FROM THE RECONQUISTA TO THE FOUNDING OF SMALL CHRISTIAN KINGDOMS IN THE IBERIAN PENINSULA, THROUGH THE UNION OF THESE KINGDOMS INTO POWERFUL CROWNS, TO THEIR FINAL UNIFICATION INTO THE KINGDOM OF SPAIN. The Kingdom of Asturias was a kingdom in the Iberian Peninsula founded by the Visigothic nobleman Pelagius. It was the first Christian political entity established after the Umayyad conquest of Visigothic Hispania in 718. That year, Pelagius defeated an Umayyad army at the Battle of Covadonga, in what is usually regarded as the beginning of the Reconquista. Astur-Leonese dynasty Hovernors Halicia Sisalda of the Moors ????-???? Alfonso I the Catholic c.693-757 García
Ximénez
c.717-c.758
Legendary king of Sobrarbe Fruela ?????
of Cantabria ?????
c.708-c.756 ????-???? Favila ???? ???? 7th-8th century ????? Duke of Cantabria Visigothic King of Hispania 710-711 Queen consort of the Visigoths Jiméno Faquilene ???? c.745-c.805 ????-???? Pelagius
of Asturias
c.685-737

Princeps of the Asturians
King of Asturias 718-737 House of Galíndez In an event traditionally dated to 824, Íñigo Arista was elected or declared ruler of the area around Pamplona in opposition to Frankish expansion into the region, originally as vassal to the Córdoba Emirate. This polity evolved into the Kingdom of Pamplona.
 Velasco
 ????

 ????
 ????

 ????-????
 ????-????
 García ???? Jiménez ???? ????-???? ????-???? de Álava c.740-c.780 Queen consort of Asturias Count of Pamplona The County of Aragon was a small Frankish marcher county in the central Pyrenean valley of the Aragon river and centered on the small town of Jaca, now part of Spain. It was created by the Carolingians late in the 8th or early in the 9th century, but soon fell into the orbit of the Kingdom of Navarre, into which it was absorbed in 922. It would later form the core of the 11th century Kingdom of Aragon Aznar I Galíndez
of Aragon
c.780-c.839

Count of Aragon and Conflent
Count of Urgel and Cerdagne

Aznar I Galíndez
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????-????

Countess consort of Aragon Count of the Palace King of Asturias 842-842 Hovernors century Kingdom of Aragon. The County of Barcelona was a polity in northeastern Iberian Peninsula, originally located in the southern frontier region of the Carolingian Empire. In the 10th century, the Counts of Barcelona progressively achieved independence from Frankish rule, becoming hereditary rulers in constant warfare with the Islamic Caliphate of Córdoba and its successor states. The counts, through marriage, alliances and treaties, acquired or vassalized the other Catalan counties and extended their influence over Occitania. Muniadona
or Nuña
????-????
Queen consort of Asturias The County of Castile traces its origins to the 9th-century as an eastern frontier lordship of the Kingdom of Asturias. During the 10th century, the Castilian counts increased their autonomy, but it was not until 1065 that it was separated from León and became a kingdom in its own right. Between 1072 and 1157, it was again united with León, and after 1230, this union became permanent. Counts The Kingdom of León was an independent kingdom situated in the northwest region of the Iberian Peninsula. In 910, an independent Kingdom of León was founded when the king of Asturias, Alfonso III the Great, divided his territory amongst his three sons. It was founded when the Christian princes of Asturias along the northern coast of the peninsula shifted their capital from Oviedo to the city of León. The kings of León fought civil wars, wars against neighbouring kingdoms, and campaigns to repel invasions by both the Moors and the Vikings, all in order to protect their kingdom's changing fortunes. Aznar II Galíndez of Aragon ???? Onneca Garcés of Pamplona c.838-c.895
Count of Aragon Countess consort of Aragón Infanta of Pamplona Onneca Rebelle
of Sangüesa
????-????
Queen consort of Pamplona Countess consort of Castile House of Ansúrez Sunyer
of Barcelona
c.870-950

Count of Barcelona
Count of Girona
Count of Ausona

Count of Ausona

Richilda
of Toulouse
c.895-c.900

Countess consort of Barcelona
Count of Ausona ????-???? Count of Castile Countess consort of Castile Asturias is definitely united in 924 to the Kingdom of León. The County of Aragon passed to Andregoto, daughter of Galindo II Aznárez of Aragon of the Galíndez family and to her son, Sancho Garcés II of Pamplona of the Jiménez family. of Barcelona
c.927-993
Count of Barcelona
Count of Girona
Count of Girona
Count of Husona
Count of Urgell

