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Monarchies are systems of government where one individual serves as the supreme leader for life, holding the title of a monarch. The term "monarchy" can refer to either the country's government or the nation itself. The majority of monarchs inherit their position from a relative, typically a parent or the previous monarch. While some monarchs are democratically elected, this is rare. A select few, such as presidents and prime ministers, hold power for a limited number of years through election. The position of monarch is typically held by an individual until death, abdication, or serious breach of their duties. Upon such an event, the throne usually passes to a close relative, such as a child or sibling. In most cases, ascending to the throne requires a strong familial connection and waiting for the existing monarch's departure. Throughout history, many monarchs have met untimely ends, often at the hands of those next in line for the succession. Monarchies come in various forms, including absolute and limited ones, with varying degrees of power and authority. In modern times, most monarchies are constitutional, meaning their power is restricted by laws and governmental bodies. This results in different roles and levels of influence among monarchs across countries. While some remain influential leaders, others serve as figureheads with little actual power. The United Kingdom's monarchy serves as a prime example, with Queen Elizabeth II holding the title for 70 years before her passing to Prince Charles. The Role of Monarchy in Modern Europe Monarchies, despite being less common than other forms of government, still exist in many European countries. Most European monarchies are constitutional, limiting the monarch's influence on politics. This means that while they hold power, they cannot usually participate in lawmaking or executive decisions. Exceptions include Liechtenstein and Monaco, where princes still wield significant political influence, and Vatican City, which is an absolute monarchy. Currently, six of twelve monarchies are part of the European Union, including Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Spain, and Sweden. The shift from monarchies to republics began in the early 20th century, with France, Switzerland, and San Marino being among the first European nations to adopt a republican system. Most modern European states are republics, with either directly or indirectly elected heads of state. Democracy first emerged in Classical Greece around 500 BCE, with the Athenian democracy being the most notable example from that era. This democratic form existed alongside monarchies and aristocracies in city-states like classical Sparta and the Roman Republic. The Etruscan civilization's city-states also adopted a mix of oligarchy, democracy, and aristocracy. However, these free city-states were eventually unified under King Philip II's rule and later subjugated by the Macedonian monarchy in 338 BCE. The Hellenistic period saw various diadochs fight for control over Macedon, while Carthage established its own empire with a mix of monarchy and republicanism. Rome gradually conquered Italy, defeating Carthage in the Punic Wars, and annexed Greece and Macedonia as Roman provinces by 146 CE. As the Roman Republic faced institutional crisis, Julius Caesar's rise to power led to the eventual conversion of the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire under Augustus. This marked a shift from the Principate (limited emperorship) established in 27 BCE to the absolute reign known as the Dominate, strengthened by Diocletian in 284 CE. The Roman Empire's decline led to the recognition of various client kingdoms under imperial suzerainty, mainly in Asia and Britain. Many barbarian kingdoms established during the 5th century recognized the Roman Emperor, while Germanic kingdoms continued to mint coins featuring the emperor until the 6th century. This legacy shaped the medieval institution of kingship in Europe, with the divine right of kings and the position of the Pope in Latin Christendom emerging from Christianization. The European monarchies in the Middle Ages derived their claim from Christianization and sacral kingship, leading to a gradual centralization of power during the Early modern period. The kingdoms of France, Holy Roman Empire, England, and Scotland formed the core of European feudal manorialism, with the theory of divine right justifying absolute authority under monarchs like James I of England and Louis XIV of France. The early 18th century saw European monarchies dominate the continent, with Spain's Bourbon dynasty playing a significant role. The Holy Roman Empire was effectively controlled by the Habsburgs, while Prussia and Russia rose to prominence. Sweden also gained power during this period. In the late 17th century, the House of Habsburg became the most influential royal dynasty in continental Europe, with its Spanish and Austrian branches. The French Revolution in 1789 marked a turning point, as it led to the abolition of the absolute monarchy and the