BRITISH PAINTING FROM HOLBEIN TO HOCKNEY

billmanb@georgetown.edu

LECTURES

Lectures tied to the Text: Wilton, Andrew Five Centuries of British Painting, 2002

1 Tudor to Stuarts
2 A surfeit of Georgian Painters
3 Great Landscape Painters in the age of Romanticism
4 Victorian and Edwardian Eras
5 20th Century

BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY

Andrews, Donna T Philanthropy and Police: London Charity in the 18th C., 1990

Asfour, Amal & Paul Williamson Gainsborough's Vision, 1999

Ash, Russell James Tissot, 1995

Ashelford, Jane Dress in the Age of Elizabeth I

Asleson, Robynn et al British Paintings at the Huntington, 2001

Aslin, Elizabeth The Aesthetic Movement, 1981

Barber, Tabitha Now You See Us: Women Artists in Britain: 1520-1920, 2024

Baron, Wendy Sickert, 1973

Barrell, John The Political Theory of Painting from Reynolds to Hazlitt, 1986

Bell, Quentin A New and Noble School: The Pre-Raphaelites, 1982

Belsey, Hugh Thomas Gainsborough: A Country Life, 2002

Blunt, Wilfrid “England’s Michelangelo’ A Biography of George Frederic Watts, 1975

Brewer, John Pleasures of the Imagination, 1997

Brown, Christopher Van Dyck, 1982

Burne-Jones, Georgiana Memorials of Edward Burne-Jones, 1904

Carline, Richard Stanley Spencer at War, 1978

Casteras, Susan, et al John Ruskin and the Victorian Eye, 1993

Casteras, Susan, et al Richard Redgrave 1804-1888, 1988

Caygill, Howard Art of Judgment, 1989

Cockburn, J.S., ed Crime in England 1550-1800, 1977

Cormack, Malcolm Paintings of Thomas Gainsborough, 1993

Cruickshank, Dan and Burton, Neil Life in the Georgian City, 1990

Cruickshank, Dan and Wyld, Peter London: The Art of Georgian Building, 1975

Coombs, Katherine The Portrait Miniature in England

Charlton-Jones, Richard et al The British Portrait: 1660-1960, 1991

Corbett, David Peters Edward Burne-Jones, 2004

Craske, Matthew William Hogarth, 2000

Dabydeen, David Hogarth's Blacks: Images of Blacks in Eighteenth Century English Art, 1987

Daly, Gay Pre-Raphaelites in Love, 1988

Daniels, Stephen Joseph Wright (of Derby), 1999

Davis, Dorothy A History of Shopping, 1966

Egerton, Judy George Stubbs, 1984

Einberg, Elizabeth Hogarth the Painter, 1997

Edmond, Mary Hilliard & Oliver, 1983

Elliott, Patrick et al True to Life: British Realist Painting in the 1920s and 1930s, 2019

Faxon, Alicia Craig Dante Gabriel Rossetti, 1987

Feaver, William Lucian Freud, 2007

Ficacci, Luigi Bacon, 2003

Foister, Susan Holbein and England 2005

Foister, Susan Holbein's Ambassadors: Making and Meaning, 1997

Foster, Alicia Gwen John, 1999

Fredeman, W., ed. Pre-Raphaelitism, 1965

Gaunt, William The Pre-Raphaelite Dream, 1943

Gaunt, William The World of William Hogarth, 1978

Gaunt, William Victorian Olympus, 1975

Goldman, Paul John Everett Millais, 2004

Gowing, Lawrence Lucian Freud, 1982

Heard, Kate Holbein at the Tudor Court, 2024

Hearn, Karen, ed Dynasties: Painting in Tudor & Jacobean England, 1996

Hearn, Karen Marcus Gheeraerts II Elizabethan Artist, 2003

Hilton, Timothy The Pre-Raphaelites, 1970

Hobson, Anthony The Art and Life of J.W. Waterhouse, R.A., 1980

Hopkins, Lisa Queen Elizabeth I and her Court

Howard, Maurice The Tudor Image

Jarrett, Derek England in the Age of Hogarth, 1996

Jenkins, David Fraser Gwen John and Augustus John, 2004

Jenkyns, Richard Dignity and Decadence: Victorian Art and the Classical Inheritance, 1991

Johnson, E.d.H. Paintings of the British Social Scene from Hogarth to Sickert, 1986

Jones, Stephen et al Frederic Leighton, 1996

Lillywhite, Bryant London Coffee Houses, 1963

Lindsay, Jack The Monster City; Defoe's London 1688-1730, 1978

Lomax, James and Richard Ormond John Singer Sargent and the Edwardian Age, 1979

Lovett, Jennifer Gordon Empires Restored; Elysium Revisited, 199

Macleod, Dianne S. Art and the Victorian Middle Class, 1996

McCarthy, Fiona William Morris: A Life for our Time, 1995

McClure, Ruth K. Coram's Children: The London Foundling Hospital in the 18th C, 1981

McConkey, Kenneth British Impressionism, 1998

McConkey, Kenneth Edwardian Portraits: Images of an Age of Opulence, 1987

Macmillan, Duncan Painting in Scotland: The Golden Age, 1986

Maas, Jeremy Victorian Painters, 1978

Marsh, Jan Pre-Raphaelite Women, 1987

Martin & Feigenbaum Van Dyck as A Religious Artist, 1982

Martineau, Jane Shakespeare in Art, 2003

Meyer, Arline Apostles in England: Sir James Thornhill and the Legacy of Raphael's Cartoons, 1997

Millar, Oliver, Sir The Age of Charles I, 1972

Millar, Oliver, Sir Van Dyck in England, 1982

Murdoch, John, et al. The English Miniature, 1981

Myrone, Martin Henry Fuseli, 2001

Newall, Christopher Art of Lord Leighton, 1990

North, John The Ambassador's Secret: Holbein and the World of the Renaissance, 2005

