

Chapter 1 : List of British monarchs - Wikipedia

*Anne (6 February - 1 August ) was the Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland between 8 March and 1 May On 1 May , under the Acts of Union, two of her realms, the kingdoms of England and Scotland, united as a single sovereign state known as Great Britain.*

Anne suffered from a weakness in her eyes from childhood and was sent to France to consult an oculist when she was four years old, she was to remain very short-sighted all her life and suffered from a squint. Minette was taken violently ill in , and died soon after amongst rumours of poison. Her five year old niece was then returned to her parents in England. Anne had not been back in England a year when Anne Hyde died, she was only six, possibly too young to remember her mother well. Sarah Jennings, a girl older than herself, became a firm favourite, with whom she formed a close relationship, Sarah later married a young army officer, named John Churchill. The marriage took place on 28th July, Despite his good looks, George was rather dull and stupid, he also had a rather unpleasant fondness for the bottle. Charles II rather unkindly said of George " I have tried him drunk and I have tried him sober and there is nothing in him. After her marriage, her favourite Sarah Jennings was appointed as her Lady of the Bedchamber. When William of Orange landed in , the Protestant Anne deserted her Catholic father, a heart breaking experience for him, despite his many faults he had been a doting father to both his daughters. William and Mary were jointly offered the throne. Finally, they ceased to communicate. Sarah Jennings influence over Anne grew steadily. Sarah was one of the great beauties of her age, Anne suggested that they should correspond with each other as Mrs. Morley Anne and Mrs. Freeman Sarah to demonstrate the equality of their relationship. Mary died of Smallpox in , but coldly, Anne did not even visit her on her death-bed. A surprising but superficial reconciliation took place between Anne and William, even the previously detested Churchill was received back into the royal favour. In , James II died at St. Anne received a letter from her step-mother, Mary of Modena, informing her that before he had died James forgave her and asked her to make reparations to his son. Anne sent no reply to the letter. A daughter, Mary born on 14 October , lived for only about two hours and a son George born on 17 April lived but a few minutes. William, Duke of Gloucester was her only surviving child. Her figure ruined, Anne was now obese and decidedly middle aged, she also began to suffer very badly from gout. King Willliam III, his uncle, stood as one of his godfathers. He suffered convulsions soon after he was born, his parents feared he would die and he remained a constant source of anxiety to his adoring parents. William suffered from hydrocephalus, or water on the brain, an incurable condition and was unable to walk unaided at the age of five. The symptoms of hydrocephalus include an enlarged head, problems with balance, poor coordination, difficulty walking, slowing or loss of developmental progress, lethargy and drowsiness. The illness affected William so badly that he could not walk alone, because the movement of fluid in his head when he did so made him giddy. Intermittently, his surgeons pierced his head and drew off the fluid. All his short life was punctuated by regular attacks caused by his condition. His hat, poor infant, at five years old, was large enough for most men! His aunt Mary, who was equally fond of him frequently sent him presents and visited him at his nursery in Campden House. At Kensington, Gloucester befriended his Welsh body-servant, Jenkin Lewis, whose memoir is an important source for historians. With Lewis, the boy operated his own miniature army, called the "Horse Guards", eventually comprising 90 boys. William celebrated his eleventh birthday on 24 July with a banquet and firework display at Windsor Castle. Always a delicate child, he complained of feeling unwell the following day and tragically, his condition continued to deteriorate. His mother kept an agonizing vigil at his bedside, he died at around 1 a. An autopsy revealed he had severe swelling of the lymph nodes in the neck and an abnormal amount of fluid in the ventricles of his brain. He wrote - "This autopsy report painstakingly describes inflammation and infection in the throat and larynx, with a grossly swollen neck and pus expressed from lymph nodes in this region. The lungs are described as both being full of blood, likely this was pus or fluid stained with blood. Put in context with the clinical course of the illness, this is a picture of an acute bacterial infection of the throat with an associated pneumonia in both lungs. This confirms the diagnosis of hydrocephalus. She was ridden with a guilt complex about her desertion of the father she was never to see

