

***GRANHOLM
GENEALOGY***

PORTUGUESE ROYAL ANCESTRY

INTRODUCTION

This booklet describes our genealogical relationship to the royalty of Portugal. Of special interest to me is Portugal's history as Europe's most influential marine explorer of the "New World" from the European standpoint. In some respect the Vikings parallel the Portugal exploration as far as how far they could reach, but as far as taking advantage of the explorations, Portugal was able to take the economical advantage of their explorations. Just imagine what the Vikings could have done with some business experience after they discovered North America – all for themselves! A difference of course was the availability of guns at the time for the Vikings. Portugal was able to settle vast areas all over the globe. The following pages cover some of these achievements from when Portugal was established to the last royal ruler of Portugal.

One of the ancestors of Afonso I, the first king of Portugal is his great grand father Robert II the Pious, King of France. He is also my 30th great grand father. Thus Robert II's descendant are my cousins. The list on the next page shows these cousins. Those which are **highlighted** are further described here, in abbreviated version from Internet, with reference to the links. Other descendants, not Portuguese, **highlighted** in this list are some historical, common relatives; Isabella who paid for Columbus, Marie Antoinette, who lost her head and Franz Ferdinand, whose assassination started World War I.

This presentation also shows how, in my genealogy, the Portuguese royalty descended in one case from a Viking, who also is one of my ancestors. Rollo, the Viking who founded Normandy was Robert II's great grand father.

At the end of this presentation is a list of Robert II's direct descendants to me.

Lars Granholm
September 2009

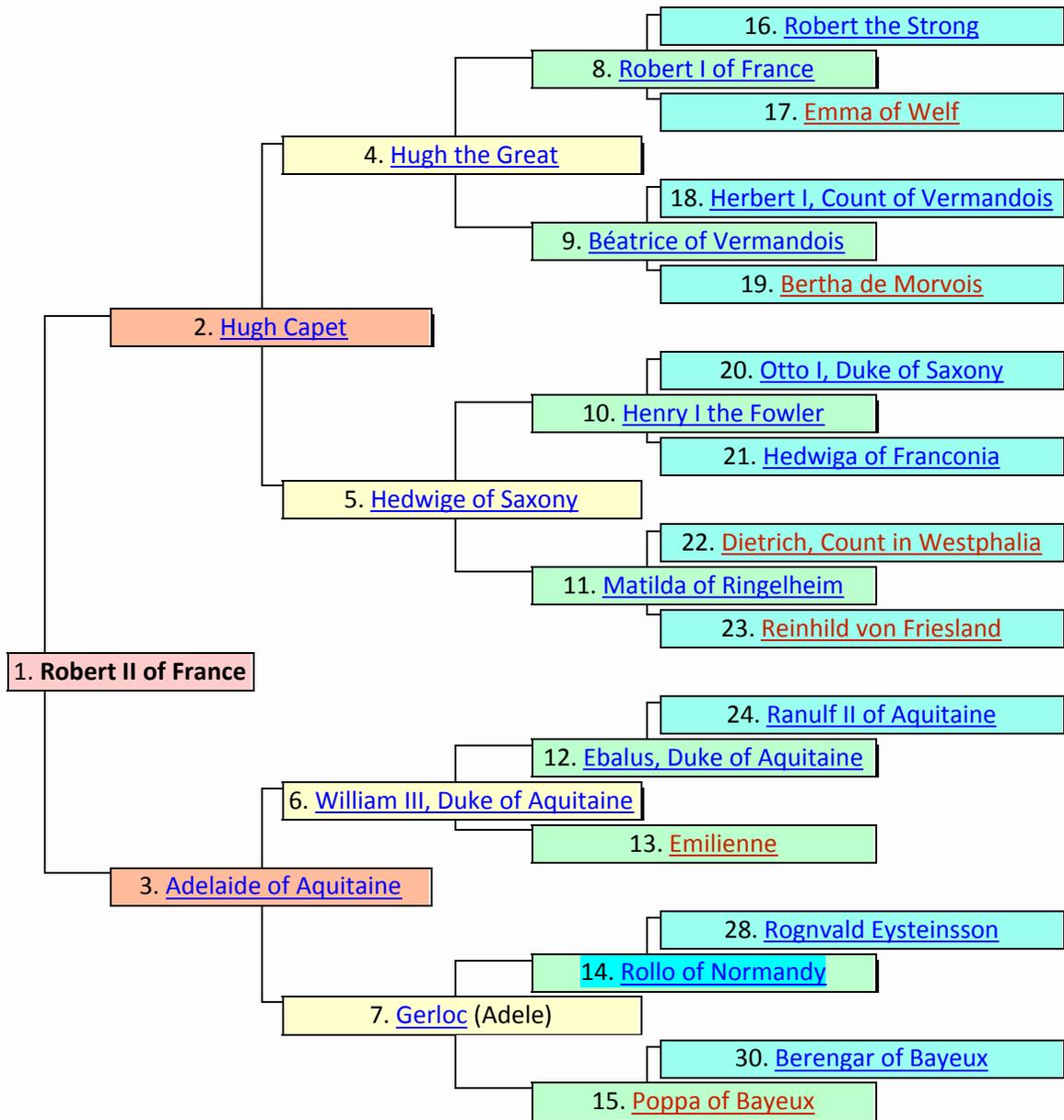
Descendants of: Robert II the Pious King of France As Related to: Lars Erik Granholm

- 1 **Robert II the Pious King of France** b. 27 March 972 d. 20 July 1031 (30th great grand father)
m. Constance of Arles Queen of France b. 985 d. 25 Jul 1032
- 2 Robert I Duke of Burgundy b. 1011 d. 1076 (30th great uncle)
m. Helie of Semur
- 3 Henry Duke of Burgundy b. 1035 d. 1071 (first cousin, 30 times removed)
- 4 **Henry Count of Portugal** b. 1066 d. 1112 (second cousin, 29 times removed)
m. Theresa Countess of Portugal b. 1080 d. 1130
- 5 **Afonso I King of Portugal** b. 1109 d. 1185 (third cousin, 28 times removed)
m. Mafalda de Saboia Queen of Portugal b. 1125 d. 1158
- 6 **Sancho I King of Portugal** b. 1154 d. 1212 (4th cousin, 27 times removed)
m. Dulce Berenguer Queen of Portugal b. 1160 d. 1198
- 7 **Afonso II King of Portugal** b. 1185 d. 1223 (5th cousin, 26 times removed)
m. Urraca of Castile Queen of Portugal b. 1186 d. 1220
- 8 **Sancho II King of Portugal** b. 1209 d. 1248 (6th cousin, 25 times removed)
- 8 **Afonso III King of Portugal** b. 1210 d. 1279 (6th cousin, 25 times removed)
m. Beatrice of Castile Queen of Portugal b. 1242 d. 1303
- 9 **Denis the Farmer King of Portugal** b. 1261 d. 1325 (7th cousin, 24 times removed)
m. Saint Elizabeth Queen of Portugal b. 1271 d. 1336
- 10 **Afonso IV the Brave King of Portugal** b. 1291 d. 1357 (8th cousin, 23 times removed)
m. Beatrice of Castile Queen of Portugal b. 1293 d. 1359
- 11 **Pedro I the Cruel King of Portugal** b. 1320 d. 1367 (9th cousin, 22 times removed)
m. Constance of Peñafiel Queen of Portugal b. 1315 d. 1345 m. Teresa Lourenço
- 12 **Ferdinand I the Handsome King of Portugal** b. 1345 d. 1383 (10th cousin, 21 times removed)
- 12 **John I the Great King of Portugal** b. 1357 d. 1433 (10th cousin, 21 times removed)
m. Philippa of Lancaster Queen of Portugal b. 1359 d. 1415
- 13 **Henry the Navigator Prince of Portugal** b. 1394 d. 1460 (11th cousin, 20 times removed)
- 13 John Lord de Monsaraz b. 1400 (11th cousin, 20 times removed)
m. Isabella of Braganza b. 1414 d. 1476
- 14 Isabella Princess of Portugal b. 1428 d. 1496 (12th cousin, 19 times removed)
m. John II King of Castile b. 1405 d. 1454
- 15 **Isabella I Queen of Castile b. 1451 d. 1504 (13th cousin, 18 times removed)**
m. Ferdinand II King of Aragon b. 1452 d. 1516
- 13 **Edward the Philosopher King of Portugal** b. 1391 d. 1438 (11th cousin, 20 times removed)
m. Leonor of Aragon Queen of Portugal b. 1402 d. 1445
- 14 **Afonso V the African King of Portugal** b. 1432 d. 1481 (12th cousin, 19 times removed)
m. Isabel of Coimbra Queen of Portugal b. 1432 d. 1455
- 15 **John II the Perfect King of Portugal** b. 1455 d. 1495 (13th cousin, 18 times removed)

- 14 **Fernando Prince of Portugal** b. 1433 d. 1470 (12th cousin, 19 times removed)
m. Beatrice Duchess of Viseu b. 1430 d. 1506
- 15 **Manuel I King of Portugal** b. 1469 d. 1521 (13th cousin, 18 times removed)
m. Isabella Princess of Asturias b. 1470 d. 1498 m. Maria of Aragon and Castile Queen of Portugal b. 1482 d. 1517
- 16 **Isabella of Portugal Holy Roman Empress** b. 1503 d. 1539 (14th cousin, 17 times removed)
m. Charles V Holy Roman Emperor b. 1500 d. 1558
- 17 **Philip II King of Spain and Portugal** b. 1527 d. 1598 (15th cousin, 16 times removed)
m. Anna of Austria Queen of Spain and Portugal b. 1549 d. 1580
- 18 **Philip III King of Spain and Portugal** b. 1578 d. 1621 (16th cousin, 15 times removed)
m. Margaret of Austria Queen of Spain and Portugal b. 1584 d. 1611
- 19 Maria Anna Princess of Spain (17th cousin, 14 times removed)
m. Ferdinand III Holy Roman Emperor King of Bohemia, Hungary b. 1608 d. 1657
20. Leopold I Emperor Holy Roman b. 1640 d. 1705 (18th cousin, 13 times removed)
m. Eleonor Magdalene of the Palatinate b. January 6, 1655 d. January 19, 1720
- 21 Charles VI Emperor Holy Roman King of Germany b. 1685 d. 1740 (19th cousin, 12 times removed)
m. Elisabeth Duchess of Brunswick-Lüneburg
- 22 Maria Theresa Archduchess regnant of Austria b. 1717 d. 1780 (20th cousin, 11 times removed)
m. Francis I Emperor of Austria King of Germany
- 23 **Marie Antoinette Queen of France (21st cousin, 10 times removed)**
m. Louis XVI King of France b. 23 August 1754 d. 21 January 1793
- 23 Joseph II Holy Roman Emperor b. 1745 d. 1790 (21st cousin, 10 times removed)
- 23 Leopold II Holy Roman Emperor b. 1747 d. 1792 (21st cousin, 10 times removed)
m. Maria Louisa Princess of Spain
- 24 Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor b. 1768 d. 1835 (22nd cousin, 9 times removed)
m. Maria Teresa of Naples
- 25 Marie Louise Empress of the French b. 1791 d. 1847 (23rd cousin, 8 times removed)
m. Napoleon I Emperor of France b. 1769 d. 1821
- 25 Franz Karl Archduke of Austria b. 1802 d. 1878 (23rd cousin, 8 times removed)
m. Sophie Princess of Bavaria b. 1805 d. 1872
- 26 Franz Joseph I Emperor of Austria b. 1830 d. 1916 (24th cousin, 7 times removed)
m. Elisabeth of Bavaria Empress of Austria b. 1837 d. 1898
- 26 Karl Ludwig Archduke of Austria b. 1833 d. 1896 (24th cousin, 7 times removed)
m. Maria Annunciata Princess of Bourbon b. 1843 d. 1871
- 27 **Franz Ferdinand Archduke of Austria b. 1863 d. 28 June 1914 (25th cousin, 6 times removed)**
m. Sophie Duchess of Hohenberg b. 1868 d. 1914
- 16 **Henry the Chaste King of Portugal** b. 1512 d. 1580 (14th cousin, 17 times removed)
- 16 **John III the Pious King of Portugal** b. 1502 d. 1557 (14th cousin, 17 times removed)
- 16 **Duarte Prince of Portugal** b. 1515 d. 1540 (14th cousin, 17 times removed)
m. Isabel of Braganza

- 17 Catarina, Duchess of Braganza (15th cousin, 16 times removed)
m. John Duke of Braganza b. 1543 d. 1583
- 18 Teodósio II Duke of Braganza b. 1568 d. 1630 (16th cousin, 15 times removed)
m. Ana de Velasco y Girón
- 19 John IV the Restorer King of Portugal b. 1603 d. 1656 (17th cousin, 14 times removed)
m. Luisa of Medina-Sidonia
- 20 Afonso VI the Victorious King of Portugal b. 1643 d. 1683 (18th cousin, 13 times removed)
- 20 Peter II King of Portugal b. 1648 d. 1706 (18th cousin, 13 times removed)
m. Maria Sofia Queen of Portugal b. 1666 d. 1699
- 21 John V King of Portugal b. 1689 d. 1750 (19th cousin, 12 times removed)
m. Maria Anna of Austria Queen of Portugal b. 1683 d. 1754
- 22 Joseph I the Reformer King of Portugal b. 1714 (20th cousin, 11 times removed)
m. Mariana Victoria Princess of Spain
- 23 Maria I the Pious Queen regnant of Portugal b. 1734 d. 1816 (21st cousin, 10 times removed)
m. Peter III King of Portugal b. 1717 d. 1786
- 24 John VI the Merciful King of Portugal b. 1767 d. 1826 (22nd cousin, 9 times removed)
m. Charlotte of Spain Queen of Portugal b. 1755 d. 1830
- 25 Miguel King of Portugal b. 1802 d. 1866 (23rd cousin, 8 times removed)
m. Adelaide Princess of Löwenstein
- 25 Pedro IV King of Portugal b. 1798 d. 1834 (23rd cousin, 8 times removed)
m. Maria Leopoldina of Austria Queen of Portugal b. 1797 d. 1826
- 26 Maria II the Good Mother Queen regnant of Portugal b. 1819 d. 1853 (24th cousin, 7 times removed)
m. Ferdinand II King of Portugal b. 1816 d. 1885
- 27 Pedro V the Beloved King of Portugal b. 1837 d. 1861 (25th cousin, 6 times removed)
- 27 Luís I the Popular King of Portugal b. 1838 d. 1889 (25th cousin, 6 times removed)
m. Maria Pia Princess of Italy b. 1847 d. 1911
- 28 Carlos I King of Portugal b. 1863 d. 1908 (26th cousin, 5 times removed)
m. Amélie Queen of Portugal b. 1865 d. 1951
- 29 Luís Filipe Prince Royal of Portugal b. 1187 d. 1908 (27th cousin, 4 times removed)
- 29 Manuel II King of Portugal b. 1889 d. 1932 (27th cousin, 4 times removed)

Ancestors of Robert II of France



Robert II of France

Robert II (27 March 972 – 20 July 1031), called **the Pious** or **the Wise**, was [King of France](#) from 996 until his death. The second reigning member of the [House of Capet](#), he was born in [Orléans](#) to [Hugh Capet](#) and [Adelaide of Aquitaine](#).

The Excommunication of Robert the Pious by [Jean-Paul Laurens](#) (1875)



As early as 989, having been rebuffed in his search for a Byzantine princess Hugh Capet arranged for Robert to marry the recently-widowed daughter of [Berengar II of Italy](#), [Rozala](#), who took the name of Susannah upon becoming Queen. He tried instead to marry [Bertha](#), daughter of [Conrad of Burgundy](#), around the time of his father's death. She was a widow of [Odo I of Blois](#), but was also Robert's cousin. For reasons of [consanguinity](#), [Pope Gregory V](#) refused to sanction the marriage, and Robert was excommunicated. After long negotiations with

Gregory's successor, [Sylvester II](#), the marriage was annulled.