Olson, Stanley John Singer Sargent: His Portrait, 1986

Omberg, H William Hogarth’s Portrait of Captain Coram, 1974

Ormond, Richard and Elaine Kilmurray The Complete Paintings of John Singer Sargent (multi-vol), 1998-2017

Ormond, Richard Sir Edwin Landseer, 1981

Parris, Leslie The Pre-Raphaelites, 1984

Parry, Graham The Golden Age restor’d: The Culture of the Stuart Court, 1981

Paulson, Ronald Hogarth’s Graphic Works, 1989

Paulson, Ronald Hogarth (3 vols), 1993

Peck, Linda Levy Consuming Splendor: Society and Culture in Seventeenth-Century England, 2005

Piper, David. The English Face, 1992

Piper, David ed. The Genius of British Painting, 1975

Plowden, Alison Elizabeth Regina: The Age of Triumph

Pointon, Marcia Hanging the Head, 1993

Postle, Martin Thomas Gainsborough, 2002

Ratcliff, Carter John Singer Sargent, 1981

Ray, Paul Surrealist Movement in England, 1971

Reed, Michael The Age of Exuberance: 1550-1700

Retford, Kate The Conversation Piece: Making Modern Art in 18th-Century Britain, 2017

Reynolds, Graham Portrait Miniatures 1988

Reynolds, Graham Turner, 2020

Reynolds, Joshua Discourses on Art, 1797

Riding, Christine John Everett Millais, 2006

Rosenthal, Michael Constable, 1987

Rosenthal, Michael Thomas Gainsborough: "a little business for the eye." 2001

Rosenthal, Michael & Martin Myrone Thomas Gainsborough, 2002

Shawe-Taylor, Desmond The Conversation Piece: Scenes of Fashionable Life, 2009

Shawe-Taylor, Desmond The Georgians, 1995

Shone, Richard A century of Change: British Painting since 1900

Shyllon, F. Black People in Britain: 1555-1833, 1977

Shyllon, F. Black Slaves in Britain, 1974

Sloman, Susan Gainsborough in Bath, 2002

Sloman, Susan Pickpocketing the Rich: Portrait Painting in Bath 2000

Smee, Sebastian Lucian Freud, 2015

Smiles, Sam J.M.W. Turner, 2000

Solkin, David Art on the Line: The Royal Academy Exhibitions at Somerset House, 2002

Solkin, David Painting for Money: The Visual Arts and the Public Sphere in 18th Century England, 1993

Solkin, David Painting out of the Ordinary, 2008

Spalding, Frances British Art since 1900, 1986

Spalding, Frances Magnificent Dreamers: Burne-Jones and the late Victorians, 1978

Staley, Allen The Pre-Raphaelite Landscape, 1973

Strong, Roy Artists of the Tudor Court: The Portrait Miniature rediscovered 1520-1620

Strong, Roy The Cult of Elizabeth , 1977

Strong, Roy Gloriana: The Portraits of Queen Elizabeth I, 1987
Strong, Roy the English Renaissance Miniature

Strong, Roy Tudor & Stuart Monarchy: Pageantry, Painting, Iconography

Swanson, Vern G. Alma-Tadema, 1977

Treuherz, Julian Hard Times: Social Realism in Victorian Art, 1987

Treuherz, Julian Pre-Raphaelite Paintings from Manchester City Art Galleries, 1993

Uglow, Jenny Hogarth, 1997

Vaughan, William British Painting: The Golden Age, 1999

Vaughan, William John Constable, 2002

Wark, Robert R The Revolution in Eighteenth-Century Art: Ten British Pictures, 2001

Waterhouse, Ellis Painting in Britain: 1530-1790, 1953

Webster, Mary Johann Zoffany, 1976

Wells-Cole, Anthony Art & Decoration in Elizabeth and Jacobean England

White, Christopher Anthony van Dyck and the Art of Portraiture, 2021

Wilcox, Timoth Samuel Palmer, 2005

Wildman, Stephen Visions of Love and Life: Pre-Raphaelite Art from the Birmingham Collection, 1994

Wilson, Andrew and Anne Lyles The Great Age of British Watercolors, 1993

Wilton, Andew Turner in his Time, 2007

Wilton, Andrew The Swagger Portrait, 1995

Wood, Christopher The Pre-Raphaelites, 1981

Wood, Christopher Tissot, 1995

Woollet, Anne et al. Holbein: Capturing Character, 2021

Wroth, Warwick William The London Pleasure Gardens of the 18th C, 1896

==========

Name	Portrait	Arms	Birth	Marriage(s)	Death	Claim
Henry VII[64] 22 August 1485[xvii] – 21 April 1509 *(23 years, 243 days)*			28 January 1457 Pembroke Castle Son of Edmund Tudor and Margaret Beaufort	Elizabeth of York Westminster Abbey 18 January 1486 8 children	21 April 1509 Richmond Palace Aged 52	Great-great-great-grandson of Edward III Right of conquest Marriage to Elizabeth of York
Henry VIII[65] 22 April 1509[xviii] – 28 January 1547 *(37 years, 282 days)*			28 June 1491 Greenwich Palace Son of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York	(1) Catherine of Aragon Church of the Observant Friars, Greenwich 11 June 1509 1 daughter (2) Anne Boleyn Westminster Palace 25 January 1533[i] 1 daughter (3) Jane Seymour Whitehall Palace 30 May 1536 1 son *3 further marriages* *No more children*	28 January 1547 Whitehall Palace Aged 55	Son of Henry VII Primogeniture
Edward VI[66] 28 January 1547[xix] – 6 July 1553 *(6 years, 160 days)*			12 October 1537 Hampton Court Palace Son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour	Unmarried	6 July 1553 Greenwich Palace Aged 15	Son of Henry VIII Primogeniture

Disputed claimant

Edward VI named **Lady Jane Grey** as his heir in his will, overruling the order of succession laid down by Parliament in the Third Succession Act. Four days after his death on 6 July 1553, Jane was proclaimed queen—the first of three Tudor women to be proclaimed queen regnant. Nine days after the proclamation, on 19 July, the Privy Council switched allegiance and proclaimed Edward VI's Catholic half-sister Mary queen. Jane was later executed for treason.