again. Her dress was modeled on one worn by Elizabeth I, she drew a further parallel with the great Queen by stressing that she was "entirely English" as Elizabeth had done when succeeding her sister Mary and her unpopular foreign husband. Anne assured Parliament that there was nothing she would not do to promote the "happiness or prosperity of England". On 4th May, , England declared war against France. He went on to gain a historic victory over the French at Blenheim in Bavaria. Anne held a thanksgiving service at St. A Further victory followed at Ramillies in Flanders. A French fleet was assembled at Dunkirk in Whilst meeting with her Council to discuss the matter, the question of whether James should be executed if taken prisoner was raised, Anne became so moved and emotionally upset that she could not carry on with the meeting. James unfortunately came down with measles just as his fleet was about to set sail, the threat was removed and the French fleet chased north. Marlborough, a gifted general, won a further victory against the French at Oudenarde and entered France, capturing Lille, he went on to gain a further resounding victory over Louis XIV at Malplaquet. On the way to the Thanksgiving Service at St. Anne could not forgive this public humiliation and it widened the breach between them into a gaping chasm. Although the crowns of England and Scotland had been united in the person of James I, they had continued to retain their own separate Parliaments. The act was not popular in Scotland. George of Denmark fell seriously ill in October, Sarah visited Anne and was with her when her husband died to offer her support. Queen Anne was devastated. Sarah, true to character, untactfully continued to raise old quarrels with the grieving Queen and would not let the matter rest. Sarah wrote requesting an audience, the Queen, trying to avoid the dreaded ordeal of another meeting with her, wrote that she would be unable to see her until after Easter. Undeterred, Sarah arrived before Easter and characteristically proceeded to bring up a matter of contention, Anne had had enough, the two were never to meet again. At the end of the war the great Marlborough was dismissed from office. It was a poor reward for the services he had rendered his country and the Queen. Anne personally disliked the Hanoverians, whom the succession had been settled on by Act of Parliament. It was suspected that Anne naturally preferred the claims of her half-brother, James, known as the Pretender. Her letter to Sophia was cold and dismissive. On 27th July Anne finally decided in favour of the Hanoverian succession. Arbuthnot wrote "sleep was never more welcome to a weary traveller than death was to her.

*Anne soon discovered that she disagreed with the Tories on strategy for the war. The queen, Marlborough, and the Whigs wanted to commit English troops to Continental campaigns, while the Tories believed England should engage the enemy principally at sea.*

Guardian Queen Charlotte died nearly two centuries ago but is still celebrated in her namesake American city. Street after street is named after her, and Charlotte itself revels in the nickname the Queen City - even though, shortly after the city was named in her honour, the American War of Independence broke out, making her the queen of the enemy. Charlotte is intrigued by its namesake. Some Charlotteans even find her lovable. We have forgotten or perhaps never knew that she founded Kew Gardens, that she bore 15 children 13 of whom survived to adulthood, and that she was a patron of the arts who may have commissioned Mozart. Even her physician, Baron Christian Friedrich Stockmar, reportedly described the elderly queen as "small and crooked, with a true mulatto face". In the middle is a sculpture of a queen. Only later was it realised that the sculpture actually depicted Charlotte and the square renamed Queen Square. Hold on, you might be saying. Britain has had a black queen? Did I miss something? Yet the theory that Queen Charlotte may have been black, albeit sketchy, is nonetheless one that is gaining currency. He argues that her features, as seen in royal portraits, were conspicuously African, and contends that they were noted by numerous contemporaries. He claims that the queen, though German, was directly descended from a black branch of the Portuguese royal family, related to Margarita de Castro e Souza, a 15th-century Portuguese noblewoman nine generations removed, whose ancestry she traces from the 13th-century ruler Alfonso III and his lover Madragana, whom Valdes takes to have been a Moor and thus a black African. It is a great "what if" of history. If we class Charlotte as black, then ergo Queen Victoria and our entire royal family, [down] to Prince Harry, are also black. They argue the generational distance between Charlotte and her presumed African forebear is so great as to make the suggestion ridiculous. Furthermore, they say even the evidence that Madragana was black is thin. The thing about Ramsay is that, unlike Reynolds and Gainsborough, who were quite imprecise in their portraits, he was a very accurate depicter of his subjects, so that if she looked slightly more African in his portraits than others, that might be because she was more well depicted. How can you tell? As for Valdes, he turns out to be an independent historian of the African diaspora who has argued that Peter Ustinov, Heather Locklear, the Medicis, and the Vanderbilts have African ancestry. His theory about Charlotte even pops up on www. Despite being thus feted, Charlotte has not yet had much attention, say, during the annual Black History week in Britain. Perhaps she should get more. The suggestion that Queen Charlotte was black implies that her granddaughter Queen Victoria and her great-great-great-great-granddaughter Queen Elizabeth II had African forebears. Perhaps, instead of just being a boring bunch of semi-inbred white stiffs, our royal family becomes much more interesting. Maybe - and this is just a theory - the Windsors would do well to claim their African heritage: Or would our royal family be threatened if it were shown they had African forebears? There would be no shame attached to it all," says the royal historian Hugo Vickers. But there was always a sense of denial, even ostracism, about being black. Putting the history on top of the table should make for opportunities for provocative, healing conversations. And if she had African forebears, would that mean we could readily infer she was black? That, surely, depends on how we define what it is to be black. In the US, there was for many decades a much-derided "one-drop rule", whereby any white-looking person with any percentage of "black blood" was not regarded as being really white. In an era of mixed-race celebrities such as Tiger Woods and Mariah Carey, and at a time when in the US, the UK and any other racially diverse countries mixed-raced relationships are common, this rule seems absurd. We will never know which box Queen Charlotte would have ticked, though we can take a good guess. Knowing more about an old dead queen can play a part in reconciliation. Whether she will, though, is much less certain.

