

### Plantagenet Dynasty (England)

**Time** 1154–1399 (Angevin line); 1399–  
**Period** 1461, 1470–1485 (Lancaster and  
York branches)

**Notable Rulers** **Henry II (r. 1154–1189):** Founder  
of the dynasty, established  
English common law

**Richard I (r. 1189–1199):** "The  
Lionheart," famous for his role in  
the Crusades

**Edward I (r. 1272–1307):**  
Conqueror of Wales, known for  
legal reforms

**Edward III (r. 1327–1377):** Led  
England during the Hundred  
Years' War

**Henry VI (r. 1422–1461, 1470–  
1471):** His weak rule led to the  
Wars of the Roses

**Signif-  
icance** The Plantagenets oversaw the  
development of English law and  
governance and were central  
figures in the conflicts that  
shaped medieval England,  
including the Hundred Years' War  
and the Wars of the Roses

### Habsburg Dynasty (Austria, Spain, Holy Roman)

**Time** 1273–1918 (Holy Roman  
**Period** Empire); 1516–1700 (Spain)

**Notable Rulers** **Maximilian I (r. 1493–1519):**  
Expanded the Habsburg  
influence through strategic  
marriages

**Charles V (r. 1519–1556):** Ruled  
a vast empire where "the sun  
never set"

**Philip II (r. 1556–1598):** King of  
Spain, led the Spanish Armada  
against England

### Habsburg Dynasty (Austria, Spain, Holy Roman) (cont)

**Maria Theresa (r. 1740–1780):**  
Last of the direct Habsburg line,  
reformed the Austrian Empire

**Signif-  
icance** The Habsburgs were one of  
Europe's most powerful families,  
ruling over vast territories in  
Central Europe and Spain. Their  
strategic marriages and political  
alliances shaped the course of  
European history for centuries

### Tudor Dynasty (England)

**Time** 1485–1603  
**Period**

**Notable Rulers** **Henry VII (r. 1485–1509):**  
Founder of the Tudor dynasty,  
ended the Wars of the Roses

**Henry VIII (r. 1509–1547):**  
Established the Church of  
England

**Elizabeth I (r. 1558–1603):** The "-  
Virgin Queen," presided over the  
Elizabethan Golden Age

**Signif-  
icance** The Tudors oversaw the English  
Reformation and the expansion  
of English power, laying the  
groundwork for the British  
Empire. Elizabeth I's reign is  
often seen as a high point in  
English history

### Bourbon Dynasty (France, Spain)

**Time** 1589–1792, 1814–1830 (France);  
**Period** 1700–present (Spain)

**Notable Rulers** **Henry IV (r. 1589–1610):** First  
Bourbon king of France, issued  
the Edict of Nantes

### Bourbon Dynasty (France, Spain) (cont)

**Louis XIV (r. 1643–1715):** "The  
Sun King," centralized French  
power

**Philip V (r. 1700–1746):** First  
Bourbon king of Spain

**Louis XVI (r. 1774–1792):** Last  
Bourbon king of France before the  
Revolution

**Signif-  
icance** The Bourbons were a dominant  
force in European politics, partic-  
ularly in France and Spain. Their  
reigns were marked by absolute  
monarchy, significant cultural  
achievements, and in France, the  
eventual fall of the monarchy  
during the French Revolution

### Romanov Dynasty (Russia)

**Time** 1613–1917  
**Period**

**Notable Rulers** **Peter the Great (r. 1682–1725):**  
Westernized Russia, expanded  
its territory

**Catherine the Great (r. 1762–  
1796):** Continued Peter's  
reforms, expanded Russian  
influence

**Nicholas II (r. 1894–1917):** Last  
Romanov tsar, overthrown during  
the Russian Revolution

**Signif-  
icance** The Romanovs transformed  
Russia into a major European  
power and presided over its  
expansion across Eurasia. Their  
downfall in 1917 marked the end  
of the Russian Empire and the  
beginning of the Soviet era



By RainyMoons (RainyMoons)

Not published yet.

Last updated 13th August, 2024.

Page 1 of 11.

Sponsored by [Readable.com](https://readable.com)

Measure your website readability!

<https://readable.com>

### House of Orange-Nassau (Netherlands)

**Time** 1544-present

**Period**

**Notable Rulers** **William the Silent (r. 1544–1584):**

Leader of the Dutch Revolt against Spanish rule

**William III (r. 1672–1702):** Stadtholder of the Netherlands and King of England

**Significance** The House of Orange-Nassau played a crucial role in the establishment of the Dutch Republic and the fight for Dutch independence. The family continues to rule in the Netherlands today.

