Introduction

Following is an overview of the royal succession in the United Kingdom from Edward VII.

The Edwardian period spanned from 1901 to 1910.

The Succession

Edward VII (Albert Edward; 9 Nov 1841 - 6 May 1910; 68 yrs) was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions and Emperor of India from 22 January 1901 until his death in 1910. Edward VII was the first British monarch of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which was renamed the "House of Windsor" by his son, George V.

George V (George Frederick Ernest Albert; 3 Jun 1865 - 20 Jan 1936; 71 yrs) was King of the United Kingdom and the British Dominions, and Emperor of India, from 6 May 1910 through the First World War (1914-1918) until his death in 1936. George V was the first Monarch of the House of Windsor, which he named himself.

Edward VIII (Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David; later The Duke of Windsor; 23 Jun 1894 - 28 May 1972; 77 yrs) was King of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the British Commonwealth, and Emperor of India, from 20 Jan to 11 Dec 1936. Edward VIII abdicated the throne in 1936.

George VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George; 14 Dec 1895 - 6 Feb 1952; 56 yrs) was King of the United Kingdom and the Dominions of the British Commonwealth from 11 December 1936 until his death in 1952. He was the last Emperor of India, and the first Head of the Commonwealth.
Elizabeth II (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary; born 21 Apr 1926 - Living at this time) is the constitutional monarch of 16 sovereign states (known as the Commonwealth realms) and their territories and dependencies, as well as head of the 54-member Commonwealth of Nations. She is Supreme Governor of the Church of England and, in some of her realms, carries the title Defender of the Faith as part of her full title.

End

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