*Anne Stuart was an unlikely person to become queen of England. She was born on February 6, to the Duke and Duchess of York and was their second daughter out of three children.*

She was born on February 6, to the Duke and Duchess of York and was their second daughter out of three children. But he had no more children. As Anne grew older she would be plagued by numerous health problems, but she survived to adulthood. During her reign she would oversee two major events in English history, one domestic and one foreign. The first being the Act of Union that united England and Scotland. The second was a major international war, the War of Spanish Succession. Best remembered as the last of the Stuart dynasty Anne had no heirs. The events of her reign would pave the way for Britain to become an international world power. Although born into royalty, her education was similar to that of other aristocratic girls: Her knowledge of history was limited and she received no instruction in civil law or military matters that most male monarchs were expected to have. Poor health would plague Anne her entire life, probably contributing to her many miscarriages. Anne grew up in an atmosphere of controversy. Her father James, the Duke of York, and both her mother and later her stepmother were Roman Catholic. Nevertheless, prominent Protestants, such as Henry Compton, later bishop of London, interceded and ensured the girls would not only be required to attend Protestant services but that they also receive Protestant religious instruction. Danby persuaded by the King to allow the marriage to William, a Dutch Protestant and an enemy of France, thus straining the close relationship between Anne and Mary. Anne married Prince George of Denmark. No such alliance would ever materialize. This revolution created a constitutional, limited monarchy in England, where elected representatives, not a dynastic monarch, truly ruled. Interestingly, later Queen Anne became the last British monarch to veto an act of Parliament. Anne supported the revolution and opposed her father. Mary allowed her husband to rule, and neither got along with Anne during their reign. But since they never had children, after Mary died, followed by William, in , the throne then passed to Anne. It stated that if Anne died without children the throne would pass to the German Hanoverians. The only challenge was her half brother James, a Roman Catholic living in exile in France. Thus Anne ascended as the last Stuart monarch, and was the first married queen to rule England. Most significantly among these individuals was Sarah Churchill. Their relationship for many years was a close one with Anne showering Sarah with large allowances and gifts, such as the huge and extravagant Blenheim estate. Anne often seemed dependent on Sarah, at least for emotional support. Anne would constantly write to Sarah when Sarah was away from the court attending to her family. They would use playful pseudonyms when writing to each other: Morley and Sarah Mrs. Although Anne had always been a strong Tory throughout her reign she had vigorously supported the War of Spanish Succession, a Whig war. Sarah Churchill was a Whig and her husband John, though a Tory, was the leading English general in the conflict. Some historians believe Anne manipulated her ministers to enact the policies she wanted while others see her as a monarch manipulated by her ministers. Whatever the case, when the Tories came into power they negotiated an end to the war. The Settlement Act of had angered Scotland where the Stuart dynasty had originated. To head off a revolt and unite support for the crown, Anne pushed for the Act of Union which would unite England and Scotland. The Act of Union was finally accepted in . In the last couple years of her life Anne became very ill. She was often bedridden and attended to by doctors. These doctors used many techniques to try to cure Anne including bleeding her and applying hot irons. These crude medicinal techniques probably did more harm than good, and Anne died on July 31st .

Annotated Bibliography  
Ashley, Maurice. *The Stuarts in Love*. The Macmillan Company, . This book is intended to deal with the personal lives and loves of the members of the Stuart dynasty. It begins in the first section by discussing love and marriages of each class of English society in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It then goes on to discuss each of the Stuart monarchs, dedicating two chapters to each one. Finally, this author concludes that Anne was not someone bullied by those vying for her affection, but rather a monarch who had a firm policy and pursued it in the manner she saw fit. This book provides a good list of footnotes at the end of each chapter. Overall though, the information contained in it can be found in other sources. Bucholz states Anne uses royal