Finally, in 1001, Robert entered into his final and longest-lasting marriage: to [Constance of Arles](#), the daughter of [William I of Provence](#). She was an ambitious and scheming woman, who made life miserable for her husband by encouraging her sons to revolt against their father.

Robert II dispenses alms to the poor: "Robert had a kindly feeling for the weak and poor"



The kingdom Robert inherited was not large, and in an effort to increase his power, he vigorously pursued his claim to any feudal lands which became vacant, which action usually resulted in war with a counter-claimant. In 1003, his invasion of the [Duchy of Burgundy](#) was thwarted and it would not be until 1016 that he was finally able to get the support of the Church and be recognized as Duke of Burgundy.

The pious Robert made few friends and many enemies, including his own sons: [Hugh Magnus](#), [Henry](#), and [Robert](#). They turned against their father in a civil war over power and property. Hugh died in revolt in 1025. In a conflict with Henry and the younger Robert, King Robert's army was beaten and he retreated to [Beaugency](#) outside [Paris](#), his capital. He died in the middle of the war with his sons on 20 July 1031 at [Melun](#).

Henry, Count of Portugal



Henry of Burgundy, Count of Portugal (1066–1112) was [Count of Portugal](#) from 1093 to his death. He was the son of [Henry of Burgundy](#), heir of [Robert I, Duke of Burgundy](#), and brother of [Hugh I, Duke of Burgundy](#) and [Eudes I, Duke of Burgundy](#). His name is Henri in modern [French](#), Henricus in [Latin](#), Enrique in modern [Spanish](#) and Henrique in modern [Portuguese](#). He was a distant cousin of [Raymond of Burgundy](#) and Pope [Callistus II](#).

As a younger son, Henry had little chance of acquiring fortune and titles by inheritance, thus he joined the [Reconquista](#) against the [Moors](#) in the [Iberian Peninsula](#). He joined the campaign of [King Alfonso VI of Castile](#) and [León](#), who was married to Henry's aunt [Constance of Burgundy](#), and played an important role in the conquest of modern [Galicia](#), and the north of Portugal. In reward, Henry was married to King Alfonso's illegitimate daughter, [Theresa, Countess of Portugal](#) in 1093, receiving the [County of Portugal](#), then a [fiefdom](#) of the [Kingdom of León](#), as a [dowry](#).

From Teresa, Henry had three sons and three daughters. The only son to survive childhood was [Afonso Henriques](#), who became the second Count of Portugal in 1112. However, the young man Afonso was energetic and expanded his dominions at the expense of [Muslims](#). In 1139, he declared himself [King of Portugal](#) after reneging the subjugation to León, in open confrontation with his mother.

Henry, Count of Portugal



Afonso I of Portugal

Afonso I (25 July 1109, [Guimarães](#) or [Viseu](#) - 6 December 1185, [Coimbra](#)), or also known as **Afonso Henriques**, nicknamed *the Conqueror* was the first [King of Portugal](#), achieving its independence from [León](#) and doubling its area with the *Reconquista*.

Statue of Afonso Henriques at the [Castle of São Jorge](#) in [Lisbon](#)



Afonso I was the son of [Henry of Burgundy, Count of Portugal](#) and [Teresa of León](#), the illegitimate daughter of King [Alfonso VI of León](#). He was proclaimed King on 25 July 1139, immediately after the [Battle of Ourique](#), and died on 6 December 1185 in [Coimbra](#).

Tomb of Afonso Henriques in the [Santa Cruz Monastery](#) in [Coimbra](#).

From this marriage several children were born, but only one son, **Afonso Henriques** survived. The boy, born 1109, followed his father as **Count of Portugal** in 1112, under the tutelage of his mother. Only eleven years old, Afonso already had his own political ideas, greatly different from his mother's. In 1120, the young [prince](#) took the side of the [archbishop](#) of



[Braga](#), a political foe of Teresa, and both were exiled by her orders. Afonso spent the next years away from his own [county](#), under the watch of the bishop. In 1122 Afonso became fourteen, the adult age in the 12th century. He made himself a [knight](#) on his own account in the [Cathedral](#) of [Zamora](#), raised an [army](#), and proceeded to take control of his lands. At the [Battle of São Mamede](#) (1128) he overcame the troops under his mother's lover and ally Count Fernando of [Galicia](#), making her his prisoner and exiling her forever to a [monastery](#) in [León](#).

"*The Miracle of Ourique*" by Domingos Sequeira (1793)



Afonso then turned his arms against the persistent problem of the [Moors](#) in the south. His campaigns were successful and, on 25 July 1139, he obtained an overwhelming victory in the [Battle of Ourique](#), and straight after was unanimously proclaimed **King of Portugal** by his soldiers. This meant that Portugal was no longer a vassal county of León, but an independent kingdom in its own right.

Sancho I of Portugal

Sancho I, nicknamed the Populator, second [monarch of Portugal](#), was born on 11 November 1154 in [Coimbra](#) and died on 26 March 1212 in the same city. He was the second but only surviving legitimate son and fourth child of [Afonso I Henriques of Portugal](#) by his wife, [Maud of Savoy](#). Sancho succeeded his father in 1185.

In 1170, Sancho was knighted by his father, King Afonso I, and from then on he became his second in command, both administratively and militarily. At this time, the independence of Portugal (declared in 1139) was not firmly established. To secure the agreement, Infante Sancho of Portugal married, in 1174, Infanta [Dulce Berenguer](#), younger sister of King [Alfonso II of Aragon](#). Aragon was thus the first Iberian kingdom to recognize the independence of Portugal.

17th century painting of Sancho I



With the death of Afonso I in 1185, Sancho I became the second king of Portugal. [Coimbra](#) was the centre of his kingdom; Sancho terminated the exhausting and generally pointless wars against his neighbours for control of the [Galician](#) borderlands. Instead, he turned all his attentions to the south, towards the [Moorish](#) small kingdoms that still thrived. With [Crusader](#) help he took [Silves](#) in 1191. Silves was an important city of the South, an administrative and commercial town with population estimates around 20,000 people. Sancho ordered the fortification of the city and built a castle which is today an important monument of Portuguese heritage. However, military attention soon had to be turned again to the North, where León and Castile threatened again the Portuguese borders. Silves was again lost to the Moors. It should be noted that the global Muslim population had climbed to about 6 per cent as against the Christian population of 12 per cent by 1200.

Sancho I dedicated much of his reign to political and administrative organization of the new kingdom. He accumulated a national treasure, supported new industries and the middle class of merchants. Moreover, he created several new towns and villages (like [Guarda](#) in 1199) and took great care in populating remote areas in the northern Christian regions of Portugal, notably with [Flemings](#) and [Burgundians](#) – hence the nickname "the Populator". The king was also known for his love of knowledge and literature. Sancho I wrote several books of poems and used the royal treasure to send Portuguese students to European universities.

Afonso II of Portugal

Afonso II nicknamed "the Fat", third [king of Portugal](#), was born in [Coimbra](#) on 23 April 1185 and died on 25 March 1223 in the same city. He was the second but eldest surviving son of [Sancho I of Portugal](#) by his wife, [Dulce Berenguer of Barcelona](#), Infanta of [Aragon](#). Afonso succeeded his father in 1212.

17th century painting of Afonso II



As a king, Afonso II set a different approach of government. Hitherto, his father Sancho I and his grandfather [Afonso I](#), were mostly concerned with military issues either against the neighbouring [Kingdom of Castile](#) or against the [Moorish](#) lands in the south. Afonso did not pursue territory enlargement policies and managed to insure peace with Castile during his reign. Despite this, some towns, like [Alcácer do Sal](#) in 1217, were conquered from the Moors by the private initiative of noblemen. This does not mean that he was a weak or somehow cowardly man. The first years of his reign were marked instead by internal disturbances between Afonso and his brothers and sisters. The king managed to keep security within Portuguese borders only by outlawing and exiling his kin.

Since military issues were not a government priority, Afonso established the state's administration and centralized power on himself. He designed the first set of Portuguese written laws. These were mainly concerned with [private property](#), civil [justice](#), and [minting](#). Afonso also sent ambassadors to [European](#) kingdoms outside the [Iberian Peninsula](#) and began amiable [commercial](#) relations with most of them.

Other reforms included the always delicate matters with the pope. In order to get the independence of Portugal recognized by Rome, his grandfather, Afonso I, had to legislate an enormous amount of privileges to the Church. These eventually created a state within the state. With Portugal's position as a country firmly established, Afonso II endeavoured to weaken the power of the [clergy](#) and to apply a portion of the enormous revenues of the [Roman Catholic church](#) to purposes of national utility. These actions led to a serious diplomatic conflict between the pope and Portugal. After being [excommunicated](#) for his audacities by [Pope Honorius III](#), Afonso II promised to make amends to the church, but he died in 1223 before making any serious attempts to do so.

Afonso married [Infanta Urraca of Castile](#), daughter of [Alfonso VIII](#), [King of Castile](#), and [Leonora of Aquitaine](#), in 1206.

Sancho II of Portugal

Sancho II, nicknamed "the Pious" (8 September 1209, [Coimbra](#)- 4 January 1248), fourth [King of Portugal](#), was the eldest son of [Afonso II of Portugal](#) by his wife, [Infanta Urraca of Castile](#). Sancho became king in 1223 and was succeeded by his brother, King [Afonso III](#) in 1247.

17th century painting of Sancho II



By the time of his accession to the throne, in 1223, [Portugal](#) was embroiled in a difficult diplomatic conflict with the [Catholic church](#). His father, Afonso II, had been [excommunicated](#) by [Pope Honorius III](#), for his attempts at reducing the Church's power within the country. A treaty of 10 articles was signed between the Pope and Sancho II, but the king paid little attention to its fulfillment. His priority was the [Reconquista](#), the reconquest of the southern Iberian Peninsula from the [Moors](#). From 1236 onwards, Sancho II conquered several cities in the [Algarve](#) and [Alentejo](#), securing the Portuguese position in the region.

Sancho II proved a capable commander but, with regard to equally important administrative issues, he was less competent. With his total attention focused on military campaigns, the ground was open for internal disputes. The nobility was displeased by the king's conduct and started to conspire against him. Moreover, the middle class of merchants quarrelled frequently with the clergy, without any intervention from the king. As a result, the [Archbishop of Porto](#) made a formal complaint to the Pope about this state of affairs. Since the Church was the super power of the 13th century, the Pope felt free to issue a Bull ordering the Portuguese to choose a new king to replace the so-called heretic.

In 1246 recalcitrant nobles invited Sancho's brother [Afonso](#), then living in [France](#) as Consort [Count of Boulogne](#), to take the throne. Afonso immediately abdicated from his French possessions and marched into Portugal. Sancho II was removed from the throne in 1247 and fled in exile to [Toledo](#) where he died on 4 January 1248.

Afonso III of Portugal

Afonso III, the fifth [King of Portugal](#) (5 May 1210 in [Coimbra](#) – 16 February 1279) and the first to use the title [King of Portugal](#) and the Algarve, since 1249. He was the second son of King [Afonso II of Portugal](#) and his wife, [Urraca, princess of Castile](#); he succeeded his brother, King [Sancho II of Portugal](#) on 4 January 1248.

Statue of Afonso III in the city of [Faro](#), in the [Algarve](#)



As the second son of King [Afonso II of Portugal](#), Afonso was not expected to inherit the throne, which was destined to go to his elder brother Sancho. He lived mostly in [France](#), where he married Matilda, the heiress of [Boulogne](#), in 1238, thereby becoming [Count of Boulogne](#). In 1246, conflicts between his brother, the king, and the church became unbearable. [Pope Innocent IV](#) then ordered Sancho II to be removed from the throne and be replaced by the Count of Boulogne. Afonso, of course, did not refuse the papal order and marched to Portugal. Since Sancho was not a popular king, the order was not hard to enforce; he was exiled to [Castile](#) and Afonso III became king in 1248 after his brother's death. To ascend the throne, he abdicated from the county of Boulogne and later (1253) divorced Matilda.

Determined not to commit the same mistakes as his brother, Afonso III paid special attention to what the middle class, composed of merchants and small land owners, had to say. In 1254, in the city of [Leiria](#), he held the first session of the [Cortes](#), a general assembly comprising the nobility, the middle class and representatives of all [municipalities](#). He also made laws intended to restrain the upper classes from abusing the least favoured part of the population. Remembered as a notable administrator, Afonso III founded several towns, granted the title of city to many others and reorganized public administration.

Secure on the throne, Afonso III then proceeded to make war with the [Muslim](#) communities that still thrived in the south. In his reign the [Algarve](#) became part of the kingdom, following the capture of [Faro](#)—Portugal thus becoming the first Iberian kingdom to complete its [Reconquista](#).

Following his success against the Moors, Afonso III had to deal with a political situation arising from the borders with Castile. The neighbouring kingdom considered that the newly acquired lands of the Algarve should be Castilian, not Portuguese, which led to a series of wars between the two kingdoms. Finally, in 1267, a treaty was signed in [Badajoz](#), determining that the southern border between Castile and Portugal should be the River [Guadiana](#), as it is today.

Denis of Portugal

Denis, **Portuguese:** *Dinis* or *Diniz* (9 October 1261 – 7 January 1325 in [Santarém](#)), called **the Farmer King**, was the sixth [King of Portugal and the Algarve](#). The eldest son of [Afonso III of Portugal](#) by his second wife, [Beatrice of Castile](#), Dinis succeeded his father in 1279.

17th century painting of King Denis



As heir to the throne, *Infante* (Prince) Dinis was summoned by his father ([Afonso III](#)) to share governmental responsibilities. At the time of his accession to the throne, Portugal was again in diplomatic conflict with the [Catholic church](#). Dinis signed a favouring agreement with the pope and swore to protect the Church's interests in Portugal. He granted asylum to [Templar](#) knights persecuted in [France](#) and created the [Order of Christ](#), designed to be a continuation of the [Order of the Temple](#).

With the [Reconquista](#) completed and the Portuguese territory freed from [Moorish](#) occupation, Dinis was essentially an administrative king, not a military one. However, a short war between [Castile](#) and Portugal broke out during his reign, for the possession of the towns of Serpa and Moura. After this, Dinis avoided war: he was a notably peace-loving monarch during a tempestuous time in European history. With Portugal finally recognized as an independent country by his neighbours, Dinis signed a border pact with [Ferdinand IV of Castile](#) (1297) which has endured to the present day.

King Diniz statue at the University of Coimbra



interest in the development of exports.

Always concerned with the country's infrastructure, Dinis ordered the exploration of mines of [copper](#), [silver](#), [tin](#) and [iron](#) and organized the export of excess production to other European countries. The first Portuguese commercial agreement was signed with [England](#) in 1308. His main concern was the redevelopment and promotion of rural infrastructure, hence the nickname of "the Farmer". Dinis redistributed the land, promoted agriculture, organized communities of farmers and took personal

Dinis is buried in the [Monastery of Saint Denis of Odivelas](#), a [Cistercian](#) monastery founded by him in 1295.

Afonso IV of Portugal

Afonso IV (8 February 1291 – 28 May 1357), called **the Brave**, was the seventh [king of Portugal and the Algarve](#) from 1325 until his death. He was the only legitimate son of [Dinis of Portugal](#) by his wife [Elizabeth of Aragon](#).

17th century painting of Afonso IV



Afonso, born in [Lisbon](#), was the rightful heir to the Portuguese throne. However, he was not, according to several sources, Dinis' favourite son; his half-brother, the illegitimate [Afonso Sanches](#), enjoyed full royal favour. From early in life, the notorious rivalry led to several outbreaks of [civil war](#). On 7 January 1325, Afonso's father died and he became king, taking full revenge on his brother. His rival was sentenced to [exile](#) in [Castile](#), and stripped of all the lands and [fiefdoms](#) donated by their common father. Afonso Sanches, however, did not sit still. From Castile, he orchestrated a series of attempts to usurp the crown for himself. After a few failed attempts at invasion, both brothers signed a peace treaty, arranged by Afonso's mother Queen Elizabeth.

