Chlodio ????-c.450
King of the Salian Franks House of Merovingi Odlian Iranks c.493 Basina of Thuringia c.438-c.477

Queen consort of the Franks Princess of Thuringia - THE MEROVINGIANS The Merovingian dynasty was the ruling family of the Franks from the middle of the 5th century until 751. They first appear as "Kings of the Franks" in the Roman army of northern Gaul. By 509 they had united all the Franks and northern Gallo-Romans under their rule. They conquered most of Gaul, defeating the Visigoths (507) and the Burgundians (534), and also extended their rule into Raetia (537). In Germania, the Alemanni, Bavarii and Saxons accepted their lordship. The Merovingian realm was the largest and most powerful of the states of western Europe following the breaking up of the empire of Theodoric the Great. The dynastic name, medieval Latin Merovingi or Merohingii ("sons of Merovech"), derives from an unattested Frankish form, akin to the attested Old English Merewīowing, with the final -ing being a typical Germanic patronymic suffix. The name derives from Salian King Merovech, who is at the center of many legends. Unlike the Anglo-Saxon royal genealogies, the Merovingians never claimed descent from a god, nor is there evidence that they were The Merovingians' long hair distinguished them among the Franks, who commonly cut their hair short. Contemporaries sometimes referred to them as the "long-haired kings" (Latin reges criniti). A Merovingian whose hair was cut could not rule, and a rival could be removed from the succession by being tonsured and sent to a monastery. The Merovingians also used a distinct name stock. One of their names, Clovis, evolved into Louis and remained common among French royalty down to the 19th century. Guntheuc c.495-c.532 Amalaric of the Visigoths c.502-c.531 The first well-known Merovingian king was Childeric I (died 481). His son Clovis I (died 511) converted to Christianity, united the Franks and conquered most of Gaul. The Merovingians treated their kingdom as single yet divisible. Clovis's four sons divided the kingdom among themselves, and it remained divided — with the exception of four short periods (558–561, 613–623, 629–634, 673–675) Chrotilda c.500-c.531 Saint Radegund of Thuringia c.520-c.587 Queen consort of the Visigoths King of the Visigoths — down to 679. After that it was divided again only once (717–718). The main divisions of the kingdom were Austrasia, Neustria, Burgundy and Aquitaine. During the final century of Merovingian rule, the kings were increasingly pushed into a ceremonial role. Actual power was increasingly in the hands of the mayor of the palace, the highest-ranking official under the king. In 656, the mayor Grimoald I tried to place his son Childebert on the throne in Austrasia. Grimoald was arrested and executed; but his son ruled until 662, when the Merovingian dynasty was restored. When King Theuderic IV died in 737, the mayor Charles Martel continued to rule the kingdoms without a king until his death in 741. The dynasty was restored again in 743, but in 751 Charles's son, Pepin the Short, deposed the last king, Childeric III, and had himself crowned, inaugurating the Carolingian dynasty. Saint Gregory of Tours c.538-c.593 Carolingian dynasty. Audovera ????-c.580 Queen consort of Neustria Bertrude c.582-c.618 Queen consort of the Franks C.626