Countess consort of Barcelona Muñoz c.900-c.964 Queen consort of Galicia Countess consort of Barcelona Fernán González unified the Counties of Castile, Burgos, Álava, Cerezo and Lantarón into what would become a single semi-autonomous hereditary county of Castile. Same Urraca as the wife of Ordoño III and IV of León Same Urraca as the wife of Sancho Garcés II of Pamplona Ordoño IV the Bad c.925-c.963 King of León 958-960 ???? ????-???? Queen consort of Pampiona Count of Castile and Alava Ramon Borrell
of Barcelona
c.972-1017

Count of Barcelona
Count of Girona
Count of Ausona

Ermesinde
of Carcassonne
c.975-1058

Countess consort of Barcelona
Count of Ausona Jimena
Fernández of Cea
c.970-c.1045
Queen consort of Pamplona
Countess suo jure of Cea
Regent of Pamplona 1004-1010 985 Urraca of Covarrubias ????-1037
Countess consort of Castile ????? The Kingdom Viguera is reunited in 1005 to the Kingdom of Pamplona. Guisla of Lluçà ????-1079 Countess consort of Barcelona Count of Castile and Alava continued to serve as count of Castile after he became king Ferdinand I of León. On his death, Castile was elevated to a kingdom for his firstborn son, Sancho, who ruled as Sancho II of Castile. 1100 Isabel ???? ????-c.1107 Queen consort of León and Castile Empress of Spain ego mudenco In 1134, a succession crisis arose in the united kingdoms of Navarre and Aragon. As a consequence of the 1076 murder of king Sancho IV of Navarre by his siblings, Navarre had been partitioned between Castile and Aragon, with the kings of the latter claiming the Navarrese crown. The election of García Ramírez restored the independence of the Navarrese kingdom after 58 years of political union with the Kingdom of Aragon. After some initial conflict he would align himself with king Alfonso VII of León and Castile, and as his ally take part in the Reconquista. María Rodríguez
of Vivar
c.1080-c.1105
Countess consort of Barcelona Urraca
Alfonso
c.1133-c.1179

Queen consort of Navarre
Queen consort of Artajona
Regent of Asturias

Alfonso
c.1133-c.1179

Lord of Monzón
King of Pamplona 1134-1150

Margaret
of L'Aigle
????-1141
Queen consort of Navarre Theobald II of Champagne c.1090-1152

Count of Biois and Chartres Count of Brie

Matilda of Carinthia ????-c.1160

Countess consort of Champagne Count of Brie Count of Barcelona Consort of the Aragonese monarch Richez, of Polant, c.1140-1185
Queen consort of León and Ca. Princess of Poland The Crown of Aragon originated in 1137, when the Kingdom of Aragon and the County of Barcelona (along Petronilla of Aragon c.1136-1173 Girona, Cerdanya, Osona and other territories) merged by dynastic union upon the marriage of Petronilla of Aragon and Ramon Berenguer IV of Barcelona; their individual titles combined in the person of their son Alfonso II of Aragon, who ascended to the throne in 1164. of France c.1145-1198

Countess consort of Champagne Princess of France of Portugal 1148-1211 Queen consort of León Infanta of Portugal Champagne The Kingdom of Majorca was a realm on the east coast of Spain, which included certain Mediterranean islands. In a will written in 1262 after the death of his firstborn son Alfonso, James I ceded the kingdom to his son James II. The disposition was maintained during successive versions of his will and so when James I died in 1276, the Crown of Louis IX
of France
1214-1270
King of France Aragon passed to his eldest son Peter III of Aragon. The Kingdom of Majorca passed to James, who reigned under the name of James II of Majorca. After 1279, Peter III of Aragon established that the King of Majorca in 1230 as a result of the third of Ponthieu |----c.1220-1279

Queen consort of Castile and León
Countess suo jure of Ponthieu and definitive union of the crowns Queen consort of Portugal of the kingdoms of Castile and León upon the accession of the then Castilian king, Ferdinand III to the vacant Leonese throne. was a vassal to the king of Aragon. The War of the Sicilian Vespers resulted in the division of the old Kingdom of Sicily; the island of Sicily came to be ruled as the Kingdom of Sicily, while the mainland territories of the old kingdom became the Kingdom of Naples. The war led to an era of Aragonese expansion in the Western Mediterranean, as the kingdom gained suzerainty over the Kingdom of Majorca and Sardinia. Outlasting four kings and four popes, the transfer war war abovesced the decline of Esclaramunda
of Foix
c.1250-1315

Queen consort of Majorca Blanche
of Artois
c.1248-1302
Queen consort of Navarre
Countess consort of Champagne the twenty-year war showcased the decline of papal power in southern Europe and the rise of increasingly powerful kings in the late 13th 1304 of Majorca c.1281-1345

Queen consort of Naples Regent of Naples Infanta of Majorca tance Counts Teresa Lourenço c.1330-????