In 1309, Afonso IV married Infanta [Beatrice of Castile](#), daughter of King [Sancho IV of Castile](#) by his wife [Maria de Molina](#). The first-born of this union, Infanta [Maria of Portugal](#), married King [Alfonso XI of Castile](#) in 1328, at the same time that Afonso IV's heir, [Peter I of Portugal](#), was promised to another Castilian infanta, [Constance of Penafiel](#). These arrangements were imperiled by the ill will of Alfonso XI of Castile, who was, at the time, publicly mistreating his wife. Afonso IV was not happy to see his daughter abused, and started a war against Castile. Peace arrived four years later, with the intervention of Infanta Maria herself. A peace treaty was signed in [Seville](#) in 1339 and, in the next year, Portuguese troops played an important role in the victory of the [Battle of Rio Salado](#) over the Marinid [Moors](#) in October 1340.

As king, Afonso IV is remembered as a soldier and a valiant general, hence the nickname *the Brave*. But perhaps his most important contribution was the importance he gave to the Portuguese [navy](#). Afonso IV granted public funding to raise a proper [commercial](#) fleet and ordered the first maritime explorations. The [Canary Islands](#) (today a part of [Spain](#)) were discovered during his reign.

Peter I of Portugal

Peter I (19 April 1320 – 18 January 1367), called **the Just**, was the eighth [King of Portugal and the Algarve](#) from 1357 until his death. He was the third but only surviving son of [Afonso IV of Portugal](#) and his wife, princess [Beatrice of Castile](#).

17th century painting of Peter I



[Afonso IV](#) married his daughter, Maria, to [Alfonso XI](#) of Castile, but quickly learned that she was being mistreated by her husband. Afonso's cousin, [Juan Manuel, Duke of Peñafiel](#), had also been rebuffed by the king when his daughter Constanza was rejected in favor of the Portuguese princess. Feeling as though his daughter was being dishonored, Afonso was glad to enter into an alliance with Juan Manuel and married his son and heir, Pedro, to Constanza.

When Constanza arrived in Portugal, [Inês de Castro](#), the daughter of an aristocratic Castilian land-owner, accompanied her as her lady-in-waiting. Pedro fell in love with Inês very quickly, and the two conducted an affair that lasted until Constanza's death in 1345. The scandal of this affair caused Afonso to banish Inês from court, but this did not end the relationship, and the two began living together in secret.

Pedro began giving Inês's brothers important positions at court. This behavior alarmed Afonso and made him believe that upon his death, the Portuguese throne would fall to the Castilians. This is the official motive behind Afonso's next action: he sent three men to find Inês and murder her in 1355. Pedro's rage at the murder of his love is what allegedly sparked his revolt against his father. This revolt began in 1355 and lasted into 1366, when Afonso finally defeated his son.



[Inês de Castro](#), the executed lover of King Peter I of Portugal. He allegedly had her body exhumed and crowned Queen of Portugal in a magnificent ceremony, forcing the clergy and nobility to kiss the bones of her hands.

Legend holds that Pedro later had Inês' body [exhumed](#) and placed upon a [throne](#), dressed in rich robes and jewels, requiring all of his vassals to kiss the hand of the deceased "queen". Pedro did have Inês' body removed from her resting place in [Coimbra](#) and taken to [Alcobaça](#) where her body was laid to rest in the [monastery](#). Pedro had two [tombs](#) constructed in the monastery, one for each of them. These still exist today; they contain images of Pedro and Inês facing each other, with the words "Até o fim do mundo..." or "Until the end of the world..." inscribed on the [marble](#).

Ferdinand I of Portugal

Ferdinand I (31 October 1345 – 22 October 1383 in Lisbon), sometimes referred to as **the Handsome**, was the ninth [King of Portugal and the Algarve](#), the second (but eldest surviving) son of [Peter I](#) and his wife, Constance of Castile. He succeeded his father in 1367.

17th century painting of Ferdinand I



On the death of [Peter of Castile](#) in 1369, Ferdinand, as great-grandson of [Sancho IV](#) by the female line, laid claim to the vacant throne, for which the kings of [Aragon](#) and [Navarre](#), and afterwards [John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster](#) (married in 1370 to Constance, the eldest daughter of Peter), also became competitors.

Meanwhile [Henry II of Castile](#), Peter's illegitimate brother, who had defeated Peter, assumed his crown and took the field. After one or two indecisive campaigns, all parties were ready to accept the mediation of [Pope Gregory XI](#). The conditions of the treaty, ratified in 1371, included a marriage between Ferdinand and [Leonora of Castile](#). But before the union could take place Ferdinand had become passionately attached to [Leonor Telles de Menezes](#), the wife of one of his own courtiers. Having procured a dissolution of her previous

marriage, he lost no time in making Leonor his queen.

This strange conduct, although it raised a serious insurrection in Portugal, did not at once result in a war with Henry. However, the outward concord was soon disturbed by the intrigues of the duke of Lancaster, who prevailed on Ferdinand to enter into a secret treaty for the expulsion of



Henry from his throne. The war which followed was unsuccessful; and peace was again made in 1373.

Ferdinand left no male heir when he died on 22 October 1383, and the direct [Burgundian](#) line, which had been in possession of the throne since the days of [Count Henry](#) (about 1112), became extinct. This led to a period of war and political indefiniteness known as the [1383-1385 Crisis](#). John became the first king of the [House of Aviz](#) in 1385.

Tomb of Fernando I, in the Convento do Carmo, in Lisbon.

John I of Portugal

John I (11 April 1357 – 14 August 1433 in Lisbon), called **the Good** (sometimes **the Great**), was the tenth [King of Portugal and the Algarve](#) and the first to use the title [Lord of Ceuta](#). He was the natural son of [Peter I](#) by a noble [Galician](#) woman named Teresa Lourenço. He became king in 1385, after the [1383–1385 Crisis](#).

King of Portugal and the Algarve, and Lord of Ceuta



On 6 April 1385, the council of the kingdom (*cortes* in [Portuguese](#)) met in [Coimbra](#) and declared John, then Master of Aviz, king of Portugal. This was in effect a declaration of war against Castile and its claims to the Portuguese throne. Soon after, the king of Castile invaded Portugal, with the purpose of conquering Lisbon and removing John I from the throne. [John I of Castile](#) was accompanied by [French](#) allied cavalry while [English](#) troops and generals took the side of John (see [Hundred Years War](#)). John I then named [Nuno Álvares Pereira](#), his loyal and talented supporter, general and protector of the Kingdom. The invasion was repelled during the summer after the [Battle of Atouros](#) and, especially, the decisive [battle of Aljubarrota](#) (14 August 1385), where the Castilian army was virtually annihilated. [John I of Castile](#) then retreated and the stability of John I's throne was permanently secured.

On 11 February, 1387, John I married [Philippa of Lancaster](#), daughter of [John of Gaunt](#), who had proved to be a worthy ally, consolidating the [Anglo-Portuguese Alliance](#) that endures to the present day.

After the death of John I of Castile in 1390, without leaving issue by Beatrice, John I of Portugal ruled in peace and pursued the economic development of the country. The only significant military action was the siege and conquest of the city of [Ceuta](#) in 1415. By this step he aimed to control navigation of the African coast. But in longer perspective, this was the first step opening the Arabian world to medieval Europe, which in fact led to the Age of Discovery with Portuguese explorers sailing across the whole world.

His love for knowledge and culture was passed to his sons: [Duarte](#), the future king, was a poet and a writer, [Pedro](#), the duke of Coimbra, was one of the most learned princes of his time and Prince [Henry the Navigator](#), the duke of Viséu, started a school of navigation and invested heavily in science and development of nautical topics. In 1430, his only surviving daughter, Isabella, married [Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy](#) and enjoyed an extremely refined court in his lands; she was the mother of [Charles the Bold](#).

Henry the Navigator

The Infante Henrique, Duke of Viseu ([March 4, 1394](#) – [November 13, 1460](#) in [Sagres](#)) was an *infante* (prince) of the [Portuguese House of Aviz](#) and an important figure in the early days of the [Portuguese Empire](#), being responsible for the beginning of the European worldwide explorations. He is known in [English](#) as **Prince Henry the Navigator**.

[Portuguese infante](#) and [patron of the Portuguese exploration](#)



Prince Henry the Navigator was the third child of King [John I of Portugal](#), the founder of the [Aviz](#) dynasty, and of [Philippa of Lancaster](#), the daughter of [John of Gaunt](#). Henry encouraged his father to conquer [Ceuta](#) (1415), the [Muslim](#) port on the [North African](#) coast across the [Straits of Gibraltar](#) from the [Iberian](#) peninsula, with profound consequences on Henry's worldview: Henry became aware of the profit possibilities in the [Saharan](#) trade routes that terminated there and became fascinated with [Africa](#) in general; he was most intrigued by the Christian legend of [Prester John](#) and the expansion of Portuguese trade.

It is a common conception that Henry gathered at his Vila on the [Sagres](#) peninsula a school of [navigators](#) and [map-makers](#). He did employ some cartographers to help him chart the coast of [Mauritania](#) in the wake of voyages he sent there, but for the rest there was no center of navigational science or any supposed [observatory](#) in the modern sense of the word, nor was there an organized navigational center. In “Crónica da Guiné” Henry is described as a person with no luxuries, not avaricious, speaking with soft words and calm gestures, a man of many virtues that never allowed any poor person leave his presence empty handed.

Henry was born in 1394 in [Porto](#), probably when the royal couple was being housed in the old [mint](#) of the city, nowadays called [Casa do Infante](#) (Prince's House). He was the third son born to [Philippa of Lancaster](#), the sister of [King Henry IV of England](#). Henry was 21 when he, his father and brothers conquered the [Moorish](#) port of [Ceuta](#) in northern [Morocco](#), that had been for a long time the base for [Barbary pirates](#) that assaulted the Portuguese coast, depopulating villages by capturing their inhabitants to be sold in the [African slave market](#). This attack was successful, as it inspired Henry to explore down the coast of [Africa](#), most of which was unknown to [Europeans](#). The desire to locate the source of the [West African](#) gold trade, find the legendary Christian kingdom of [Prester John](#), and stop the pirate attacks on the Portuguese coast were three of his main interests in the region. The ships that sailed the Mediterranean at that time were too slow and too heavy to make these voyages. Under his direction, a new and much lighter ship was developed, the [caravel](#), which would allow sea captains to sail further, faster and much more efficiently. In 1419, his father appointed him the governor of the province of the [Algarve](#).

Resources and income

On [May 25, 1420](#), Henry gained appointment as the governor of the very rich [Order of Christ](#), the Portuguese successor to the [Knights Templar](#), which had its headquarters at [Tomar](#). Henry would hold this position for the remainder of his life, and the order was an important source of funds for Henry's ambitious plans, especially his persistent attempts to conquer the [Canary Islands](#), which the Portuguese had claimed to have discovered before the year 1346.

Henry also had other resources. When [John I](#) died, Henry's eldest brother, [Duarte](#) became head of the castles council, and granted Henry a "Royal Flush" of all profits from trading within the areas he discovered as well as the sole right to authorize expeditions beyond [Cape Bojador](#). He also held various valuable monopolies on resources in the Algarve. When Duarte died eight years later, Henry supported his brother [Pedro](#) for the regency during [Afonso V of Portugal](#)'s minority, and in return received a confirmation of this levy. Henry also promoted the colonization of the [Azores](#) during Pedro's regency (1439–1448).

Vila do Infante, patron of Portuguese exploration

According to [João de Barros](#), in Algarve he repopulated a village that he called Terçanabal (maybe from * dârsen'Anibal). This village was situated in a strategic position for his maritime enterprises and was later called Vila do Infante.

From his Vila do Infante, or Town of the Prince, on the Sagres peninsula, Henry sponsored voyages down the coast of [Mauretania](#) that were primarily exploration expeditions, later on bringing back to the nearby town of Loola, from whence they set out, numerous African slaves and goods.

Panel of glazed tiles by [Jorge Colaço](#) (1922) representing Henry the Navigator at the Promontory of Sagres. Lisboa



The first contacts with the African slave market were made by expeditions to ransom Portuguese subjects enslaved by pirate attacks on Portuguese ships or villages. Henry justified this on the grounds that he was converting these captives to Christianity. As Sir Peter Russell remarks in his biography, "In Henryspeak, conversion and enslavement were interchangeable terms." The view that Henry's court rapidly grew into the technological base for exploration, with a naval arsenal and an observatory, etc., is believed by some historians, though not actually proven.^{[[citation needed](#)]}

Henry did possess geographical curiosity, though, and therefore employed cartographers. [Jehuda Cresques](#), a noted [cartographer](#), received an invitation to come to Sagres and probably make maps for Henry, a position he accepted. Henry was somewhat interested in profits from his voyages. From the first Africans that were brought to Lagos for sale in 1444, he received from the merchants the value corresponding to the fifth part (o quinto) as the expedition had been sponsored by the shipowners.

Early results of Henry's explorers

[Bartolomeu Perestrelo](#) and [Tristão Vaz Teixeira](#) rediscovered the [Madeira Islands](#) in 1420, and at Henry's instigation Portuguese settlers colonized the islands.

In 1427, one of Henry's navigators, probably [Gonçalo Velho](#), discovered the [Azores](#). Portugal soon colonized these islands in 1430.

[Gil Eanes](#), the commander of one of Henry's expeditions, became the first European known to pass Cape Bojador in 1434. This was a breakthrough as it was considered close to the end of the world, with difficult currents that did not encourage commercial enterprise.

Henry and the navigators in the monument to the Portuguese discoveries, Lisbon



He functioned as a primary organizer of the Portuguese expedition to [Tangier](#) in 1437. This proved a disastrous failure; Henry's younger brother [Fernando](#) was given as a hostage to guarantee that the Portuguese would fulfill the terms of the peace agreement that had been made with [Çala Ben Çala](#). The agreement was first broken by the Moors, who attacked the Portuguese and captured the Portuguese wounded when they were being carried to the ships, killing those who tried to resist. The [Archbishop of Braga](#) refused to approve the terms in the reunion of the *Portuguese Cortes*, thus condemning Fernando to remain in miserable captivity until his death eleven years later.

Using the new ship type, the expeditions then pushed onwards. The Portuguese sighted the [Bay of Arguin](#) in 1443 and built an important fort there around the year 1448. By this stage the explorers had passed the southern boundary of the desert, and from then on Henry had one of his wishes fulfilled: the Portuguese had circumvented the Muslim land-based trade routes across the western [Sahara Desert](#), and slaves and gold began arriving in Portugal. From 1444 to 1446, as many as forty vessels sailed from [Lagos](#) on Henry's behalf, and the first private [mercantile](#) expeditions began.