Div. C.629

Gomentrude
c.598-c.630

Queen consort of
Neustria and Burgundy Eadbald of Kent ????-c.640 King of Kent Queen consort of Kent Domesticus for Sigebert III Chimnechild
Of Burgundy
???-c.662
Queen consort of Austrasia Saint Balthild of Chelles c.626-c.680 Plectrude ???? ????-718 Duchess consort of the Franks c.649 Clovis II c.633-c.657 Dagobert II ????-c.679 King of Austrasia ???? ???? ???? ??????? Queen consort of the Franks Rotrude c.718 Charles Swanachild of Hesbaye Martel c.688-741 ???????? The Carolingian dynasty known variously as the Carlovingians, Carolingus, Carolings, Karolinger or Karlings) was a Frankish noble family named after Charlemagne, grandson of mayor Charles Martel and a descendant of the Arnulfing and Pippinid clans of the 7th century AD. The dynasty consolidated its power in the 8th century, eventually making the offices of mayor of the palace and dux et princeps Francorum hereditary, and becoming the de facto rulers of the Franks as the real powers behind the Merovingian throne. In 751 the Merovingian dynasty which had ruled the Germanic Franks was overthrown with the consent of the Papacy and the aristocracy, and Pepin the Short, son of Martel, was crowned King of the Franks. The Carolingian dynasty reached its peak in 800 with the crowning of Charlemagne as the first Emperor of the Romans in the West in over three centuries. His death in 814 began an extended period of fragmentation of the Carolingian Empire and decline that would eventually lead to the evolution of the Kingdom of France and the Holy Roman Empire. ????? Queen consort of the Franks Gersuinda /----the Lombards Queen consort of the Franks Queen consort of the Franks Ermengarde of Hesbaye c.778-818 Cunigunde ???? ????-???? Welf I c.776-c.825 Empress consort of the Carolingian THE ROBERTIANS The Robertians (sometimes called the Robertines in modern scholarship) are the proposed Frankish family which was ancestral to the Capetian dynasty, and thus to the royal families of France and of many other countries (currently Spain and Luxembourg). The Capetians appear first in the records as powerful nobles serving under the Carolingian dynasty of Charlemagne in West Francia, which later became France. As their power increased, they came into conflict with the older royal family and attained the crown several times before the eventual start of the continuous rule of the descendants of Hugh Capet (ruled 987–996). Hugh's paternal ancestral family, the Robertians, appear in documents that can trace them back to his great-grandfather Robert the Strong (d. 866). His origins remain unclear, but medieval records hint at an origin in East Francia, in present-day Germany, an area then still also ruled by the Carolingians. In particular, Regino of Prüm (died 915) states that Robert the Strong's son Odo was said to be a relative (nepos) of a Count Meingaud, count of an area near Worms, who died in 892, and there are indications that Maingaud's family used the names Robert and Odo. Ingeltrude of Madrie ????-??? the German c.806-876 Duke of Maine King of Bavaria King of East Francia of Alamannia c.803-876 Empress consort of the Carolingian Queen consort of Aquitaine Queen consort of East Francia Modern proposals about their ancestry further back are based on the idea that there was one family which frequently named its sons Robert, including Robert III of Worms (800–834), Robert the Strong (d. 866), and Robert I of France (866–923). For example, one proposed ancestor is Robert of Hesbaye (c. 800), The Robertians Dynasty about whom there are almost no records. The Robertian family figured prominently amongst the Carolingian nobility and married into this royal family. Eventually, the Robertians themselves produced Frankish kings such as the brothers Odo (reigned 888–898) and Robert I (r. 922–923), then Hugh Capet (r. 987–996), who ruled from his seat in Paris as the first Capatian king of France. first Capetian king of France. Saint Richardis of Swabia c.840-c.894 Richilde of Provence c.845-910 Although Philip II Augustus (r. 1180–1223) was officially the last monarch of France with the title "King of the Franks" (rex Francorum) and the first to style himself "King of France" (roi de France), in (systematic application of) historiography, Hugh Capet holds this distinction. He founded the Capetians, the royal dynasty that ruled France until the revolution of the Second French Republic in 1848—save during the interregnum of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars. Members of the family still reign in Europe today; both King Felipe VI of Spain and Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg descend from this family through the Bourbon cadet branch of the dynasty. Empress consort of the Carolingian Empire Queen of Western Francia Queen of Eastern Francia Empress consort of the Carolingian Empire Queen consort of West Francia Beatrice
of Vermandois
c.880-931
Queen consort of West Francia Charles the Child c.847-c.866 of Flanders c.843-c.870 Queen consort of Wessex King of Aquitaine King of the Anglo-Saxons Queen consort of the Anglo-Saxons Queen consort of Aquitaine Queen consort of West Francia Henry the Fowler c.876-c.936 King of East Francia Duke of Saxony Saint Matilda of Ringelheim c.892-c.968 Frederuna of Saxony c.887-c.917 Queen consort of West Francia Louis III c.863-882 The Bivinids Dynasty Emma
of France
c.894-c.934
Queen consort of West Francia Eadhild
of Wessex
????-c.937
Countess consort of Paris
Princess of England the Great c.898-956 Countess consort of Paris House of Capet Adelaide of Aquitaine c.945-c.1004

Queen consort of the Franks Conrad I of Burgundy c.925-c.993 of France c.943-c.981 Queen consort of Burgundy Adelaide-Blanche
of Anjou
c.940-1026
Queen consort of West Francia - THE CAPETIANS -The Capetian dynasty, also known as the "House of France", is a dynasty of Frankish origin, and a branch of the Robertians. It is among the largest and oldest royal houses in Europe and the world, and consists of Hugh Capet, the founder of the dynasty, and his male-line descendants, who ruled in France without interruption from 987 to 1792, and again from 1814 to 1848. The senior line ruled in France as the House of Capet from the election of Hugh Capet in 987 until the death of Charles IV in 1328. That line was succeeded by cadet branches, the Houses of Valois and then Bourbon, which ruled without interruption until the French Revolution abolished the monarchy in 1792. The Bourbons were restored in 1814 in the aftermath of Napoleon's defeat, but had to vacate the throne again in 1830 in favor of the last Capetian monarch of France, Louis Philippe I, who belonged to the House of Orléans. Cadet branches of the Capetian House of Bourbon are still reigning over Spain and Luxembourg. The dynasty had a crucial role in the formation of the French state. Initially obeyed only in their own demesne, the Île-de-France, the Capetian kings slowly but steadily increased their power and influence until it grew to cover the entirety of their realm. For a detailed narration on the growth of French royal power, see Crown lands of France. Fulk IV of Anjou c.1043-1109
Count of Anjou Count o Members of the dynasty were traditionally Catholic, and the early Capetians had an alliance with the Church. The French were also the most active participants in the Crusades, culminating in a series of five Crusader kings – Louis VII, Philip Augustus, Louis VIII, Louis IX, and Philip III. The Capetian alliance with the papacy suffered a severe blow after the disaster of the Aragonese Crusade. Philip III's son and successor, Philip IV, humiliated Pope Boniface VIII and brought the papacy under French control. The later Valois, starting with Francis I, ignored religious differences and allied with the Ottoman sultan to counter the growing power of the Holy Roman Empire. Henry IV was a Protestant at the time of his accession, but realized the necessity of conversion after four years of religious warfare. Div. 1092 Bertha of Holland c.1055-1094