### House of Hohenzollern (Prussia, Germany)

**Time** 1415–1918

**Period**

**Notable Rulers** **Frederick the Great (r. 1740–**

**1786):** Expanded Prussian power, reformed the military.

**Wilhelm I (r. 1861–1888):** First German Emperor, oversaw German unification

**Wilhelm II (r. 1888–1918):** Last German Emperor, his policies led to World War I

**Significance** The Hohenzollerns were central to the unification of Germany and the establishment of the German Empire. Their reign ended with the abdication of Wilhelm II after World War I

### House of Savoy (Italy)

**Time** 1003–1946

**Period**

**Notable Rulers** **Victor Emmanuel II (r. 1861–**

**1878):** First King of a united Italy

### House of Savoy (Italy) (cont)

**Victor Emmanuel III (r. 1900–1946):** King during both World Wars, abdicated in 1946

**Significance** The House of Savoy played a central role in the unification of Italy in the 19th century. They ruled Italy until the monarchy was abolished in 1946 following World War II

### House of Wittelsbach (Bavaria, Palatinate)

**Time** 1180–1918

**Period**

**Notable Rulers** **Maximilian I (r. 1597–1651):**

Leader of the Catholic League during the Thirty Years' War.

**Ludwig II (r. 1864–1886):** Known for his extravagant castles, including Neuschwanstein

**Significance** The Wittelsbachs were influential in both the Holy Roman Empire and later in Bavaria. They were strong supporters of Catholicism during the Reformation and Counter-Reformation

### Capetian Dynasty (France)

**Time** 987–1328 (Capetian direct line);

**Period** 1328–1589 (Valois branch); 1589–1792, 1814–1830 (Bourbon branch)

**Notable Rulers** **Hugh Capet (r. 987–996):**

Founder of the dynasty

**Philip II Augustus (r. 1180–1223):**

Expanded French territories

**Louis IX (r. 1226–1270):** Saint Louis, led two Crusades

### Capetian Dynasty (France) (cont)

**Charles V (r. 1364–1380):** Valois king, strengthened the monarchy

**Louis XIV (r. 1643–1715):** "The Sun King," epitome of absolute monarchy

**Significance** The Capetians established the French monarchy's foundations and expanded France's influence in Europe. The Valois and Bourbon branches continued this legacy, with the Bourbons becoming one of Europe's most powerful royal families.

### House of Borgia (Spain, Papal States)

**Time** 15-16th centuries

**Period**

**Notable Rulers** **Rodrigo Borgia (Pope Alexander VI) (r. 1492-1503):** Known for his controversial papacy & political machinations

**Cesare Borgia (d.1507):** Son of Alexander VI, a military leader & political strategist, whose actions influenced Renaissance Italy

**Significance** The Borgias were known for their political influence & controversies in Renaissance Italy. Their attempts to consolidate power in the Papal States & their familial ambitions were significant in the politics of the era

**Significance** The Borgias were known for their political influence & controversies in Renaissance Italy. Their attempts to consolidate power in the Papal States & their familial ambitions were significant in the politics of the era

### House of Nassau-Siegen (Germany)

**Time Period** 16th-18th centuries

### House of Nassau-Siegen (Germany) (cont)

**Notable Rulers** **Count John VIII of Nassau-Siegen (r. 1596-1623):** Prominent military leader & diplomat in the Thirty Years' War

**Count William of Nassau-Siegen (r.1610-1642):** His leadership in various conflicts solidified the family's influence in the region

**Significance** The Nassau-Siegen family played a notable role in the military & political affairs of the Holy Roman Empire, particularly during the Thirty Years' War

### House of Korybut (Poland)

**Time Period** 14th-15th centuries

**Notable Rulers** **Wladyslaw II Jagiello (r. 1386-1434):** Founded the Jagiellonian dynasty, which unified Poland and Lithuania

**Significance** The Korybut family was influential in Polish politics during the late medieval period, particularly through their connection with the broader Jagiellonian dynasty

### House of Carafa (Naples)

**Time Period** 15th-17th centuries

**Notable Rulers** **Giovanni Carafa (r. 1487-1500):** A prominent noble who served in various administrative and military roles in Naples

### House of Carafa (Naples) (cont)

**Marcantonio Carafa (r. 1547-1560):** Duke of Nocera and influential in the politics of the Kingdom of Naples

**Significance** The Carafa family was influential in Naples, with significant roles in regional governance and military affairs during the Renaissance and early modern period

### House of Báthory (Transylvania)

**Time Period** 12th-17th centuries

**Notable Rulers** **Stephen Báthory (r. 1571-1586):** King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, known for his military campaigns and internal reforms

**Elizabeth Báthory (1560-1614):** Known as the "Blood Countess," infamous for alleged crimes, her actions have become a subject of legend and historical intrigue

**Significance** The Báthory family was influential in Transylvanian and Polish politics. Stephen Báthory's reign was marked by military and political achievements, while Elizabeth Báthory's infamy contributed to her historical legacy.