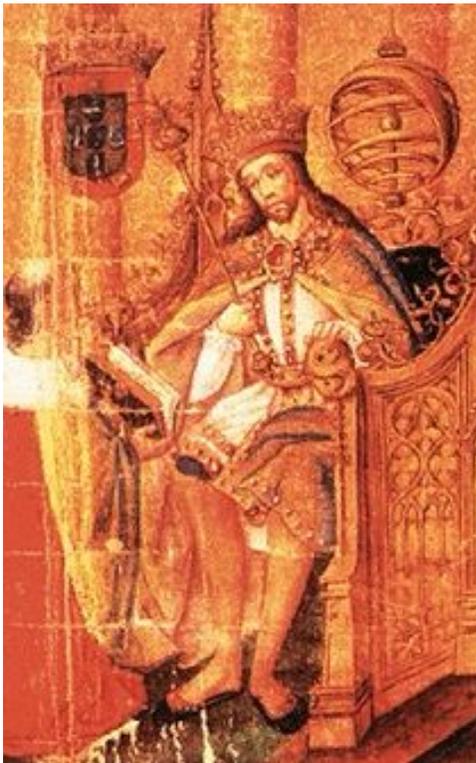
[Alvise Cadamosto](#) explored the Atlantic coast of Africa and discovered several islands of the [Cape Verde](#) archipelago between 1455 and 1456. In his first voyage, which started on March 22 1455, he visited the Madeira Islands and the Canary Islands. On the second voyage, in 1456, Cadamosto became the first European to reach the Cape Verde Islands. [António Noli](#) later claimed the credit. By 1462, the Portuguese had explored the coast of Africa as far as the present-day nation [Sierra Leone](#). Twenty-eight years later, [Bartolomeu Dias](#) proved that Africa could be circumnavigated when he reached the southern tip of the continent. This is now known as the "Cape of Good Hope." In 1498, [Vasco da Gama](#) was the first sailor to travel from Portugal to India.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edward_of_Portugal

Edward of Portugal

Edward, (31 October 1391 – 9 September 1438), called **the Philosopher** or **the Eloquent**, was the eleventh [King of Portugal and the Algarve](#) and second [Lord of Ceuta](#) from 1433 until his death. He was the son of [John I of Portugal](#) and his wife, [Philippa of Lancaster](#), a daughter of [John of Gaunt](#). His was named in honor of his great-grandfather, King [Edward III of England](#).

15th century painting of Edward



As an infante, Duarte always followed his father, King João I, in the affairs of the kingdom. He was knighted in 1415, after the Portuguese capture of the city of [Ceuta](#) in North Africa, across from [Gibraltar](#). He became king in 1433 when his father died of the [plague](#) and he soon showed interest in internal consensus. He also followed the politics of his father concerning the maritime exploration of Africa. He encouraged and financed his famous brother, [Henry the Navigator](#) who founded a "school" of maritime [navigation](#) at [Sagres](#) and who initiated many expeditions. Among these, that of [Gil Eanes](#) in 1434 first rounded [Cape Bojador](#) on the northwestern coast of Africa, leading the way for further exploration southward along the African coast.

In 1437, his brothers, Henry (Henrique) and [Fernando](#), persuaded Duarte to launch an attack on [Morocco](#) in order to get a better [African](#) base for future Atlantic exploration. The expedition was not unanimously supported: [Infante Pedro, Duke of Coimbra](#) and [Infante João](#) were both against the initiative; they preferred to avoid conflict with the king of Morocco. They proved to be right. The resulting attack on [Tangier](#) was successful, but at a great cost of men. Duarte's youngest brother, [Fernando, the Saint Prince](#) was captured, kept as a hostage, and he died later in captivity in [Fez](#). Duarte died soon after the Tangier attack of the plague, like his father and mother (and her mother) before him.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afonso_V_of_Portugal

Afonso V of Portugal

Afonso V (15 January 1432 – 28 August 1481), called **the African**, was the twelfth [King of Portugal and the Algarves](#). His sobriquet refers to his conquests in [Northern Africa](#).

He was born in [Sintra](#), the eldest son of King [Edward of Portugal](#) by his wife, Infanta [Eleanor of Aragon](#). Afonso V was only six years old when he succeeded his father in 1438.

15th century painting of Afonso V



During his minority, Afonso V was placed under the regency of his mother, according to a late will of his father. As both a foreigner and a woman, the queen was not a popular choice for regent. Opposition rose and the queen's only ally was [Afonso, Count of Barcelos](#), the illegitimate half brother of Duarte I and count of Barcelos. In the following year, the *Cortes* (assembly of the kingdom) decided to replace the queen with [Infante Pedro, Duke of Coimbra](#), the young king's oldest uncle. His main policies were concerned with avoiding the development of great noble houses, kingdoms inside the kingdom, and concentrating power in the person of the king. The country prospered under his rule, but not peacefully, as his laws interfered with the ambition of powerful nobles. The count of Barcelos, a personal enemy of the Duke of Coimbra (despite being half-brothers) eventually became the king's favourite uncle and began a constant struggle for power. In 1442, the king made Afonso the first [Duke of Braganza](#). With

this title and its lands, he became the most powerful man in Portugal and one of the richest men in Europe . To secure his position as regent, in 1445 Pedro married his daughter, Isabel of Coimbra, Infanta of Portugal, to Afonso V.

But in 9 June 1448, when the king came of age, Pedro had to surrender his power to Afonso V. The years of conspiracy by the Duke of Braganza finally came to a head. On 15 September of the same year, Afonso V nullified all the laws and edicts approved under the regency. The situation became unstable and, in the following year, being led by what he afterwards discovered to be false representations, Afonso declared Pedro a rebel and defeated his army in the [Battle of Alfarrobeira](#), in which both his uncle and father in law was killed. After this battle and the loss of one of Portugal's most remarkable infantes, the Duke of Braganza became the *de facto* ruler of the country.

Afonso V then turned his attentions to the North of Africa. In his grandfather's ([John I of Portugal](#)) reign, [Ceuta](#) had been conquered from the king of [Morocco](#), now the new king wanted to expand the conquests. The king's army conquered Alcácer Ceguer (1458), [Tangiers](#) (won and

lost several times between 1460 and 1464) and [Arzila](#) (1471). This achievements granted the king the nickname of *the African*. The king also supported the exploration of the [Atlantic Ocean](#) led by prince [Henry the Navigator](#) but, after Henry's death in 1460 he did nothing to pursue this course of action. Administratively, Afonso V was an absent king, since he did not pursue development of laws or commerce, preferring to stand with the legacy of his father and grandfather.

In 1452, [Pope Nicholas V](#) issued the [papal bull Dum Diversas](#), granting Afonso V the right to reduce any "Saracens, pagans and any other unbelievers" to hereditary slavery. This approval of slavery was reaffirmed and extended in the [Romanus Pontifex](#) bull of 1455 (also by Nicholas V). These papal bulls came to serve as a justification for the subsequent era of slave trade and European colonialism.

When the campaigns in Africa were over, Afonso V found new grounds for battle in the Iberian Peninsula. In neighbouring [Castile](#), a huge scandal with political and dynastic implications had arisen. King [Henry IV of Castile](#) died without a male heir. From his two marriages, only a daughter, [Joan, princess of Castile](#) had been born. But her paternity was questioned, as rumour said the king was impotent and the queen, princess Joana of Portugal, had a notorious affair with a nobleman called [Beltrán de La Cueva](#). The birth of princess Joan in 1462, openly called *the Beltraneja*, caused the divorce of her parents. She was never considered legitimate and, when the king was dying, no one took her as a serious contender for the crown. Her aunt, [Isabella I of Castile](#), was due to inherit the crown, but Afonso V was keen to interfere with the succession in Castile. In 1475 he [married his niece](#) Joan, the Beltraneja, whom he considered the legitimate heir to the crown. Since her adulteress mother was his own sister, Afonso V had not only ambition, but the family honour to protect. He proclaimed himself king of Castile and [León](#) and prepared to defend his wife's rights. In the following year he was defeated at the [Battle of Toro](#) by King [Ferdinand II of Aragon](#), the husband of Isabella of Castile. He went to [France](#) to obtain the assistance of [Louis XI](#), but finding himself deceived by the French monarch, he returned to Portugal in 1477 in very low spirits. Disillusioned and depressed, he fell into a deep melancholy and abdicated in favour of his son Prince João (future [John II](#)). After this, he retired to a monastery in Sintra where he died in 1481. His death was mourned in the country, by the people who loved the king, and by the nobles who were starting to fear his successor.

Afonso was a direct descendant of [Edward III of England](#) through his son [John of Gaunt](#) and therefore was a direct descendant of [William the Conqueror](#), [King of England](#).

Marriages and descendants

Afonso married first to his cousin [Isabel of Coimbra](#) in 1447. Isabel died in 1455 and Afonso married again (although not recognized by the Papacy) in 1475, this time to [Joan of Castile](#), daughter of [Henry IV of Castile](#) and [Joan of Portugal](#). This marriage was an attempt to inherit the throne of Castile as Joan was the sole daughter of Henry IV. However this didn't happen as Afonso lost a short war with Castile.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_II_of_Portugal

John II of Portugal

João II ([English: John II](#)) (3 March 1455 – 25 October 1495), *the Perfect Prince* ([Port. o Príncipe Perfeito](#)), was the thirteenth [king of Portugal and the Algarves](#). He is known for reestablishing the power of the Portuguese throne, reinvigorating its economy, and renewing its exploration of Africa and the Orient.

King of Portugal and the Algarves of either side of the sea in Africa and Lord of Guinea



Early life

Born in [Lisbon](#), the son of King [Afonso V of Portugal](#) by his wife, [Isabel of Coimbra](#), princess of Portugal, John II succeeded his father in 1477 when the king retired to a monastery, but only became king in 1481.

As a prince, John II accompanied his father in the campaigns in northern [Africa](#) and was made a knight by him after the victory in [Arzila](#) in 1471. In 1473, he married [Leonor of Viseu](#), Infanta of Portugal and his first cousin.

Even at a young age, he was not popular among the peers of the kingdom since he was immune to external influence and appeared to despise intrigue. The nobles (including particularly [Fernando II](#), the [Duke of Braganza](#)) were afraid of his future policies as king.

Consolidation of Power

After the official accession to the throne in 1481, John II took a series of measures to curtail the overgrown power of his aristocracy and to concentrate power in himself. Immediately, the nobles started to conspire. Letters of complaint and pleas to intervene were exchanged between the Duke of Braganza and Queen [Isabella I of Castile](#). In 1483, this correspondence was intercepted by royal spies. The House of Braganza was outlawed, their lands confiscated and the duke executed in [Évora](#).

In the following year, [the Duke of Viseu](#), John's cousin and brother-in-law was summoned to the palace and stabbed to death by the king himself for suspicion of a new conspiracy. Many other people were executed, murdered, or exiled to Castile including the [bishop of Évora](#) who was poisoned in prison.

The king is reported to have said, concerning the rebellious nobles: *"I'm the lord of lords, not the server of servants"*. Following the crackdown, no one in the country dared to defy the king and John saw no further conspiracies during his reign. The nobles who sided with John II or

surrendered were forced to make public pledges of loyalty, in return they were given certain privileges, yet they still had to pay taxes.

Exploration

John II famously restored the policies of [Atlantic](#) exploration, reviving the work of his great-uncle, [Henry the Navigator](#). The [Portuguese explorations](#) were his main priority in government, pushing south the known coast of Africa with the purpose of discovering the maritime route to [India](#). During his reign, the following was achieved:

- 1482 - The first European settlement outside of Europe is founded, the coastal fortress and trade post of [São Jorge da Mina](#) ([Elmina](#)).
- 1484 – [Diogo Cão](#) discovered the [Congo River](#)
- 1488 - [Bartolomeu Dias](#) rounded the [Cape of Good Hope](#)
- 1493 – [Álvaro Caminha](#) started the settlement of the [São Tomé and Príncipe](#) islands
- Land expeditions were sent to [India](#) and [Ethiopia](#) in search of [Prester John](#)

The complete extent of Portuguese voyages of exploration during this period is unknown. Much was kept secret for fear of competition by neighbouring [Castile](#). The archives of this period were destroyed in the fire after the [1755 Lisbon earthquake](#) and what was not destroyed during the earthquake was either stolen or destroyed during the [Peninsular War](#) or otherwise lost. Modern historians still debate their true extent.

Conflict with Castille

When Columbus returned from his voyage he thought of first stopping by in Lisbon in order to claim his victory in front of King John II. King John II's only response to this was that under the treaty with Spain, Columbus's discoveries lay within Portugal's sphere of influence. Before Columbus even reached [Isabella of Castile](#), John II had already sent a letter to them threatening to send a fleet to claim it for Portugal. Spain quickly hastened to the negotiating table which took place in a small town near the Portuguese border named Tordesillas. There was also a papal representative during that occasion in order to act as mediator. The result of this would be the famous [Treaty of Tordesillas](#).

But the division of the world was not the main issue between the Iberian kingdoms. [Isabella I of Castile](#) and [Ferdinand II of Aragon](#) had several daughters, but only one feeble male heir — Juan. The oldest daughter, Isabella of Aragon, was married to [Prince Afonso of Portugal](#) since childhood. Afonso was John II's only son and beloved by the king. If Juan died without male heir, as was probable, Afonso would be heir not only of Portugal but also of Castile and Aragon. This threat to Castilian and Aragonese independence was very real and the [Catholic kings](#) tried every diplomatic trick to dissolve the wedding. Finally, in 1491, Afonso died in mysterious circumstances — a fall from a horse during a ride in the margin of the [Tagus](#) river. The influence of the Catholic kings in this accident was never proved but the prince was an excellent rider, his Castilian valet fled never to be seen again and after this, Isabella, the heiress, was no longer married to the enemy. John tried without success until the end of his life to legitimise [Jorge, Duke of Coimbra](#), his illegitimate son.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manuel_I_of_Portugal

Manuel I of Portugal

King of Portugal and the Algarves of either side of the sea in Africa,

Lord of Guinea and of Conquest, Navigation and Commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India, etc.

Manuel I of Portugal, by Henrique Ferreira, 1718



Manuel I ([English: Emmanuel I](#)), *the Fortunate*, 14th [king of Portugal and the Algarves](#) ([Alcochete](#), [May 31, 1469](#) – [December 13, 1521](#) in [Lisbon](#)) was the son of [Infante Fernando, Duke of Viseu](#), (1433 - 1470), by his wife, [Infanta Beatriz of Portugal](#).

Manuel grew up among the conspiracies of the aristocratic high nobility against king John II. He watched many people being killed and exiled. His older brother [Diogo, the duke of Viseu](#), had been murdered in 1484 by the king himself.

Thus, when receiving a royal order in 1493 to present himself to the king, Manuel had every reason to worry. Without reason: John II wanted to name him heir to the throne, after the death of his son, [Prince Afonso](#), and the failed attempts to legitimise [Jorge, Duke of Coimbra](#), his illegitimate son. As a result of this stroke of luck he was nicknamed *the Fortunate*.

Manuel would prove a worthy successor to his cousin King John II, supporting the [Portuguese exploration](#) of the [Atlantic Ocean](#) and the development of Portuguese commerce. During his reign, the following was achieved:

- 1498 — [Vasco da Gama](#) discovers the maritime route to [India](#)
- 1500 — [Pedro Álvares Cabral](#) discovers [Brazil](#)
- 1505 — [Francisco de Almeida](#) becomes the first [viceroy of India](#)
- 1503-1515 — [Afonso de Albuquerque](#), an admiral, secures the monopoly of the [Indian ocean](#) and [Persian Gulf](#) maritime routes for Portugal

All these events made [Portugal](#) rich on foreign trade whilst formally establishing its empire. Manuel used the wealth to build a number of royal buildings (in the *Manueline* style) and to attract scientists and artists to his court. Commercial treaties and diplomatic alliances were forged with [China](#) and the [Persian Empire](#). The Pope received a monumental embassy from Portugal during his reign, designed to be a show of the newly acquired riches to all Europe.

Manuel was a very religious man and invested a large amount of Portuguese income to sponsor missionaries in their journeys to the new colonies, such as [Francisco Álvares](#), and the construction of religious buildings, such as the [Monastery of Jerónimos](#). Manuel also endeavoured to promote another crusade, against the Turks.

His relationship with the Portuguese Jews started out well. At the outset of his reign, he released all the Jews who had been made captive during the reign of João II. Unfortunately for the Jews, he decided that he wanted to marry [Infanta Isabella of Aragon](#), then heiress of the future united crown of Spain. Ferdinand and Isabella had expelled the Jews in 1492, and would never marry their daughter to the king of a country that still tolerated their presence.

