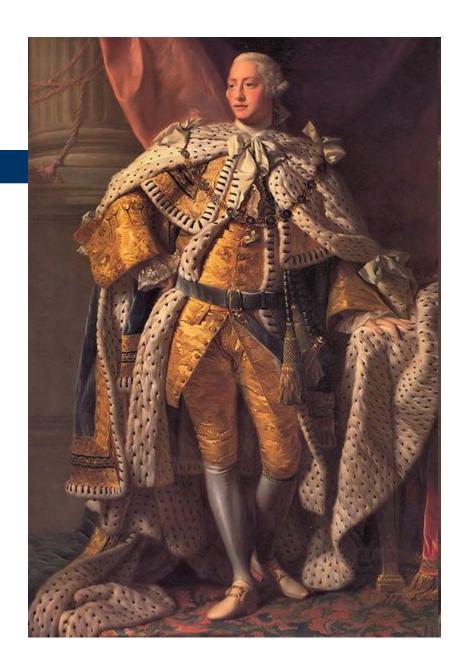
George I

4 A . . . . . . . 4 74 4 4 707

- George II11 June1727–1760
- son of <u>George I</u>son of George I and <u>Sophia</u> <u>Dorothea of</u> <u>Brunswick-Lueneburg-Ce</u> <u>Ile</u>



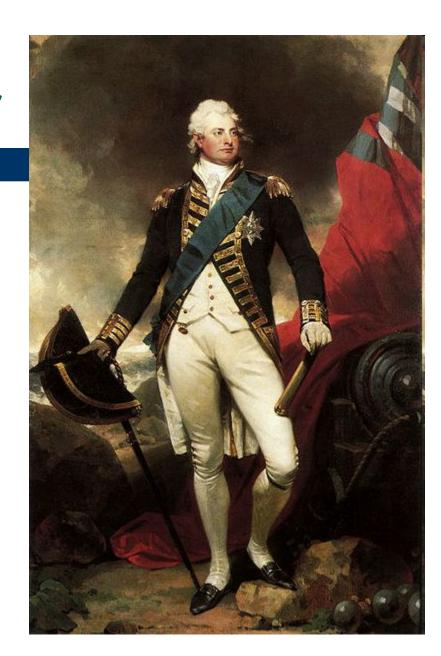
- George III
   25 October
   1760–1820
- son of <u>Frederick</u>, <u>Prince of Wales</u>son of Frederick, Prince of Wales and <u>Princess</u> <u>Augusta of</u> <u>Saxe-Gotha</u>



- George IV29 January1820–1830
- son of <u>George III</u>son of George III and <u>Charlott</u> of <u>Mecklenburg-Strelitz</u>



- William IV26 June1830–1837
- son of <u>George III</u>son of George III and <u>Charlotte of</u> <u>Mecklenburg-Strelitz</u>



- Victoria20 June1837–1901
- daughter of <u>Prince</u>
   <u>Edward</u>, <u>Duke of</u>
   <u>Kent and</u>
   <u>Strathearn</u>daughter of Prince Edward,
   <u>Duke of Kent and</u>
   <u>Strathearn and</u>
   <u>Princess Victoria of</u>



# House of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha

- Although he was the son and heir of Victoria, Edward VII inherited his father's names and is therefore counted as inaugurating a new royal house.
- Edward VII

   22 January 1901 –
   6 May 1910
   son of <u>Victoria</u> son of Victoria and <u>Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha</u>



- The house name WindsorThe house name Windsor was adopted in 1917, during the First World WarThe house name Windsor was adopted in 1917, during the First World War. It was changed from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha because of wartime anti-German sentiment.
- George V
   6 May 1910 –



- Edward VIII
  20 January –
  11 December 1936
- son of <u>George V</u>son of George V and <u>Mary</u> of <u>Teckson</u> of George V and Mary of <u>Teck</u>[



- George VI11 December 1936 –6 February 1952
- son of <u>George V</u>son of George V and <u>Mary</u> <u>of Teck</u>



- Elizabeth II6 February1952 present
- daughter of <u>George</u>
   <u>VI</u>daughter of
   George VI and
   <u>Elizabeth</u>
   <u>Bowes-Lyon</u>



#### Modern status

- Today, 16 of the 53 independent states within the Commonwealth, including the United Kingdom, remain Commonwealth realms and share the same monarch.
- The present monarch, Elizabeth IIThe present monarch, Elizabeth II succeeded her father, George VI, in 1952. Like her recent predecessors, Elizabeth II continues to function as a constitutional monarch. During her reign, there has been some support for the republican movement The present monarch, Elizabeth II succeeded her father, George VI, in 1952. Like her recent predecessors, Elizabeth II continues to function as a constitutional monarch. During her reign, there has been some support for the republican movement, especially due to negative

# Style of the British Sovereign

The present Sovereign's full style and title is "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith". The title "Head of the Commonwealth" is held by the Queen personally, and is not vested in the British Crown. Pope Leo XThe present Sovereign's full style and title is "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith". The title "Head of the Commonwealth" is held by the Queen personally, and is not vested in the British Crown. Pope Leo X first granted the title "Defender of the Faith The present Sovereign's full style and title is "Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith". The title "Head of the Commonwealth" is held by the Queen