ritual and ceremony in a couple of different ways. She uses ritual to make political statements and to demonstrate the monarchy was above the squabbling of partisan politics. These politicians were important subjects who were not dependent on the monarchy for their status in society. Though Anne reached back in history to reestablish Bucholz says she inadvertently brought about a future in which the main role of the monarchy was ceremonial, to represent the state. The monarchy was then limited and not able to rally people as effectively. This is an interesting article on a unique topic which is extensively footnoted and has a good bibliography. The Later Stuarts This book was written as part of a fourteen volume series of the history of England. This book covers English history from the time of the restoration until the death of Queen Anne. Clark sees Anne as a weak and bullied monarch, sometimes not more than a figurehead. He sees her as appointing and dismissing ministers in accordance with her emotions rather than sound judgment. The only area that she ruled significantly in, he says, is in her religious appointments where her influence was great. He dedicates more time to events of social and political trends during her reign than to Anne herself. This book has an annotated bibliography organized by topic, charts of the Stuart family, many maps and an appendix listing the important government ministers. Nevertheless, there is little personal biographical information about Anne herself. The Life and Times of Queen Anne. Wiedenfeld and Nicolson Limited, An easy read, this book is written for a non-scholarly general audience. It has no footnotes and only a brief bibliography, although it does contain many excerpts from primary source material. Bucholz, Assistant Professor of History at Loyola University, in his article says that this book is the definitive biography of Queen Anne. This is a well written and thorough biography with frequent quotations from primary source material which is extensively footnoted and documented. The author cites many items previously unavailable from the archives in Britain and overseas as well as his use of works of other contemporary scholars as the unique characteristics of his work. His book tries to refute the claims of Sarah Churchill and others who have followed her interpretation of Queen Anne. These interpretations often painted Anne as weak, indecisive, dominated by others and as a monarch who let policy be affected by petty personal squabbles. Gregg sees Queen Anne as more important and attempts to give a balanced portrayal of her public and private life. Gregg believes that Queen Anne was a strong, careful and calculating monarch, was driven by ambition and resolve, and who asserted her authority without trampling on parliamentary authority. He also portrays Anne pursuing a course of political moderation. She is not someone dominated by changes in the strengths of different political parties. Rather, a monarch not controlled by either party who had ministers from both parties and changed them in order to pursue policies of which she approved. This extensive work and its bold interpretation of Queen Anne make this book an extremely useful source. In this work, the author presents a work more complex than most. He sees her not as a great monarch and not one who was weak and ineffective. He sees her as a courageous queen who did her best despite many personal and political obstacles that would have been difficult for any monarch. Even though obstacles proved too difficult for her, she always did her best to carry out her duties. He also makes the point that Anne was a transitional monarch. This is a good source with frequent quoting from primary sources and contains an extensive bibliography. Mainly, it addresses what Sarah wrote and when she wrote it. It also discusses who assisted Sarah with her writings and precisely what role they had in writing and compiling her papers. This is an excellent resource for those interested in serious research of the papers of Sarah Churchill. The Penguin Press, This is the sixth volume in a nine volume Penguin History of Britain and covers the entire reign of the Stuart dynasty. As the title suggests, the author sees the Stuart dynasty as a time when the monarch and England itself were greatly changed. The monarchy evolved into a constitutional monarchy from a more absolute one. The nation itself also became more unified and grew to include a large overseas empire. Mentioned sporadically elsewhere, the last chapter focuses on Anne and her reign. It focuses a lot on the politics of her reign. Also included in the chapter is information relating to the War of Spanish Succession. This chapter is of some, but not great usefulness in studying Queen Anne.

**Chapter 4 : George I of Great Britain - Wikipedia**

*Queen Anne EARLY LIFE. The last of England's Stuart monarchs, Queen Anne, the younger daughter of James II and Anne Hyde, was born on 6th February, at St. James' Palace, London.*