In December 1496, it was decreed that any Jew who did not convert to Christianity would be expelled from the country. However, those expelled could only leave the country in ships specified by the king. When those who chose expulsion arrived at the port in Lisbon, they were met by clerics and soldiers who used force, coercion, and promises in order to baptize them and prevent them from leaving the country. This period of time technically ended the presence of Jews in Portugal. Afterwards, all converted Jews and their descendants would be referred to as "New Christians", and they were given a grace period of thirty years in which no inquiries into their faith would be allowed; this was later to extended to end in 1534.

A popular riot in 1504 ended in the death of two thousand Jews; the leaders of this riot were executed by Manuel. In 2008, Portugal attempted to atone for the expulsion of the Jews. In a ceremony, Justice Minister Jose Eduardo Vera Jardim called the expulsion of Portugal's Jews *a black piece of our history*. The state, he said, owes Jews *moral reparation* for centuries of *brutal persecution*. (New York Times Friday, August 8, 2008).

Isabella died in childbirth in 1498, putting a damper on Portuguese ambitions to rule in Spain, which various rulers had had since the reign of [Fernando I](#) (1367-1383). Manuel and Isabella's young son Miguel was for a period the heir apparent of Castile and Aragon, but his death in 1500 ended these ambitions. Manuel's next wife, Maria of Aragon, was also a Spanish princess, but not the oldest. This was [Joanna of Castile](#), known as Joanna the Mad.

The [Jerónimos Monastery](#) in [Lisbon](#) houses Manuel's tomb. His son [João](#) succeeded him as king.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isabella_of_Portugal

Isabella of Portugal

Isabella of Portugal (October 23, 1503 – May 1, 1539) was the daughter of [Manuel I of Portugal](#) and [Maria of Aragon](#). By her marriage to [Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor](#), Isabella was also [Holy Roman Empress](#) and [Queen consort](#) of [Aragon](#) and [Castile](#).

*Isabella of Portugal, Holy Roman Empress, German Queen
Queen consort of Castile, Léon, Aragon, Majorca, Valencia, Naples and Sicily*



Early life

Isabel was the second child and eldest daughter of [Manuel I of Portugal](#) and his second wife, [Infanta Maria of Castile and Aragon](#). She was named after her maternal grandmother, [Isabella I of Castile](#) and her aunt [Isabella, Princess of Asturias](#), who had been her father's first wife.

Through her father, she was a granddaughter of [Infante Ferdinand, Duke of Viseu](#) (the second son of king [Edward of Portugal](#) and brother of [Afonso V of Portugal](#)) and [Infanta Beatrice](#), the daughter of [Infante João, Lord of Reguengos](#) (brother of king Edward). Through her mother she was a granddaughter of [Isabella I of Castile](#) and [Ferdinand II of Aragon](#).

Isabel was second-in-line to the throne until the birth of her brother [Louis](#) in 1505. However, as the oldest daughter of [Manuel I of Portugal](#), she was a rather attractive party. She married her first cousin, [Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor](#), the son of [Joanna of Castile](#) and [Philip the Handsome, Duke of Burgundy](#), who as [Holy Roman Emperor](#), King of Aragon and Castile, Archduke of the Habsburg dominions, titular Duke of Burgundy, and ruler of the Netherlands and the Spanish empire in the Americas and the Mediterranean and Italy was one of the most powerful men of his time.

Marriage

In 1521 Isabel's father died and her brother succeeded to the throne as king [John III](#). The marriage negotiations between the Portuguese and Spanish began almost immediately. It was agreed that the new king would marry [Catherine of Austria](#), Charles V's younger sister. The union between Charles and Isabel only took place three years later, by procuracy in 1525. The Infanta travelled to [Seville](#) where the wedding took place on March 11, 1526. With Isabel also came a huge dowry to the Spanish finances. Although it was a political union, the marriage

proved to be a love-match. Records say that during their honeymoon "*when [Charles and Isabel] are together, although there are many people around, they do not notice anyone else; they talk and laugh, and nothing else distracts them.*"

Isabel also proved to be a competent consort; she served as regent of Spain during her husband's absences, between 1529-1532 and 1535-1539. She was noted for her intelligence and beauty.

Isabel died in 1539 after the birth of her sixth child. The Emperor was away at the time and her premature death affected him deeply. He never remarried, and he dressed in black for the rest of his life.

In 1547, the nobleman [Francis Borgia](#) conveyed her corpse to her burial-place in [Granada](#). It is said that, when he saw the effect of death on the beautiful empress, he decided to "never again serve a mortal master", later becoming a Catholic saint.

In 1580, more than 40 years after her death, her son [Philip](#) succeeded the Portuguese throne, claiming his mother's successory rights.

Marriage and children

Isabel married [Charles V, Holy Roman Emperor](#) on March 10, 1526. Their children were:

- [Philip II of Spain](#) (1527 - 1598), King of Spain and Portugal.
- [Maria of Spain](#) (1528-1603), married her cousin [Maximilian II, Holy Roman Emperor](#).
- Ferdinand (1530)
- Isabella (?) (1536-1538), died young.
- [Joan of Spain](#) (1535-1573), married her cousin [Prince John of Portugal](#) and was the mother of king [Sebastian of Portugal](#).
- John (1539)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_II_of_Spain

Philip II of Spain

Philip II (*Portuguese: Filipe I*) was [King of Spain](#) ([castilia](#), [Aragon](#) and [Portugal](#) Kingdoms), [Naples](#), [Sicily](#), [England](#) and [Ireland](#). He was lord of the [Seventeen Provinces](#) from 1556 until 1581, holding various titles for the individual territories, such as [Duke](#) or [Count](#).

He ruled one of the [world's largest empires](#) which included territories in every continent then known to Europeans.

Philip was born in [Valladolid](#), the son of [Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire](#) and his consort [Isabella of Portugal](#). During his reign, [Spain](#) was the foremost Western European power. Under his rule, Spain reached the height of its influence and power, directing explorations all around the world and settling the colonization of territories in all the known continents.

Domestic policy

Phillip as a young man by Titian, 1549



After basing himself in the Netherlands in the early years of his reign, Philip II returned to the peninsula in 1559 and never left it again. Unlike his father, [Charles V](#), Philip was culturally Spanish, a native speaker who chose to rule from Spain rather than to travel constantly around his states. Although sometimes described as an absolute monarch, Philip faced many constitutional constraints on his authority.

Spain was not a single monarchy with one legal system but a federation of separate realms, each jealously guarding its own rights against those of the [Crown of Castile](#). In practice, Philip often found his authority overruled by local assemblies, and his word less effective than that of local lords. The [Kingdom of Aragon](#), where Philip was obliged to put down a rebellion in 1591–92, was particularly unruly.

He also grappled with the problem of the large [Morisco](#) population in Spain, forcibly converted to Christianity by his predecessors. In 1568, the [Morisco Revolt](#) broke out in the southern province of [Granada](#) in defiance of attempts to suppress Moorish customs; and Philip ordered the expulsion of the Moriscos from Granada and their dispersal to other provinces.

Despite its immense dominions, Spain was a poor country with a sparse population that yielded a limited income to the crown. Philip faced major difficulties in raising taxes, the collection of which was largely farmed out to local lords. He was able to finance his military campaigns only by taxing and exploiting the local resources of his empire.

Palacio de El Escorial (Madrid), a palace and monastery built by Phillip II, one of his greatest architectural legacies.



Foreign policy

In 1588 the English defeated Philip's [Spanish Armada](#), thwarting his planned invasion of the country. But the war would continue for the next sixteen years, and itself be linked to a complex series of struggles that included France, Ireland and the main battle zone, the [Low Countries](#). It would not end until all the leading protagonists, including himself, had passed away. Earlier, however, after several setbacks in his reign and especially that of his father, Philip did achieve a decisive victory against the Turks at the [Lepanto](#) in 1571, with the allied fleet of the [Holy League](#), which he had put under the command of his illegitimate brother, [John of Austria](#). He also successfully secured his succession to the throne of [Portugal](#).

Philip and Mary I of England.



Philip's father arranged his marriage to 37-year old Queen [Mary I of England](#). In order to elevate Philip to Mary's rank, his father ceded the crown of Naples, as well as his claim to the [Kingdom of Jerusalem](#), to him.

The execution of Mary, Queen of Scots in 1587 ended Philip's hopes of placing a Catholic on the English throne. He turned instead to more direct plans to invade England, with vague plans to return England to Catholicism. In 1588, he sent a fleet, the [Spanish Armada](#), to rendezvous with the [Duke of Parma's](#) army and convey it across the English Channel. However, the operation had little chance of success from the beginning, due to lengthy delays, lack of communication between Philip II and his two commanders and the lack of a deep bay for the fleet. There was a tightly fought battle against the English navy; it was by no means a slaughter, but the Spanish were forced into a disastrous retreat.

Eventually, three more Armadas were assembled; two were sent to England in 1596 and 1597, but both also failed; the third (1599) was diverted to the Azores and Canary Islands to fend off raids. This [Anglo-Spanish War](#) (1585-1604) would be fought to a grinding end, but not until both Philip II (d. 1598) and Elizabeth I (d. 1603) were dead.

Philip and Anna banqueting with family and courtiers, by Alonso Sánchez Coello, c. 1596.



Philip's fourth and final wife was [Anna of Austria](#), who was also his niece.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philip_III_of_Spain

Philip III of Spain

Statue of Philip III in Madrid, by Giambologna, finished by Pietro Tacca (1616).



Philip III (**Spanish**: *Felipe III*; 14 April 1578 – 31 March 1621) was the **King of Spain** and King of **Portugal and the Algarves**, where he ruled as **Philip II of Portugal** (**Portuguese**: *Filipe II*), from 1598 until his **death**. His **chief minister** was the **Duke of Lerma**. Philip III married **Margaret of Austria**, sister of **Emperor Ferdinand II**, and like her husband, a member of the **House of Habsburg**.

Philip II, King of Spain and Portugal

Born in **Madrid**, the son of **Philip II of Spain** and his fourth wife (and niece) **Anna**, daughter of the Emperor **Maximilian II**. He shared the viewpoints and beliefs of his

father, including his piety, but did not inherit his industry. The diligent old king had sorrowfully confessed that God had not given him a son capable of governing his vast dominions, and that he had foreseen that Philip III would be led by his servants. This assessment ultimately proved correct.

Unlike his father, Philip was not interested in the day-to-day business of government. He spent many months each year travelling to different palaces with his court, away from the government centre.



He died at Madrid on 31 March, 1621. The story told in the memoirs of the French ambassador **Bassompierre**, that he was killed by the heat of a *brasero* (a pan of hot charcoal), because the proper official to take it away was not at hand, is a humorous exaggeration of the formal etiquette of the court.

The most significant domestic policy acts during the reign of **Philip III** were the expulsion of the Moors from the **Iberian** Peninsula and the adoption of the coins of a copper and silver alloy for domestic money transactions.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henry_of_Portugal

Henry of Portugal

Henry, Cardinal-King of Portugal or **Henrique the Chaste** ([Lisbon](#), 31 January 1512 – [Almeirim](#), 31 January 1580) was the seventeenth [King of Portugal and the Algarves](#). He ruled between 1578 and 1580.

17th century painting of Cardinal-King Henry



Henry was the younger brother of King [John III](#) and, as a younger son, he was not expected to succeed to the Portuguese throne. Early in his life, Henry took Holy Orders to promote Portuguese interests within the [Catholic Church](#), then dominated by [Spain](#). He rose fast through the Church hierarchy, becoming in quick succession [Archbishop of Braga](#), [Archbishop of Évora](#) and Grand Inquisitor before receiving a Cardinal's hat, receiving the *Titulus* [Ss. Quattuor Coronatorum](#). Henry, more than anyone, endeavoured to bring the [Jesuits](#) to Portugal and employed them in the colonial empire.

He served as regent for his grand-nephew, king [Sebastian I of Portugal](#), after 1557, and then succeeded him as king after the disastrous [Battle of Alcácer-Quibir](#) in 1578 in which Sebastian died. Henry renounced his clerical offices and sought to take a bride for the continuation of the [Avis dynasty](#), but [Pope Gregory XIII](#), affiliated with the [Habsburgs](#), did not release him from his vows. The Cardinal-King died without having appointed a Council of Regency to choose a successor. One of the closest dynastic claimants was [King Philip II of Spain](#) who, in November 1580, sent the [Duke of Alba](#) to claim Portugal by force. Lisbon soon fell, and Philip was elected King of Portugal on condition that the kingdom and its overseas territories would not become Spanish provinces.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Battle_of_Alcazarquivir



Battle at Alcácer Quibir, depicting the encirclement of the Portuguese army on the left.

Sebastian used much of Portugal's imperial wealth to equip a large fleet and gather an army including mercenaries from [Spain](#), [England](#) and [Germany](#), as well as 2,000 [Italians](#) initially recruited to aid an [invasion of Ireland](#) under the leadership of the English adventurer, [Thomas Stukley](#).

It is said that the expeditionary force numbered 500 ships, and the army in total numbered about 23,000 men, including the flower of the Portuguese nobility.

King Sebastian of Portugal.



The campaign

After haranguing his troops from the windows of the [Church of Santa Maria](#) in [Lagos](#), Sebastian departed that port in his armada on [24 June 1578](#). He landed at [Arzila](#), in Portuguese Morocco, where [Abu Abdallah Mohammed II Saadi](#) joined him with an additional 6,000 Moorish troops, and marched into the interior.

The Emir, who was gravely ill, had meanwhile collected a large army, rallying his countrymen to [jihad](#) against the Portuguese invaders. The two armies approached each other near [Ksar-el-Kebir](#), camping on opposite sides of a river.

Moorish cavalry pursuing the Portuguese army.

On 4 August, the Portuguese and Moorish allied troops were drawn up in battle array, and Sebastian rode around encouraging the ranks. But the Moroccans advanced on a broad front, planning to encircle his army.



The Sultan had 10,000 cavalry on the wings, and in the center he had placed Moors who had been driven out of Spain and thus bore a special grudge against Christians. Despite his illness, the Sultan left his litter and led his forces on horseback.

The battle commenced as both sides exchanged several volleys of gunfire from [musketry](#) and [artillery](#). [Thomas Stukley](#), commanding the Portuguese center, was killed by a cannonball early in the battle. The superior Moorish cavalry advanced and began to encircle the enemy army. Both armies soon became fully engaged in melee.

The battle ended after nearly four hours of heavy fighting and resulted in the total defeat of the Portuguese army with 9,000 dead, including the slaughter of almost the whole of the country's nobility, and 16,000 taken prisoner; perhaps 100 survivors escaped to the coast. The body of King Sebastian, who led a charge into the midst of the enemy and was then cut off, was never found.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_III_of_Portugal

John III of Portugal

John III (7 June 1502 – 11 June 1557), nicknamed *o Piedoso* ("the Pious"), was the fifteenth [King of Portugal and the Algarves](#).

Portrait of John III by [Antonis Mor](#)



Born in [Lisbon](#), he was the son of [King Manuel I](#) and his [queen consort](#), [Maria of Aragon](#) (the third daughter of [King Ferdinand](#) and [Queen Isabella](#) of [Spain](#)). John succeeded his father in 1521, at the age of nineteen.

During his rule, Portuguese possessions were extended in [Asia](#) and in the New World through the [Portuguese colonization](#) of [Brazil](#). John III's policy of reinforcing Portugal's bases in [India](#) secured Portugal's [monopoly](#) over the [spice trade](#) of [cloves](#) from the [Moluccas](#) and [nutmeg](#) from the [Banda Islands](#), as a result of which John III has been called the "Grocer King". On the eve of his death in 1557, the [Portuguese empire](#) spanned almost 1 billion acres.

During his reign, the Portuguese became the first Europeans to make contact with both [China](#), under the [Ming Dynasty](#), and [Japan](#), during the [Muromachi period](#). In the final years of John's reign, Portugal's colony of Brazil was just beginning.



