

## DYNASTIES OF EUROPE

### ► THE CAROLINGIANS (751-887)

The first Carolingian king of the Franks was Pepin the Short who usurped the title from the Merovingian line in 751. Taking their dynastic name from Pepin's father, Charles (Carolus) Martel, the Carolingians (like most of the Germanic tribal kings) divided their realm among surviving sons. It was in this family that the papacy revived the Roman imperial title in the year 800.

**Pepin the Short, King** 751-68  
**Charlemagne and Carloman** 768-71  
**Charlemagne, King** 771-814  
**Charlemagne, Emperor** 800-814  
**Louis the Pious, Emperor** 814-40

### West Franks

**Charles the Bald** 840-77  
**Louis II the Stammerer** 877-879  
**Louis III** 879-82  
**Carloman** 879-84

### Lotharingia

**Lothar** 840-55  
**Louis II, Emperor** 855-75  
**Charles** 855-63  
**Lothar II** 855-69

### East Franks

**Louis the German** 840-76  
**Carloman** 876-80  
**Louis** 876-82  
**Charles the Fat, Emperor** 884-87

### ► HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE (962-1806)

The Holy Roman Empire refers to the second medieval "revival" of the Roman Empire in the West, in the year 962. Though drained of most of its power after 1250 and virtually all of its power after 1648, the Empire endured until 1806 when it was abolished by the Emperor Francis II (though he had no power to do so) who thereafter ruled as Francis I of the Austrian Empire which had been founded in 1804. Whatever the power of the Emperor, the title was the most prestigious in all of Europe. Normally the king of Germany was emperor once he was crowned by the pope; in 1356 the Golden Bull established a seven-member electoral college to choose the Emperor but from the fifteenth century on it was traditional for the electors to choose the Habsburg candidate.

### Saxon Dynasty

The dukes of Saxony were most able in combating the Hungarian menace in the 10th century and thus were chosen kings of Germany. The first was Henry the Fowler (919-936). His son Otto was the first Holy Roman Emperor.

**Otto I, King** 936  
**Emperor** 962-73  
**Otto II** 973-83  
**Otto III** 983-1002  
**Henry II** 1002-24

### Franconian (or Salian) Dynasty

When Henry II died without heirs, Conrad of Franconia (a great-great grandson of Otto I) secured the succession. The dynasty intervened in Rome to reform the papacy, perhaps too successfully, for the popes contended with the emperors

for the leadership of the Christian world in the Investiture Controversy (1076-1122). Both the imperial office and the kingship of Germany were greatly weakened by the papal victory.

**Conrad II** 1024-39  
**Henry III** 1039-56  
**Henry IV** 1056-1106  
**Henry V** 1106-25  
**Lothair II** 1125-37

### Hohenstaufen Dynasty

The Hohenstaufen of Swabia were nepotized by Henry V but the Church tended to support the Guelph (also known as Welf) of Saxony and Bavaria. The struggle of these two families and the involvement of the papacy fatally weakened the empire ushering in the "Age of Princes" in Germany and the "Great Interregnum" in the Empire.

**Conrad III** 1138-52  
**Frederick I "Barbarossa"** 1152-90  
**Henry VI** 1190-97  
**Phillip of Swabia** 1198-1208  
**Otto IV (Guelph) (anti-king)** 1198-1209  
**Otto IV** 1208-12  
**Frederick II** 1212-50  
**Conrad IV** 1250-54  
**Interregnum** 1254-73

When kingship and the imperial office were divided in 1273 the princes refused to establish one dynasty; for a century and a half candidates from four families were elected.

**Rudolf I (Habsburg)** 1273-91  
**Adolf (Nassau)** 1292-98  
**Albert I (Habsburg)** 1298-1308  
**Henry VII (Luxemburg)** 1308-13  
**Louis IV (Wittelsbach)** 1314-46  
**Charles IV (Luxemburg)** 1346-78  
**Wenceslas (Luxemburg)** 1378-1400  
**Rupert (Wittelsbach)** 1400-1410  
**Sigismund (Luxemburg)** 1410-37

### The Habsburgs

The House of Habsburg (the name is a corruption of the name of their castle, Habichtsburg in Switzerland) was the most illustrious of the European dynasties. From the 15th century they became hereditary rulers of the Empire and through a series of brilliant marriages gained, by inheritance, the Netherlands, the Spanish kingdoms and Spain's empire in the New World, and Hungary and Bohemia. (From the reign of Francis I the official family name is Habsburg-Lorraine.)

