

MONARCHY IN RUSSIA



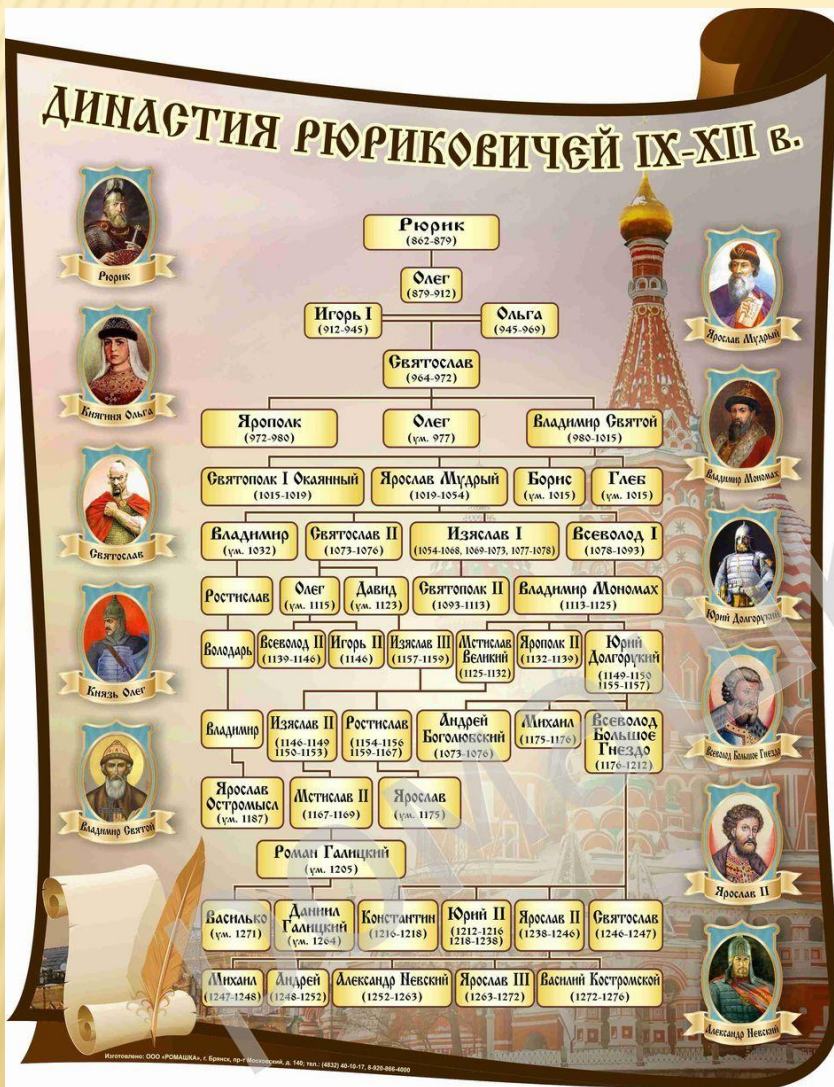
The first royal house in Russia was founded by Rurik, a Varangian.



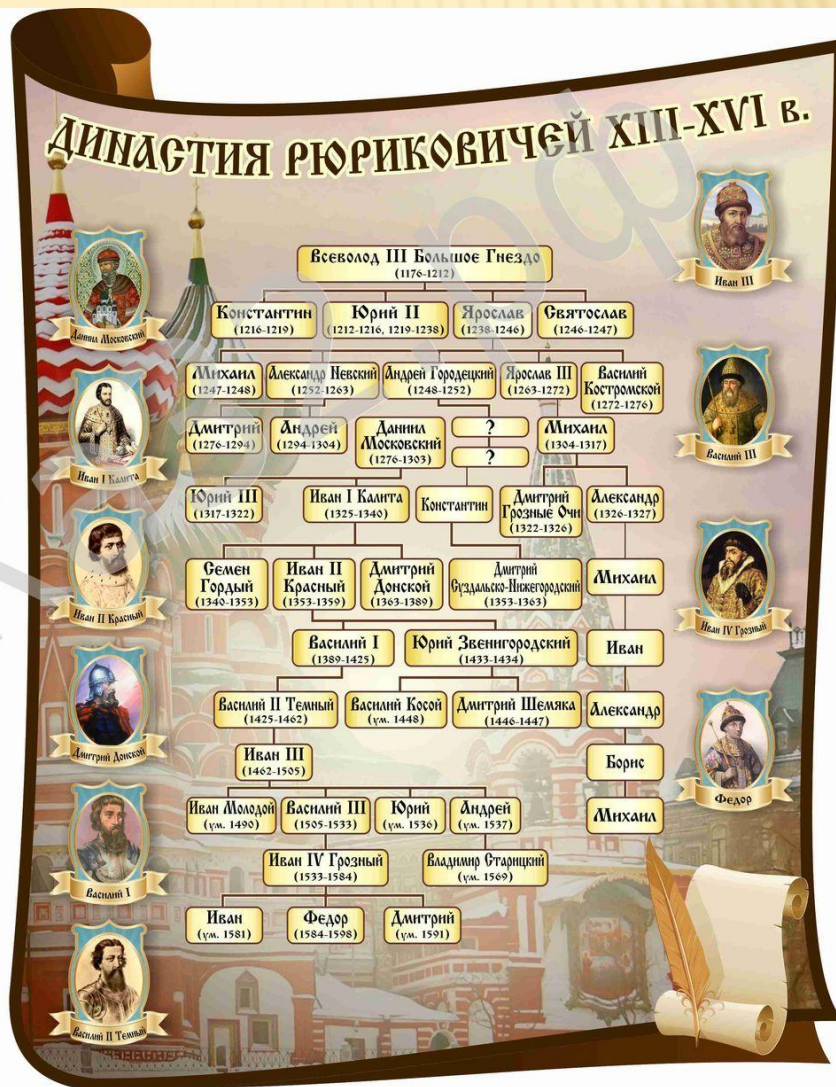
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Князь Рюрик

