



The Hanoverian Dynasty

The present British Royal Family is called the House of Windsor. Until 1917, this House was called the House of Hanover or Saxe-Coberg-Gotta. Saxe-Coberg-Gotta was added when Queen Victoria married Prince Albert of Saxe-Coberg-Gotta in 1837.

In 1917, the name was changed because the British were at war with Germany, and the Royal Family did not want such a German sounding name.

Queen Anne was the last of the Scottish Stuart dynasty

Queen Anne was the last of the Scottish Stuart dynasty to reign over England. The Stuart dynasty began after the death of Queen Elizabeth I in 1603. Queen Elizabeth I was the daughter of [Saint Anne Boleyn](#) and King Henry VIII. Queen Anne brought about the Union of England and Scotland which created GREAT Britain. This Union ended centuries of warfare between the 2 nations.



Queen Anne (1665 to 1714).

Queen from 1702 to 1714.

Queen Anne was only 49 years old when she died and went to Heaven.

Nobody—not even her *bigoted* father King James II—could force her to renounce her Protestant Faith.

The Queen, her beloved husband Prince George of Denmark, and all 18 of her children were victims of the [cup of Borgia](#).

By 1700, the future Queen had been pregnant at least eighteen times; thirteen times, she miscarried or gave birth to stillborn children. Of the remaining five children, four died before reaching the age of two years. Her only son to survive infancy, William, Duke of Gloucester, died at the age of eleven on 29 July 1700, precipitating a succession crisis.

This Queen was a living fulfillment of the words of the Apostle Paul:

"Yea, and all that will live godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution." (II Timothy 3:12).

With no living heirs, the Stuart dynasty became extinct and the succession passed to the *foreign* German Hanoverian dynasty. The Hanoverian dynasty was a *compromise* to preserve the Union of England and Scotland.

Longevity runs in the Hanoverian dynasty!!

The present Queen will be 82 years old on April 21.



Queen Elizabeth II (21 April, 1926 ----).
Queen from 1954 to present.

Longevity runs in the British Royal Family because of the strong German genes. The only exceptions are when members of the Family meet an early demise from the cup of Borgia.

The present Queen will be 82 years old on April 21.

The present Queen's mother died in 2002 and she was 102 years old!!

Queen Victoria was 82 years old when she died in 1901.

[Saint Martin Luther](#), who is the Father of all the Protestant German dynasties, would have lived to be 90 except for all the Cantrella of Borgia that he was given.

King George I

The first king of the House of Hanover was King George I. He was 67 years old when he died in 1727.



King George I (1660 to 1727).
King from 1714 to 1727.

George I (Georg Ludwig) (28 May 1660 – 11 June 1727) was Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover) from 23 January 1698, and King of Great Britain and King of Ireland from 1 August 1714, until his death.

He was also the Arch bannerbearer (afterwards Arch treasurer) and a Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. George I, the first Hanoverian monarch of Great Britain and Ireland, was not a fluent speaker of the English language; instead, he spoke his native German, and was for this ridiculed by his British subjects.

During his reign, the powers of the monarchy found themselves diminished; the modern system of government by a Cabinet underwent development. During the later years of his reign, actual power was held by a de facto Prime Minister, Sir Robert Walpole.

King George II

King George II was 77 years old when he died in 1760. He died when his grandson, George, was 22 years old, and just as the 7 Years' War was ending.



King George II (1683 to 1760).

George II (George Augustus) (10 November 1683–25 October 1760) was King of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg (Hanover) and Arch treasurer and Prince-Elector of the Holy Roman Empire from 11 June 1727 until his death. He was the second British monarch of the House of Hanover, and the last British monarch to personally lead his troops into battle (at Dettingen in 1743). He was also the last British monarch to have been born outside of Great Britain.

George II was famous for his numerous conflicts with his father and afterwards with his son (a seemingly common problem for members of the Hanoverian dynasty). His relationship with his wife

King from 1727 to 1760.

was much better, despite his numerous mistresses. George II exercised little control over policy during his early reign, the government instead being controlled by Great Britain's first (unofficial) "Prime Minister", Sir Robert Walpole.

Frederick, Prince of Wales was poisoned!!

Frederick was George's oldest son and Prince of Wales. He was HATED by his parents but LOVED by the common people. The Prince was next in line for the throne and should have been king before *his* son oldest son, King George III.

He was called the "people's prince." He was a lover of art and music and refused to be anybody's puppet or pawn.



Prince Frederick (1707 to 1751).

Prince of Wales from 1729 to 1751.

