




Family Group Sheet for Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel of Saxe Coburg Gotha

Husband:	Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel of Saxe Coburg Gotha		
Birth:	Aug 26, 1819 in Coburg, Bavaria, Germany		
Death:	Dec 14, 1861 in Windsor, Berkshire, England		
Father:			
Mother:			
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Wife:	Queen Victoria of Great Britain		
Birth:	May 24, 1819 in London, England		
Death:	Jan 22, 1901 in Hampshire, England		
Father:			
Mother:			
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Children:			
1	Name:	Edward VII of the UK of Great Britain	
M	Birth:	Nov 09, 1841 in Middlesex, England	
	Death:	May 06, 1910 in Middlesex, England	
	Spouse:	Alexandra Carolina Marie Charlotte Louise Julia	

Notes

Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel of Saxe Coburg Gotha

His Highness Francis Charles Augustus Albert Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Duke of Saxony was born at Schloss Rosenau, near Coburg (now in Bavaria), as the second son of Ernst I, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, later Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and his first wife, Princess Dorothea (Louise) Pauline Charlotte Fredericka Augusta of Saxe-Gotha-Altenburg. His father's sister, Victoire of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, married Prince Edward Augustus, Duke of Kent, the fourth son of King George III of the United Kingdom and Queen Charlotte. She was the mother of the future Queen Victoria. Thus, Albert and Victoria were first cousins. They were born in the same year.

Queen Victoria of Great Britain

Victoria (Alexandrina Victoria; 24 May 1819 - 22 January 1901) was the Queen regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837, and the first Empress of India of the British Raj from 1 May 1876, until her death. At 63 years and 7 months, her reign as the Queen lasted longer than that of any other British monarch, and is the longest of any female monarch in history. Her reign is known as the Victorian era, and was a period of industrial, cultural, political, scientific, and military progress within the United Kingdom. Victoria was of mostly German descent; she was the daughter of the fourth son of George III, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn, and his wife, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. Both the Duke of Kent and George III died a year after her birth, and she inherited the throne at the age of 18 after her father's three elder brothers died without surviving legitimate issue. She ascended the throne when the United Kingdom was already an established constitutional monarchy, in which the king or queen held relatively few direct political powers and exercised influence by the prime minister's advice; but she served as an important symbolic figure. Her reign was marked by a great expansion of the British Empire, which reached its zenith and became the foremost global power. Her 9 children and 42 grandchildren married into royal families across the continent, tying them together and earning her the nickname "the grandmother of Europe".[1] She was the last British monarch of the House of Hanover; her son King Edward VII belonged to the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

Edward VII of the UK of Great Britain

Edward VII (Albert Edward; 9 November 1841 - 6 May 1910) was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions and Emperor of India from 22 January 1901 until his death on 6 May 1910. He was the

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first British monarch of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which was renamed the House of Windsor by his son, George V. Before his accession to the throne, Edward held the title of Prince of Wales and was heir apparent to the throne for longer than anyone else in history.[1] During the long widowhood of his mother, Queen Victoria, he was largely excluded from political power and came to personify the fashionable, leisured elite. The Edwardian period, which covered Edward's reign and was named after him, coincided with the start of a new century and heralded significant changes in technology and society, including powered flight and the rise of socialism and the Labour movement. Edward played a role in the modernisation of the British Home Fleet, the reform of the Army Medical Services,[2] and the reorganisation of the British army after the Second Boer War. He fostered good relations between Great Britain and other European countries, especially France, for which he was popularly called "Peacemaker", but his relationship with his nephew, Wilhelm II of Germany, was poor. Edward presciently suspected that Wilhelm would precipitate a war, and four years after Edward's death, World War I brought an end to the Edwardian way of life. Titles and styles 9 November - 8 December 1841: His Royal Highness The Duke of Cornwall 8 December 1841 - 22 January 1901: His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales in Scotland: His Royal Highness The Prince Albert Edward, Duke of Rothesay 17 January 1850 - 22 January 1901: The Earl of Dublin (merged with the Crown in 1901) 22 January 1901 - 6 May 1910: His Majesty The King with regard to India: His Imperial Majesty The King-Emperor [edit] Honours 9 November 1858: Knight of the Garter 24 May 1867: Knight of the Thistle