To strengthen his ties with [Austria](#), he married his first cousin [Catherine of Habsburg](#). John had nine children from that marriage, most of them died young. By the time of John's death, only his grandson, [Sebastian](#), was alive to inherit the crown.

An Auto-da-fé in Southern France

The [Inquisition](#) was introduced into Portugal in 1536. As in Spain, the Inquisition was placed under the authority of the King. The activities of the Inquisition extended to book [censorship](#), repression and trial for [divination](#), [witchcraft](#) and [bigamy](#) as well as the prosecution of sexual crimes, especially sodomy. Book censure proved to have a strong influence in Portuguese [cultural evolution](#), serving to keep the country in ignorance and cultural backwardness. Originally created to punish religious deviance, the Inquisition came to have influence in almost every aspect of Portuguese society: politically, culturally and socially.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_IV_of_Portugal

John IV of Portugal

John IV (18 March 1603 – 6 November 1656) was the [king of Portugal and the Algarves](#) from 1640 to his death. He was the grandson of [Catherine, Duchess of Braganza](#), who had in 1580 claimed the Portuguese crown and sparked the [struggle for the throne of Portugal](#). John was [nicknamed](#) **John the Restorer** (*João o Restaurador*). On the eve of his death in 1656, the [Portuguese empire](#) reached its zenith spanning almost 3 billion acres.

John IV, King of Portugal and the Algarves



John was born at [Vila Viçosa](#) and succeeded his father [Teodósio II](#) as [Duke of Braganza](#) when the latter died insane in 1630. He was raised to the throne of Portugal (of which he was held to be the legitimate heir) during the revolution on 1 December 1640, against the [Spanish king Philip IV](#).

His accession led to a protracted war (the [Portuguese Restoration War](#)) with [Spain](#), which only ended with the recognition of Portuguese independence in a subsequent reign (1668). Portugal signed alliances with [France](#) (1 June 1641) and [Sweden](#) (August 1641) but by necessity its only contributions in the [Thirty Years' War](#) were in the field against Spain and against [Dutch](#) encroachments on the [Portuguese colonies](#).

In Spain, a Portuguese invasion force defeated the Spanish at [Montijo](#), near [Badajoz](#), in 1644. Abroad, the Dutch took [Malacca](#) (Jan 1641) and the [Sultan of Oman](#) captured [Muscat](#) (1650). Nevertheless the Portuguese, despite having to divide their forces among Europe, Brazil and Africa, managed to retake [Luanda](#), in [Angola](#), from the Dutch in 1648 and, by 1654, had recovered most of [Brazil](#), effectively ceasing to be a viable

Dutch colony. This was countered by the loss of Ceilan (Portuguese Ceilão), present day [Sri Lanka](#), to the Dutch who took [Colombo](#) in 1656.

King John IV died in 1656 and was succeeded by his son [Afonso VI](#). His daughter [Catarina](#) (Catherine of Braganza) married King [Charles II of England](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afonso_VI_of_Portugal

Afonso VI of Portugal

Afonso VI, (21 August 1643 – 12 September 1683) was the twenty-second [king](#) of [Portugal](#) and the [Algarves](#), the second of the [House of Braganza](#), known as "the Victorious",

Afonso VI, King of Portugal and the Algarves



At the age of three, Afonso suffered an illness that left him paralyzed on the left side of his body, as well as leaving him mentally unstable. His father created him 10th [Duke of Braganza](#).

After the 1653 death of his eldest brother [Teodósio, Prince of Brazil](#), Afonso became the [heir-apparent](#) to the throne of the kingdom. He received also the crown-princely title 2nd [Prince of Brazil](#).

He succeeded his father ([João IV](#)) in 1656 at the age of thirteen. His mother, ([Luisa of Medina-Sidonia](#)) was named regent in his father's will. His mental instability and paralysis, plus his disinterest in government, left his mother as regent for six years, until 1662. Afonso oversaw military victories over the [Spanish](#) at [Ameixial](#) (8 June 1663) and [Montes Claros](#) (17 June 1665), culminating in the final Spanish recognition of Portugal's independence on 13 February 1668 in the [Treaty of Lisbon](#).

Colonial affairs saw the [Dutch](#) conquest of [Jaffnapatam](#), Portugal's last colony in [Sri Lanka](#) (1658) and the cession of [Bombay](#) and [Tangier](#) to [England](#) (23 June 1661) as dowry for Afonso's sister, [Catherine of Braganza](#) who had married King [Charles II of England](#). English mediation in 1661 saw the [Netherlands](#) acknowledge Portuguese rule of [Brazil](#) in return for uncontested control of Sri Lanka.

In 1662, the [Count of Castelo Melhor](#) saw an opportunity to gain power at court by befriendng the king. He managed to convince the king that his mother was out to steal his throne and exile him from Portugal. As a result, Afonso took control of the throne and his mother was sent to a convent.

He was married to [Marie Françoise of Nemours](#), the daughter of the [Duke of Savoy](#), in 1666, but this marriage would not last long. Marie Françoise, or Maria Francisca in Portuguese, filed for an annulment in 1667 based on the impotence of the king. The Church granted her the annulment, and she married Afonso's brother, Pedro, Duke of Beja, (future ([Peter II](#))). That same year, Pedro managed to gain enough support to force the king to relinquish control of the government and he became Prince Regent in 1668. Afonso was exiled to the island of [Terceira](#) in the [Azores](#) for seven years, returning to mainland Portugal shortly before he died at [Sintra](#) in 1683.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_II_of_Portugal

Peter II of Portugal

Peter II ([Portuguese](#) *Pedro, the Pacific*) ([April 26, 1648](#) – [December 9, 1706](#)), Regent (1668–1683) and 23rd [King](#) of [Portugal](#) and the [Algarves](#) (1683–1706).

King of Portugal and the Algarves



The youngest son of [João IV](#) and being created [Duke of Beja](#), he was appointed regent for his insane brother, [Afonso VI](#), in 1668, shortly after [Spanish](#) recognition of Portugal's independence. Peter first locked his brother away, but came to the throne in his own right after Afonso's death in 1683. Around this time, the discovery of [silver](#) mines in [Brazil](#) enlarged Peter's treasury to the extent that he was able to dismiss the [Cortes](#) in 1697 and rule without its revenue grants for the rest of his reign.

Peter not only inherited his brother's throne but also married his wife, Queen [Marie-Françoise of Savoy](#) (1646 +1683). They had one daughter, Princess [Isabella Louise](#) (1669-90), princess of Beira and heiress-presumptive, a.k.a "*a Sempre-Noiva*" (*the ever-engaged*), because of the many marriage projects intended for her that were never completed. The Queen,

apparently incapable of birthing more offspring, died as late as in 1683, 14 years after Isabella's birth, and because the Princess was a fragile and sick child, the King decided to marry again.

The chosen bride was [Maria Sophia](#) (1666-1699), daughter of [Phillip William](#) of [Neuburg](#). Among Sophia's sisters were [Eleonor Madeleine](#), wife of [Leopold I](#) of [Austria](#) and [Maria Anna](#), second wife of [Charles II of Spain](#).

This marriage was concluded, and the couple had six children, including the new viable heir to the throne, the younger John, who eventually succeeded his father, after his death in 1706, as King [John V of Portugal](#)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_V_of_Portugal

John V of Portugal

Fidelíssimus **John V** *the Magnanimous* (*Port. o Magnânimo*) (October 22, 1689 – July 31, 1750), 24th [king](#) of [Portugal](#) and the [Algarves](#), was born *John-Francis-Anthony* in [Lisbon](#) and succeeded his father [Peter II](#) in December 1706, and was proclaimed on January 1, 1707.

John V, King of Portugal and the Algarves



His father had long suffered from lack of heirs, and the relatively new royal house of Braganza was indeed on the verge of going extinct—the king had only one surviving (though sickly) daughter from his first marriage, John's half-sister [Isabel Luisa, Princess of Beira](#). However, after the death of his first wife, the old king remarried, and John's mother was able to produce two children, including John himself. When John was born, he became [Prince of Brazil](#) as the king's [heir-apparent](#), as well as the 13th [Duke of Braganza](#).

Since his father had been elderly, John succeeded at quite a young age, only 17. One of his first kingly acts was to intimate his adherence to the [Grand Alliance](#), which his father had joined in 1703. Accordingly, his general [Marquês das Minas](#), along with [Lord Galway](#), advanced into [Castile](#), even taking [Madrid](#), but later

sustained the defeat of [Almanza](#).

In October 1708 he married his maternal first cousin [Mary Anne of Austria](#) (1683-1754), daughter of [Leopold I](#), thus strengthening the alliance with [Austria](#).

John V was the greatest patron of the arts in the Europe of his time. The Portuguese Empire was then extremely rich – Portugal collected more gold from the newly found Brazilian mines over a few decades than Spain took from the remaining of Central and South America over 400 years; there were also the very productive diamond and precious gemstone mines that kept the royal coffers full. With this endless supply of money he bought some of the greatest art collections that were available at the time – at a point, in one single occasion, over 80 paintings by great Italian masters were taken in to the royal palace in Lisbon. Unfortunately most of the great collections amassed by John V and the Portuguese aristocracy, along with the vast majority of the city of Lisbon were suddenly destroyed by the [great earthquake of 1755](#) followed by a [tsunami](#) and fire.

John V died on July 31, 1750 in [Lisbon](#), and was succeeded by his son Prince [Joseph](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_I_of_Portugal

Joseph I of Portugal

Joseph I ([Portuguese](#) *José*), *the Reformer* ([Port.](#) *o Reformador*), 25th [King](#) of the [Kingdom of Portugal](#) and the [Algarves](#), was born in [Lisbon](#), on [June 6, 1714](#). He was the third child of King [John V of Portugal](#) and his wife [Mary Anne Josepha of Austria](#). At the death of his elder brother, José became [Prince of Brazil](#) as the [heir-apparent](#) of the king, and 15th [Duke of Braganza](#).

King of Portugal and the Algarves



In 1729, Joseph married a [Spanish](#) princess, [Infanta Mariana Victoria of Spain](#), daughter of [Philip V of Spain](#) and [Elizabeth Farnese](#), and his elder sister Barbara married the future [Ferdinand VI of Spain](#).

He succeeded to the Portuguese throne in 1750, when he was 35 years old, and almost immediately placed effective power in the hands of Sebastião José de Carvalho e Melo, better known today as the [Marquis of Pombal](#). Indeed the history of Joseph's reign is really that of Pombal himself. King José also declared his eldest daughter Maria Francisca as the official heiress of the throne, and proclaimed her [Princess of Brazil](#).

The reign of Joseph was also famous for the great [Lisbon earthquake of November 1, 1755](#), in which around 100,000 people lost their lives. The earthquake caused Joseph to develop a severe case of [claustrophobia](#) and he was never again comfortable living within a walled building. Consequently, he moved the royal court to an extensive complex of tents in the hills of [Ajuda](#). The capital was eventually rebuilt at great cost, and an equestrian statue of King Joseph still dominates Lisbon's main plaza.



A depiction of the 1755 Lisbon earthquake as seen from the Atlantic

With Joseph's death on [24 February 1777](#) the throne passed to his daughter Mary I and Pombal's iron rule was sharply brought to an end.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mary_I_of_Portugal

Maria I of Portugal



Maria I ([December 17, 1734](#) – [March 20, 1816](#)) was Queen of Portugal and the [Algarves](#) from 1777 until her death. Known as **Maria the Pious**, **Maria the Mad**, she was the first undisputed [Queen regnant](#) of Portugal. She was the eldest of the four daughters of [Joseph I of Portugal](#) and [Mariana Victoria of Spain](#).

When her father, [Joseph I](#), succeeded to the throne in 1750, Maria was declared his heiress and given the traditional title of [Princess of Brazil](#), though not [Duchess of Bragança](#).

Maria would grow up in a time when her fathers government and country was governed completely by the famous [Marquis of Pombal](#). The Marquess took control of the government after the terrible [1755 Lisbon earthquake](#) of [November 1, 1755](#), in which around 100,000 people lost their lives; the palace of her birth was

also destroyed in the disaster.

Marriage and Descendants

Infanta Maria married her uncle, [Infante Peter of Portugal](#) ([July 5, 1717](#)-[May 25, 1786](#)), who automatically became co-monarch as Peter III of Portugal when she was crowned Queen regnant, because a child had already been born from their marriage. The marriage took place on [June 6, 1760](#) when the bride was 25 and the groom was 43. The couple, though very different age wise, would have a very happy marriage. In all they had some 6 children:



[Her father](#) [Her mother](#) Maria and her husband [Infante José](#), Prince of Brazil

In 1777 she became the first Queen regnant of Portugal, and the Algarves, and the 26th [Portuguese monarch](#). Her husband became her co-monarch, known as Peter III. Despite the couple being the face of the Portuguese royals, the power was always to remain with Maria who was a good ruler prior to her madness.

Her first act as queen was to dismiss the popular [prime minister](#), the [Marquis of Pombal](#), who had broken the power of the reactionary aristocracy via the [Tavora affair](#), partially because of Pombal's Enlightenment, anti-Jesuit policies. Noteworthy events of this period were Portugal's membership of the [League of Armed Neutrality](#) (July 1782) and the 1781 cession of [Delagoa Bay](#) from [Austria](#) to Portugal.

Queen Maria suffered from religious mania and [melancholia](#). This acute mental illness (perhaps due to [porphyria](#), which also may have afflicted [George III of the United Kingdom](#)) made her incapable of handling state affairs after 1799. Her surviving son [Prince John](#) became [regent](#) for his widowed mother.

Her madness was first officially noticed in 1786 when Maria had to be carried back to her apartments in a state of delirium. The queen became increasingly worse. The year of 1786 saw her husband lose his life in May. Maria was devastated and forbade any court entertainments and according to a contemporary, the state festivities resembled religious ceremonies. When the Ajuda palace burnt down in 1795, the court was forced to move to Queluz where the ill queen would lay in her apartments all day and visitors would complain of terrible screams that would echo throughout the palace.

By 1799, the queen was deemed insane and her eldest surviving son, [John, Prince of Brazil](#), took over the government and was named regent for his mother.

Napoleonic Wars

In 1801 the Spanish dictator [Manuel de Godoy](#) invaded Portugal with backing from [Napoleon](#), but was forced to abandon the campaign in the same year. However the [Treaty of Badajoz](#) on [June 6, 1801](#) forced Portugal to cede [Olivenza](#) and part of [Guyana](#) to Spain.

The refusal of the Portuguese government to join the Continental Blockade of Britain culminated in the 1807 Franco-Spanish invasion led by [General Junot](#). At the urging of the [British](#) government, the entire [Braganza](#) dynasty fled to [Brazil](#) on [November 29, 1807](#) and established a court in exile in Rio de Janeiro.

On [August 1, 1808](#), the British [General Arthur Wellesley](#) (later [Duke of Wellington](#)) landed a British army in Lisbon and thus initiated the [Peninsular War](#). Wellesley's initial victory over Junot at [Vimeiro](#) ([August 21, 1808](#)) was wiped out by his superiors in the [Convention of Cintra](#). Nevertheless, Wellesley returned to Portugal on [April 22, 1809](#) to recommence the campaign. Portuguese forces under British command distinguished themselves in the defence of the [lines of Torres Vedras](#) (1809-1810) and in the subsequent invasion of Spain and France.

In 1815, the regency government elevated Brazil to the status of a kingdom, and Maria I was proclaimed the Queen of the [United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves](#). When Napoleon was finally defeated in 1815, Maria and her family remained in Brazil.

The aged Queen died at a Carmelites convent in [Rio de Janeiro](#) in 1816 at the age of 81; the Prince Regent succeeded her as King John VI of Portugal and Brazil.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_VI_of_Portugal

John VI of Portugal

John VI, (13 May 1767 – 10 March 1826) ([Portuguese João](#)), *the Clement*, [King](#) of the [United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves](#) was born in [Lisbon](#) in 1767. John was the 27th Portuguese monarch.