Name	Portrait	Arms	Birth	Marriage(s)	Death	Claim
Jane[67] ***Lady Jane Grey*** 10 July 1553 – 19 July 1553 *(9 days)*			1536 or 1537 Bradgate Park Daughter of the 1st Duke of Suffolk and Frances Brandon	Guildford Dudley Durham House 21 May 1553 No children	12 February 1554 Tower Green Executed aged about 17	Great-granddaughter of Henry VII Devise for the Succession

Name	Portrait	Arms	Birth	Marriage(s)	Death	Claim
Mary I[68] 19 July 1553[xx] – 17 November 1558 *(5 years, 122 days)*			18 February 1516 Greenwich Palace Daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon	Philip II of Spain Winchester Cathedral 25 July 1554 No children	17 November 1558 St James's Palace Aged 42	Daughter of Henry VIII Third Succession Act
(Jure uxoris) **Philip**[69] 25 July 1554[j] – 17 November 1558 *(4 years, 116 days)*			21 May 1527 Palacio de Pimentel Son of Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire and Isabella of Portugal	Mary I of England Winchester Cathedral 25 July 1554 No children *3 other marriages* *7 children*	13 September 1598 El Escorial Aged 71	Husband of Mary I Act for the Marriage of Queen Mary to Philip of Spain
Under the terms of the marriage treaty between **Philip I of Naples** (later Philip II of Spain from 15 January 1556) and Queen Mary I, Philip was to enjoy Mary's titles and honours for as long as their marriage should last. All official documents, including Acts of Parliament, were to be dated with both their names, and Parliament was to be called under the joint authority of the couple. An Act of Parliament gave him the title of king and stated that he "shall aid her Highness ... in the happy administration of her Grace's realms and dominions"[70] (although elsewhere the Act stated that Mary was to be "sole queen"). Nonetheless, Philip was to co-reign with his wife.[69][k]						
Elizabeth I[74] 17 November 1558[xxi] – 24 March 1603 *(44 years, 128 days)*			7 September 1533 Greenwich Palace Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn	Unmarried	24 March 1603 Richmond Palace Aged 69	Daughter of Henry VIII Third Succession Act

House of Stuart (1603–1649)

Elizabeth's cousin, King James VI of Scotland, succeeded to the English throne as James I in the Union of the Crowns. James was descended from the Tudors through his great-grandmother, Margaret Tudor, the eldest daughter of Henry VII and wife of James IV of Scotland. In 1604, he adopted the title *King of Great Britain*. However, the two parliaments remained separate until the Acts of Union 1707.[75]

Name	Portrait	Arms	Birth	Marriage(s)	Death	Claim
James I[76] 24 March 1603[xxii] – 27 March 1625 *(22 years, 4 days)*			19 June 1566 Edinburgh Castle Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley	Anne of Denmark Old Bishop's Palace, Oslo 23 November 1589 7 children	27 March 1625 Theobalds House Aged 58	Great-great-grandson / heir general of Henry VII
Charles I[77] 27 March 1625[xxiii] – 30 January 1649 *(23 years, 310 days)*			19 November 1600 Dunfermline Palace Son of James I and Anne of Denmark	Henrietta Maria of France St Augustine's Abbey 13 June 1625 9 children	30 January 1649 Whitehall Palace Executed aged 48	Son of James I Cognatic primogeniture

First Interregnum (1649–1660)

No monarch reigned after the 1649 execution of Charles I. Between 1649 and 1653, there was no single English head of state, as England was ruled directly by the Rump Parliament with the English Council of State acting as executive power during a period known as the Commonwealth of England.

After a coup d'etat in 1653, Oliver Cromwell forcibly took control of England from Parliament. He dissolved the Rump Parliament at the head of a military force and England entered The Protectorate period, under Cromwell's direct control with the title Lord Protector.

It was within the power of the Lord Protector to choose his heir and Oliver Cromwell chose his eldest son, Richard Cromwell, to succeed him.

Name	Portrait	Arms	Birth	Marriage(s)	Death
Oliver Cromwell 16 December 1653 – 3 September 1658[78] *(4 years, 262 days)*			25 April 1599 Huntingdon[78] Son of Robert Cromwell and Elizabeth Steward[79]	Elizabeth Bourchier St Giles[80] 22 August 1620 9 children[78]	3 September 1658 Whitehall Aged 59[78]
Richard Cromwell 3 September 1658 – 7 May 1659[81] *(247 days)*			4 October 1626 Huntingdon Son of Oliver Cromwell and Elizabeth Bourchier[81]	Dorothy Maijor May 1649 9 children[81]	12 July 1712 Cheshunt Aged 85[82]

Richard Cromwell was forcibly removed by the English Committee of Safety in May 1659. England again lacked any single head of state. After almost a year of anarchy, the monarchy was formally restored when Charles II returned from France to accept the throne.

House of Stuart (restored) (1660–1707)

The Monarchy was restored under the rule of Charles II.

Name	Portrait	Arms	Birth	Marriage(s)	Death	Claim
Charles II[83] 29 May 1660[xxiv] – 6 February 1685 *(24 years, 254 days)*			29 May 1630 St James's Palace Son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria of France	Catherine of Braganza Royal Garrison Church 21 May 1662 No children	6 February 1685 Whitehall Palace Aged 54	Son of Charles I Cognatic primogeniture English Restoration
James II[84] 6 February 1685[xxv] – 23 December 1688 *(Overthrown after 3 years, 321 days)*			14 October 1633 St James's Palace Son of Charles I and Henrietta Maria of France	(1) Anne Hyde Worchester House, The Strand 3 September 1660 8 children (2) Mary of Modena Dover Castle 21 November 1673 7 children	16 September 1701 Château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye Aged 67	Son of Charles I Cognatic primogeniture

Second Interregnum 1688–1689

James II was ousted by Parliament less than four years after ascending to the throne, beginning the century's second interregnum. To settle the question of who should replace the deposed monarch, a Convention Parliament elected James' daughter Mary II and her husband (also his nephew) William III co-regents, in the Glorious Revolution.