On the sudden death of her aunt in , Anne returned to England. Her mother died the following year. Charles II had no legitimate children, and so the Duke of York was next in the line of succession, followed by his two surviving daughters from his first marriage, Mary and Anne. Over the next ten years, the new Duchess of York had ten children, but all were either stillborn or died in infancy, leaving Mary and Anne second and third in the line of succession after their father. Lady Frances Villiers contracted the disease, and died. Nevertheless, as a result of the gossip, he was temporarily dismissed from court. Anne recovered at the spa town of Tunbridge Wells, [33] and over the next two years, gave birth to two daughters in quick succession: Mary and Anne Sophia. To the consternation of the English people, James began to give Catholics military and administrative offices, in contravention of the Test Acts that were designed to prevent such appointments. As her sister Mary lived in the Netherlands, Anne and her family were the only members of the royal family attending Protestant religious services in England. Lady Rachel Russell wrote that George and Anne had "taken [the deaths] very heavily Sometimes they wept, sometimes they mourned in words; then sat silent, hand in hand; he sick in bed, and she the carefullest nurse to him that can be imagined. She wrote, "they will stick at nothing, be it never so wicked, if it will promote their interest Anne may have left the capital deliberately to avoid being present, or because she was genuinely ill, [45] but it is also possible that James desired the exclusion of all Protestants, including his daughter, from affairs of state. It may be it is our brother, but God only knows They spent one night in his house, and subsequently arrived at Nottingham on 1 December. James fled to France on the 23rd. She justified herself by saying that she "was used to play and never loved to do anything that looked like an affected constraint". The Parliament or Estates of Scotland took similar action, and William and Mary were declared monarchs of all three realms. Anne and her descendants were to be in the line of succession after William and Mary, and they were to be followed by any descendants of William by a future marriage. Anne requested the use of Richmond Palace and a parliamentary allowance. William and Mary refused the first, and unsuccessfully opposed the latter, both of which caused tension between the two sisters. Freeman respectively, to facilitate a relationship of greater equality between the two when they were alone. Mary visited her, but instead of offering comfort took the opportunity to berate Anne once again for her friendship with Sarah. The sisters never saw each other again. Anne became his heir apparent, since any children he might have by another wife were assigned to a lower place in the line of succession, and the two reconciled publicly. She had been pregnant at least seventeen times over as many years, and had miscarried or given birth to stillborn children at least twelve times. Of her five liveborn children, four died before reaching the age of two. There was something of majesty in her look, but mixed with a gloominess of soul". Her face, which was red and spotted, was rendered something frightful by her negligent dress, and the foot affected was tied up with a poultice and some nasty bandages. I was much affected by this sight She and her husband were "overwhelmed with grief". To address the succession crisis and preclude a Catholic restoration, the Parliament of England enacted the Act of Settlement , which provided that, failing the issue of Anne and of William III by any future marriage, the Crown of England and Ireland would go to Sophia, Electress of Hanover , and her Protestant descendants. Over fifty Catholic claimants more closely related to Anne were excluded from the line of succession. Anne, however, had already acquiesced to the new line of succession created by the Act of Settlement. The Act of Settlement , passed by the English Parliament, applied in the kingdoms of England and Ireland but not Scotland, where a strong minority wished to preserve the Stuart dynasty and its right of inheritance to the throne. The negotiations broke up in early February having failed to reach an agreement. The Scot Sir John Clerk, 1st Baronet , who also attended, wrote, "nobody on this occasion appeared more sincerely devout and thankful than the Queen herself". In general, the Tories were supportive of the Anglican church and favoured the "landed interest" of the country gentry, while the Whigs were aligned with commercial interests and Protestant Dissenters. As a committed Anglican, Anne was inclined to favour the

Tories.

*Queen Anne Behind the Seams with PBS's Wolf Hall Costume Designer The finale of Wolf Hall capped a standout television season for the PBS Masterpiece mini-series.*

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also attended, wrote, "nobody on this occasion appeared more sincerely devout and thankful than the Queen herself". In general, the Tories were supportive of the Anglican church and favoured the "landed interest" of the country gentry, while the Whigs were aligned with commercial interests and Protestant Dissenters. As a committed Anglican, Anne was inclined to favour the Tories. The bill aimed to disqualify Protestant Dissenters from public office by closing a loophole in the Test Acts, legislation that restricted public office to Anglican conformists. The existing law permitted nonconformists to take office if they took Anglican communion once a year. The Whigs successfully blocked the bill for the duration of the parliamentary session. Once again it failed. Many of the High Tories, who opposed British involvement in the land war against France, were removed from office. The inscription reads in Latin: The division within the ministry came to a head on 8 February, when Godolphin and the Marlboroughs insisted that the Queen had to either dismiss Harley or do without their services. When the Queen seemed to hesitate, Marlborough and Godolphin refused to attend a cabinet meeting. Harley attempted to lead business without his former colleagues, and several of those present including the Duke of Somerset refused to participate until they returned. Anne appointed the moderate Earl of Pembroke, on 29 November. Pressure mounted on Pembroke, Godolphin and the Queen from the dissatisfied Junto Whigs, and Pembroke resigned after less than a year in office. Another month of arguments followed before the Queen finally consented to put Orford in control of the Admiralty as First Lord in November. According to Sarah, the Queen was taciturn and formal, repeating the same phrases "Whatever you have to say you may put in writing" and "You said you desired no answer, and I shall give you none" over and over. Anne thought Sacheverell ought to be punished for questioning the Glorious Revolution, but that his punishment should only be a mild one to prevent further public commotion. Anne declared God would be her guard and ordered Sunderland to redeploy her troops. The Junto Whigs were removed from office, although Marlborough, for the moment, remained as commander of the army. In their place, she appointed a new ministry, headed by Harley, which began to seek peace with France. Unlike the Whigs, Harley and his ministry were ready to compromise by giving Spain to the Bourbon claimant, Philip of Anjou, in return for commercial concessions. The Whigs secured the support of the Earl of Nottingham against the treaty by promising to support his Occasional Conformity bill. A third meeting was cancelled when she became too ill to attend.