John VI, King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil and the Algarves,



Early life and regency

John was the second son of [Maria Francisca of Portugal](#), the then [Princess of Brazil](#) and her husband (and uncle), [Infante Pedro](#), her prince consort. His mother ascended the throne of Portugal in 1777. John's elder brother [Joseph](#) died in 1788, so John became the heir apparent and received the title of prince of [Brazil](#).

In 1799 John assumed the reins of government as [prince regent](#) in the name of his widowed mother, who had declined into mental illness. He retained this position until his mother's death in 1816. John had been brought up in an ecclesiastical atmosphere and, being naturally of a somewhat weak and helpless character, was ill adapted for the responsibilities he was called on to undertake. His wife, [Charlotte of Spain](#),

dominated him. In 1807, Portugal was invaded by France. At the urging of Britain, the whole [Portuguese royal family fled to Brazil](#), accompanied by an escort of British ships. His court in exile was established in Rio de Janeiro.

King of Portugal

In 1816 John was recognized as king of Portugal after his mother's death but he continued to reside in Brazil, which he had raised to the status of a kingdom on 16 December 1815. The consequent spread of dissatisfaction in Portugal resulted in the peaceful [Revolution of 24 August 1820](#), and the proclamation of a constitutional government, to which John swore fidelity on his return to Portugal in 1821. In the same year, and again in 1823, he had to suppress a rebellion led by his younger son [Miguel](#), whom he was ultimately compelled to banish in 1824.

John died at Lisbon on 26 March 1826, and was briefly succeeded by Pedro (as King Pedro IV). Recent tests made to John's intestines, which had been kept buried on a vase, demonstrated that he may have died due to [arsenic](#) poisoning.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miguel_of_Portugal

Miguel of Portugal

Miguel I (26 October 1802 – 14 November 1866) was the 30th [King](#) of [Portugal](#) and the [Algarves](#) between 1828 and 1834, during the Portuguese civil war.

Miguel, King of Portugal and the Algarves



Early life and reign

He was born in [Lisbon](#) the second son of King [John VI of Portugal](#) and [Charlotte of Spain](#). He was given the Lordship of [Infantado](#) as his appanage.

Miguel was an avowed conservative and admirer of the [Austrian Empire](#) under the guidance of [Klemens Wenzel von Metternich](#). He led two revolts against his father in the 1820s, earning himself a sentence of [exile](#) at one point. In 1826 he was betrothed to his young niece [Maria II](#). Miguel subsequently proclaimed himself [regent](#) (26 February 1828) and then took the throne as sole monarch (23 June 1828) at which time he overthrew his brother [Pedro IV](#)'s constitution.

Miguel sought to gain international backing for his regime, but the government of [Arthur Wellesley, 1st Duke of Wellington](#) in the [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland](#) fell in 1830 just before it could afford formal recognition. In 1831 Miguel's brother Pedro abdicated the throne of [Brazil](#) and occupied the [Azores](#) from which he launched naval attacks on Portugal. After a [three-year civil war](#), Miguel was forced to [abdicate](#) at [Évora Monte](#) (26 May 1834) and was sent into exile by the victorious Pedro.

Exile

The last Monarchic Constitution of 1838, in its article 98, categorically excluded the collateral line of the king Miguel of Portugal and all his descendants.

Miguel lived the rest of his life in exile. He eventually died in [Karlsruhe](#), [Germany](#) on 14 November 1866.

Marriages and descendants

In 1851, when already 48, he married Princess [Adelaide of Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg](#), by whom he had six daughters and a son. In a similar fashion to [Queen Victoria](#), he would become known as the *grandfather of Europe*, however this occurred after his own death.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pedro_I_of_Brazil

Pedro I of Brazil (IV of Portugal)

Pedro I, known as "*Dom Pedro Primeiro*" (1798 – 1834), proclaimed [Brazil](#) independent from [Portugal](#) and became Brazil's first [Emperor](#). He also held the [Portuguese throne](#) briefly as **Pedro IV of Portugal**, *the Soldier-King*, 28th king of [Portugal and the Algarves](#).

Emperor of Brazil

King of Portugal and the Algarves



Early years

Pedro I was born October 12, 1798, at [Palace of Queluz](#), near [Lisbon](#). His father was the prince regent at the time and would later become King [John VI of Portugal](#) (João VI); his mother was [Charlotte of Spain](#), daughter of [Charles IV of Spain](#). When his elder brother the Prince Antonio Francisco died, Pedro was made [Prince of Beira](#) as he was the [heir-apparent](#) of the then-[Prince of Brazil](#), his father. In 1807, when Pedro was nine, the royal family left Portugal as an invading French army approached Lisbon. (See [Napoleonic Wars](#).) They arrived in Brazil with a British escort in early 1808. The family would remain in the country for 13 years. Their presence made [Rio de Janeiro](#) the *de facto* capital of the

Portuguese Empire, and led to Brazil's elevation to the status of a kingdom co-equal with [Portugal](#).

It is said that Pedro was João's favorite son, although the same could not be said about Carlota, who cherished her second son Miguel. The education of Pedro I was very much neglected. Both Pedro and his brother Miguel were brought up haphazardly. Pedro and Miguel would often run away from their tutors to mingle with stable boys and spent their days running around the streets with uneducated children. This led the boys to pick up habits that may have been considered uncouth by some of their contemporaries, and the colloquialisms of the so-called 'plebeian' classes.

In 1817 Pedro married Archduchess [Maria Leopoldina of Austria](#), a daughter of [Francis II, Holy Roman Emperor](#). Although she married him for imperial reasons, she loved her husband even if it wasn't reciprocal. Throughout Pedro's difficult days, she proved to be a devoted collaborator. Leopoldina's intelligence, consideration, and personality quickly earned her the respect and admiration of the Portuguese and Brazilians, as well as of her husband, but she was unable to distract him from his amorous affairs.

Brazilian independence

Independence or death: oil on Canvas painting by Pedro Américo (1888).



When King João VI finally returned to Portugal, in the early 1820s, most of the privileges that had been accorded to Brazil were rescinded, sparking the ire of local nationalists. Pedro, who had remained in the country as regent, sided with the nationalist element and even supported the Portuguese Constitutionalist movement that led to the revolt in [Porto](#) in 1820. When pressed by the Portuguese court to return, he refused.

For that, he was demoted from regent to a mere representative of the Lisbon court in Brazil. This news reached him on September 7, 1822, when he had just arrived in [São Paulo](#), from a visit to the port of [Santos](#). On the banks of the [Ipiranga River](#), he unsheathed his sword, removed the blue and white Portuguese shield from his coat, and declared "Independence or death!" This later became his famous speech "O grito do Ipiranga" (The Cry of Ipiranga). He was proclaimed Emperor of Brazil on October 12, his 24th birthday, and crowned on December 1.

Troubled reign

The early years of Brazilian independence were very hard ones. Dom Pedro I assumed the title of [Emperor](#) instead of [King](#), both to underline the diversity of the Brazilian provinces and to emulate [Napoleon](#), who linked the idea of [Empire](#) — as opposed to that of [Kingdom](#) — to the French Revolution and modernity.

Republican sentiment soared, and in 1825, during a war with [Argentina](#), the [Cisplatine](#) province seceded to become [Uruguay](#). During the war, in November 1826, when Pedro visited the troops, the beloved empress Leopoldina, died. itilla.



Second marriage of D. Pedro I.

In the aftermath of a political crisis that followed the dismissal of his ministers, and amid a growing economic crisis, Pedro abdicated his throne in Brazil in favor of his son [Pedro II](#) on April 7, 1831, who was only 5 at the time. With the death of João VI on March 10, 1826, Pedro, as the rightful heir, briefly inherited as Pedro IV of Portugal. He abdicated the throne to his seven year old daughter Maria

da Gloria. However there was a key condition, when she became of age (14 years), she would marry Pedro's brother [Miguel](#). This announcement led to a revision to the 1822 constitution. Pedro's sister [Isabel Maria](#) became regent.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maria_II_of_Portugal

Maria II of Portugal

Maria II da Glória ([Rio de Janeiro](#), 4 April 1819 – [Lisbon](#), 15 November 1853) was [Queen of Portugal](#) from 1826 to 1853. She was the second [Queen regnant](#) of [Portugal](#) and the [Algarves](#), and the 29th or 30th [Portuguese monarch](#).

Maria II, Queen of Portugal and the Algarves



Born *Maria da Glória* she was the daughter of the future [King of Portugal](#) and first [Emperor of Brazil](#), [Peter IV](#) and his first wife [Maria Leopoldina, Archduchess of Austria](#), herself a daughter of [Emperor Francis II](#).

When Maria's grandfather [King John VI](#) died in March 1826, there was a succession crisis in Portugal. The king had a male heir, Peter, but Peter had proclaimed the independence of [Brazil](#) in 1822 and he was then [Emperor Peter I](#) of that country. The late king also had a younger son, [Miguel](#), but he was exiled in Austria after leading a number of revolutions against his father and his liberal regime.

Before his death, the king had nominated his favorite daughter, [Isabel Maria](#), to serve as [regent](#) until "the legitimate heir returned to the Kingdom" — but he had failed to specify which of his sons was the legitimate heir. Peter, the liberal Emperor of Brazil, or Miguel, the [absolutist](#) exiled prince?

Peter decided for a more consensual option; he abdicated the throne to his eldest daughter, Maria da Glória (who was only seven years old), and she should marry her uncle Miguel, who should accept the liberal constitution and act as a regent until his niece was an adult.

Miguel pretended to accept, but when he arrived in Portugal he deposed Maria and proclaimed himself King, abrogating the liberal constitution in the process. During his reign of terror, Maria traveled to many European courts, including her grandfather's in [Vienna](#), as well as London and Paris.

Peter abdicated the Brazilian throne in 1831 in favor of his son (and Maria's younger brother, [Peter II](#)), and from his base in the [Azores](#) he attacked Miguel, forcing him to abdicate in 1834. Maria was thereupon restored to the throne, and obtained an annulment of her marriage.

On 1 January 1836 she married the cultured and able Prince [Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha](#) who ruled with her as a co-monarch. He received the title of King in 1837, in accordance with Portuguese custom, upon the birth of their first child [Peter](#), an heir to the throne.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peter_V_of_Portugal

Pedro V of Portugal

Pedro V (16 September 1837 in [Lisbon](#) – 11 November 1861 in [Lisbon](#)) was the 31st [King of Portugal](#) from 1853 to 1861.

Biography

Statue of Pedro V of Portugal



He was the eldest son of [Queen Maria II](#) and her [jure uxoris](#) co-monarch [Ferdinand II](#) and was born after his mother's accession. As [heir apparent](#) to the throne he was styled Príncipe Real, and was also the 19th [Duke of Braganza](#).

Dom Pedro was a conscientious and hard-working monarch who, under the guidance of his father, sought radical modernisation of the Portuguese state and infrastructure. Under his reign, [roads](#), [telegraphs](#), and [railways](#) were constructed and improvements in [public health](#) advanced. For this he was greatly loved and his popularity further increased when, during the great cholera outbreak he visited hospitals handing out gifts and talking and comforting the sick.

Statue of Pedro V of Portugal



However, this was unable to save the life of the young king who died (along with [his brother Ferdinand](#) and other royal family members) of [cholera](#) in 1861. He was much loved and his death was deemed so unnatural that there were actually revolts when he died.

Marriage

Pedro married [Princess Stephanie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen](#), eldest daughter of [Charles Anthony, Prince of Hohenzollern](#) and his wife [Princess Josephine of Baden](#), on 18 May 1858 in [Lisbon](#). Pedro and Stephanie had no children and therefore the Portuguese throne passed to Pedro's younger brother, [Luís I](#).

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lu%C3%ADs_I_of_Portugal

Luís I of Portugal

Luís I *English: Louis I*, (31 October 1838 – 19 October 1889) was the 32nd [King of Portugal](#) and the [Algarves](#) between 1861 and 1889. He was the second son of [Maria II](#) and Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and was created Duke of Porto and Viseu.

Luis I, King of Portugal and the Algarves



Luís was a cultured man who wrote vernacular poetry, but otherwise had no distinguishing gifts in the political field into which he was thrust by the deaths of his brothers [Pedro V](#) and Fernando in 1861. Luís' domestic reign was a tedious and ineffective series of transitional governments called *Rotativism* formed at various times by the Progressistas (Liberals) and the Regeneradores. Despite a flirtation with the Spanish succession prior to the [Franco-Prussian War](#) of 1870–71, Luís's reign was otherwise one of domestic stagnation as Portugal fell ever further behind the nations of western Europe in terms of public education, political stability, technological progress and economic prosperity. In colonial affairs, [Delagoa Bay](#) was confirmed as a Portuguese possession in 1875, whilst Belgian activities in the Congo (1880s) and a British ultimatum denied Portugal a land link between [Angola](#) and [Mozambique](#) at the peak of the [Scramble for Africa](#).

Luís was mostly a man of the sciences, with a passion for [oceanography](#). He invested great amounts of his fortune in funding research boats to collect specimens in the oceans of the world. He was responsible for the establishment of one of the World's first Aquariums, *Aquário Vasco da Gama* in [Lisbon](#), which is still open to the public with its vast collection of maritime life forms, including a 10 meter long squid. His love for sciences and things new was passed to his two sons.

Marriages and descendants

Louis married [Maria Pia of Savoy](#), daughter of [Victor Emmanuel II of Italy](#) and [Maria Adelaide of Austria](#). Together they had two sons.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Carlos_I_of_Portugal

Carlos I of Portugal

Carlos I (*Eng. Charles I*), *the Diplomat* - ([Lisbon](#), 28 September 1863 - [Lisbon](#), 1 February 1908) was the 33rd and penultimate [King](#) of [Portugal](#) and the [Algarves](#). He was the first Portuguese king to die a violent death since [Sebastian of Portugal](#) (1578). This occurred in 1908, when Carlos was murdered in Lisbon as he travelled in an open carriage with the royal family.

Carlos I, King of Portugal and the Algarves



Carlos was born in [Lisbon, Portugal](#), the son of [King Luís](#) and Princess [Maria Pia of Savoy](#), daughter of [Victor Emmanuel II](#), King of Italy.

His maternal first cousins included [Napoléon Victor Bonaparte](#), [Victor Emmanuel III of Italy](#), [Emanuele Filiberto, 2nd Duke of Aosta](#), [Vittorio Emanuele, Count of Turin](#), [Luigi Amedeo, Duke of the Abruzzi](#), [Umberto, Count of Salemi](#).

He had an intense education and was prepared to rule as a constitutional monarch. In 1883 he traveled to Italy, England, France and Germany where he increased his knowledge of the modern civilization of his time. In 1883, 1886 and 1888 he ruled as regent as his father was traveling in Europe, as it became tradition among the Portuguese constitutional kings. His father [Luis I](#) advised him to be

modest and to study with focus.

His first bridal candidate was one of the daughters of [Frederick III, German Emperor](#), but the issue of religion presented an insurmountable problem and the pressure of British diplomacy prevented the marriage. He then met and married [Princess Amélie of Orléans](#), eldest daughter of [Philippe, comte de Paris](#), pretender to the throne of France.

King of Portugal

Carlos became King on 19 October 1889. Colonial treaties with the [United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland](#) (one signed in August 1890 that defined their African borders along the [Zambezi](#) and [Congo](#) rivers and another signed on 14 October 1899, that confirmed colonial treaties of the 17th century) stabilised the situation in Africa. These agreements were however unpopular in Portugal where they were seen as being to the disadvantage of the country.



Assassination

On 1 February 1908 the royal family returned from the palace of [Vila Viçosa](#) to Lisbon. They travelled by train to [Almada](#) and, from there, they took a steamer to cross the [Tagus River](#) and disembarked at [Cais do Sodré](#) in central Lisbon. On their way to the royal palace, the open carriage with Carlos I and his family passed through the [Terreiro do Paço](#) fronting on the river. While crossing the square, shots were fired from the crowd by two republican activists: Alfredo Costa and Manuel Buiça.