establishment of constitutional rule. This paved the way for the expansion of the First French Republic, which annexed neighboring territories or converted them into sister republics during the subsequent French Revolutionary Wars. Napoleon's rise to power in 1804 saw him create a new imperial order in Europe, starting with his own coronation as Emperor of the French. He then converted sister republics into monarchies ruled by his relatives. The Western part of Germany seceded from the Holy Roman Empire in 1806, leading to its eventual dissolution. After Napoleon's defeat in 1814 and 1815, the Congress of Vienna established a new European order, with strong monarchies dominating the continent. The Bourbon dynasty was restored in France, but it was later abolished during the Revolutions of 1848. Napoleon III was able to proclaim himself Emperor in 1852, founding the Second French Empire. The 19th century saw significant changes, including the unification of Italy in 1861 and the absorption of southern German states into Prussia. The rivalry between Austria and Prussia ultimately led to the defeat of France and the absorption of its territories. The French Third Republic rose from the ashes of the Second Empire in 1870-71, marking a significant shift towards republicanism in Europe. The 19th century was characterized by a divide between anti-monarchist radicalism and monarchist conservatism. Several European kingdoms were abolished or re-established during this period, including Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Hungary, Bohemia, the Ottoman sultanate, and others. The Napoleonic Wars had a profound impact on European politics, leading to the formation of new modern kingdoms. Monarchies continued to emerge and dissolve throughout the 20th century, with many countries transitioning to republics in the aftermath of World War I or II. There are currently twelve monarchies in Europe. The type of succession for these monarchies varies, with eleven being constitutional monarchies and one being an absolute monarchy, which is the Vatican City State. The monarchies in Europe have undergone changes over time, with the current ones including: \* Principality of Andorra: a constitutional monarchy where the co-prince is appointed by the Pope. \* Kingdom of Belgium: a constitutional monarchy where the king's heir apparent is Princess Elisabeth, Duchess of Brabant. \* Kingdom of Denmark: a constitutional monarchy where the king's heir apparent is Christian, Crown Prince of Denmark. \* Principality of Liechtenstein: a constitutional monarchy where the sovereign prince is Hans-Adam II and his heir apparent is Hereditary Prince Alois. \* Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: a constitutional monarchy where the grand duke is Henri and his heir apparent is Hereditary Grand Duke Guillaume. \* Principality of Monaco: a constitutional monarchy where the sovereign prince is Albert II and his heir apparent is Hereditary Prince Jacques. \* Kingdom of the Netherlands: a constitutional monarchy where the king's heir apparent is Princess Catharina-Amalia, Princess of Orange. \* Kingdom of Norway: a constitutional monarchy where the king's heir apparent is Crown Prince Haakon. \* Kingdom of Spain: a constitutional monarchy where the king's heir presumptive is Leonor, Princess of Asturias. \* Kingdom of Sweden: a constitutional monarchy where the king's heir apparent is Crown Princess Victoria. \* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: a constitutional monarchy where the king's heir apparent is William, Prince of Wales. \* Vatican City State: an absolute monarchy where the Pope is elected. These monarchies have been established over time, with some dating back to the 13th century. The current monarchs include King Philippe of Belgium, King Frederik X of Denmark, Sovereign Prince Hans-Adam II of Liechtenstein, Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg, Sovereign Prince Albert II of Monaco, King Willem-Alexander of the Netherlands, King Harald V of Norway, King Felipe VI of Spain, King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden, King Charles III of the United Kingdom, and Pope Francis of Vatican City State. Monarchs of European Countries Are Established Through Various Edicts and Successions Andorra's Paréage and Monarchy Dynamics The French Head of State's Role in Andorra's Governance Belgium's Long-Standing Monarchy Despite Unsettling Royal Scandals Denmark's Oldest European Monarchy: A Century-Old Institution Liechtenstein's Constitutional Monarchy Evolves Over Time Luxembourg has been an independent grand duchy since 1815. Initially, it was in personal union with the UK of the Netherlands and the Kingdom of the Netherlands from 1815 until 1890. The current monarch is Henri. Monaco has been ruled by the House of Grimaldi since 1297, except for French control from 1793 to 1814. The Congress of Vienna designated it as a protectorate of the Kingdom of Sardinia from 1815 to 1860. Until 2002, Monaco would have become part of France had the house of Grimaldi ever died out, in a treaty signed that year, the two nations agreed