Queen consort of the Franks The Capetians generally enjoyed a harmonious family relationship. By tradition, younger sons and brothers of the king of France were given appanages for them to maintain their rank and to dissuade them from claiming the French crown itself. When Capetian cadets did aspire for kingship, their ambitions were directed not at the French throne, but at foreign thrones. As a result, the Capetians have reigned at different times in the kingdoms of Spain, Poland, Aragon, Portugal, Navarre, and as emperors of the Brazilian and Latin empires. In modern times, King Felipe VI of Spain is a member of this family, while Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg is related to the family by agnatic kinship; both through the Bourbon branch of the dynasty. Along with the House of Habsburg, arguably its greatest historic rival, it was one of the two oldest European royal dynasties. It was also one of the most powerful royal families in European history, having played a pre-eminent role in its politics for much of its existence. Peter I
of Courtenay
c.1126-c.1183
Lord jure uxoris of Courtenay Lady suo jure of Courtenay Béla III of Hungary c.1148-1196 Yolanda of Flanders 1175-1219 Henry the Young c.1155-1183 king of England of Merania c.1175-1201 Queen consort of France Alexios II Komnenos c.1169-1183 Andronikos I Komnenos c.1117-1185 Margaret of France c.1158-1197 Ingeborg of Denmark c.1174-1237 Agnes of France | 1183 c.1171-c.1220 Theobald I of Navarre 1201-1253

King of Navarre Count of Champagne Robert I of Artois 1216-1250 Count of Artois Margaret of Provence 1221-1295 Margaret
of Bourbon
c.1217-1256

Queen consort of Navarre
Countess consort of Champagne Elizabeth the Cuman c.1244-1290 |------| Matilda of Brabant c.1126-c.1183 King of Hungary and Croatia Countess consort of Artois Queen consort of Hungary and Croatia Aquinas c.1225-1274 Henry I
of Navarre
c.1244-1274
King of Navarre
Count of Champagne Beatrice of Burgundy c.1260-1327 Ruling Lady of Bourbon Countess consort of Clermont Edmund
of Lancaster
1245-1296

Earl of Lancaster, Leicester,
and Derby
Prince of England Blanche
of Artois
c.1248-1302

Queen consort of Navarre
Countess consort of Champagne Beatrice of Sicily c.1252-1275 Latin Empress consort of Constantinople of France c.1260-1327 Duchess consort of Burgundy Princess of France of Clermont c.1256-1317 of Brabant c.1245-1285 of Burgundy c.1248-1306 Duke of Burgundy Titular King of Thessalonica of Naples c.1254-1309 King of Naples King of Albania Prince of Achaea or of Anjou and Maine Count of Provence Count of Forcalquier of Hungary c.1257-1323 Queen consort of Naples Titular Latin Emperor of Constantinople Queen consort of Hungary and Croatia Joan I
of Navarre
1273-1305
Queen so jure of Champa
Queen consort of France Mahaut of Châtillon c.1293-1358 Rudolf I of Bohemia c.1282-1307 King of Bohemia Duke of Austria and Styri Count of Habsburg Edward I of England c.1239-1307 King of England Lord of Ireland Duke of Aquitain Duke of Agaisany Blanche of France c.1278-1305 Margaret of France c.1279-1318 Queen consort of England Princess of France Margaret of Artois c.1285-1311 Louis of Évreux c.1276-1319 Count of Évreux Prince du Sang Charles
of Valois
1270-1325
Titular Latin Emperor
Count jure uxoris of Main
Count jure uxoris of Anjo
Count of Valois
Count of Alençon
Count of Chartres of Bourbon c.1279-1341 Edward II of England c.1284-1327 King of England Lord of Ireland Duke of Aquitaine Count of Ponthieu Prince of Wales Isabella
of France
c.1295-1358
Queen consort of England
Princess of France Blanche
of Burgundy
c.1296-1326

Queen consort of France and Navarre John
of Bohemia
c.1296-1346
King of Bohemia
Count of Luxembourg,
Arlon and Durbuy Charles IV
of Luxembourg
1316-1378

