

# Queen Victoria

**Victoria** (Alexandrina Victoria; 24 May 1819 – 22 January 1901) was Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland from 20 June 1837 until her death. She adopted the additional title of Empress of India on 1 May 1876. Known as the Victorian era, her reign of 63 years and seven months was longer than that of any of her predecessors. It was a period of industrial, cultural, political, scientific, and military change within the United Kingdom, and was marked by a great expansion of the **British Empire**.

Victoria was the daughter of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent and Strathearn (the fourth son of King George III), and Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld. After both the Duke and his father died in 1820, she was raised under close supervision by her mother and her comptroller, John Conroy. She inherited the throne aged 18 after her father's three elder brothers died without surviving legitimate issue. Though a constitutional monarch, privately, Victoria attempted to influence government policy and ministerial appointments; publicly, she became a national icon who was identified with strict standards of personal morality.

Victoria married her cousin Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in 1840. Their children married into royal and noble families across the continent, earning Victoria the sobriquet "the grandmother of Europe" and spreading haemophilia in European royalty. After Albert's death in 1861, Victoria plunged into deep mourning and avoided public appearances. As a result of her seclusion, republicanism in the United Kingdom temporarily gained strength, but in the latter half of her reign, her popularity recovered. Her Golden and Diamond Jubilees were times of public celebration. She died on the Isle of Wight in 1901. The last British monarch of the House of Hanover, she was succeeded by her son Edward VII of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

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Photograph by Alexander Bassano, 1882

**Queen of the United Kingdom**  
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<b>Reign</b>	20 June 1837 – 22 January 1901
<b>Coronation</b>	28 June 1838
<b>Predecessor</b>	William IV

Name	Birth	Death	Spouse and children <sup>[234][260]</sup>
<b>Victoria, Princess Royal</b>	21 November 1840	5 August 1901	Married 1858, Frederick, later German Emperor and King of Prussia (1831–1888); 4 sons (including Wilhelm II, German Emperor), 4 daughters (including Queen Sophia of Greece)
<b>Edward VII of the United Kingdom</b>	9 November 1841	6 May 1910	Married 1863, Princess Alexandra of Denmark (1844–1925); 3 sons (including King George V of the United Kingdom), 3 daughters (including Queen Maud of Norway)
<b>Princess Alice</b>	25 April 1843	14 December 1878	Married 1862, Louis IV, Grand Duke of Hesse and by Rhine (1837–1892); 2 sons, 5 daughters (including Empress Alexandra of Russia)
<b>Alfred, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha</b>	6 August 1844	31 July 1900	Married 1874, Grand Duchess Maria Alexandrovna of Russia (1853–1920); 2 sons (1 stillborn), 4 daughters (including Queen Marie of Romania)
<b>Princess Helena</b>	25 May 1846	9 June 1923	Married 1866, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (1831–1917); 4 sons (1 stillborn), 2 daughters
<b>Princess Louise</b>	18 March 1848	3 December 1939	Married 1871, John Campbell, Marquess of Lorne, later 9th Duke of Argyll (1845–1914); no issue
<b>Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn</b>	1 May 1850	16 January 1942	Married 1879, Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia (1860–1917); 1 son, 2 daughters (including Crown Princess Margaret of Sweden)
<b>Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany</b>	7 April 1853	28 March 1884	Married 1882, Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont (1861–1922); 1 son, 1 daughter
<b>Princess Beatrice</b>	14 April 1857	26 October 1944	Married 1885, Prince Henry of Battenberg (1858–1896); 3 sons, 1 daughter (Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain)