

英國教會史上兩大王朝

都鐸王朝（1485—1603 年）

The Tudors

- King Henry VII 1485 - 1509
- King Henry VIII 1509 - 1547
- King Edward VI 1547 - 1553
- Queen Mary I (Bloody Mary) 1553 - 1558
- Queen Elizabeth I 1558 - 1603

這個王朝以創始者命名。都鐸是蘭開斯特家族一支的後代，奪得王位後稱亨利七世。他與約克家族的公主結婚，兩家族從此合一。這個王朝依靠新興的工商業主和新貴族鞏固了統治。亨利八世因婚姻問題與羅馬教皇決裂，結果建立了英國國教。最後一位君主是伊麗莎白一世女王。

- 1、亨利七世（英文名 Richard III，1457 年 1 月 28 日～1509 年 4 月 21 日），英格蘭國王，1485 年 8 月 22 日到 1509 年 4 月 21 日在位。

Age 28-52

**Great-great-great-grandson of [Edward III](#)
Married Elizabeth (daughter of Edward IV)
Seven children
Buried in Westminster Abbey.**

- 2、亨利八世（生於 1491 年 6 月 28 日 - 卒於 1547 年 1 月 28 日）是英國都鐸王朝的第二位國王，亨利七世次子。他自 1509 年 4 月 22 日開始在位。

Age 18-56

**Second son of Henry VII
Married Catherine of Aragon (Spanish), Anne Boleyn (English),
Jane Seymore (English), Anne of Cleves (Flemish-Belgian),
Catherine Howard (English), Catherine Parr (English)
Three children
Buried in Windsor Castle.**

- 3、愛德華六世（英文名 Edward VI，1537 年 10 月 12 日～1553 年 7 月 6 日），英國國王，1547 年 1 月 28 日到 1553 年 7 月 6 日在位。

Age 10-16

**Son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour.
Unmarried
Died from consumption at 15
Buried in Westminster Abbey.**

- 4、瑪麗一世，（Mary I, 1516 年 2 月 18 日-1558 年 11 月 17 日）英格蘭和愛爾蘭女王（理論上她是從 1553 年 7 月 6 日,實際上從 7 月 19 日在位一直到 1558 年 11 月 17 日她去世時）。

Age 37-42

**Daughter of Henry VIII and Catharine of Aragón
Married Philip (Spanish)**

No Children
Buried in Westminster.

- 5、伊麗莎白一世（Elizabeth I，1533 年 9 月 7 日出生於格林尼治，即今日倫敦的格林尼治，1603 年 3 月 24 日逝世於薩里），於 1558 年 11 月 17 日至 1603 年 3 月 24 日任英格蘭和愛爾蘭女王，是都鐸王朝的第五位也是最後一位君主。

Age 25-69
Daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn
Unmarried
Buried in Westminster Abbey.

史都華王朝（1603—1649 年、1660—1714 年）

The Stuarts

**The Stuarts were the first
kings of the United Kingdom.**

Now Scotland provided England with a new line of kings, the Stuarts. They were to bring disaster to the nation for, coming from Scotland where royal power had not been curbed by Parliament, they had no understanding of the more democratic ways that had developed in England.

- James I 1603 - 1625
- Charles I 1625 - 1649
- Charles II 1660 - 1685
- James II 1685 - 1688
- William III 1688 - 1702 and Queen Mary II 1688 - 1694
- Queen Anne 1702 - 1714

第一代君主詹姆士一世是亨利八世妹妹的後人，原為蘇格蘭國王，因伊麗莎白一世女王死後無嗣，得以到倫敦繼承大統。此王朝 1649 年被國會軍推翻，查理一世被處死。國會軍首領克倫威爾自任護國主。1660 年，王朝復辟，後來改行君主立憲制。

- 1、詹姆士一世（英文名 James I，1566 年 6 月 19 日～1625 年 3 月 27 日），英國國王，1603 年 3 月 24 日到 1625 年 3 月 27 日在位，並成為蘇格蘭國王詹姆士六世（英文名 James VI），1567 年 7 月 24 日到 1625 年 3 月 27 日在位。

Age 37-59
Great-great-grandson of [Henry VII](#)
Married Anne (Danish)
Seven children
Buried in Westminster.

- 2、查理一世，英國斯圖亞特王朝的國王（Charles I，無頭查理，1600~1649,1625~1649 在位）。詹姆士一世之子。

Age 25-49
Second son of James I
Married Henrietta Maria (French)
Nine Children
Executed
Buried at Windsor.

3、查理二世（King Charles II，復辟，1630~1685,1660~1685 在位）

Age 30-55
Son of Charles I
Married Catherine (Portuguese)
No children
Buried in Westminster Abbey.

4、詹姆士二世（KING JAMES II，1633~1701,1685~1688 在位）

Age 52-55
Younger brother of Charles II
Married Anne (English) then Mary (Italian)
Fifteen children
Buried in Paris.

5、威廉三世和瑪麗二世（King William III,1650~1702,1689~1702 在位, Queen Mary II，1662 ~1694,1689~1694 在位） [轉自

Age 39-52 27-32, Mary was daughter of James II. Married William (Dutch). No children. Mary died 1694, William 1702. Both buried at Westminster Abbey. Mary, daughter of James II and her Dutch husband were invited to be King and Queen following James abdication.

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6、安妮女王（Queen Ann，1665~1714,1702~1714 年在位）

Age 37-49
Sister of Mary II
Second daughter of James II
Married George (Danish)
Seventeen children.
Buried in Westminster Abbey.

THE TUDORS

HENRY VII 1485 - 1509

When Richard III fell at the Battle of Bosworth, his crown was picked up and placed on the head of Henry Tudor. He married Elizabeth of York and so united the two warring houses, York and Lancaster. He was a skilful politician but avaricious. The material wealth of the country increased greatly. During Henry's reign playing cards were invented and the portrait of his wife Elizabeth has appeared eight times on every pack of cards for nearly 500 years.



HENRY VIII 1509 - 1547

The best known fact about Henry VIII is that he had six wives! Most school children learn the following rhyme to help them remember the fate of each wife: *"Divorced, Beheaded, Died: Divorced, Beheaded, Survived"*. His first wife was Catherine of Aragon, his brother's widow, whom he later divorced to marry Anne Boleyn. This divorce caused the split from Rome and Henry declared himself the head of the Church of England. The Dissolution of the Monasteries began in 1536, and the money gained from this helped Henry to bring about an effective Navy. In an effort to have a son, Henry married four further wives, but only one son was born, to Jane Seymour. Henry had two daughters both to become rulers of England - Mary, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, and Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn.



EDWARD VI 1547 - 1553

The son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour, Edward was a sickly boy; he had, it is thought, tuberculosis. Edward succeeded his father at the age of 9, the government being carried on by a Council of Regency with his uncle, Duke of Somerset, styled Protector. Even though his reign was short, many men made their mark. Cranmer wrote the Book of Common Prayer and the uniformity of worship helped turn England into a Protestant State.



After Edward's death there was a dispute over the succession. As Mary was Catholic, **LADY JANE GREY** was named as the next in line to the throne. She was proclaimed Queen but Mary entered London with her supporters and Jane was taken to the Tower. She reigned for only 9 days. She was executed in 1554, aged 17.

MARY I (Bloody Mary) 1553 - 1558

Daughter of **HENRY VIII** and Catherine of Aragon. A devout Catholic, she married Philip of Spain. Mary attempted to enforce the wholesale conversion of England to Catholicism. She carried this out with the utmost severity. The Protestant bishops, Latimer, Ridley and Archbishop Cranmer were among those burnt at the stake. The place, in Broad Street Oxford, is marked by a bronze cross. The country was plunged into a bitter blood bath, which is why she is remembered as Bloody Mary. She died in 1558 at Lambeth Palace.