**Albert II** 1440-93  
**Frederick III** 1440-93  
**Maximilian I** 1493-1519  
**Charles V** 1519-56  
**Ferdinand I** 1556-64  
**Maximilian II** 1564-76  
**Rudolf II** 1576-1612  
**Matthias** 1612-19  
**Ferdinand II** 1619-37  
**Ferdinand III** 1637-57  
**Leopold I** 1658-1705  
**Joseph I** 1705-11  
**Charles VI** 1711-40  
**Interregnum** 1740-42  
**Charles VII** 1742-45  
**Francis I** 1745-65  
**Joseph II** 1765-90  
**Leopold II** 1790-92  
**Francis II** 1792-1806

**DYNASTIES OF FRANCE (987-1848)**

In 987 the West Frankish nobles elected as their king Hugh Capet. His descendants ruled France continuously until the French Revolution and again from 1814 until 1848. The direct line died out in 1328, and the collateral Valois branch of the Capetian family succeeded. The Valois ruled with difficulty, as the Hundred Years' War (1337-1453) blighted the beginning and the Wars of Religion (1562-98) the end of their rule. The last three Valois produced no male heirs so the throne passed to the victor in the Wars of Religion, Henry of Navarre (a distant cousin in the male line of Louis IX), who began the reign of the Bourbon branch of the Capetians. (After 1700, the Bourbon family became, with many interruptions, kings of Spain.)

**Direct Capetians**

- Hugh Capet 987-96
- Robert II the Pious 996-1031
- Henry I 1031-60
- Philip I 1060-1108
- Louis VI 1108-37
- Louis VII 1137-80
- Philip II Augustus 1180-1223
- Louis VIII 1223-26
- Louis IX 1226-70
- Philip III 1270-85
- Philip IV 1285-1314
- Louis X 1314-16
- John I the Posthumous 1316
- Philip V 1316-22
- Charles IV 1322-28

**Valois Branch**

- Philip VI 1328-50
- John 1350-64
- Charles V 1364-80
- Charles VI 1380-1422
- Charles VII 1422-61
- Louis XI 1461-83
- Charles VIII 1483-98
- Louis XII (Valois-Orléans) 1498-1515
- Francis I (Valois-Angoulême) 1515-47
- Henry II 1547-59
- Francis II 1559-60
- Charles IX 1560-74
- Henry III 1574-89

**Bourbon Branch**

- Henry IV 1589-1610
- Louis XIII 1610-43
- Louis XIV 1643-1715
- Louis XV 1715-74
- Louis XVI 1774-92
- French Revolution and Napoleon 1792-1814

**Restored Bourbons**

- Louis XVIII 1814-24
- Charles X 1824-30
- Louis Philippe (Bourbon-Orléans) 1830-48

**DYNASTIES OF ENGLAND (871-PRESENT)**

**Angles**

With the end of Roman rule, seven Germanic kingdoms emerged in England. The leader of the resistance to the Vikings was Alfred the Great of Wessex (871-99) who began a reconquest of the

island and is considered the first true king of England; his dynasty, with interruptions, continued until the Norman Conquest in 1066.

**Alfred the Great 871-99**

- Edward the Elder 899-924
- Aethelstan 924-39
- Edmund 939-46
- Eadred 946-55
- Eadwig 955-59
- Edgar 959-75
- Edward 975-78
- Aethelred "the Unready" 978-1016
- Edmund Ironside 1016
- Canute (of Denmark, by conquest) 1016-35
- Harold Harefoot 1035-40
- Hardicanute (of Denmark) 1040-42
- Edward the Confessor 1042-66
- Harold Godwinson 1066

**Normans**

Duke William of Normandy, a cousin of Edward the Confessor, made good his claim to the throne by conquest, bringing with him highly organized Continental feudalism and the French tongue which so enriched the English language.

- William the Conqueror 1066-87
- William II 1087-1100
- Henry I 1100-1135
- Stephen 1135-54

**Angevins (Plantagenets)**

The grandson of Henry I was Henry of Anjou who, by marrying the heiress Eleanor of Aquitaine, assembled for his family the greatest feudal state in 12th century Europe. In 1154 he established his family on the throne of England as well; the direct line continued until 1399 when Richard II was deposed and killed by his first cousin who then ruled as Henry IV and established the Lancastrian Dynasty. Another branch of the family, with a stronger claim than the usurping Lancastrians, contested the succession in the War of the Roses and after 1461 ruled briefly as the Yorkist Dynasty.

- Henry II 1154-89
- Richard I 1189-99
- John I 1199-1216
- Henry III 1216-72
- Edward I 1272-1307
- Edward II 1307-27
- Edward III 1327-77
- Richard II 1377-99

**Lancastrian Kings**

- Henry IV 1399-1413
- Henry V 1413-22
- Henry VI 1422-61

**Yorkist Kings**

- Edward IV 1461-83
- Edward V 1483
- Richard III 1483-85

**Tudors**

An obscure Welsh family and adherents of the Lancastrian line, the Tudors became champions of the faction supporting them. Richard III died in battle at Bosworth Field against Henry Tudor, who usurped the throne, ruling as Henry VII and founding the dynasty that brought the Reformation to England.

Henry VII 1485-1509  
 Henry VIII 1509-47  
 Edward VI 1547-53  
 Mary I (Mary, Queen of Scots) 1553-58  
 Elizabeth I 1558-1603

**Stuarts**

Elizabeth never married and had no heirs, so the Tudor line died with her. Rule passed to Elizabeth's cousin, James VI of Scotland who ruled in England as James I. Serious troubles with the Puritans and Parliament twice turned the Stuarts from the throne: Charles I was beheaded and James II was betrayed by his daughters and the husband of one, William of Orange.

James I 1603-25  
 Charles I 1625-49  
*Interregnum (Oliver Cromwell) 1649-60*  
 Charles II 1660-85  
 James II 1685-88  
 William III and Mary II 1689-94  
 William III alone 1694-1702  
 Anne 1702-14

**Hanoverians and Windsors**

Queen Anne had 17 children but died without leaving an heir. Genealogical and religious considerations (Anne's brother "James III," the Catholic pretender, was still alive) brought to the throne the German House of Hanover. After the reign of Victoria, the family is Saxe-Coburg-Gotha but in 1917, for political reasons, George V changed the name to Windsors.

George I 1714-27  
 George II 1727-60  
 George III 1760-1820  
 George IV 1820-30  
 William IV 1830-37  
 Victoria 1837-1901  
 Edward VII 1901-10  
 George V 1910-36  
 Edward VIII 1936  
 George VI 1936-52  
 Elizabeth II 1952-present

**► DYNASTIES OF SPAIN (1506-PRESENT)**

Until 1808 there was no kingdom called Spain but a number of separate kingdoms of which Castile and Aragon were only the principal ones. With the deaths of Isabella, then Ferdinand, the crowns passed to their grandson, the Habsburg Charles of Ghent; in the Empire he was Charles V, in the Spanish kingdoms Charles I. His *Habsburg Dynasty* ruled until 1700 when the line died out and was replaced by the *Bourbon Dynasty* which has ruled with numerous interruptions until the present day.

**Habsburgs**

Charles I (Holy Roman Emperor as Charles V) 1506-56  
 Philip II 1556-98  
 Philip III 1598-1621  
 Philip IV 1621-65  
 Charles II 1665-1700

**Bourbons**

Philip V 1700-1746  
 Ferdinand VI 1746-59  
 Charles III 1759-88

Charles IV 1788-1808  
 Joseph Bonaparte 1808-13  
 Ferdinand VII 1814-33  
 Isabella II 1833-68  
*Interregnum 1868-70*  
 Amadeo 1870-73  
 Republic 1873-75  
 Alphonso XII 1875-85  
 Alphonso XIII 1886-1931  
 Republic 1931-36  
 Civil War 1936-39  
 Franco regime 1939-75  
 Juan Carlos 1975-present

**► AUSTRIAN HABSBURGS**

When Charls V retired, his world-wide empire divided into two parts, one Spanish, one Austrian. The Austrian branch always supplied the Holy Roman Emperors except during the reign of Theresa (1740-80) when Charles Albert of Bavaria, then her husband and son held the imperial title. In 1804 Emperor Francis II proclaimed an Austrian Empire which he ruled as Francis I two years later he abolished the Holy Roman Empire.

Francis II & I 1792-1835  
 Ferdinand I 1835-48  
 Francis Joseph 1848-1916  
 Charles I 1916-18

**► HOHENZOLLERN DYNASTY**

For centuries the Hohenzollern were dukes of Brandenburg in northeastern Germany. In 1701 with permission of the emperor, they took the royal titles King in Prussia. (Prussia was a province of Poland which the family inherited in 1795.) In 1871 they added the title German Emperor. The titles disappeared with Germany's loss in World War I.