### House of Guelph (Germany, England)

**Time Period** 9th-19th centuries

**Notable Rulers** **Henry the Lion (r. 1142-1195):** Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, influential in the politics of the Holy Roman Empire

### House of Guelph (Germany, England) (cont)

**George I of Great Britain (r. 1714-1727):** First monarch from the House of Hanover, established the Hanoverian dynasty in Britain

**Significance** The Guelphs were prominent in both German and British history, with significant roles in the Holy Roman Empire and British monarchy

### House of Capet (France)

**Time Period** 987-1328

**Notable Rulers** **Hugh Capet (r. 987-996):** Founder of the Capetian dynasty, establishing a long-lasting royal house

**Philip IV (r. 1285-1314):** Known for his centralization of royal power and conflicts with the nobility

**Significance** The Capetian dynasty was crucial in establishing and consolidating the French monarchy, shaping the governance and territorial expansion of medieval France

### House of Battenberg (Germany, UK)

**Time Period** 19th-20th centuries

**Notable Rulers** **Prince Louis of Battenberg (1854-1921):** Prominent naval officer and father of Earl Mountbatten of Burma

**Earl Mountbatten of Burma (1900-1979):** Key figure in the independence of India and prominent in British royal and political circles



### House of Battenberg (Germany, UK) (cont)

**Significance** The Battenberg family, later known as Mountbatten, played a notable role in British and European politics, particularly through its connections with the British royal family

### House of Gonzaga (Mantua)

**Time Period** 1328–1708

**Notable Rulers** **Ludovico III Gonzaga (r. 1444–1478)**: Marquess of Mantua, known for his patronage of the arts and involvement in Italian politics

**Ferdinand Gonzaga (r. 1612–1626)**: Duke of Mantua, known for his role in the Thirty Years' War

**Significance** The Gonzaga family played a crucial role in the politics of Renaissance Italy, known for their patronage of the arts and involvement in military conflicts

### House of Visconti (Milan)

**Time Period** 13th–15th centuries

**Notable Rulers** **Gian Galeazzo Visconti (r. 1378–1402)**: First Duke of Milan, known for his expansion of Milanese territories and attempts to create a unified northern Italian state

**Significance** The Visconti family was a dominant force in Northern Italy during the late Middle Ages, known for their military conquests, political influence, and patronage of the arts.

### House of Farnese (Parma)

**Time Period** 16th–18th centuries

**Notable Rulers** **Alessandro Farnese (r. 1586–1592)**: Duke of Parma and Piacenza, known for his military leadership during the Eighty Years' War and his efforts in the Counter-Reformation

**Significance** The Farnese family was a powerful ducal house in Italy, known for their military achievements and significant contributions to the arts and architecture, including the construction of the Farnese Palace

### House of Stuart (Scotland, England, Ireland)

**Time Period** 1371–1603 (Scotland); 1603–1714 (England and Ireland)

**Notable Rulers** **James I (r. 1603–1625)**: First Stuart king of England, oversaw the union of the English and Scottish crowns

**Charles I (r. 1625–1649)**: His conflicts with Parliament led to the English Civil War

**Mary, Queen of Scots (r. 1542–1567)**: Her turbulent reign and execution had lasting impacts on English-Scottish relations

**Significance** The Stuarts ruled during a period of significant religious and political upheaval in Britain, including the English Civil War, the Restoration, and the Glorious Revolution, which led to the establishment of a constitutional monarchy

### House of Bagrationi (Georgia)

**Time Period** 888–1810 (in various forms, earlier roots claimed)

**Notable Rulers** **David IV the Builder (r. 1089–1125)**: Known for his military victories and cultural achievements, significantly expanded the Kingdom of Georgia

**Tamar the Great (r. 1184–1213)**: The first female ruler of Georgia, led the kingdom into a golden age

**Significance** The Bagrationi dynasty was one of the longest-reigning dynasties in the world, ruling over Georgia for centuries. They presided over a period of cultural and political prosperity, particularly under David IV and Tamar

### House of Aragon (Spain, Naples, Sicily)

**Time Period** 1305–1707

**Notable Rulers** **Ferdinand II of Aragon (r. 1479–1516)**: His marriage to Isabella I of Castile unified Spain and laid the foundation for the Spanish Empire

**Alfonso V of Aragon (r. 1416–1458)**: Expanded Aragonese influence into Italy, becoming King of Naples

**Significance** The House of Aragon was pivotal in the formation of a unified Spain through the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella, known as the Catholic Monarchs. They also played a crucial role in Mediterranean politics, particularly in Sicily and Naples



By RainyMoons (RainyMoons)

Not published yet.