Count of Luxembourg
King of Bohemia
King of the Romans
Holy Roman Emperor James I of Bourbon c.1319-1362 Count of Ponthieu Count of La Marche Prince du Sang Bonne of Luxemburg 1315-1349 Kings of Navarre Joan I
of Auvergne
1326-1360

Countess suo jure of Auvergne
and Boulogne
Queen consort of France Joan II
of Navarre
c.1312-1349

Queen suo jure of Navarre
Countess of Angoulême
Countess of Mortain
Countess of Longueville Blanche
of Valois
c.1317-1348
Queen consort of Bohemia
German Queen Beatrice of Bourbon c.1320-1384 Peter IV of Aragon 1319-1387 | Catherine of Vendôme c.1354-1412 Charles II
of Navarre
1332-1387
King of Navarre
Count of Evreux Joanna of Bourbon 1338-1378 Joan of Valois 1343-1373 of Bourbon c.1344-1393 The Capetian house of Valois was a cadet branch of the Capetian dynasty. They succeeded the House of Capet (or "Direct Capetians") to the French throne, and were the royal house of France from 1328 to 1589. Junior members of the family founded cadet branches in Orléans, Anjou, Burgundy, and Alençon. Queen consort of Aragon Princess of Navarre King of Aragon, Valencia, Sardinia and Queen consort of France The Valois descended from Charles, Count of Valois (1270–1325), the second surviving son of King Philip III of France (reigned 1270–1285). Their title to the throne was based on a precedent in 1316 (later retroactively attributed to the Merovingian Salic law) which excluded females (Joan II of Navarre), as well as male descendants through the distaff side (Edward III of England), from the succession to the French throne. After holding the throne for several centuries the Valois male line became extinct and the House of Bourbon succeeded the Valois to the throne as the senior-surviving branch of the Capetian dynasty. Louis
of Bourbon
1376-1446
Count of Vendome
Count of Chartres
Prince du Sang

Jeanne
de Laval
????-1468
Countess consort of La Marche John IV
of Brittany
1339-1399
Count of Montfort
Duke of Brittany
Earl of Richmond Henry IV
of England
1367-1413

King of England
Lord of Ireland
Duke of Aquitaine
Duke of Lancaster
Earl of Northampton
Lord High Steward Eleanor
of Castile
c.1363-1415
Queen consort of Navarre
Princess of Castile Dauphins Viennois 1386 Joan
Of Navarre
c.1368-1437
Queen consort of England
Duchess consort of Brittany
Princess of Navarre Janus
of Cyprus
1375-1432

King of Cyprus
Titular King of Jerusalem
Titular King of Armenian Cilicia Charlotte
of Bourbon
c.1388-1422
Queen consort of Cyprus
Titular Queen consort of Armenia
Titular Queen consort of Jerusalem Charles III
of Navarre
1361-1425
King of Navarre
Count of Evreux
Duke of Nemours John II
of Aragon
1398-1479

King of Aragon, Valencia, Majorca
Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica
Count of Barcelona
Count of Roussillon and Cerdagne
King jure uxoris of Navarre
King of Navarre de facto
Duke of Montblanc
Lord of Balaguer
Duke of Gandia Martin I
of Sicily
c.1374-1409
King of Sicily
Count of Luna
Lord of Segorbe and Ejerica Isabelle
of Bavaria
c.1370-1435
Queen consort of France Blanche I
of Navarre
1387-1441
Queen regnant of Navarre
Queen consort of Sicily House of Valois-Angoulême of Orléans 1372-1407 Duke of Orléans Count of Valois Count of Blois Count of Angouléme Johannes Gutenberg c.1393-1468 Eleanor of Navarre 1443-1495 Princess of Viana Princess de France Richard II of England 1367-1400 King of England Lord of Ireland Duke of Aquitaine Prince of Wales Henry IV of Castile 1425-1474 King of Castile and León Prince of Asturias Titular King of Aragon Titular Count of Barcelona Blanche II of Navarre 1424-1464
Queen regnant of Navarre John
of Angoulême
1399-1467
Count of Angoulême Henry V
of England
1386-1422

King of England
Lord of Ireland
Duke of Aquitaine
Prince of Wales
Duke of Cornwall
Duke of Lancaster
Lord Warden of the Cinque Porte Marie of Anjou 1404-1463 Queen consort of France Bonne
of Armagnac
1399-1430
Duchess consort of Orléans Catherine
of Valois
1401-1437

Queen consort of England
Princess of France Marguerite
de Rohan
????-1496

Countess consort of Angoulême
Lady of Montbrun Isabelle
de Beauvau
c.1436-1475
Lady of Champigny
Lady of Ia Roche-sur-Yon
Countess consort of Vendôme Gaston IV de Foix 1422-1472 Viscount of Béarn Count of Foix and Bigorre Isabella
of Valois
1389-1409
Queen consort of England
Duchess consort of Orieans
Ptrincess of France John VIII of Bourbon c.1425-1478 Count of Vendôme Prince du Sang Charles
of Orléans
1394-1465