The Prince Frederick, Prince of Wales (Frederick Louis) (February 1, 1707 - March 31, 1751) was a member of the British Royal Family, the eldest son of King George II. He was born into the House of Hanover and was known as Duke Friedrich Ludwig of Brunswick-Lüneburg. Under the Act of Settlement passed by the English Parliament, Frederick was in the direct line of succession to the British throne. He moved to England following the accession of his father, and became the Prince of Wales. He predeceased his father however, and the throne, upon the death of King George II on Oct. 25, 1760, passed to Prince Frederick's eldest son, Prince George (King George III).

Prince Frederick was famous for having a hostile relationship with his parents.

King George III

With the death of his father at age 44, George was now the Prince of Wales and next in line for the throne. All that remained was to get rid of his grandfather and he would be

king of Great Britain. That is exactly what happened!!

His grandfather died suddenly in 1760 when George was 22 years old and just 4 years over the minimum age for the royal succession.

Even though George II was 77 years old, his death was totally unexpected. The king was a big strong German and actually led troops into battle at the age of 60:

King George II died at Kensington Palace at about half-past seven in the morning of 25 October 1760. Death came to him swiftly and without warning. He had gone to bed the previous night in good health and spirits. In the morning he was awakened at his usual hour, drank his cup of chocolate, and went to make his toilet. His valet heard an unusual noise, returned to investigate, and found the King lying insensible on the floor. In falling he had cut his face against the edge of a bureau. A doctor was summoned and pronounced life extinct. (Brooke, *King George III*, p. 73).



King George III (1738 to 1820).
King from 1760 to 1820.

George III (George William Frederick) (4 June 1738 – 29 January 1820) was King of Great Britain, and King of Ireland from 25 October 1760 until 1 January 1801, and thereafter King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland until his death. He was concurrently Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and thus Elector (and later King) of Hanover.

The Electorate became the Kingdom of Hanover on 12 October 1814. George was the third British monarch of the House of Hanover, but the first to be born in Britain and use English as his first language. During George III's reign, Britain lost many of its colonies in North America, which became the United States. Also during his reign, the realms of Great Britain and Ireland united to form the United Kingdom.

King George III was a complete puppet of the Jesuits!!

With the poisoning of his father, Frederick, Prince of Wales, George became king of Great Britain. He was the king that ratified the Treaty of Paris in 1763 giving the Louisiana Territory to Spain.

He was the king that lost the British colonies in the New World. He reigned until 1820 and at the end he was diagnosed as suffering from "MADNESS." This madness was just the side effects of the cup of Borgia.

Until Judgment Day nobody will ever know *exactly* why he cooperated with the enemies of his country. His grandfather, George II, was born in Germany and he may felt more kinship with that country than with his adopted homeland.

It could have been the fear of death and what happened to his father and grandfather but it certainly wasn't money because the monarch had all the money he could ever use.

Victoria and Albert

The next king after George III was George IV. He reigned until 1830 and died when he was 68 years old. The next king before Victoria was King William who reigned until his death in 1837. He was 72 years old when he died.

Queen Victoria came to the throne at one of the most momentous times in world history. God was about to fulfill Bible prophecy and rid the world of the Papal States forever.

In order to prevent this, the Jesuits needed another puppet like King George III. At the beginning of her reign, Victoria left the running of the government to her Prime Ministers. That is until she married Prince Albert. Prince Albert insisted on his rightful place as her husband and confidant. She began to share the throne with him and he was very influential in matters of foreign policy. Queen Victoria's Prime Ministers (especially Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston) hated him for his patriotic policies of keeping his country out of wars. His work for peace led to his demise by poisoning.



Queen Victoria (1819 to 1901).
Queen from 1837 to 1901.

Prince Albert was the beloved husband of Queen Victoria.

He was a pacifist at heart and prevented war between Great Britain and the U.S. in 1861.

Even after his death, the Queen cherished his peaceful ways, and she insisted that Great Britain remain neutral in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, which led to the fall of the Papal States on Sept. 20, 1870.



Prince Albert (1819 to 1861).
Prince Regent from 1840 to 1861.

Table of Hanoverian monarchs *with* the cup of Borgia

Monarch	Reign
King George I.	1714 to 1727.
King George II.	1727 to 1760.
King George III.	1760 to 1820.

Table of Hanoverian monarchs *without* the cup of Borgia

For this table we will assume that George II, Frederick I, and George III lived to the age of 80. Given good medical care, and the strong German genes, they might have lived and reigned much longer.

Monarch	Reign
King George I.	1714 to 1727.
King George II.	1727 to 1763.
King Frederick I.	1763 to 1787.
King George III.	1787 to 1818.

Without the cup of Borgia, King George III would have only reigned 31 years instead of 60, and Great Britain might never have lost her colonies in the New World!!

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