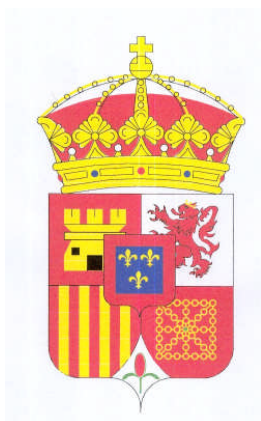


Spain



Description of Arms :

Quarterly: 1, Castile; 2, Leon; 3, Aragon; 4, Navarre; Enté en pointe, Granada; over all an escutcheon of France Modern.

Principal Title : King of Spain.

Creation : 1469.

Subsidiary Titles : King of Castille, of Leon, of Aragon, of Jerusalem, of Navarre, of Grenada, of Toledo, of Valencia, of Galicia, of Marjorca, of Seville, of Cerdagne, of Cordoba, of Murcia, of Jaen, of Algeciras, of Gibraltar, of Canaries, of the Indes West and East; Archduke of Austria ; Duke of Burgundy, of Flanders and of Barcelona, seigneur de Biscaye etc.

Family Name : Borbón.

Family History : The history of Spain can be dated from 1469, with the marriage of Ferdinand II of Aragon and Isabella of Leon and Castille. This finally united most of the Iberian peninsula and turned Spain into a world power. It was they who sent Columbus to the New World, from which the country was greatly to prosper.

In 1494, their second daughter, Joanna, married Philip the Fair, Duke of Burgundy and a member of the Habsburg family. Joanna's elder sister had married the King of Portugal and her younger sister became Queen of England. The unfortunate Joanna was not lucky in love and slowly went mad. Her husband became King of Spain in 1504 and thus began the Habsburg dynasty. This arrangement was not universally accepted, since the union of Spain and Austria was considered as a threat by most of the rest of Europe.

The child of the marriage was Charles I. Usually known as Charles Quint or Carlos Quinto, he succeeded in 1516 and was elected Holy Roman Emperor in 1530. Charles thus reigned over huge territories, including much of the New World. An admirable man, he suddenly left his throne to become a monk in 1536.

His son, in turn was the legendary Philip II, who had an absent-minded marriage with Queen Mary of England. Philip also united the kingdom of Portugal to his possessions. He reigned for 42 years and stamped his personality on the Court of Spain.

His successors were torn between being Emperors and Kings of Spain.

Spain has one interesting peculiarity. The Salic law - although it applied for a time - was abolished. This meant that women could succeed and this still applies to the great Spanish families. The Habsburg monarch also added the kingdoms of the Two Sicilies and

Spain

Ferdinand II (V) (1452-1516), King of Aragon (1479)
= (1469) Isabella I (1451-1504), Queen of Castile (1474)

Louis XIV (1636-1715),
King of France

Philip V (1683-1746), Duke of Anjou, King of Spain (1700)
2nd = (1714) Elizabeth Farnese (1692-1765), d. of Edward II, Duke of Parma

Louis (1682-1712),
The Little Dauphin

Charles III (1716-1788), Duke of Parma (1731-1735), King of Naples (1734-1759), King of Spain (1759) Philip (1720-1765), 3

Charles IV (1747-1819), King (1788), abdicated (1808)
daughter = (1765) Louise of Parma (1751-1819)

Ferdinand IV (I) (1751-1825),
K. of Naples (1759), K. of Two Sicilies (1816)

Gabriel (1752-1788), I
Duke of Durcal

Ferdinand VII (1784-1833), King of Spain (1808 & 1814)
4th = (1829) Mary Christna of Sicily (1806-1878)

Charles (V), (1788-1855),
C. of Molina (1822-1902)

Francis
(1794-1865)

3

Isabelle II (1830-1904), Queen (1833), deposed (1868)
= (1846) Francis (1822-1902), Duke of Cadiz

I
daughter

see Dukes of
Seville

Alphonso XII (1857-1885), King of Spain (1874)
2nd = (1879) AD Maria Christina of Austria (1858-1929)

2
daughters

Eulalia (1864-1958), = (1886)
Anthony of Orleans (1866-1930), D. of

Alphonso XIII (1886-1941), King of Spain (1886), deposed (1931)
= (1906) P. Victoria of Battenberg (1887-1969)

2
daughters

Alphonso (1907-1938),
daughters

James (1908-1975),

John (1913-1993), C. of Barcelona

2

Maria del Pilar (1936-),
Alfonso

JUAN CARLOS I (1938-), King of Spain (1975)

Margarita (1939-),

Elena (1963-), **Duchess of Lugo** (1995), = (1995)
(1968-),

Cristina (1965-), **D. of Palma of Mallorca** (1997)

FELIPE

Felipe Juan Froilan (1998-)
Victoria Federica (2000-)

Juan Valentin (1999-)

Pablo Nicolas (2000-)

the Duchy of Parma to their lands. This means that the genealogy of this family is incredibly complicated and gave rise to the Carlist claims.

The last Habsburg king was Charles VI, who became monarch in 1700 but decided to concentrate on being Emperor, which left the throne of Spain vacant.

Louis XIV of France chose to profit from this and proclaimed his grandson, Philippe duc d'Anjou, as the new King of Spain. This move, also, was not universally accepted, since much of Europe feared the union of two such important countries.. There then followed the Wars of the French Succession. Philip, however, was by then established in his new role and made it clear that Spain was to be his country.

His descendants still reign over the country. It should be said that life was not always easy for this new dynasty. By 1931, the republican movement was so strong that the then king, Alfonso XIII, was obliged to leave Spain and the country was, once again, embroiled in strife. A republic was declared.

However, the winner of the Civil War was one General Franco da Bahamonde. Franco re-established order but was always punctilious in saying that - although *el Caudillo* - he was really acting as Regent.

However, Alphonso had several sons. The eldest of these was reckoned to be simple and was constrained to abrogate his rights. According to legend, he was not stupid but merely deaf. Another son died in an accident. This left the third son, known as the Count of Barcelona, who thus became the Heir Apparent. Relations between Franco and the count were never easy and the Caudillo decided that the son of the latter should be groomed as the new king.

Franco, true to his word, enabled this person to mount the throne in 1975.

King Juan Carlos is the perfect example of a modern king. Though heir to centuries of tradition he is a man of our times. The story of how he rescued democracy is well-known but is worth repeating. A *putsch* was attempted, with a colonel entering Parliament, brandishing a pistol. Members of the Parliament were obliged to hide behind their desks as he fired off a few random shots. Spain appeared, yet again, to be on the edge of trouble. That evening, the king appeared on television, calmly pointing out that he was the legitimate Head of State and intended to remain so. The potential catastrophe was avoided.

Despite a persistent republican undercurrent, no-one since has questioned this state of affairs. The king's obvious sense of duty and love for his country transcend any particular faction and Spain, at least for the time being, is at peace with itself.

A decree, issued in 1987, regulated the titles of the royal family. The children of the sovereign and of his eldest son bear the ancient style of *Infante* or *Infanta*, with the qualification of Royal Highness and also that of Serenisimo Señor or Serensima Señora. The eldest son uses the title of Prince of the Asturias with all the pertaining titles. The children of the Infantes and Infantas are entitled to the prefix of Excellency, *as personam*. The ducal titles, conferred on several Infantes, are lifetime styles - also *ad personam*. These are generally extended to their spouses. Other members of the family, strictly, have no titles at all, unless they have married into other royal families or are accorded some distinction by the king.