Last updated 13th August, 2024.

Page 4 of 11.

Sponsored by **Readable.com**

Measure your website readability!

<https://readable.com>

### House of Bourbon-Parma (Parma, Spain, Italy)

**Time Period** 1731-present (in various forms)

**Notable Rulers** **Philip, Duke of Parma (r. 1748–1765)**: Established the Bourbon-Parma line, which ruled over Parma, Piacenza, and later other territories

**Charles III of Spain (r. 1759–1788)**: Also Duke of Parma before becoming King of Spain, known for his reforms and enlightened rule

**Significance** The Bourbon-Parma line is a cadet branch of the Spanish Bourbons. It played a significant role in the politics of the Italian Peninsula, particularly in the Duchy of Parma. The family continues to claim various titles, although their political power has significantly diminished

### House of Valois (France)

**Time Period** 1328-1589

**Notable Rulers** **Philip VI (r. 1328-1350)**: First Valois king, his claim to the throne sparked the Hundred Years' War

**Charles VII (r. 1422–1461)**: Recovered France from English control with the help of Joan of Arc

**Henry II (r. 1547–1559)**: His reign was marked by the beginning of the French Wars of Religion

### House of Valois (France) (cont)

**Significance** The Valois dynasty steered France through the turbulent period of the Hundred Years' War and the subsequent Wars of Religion. Their reign saw the consolidation of royal power in France, despite the challenges of internal conflict and external war

### House of Hohenstaufen (Holy Roman, Sicily)

**Time Period** 1138-1254

**Notable Rulers** **Frederick I Barbarossa (r. 1155–1190)**: Holy Roman Emperor, sought to restore imperial authority in Italy and led the Third Crusade

**Frederick II (r. 1220–1250)**: Known as "Stupor Mundi" (Wonder of the World), he was a scholar and reformer who clashed with the Papacy

**Significance** The Hohenstaufens were central to the medieval conflict between the Papacy and the Holy Roman Empire, known as the Investiture Controversy. Their rule marked a high point in the empire's influence over Italy, though it eventually led to prolonged conflicts that weakened the imperial power.

### House of Jagiellon (Pol-Lith, Hungary, Bohemia)

**Time Period** 1386-1572

**Notable Rulers** **Władysław II Jagiełło (r. 1386–1434)**: Founder of the Jagiellonian dynasty, united Poland and Lithuania

### House of Jagiellon (Pol-Lith, Hungary, Bohemia) (cont)

**Sigismund I the Old (r. 1506–1548)**: Strengthened the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth

**Significance** The Jagiellons were instrumental in the formation and stability of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, which became one of the largest and most powerful states in Europe during the Renaissance

### House of Anjou (Naples, Hungary, Poland)

**Time Period** 1266–1442 (Naples); 1308–1387 (Hungary); 1370–1382 (Poland)

**Notable Rulers** **Charles I of Anjou (r. 1266–1285)**: King of Naples, established the Anjou rule in southern Italy

**Louis I of Hungary (r. 1342–1382)**: Expanded Hungary's territories, ruled over Poland as well

**Significance** The Angevins were a powerful force in Southern Italy, Hungary, and Poland during the late medieval period, playing a significant role in European politics and warfare

### House of Luxembourg (Bohemia, Holy Roman)

**Time Period** 1308-1437

**Notable Rulers** **Charles IV (r. 1346–1378)**: Holy Roman Emperor, oversaw the Golden Age of Bohemia

**Sigismund (r. 1410–1437)**: Last Luxembourg emperor, presided over the Council of Constance



### House of Luxembourg (Bohemia, Holy Roman) (cont)

**Significance** The House of Luxembourg was influential in the Holy Roman Empire and Central Europe during the late medieval period. Their rule was marked by cultural and architectural achievements, particularly in Bohemia

### House of Vasa (Sweden, Poland-Lithuania)

**Time** 1523–1654 (Sweden); 1587–

**Period** 1668 (Poland-Lithuania)

**Notable Rulers** **Gustav I (r. 1523–1560)**: Founder of the Vasa dynasty, liberated Sweden from Danish rule

**Sigismund III (r. 1587–1632)**: King of Poland and Sweden, attempted to unify the two countries

**Significance** The Vasa dynasty was central to the establishment of the Swedish Empire and its role in European conflicts, such as the Thirty Years' War