Houses of Stuart and Orange

Name	Portrait	Arms	Birth	Marriage(s)	Death	Claim
Mary II[85] 13 February 1689[xxvi] – 28 December 1694 *(5 years, 319 days)*			30 April 1662 St James's Palace Daughter of James II and Anne Hyde	William III of England St James's Palace 4 November 1677 No children	28 December 1694 Kensington Palace Aged 32	Daughter of James II Offered the Crown by Parliament
William III[85][86] **William of Orange** 13 February 1689[xxvi] – 8 March 1702 *(13 years, 24 days)*			4 November 1650 The Binnenhof Son of William II of Orange and Mary, Princess Royal of England	Mary II of England St James's Palace 4 November 1677 No children	8 March 1702 Kensington Palace Aged 51	Grandson of Charles I Offered the Crown by Parliament
Anne[87] 8 March 1702[xxvii] – 1 May 1707 *(5 years, 55 days)* (Queen of Great Britain until 1 August 1714) *(12 years, 147 days)*			6 February 1665 St James's Palace Daughter of James II and Anne Hyde	George of Denmark St James's Palace 28 July 1683 3 children	1 August 1714 Kensington Palace Aged 49	Daughter of James II Cognatic primogeniture Bill of Rights 1689

While James and his descendants continued to claim the throne, all Catholics (such as James II's son and grandson, James Francis Edward and Charles respectively) were barred from the throne by the Act of Settlement 1701, enacted by Anne, another of James's Protestant daughters.

With the Acts of Union 1707, England as a sovereign state ceased to exist, replaced by the new Kingdom of Great Britain; see List of British monarchs.

Acts of Union

WIKIPEDIA
The Free Encyclopedia

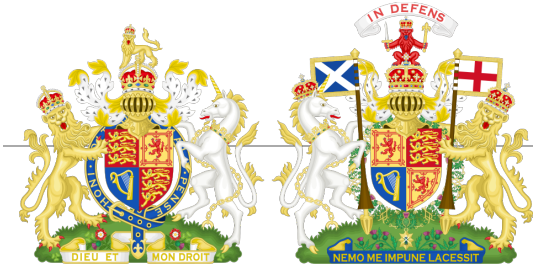
List of British monarchs

(Redirected from British Monarchs)

There have been 13 British monarchs since the political union of the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland on 1 May 1707. England and Scotland had been in personal union since 24 March 1603; while the style, "King of Great Britain" first arose at that time, legislatively the title came into force in 1707.

On 1 January 1801, the Kingdom of Great Britain and the Kingdom of Ireland merged, creating first the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and later the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland upon the secession of southern Ireland in the 1920s.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



Royal coat of arms (common version on the left; Scottish version on the right)[a]

Union and succession

Queen Anne became monarch of the Kingdom of Great Britain after the political union of the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland on 1 May 1707. She had ruled England, Scotland, and the Kingdom of Ireland since 8 March 1702. She continued as queen of Great Britain and Ireland until her death. Her total reign lasted 12 years and 147 days. Although Anne's great-grandfather, James VI and I (r. 1603–1625), the monarch of the Union of the Crowns, proclaimed himself "King of Great Britain", and used it on coinage, stamps and elsewhere, the Parliament of England had refused to use that style in statutory law or address.[2][3]

All of Anne's children died young, so during her reign, Parliament settled the rules of succession in the Act of Settlement 1701, by defining Sophia of Hanover (granddaughter of James VI and I) and her non-Catholic descendants as the future royal heirs. The Crown passed from Queen Anne to Sophia's son, King George I, as Sophia had already died. Queen Anne and King George I were second cousins, as both were great-grandchildren of James VI and I. For a family tree that shows George I's relationship to Anne, see George I of Great Britain § Family tree.