The house ruled from 810 to 1610. There were a lot of outstanding tsars.

ДИНАСТИЯ РЮРИКОВИЧЕЙ IX-XII в.



ДИНАСТИЯ РЮРИКОВИЧЕЙ XIII-XVI в.



But in 1613 the first representative of Romanovs was elected to be a tsar. His name was Mikhail Fedorovich. And he became the founder of the House. His wife was Evdokiya Lukyanovna. He ruled until 1645



After his death his son Alexey Mikhailovich became a tsar. He had two wives
Maria Ilinichna Miroslovskaya and Natalia Kirillovna Naryshkina
Alexey ruled from 1645 to 1676



With his first wife Maria he had 13 children, but only two of them Fedor and Ivan became the tsars.



With his second wife Natalia he had three children, but only one of them, Peter, became the tsar



After the death of Alexey Michailovich, his elder son Fedor became the tsar. He ruled from 1676 to 1682 he was called Fedor III. In 1682 he married Marfa Matveevna Apraksina, but in the same year the young tsar died. They didn't have children.



After his death his 15- year- old brother Ivan became the tsar. He ruled from 1682 to 1696. He was called Ivan V. He married Praskovia Federovna Saltykova in 1684 and they had five children, but only one of them Anna Ioanovna ruled the country.



Tsar Peter I ruled the country together with his brother Ivan from 1682, but after his death he was the only tsar of Russia. He ruled the country until 1725. In 1689 he married Evdokiya Lopukhina. They had two children Alexey and Alexander, who died in childhood.



Peter I called himself Emperor of Russia. His second wife became Ekaterina Alexeevna in 1712. Peter called her the co-ruler and the Empress of Russia. They had 11 children, but only two daughters Anna and Elizabeth stayed alive.



After Peter's death in 1725, his wife ruled the country, but only two years. After her death, Peter II became the Emperor of Russia.

He was the son of Alexey Petrovich and German princess Sophia- Charlotte. He ruled only 3 years. He died, when he was 14.



After his death in 1730, the throne was taken by Anna Ioanovna, the daughter of Ivan V. She was the Empress of Russia till 1740.

She announced that her niece Anna Leopoldovna and her son Ioann Antonovich would be the rulers after her death.



Anna Leopoldovna and her son Ioann VI ruled the country only one year from 1740 to 1741. In December, 1741 Elizabeth, the daughter of Peter I deposed Ivan VI and his mother. Anna Leopoldovna was sent to Europe and her son was sent to Shlisselburg Fortress, where he died at the age of 24.



Elizaveta Petrovna was the Empress of Russia till 1762. She wasn't married and didn't have children. That's why she announced her nephew Karl-Peter to be her heir. Karl-Peter was a son of Anna Petrovna and Karl-Friderich Golshtein-Gottopsky .



Karl-Peter changed the name and was called Peter III Fedorovich. In 1745 he married Ekaterina Alexeevna. They had one son, Pavel, who was born in 1754. After the death of his aunt in 1761, he became the Emperor. But he ruled only one year, because his wife deposed him and took the throne herself. Peter III died in 1762.



Ekaterina II became the Empress in 1762 and ruled until 1796. After her husband's death, she didn't get married. And she had only one child, Pavel. After Ekaterina's death, he became the Emperor of Russia.



Pavel I was married twice. His first wife was Natalia Alexeevna. His second wife was Maria Fedorovna. With his second wife Pavel had 10 children. The eldest son Alexander was the heir of the throne.



Pavel I was killed in Mikhailovsky castle in 1801. After that, his eldest son Alexander became the ruler of the country. His wife was Elizaveta Alexeevna. Their children died in childhood. The heir of the throne became his younger brother Nikolay.



After the death of Alexander in 1825, the ruler of the country became Nikolay I. In 1817 he married Alexandra Fedorovna. They had 7 children. The eldest son aAlexander was the heir of the throne. Nikolay died in 1855.



In 1855 his son Alexander became the Emperor Alexander II in 1841 he married Maria Alexandrovna. They had 8 children and the eldest son became the Emperor Alexander III.



In 1881 Emperor Alexander III ascended the throne. In 1866 he married Maria Fedorovna. They had six children. The eldest son Nikolay became the last Emperor of Russia. Alexander III died in 1894



Nikolay II married Alexandra Fedorovna in 1894



They had four daughters and one son, Alexey.



Nikolay II ruled until 1917, in 1918 his family and he were shot in Ekaterinburg.



Windsor and Romanov Family Tree

