

KEY EVENTS IN HANOVERIAN DYNASTY

The Georgians

- 1714: George I comes to the throne of Great Britain**
- 1721: South Sea Company crashed; Robert Walpole managed crisis and became de facto “Prime Minister**
- 1722-42: Parliament gained greater power; power of monarchy diminished**
- 1727: George II comes to the throne**
- 1746: After series of Jacobite rebellions, final Jacobite threat ends with Battle of Culloden**
- 1757: Beginning of British rule of India**
- 1760: George II’s grandson takes throne as George III; he was first Hanoverian born in England**
- 1763: Britain wins Seven Years’ War (consdiered as first worldwide war)**
- 1768: George III founds Royal Academy of Arts**
- 1769-70: Australia and New Zealand become British colonies, expanding Empire**
- 1783: Britain loses American War of Independence**
- 1801: Act of Union unites Great Britain and Ireland as United Kingdom**
- 1805: Led by Lord Nelson, Britan wins Battle of Trafalgar**
- 1811: With George III sidelined by illness, Prince George becomes Prince Regent, starting Regency**

The Regency

- 1812: Jane Austen publishes first novel, Sense and Sensibility, “by a lady”**
- 1815: Anglo-allied forces achieve victory at the Battle of Waterloo, ending a 23-year war**
- 1816: Princess Charlotte, the Prince Regent’s only heir, marries**
- 1817: Princess Charlotte dies, launching a race to provide an heir to succeed**
- 1820: Prince Regent becomes George IV at death of George III**
- 1821: George IV refuses to allow his wife to attend the coronation; she dies shortly thereafter**
- 1821-22: George IV visits Scotland and Ireland**
- 1822: John Nash’s renovation of the Royal Pavilion at Brighton complete**
- 1824: George IV directs extensive renovation of Windsor Castle**
- 1828: The king’s health declines, as does his popularity**
- 1830: George IV dies, and his brother William becomes King William IV**

Final Hanoverians

- 1830: William IV oldest person to assume English throne**
- 1832: After crisis caused by the British electoral system, the Great Reform Act of 1832 allowed middle class men to vote**
- 1833: Slavery abolished with enactment of Slavery Abolition Act**
- 1834: William IV selects Prime Minister contrary to will of Parliament**
- 1836: William announces he will try to live until Victoria becomes 18 and can take throne as an adult**

KEY EVENTS IN HANOVERIAN DYNASTY (CONT)

Queen Victoria

- 1837: Victoria becomes first single sovereign Queen since Elizabeth I**
- 1840: Victoria marries Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; the couple have nine children**
- 1845: Irish famine begins**
- 1848: Public Health Act is passed to address water safety and unsanitary conditions**
- 1851: Great Exhibition held in London and is a great success**
- 1854: Crimean War begins; ended in 1856**
- 1859: Darwin's Origin of the Species is published**
- 1861: Prince Albert dies, sending Victoria into years of mourning**
- 1863: The London Underground opens**
- 1869: The Suez Canal opens**
- 1876: Alexander Graham Bell patents the telephone**
- 1889: Emmeline Pankhursts founds the Women's Franchise League**
- 1901: Victoria dies after a 63-year reign**

Stuarts to Hanoverians

Walter the High Steward of Scotland m Marjorie the Bruce (House of Bruce)

Robert II, King of Scots (House of Stewart) (1371-1390)

Robert III, King of Scots (1390-1406)

James I, King of Scots (1406-1437)

James II, King of Scots (1437-1460)

James III, King of Scots (1460-1488)

James IV, King of Scots (1488-1513)

James V, King of Scots (1513-1542)

Mary, Queen of Scots (forced to abdicate)(1542-1567)

James VI, King of Scots (1567-1625); James I of England (1603-1625)

Charles I, King of England	Elizabeth m. Frederick V, Elector Palatine
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James II, King of England	Sophia, Electress of Hanover
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James Francis Edward Stuart	George I of England
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Charles Edward Stuart	George II of England
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Henry Benedict Stuart	George III of England
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JACOBITE/HANOVERIAN TIMELINE

Stuart then Jacobite Claim	Year	Hanoverian
Charles II died and James II took throne	1685	
James II fled England	1688	
Battle of Killiecrankie; James's forces defeated	1689	William and Mary took throne
Battle of the Boyne; James's forces defeated	1690	William secured place on English throne
Act of Settlement: Passed over Stuart heirs of James II because they were Catholic; when James II died, Pope recognized his son James VIII of Scotland ("Old Pretender")	1701	Act of Settlement: Because they were Protestants, Hanoverians were declared next heirs to English throne
	1707	Under Queen Anne, Acts of Union united England and Scotland into Great Britain
	1714	George of Hanover became George I of Great Britain
Jacobite uprising led by John Erskine, Earl of Mar Jacobites defeated at Battles of Sheriffmuir and Preston	1715	
James Francis Stuart ("Old Pretender") went to France and Jacobites disbanded	1716	
Charles Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie") born	1720	
	1727	George I died and son became George II
Start of last Jacobite rebellion, referred to as "The '45" Charles Edward Stuart, fighting for father, took Edinburgh; Jacobites defeated British forces and Carlisle	1745	
Jacobite forces captured Inverness but failed to capture Stirling Castle Charles Edward Stuart escaped to Skye with help from Flora Macdonald	1746	British, led by Duke of Cumberland, defeated Jacobite forces at Battle of Culloden
	1760	George II died, and grandson became George III
Death of James Francis Stuart ("Old Pretender")	1766	
	1776	American colonies proclaimed independence
Death of James Francis Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie")	1788	
Death of Henry Stuart, final Stuart in male line	1807	
	1820	George III died, and Prince Regent became George IV
	1830	George IV died, and brother became William IV
	1837	William IV died, and niece became Queen Victoria
	1901	Victoria died, and son became Edward VII, first member of House of Saxe-Coburg Gotha