**Chapter 6 : England under Queen Anne, 3 volumes by George Macaulay Trevelyan**

*Queen Anne does not enjoy the same place in history as some other Queens of England, perhaps because she lacked the charisma of Elizabeth I, Mary I and Victoria, yet in her reign great deeds were done.*

In her letters, Sophia describes George as a responsible, conscientious child who set an example to his younger brothers and sisters. Under Salic law, where inheritance of territory was restricted to the male line, the succession of George and his brothers to the territories of their father and uncle now seemed secure. In 1701, the family agreed to adopt the principle of primogeniture, meaning George would inherit all the territory and not have to share it with his brothers. After a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The same year, George married his first cousin, Sophia Dorothea of Celle, thereby securing additional incomes that would have been outside Salic laws. The marriage of state was arranged primarily as it ensured a healthy annual income and assisted the eventual unification of Hanover and Celle. She was eventually won over by the advantages inherent in the marriage. With the agreement of her father, George had Sophia Dorothea imprisoned in Ahlden House in her native Celle, where she stayed until she died more than thirty years later. She was denied access to her children and father, forbidden to remarry and only allowed to walk unaccompanied within the mansion courtyard. She was, however, endowed with an income, establishment, and servants, and was allowed to ride in a carriage outside her castle, albeit under supervision. Electoral reign[ edit ] George in 1701, when he was Elector of Hanover. After Johann Leonhard Hirschmann. The succession was so designed because Sophia was the closest Protestant relative of the British royal family. Fifty-six Catholics with superior hereditary claims were bypassed. Sophia became heiress presumptive to the new Queen of England. Sophia was in her seventy-first year, older than Anne by thirty-five years, but she was very fit and healthy and invested time and energy in securing the succession either for herself or her son. The invasion succeeded with few lives lost. The following year, George was invested as an Imperial Field Marshal with command of the imperial army stationed along the Rhine. Despite this, the German princes thought that he had acquitted himself well. In 1709, he was granted the dignity of Archtreasurer of the Empire, [21] an office formerly held by the Elector Palatine —the absence of the Elector of Bavaria allowed a reshuffling of offices. Philip was allowed to succeed to the Spanish throne but was removed from the French line of succession, and the Elector of Bavaria was restored. Accession in Great Britain[ edit ] George c. The Parliament of Scotland the Estates had not formally settled the succession question for the Scottish throne. At first Royal Assent was withheld, but the following year Anne capitulated to the wishes of the Estates and assent was granted to the bill, which became the Act of Security. In response the English Parliament passed measures that threatened to restrict Anglo-Scottish trade and cripple the Scottish economy if the Estates did not agree to the Hanoverian succession. In 1702, George announced that he would succeed in Britain by hereditary right, as the right had been removed from the Stuarts, and he retained it. She had collapsed in the gardens at Herrenhausen after rushing to shelter from a shower of rain. The list of regents was opened, the members sworn in, and George was proclaimed King of Great Britain and Ireland. George was crowned at Westminster Abbey on 20 October. Some disgruntled Tories sided with a Jacobite rebellion, which became known as "The Fifteen". By the end of the year the rebellion had all but collapsed. After the election, the Whig-dominated Parliament passed the Septennial Act, which extended the maximum duration of Parliament to seven years although it could be dissolved earlier by the Sovereign. The King, supposedly following custom, appointed the Lord Chamberlain, the Duke of Newcastle, as one of the baptismal sponsors of the child. The King was angered when the Prince of Wales, disliking Newcastle, verbally insulted the Duke at the christening, which the Duke misunderstood as a challenge to a duel. The Prince was told to leave the royal residence, St. However, following the quarrel at the baptism, father and son were never again on cordial terms. Spain supported a Jacobite-led invasion of Scotland in 1706, but stormy seas allowed only about three hundred Spanish troops to arrive in Scotland. The Jacobites were poorly equipped and were easily defeated by British artillery at the Battle of Glen Shiel. As a result, the Spanish and French thrones remained separate. Simultaneously, Hanover gained from the resolution of the Great Northern War, which had been caused by rivalry between Sweden and Russia for control of the Baltic.