Buiça, a former army sergeant and sharpshooter, fired five shots from a rifle hidden under his long overcoat. The king died immediately, his heir, Luís Filipe, was mortally wounded, and Prince Manuel was hit in the arm. The Queen alone escaped injury. The two assassins were killed on the spot by police and bodyguards; an innocent bystander was also killed in the confusion. The royal carriage turned into the nearby Navy Arsenal, where, about twenty minutes later, the [Prince Royal Luis Filipe](#) died. Several days later, the younger son, [Prince Manuel](#), was proclaimed King of Portugal; he was the last of the [Braganza-Saxe-Coburg and Gotha dynasty](#) and the last king as well.

Marriage and children

Carlos was married to Princess [Amélie of Orléans](#) in 1886. She was daughter of [Philippe, Comte de Paris](#) and [Princess Marie Isabelle of Orléans](#). Their children were:

- [Luis Filipe, Duke of Braganza](#) (1887-1908);
- Infanta Maria Ana of Portugal (1888);
- [Manuel II, King of Portugal](#) between 1908 and 1910 (1889-1932);

Influence on Jack London

[Jack London](#)'s science fiction story "The Enemy of All the World", published less than five years after the assassination of King Carlos I, included a fictional account of an assassination of the King and Queen of Portugal, directly after their marriage, set in 1933 - then a future date

(...) It was their wedding day. All possible precautions had been taken against the terrorists, and the way from the cathedral, through Lisbon's streets, was double-banked with troops, while a squad of two hundred mounted troopers surrounded the carriage. Suddenly the amazing thing happened. The automatic rifles of the troopers began to go off, as well as the rifles, in the immediate vicinity, of the double-banked infantry. In the excitement the muzzles of the exploding rifles were turned in all directions. The slaughter was terrible - horses, troops, spectators, and the King and Queen, were riddled with bullets. To complicate the affair, in different parts of the crowd behind the foot-soldiers, two terrorists had bombs explode on their persons. These bombs they had intended to throw if they got the opportunity. But who was to know this? The frightful havoc wrought by the bursting bombs but added to the confusion; it was considered part of the general attack.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Am%C3%A9lie_of_Orl%C3%A9ans

Amélie of Orléans

Amélie of Orleans (28 September 1865 – 25 October 1951) was the eldest daughter of [Philippe, comte de Paris](#) and his wife and cousin [Princess Marie Isabelle of Orléans](#). She was [Queen consort](#) of Portugal, and was known by her subjects by the name of *Maria Amélia*.

Queen consort of Portugal



Family

Her paternal grandparents were [Ferdinand Philippe, Duke of Orléans](#) and Duchess Helena Luisa Elizabeth of [Mecklenburg-Schwerin](#). Her maternal grandparents were [Antoine, Duke of Montpensier](#) and [Infanta Luisa Fernanda of Spain](#).

Marriage

On 22 May 1886, Amélie married [Prince Carlos of Portugal](#). He was the eldest son of [Luís I of Portugal](#) and [Maria Pia of Italy](#). He was at the time the [Heir apparent](#) to the throne.

They had three children:

- [Luís Filipe, Duke of Braganza](#) (21 March 1887 – 1 February 1908).
- Infanta Maria Anna of Portugal (born and deceased on 14 December 1887).
- [Manuel II of Portugal](#) (19 March 1889 – 2 July 1932).

Queen consort

Amélie played an active role as a queen, and somewhat softened the growing criticism towards the monarchy with her personal popularity, though she did receive some criticism for her expenses. She was active in many social projects, such as the prevention and treatment of [tuberculosis](#), and the foundation of charity organisations, [sanatoriums](#) and [drugstores](#).

[Manuel II of Portugal](#) was deposed by a military coup, later known as the [5 October 1910 revolution](#), resulting in the establishment of the [Portuguese First Republic](#). Queen Amélie left Portugal with the rest of the royal family and went into exile. She lived most of her remaining life in France. During the world War II she was offered to return to Portugal by the Portuguese government, but she declined the offer. She visited Portugal the last time in 1945.

She was the last reigning Queen consort of Portugal, as the monarchy has never been restored.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lu%C3%ADs_Filipe,_Duke_of_Braganza

Luís Filipe, Prince Royal of Portugal

Luís Filipe, Prince Royal of Portugal, Regent of Portugal (1907; [March 21, 1887](#) – [February 1, 1908](#)) was the eldest son of King Dom [Carlos I of Portugal](#). He was born in [1887](#) while his father was still Prince Royal.

Luis Filipe, Prince Royal of Portugal



Dom Luís was born in [Lisbon](#), the elder son of [Carlos, Prince Royal of Portugal](#), (later King Carlos I of Portugal) and the Princess

acted as regent of the Kingdom while his father was outside the country. The same year he made a very successful official visit to the Portuguese colonies in Africa, being the first royal ever to go there.

Dom Luís was the pupil to the African War Hero [Mouzinho de Albuquerque](#), and like all the Braganza, showed many aptitudes to the arts, besides his military education. Negotiations were being held when he was assassinated by [Amélie of Orléans](#). Dom Luís Filipe was granted when born the titles of [Prince of Beira](#) and [Duke of Barcelos](#), traditionally held by the heir apparent of the Prince Royal of Portugal (*Príncipe Real*).

Two years later, Dom Luís inherited all his father's royal princely titles when Charles became king, being himself restyled Prince Royal, and inheriting at the same time the Dukedom of Braganza (21st Duke), the biggest private fortune in Portugal at that time, who was at the disposal of the heir to the Portuguese crown. In English, he is sometimes, but inaccurately, called *Crown Prince of Portugal*.

In 1907 the Prince Royal was destined for him to marry his cousin Princess [Patricia of Connaught](#), granddaughter to Queen [Victoria of the United Kingdom](#) and Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the daughter of British [Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught](#) and Louise Margareth, princess of Prussia. She was sister to [Princess Margaret of Connaught](#), wife of Gustaf VI Adolf, king of Sweden.

On [February 1, 1908](#) Dom Luís Filipe and his family were returning to Lisbon from [Vila Viçosa](#) Palace, in [Alentejo](#), private head to the House of Braganza. Alfredo Costa and Manuel Buíça, two members of a revolutionary society called the [Carbonária](#), shot at all the royal family, hitting Luís Filipe, his father king Dom Carlos, and his younger brother [Infante Dom Manuel, Duke of Beja](#). Dom Carlos I died immediately, while Dom Luís lived for another twenty minutes. Manuel survived the attack, having only been shot in the arm, while his mother Amelia was unharmed. On [October 5, 1910](#), the monarchy under the reign of his surviving younger brother, Dom Manuel II, was overthrown in a military coup and the [Portuguese First Republic](#) was established.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manuel_II_of_Portugal

Manuel II of Portugal

Manuel II ([English](#): *Emanuel II*), the *Patriot* or *the Missed King* (19 March 1889 – 2 July 1932) reigned as the 34th and last [King of Portugal](#) from 1908 to 1910.

King of Portugal and the Algarves



Early life and reign

Young Manuel was born in the last year of the reign of his grandfather, King [Luís I](#). He was created [Duke of Beja](#). He was the son of [Carlos I](#) and [Amélie of Orleans](#).

On 1 February 1908, the royal family returned from the palace of [Vila Viçosa](#) to [Lisbon](#). They travelled by coach to [Almada](#) and from then took a boat to cross the Tagus River and disembarked in Cais do Sodré, in central Lisbon. On their way to the royal palace, the carriage with King [Carlos I](#) and his family passed through [Terreiro do Paço](#). While the royal family was crossing the square, shots were fired from the crowd by at least three men: Alfredo Costa, Manuel Buiça and Aquilino Ribeiro. The King died immediately; his heir, [Crown Prince Luís Filipe](#) was mortally wounded; Prince Manuel hit

in the arm and Queen Amélie surprisingly unharmed. It was the quick thinking of Queen [Amélie](#) that saved her son Manuel.

Revolution and exile

The murder of a prominent republican precipitated the revolution that had been so long in preparation. [Revolution](#) erupted on October 4, 1910. A military coup was commenced by soldiers who were joined by some civilians and municipal guards attacking loyal garrisons and the royal palace, while the guns of a warship added to the revolutionary colonnade. After his duel with the republican dissident [Manuel Buiça](#) (who died in 1908) in the [Oporto Cathedral](#), a further three days of almost constant street fighting were enough to drive out the young King. Manuel fled on the [royal yacht](#) *Amélia IV* to [British](#)-ruled [Gibraltar](#).

King Manuel II lived in exile in the [United Kingdom](#). While King he had been made a [Knight of the Garter](#) by his distant cousin King [Edward VII](#). His great-grandfather King [Ferdinand II](#) had been a first cousin of [Queen Victoria](#) and [Prince Albert](#).

Direct Lineage from: Robert II the Pious King of France to: Lars Erik Granholm

1 **Robert II the Pious King of France** b. 27 March 972 Orleans, France d. 20 July 1031 Aquitaine, France
m. **Constance of Arles Queen of France** b. 985 Toulouse, France d. 25 Jul 1032 Melun, France

2 **Adele Alix Princess of France** b. 1019 France d. 8 Jan 1079 Messine, France
m. **Baldwin V Count of Flanders** b. abt 1012 Flanders, France d. 1 Sep 1067 Lille, France
[son of Baldwin IV the Bearded Count of Flanders and Ogive (Cunegonde) Countess of Luxemburg]

3 **Robert I le Frison Count of Flanders** b. abt 1038 d. 4 Oct 1093 Flandern
m. **Gertrude Countess of Saxony** b. abt 1030 d. 4 Aug 1113 Veurne
[daughter of Bernhard II Duke von Sachsen and Bertrade Princess of Norway]

4 **Adele of Flandern Queen of Denmark** b. ABT 1058 Flandern, France d. Abt 1115 Italy
m. **Saint Canute IV the Holy King of Denmark** m. ABT 1081 b. 1043 Denmark d. 10 Jul 1086 Odense, Denmark
[son of Svend II Estridsen King of Denmark and Rannveig Tordsdotter]

5 **Ingegärd Knutsdotter Princess of Denmark** b. 1086 Roskilde m. **Folke den Tjocke Folkunga**
[son of Rudolphe of Beaumont to Lude and Agate of Vendome]

6 **Bengt Folkesson Folkunga** b. ABT 1098 Bjälbo, Östergötland, Sweden
m. **Ulfhild Björnsdotter Princess of Sweden**
[daughter of Björn Haraldsson "Jernside" Prince of Denmark and Katarina Ingesdotter Princess of Sweden]
m. **Sigrid Lakman**

[Child of Bengt Folkesson Folkunga and Ulfhild Björnsdotter Princess of Sweden]

7 **Birger "Brosa" Bengtsson Folkunga** b. ABT 1134 Bjälbo, Östergötland, Sweden d. 9 Jan 1202

m. **Brigida Haraldsdotter Queen of Norway** b. ABT 1130
[daughter of Harald IV "Gille" King of Norway and Bladak]

8 **Folke Birgersson Folkunga** b. ABT 1164 Uppsala d. 17 Jul 1210 at battle of Gestilren
m. **Ulfhild** b. 1170 Uppsala

9 **Daughter of Folke Jarl Folkunga**
m. **Rörik Balk**

10 **Birger Röríksson Balk**

11 **Rörik Birgersson till Strand Balk** b. ABT 1274 Södermanland, Sweden d. AFT 1322
m. **Helga Amundsdotter** m. 1289

12 **Margareta Röríksson Balk** b. ABT 1300 Orback, Östergötland, Sweden d. AFT 1341
m. **Tord Petersson till Örbäck Bonde** m. 25 Mar 1316 [son of Peter Bonde]

13 **Rorik Tordsson Bonde**
m. **Marta Gisleddotter Sparre of Vik**
[daughter of Gissle Elinasson Sparre of Vik and Margarete Abjörnsdotter Sparre of Tofta]

14 **Tord Röríksson Bonde** b. ABT 1350 Vadstena, Sweden d. 21 Mar 1417 Viborg, Finland
m. **Ramborg Cecilia Nilsson Vasa** m. 3 Oct 1376 b. ABT 1352 d. 1439
[daughter of Nils Kettillsson Vasa and Kristina Jonsdotter Rickery]

15 **Knut Tordsson Bonde** b. ABT 1377 Vadstena, Sweden d. 1413
m. **Margareta Karlsdotter Sparre av Tofta** d. 1429
[daughter of Karl Ulfsson Sparre av Tofta and Helena Israelsdotter]

16 **Karl VIII Knutsson Bonde King of Sweden** b. 1409 Uppsala d. 15 May 1470 Stockholm

17 **Karin Karlsdotter Bonde**

m. **Erengisle Björnsson Djäkn** d. bef 1447

[son of Björn Pedersson Djäkn]

18 **Märta Erengisedotter Djäkn**

m. **Johan Henriksson Fleming** b. 1465 Rada, Sverige d. AFT 1514

[son of Henrik Klausson Fleming and Valborg Jönsdotter Tawast]

19 **Anna Johansdotter Fleming** b. 1435 d. 1505

m. **Olof Pedersson (Wildeman) Lille** d. 1535

20 **Karin Olofsdotter Wildeman** b. 1465 d. 1535

m. **Ludolf Boose** b. 1465 Holstein d. 1535

21 **Johan Ludolfsson Boose** b. 1526 d. 1596 Karuna

m. **Ingeborg Henriksdotter**

22 **Kirstin Johansdotter Boose** b. 1576 d. 1646 Karuna

m. **Bertil von Nieroht** b. 1582 d. 1652

23 **Maria Bertilsdotter von Nieroht** b. 1612 d. 1682

m. **Carl Henriksson Lindelöf**

[son of Henrik Hansson Lindelöf and Anna Bengtsdotter Gyllenlood]

24 **Carl Carlsson von Lindelöf** b. 1642 d. 1712

m. **N.N. Laurisdotter Laurentz**

25 **Anna Maria Carlsdotter von Lindelöf** b. 1670 d. 1 Feb 1747 Suomusjärvi

m. **Ericus Christierni Orenius** b. ABT 1658 d. 2 Mar 1740 Suomusjärvi

[son of Krister (Christiernus) Matthiae Orenius and Ingeborg]

26 **Margareta Eriksdotter Orenia** b. 16 Jan 1710 Suomusjarvi, Laperla

m. **Johan Urnovius**

27 **Christina Margareta Urnovia**

m. **Johan Flinck** m. 20 Dec 1781 Turku

28 **Johan (Flinck) Årenius** b. 12 Jan 1787 Pemar Vista d. 6 Nov 1823 Eckois Tyrvää

m. **Ulrika Abrahamsdotter Sevon** m. 15 Mar 1810 b. 9 Jun 1784

[daughter of Abraham Abrahamsson Sevon and Juliana Ulrika Hallonblad]

29 **Johan Gustaf Johansson Årenius** b. 5 Jun 1810 Eckois Tyrvaa

m. **Johanna Carolina Röring** b. 24 Jun 1802 d. ABT 1839

30 **Charlotta Constantia Renlund** b. 4 Jun 1830 d. 28 Jan 1905

m. **Erik Eriksson Kåll** m. 19 Mar 1854 b. 24 Jun 1829 d. 23 Jan 1905

31 **Johanna Karolina Eriksdotter Kåll** b. 9 Jan 1863 d. 8 Nov 1934

m. **Karl-Johan Granholm** m. 24 Mar 1887 b. 14 Mar 1866 d. 22 Jun 1920

32 **Erik Anton Granholm** b. 28 May 1906 d. 29 Jan 1959

m. **Karin Hildegard Kasén** m. 20 Aug 1933 b. 3 Jul 1914

33 **Lars Erik Granholm** b. 28 Jul 1934

m. **Leena Elisabeth Kentala** b. 23 Oct 1936