ELIZABETH I 1558-1603

The daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth was a remarkable woman, noted for her learning and wisdom. From first to last she was popular with the people and had a genius for the selection of capable advisors. Drake, Raleigh, Hawkins, the Cecils, Essex and many many more made England respected and feared. The Spanish Armada was decisively defeated in 1588 and Raleigh's first Virginian colony was founded. The execution of Mary Queen of Scots marred what was a glorious time in English history. Shakespeare was also at the height of his popularity. Elizabeth never married.



THE STUARTS

JAMES I and VI of Scotland 1603 -1625

James was the son of Mary Queen of Scots and Lord Darnley. He was the first king to rule over Scotland and England. James was more of a scholar than a man of action. In 1605 the Gunpowder Plot was hatched: Guy Fawkes and his friends, Catholics, tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament, but were captured before they could do so. James's reign saw the publication of the Authorised Version of the Bible, though this caused problems with the Puritans and their attitude towards the established church. In 1620 the Pilgrim Fathers sailed for America in their ship The Mayflower.



CHARLES I 1625 - 1649 English Civil War

Son of [JAMES I](#), Charles believed that he ruled by Divine Right. He encountered difficulties with Parliament from the beginning, and this led to the outbreak of Civil War in 1642. The war lasted four years and after the defeat of Charles by the New Model Army, led by Oliver Cromwell, Charles was captured and executed at Whitehall in 1649.



THE COMMONWEALTH declared May 19th 1649

OLIVER CROMWELL, Lord Protector 1653 - 1658

Cromwell was born at Huntingdon, north of Cambridge in 1599, the son of a small landowner. He entered Parliament in 1629 and became active in events leading to the Civil War. A leading Puritan figure, he raised cavalry forces and organised the New Model Army, which he led to victory over the Royalists at Naseby in 1645. Failing to gain agreement on constitutional change in government with [CHARLES I](#), Cromwell was a member of a 'Special Commission' that tried and condemned the King to death in 1649. Cromwell declared Britain a republic 'The Commonwealth' and he went on to become its Lord Protector.

Cromwell went on to crush the Irish clans and the Scots loyal to [CHARLES II](#) between 1649 and 1651. In 1653 he finally expelled the corrupt English parliament and with the agreement of army leaders became Lord Protector (King in all but name)

RICHARD CROMWELL, Lord Protector 1658 - 1659

THE RESTORATION

CHARLES II 1660 - 1685

Son of [CHARLES I](#). Known as the Merry Monarch. After the collapse of the Protectorate following the death of Oliver Cromwell and the flight of Richard Cromwell to France, the Army and Parliament asked Charles to take the throne in 1660. Although very popular he was a weak king and his foreign policy was inept. He had 13 known mistresses, one of whom was [Nell Gwyn](#). He fathered numerous illegitimate children but no heir to the throne. The Great Plague in 1665 and the Great Fire of London in 1666 took place during his reign. Many new buildings were built at this time. St. Paul's Cathedral was built by Sir Christopher Wren and also many churches still to be seen today.



JAMES II and VII of Scotland 1685 - 1688

Brother of [CHARLES II](#). A Catholic, he was very unpopular because of his persecution of the Protestants, and he was hated by the people. Following the Monmouth uprising (Monmouth was an illegitimate son of [CHARLES II](#) and a Protestant) and the Bloody Assizes of Judge Jeffries, the Parliament asked [WILLIAM OF ORANGE](#) to take the throne. William was married to [MARY](#), [JAMES](#)'s daughter. William landed in England and James fled to France where he died in exile in 1701..



WILLIAM III 1689 - 1702 AND MARY II 1689 - 1694

William and Mary were to reign jointly, and William was to have the Crown for life after Mary died in 1694. **JAMES** plotted to regain the throne and in 1689 landed in Ireland. William defeated James at the Battle of the Boyne and James fled to France once again.