List

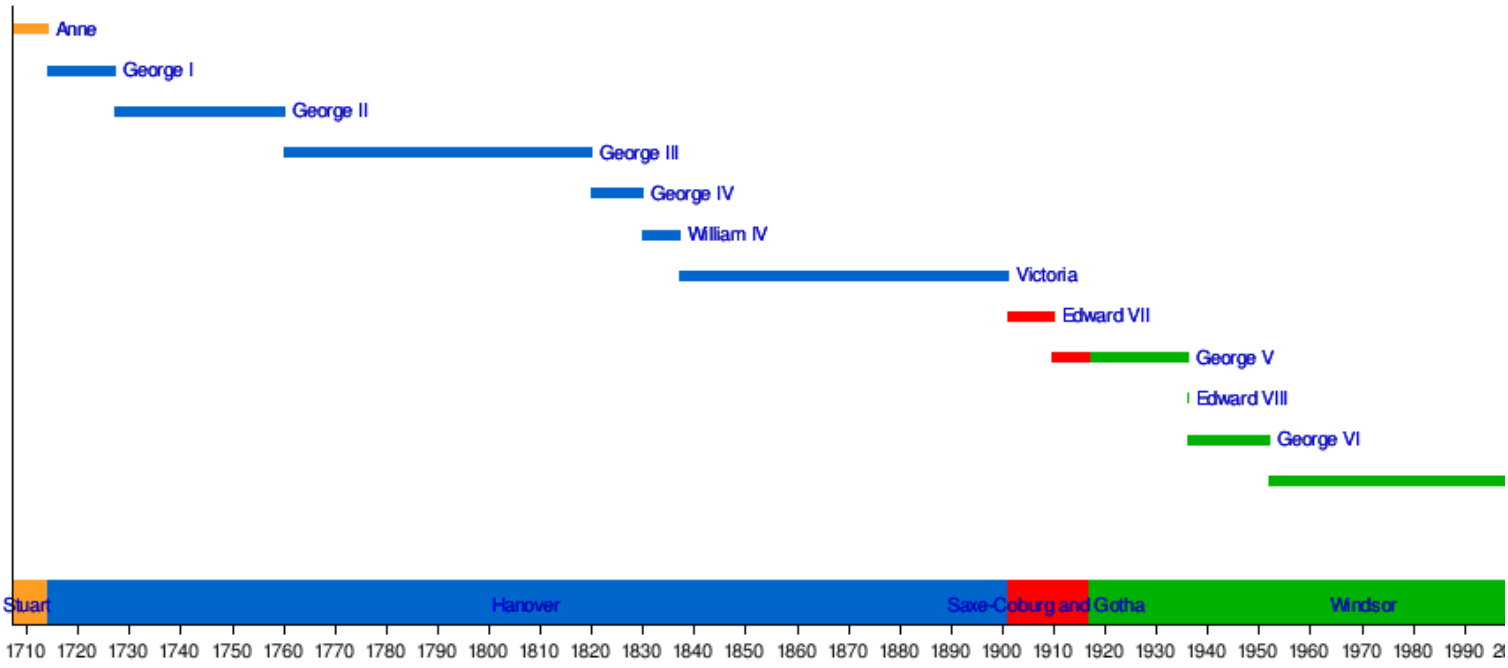
Name	Portrait	Arms	Birth	Marriage(s)	Death	Claim
House of Stuart						
Anne[4] 1 May 1707[b][c] – 1 August 1714[b] *(7 years, 93 days)* (Queen of England and Scotland from 8 March 1702)[d] *(12 years, 147 days)*			6 February 1665[b] St James's Palace Daughter of James VII and II and Anne Hyde	George of Denmark St James's Palace 28 July 1683[b] 5 children until 28 October 1708	1 August 1714[b] Kensington Palace Aged 49	Daughter of James VII and II Bill of Rights 1689
House of Hanover						

George I[5] *George Louis* 1 August 1714[b][e] – 11 June 1727[b] *(12 years, 315 days)*			28 May 1660[b] Leineschloss Son of Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover, and Sophia of the Palatinate	Sophia Dorothea of Brunswick-Lüneburg-Celle Celle Castle 21 November 1682[b] 2 children div. 28 December 1694	11 June 1727[b] Osnabrück Castle Aged 67	Great-grandson of James VI and I Act of Settlement 1701
George II[6] *George Augustus* 11 June 1727[f][g] – 25 October 1760 *(33 years, 126 days)*			30 October 1683[b] Herrenhausen Palace Son of George I and Sophia Dorothea of Brunswick-Lüneburg-Celle	Caroline of Brandenburg-Ansbach Herrenhausen Gardens 22 August 1705[b] 8 children until 20 November 1737	25 October 1760 Kensington Palace Aged 76	Son of George I
George III[7] *George William Frederick* 25 October 1760[h] – 29 January 1820 *(59 years, 97 days)*		Until 1801: 1801–1816: From 1816: 	24 May 1738[b] Norfolk House Son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and Augusta of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg	Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz St James's Palace 8 September 1761 15 children until 17 November 1818	29 January 1820 Windsor Castle Aged 81	Grandson of George II
George IV[8] *George Augustus Frederick* 29 January 1820[i] — 26 June 1830 *(10 years, 149 days)*			12 August 1762 St James's Palace Son of George III and Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Caroline of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel St James's Palace 8 April 1795 1 daughter until 7 August 1821	26 June 1830 Windsor Castle Aged 67	Son of George III
William IV[9] *William Henry* 26 June 1830[i] — 20 June 1837 *(6 years, 360 days)*			21 August 1765 Buckingham Palace Son of George III and Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen Kew Palace 13 July 1818 2 daughters	20 June 1837 Windsor Castle Aged 71	Son of George III
			24 May 1819			

Victoria[10] *Alexandrina Victoria* 20 June 1837[k] — 22 January 1901 *(63 years, 217 days)*			Kensington Palace Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, and Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld	Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha St James's Palace 10 February 1840 9 children until 14 December 1861	22 January 1901 Osborne House Aged 81	Granddaughter of George III
House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha						
Edward VII[11] *Albert Edward* 22 January 1901[l] — 6 May 1910 *(9 years, 105 days)*			9 November 1841 Buckingham Palace Son of Victoria and Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Alexandra of Denmark St George's Chapel 10 March 1863 6 children	6 May 1910 Buckingham Palace Aged 68	Son of Victoria
House of Windsor[m]						
George V[13] *George Frederick Ernest Albert* 6 May 1910[n] — 20 January 1936 *(25 years, 260 days)*			3 June 1865 Marlborough House Son of Edward VII and Alexandra of Denmark	Mary of Teck St James's Palace 6 July 1893 6 children	20 January 1936 Sandringham House Aged 70	Son of Edward VII
Edward VIII[14] *Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David* 20 January 1936[o] — 11 December 1936 (abdicated) *(327 days)*			23 June 1894 White Lodge Son of George V and Mary of Teck	Wallis Simpson Château de Candé 3 June 1937	28 May 1972 4 route du Champ d'Entraînement Aged 77	Son of George V
George VI[15] *Albert Frederick Arthur George* 11 December 1936[p] — 6 February 1952 *(15 years, 58 days)*			14 December 1895 York Cottage Son of George V and Mary of Teck	Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon Westminster Abbey 26 April 1923 2 daughters	6 February 1952 Sandringham House Aged 56	Son of George V His Majesty's Declaration of Abdication Act 1936
Elizabeth II[16] *Elizabeth Alexandra Mary* 6 February			21 April 1926 17 Bruton Street, Mayfair	Philip of Greece and Denmark	8 September	