Duke of Valois
Duke of Orléans
Count of Blois
Count of Beaumont-sur-Oise Marie
of Cleves
1426-1487
Duchess consort of Orléans Charlotte
of Savoy
c.1441-1483
Queen consort of France Margaret
of Anjou
1430-1482
Queen consort of England
Disputed Queen consort of
France
Princess of Naples Gaston de Foix 1445-1470 Prince of Viana Margaret of Scotland 1424-1445 Queen consort of France Princess of Scotland 10 Magdalena of Valois 1443-1495 Princess of Viana Princess de France Louise
of Savoy
c.1476-1531

Duchess suo jure of Bourbon
Countess consort of Angoulême
Duchess of Nemours Francis Phoebus of Navarre 1468-1517

Count of Foix King of Navarre Catherine
of Navarre
1468-1517

Queen consort of Navarre
Queen of Navarre
Ouchess suo jure of Gandia,
Montblanc, and Peñafiel
Countess suo jure of Foix,
Bigorre, and Ribagorza
Viscountess suo jure of Béarn John III of Navarre 1469-1516 King of Navarre Count of Feigord Viscount of Limoges Mary Tudor 1496-1533 Queen consort of France Duchess suo jure of Suffolk Princess of England Anne
of Brittany
1477-1514

Duchess suo jure of Brittany
Countess suo jure of Etampes
Queen consort of France
Queen consort of Naples Saint Joan
of France
1 464-1505
Queen consort of France
Duchess suo jure of Berry
Princess of France Marie of
LuxembourgSaint-Pol
c.1472-1547

Countess suo jure of Saint-Pol
Countess suo jure of Soissons
Countess consort of Vendôme Francis of Bourbon c.1470-1495 Count of Vendôme Prince du Sang 7 Charles
of Angoulême
1459-1496
Count of Angoulême Leonardo da Vinci c.1452-1519 Martin
Luther
c.1483-1546

Cardinal
Richelieu
1585-1642 Henry II of Navarre 1503-1555 King of Navarre Count of Foix Charles of Bourbon c.1489-1537 Count of Vendôme Prince du Sang Queen consort of Navarre Countess consort of Vendôme James V of Scotland 1512-1542 King of Scotland Duke of Rothesay Jeanne d'Albret 1528-1572 Antoine
of Bourbon
1518-1562

King jure uxoris of Navarre
Duke of Vendôme
Prince du Sang **Chart Disclaimer** All data in this chart comes 100% from Wikipedia pages. Most, if not all, informations (dates, surnames and forenames, descendants) comes from data provided by the English pages of that encyclopedia. I do not take any responsibility for the accuracy or the relevance of the information here, as I have only converted it visually into a chart. Finally, I always use the names of the various people as referenced solely by the English-language pages of Wikipedia. I am therefore not responsible for anglicizing (or not) the various first or last names used here. Elisabeth of Austria 1554-1592 Mary I Stuart of Scotland 1542-1587 of Valois 1546-1568 Queen consort of Spain Princess du Sang of Spain 1527-1598 The link between two boxes represents a union, with its date just above it. Name, dates of birth and death of the Line arriving on top of a Therese of Saxe-Hildburghausen 1792-1854 A transparent character box the character. or a non House dynastic — THE CAPETIAN HOUSE OF BOURBON person. The line going down from the link The House of Bourbon is a dynasty that originated in the Kingdom reignal dates of of France and is a branch of the Capetian dynasty, the royal House of France. Bourbon kings first ruled France and Navarre in the 16th century, and by the 18th century, members of the Spanish Bourbon dynasty held thrones in Spain, Naples, Sicily, and Parma. Today Spain and Luxembourg have monarchs of the House of Bourbon. the character. Number of non important boxes is about the offspring this union produced. relationship link, with or without continuity into the titles of the House. Margaret of Austria 1584-1611 Queen consort of Spain and Portugal THE CHILDREN the union produced. The royal Bourbons originated in 1272, when Robert, the youngest son of King Louis IX of France, married the heiress of the lordship of Bourbon.[2] The house continued for three centuries as a cadet branch, serving as nobles under the direct Capetian and Valois A transparent character box circled with a solid line designates a monarch from another house. He is there A person who in some way influences the Royalty of this chart. A line of points represent a direct line of continuity without showing all its different representatives. It usually for his/her relation to someone into this family The senior line of the House of Bourbon became extinct in the male line in 1527 with the death of Duke Charles III of Bourbon. This made the junior Bourbon-Vendôme branch the genealogically senior branch of the House of Bourbon. In 1589, at the death of Henry III of France, the House of Valois became extinct in the male means a direct line from fathers to line. Under the Salic law, the head of the House of Bourbon, as the LINKS TO THE DIFFERENT FAMILY senior representative of the senior-surviving branch of the Capetian dynasty, became King of France as Henry IV. Bourbon monarchs then united to France the part of the Kingdom of Navarre north of the Pyrenees, which Henry's father had acquired by marriage in 1555, ruling both until the 1792 overthrow of the monarchy during the French Revolution. Restored briefly in 1814 and definitively in 1815 after the fall of the First French Empire, the senior line of the Bourbons was finally overthrown in the July Revolution of 1830. A cadet Bourbon branch, the House of Orléans, then ruled for 18 years (1830–1848), until it too was overthrown. Philip IV of Spain 1605-1665 Charles I of England 1600-1649 King of Scotland TREES INVOLVED INTO THIS CHART Elisabeth of France 1602-1644 Queen consort of Spain and Portugal Henrietta Maria of France 1609-1669 The 4th House of Orléans, sometimes called the House of Bourbon-Orléans to distinguish it, is the fourth holder of a surname previously used by several branches of the Royal House of France, all descended in the legitimate male line from the dynasty's founder, Hugh Capet. The house was founded by Philippe I, Duke of Orléans, younger son of Louis XIII and younger brother of Louis XIV, the "Sun King". Queen consort of England, Scotland and Ireland The princes of Condé was a cadet branch of the Bourbons descended from an uncle of Henry IV, and the princes of Conti was a cadet line of the Condé branch. Both houses, recognised as princes of the blood, were prominent French noble families, well known for their participation in French affairs, even during exile in the French Revolution, until their respective, extinctions in 1200 and From 1709 until the French Revolution, the Orléans dukes were next in the order of succession to the French throne after members of the senior branch of the House of Bourbon, descended from Louis XIV. Although Louis XIV's direct descendants retained the throne, his brother Philippe's descendants flourished until the end of the French monarchy. The Orléanists held the French throne from 1820 to 1848 and ext still protectors to the French throne the property through the product of th the French Revolution, until their respective extinctions in 1830 and 1814. Since the extinction of the Capetian House of Courtenay in 1733, the Bourbons are the only extant branch of the House of from 1830 to 1848 and are still pretenders to the French throne today. In 1700, at the death of King Charles II of Spain, the Spanish Habsburgs became extinct in the male line. Under the will of the The House of Orléans has a cadet branch in the House of Orléans-Braganza, founded with the marriage between Isabel of Braganza, Princess Imperial of Brazil, and Prince Gaston of Orléans, Count of Eu. Although never reigning, the childless Charles II, the second grandson of King Louis XIV of Go to my chart of the House of Anjou-Châteaudun