The Swedish territories of Bremen and Verden were ceded to Hanover in 1714, with Hanover paying Sweden monetary compensation for the loss of territory. All government expenditure above 50 thalers between 12 and 13 British pounds, and the appointment of all army officers, all ministers, and even government officials above the level of copyist, was in his personal control. In contrast, in Great Britain George had to govern through Parliament. In 1711 Lord Townshend was dismissed, and Walpole resigned from the Cabinet over disagreements with their colleagues; [49] Lord Stanhope became supreme in foreign affairs, and Lord Sunderland the same in domestic matters. He introduced a Peerage Bill that attempted to limit the size of the House of Lords by restricting new creations. Certain government bonds could not be redeemed without the consent of the bondholder and had been issued when interest rates were high; consequently each bond represented a long-term drain on public finances, as bonds were hardly ever redeemed. Many individuals—including aristocrats—lost vast sums and some were completely ruined. Sunderland, however, retained a degree of personal influence with George until his sudden death in 1728 allowed the rise of Sir Robert Walpole. Walpole became de facto Prime Minister, although the title was not formally applied to him officially, he was First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. His management of the South Sea crisis, by rescheduling the debts and arranging some compensation, helped the return to financial stability. Unlike his predecessor, Queen Anne, George rarely attended meetings of the cabinet; most of his communications were in private, and he only exercised substantial influence with respect to British foreign policy. It was widely assumed, even by Walpole for a time, that George II planned to remove Walpole from office but was prevented from doing so by his wife, Caroline of Ansbach. However, Walpole commanded a substantial majority in Parliament and George II had little choice but to retain him or risk ministerial instability. George surrounded by his family, in a painting by James Thornhill. Statue of George I by Carl Ranganier in Hanover George was ridiculed by his British subjects; [77] some of his contemporaries, such as Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, thought him unintelligent on the grounds that he was wooden in public. William Makepeace Thackeray indicates such ambivalent feelings as he wrote: His heart was in Hanover He was more than fifty years of age when he came amongst us: He took our loyalty for what it was worth; laid hands on what money he could; kept us assuredly from Popery I, for one, would have been on his side in those days. Cynical and selfish, as he was, he was better than a king out of St. They in turn, influenced British authors of the first half of the twentieth century such as G. However, in the wake of World War II continental European archives were opened to historians of the later twentieth century and nationalistic anti-German feeling subsided. He had little difficulty in communicating with his ministers in French, and his interest in all matters affecting both foreign policy and the court was profound. Perhaps his own mother summed him up when "explaining to those who regarded him as cold and overserious that he could be jolly, that he took things to heart, that he felt deeply and sincerely and was more sensitive than he cared to show.

## Chapter 7 : Queen Anne | British Heritage

*Anne was the second daughter of James, Duke of York, who became James II, and his first wife, Anne Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon. Anne and her elder sister Mary received a Protestant upbringing although their father James converted to Catholicism and remarried. In Anne.*

Queen Anne, of the House of Stuart, was the last Stuart to hold the throne. She saw Scotland and England form into one sovereign state: Queen Anne ruled over a kingdom encompassing Scotland, England, and Ireland from to Born on February 6th, , she was the fourth child of the Duke of York. Among all of the children of the Duke of York, only Anne and her older sister, Mary, survived beyond adolescence. Religious tension within the family was but a miniature of that seen on the national scale. Contributions Queen Anna ardently supported the union of England and Scotland and eventually saw to the passage of the Acts of Union. These acts stated that England and Scotland were henceforth to be united into one sovereign kingdom, to called Great Britain, with one Parliament instead of two. It was also under her reign that the two party system began to more clearly take form within the British Parliament. The Tories, whom Anne herself favored, supported the Anglican Church and the gentry class, while the Whigs were sympathetic to religious dissenters and the growing merchant class. Queen Anne also actively participated in the "War of the Spanish Succession", within which she declared war on France , in an effort to curb its growing influence in Europe. Challenges The biggest challenge Queen Anne faced was who to choose to be her heir. Over this very question, the tension between the Tories and the Whigs further deteriorated. Instead, they urged the Queen to oblige to the Act of Settlement, which forbade any Catholic from inheriting the throne, and to choose George of Hanover. Death and Legacy Having suffered from ill health and multiple miscarriages throughout her life, the stroke Anne suffered on July 30th, proved to be the final straw that she could bear, ultimately causing her death on August 1st. She was a popular Queen at her time, and during her reign art, literature, and economics saw steady development. She also participated actively in Parliamentary affairs and engaged in democratic politics, instead of abusing her Crown power. Nonetheless, she has also been scolded by historians for being prejudiced and having poor judgment. With George of Hanover taking the throne over after her death, Queen Anne was the last British Monarch from the House of Stuart, a turning point which saw the end of an important era in both British and European history. This page was last updated on April 25,

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*In , the Estates passed a bill declaring that their selection for Queen Anne's successor would not be the same individual as the successor to the English throne, unless England granted full freedom of trade to Scottish merchants in England and its colonies.*