1952[q] — 8 September 2022[17] *(70 years, 215 days)*			Daughter of George VI and Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon	Westminster Abbey 20 November 1947 4 children until 9 April 2021	2022 Balmoral Castle Aged 96	Daughter of George VI
Charles III[18] *Charles Philip Arthur George* 8 September 2022[17][r] — present *(2 years, 262 days)*			14 November 1948 Buckingham Palace Son of Elizabeth II and Philip of Greece and Denmark	(1) Diana Spencer St Paul's Cathedral 29 July 1981 2 sons div. 28 August 1996 (2) Camilla Parker Bowles Windsor Guildhall 9 April 2005	*Living* Age 76	Son of Elizabeth II

Timeline



See also

- Family tree of the British royal family
- List of monarchs in Britain by length of reign
- Lists of monarchs in the British Isles
- List of British royal consorts
- List of current British princes and princesses

United Kingdom portal

Royalty portal

Notes

a. There are two versions of the current Royal coat of arms of the United Kingdom. The common version is on the left, while the Scottish version is on the right. In the shield of the common version, England is represented in the first and

while the Scottish version is on the right. In the shield of the common version, England is represented in the first and fourth quarters, Scotland is represented in the second quarter, and Northern Ireland is represented in the third quarter. In the shield of the Scottish version, the Royal Arms of England and the Royal Arms of Scotland are exchanged.[1]

b. Old Style date
c. Anne was crowned on 23 April 1702.
d. see List of English monarchs
e. George I was crowned on 20 October 1714.
f. Date of start of reign given in Old Style calendar; date of death in New Style. (Duration of reign takes this into account.)
g. George II was crowned on 11 October 1727 O.S.
h. George III was crowned on 22 September 1761 N.S.
i. George IV was crowned on 19 July 1821.
j. William IV was crowned on 8 September 1831.
k. Victoria was crowned on 28 June 1838.
l. Edward VII was crowned on 9 August 1902.
m. George V changed the name of the British royal house from *Saxe-Coburg and Gotha* to *Windsor* on 17 July 1917.[12] This change was made in response to anti-German sentiment in the British Empire during World War I. Descendants of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh and Queen Elizabeth II belong to the House of Windsor by Royal Command (9 April 1952 Declaration by Queen Elizabeth II to her Privy Council) although under the usual rules of genealogy they are, by paternal descent, also members of the Glücksburg branch of the House of Oldenburg (the ruling House of Denmark and of the former Kingdom of Greece). Accordingly, King Charles III is the first monarch of the House of Windsor who is a patrilineal descendant of the Glücksburg dynasty, instead of descending from Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in the male line as was the case with the previous monarchs of the House of Windsor.
n. George V was crowned on 22 June 1911.
o. Edward VIII was not crowned.
p. George VI was crowned on 12 May 1937.
q. Elizabeth II was crowned on 2 June 1953.
r. Charles III was crowned on 6 May 2023

References

1. "Coats of arms" (https://web.archive.org/web/20090304201929/http://www.royal.gov.uk/MonarchUK/Symbols/Coatsofarms.aspx). *royal.gov.uk*. Archived from the original (http://www.royal.gov.uk/MonarchUK/Symbols/Coatsofarms.aspx) on 4 March 2009. Retrieved 9 May 2011.
2. Croft, Pauline (2003), *King James* (https://archive.org/details/kingjames00crof), Basingstoke and New York: Palgrave Macmillan, pp. 52–54, 61, ISBN 978-0-3336-1395-5
3. Willson, David Harris (1963) [1956], *King James VI & I*, London: Jonathan Cape, pp. 249–253, ISBN 978-0-2246-0572-4
4. Oram, Kirsty (30 December 2015). "Anne (r. 1702–1714)" (https://www.royal.uk/anne-r-1702-1714). *The Royal Family*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180125020033/https://www.royal.uk/anne-r-1702-1714) from the original on 25 January 2018. Retrieved 16 January 2018.
5. Oram, Kirsty (30 December 2015). "George I (r. 1714–1727)" (https://www.royal.uk/george-i-r-1714-1727). *The Royal Family*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160507210904/https://www.royal.uk/george-i-r-1714-1727) from the original on 7 May 2016. Retrieved 12 January 2018.
6. Oram, Kirsty (31 December 2015). "George II (r. 1727–1760)" (https://www.royal.uk/george-ii-r-1727-1760). *The Royal Family*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160507222248/https://www.royal.uk/george-ii-r-1727-1760) from the original on 7 May 2016. Retrieved 12 January 2018.
7. Oram, Kirsty (31 December 2015). "George III (r. 1760–1820)" (https://www.royal.uk/george-iii-r-1760-1820). *The Royal Family*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180520150812/https://www.royal.uk/george-iii-r-1760-1820) from the original on 20 May 2018. Retrieved 12 January 2018.
8. Oram, Kirsty (31 December 2015). "King George IV (r. 1820–1830)" (https://www.royal.uk/king-george-iv-r-1820-1830). *The Royal Family*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170819063405/https://www.royal.uk/king-george-iv-r-1820-1830) from the original on 19 August 2017. Retrieved 12 January 2018.