Go to my chart of the House of Brienne

Go to my chart of the House of Württemberg France was named as his successor, to preclude the union of the thrones of France and Spain. The prince, then Duke of Anjou, became Philip V of Spain. Permanent separation of the French and House of Orléans-Braganza has claimed the Brazilian throne since 1921, and Athénaïs de Rochechouart 1640-1707 are second in line in the Orleanist line of succession. House of Lusignan House of Monfort House of Blois Spanish thrones was secured when France and Spain ratified Philip's renunciation, for himself and his descendants, of the French throne in the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and similar Molière 1622-1673 arrangements later kept the Spanish throne separate from those of Naples, Sicily and Parma. The Spanish House of Bourbon (rendered in Spanish as Borbón) has been overthrown and restored several times, reigning 1700–1808, 1813–1868, 1875–1931, and since 1975. Bourbons ruled in Naples from 1734 to 1806 and in Sicily from 1735 to 1816, and in a unified Kingdom of the Two Sicilies from 1816 to 1861. They also ruled in Parma from 1731 to 1735, 1748–1802 and 1847–1859, the Kingdom of Etruria 1802-1807 and Duchy of Lucca 1814-1847. Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg married Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma, and thus her successors, who have reigned in Luxembourg since her abdication in 1964, have also been members of the House of Bourbon. Isabel, Princess Imperial of Brazil, regent for her father, Emperor Pedro II of Brazil, married a code, of the Orléans line and thus their descendants. Income as the Go to my chart of the Southern Italian Kingdoms House of Kingdom Poitiers of Spain Rulers of Normandy Rulers of Brittany Capetian Dynasty cadet of the Orléans line and thus their descendants, known as the Orléans-Braganza, were in the line of succession to the Brazilian throne and expected to ascend its throne had the monarchy not been abolished by a coup in 1889. Charles II of Spain 1661-1700 Marie Émilie de Joly de Choin |------1670-1732 Grand Dauphin | 1680 1661-1711 All legitimate, living members of the House of Bourbon, including its Mademoiselle de Choin Dauphin of France Queen consort of Spain Dauphine of France cadet branches, are direct agnatic descendants of Henry IV through his son Louis XIII of France. Go to my chart of the Holy Roman Empire Rulers of Auvergne Rulers of St-Pol House of House of Toulouse Wettin Maria Luisa Gabriella of Savoy 1688-1714 Elisabeth Farnese 1605-1665 Queen consort of Spain Regent of Spain Françoise Marie de Bourbon 1677-1749 Victor Amadeus II of Savoy 1666-1732 Petit Dauphin 1682-1712 of Savoy 1685-1712 Queen consort of Spain Go to my chart of the Rulers of Hungary & Croatia House of Lorraine Rulers of Poland Rulers of Bohemia THE HOUSE OF BONAPARTE The House of Bonaparte is a former imperial and royal European dynasty of Corsican origin. It was founded in 1804 by Napoleon I, the son of Corsican nobleman Carlo Buonaparte and Letizia Buonaparte (née Ramolino). Napoleon was a French military leader who rose to power during the French Revolution and who, in 1804, transformed the First French Republic into the First French Empire, five years after his coup d'état of November 1799 (18 Brumaire). Napoleon and the Grande Armée had to fight against every major European power (except for the ones he was allied with, including Denmark-Norway) and demisted extinated. Auguste of Baden-Baden 1704-1726 Leszczyńska 1703-1768 dominated continental Europe through a series of military victories during the Napoleonic Wars. He installed members of his family on the thrones of client Queen consort of Spain Duchess consort of Orléans states, expanding the power of the dynasty. The House of Bonaparte formed the Imperial House of France during the French Empire, together with some non-Bonaparte family members. In addition to holding the title of Emperor of the French, the Bonaparte dynasty held various other titles and territories during the Napoleonic Wars, including the Kingdom of Italy, the Kingdom of Spain, the Kingdom of Westphalia, the Kingdom of Holland, and the Kingdom of Naples. The dynasty held power for around a decade until the Napoleonic Wars began to take their toll. Making very powerful enemies, such as Austria, Britain, Russia, and Prussia, as well as royalist (particularly Bourbon) restorational movements in France, Spain, the Two Sicilies, and Sardinia, the dynasty eventually collapsed due to the final defeat of Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo and the restoration of former dynasties by the Congress of Rulers of Burgundy House of House of Wittelsbach Savoy United Kingdom House of Flanders House of Barcelona Imperial House of Bonaparte Victor Amadeus III of Sardinia 1726-1796 the Battle of Waterloo and the restoration of former dynasties by the Congress of Maria Amalia of Saxony 1724-1760