### House of Hohenberg (Swabia)

**Time** 12th-14th centuries

**Period**

**Notable Rulers** **Count Ulrich IV (r. 1191-1230)**: Expanded the family's influence in Swabia

**Count Hartmann III (r. 1271-1291)**: His reign marked significant territorial & political changes in Swabia

### House of Hohenberg (Swabia) (cont)

**Significance** The Hohenbergs were a prominent Swabian family, influential in the region's politics & territorial disputes during the late medieval period. Their influence declined after the 14th century

### House of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha (UK, Belgium)

**Time** 1840-1917 (UK); 1831-present

**Period** (Belgium)

**Notable Rulers** **Queen Victoria (r. 1837-1901)**: Originally from the House of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha, her reign saw the expansion of the British Empire

**King Leopold I (r. 1831-1865)**: First of Belgium from the Saxe-Coburg & Gotha family

**Significance** The House of Saxe-Coburg & Gotha was a key player in European politics, influencing both British & Belgian history. The British branch was renamed the House of Windsor in 1917 due to anti-German sentiment during WWI

### House of Saxe-Weimar (Germany)

**Time** 1572-1920

**Period**

**Notable Rulers** **Duke Wilhelm IV (r. 1572–1592)**: Established the Saxe-Weimar line within the larger Wettin dynasty

**Grand Duke Wilhelm Ernst (r. 1903–1918)**: Last ruling Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, his reign ended with the abdication of the German monarchy

### House of Saxe-Weimar (Germany) (cont)

**Significance** The Saxe-Weimar branch was significant in the German principalities, known for its contributions to education, arts, and military. The dynasty's influence continued until the end of World War I

### House of Poniatowski (Poland)

**Time** 16th-18th centuries

**Period**

**Notable Rulers** **Stanisław August Poniatowski (r. 1764–1795)**: Last King of Poland, known for his efforts to reform the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and his role in the country's eventual partition

**Significance** The Poniatowski dynasty played a crucial role in the final years of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, with Stanisław August's reign marking the end of Polish independence before the partitions

### House of Welf (Germany)

**Time** 9th-13th centuries

**Period**

**Notable Rulers** **Henry the Lion (r. 1142–1195)**: Duke of Bavaria and Saxony, influential in the Holy Roman Empire's politics and military

**Significance** The Welf dynasty was significant in medieval German history, particularly in the Holy Roman Empire, and played a role in regional politics and conflicts



By RainyMoons (RainyMoons)

Not published yet.

Last updated 13th August, 2024.

Page 6 of 11.

Sponsored by **Readable.com**

Measure your website readability!

<https://readable.com>

### House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (Romania)

**Time Period** 1850-1947

**Notable Rulers** **Karl I of Romania (r. 1914–1927):** Known for his efforts to maintain Romanian neutrality during World War I and his attempts at domestic reform

**Significance** The Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen dynasty played a crucial role in Romanian history, particularly during the early 20th century, influencing Romanian politics and society

### House of Yngling (Norway, Sweden)

**Time Period** 8th–10th centuries (mythical origins to historical rule)

**Notable Rulers** **Harald Fairhair (r. 872–930):** Traditionally regarded as the first King of Norway, credited with unifying the country

**Eric the Victorious (r. 970–995):** Considered the first King of Sweden, credited with consolidating the kingdom

**Significance** The Yngling dynasty is legendary in Scandinavian history, credited with the early formation and unification of Norway and Sweden, influencing the region's medieval development

### House of Pálffy (Hungary)

**Time Period** 15th–19th centuries

### House of Pálffy (Hungary) (cont)

**Notable Rulers** **Miklós Pálffy (c. 1560–1604):** Notable for his role in the military and political spheres of Hungary

**Paul Pálffy (1727–1805):** His work in administration and military matters was significant during his time

**Significance** The Pálffy family was influential in Hungarian politics and military affairs, contributing to the governance and military organization of the Kingdom of Hungary

### House of Holstein-Gottorp (Russia, Sweden)

**Time Period** 18th century-present

**Notable Rulers** **Peter III of Russia (r. 1762):** Born into the Holstein-Gottorp family, became Emperor of Russia through his marriage to Catherine the Great

**Gustav III of Sweden (r. 1771–1792):** Known for his efforts in reforming Swedish government and for his support of the arts

**Significance** The Holstein-Gottorp dynasty connected German nobility with the thrones of Russia and Sweden, playing significant roles in the politics and cultural developments of both countries.