1820–1830) from the original on 19 August 2017. Retrieved 12 January 2018.
9. Berry, Ciara (15 January 2016). "William IV (r. 1830–1837)" (https://www.royal.uk/william-iv-r-1830-1837). *The Royal Family*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170921001850/https://www.royal.uk/william-iv-r-1830-1837) from the original on 21 September 2017. Retrieved 12 January 2018.
10. Oram, Kirsty (31 December 2015). "Victoria (r. 1837–1901)" (https://www.royal.uk/victoria-r-1837-1901). *The Royal Family*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180125015954/https://www.royal.uk/victoria-r-1837-1901) from the original on 25 January 2018. Retrieved 12 January 2018.
11. Berry, Ciara (11 January 2016). "Edward VII (r. 1901–1910)" (https://www.royal.uk/edward-vii-r1901-1910). *The Royal Family*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180125015924/https://www.royal.uk/edward-vii-r1901-1910) from the original on 25 January 2018. Retrieved 12 January 2018.
12. "No. 30186" (https://www.thegazette.co.uk/London/issue/30186/page/7119). *The London Gazette*. 17 July 1917. p. 7119.
13. Berry, Ciara (12 January 2016). "George V (r. 1910–1936)" (https://www.royal.uk/george-v-r-1910-1936). *The Royal Family*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180125020319/https://www.royal.uk/george-v-r-1910-1936) from the original on 25 January 2018. Retrieved 12 January 2018.
14. "Edward VIII (Jan–Dec 1936)" (https://www.royal.uk/edward-viii-jan-dec-1936). *royal.gov.uk*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160507221901/https://www.royal.uk/edward-viii-jan-dec-1936) from the original on 7 May 2016. Retrieved 3 August 2010.
15. Berry, Ciara (12 January 2016). "George VI (r. 1936–1952)" (https://www.royal.uk/george-vi-r1936-1952). *The Royal Family*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20171201035747/https://www.royal.uk/george-vi-r1936-1952) from the original on 1 December 2017. Retrieved 12 January 2018.
16. "Queen Elizabeth II's Life and Reign" (https://www.royal.uk/queen-elizabeth-iis-life-and-reign). *royal.uk*. Retrieved 17 March 2024.
17. "Queen Elizabeth II has died, Buckingham Palace announces" (https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-61585886). BBC News. 8 September 2022. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20220908173308/https://www.bbc.com/news/uk-61585886) from the original on 8 September 2022. Retrieved 8 September 2022.
18. "The King" (https://www.royal.uk/the-king). *The Royal Family*. 8 September 2022. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20220911230654/https://www.royal.uk/the-king) from the original on 11 September 2022. Retrieved 9 September 2022.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_British_monarchs&oldid=1289301984"

BRITISH ART VOCABULARY

Ad vivum (Latin)—from life

Aestheticism--philosophy of art rejecting didactic storytelling (narrative) and placing supreme emphasis on the intrinsic worth of the formal aspects of line, color, value. "Its meaning is beauty; and its reason for being is to be." (Swinburne) see art for art's sake

Allegory—an event or story in which the literal sense conceals some hidden meaning

anamorphosis—a distorted view which can only be "corrected" by looking at it through a glass

animalier—French term for an artist who specializes in animal renditions

Anno Aetatis suae—(Latin) inscription meaning "in the year of my age"

art for art's sake--art for its own sake, simply to be a beautiful composition, without moral, narrative, story

attribute—a symbol which provides some clue to the understanding of the artwork. E.g. a key or keys is an attribute of St. Peter (the keys to the kingdom of heaven)

auricular frame—a frame with curvy carvings like the shape of the human ear

bird's eye view—a view of a scene painted from a height, as if the viewer were in a high tower or a bird flying low over the scene

bitumen-asphaltum

bodycolor--opaque watercolor

Body part miniature—modern terms for a miniature in which a portrait of a person is represented by only a fragment, e.g. an eye miniature

cabinet miniature—a miniature which is larger than average, sometimes too large to be held in the hand and intended to hang on the wall

cartellino—a small note or sheet of a letter painted into a picture, usually containing clues to the sitter etc.

cartouche—a decorative border encircling initials or a heraldic device

chiaroscuro—the gradational shading in a face in a portrait to suggest volume

coat of arms—a heraldic shield shape with stripes, quarters, and symbols designating a particular family/surname

dilettanti—educated amateurs (lovers of art)

diorama—a model of a scene made in miniature form

diptych—an altarpiece or other work made up of two panels joined together (hinged)

drapery painter—a painter who finishes a portraitist's work by painting in the drapery of the sitter, maybe the background too

easel painting—a painting which was painted using an easel (as opposed to a miniature which would have been painted on a flat surface or a mural which is done directly on a wall)

emblem-a symbol e.g. the pelican, bird of mercy, representing salvation or self-sacrifice used in a portrait to associate the symbol with a person

ermine—a weasel in its white coat, a symbol of purity. The fur of the ermine was reserved only for royals

fancy dress—sitter costume of fanciful time or place, e.g. donning a Roman toga or dressing up as a shepherdess

fancy picture—a picture, usually of a pastoral nature, which is made up by the painter, not painted from reality

feigned oval—a rectangular canvas with the subject in an oval within it. These pictures often

were put into rectangular frames with an oval opening to follow the canvas

fugitive color—a pigment which has proved over time to fade, even disappear

genre--meaning kind--a type or class of painting e.g. landscape, portrait, still life, etc

genre scene--a scene of everyday life

gouache--semi-opaque or opaque watercolor with a gum binder

Grand Tour—traveling in Europe designed to educate and inspire connoisseurship in (usually) young men

ground--the base layer(s) on a canvas or panel

hat-badge-a button or pin attached to a man's hat

heraldic device—a heraldic animal or symbols drawn from the coat of arms or supporters

Hispanism—the artistic fascination with all things Spanish, e.g. French painters painting the bullfight, flamenco dancers etc

History painting—the highest echelon of painting in the 18th century which entailed subjects from biblical history, classical history, allegory and mythology for example: The Crucifixion or Venus and Adonis

iconography--study of symbols in art

impasto--oil paint applied thickly, like icing or paste

implied narrative—the idea that a picture must tell a story with the viewer seeking to create a story from "clues" provided when there may not be a narrative at all

impresa—emblem plus motto which makes it not "so apparent that every rustick may understand it"