Frederick William, the Great Elector 1640-88  
 Frederick III, Elector of Brandenburg 1688-1701  
 Frederick I, King of Prussia 1701-40  
 Frederick William I 1713-40  
 Frederick II 1740-86  
 Frederick William II 1786-97  
 Frederick William III 1797-1840  
 Frederick William IV 1840-61  
 William I (German Emperor after 1871) 1861-88  
 Frederick III 1888  
 William II 1888-1918

**► ROMANOV DYNASTY (RUSSIA)**

At the end of Russia's "time of troubles" in the 17th century, the national assembly elected Michael Romanov as czar in 1613. The dynasty died out in 1762 when at the death of Catherine I, her nephew Peter III briefly succeeded. His family ruled until the Russian Revolution. The name was Holstein-Gottorp but ruled as Romanov.

Michael 1613-45  
 Alexius 1645-76  
 Theodore III 1676-82  
 Ivan IV and Peter I 1682-89  
 Peter I, the Great, alone 1689-1725  
 Catherine I 1725-27  
 Peter II 1727-30  
 Anna 1730-40

457  
 Victor VI 1740-41  
 Elizabeth 1741-62  
 Victor III 1762  
 Catherine II the Great 1762-96  
 Paul 1796-1801  
 Alexander I 1801-25  
 Nicholas I 1825-55  
 Alexander II 1855-81  
 Alexander III 1881-94  
 Nicholas II 1894-1917

**HOUSE OF SAVOY-CARIGNANO**

The House of Savoy ruled in a personal union with France, Nice, and Sardinia until 1831, when they were sold out and a distant cousin, Charles Albert, came to the throne. It was his son, Victor Emmanuel II of Savoy whose armies conquered Italy over the years 1858-71 and who became King of Italy in 1861. The dynasty ended at the end of the Second World War.  
 Victor Emmanuel II 1861-78  
 Umberto I 1878-1900  
 Victor Emmanuel III 1900-46  
 Umberto II 1946

**THE DYNASTIES AND EMPERORS OF CHINA**

The Xia and Shang Dynasties, and for the beginning of the Zhou Dynasty, are uncertain. Of these three dynasties were known individuals; only a few notable individuals are known. The title "emperor" (*huangdi*) was introduced with the Qin Dynasty. As is customary of emperors prior to A.D. 1368 are given names of their posthumous "temple names" and names of emperors for the Ming and Qing Dynasties are given as their reign-titles (*shen hao*).

Qin Dynasty c. 1875-1550 B.C.  
 Qin Shi Huang (legendary?) c. 1875-1850 B.C.  
 Han Dynasty c. 1560-1550 B.C.

Wang Dynasty c. 1550-1055 B.C.  
 Wang the Victorious c. 1550-1500 B.C.  
 Wang Zhou c. 1070-1055 B.C.

Shang Dynasty c. 1055-256 B.C.  
 Western Zhou Period c. 1055-771 B.C.  
 King Wen (pre-conquest) c. 1060-1055 B.C.  
 King Wu c. 1055-1048 B.C.

King of Zhou, regent for  
 King Cheng c. 1048-1011 B.C.  
 King of the Spring and Autumn Anna  
 722-481 B.C.

Warring States Period 481-256 B.C.

Qin Dynasty 221-206 B.C.  
 Qin Shuangdi 221-209 B.C.  
 Qin Shuangdi 209-207 B.C.

Qin Dynasty 206 B.C.-A.D. 220  
 Western or Former Han 206 B.C.-A.D. 9  
 206-195 B.C.

Xuanzong 846-59  
 Yizong 859-73  
 Xizong 873-88  
 Zhaozong 888-904  
 Jingzong 904-7

**Five Dynasties 907-60****Song Dynasty 960-1279****Northern Song 960-1127**

Taizu 960-76  
 Taizong 976-97  
 Zhenzong 997-1022  
 Renzong 1022-63  
 Yingzong 1063-67  
 Shenzong 1067-85  
 Zhezong 1085-1100  
 Huizong 1100-1125  
 Qinzong 1125-27

**Southern Song 1127-1279**

Gaozong 1127-62  
 Xiaozong 1162-89  
 Guangzong 1189-94  
 Ningzong 1194-1224  
 Lizong 1224-64  
 Duzong 1264-74  
 Gongzong 1274-76  
 Duanzong 1276-79

**Yuan (Mongol) Dynasty 1279-1368**

Shizu (Kublai Khan) 1260-94  
 Chengzong (Temür) 1294-1307  
 Wuzong (Khaishan) 1307-11  
 Renzong (Buyantu) 1311-20  
 Yingzong (Sudhipela) 1320-23

Taiding (Yesen-Temür) 1323-28  
 Mingzong (Asikipa) 1328  
 Wenzong (Tog-Temür) 1328-33  
 Xunzong (Toghon-Temür) 1333-68

**Ming Dynasty 1368-1644**

Hongwu 1368-98  
 Jianwen 1398-1402  
 Yongle 1402-24  
 Hongxi 1424-25  
 Xuande 1425-35  
 Zhengtong 1435-49  
 Jingtai 1449-57  
 Tianshun 1457-64  
 Chenghua 1464-87  
 Hongzhi 1487-1505  
 Zhengde 1505-21  
 Jiaqing 1521-66  
 Wanli 1572-1620  
 Taichang 1620  
 Tianzhi 1620-27  
 Chongzhen 1627-44

**Qing Dynasty 1644-1911**

Shunzhi 1644-61  
 Kangxi 1661-1722  
 Yongzheng 1722-35  
 Qianlong 1735-96  
 Jiaqing 1796-1820  
 Daoguang 1820-50  
 Xianfeng 1850-61  
 Tongzhi 1861-75  
 Guangxu 1875-1908  
 Puyi 1908-11

**CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF THE POPES**

- |                                     |  |                                      |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Peter, Apostle d. c. 64             | Miltiades, or Melchiades 311-31                | Pelagius I 556-61                    |
| Linus c.66-c.78                     | Silvester I 314-35                             | John III 561-74                      |
| Anacletus c.79-c.91                 | Mark 336                                       | Benedict I 575-79                    |
| Clement I c.91-c.101                | Julius I 337-52                                | Pelagius II 579-90                   |
| Evaristus c.100-c.109               | Liberius 352-66                                | Gregory I 590-604                    |
| Alexander I c.109-c.116             | <i>Felix II (antipope)</i> <sup>1</sup> 355-65 | Sabinian 604-6                       |
| Sixtus I c.116-c.125                | Damasus I 366-84                               | Boniface III 607                     |
| Telesphorus c.125-c.136             | <i>Damasus I (antipope)</i> 366-67             | Boniface IV 608-15                   |
| Hyginus c.138-c.142                 | Siricius 384-99                                | Deusdedit (later Adeodatus I) 615-18 |
| Pius I c.142-c.155                  | Anastasius I 399-401                           | Boniface V 619-25                    |
| Anicetus c.155-c.166                | Innocent I 401-17                              | Honorius I 625-38                    |
| Soter c.166-c.174                   | Zosimus 417-18                                 | Severinus 640                        |
| Eleutherius, or Eleutherus c.174-89 | <i>Eulalius (antipope)</i> 418-19              | John IV 640-42                       |
| Victor I 189-98                     | Boniface I 418-22                              | Theodore I 642-49                    |
| Zephyrinus 198/9-217                | Celestine I 422-32                             | Martin I 649-53                      |
| Callistus I (often Calixtus) 217-22 | Sixtus (Xystus) III 432-40                     | Eugene I 654-57                      |
| <i>Hippolytus (antipope)</i> 217-35 | Leo I 440-61                                   | Vitalian 657-72                      |
| Urban I 222-30                      | Hilarus 461-68                                 | Adeodatus II 672-76                  |
| Pontian 230-35                      | Simplicius 468-83                              | Donus 676-78                         |
| Anterus 235-36                      | Felix III <sup>1</sup> 483-92                  | Agatho 678-81                        |
| Fabian 236-50                       | Gelasius I 492-96                              | Leo II 682-83                        |
| Cornelius 251-53                    | Anastasius II 496-98                           | Benedict II 684-85                   |
| <i>Novatian (antipope)</i> 251-58   | Symmachus 498-514                              | John V 685-86                        |
| Lucius I 253-54                     | <i>Laurence (antipope)</i> 498-99,             | Conon 686-87                         |
| Stephen I 254-57                    | 501-6  | <i>Theodore (antipope)</i> 687       |
| Sixtus II 257-58                    | Hormisdas 514-23                               | <i>Paschal (antipope)</i> 687        |
| Dionysius 260-68                    | John I 523-26                                  | Sergius I 687-701                    |
| Felix I 269-74                      | Felix III <sup>1</sup> 526-30                  | John VI 701-5                        |
| Eutychian 275-83                    | <i>Dioscorus (antipope)</i> 530                | John VII 705-7                       |
| Gaius, or Caius 283-96              | Boniface II 530-32                             | Sisinnius 708                        |
| Marcellinus 296-304?                | John II 533-35                                 | Gregory II 715-31                    |
| Marcellus I 306-8                   | Agapitus I 535-36                              | Gregory III 731-41                   |
| Eusebius 310                        | Silverius 536-37                               | Zacharias 741-52                     |
|                                     | Vigilius 537-55                                | Stephen (II) <sup>2</sup> 752        |