### House of Orléans (France)

**Time Period** 17th century-present

### House of Orléans (France) (cont)

**Notable Rulers** **Louis Philippe I (r. 1830–1848):** King of the French during the July Monarchy, known for his moderate policies and eventual overthrow during the 1848 Revolution.

**Significance** The Orléans family played a significant role in French history, particularly during the 19th century, with their attempts to balance republican and monarchical principles

### House of Bonaparte (France)

**Time Period** 19th century

**Notable Rulers** **Napoleon Bonaparte (r. 1804–1814, 1815):** Emperor of the French, known for his military conquests across Europe and his legal and administrative reforms, including the Napoleonic Code

**Napoleon III (r. 1852–1870):** Emperor of the French, known for modernizing Paris and his role in the Franco-Prussian War, which led to the fall of the Second French Empire

**Significance** The Bonaparte family was instrumental in shaping European history in the 19th century, with their influence extending across France, Italy, and beyond, particularly through Napoleon's conquests and reforms



By RainyMoons (RainyMoons)

[cheatography.com/rainymoos/](https://cheatography.com/rainymoos/)

Not published yet.  
Last updated 13th August, 2024.  
Page 7 of 11.

Sponsored by [Readable.com](https://readable.com)  
Measure your website readability!  
<https://readable.com>

### House of Piast (Poland)

**Time** 960-1370

**Period**

**Notable Rulers** **Mieszko I (r. 960-992)**: First ruler of Poland, converted to Christianity, laying the foundation for the Polish state

**Casimir III the Great (r. 1333-1370)**: Last Piast king, known for his legal reforms & expansion of Polish territory

**Significance** The Piast dynasty was the first ruling family of Poland, establishing the nation's Christian identity & laying the foundations for the future Polish state. Their rule saw Poland become a significant power in Central Europe

### House of Oldenburg (Den, Norway, Sweden, Greece)

**Time** 1448-1863 (in Denmark & Norway); continued in various European countries

**Notable Rulers** **Christian I (r. 1448-1481)**: First Oldenburg king of Denmark, Norway & later Sweden

**Frederick III of Denmark (r. 1648-1670)**: Transitioned Denmark-Norway from an elective to a hereditary monarchy

**George I of Greece (r. 1862-1913)**: Established the Oldenburg dynasty in Greece

**Significance** The Oldenburgs were instrumental in shaping Scandinavian history, particularly in Denmark & Norway. Their influence extended into the Greek monarchy & other European states, with descendants still holding royal titles today

### House of Wettin (Saxony, Poland)

**Time** 1089-1918

**Period**

**Notable Rulers** **Frederick Augustus I of Saxony (r. 1806-1827)**: First king of Saxony, also ruled as king of Poland

**Albert of Saxony (r. 1873-1902)**: His reign marked the industrialisation & modernisation of Saxony

**Significance** The Wettin family ruled Saxony for centuries & were influential in Central European politics. Their reigns were marked by cultural patronage & political stability, particularly in the Electorate & later Kingdom of Saxony

### House of Savoy-Carignano (Italy)

**Time** 1831-1946

**Period**

**Notable Rulers** **Charles Albert of Sardinia (r. 1831-1849)**: Promoted the cause of Italian unification

**Victor Emmanuel II (r. 1861-1878)**: First king of a united Italy

**Significance** The Savoy-Carignano branch was crucial in the unification of Italy in the 19th century. They played a central role in the Risorgimento, leading to the establishment of the Kingdom of Italy

### House of Braganza (Portugal, Brazil)

**Time** 1640-1910 (Portugal); 1822-1889 (Brazil)

### House of Braganza (Portugal, Brazil) (cont)

**Notable Rulers** **John IV of Portugal (r. 1640-1656)**: Restored Portuguese independence from Spain, founding the Braganza dynasty

**Pedro I of Brazil (r. 1822-1831)**: First Emperor of Brazil, declared Brazil's independence from Portugal

**Maria II of Portugal (r. 1834-1853)**: Known for her progressive reign & stabilisation of Portugal after civil wars

**Significance** The Braganza dynasty was central to Portuguese & Brazilian history. They led Portugal during its recovery of independence from Spain & established the Empire of Brazil, one of the longest-lasting monarchies in the Americas

### House of Hesse (Hesse, England)

**Time** 1264-1918 (in various forms)

**Notable Rulers** **Philip I (r. 1509-1567)**: Known as Philip the Magnanimous, he played a key role in the Protestant Reformation

**Victoria, Princess of Hesse (1863-1950)**: Granddaughter of Queen Victoria, became the last Empress of Russia as Alexandra Feodorovna

**Significance** The House of Hesse was influential in German & European politics, particularly during the Reformation. The family also intermarried with other European royal families, linking them to the British, Russian & other royal lines



By RainyMoons (RainyMoons)

Not published yet.