Queen consort of Spain Queen consort of Naples and Sicily During the reign of Napoleon I, the Imperial Family consisted of the Emperor's immediate relations – his wife, son, siblings, and some other close relatives, Maria Josepha of Saxony 1731-1767 Maria-Letizia Ramolino c.1750-1836 Louise Henriette de Bourbon 1726-1759 Béraud de La Haye de Riou 1704-1726 Petit Dauphin 1729-1765 Buonaparte c.1746-1785 namely his brother-in-law Joachim Murat, his uncle Joseph Fesch, and his stepson Eugène de Beauharnais. Queen consort of Sardinia Madame de Montessor Between 1852 and 1870, there was a Second French Empire, when a member of the Bonaparte dynasty again ruled France: Napoleon III, the youngest son of Louis Bonaparte. However, during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870–1871, the dynasty was again ousted from the Imperial Throne. Since that time, there has been a series of pretenders. Supporters of the Bonaparte family's claim to the throne of France are known as Bonapartists. Current head Jean-Christophe, Maria Luisa of Parma 1751-1819 Louise Marie Adélaïde de Bourbon 1753-1821 Joséphine Tascher de la Pagerie 1763-1814 Marie Joséphine I of Savoy 1753-1810 Maria Theresa of Savoy 1756-1805 Charles Emmanuel IV of Sardinia 1551-1819 Marie Antoinette of Austria 1755-1793 Joseph Bonaparte 1768-1844 Bonaparte 1778-1846 Duke of Montpensier Duke of Orléans Duke of Chartres First Prince of the Blood King of Spain and the Indies King of Naples Queen consort of Sardinia Duchess consort of Orléans Maria Christina of the Two Sicilies 1806-1878 Marie-Caroline of Two Sicilies 1798-1870 Hortense de Beauharnais 1783-1837 Isabella II of Spain 1830-1904 Queen of Spain Princess of Asturias Charlotte Bonaparte 1802-1839 Infanta of Spain Maria Clotilde of Savoy 1843-1911 Francisco
de Asís
1822-1902
King consort of Spain
Duke of Cádiz
Infante of Spain Napoléon Louis Bonaparte 1804-1831 Bonaparte 1822-1891 Bonapartist Heir to the Throne 1879-1891 Prince of Montfort Princess Napoléon Princess consort Napoléon Maria Christina of Austria 1858-1929 María de las Mercedes of Orléans 1860-1878 Duke of Chartres Heir to the Throne 1848-1848 Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg 1887-1969 Carlos I of Portugal 1863-1908 King of Portugal Prince Royal of Portug Duke of Braganza Clémentine of Belgium 1872-1955 Victor-Napoléon V Bonaparte 1862-1926 Bonapartist Heir to the Throne 1879-1926 Princess Napoléon Div. 1947 Emanuela de Dampierre 1913-2012