King of Portugal Sking of Portugal Ving of Portugal Sking of Portugal Ski Constance of Aragon c.1318-1346
Queen consort of Majorca Infanta of Aragon
Infanta of Aragon
Prince of Achaea 1331-1349

Constance of Aragon Infanta of Aragon

Lord of Montpellier 1324-1344
Prince of Achaea 1331-1349

Violante of Vilaragut c.1320-c.1372

Titular queen consort of Majorca Ferdinand I of Portugal 1345-1383 King of Portugal Henry III
the Suffering
1379-1406

King of Castile and León 1390-1406
Prince of Asturias 1388-1390

Catherine
of Lancaster
1373-1418

Queen consort of Castile and León Princes of Asturias Rina The Catholic Monarchs were Queen Isabella I of Castile and King Ferdinand II of Aragon, whose marriage and joint rule marked the de facto unification of Spain. They were both from the House of Frastámara and were second cousins, being both descended from John I of Castile; to remove the obstacle that this consanguinity would otherwise have posed to their marriage under canon law, they were given a papal dispensation by Sixtus IV. It is generally accepted by most scholars that the unification of Spain can essentially be traced back to the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella. Their reign was called by W.H. Prescott "the most glorious epoch in the annals of Spain". Queen consort of Hungary and Bohemia Spain was formed as a dynastic union of two crowns rather than a unitary state, as Castile and Aragon remained separate kingdoms until the Nueva Planta decrees of 1707–16. The court of Ferdinand and Isabella was constantly on the move, in order to bolster local support for the crown from local feudal lords. The title of "Catholic King and Queen" was officially bestowed on Ferdinand and Isabella by Pope Alexander VI in 1494, in recognition of their defence of the Catholic faith within Anne
of Foix-Candale
1484-1506

Queen consort of Hungary and Bohemia Ferdinand II of Aragon, who had allied with the Pope against France, presented a set of claims to the legitimate royal family of Navarre. Catherine did not accept the demands, and Ferdinand Navarre. Catherine did not accept the demands, and Ferdinand sent Fadrique Álvarez de Toledo, 2nd Duke of Alba, who occupied Pamplona on 25 July 1512. The Castilians went on to conquer St-Jean-Pied-de-Port after setting fire to Roncevaux, and wrought havoc across the merindad of Ultrapuertos (Lower Navarre). The Spanish troops would retain the southern half of that region intermittently for the next years. Catherine and John III, overwhelmed by the Castilian push, fled to Bearn, constituent part of their kingdom. They set their base in Pau, Orthez and Tarbes, where they alternately resided most of the time until their deaths. On 23 March 1513, the Cortes of Navarre reunited in Pamplona, greatly reduced to the pro-Spanish Beaumont party, and pledged allegiance to Ferdinand II of Aragon in exchange for his loyalty to the Navarrese laws. In 1515, Upper Navarre was annexed to the Crown of Castile as a different kingdom (aeque principalis), and it would be one constituent part of the Kingdom of the Spains, as Spain came to be known during the following period. Maria Anna of Bavaria 1551-1608