Last updated 13th August, 2024.

Page 8 of 11.

Sponsored by [Readable.com](https://readable.com)

Measure your website readability!

<https://readable.com>



### House of Lorraine (France, Austria)

**Time Period** 1473-1737 (Duchy of Lorraine); continued as House of Habsburg-Lorraine

**Notable Rulers** **Francis I (r. 1745-1765):** Holy Roman Emperor, husband of Maria Theresa, co-founded the Habsburg-Lorraine line

**Leopold II (r. 1790-1792):** Holy Roman Emperor, presided over significant political reforms

**Significance** The House of Lorraine became a major force in European politics through its union with the Habsburgs. The Habsburg-Lorraine dynasty played a central role in the Holy Roman Empire & later in the Austrian Empire, influencing European history for centuries

### House of Medici (Florence, Tuscany)

**Time Period** 1434-1737

**Notable Rulers** **Cosimo de'Medici (r. 1434-1464):** Founder of the Medici political dynasty, a patron of the arts & humanism

**Lorenzo de'Medici (r. 1469-1492):** Known as "Lorenzo the Magnificent", his reign marked the peak of the Florentine Renaissance

**Cosimo de'Medici (r. 1569-1574):** First Grand Duke of Tuscany, expanded Medici power

### House of Medici (Florence, Tuscany) (cont)

**Significance** The Medici family were not monarchs in the traditional sense but were rulers of Florence & later Grand Dukes of Tuscany. They were patrons of the Renaissance, contributing to the cultural & artistic development of Europe

### House of Aviz (Portugal)

**Time Period** 1385-1580

**Notable Rulers** **John I of Portugal (r. 1385-1433):** Founder of the Aviz dynasty, secured Portuguese independence & expanded overseas exploration

**Manuel I (r. 1495-1521):** His reign saw the height of the Portuguese Age of Discovery, with Vasco da Gama's voyage to India & the colonisation of Brazil

**Significance** The Aviz dynasty was instrumental in establishing Portugal as a leading maritime & colonial power during the Age of Discovery. Their reign marked the expansion of European influence across the globe

### House of Beaufort (England)

**Time Period** 1397-1471

**Notable Rulers** **John Beaufort, 1st Earl of Somerset (d. 1410):** Founder of the House of Beaufort, a cadet branch of the House of Lancaster

### House of Beaufort (England) (cont)

**Margaret Beaufort (1443-1509):** Mother of Henry VII, played a crucial role in the Wars of the Roses & the establishment of the Tudor dynasty

**Significance** The Beauforts were a significant family in the Wars of the Roses, contributing to the establishment of the Tudor Dynasty. Their political influence extended into the early Tudor period

### House of Nassau (Netherlands, Luxembourg)

**Time Period** 16th century-present

**Notable Rulers** **William of Orange (William I) (r. 1555-1584):** Leader of the Dutch Revolt against Spanish rule, instrumental in establishing Dutch independence

**Prince Henri of Luxembourg (b. 1955-present):** Current Grand Duke of Luxembourg, symbolising continuity & stability in the Grand Duchy

**Significance** The House of Nassau has played a pivotal role in Dutch history, particularly in the struggle for independence from Spanish rule. The family continues to hold significant positions in the Netherlands & Luxembourg

### House of Bernadotte (Sweden)

**Time Period** 1818-present



By RainyMoons (RainyMoons)

[cheatography.com/rainymoos/](https://cheatography.com/rainymoos/)

Not published yet.

Last updated 13th August, 2024.

Page 9 of 11.

Sponsored by [Readable.com](https://readable.com)

Measure your website readability!