Inscription—a written accompaniment to a painting

Japonism (French: Jaonisme)—the artistic fascination with all things Japanese or more broadly oriental art (not strictly just Japanese)

Lay figure--a small wooden doll or mannequin used as a prop to develop compositions

limning—painting in little: miniatures of watercolor or gouache on vellum on card

long gallery—a long relatively narrow (compared to the length) room in English country houses where family portraits would be hung; designed to be both status symbol and exercise space

marine—a painting or print of a seascape

memento mori—a symbol reminding the viewer of the fragility and briefness of life

miniature—from the Italian miniatura for illumination, a painting in small, usually watercolor on vellum, card or ivory

motto—family written device summing up family virtue or honor, e.g. Sic Semper Tyrannis (Thus always to Tyrants) or Semper Eadem (always the same)

narrative painting--a painting which tells a story

nocturne--night 'scape

orientalism--subjects derived from Middle Eastern or Far Eastern experiences or interest

painterly--adjective--where oil paint is applied freely and visibly to the canvas

pastel—painting made with colored chalks (pastels) drawn upon paper or canvas

pelican—bird, ancients said, would feed it young with its own blood. A symbol of mercy and the sacrifice of Jesus Christ

pendant portraits—a pair of portraits intended to hang together

pentimenti—(plural)—alterations corrected by the artist which

over the course of many years, as the paint changes, becomes visible. For example, a painter might change the position of an arm and hand and after two centuries the sitter looks like they have three arms!

personification--representation of a thing or an abstract concept as a person. E.g. Spring; Liberty enlightening the World; Justice

phoenix—a mythological bird, only one in the world at a time, which every 500 years, would erect a pyre, set itself on fire and arise from the ashes young and renewed. The Phoenix became a symbol of the resurrection and of immortality

en plein air--out-of-doors

P.R.A.—initials designating President of the Royal Academy

repoussoir—a compositional device to direct the eye into the middle and background of a composition

Royal Academy of Arts, London—founded 1768, official art school and art exhibition site for membership

Salomonic columns—twisted (spiral) columns as in (it was believed) the Temple in Jerusalem

Serjeant painter—a painter on the royal payroll whose duties were as royal decorator: painting coats of arms, coaches, banners and scenery, supervising interior decoration etc.

sfumato—a subtle shading of light and dark to model a face in a portrait, a technique developed by Leonardo da Vinci

social realism—a type of painting which shows realistic subject (poor people living crowded in a garret for example) in a non-neutral way, seeking social reform

Sunderland frame—a Baroque frame with elaborate curved carvings all around the rectangle, named after the Earl of Sunderland who had many of them made

tondo—an easel painting made in a round shape

topographical landscape--a landscape where the focus is the scientifically accurate recording of the geography and topography of the scene

triptych—an altarpiece or other work consisting of three hinged panels

Trompe l'oeil—(French for trick of the eye)--a painting which tricks the viewer into believing the flat 2-D surface is a 3-D subject

Vanitas symbol—an object representing the futility of vanity, for example, a watch,

blossoming flowers (which will soon wilt and die) etc

Veduta—(Italian)—a view of a noteworthy place

Vellum—ta fine parchment made from the skin of a calf

wet ground--background paint applied and painted on while still wet

wet-in-wet—a technique of painting where one color of wet paint is applied to an area still wet with another color

TYPES OF PORTRAITS

Bust length—a portrait which shows only head and shoulders

Half-length—a portrait which shows the sitter roughly to the lower waist

Full-length Portrait—a portrait which shows all the sitter, head to foot, it does not have to be life-sized

Profile portrait—shows the sitter from the side

Self Portrait—portrait of the artist him/herself

Group Portrait—a portrait of a group of people

Equestrian Portrait—a portrait of a person mounted on a horse

Dismounted Equestrian Portrait—portrait of a person in which they are beside the horse, not mounted on it

Marriage or Betrothal Portrait—a portrait of a person, usually the fiancée/bride, at the time of her engagement or marriage

Family Portrait—a portrait of a group of family members, usually both parents and their children

Friendship Portrait—a portrait of two people in a setting suggesting friendly conversation/interaction

Conversation Piece—a portrait of a group in a genre setting suggesting conversation and suggesting some relationship either by blood, friendship or social ties

Masque portrait—portrait in which the sitter appears in the theatrical costume they wore in an amateur masque

An "in character" portrait—a portrait of an actor "as" one of his/her stage roles, e.g. David Garrick as Richard III.

Fancy-dress portrait—a portrait in which the sitter wears a costume not of their own time

Allusive Portrait—a portrait making an allusion to some other personage, e.g. Portrait of a Lady as St Agnes suggesting the sitter has those same virtues/qualities

Pastoral Portrait—portrait in which the sitter has the trappings of a shepherd, for example, wearing country costume and holding a staff or crook, sometimes there is a sheep as well

Swagger portrait—a modern term for a portrait which has panache, even insolence, suggesting the social superiority of the sitter, and is made for

social display. "A common device for this purpose is billowing drapery: the wind often blows in swagger portraits; it rarely does in others." (Andrew Wilton The Swagger Portrait p. 17)

Portrait d'apparat—portrait of a sitter within the context of his work, for example, a smith at his forge, a farmer in his fields, etc

History Portrait-- portrait historié—a type of portrait in which the subject takes on a role from history or allegory e.g. A couple as Isaac and Rebecca or Ulysses and Penelope.

Pregnancy Portrait—popular in the late Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, a pregnancy portrait shows a woman heavy with child. This coming event called for commemoration of the prospective heir and the mother, whose life was endangered by childbirth

Deathbed Portrait—a posthumous portrait of a person on their deathbed

caricature—an exaggerated often satirical likeness of a person

Kit-cat portrait--a short half-length (of 36x28inches in size) showing head, shoulders and one hand of a sitter who dominates the portrait space

NB: There is a an extensive glossary at the Tate Gallery website: https://www.tate.org.uk/art/art-terms