- Stephen II (III)<sup>2</sup> 752-57  
 Paul I 757-67  
*Constantine (antipope)* 767-68  
*Philip (antipope)* 768  
 Stephen III (IV)<sup>2</sup> 768-72  
 Adrian I 772-95  
 Leo III 795-816  
 Stephen IV (V)<sup>2</sup> 816-17  
 Paschal I 817-24  
 Eugene II 824-27  
 Valentine 827  
 Gregory IV 827-44  
 John (antipope) 844  
 Sergius II 844-47  
 Leo IV 847-55  
 Benedict III 855-58  
*Justasius Bibliothecarius (antipope)* 855  
 Nicholas I 858-67  
 Adrian II 867-72  
 John VIII 872-82  
 Marinus I 882-84  
 Adrian III 884-85  
 Stephen V (VI)<sup>2</sup> 885-91  
 Formosus 891-96  
 Boniface VI 896  
 Stephen VI (VII)<sup>2</sup> 896-97  
 Zosimus 897  
 Theodore II 897  
 John IX 898-900  
 Benedict IV 900-903  
 Leo V 903  
*Christopher (antipope)* 903-4  
 Sergius III 904-11  
 Anastasius III 911-13  
 Leo IX 913-14  
 John X 914-28  
 Leo VI 928  
 Stephen VII (VIII)<sup>2</sup> 928-31  
 John XI 931-367  
 John VII 936-39  
 Stephen VIII (IX)<sup>2</sup> 939-42  
 Formosus II 942-46  
 Agapitus II 946-55  
 John XII 955-64  
 John VIII 963-65  
 Benedict V 964  
 John XIII 965-72  
 Benedict VI 973-74  
*Boniface VII (antipope)* 974, 975-85  
 Benedict VII 974-83  
 John XIV 983-84  
 John XV 985-96  
 Gregory V 996-99  
*John XVI (antipope)* 997-98  
 Hester II 999-1003  
 John XVII 1003  
 John XVIII 1003-1009  
 John IX 1009-12  
 Benedict VIII 1012-24  
*Gregory (VI) (antipope)* 1012  
 John XIX 1024-32  
 Benedict IX 1032-44, 1045, 1047-48  
 Hester III 1045  
 Gregory VI 1045-46  
 Clement II 1046-47  
 Anastasius II 1048  
 John XX 1049-54  
 Victor II 1055-57  
 Stephen IX (X)<sup>2</sup> 1057-58  
*Benedict X (antipope)* 1058-59  
 Nicholas II 1058-61  
 Alexander II 1061-73  
*Honorius (II) (antipope)* 1061-64  
 Gregory VII 1073-85  
*Clement III (antipope)* 1080, 1084-1100  
 Victor III 1086-87  
 Urban II 1088-99  
 Paschal II 1099-1118  
*Theoderic (antipope)* 1100-1101  
*Albert or Adalbert (antipope)* 1101  
*Silvester IV (antipope)* 1105-11  
 Gelasius II 1118-19  
*Gregory (VIII) (antipope)* 1118-21  
 Callistus II 1119-24  
 Celestine (II) 1124  
 Honorius II 1124-30  
 Innocent II 1130-43  
 Anacletus II (antipope) 1130-38  
*Victor IV (antipope)* 1138  
 Celestine II 1143-44  
 Lucius II 1144-45  
 Eugene III 1145-53  
 Anastasius IV 1153-54  
 Hadrian IV 1154-59  
 Alexander III 1159-81  
*Victor IV (antipope)*<sup>3</sup> 1159-64  
*Paschal III (antipope)* 1164-68  
 Callistus (III) (antipope) 1168-78  
*Innocent (III) (antipope)* 1179-80  
 Lucius III 1181-85  
 Urban III 1185-87  
 Gregory VIII 1187  
 Clement III 1187-91  
 Celestine III 1191-98  
 Innocent III 1198-1216  
 Honorius III 1216-27  
 Gregory IX 1227-41  
 Celestine IV 1241  
 Innocent IV 1243-54  