<https://readable.com>

### House of Bernadotte (Sweden) (cont)

**Notable** **Charles XIV John (r. 1818-1844):**  
**Rulers** Founder of the Bernadotte dynasty, initially a Marshal of France under Napoleon

**Gustaf VI Adolf (r. 1950-1973):** King of Sweden, known for his contributions to archaeology & cultural affairs

**Significance** The House of Bernadotte was established in Sweden through a change of dynasty & had since provided stability & continuity. They continue to play a role in Swedish monarchy today

### House of Cavour (Italy)

**Time Period** 19th century

**Notable Figures** **Count Camillo di Cavour (1810–1861):** Prime Minister of Sardinia and a key figure in the Italian unification, working closely with Giuseppe Garibaldi and King Victor Emmanuel II

**Significance** Although not a ruling dynasty, the House of Cavour was crucial in the political unification of Italy, influencing the formation of modern Italy through diplomacy and statecraft

### House of Trastámara (Spain)

**Time Period** 1369-1516

### House of Trastámara (Spain) (cont)

**Notable Rulers** **Henry II of Castile (r. 1369–1379):** Founder of the Trastámara dynasty in Castile, established a new ruling family after the overthrow of the previous line.

**Ferdinand II of Aragon (r. 1479–1516):** His marriage to Isabella of Castile unified Spain and marked the beginning of Spain's dominance in European and global affairs

**Significance** The Trastámara dynasty was central to the unification of Spain and the establishment of Spanish dominance in the late 15th and early 16th centuries

### House of Arpad (Hungary)

**Time Period** 9th–14th centuries

**Notable Rulers** **Stephen I (r. 1000–1038):** First King of Hungary, established the Kingdom of Hungary and its Christian foundations

**Louis I (r. 1342–1382):** King of Hungary and Poland, known for his military campaigns and consolidation of Hungarian power

**Significance** The Arpad dynasty was instrumental in the early history of Hungary, establishing the kingdom and shaping its medieval development

### House of Montfort (England, France)

**Time Period** 13th-14th centuries

**Notable Rulers** **Simon de Montfort (r. 1265–1267):** Leader of the baronial revolt against King Henry III of England, known for his role in the establishment of the English Parliament

**Amaury VI of Montfort (r. 1271–1314):** Count of Montfort, involved in the political conflicts of the time

**Significance** The Montfort family had a significant impact on English politics during the 13th century, particularly in the context of the struggle for baronial rights and the development of parliamentary governance

### House of Alençon (France)

**Time Period** 13th-16th centuries

**Notable Rulers** **Charles, Duke of Alençon (d. 1475):** Notable for his role in the Hundred Years' War

**Marguerite of Alençon (d. 1549):** Known for her marriage into the French royal family and her influence in French politics

**Significance** The House of Alençon played a role in French politics and military affairs during the late medieval period

### House of Bruce (Scotland)

**Time Period** 1306-1371



By RainyMoons (RainyMoons)

Not published yet.  
 Last updated 13th August, 2024.  
 Page 10 of 11.

Sponsored by [Readable.com](https://readable.com)  
 Measure your website readability!  
<https://readable.com>

### House of Bruce (Scotland) (cont)

**Notable** Robert the Bruce (r. 1306–1329):  
**Rulers** King of Scots, renowned for leading Scotland during the First War of Scottish Independence against England, culminating in the Battle of Bannockburn

**Significance** The Bruce dynasty was pivotal in Scottish history, particularly in securing Scottish independence from England during the late medieval period

### House of Sforza (Milan)

**Time Period** 15th-16th centuries

**Notable** Francesco Sforza (r. 1450–1466):  
**Rulers** Condottiero who became Duke of Milan, known for his military prowess and patronage of the arts

**Ludovico Sforza (r. 1494–1499):**  
Known as "Il Moro," he was a significant patron of Leonardo da Vinci and played a major role in the Italian Wars

**Significance** The Sforza family was central to Renaissance Italy, known for their patronage of the arts and their military and political influence in Northern Italy.

### House of Trencavel (France)

**Time Period** 11th–13th centuries

### House of Trencavel (France) (cont)

**Notable** Raymond Roger Trencavel (r. 1194–1209):  
**Rulers** Viscount of Béziers and Carcassonne, notable for his resistance against the Albigensian Crusade

**Significance** The Trencavel family was influential in Southern France, particularly in the context of the Albigensian Crusade and the Cathar heresy

### House of Este (Ferrara, Modena)

**Time Period** 13th-19th centuries

**Notable** Ercole I d'Este (r. 1471–1505):  
**Rulers** Duke of Ferrara, known for his patronage of the arts and his efforts to strengthen his duchy through strategic marriages.

**Significance** The Este family was a major force in the politics and culture of Northern Italy, known for their patronage of the arts, architecture, and their involvement in Italian politics during the Renaissance

 By RainyMoons (RainyMoons)

[cheatography.com/rainymoos/](https://cheatography.com/rainymoos/)

Not published yet.

Last updated 13th August, 2024.

Page 11 of 11.

Sponsored by [Readable.com](https://readable.com)

Measure your website readability!

<https://readable.com>