Duchess consort of Segovia Legitimist queen consort of France Alix de Foresta b.1926-today Isabelle of Orléans-Braganza 1911-2003 Bonaparte 1914-1997
Bonapartist Heir to the Throne 1926-1997
Prince Napoléon of Spain
1908-1975
Infante of Spain
Duke of Segovia
Duke of Anjou
Legitimist Heir to the Throne of France
1941-1975 Princess consort Napoléon The Legitimists are royalists who adhere to the rights of dynastic succession to the French crown of the descendants of the eldest branch of the Bourbon dynasty, which was overthrown in the 1830 July Revolution. They reject the claim of the July Monarchy of 1830–1848 which placed Louis Philippe, Duke of Orléans, head of the Orléans cadet branch of the Bourbon dynasty, on the throne until he too was dethroned and driven with his family into exile. — THE ORLÉANISTS — Orléanist was a 19th-century French political label originally used by those who supported a constitutional monarchy expressed by the House of Orléans. Due to the radical political changes that occurred during that century in France, three different phases of Orléanism can be identified: Bonapartism is the political ideology supervening from Napoleon Bonaparte and his followers and successors. The term was used to refer to people who hoped to restore the House of Bonaparte and its style of government. In this sense, a Bonapartiste was a person who either actively participated in or advocated for conservative, monarchist and imperial political factions in 19th-century France. Following the movement of Ultra-royalists during the Bourbon Restoration of 1814, Legitimists came to form one of the three main right-wing factions in France, which was principally characterized by its counter-revolutionary views. According to historian René Rémond, the other two right-wing factions were the Orléanists and the Bonapartists. The "pure" Orléanism: constituted by those who supported the constitutional reign of Louis Philippe I (1830–1848) after the 1830 July Revolution, and who showed liberal and moderate ideas. The "fusionist" (or "unionist") Orléanism: the movement formed by pure Orléanists and by those Legitimists who after the childless death of Henri, Count of Chambord in 1883 endorsed Philippe, Count of Paris, grandson of Louis Philippe, as his successor. The fusion drove the Orleanist movement to more developed doctrinal clarity and cohesion by the 1840s. Legitimists believe that the traditional rules of succession, based on the Salic law, determine the rightful King of France. The last ruling king whom legitimists After Napoleon, the term was applied to the French politicians who seized power acknowledge as legitimate was Charles X, and when the line of his heirs became extinct in 1883 with the death of his grandson Henri, Count of Chambord, the most senior heir to the throne under these traditional rules was Alfonso
of Spain
1936-1989

Infante of Spain
Duke of Anjou
Duke of Addiz
Duke of Bourbon
Legitimist Heir to the Throne of France
1975-1989 1972 Carmen Martínez-Bordiú b.1951-today in the Coup of 18 Brumaire, ruling in the French Consulate and subsequently in the First and Second French Empires. The Bonapartistes desired an empire under the House of Bonaparte, the Corsican family of Napoleon Bonaparte conservative stances, emphasising French nationality (rejecting claims to France of the Spanish Bourbons on account of their "foreigness") and Infante Juan, Count of Montizón, a descendant of Louis XIV through his Duchess of Franco (Napoleon I of France) and his nephew Louis Napoleon (Napoleon III of France). grandson Philip V of Spain. The fact that all French Legitimist claimants since Catholicism.
The "progressive" Orléanism: the majority of "fusionists" who, after the decline of 1883 have been members of the Spanish royal dynasty, the allegation that their In recent years, the term has been used more generally for political movements patrilineal descent from Louis XIV has been in question since 1936, and the belief that Philip V renounced claims to the French throne for himself and his heirs-male in the Treaty of Utrecht, are all irrelevant to Legitimism; however, monarchist sentiment in the 1890s, joined into moderate republicans, who that advocate for an authoritarian centralised state, with a strongman charismatic leader, support for the military, and conservatism. showed progressive and secular-minded goals, or into Catholic rally, like the these facts have prompted other French monarchists to pivot to support of the Orléans line, who would be next in the traditional line of succession if Philip's Orleanism was opposed by the two other monarchist trends: the more conservative Legitimism that was loyal to the eldest branch of the House of Bourbon after 1830, and the Bonapartism that supported Napoleon's legacy and heirs were excluded, or support to the Bonaparte family. The current Legitimist pretender is Prince Louis, Duke of Anjou, the senior great-grandson of Alfonso XIII of Spain by male primogeniture, whose line was excluded from the Spanish succession. María Margarita Wargas Santaella b.1983-today Duke of Anjou Legitimist Heir to the Throne of France 1989-today

Jaime
de Borbón
1870-1931
Infante of Spain
Duke of Madrid
Carlist pretender to the Spanish throne
Legitimist Heir to the Throne of France
1909-1931

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