 Alexander IV 1254-61  
 Urban IV 1261-64  
 Clement IV 1265-68  
 Gregory X 1271-76  
 Innocent V 1276  
 Hadrian V 1276  
 John XXI 1276-77  
 Nicholas III 1277-80  
 Martin IV 1281-85  
 Honorius IV 1285-87  
 Nicholas IV 1288-92  
 Celestine V 1294  
 Boniface VIII 1294-1303  
 Benedict XI 1303-4  
 Clement V 1305-14  
 John XXII 1316-34  
*Nicholas (V) (antipope)* 1328-30  
 Benedict XII 1334-42  
 Clement VI 1342-52  
 Innocent VI 1352-62  
 Urban V 1362-70  
 Gregory XI 1370-78  
 Urban VI 1378-89  
*Clement (VII) (antipope)* 1378-94  
 Boniface IX 1389-1404  
*Benedict (XIII) (antipope)* 1394-1417  
 Innocent VII 1404-6  
 Gregory XII 1406-15  
*Alexander V (antipope)* 1409-10  
*John (XXIII) (antipope)* 1410-15  
 Martin V 1417-31  
*Clement (VIII) (antipope)* 1423-29  
*Benedict (XIV) (antipope)* 1425-3  
 Eugene IV 1431-47  
*Felix V (antipope)* 1439-49  
 Nicholas V 1447-55  
 Callistus III 1455-58  
 Pius II 1458-64  
 Paul II 1464-71  
 Sixtus IV 1471-84  
 Innocent VIII 1484-92  
 Alexander VI 1492-1503  
 Pius III 1503  
 Leo II 1503-13  
 Leo X 1513-21  
 Hadrian VI 1522-23  
 Clement VII 1523-34  
 Paul III 1534-49  
 Julius III 1550-55  
 Marcellus II 1555  
 Paul IV 1555-59  
 Pius IV 1559-65  
 Pius V 1566-72  
 Gregory XIII 1572-85  
 Sixtus V 1585-90  
 Urban VII 1590  
 Gregory XIV 1590-91  
 Innocent IX 1591  
 Clement VIII 1592-1605  
 Leo XI 1605  
 Paul V 1605-21  
 Gregory XV 1621-23  
 Urban VIII 1623-44  
 Innocent X 1644-55  
 Alexander VII 1655-67  
 Clement IX 1667-69  
 Clement X 1670-76  
 Innocent XI 1676-89  
 Alexander VIII 1689-91  
 Innocent XII 1691-1700  
 Clement XI 1700-21  
 Innocent XIII 1721-24  
 Benedict XIII 1724-30  
 Clement XII 1730-40  
 Benedict XIV 1740-58  
 Clement XIII 1758-69  
 Clement XIV 1769-74  
 Pius VI 1775-99  
 Pius VII 1800-23  
 Leo XII 1823-29  
 Pius VIII 1829-30  
 Gregory XVI 1831-46  
 Pius IX 1846-78  
 Leo XIII 1878-1903  
 Pius X 1903-14  
 Benedict XV 1914-22  
 Pius XI 1922-39  
 Pius XII 1939-58  
 John XXIII 1958-63  
 Paul VI 1963-78  
 John Paul I 1978  
 John Paul II 1978-

1535  
CARTIER1608  
QUEBEC1759  
PLAINS OF  
ABRAHAM1791  
JOHN IRELAND.

Antipopes, listed in italics, were appointed in opposition to the one canonically chosen by the college of cardinals, usually by a prince, king, or emperor. 1. Because Felix II was an antipope, subsequent popes were sometime misnumbered. 2. Although elected and installed as Pope, Stephen (II) died before consecration. Though the Vatican's *Annuario Pontificio* has excluded him from the official list of popes since 1961, subsequent Stephens have a dual numbering. 3. He should have been Victor V, but he was Victor IV because the previous Victor IV's tenure (1138) as antipope was largely ignored.