Queen Anne, daughter of James II and the last of the Stuarts, inherited a country that was bitterly divided politically. Her weak eyesight and indifferent health forced her to rely more upon her ministers than had any of her Stuart predecessors, but sheâ€¦ Anne was the second daughter of James, duke of York King James II , â€”88 , and Anne Hyde. In Anne was married to the handsome, if uninspiring, Prince George of Denmark â€” , who became her devoted companion. Although Anne was pregnant 18 times between and , only five children were born alive, and, of these, only one, a son, survived infancy. Hence, she acquiesced to the Act of Settlement of , which designated as her successors the Hanoverian descendants of King James I of England, through his daughter Elizabeth. From the first she was motivated largely by an intense devotion to the Anglican church. At the same time, she sought to be free from the domination of the political parties. Her first ministry, though predominantly Tory, was headed by two neutrals, Sidney Godolphin and the duke of Marlborough. The influence of Sarah Churchill now duchess of Marlborough over Anne was slight after , though the duke remained commander of the British forces. Anne, queen of Great Britain and Ireland â€” Anne soon discovered that she disagreed with the Tories on strategy for the war. The queen, Marlborough, and the Whigs wanted to commit English troops to Continental campaigns, while the Tories believed England should engage the enemy principally at sea. Consequently, as Marlborough accumulated impressive victories on the Continent, pressure was exerted on Anne to admit Whigs to the ministry. She resisted obstinately and even grew cold toward the duchess, who adopted the cause of the Whig politicians. Nevertheless, the schemes of Harley and Masham caused Anne so much embarrassment that in she was forced to dismiss Harley and admit the most prominent Whigs into her administration. As the war dragged on, the nation turned against the Whigs. In Anne was able to expel them and appoint a Tory ministry. She dismissed both Marlboroughs from her service in Anne of England, engraved portrait. Under the Asiento de negros , Britain was entitled to supply those colonies with 4, African slaves per year for 30 years. The contract for this supply was assigned to the South Sea Company, of which Anne held some Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

## Chapter 9 : Queen Anne Stuart of England

*Anne Boleyn, Boleyn also spelled Bullen, (born ?â€”died May 19, , London, England), second wife of King Henry VIII of England and mother of Queen Elizabeth blog.quintoapp.com events surrounding the annulment of Henry's marriage to his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, and his marriage to Anne led him to break with the Roman Catholic Church and brought about the English Reformation.*

Anne England â€”; Ruled â€” Europe, to Married to the Protestant Prince George â€” of Denmark in , Anne opposed her by then Catholic father in â€”, when he was overthrown by her brother-in-law William III ruled â€” of Orange. This betrayal greatly upset both James and Anne. Anne has been reevaluated as an able and independent monarch, less dependent on her courtiers than was previously believed. Leading politicians could not hope for the physical proximity to the monarch that was possible under a king, and the court was less important politically than it had been under earlier monarchs. But that did not mean that Anne lacked weight. She also sought to take a prominent role, modeling herself on Elizabeth I ruled â€” However, as she had no domestic program of change, Anne was a relatively uncontroversial figure, and political criticism in her reign was centered on ministers, not monarch. In â€” Britain took a leading and successful role in the War of the Spanish Succession with France, and John Churchill â€” won great glory as well as promotion in the peerage to the dukedom of Marlborough by triumphing at a series of battles, including Blenheim , Ramillies , Oudenaarde , and Malplaquet British conquests abroad under Anne were celebrated in the renaming of the French base in Nova Scotia as Annapolis Royal. By â€” Anne realized that a compromise peace would have to be negotiated. Her sense that the war was unpopular and that the vital war goals had already been obtained played a major role in weakening the Whig ministry, which wanted to fight on. Anne had also wearied of her favorite, the increasingly possessive and headstrong Sarah Churchill â€” , duchess of Marlborough, and turned to a new Tory favorite. Without the support of the crown, the Whigs did badly in the election. John â€” , viscount Bolingbroke, in their contentious task of negotiating peace, and was willing to create Tory peers to ensure that the peace preliminaries passed the House of Lords. The Peace of Utrecht of was seen as a triumph for Britain. She was personally unhappy in large part because of her failure to have any of her many children live to adulthood. Anne became pregnant eighteen times, but these led to twelve miscarriages, three neonatal deaths, and three children who lived to only seven months, nineteen months, and eleven years respectively. The last, William, duke of Gloucester, died in As a result, the Act of Settlement of , which had designated the Hanoverian descendants of James I ruled â€” as her successors, came into effect when she died. Her last years were affected by severe ill health caused by dropsy, gout, and rheumatism. Ill health led to her heavy dependence on opium in the form of laudanum. She was also much affected by the death of her asthmatic husband in She had been close to him, and she was left very lonely. But she wanted him to accept Protestantism , and he was unwilling to do so. Queen Anne and the Decline of Court Culture. London and New Haven , A Passion for Government: The Life of Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough. Jeremy Black Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Encyclopedia of the Early Modern World. Retrieved November 11, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.