Archduchess consort of Inner Austria The son of Emperor Charles V and Isabella of Portugal, Philip II inherited his father's Spanish Empire in 1556 and succeeded to the Portuguese throne in 1580 following a dynastic crisis. The Spanish conquests of the Inca Empire and of the Philippines, named in his honor by Ruy López de Villalobos, were completed during his reign. Under Philip II, Spain reached the height of its influence and power, sometimes called the Spanish Golden Age, and ruled territories in every continent then known to Europeans. Philip led a highly debt-leveraged regime, seeing state defaults in 1557, 1560, 1569, 1575, and 1596. This policy was partly the cause of the declaration of independence that created the Dutch Republic in 1581. Counts Palatine Burgundy Louis XIV
of France
1638-1715
Dauphin of France
King of France
Co-Prince of Andorra Maria Theresa of Spain 1638-1683
Queen consort of France Infanta of Spain The War of the Spanish Succession was a European great power conflict fought between 1701 and 1714. The immediate cause was the death of the childless Charles II of Spain in November 1700, which led to a struggle for control of the Spanish Empire. His nominated heir was Philip of Anjou, a grandson of Louis XIV of France, whose main backers were France and most of Spain. His rival, Archduke Charles of Austria, was supported by the Grand Alliance, whose primary members included the Holy Roman Empire, the Dutch Republic, and Great Britain. Significant related conflicts include the 1700 to 1721 Great Northern War, and Queen Anne's War in North America. The Nueva Planta decrees were a number of decrees signed between 1707 and 1716 by Philip V, the first Bourbon King of Spain, during and shortly after the end of the War of the Spanish Succession by the Treaty of Utrecht. The Decrees put an end to the existence of the realms of the Crown of Aragon (Aragon, Catalonia, Valencia and Majorca) as separate states within a composite manarchy and incorporated them into the Crown of Castile, thus Although by 1701 Spain was no longer the predominant European power, it retained a global presence including the Spanish Netherlands, large parts of Italy, and the Americas. This meant its acquisition by France threatened the European balance of power, and Philip's proclamation as King of Spain on 16 November 1700 led to war. The French held the advantage in the early stages, but were forced onto the defensive after 1706. Despite advancing in northern France, by 1709 some of the Allies questioned the benefit of continuing the war, especially as Bourbon success in Spain had secured Philip's position as king monarchy and incorporated them into the Crown of Castile, thus abolishing the political differences of the two crowns and essentially establishing the Kingdom of Spain as a French-style absolute monarchy and a centralized state in the pre-liberal sense. Bohemia Princess consort of Transylvania When Emperor Joseph I died in 1711, Archduke Charles succeeded his brother as Holy Roman Emperor. Since a union of Spain and Austria was as unwelcome as one with France, the new British government argued it was pointless to continue. By now, only British subsidies kept their allies in the war, and their withdrawal led to the Peace of Utrecht in 1713, followed by the treaties of Rastatt and Baden in 1714. Philip was confirmed as King of Spain, but renounced his claim and those of his descendants to the French throne. The Spanish Empire ceded much of its Italian Chart Disclaimer
All data in this chart is 100% from Wikipedia pages. Most, if not all, information (dates, surnames and forenames, territories to Savoy and Austria, along with the Spanish Netherlands, but remained largely intact elsewhere. Britain retained Gibraltar and Menorca, conquered from Spain during the war, acquired significant trade concessions in the Spanish Americas, and became a major commercial power. For the Dutch, the war is seen as marking the beginning of their decline as a significant European power. Although Louis succeeded in descendants) comes from the English pages of that encyclopedia. I take no responsibility for the accuracy or relevance of the information here, as I have only visually converted it into a chart. Finally, I always use the names of the various people as they appear on the English pages of Wikipedia. I am therefore not responsible for the anglicization (or not) of the various first or last names used here. Asturias Joledo placing his grandson on the Spanish throne, France was left financially exhausted. I must acknowledge the invaluable help of Mr. Ramiro Sottosanto (aka u/zerohijak on Reddit) in the painstaking effort of correcting this chart. Castile Napoleon Bonaparte was a French emperor and military commander who rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led successful campaigns during the Revolutionary Wars. Hoping to extend the Continental System, his embargo against Britain, Napoleon invaded the Iberian Peninsula and **Castile** declared his brother Joseph the King of Spain in 1808. The Spanish and the Portuguese revolted in the Peninsular War aided by a British army, culminating in defeat for Napoleon's marshals. Noble Patrician of Tuscany all its various representa

Most of the time it means a a line from fathers to sons, but always. It often represents connection between different members of the state of the LINKS TO THE DIFFERENT FAMILY Maria Francisca
of Portugal
1800-1834
throne Infanta of Portugal
Countess consort of Molina Castile TREES INVOLVED IN THIS CHART Queen consort of Sardinia Princess of the Two Sicilies Aragon
Barcelona House of Poitiers Capetian Dynasty House of Artois United Kingdom Rulers of Normandy Rulers of Brittany House of Hauteville Sobrarbe Aragon House of Savoy-Aosta Capetian Dynasty House of Anjou

Capetian Dynasty House of Burgundy

Capetian Dynasty House of Burgund Aragon Amadeo I was an Italian prince who reigned as King of Spain from 1870 to 1873. The only king of Spain to come from the House of Savoy, he was the second son of Victor Emmanuel II of Italy and was known for most of his life as the Duke of Aosta, the usual title for a second son in the Savoyard dynasty. Capetian Dynasty
House of
Valois

Capetian Dynasty
House of
Wettin

Capetian Dynasty
House of
Wettin

Monarchs
of Greece

Rulers of
Auvergne Provence He was elected by the Cortes Generales as Spain's monarch in 1870, following the deposition of Isabel II, and was sworn in the following year. Amadeo's reign was fraught with growing republicanism, Carlist rebellions in the north, and the Cuban independence movement. After three tumultuous years on the throne, he abdicated and returned to Italy in 1873, and the First Spanish Republic was declared as a result. Neopatria
Naples

Valencia
Principality
atalonia Aragon 935 Mercedes of Bourbon-Two Sicilies 1910-2000 Countess of Barcelona Several Women ????-????

| Mistress | Juan Carlos | 1962 | Sophia of Greece and Denmark 1938-today | 1938-today | Queen consort of Spain Princess of Greece | Princess of Greece Felipe VI of Spain 1968-today

King of Spain 2014-today Prince of Asturias 1977-2014 Prince of Girona 1990-2014 Duke of Montblanc 1990-2014 Count of Cervera 1990-2014 Lord of Balaguer 1990-2014

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FAMILY TREE OF THE