

Individual Report for Albert Fredick Arthur George

Individual Summary: Albert Fredick Arthur George



Sex: Male

Father: George Frederick Ernest Albert

Mother: Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes

Individual Facts:

Birth: Dec 14, 1895 in Sandringham, Norfolk, England

Residence: 1901 in Berkshire, England

Death: Feb 06, 1952 in Sandringham, Norfolk, England

Shared Facts: Queen Mother Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon

Marriage: Apr 26, 1923 in Westminster, Middlesex, , England

Children: Margaret Rose Windsor

Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor

Notes:

Person Notes: George VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George; 14 December 1895 - 6 February 1952) was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions from 11 December 1936 until his death. He was the last Emperor of India (until 1947), the last King of Ireland (until 1949), and the first Head of the Commonwealth. As the second son of King George V, he was not expected to inherit the throne and spent his early life in the shadow of his elder brother, Edward. He served in the Royal Navy during World War I, and after the war took on the usual round of public engagements. He married Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon in 1923, and they had two daughters, Elizabeth (who succeeded him as Queen Elizabeth II) and Margaret. George's elder brother ascended the throne as Edward VIII on the death of their father in 1936. However, less than a year later Edward revealed his desire to marry the twice-divorced American socialite Wallis Simpson. For political and religious reasons, the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, advised Edward that he could not marry Mrs. Simpson and remain king. So, Edward abdicated in order to marry, and George VI ascended the throne as the third monarch of the House of Windsor. Within twenty-four hours of his accession the Irish parliament, the Oireachtas, passed the External Relations Act, which essentially removed the power of the monarch in the Irish Free State. Further events greatly altered the position of the monarchy during his reign: three years after his accession, his realms, except Ireland, were at war with Nazi Germany. In the next two years, war with Italy and the Empire of Japan followed. Though the UK and its allies were ultimately victorious, the United States and the Soviet Union rose as pre-eminent world powers and the British Empire declined. With the independence of India and Pakistan in 1947, and the foundation of the Republic of Ireland in 1949, George's reign saw the acceleration of the break-up of the Empire and its transition into the Commonwealth of Nations.

Titles and styles 14 December 1895 - 28 May 1898: His Highness Prince Albert of York 28 May 1898 - 22 January 1901: His Royal Highness Prince Albert of York 22 January 1901 - 9 November 1901: His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Cornwall and York 9 November 1901 - 6 May 1910: His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Wales 6 May 1910 - 4 June 1920: His Royal Highness The Prince Albert 4 June 1920 - 11 December 1936: His Royal Highness The Duke of York 11 December 1936 - 6 February 1952: His Majesty The King 11 December 1936 - 14 August 1947 : His Imperial Majesty The King-Emperor (in regards to British India) George held a number of titles throughout his life, as successively great-grandson,

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grandson and son of the monarch. As sovereign, he was referred to most often as simply The King or His Majesty; if a distinction was necessary, this was modified to His Britannic Majesty, His Imperial Majesty, His Canadian Majesty, etc. When in conversation with the King, the practice was to address him initially as Your Majesty and thereafter as Sir. In his position as sovereign, George automatically held the position of Commander-in-Chief in realms, such as Canada^[72] and the United Kingdom.^[73]