that Monaco would remain independent even in such a case. The current monarch is Albert II. Monarchies around the world have long histories, with some dating back thousands of years. Norway's monarchy is one such example, tracing its roots to semi-legendary kings and making it one of the oldest in the world, alongside Sweden and Denmark. The country experienced a complex series of unions with other European kingdoms before achieving complete independence in 1905. Meanwhile, Spain formed as a united kingdom under Charles I in 1516 but underwent periods of republican rule before the monarchy was restored in 1975 under Juan Carlos I. Today, monarchies continue to play significant roles in countries like Sweden and Norway. Public opinion regarding monarchies is quite divided within the UK. In 2006, about 18% of people preferred a republic over a monarchy. Although most expect the monarchy to persist for the next ten years, there's significant uncertainty surrounding its long-term viability. A clear majority believes the monarchy will cease to exist in a century following the poll. The British monarch also holds positions in 14 other Commonwealth realms outside Europe. Some of these countries have substantial support for republicanism. Notably, Vatican City wasn't recognized as a sovereign state until the 20th century and only gained independence with the Lateran Treaty of 1929. The current pope serves as the elected leader of Vatican City. Succession rules vary across European monarchies. Most follow absolute primogeniture, where the eldest child inherits regardless of gender. However, Monaco and Spain adhere to older systems, while Liechtenstein uses agnatic primogeniture. Norway granted absolute primogeniture in 1990 but didn't apply it retroactively. There are plans to change this in Spain through a constitutional amendment that requires two successive parliaments' approval. For the British throne, changes require agreement from all Commonwealth realms with the King as head of state. The Succession to the Crown Act 2013 was enacted in the UK, but legislation for other realms is necessary. The switch to absolute primogeniture was made in Liechtenstein but not until March 26, 2015. This change came simultaneously across all realms that day. A United Nations committee previously criticized Liechtenstein's use of agnatic primogeniture due to its exclusion of women from the line of succession back in November 2007. Luxembourg used a similar system until June 20, 2011. On the other hand, Andorra has co-princes who are chosen differently - one is elected by the French people and the other is appointed by the pope. The head of Vatican City, the pope, is selected by the College of Cardinals. The current ruler of Vatican City is Pope Francis. One thing that sometimes gets discussed is whether monarchies end up being too pricey in comparison to republics or if certain monarchies have higher expenses than others. It can be tricky to make this comparison because financial management varies greatly from country to country and not all revenue and costs are publicly known, plus different arrangements apply regarding private property ownership by the monarch. In the UK, the Crown Estate operates under a special legal status that neither makes it government property nor the personal property of the monarch. The revenues generated by these hereditary possessions have been placed at the disposal of the British government since 1760, with the resulting income exceeding the expenses of the British royal family in recent years, essentially making the monarchy cost-neutral. In 2016, a Dutch newspaper published an overview of annual expenditures for all European monarchies excluding Luxembourg and four smaller monarchical countries. Here's a breakdown: Belgium spent €36 million per year, while its monarch received a salary of €11.5 million. The monarch in Belgium pays taxes. For every taxpayer in Denmark, the royal house costs around €2.30 annually. Norway's annual expenditure was significantly higher at €51 million, with its monarch earning €1.2 million. In contrast, Spain spent relatively little on its monarchy, just €8 million a year, while its monarch received a salary of €0.2 million. Sweden also has a significant cost, around €13 million annually for the royal house and a salary of €6.7 million for the monarch, who pays taxes. The UK's royal family spent about €45 million per year, with the monarch earning €15.6 million and paying taxes. A study by professor Herman Matthijs in 2013 found that EU monarchies plus Norway had lower costs than France and Germany, two of Europe's most populous republics. His main conclusions were: The salaries of presidents are generally lower than those of monarchs; Transparency differs between republics and monarchies, with formal regulations in place for republics; Pension costs for former heads of state are higher in republics; The existence Given article text here The financial burden of royal families on their governments increases with transparency. While France's transparent government makes citizens aware of their expenses, some monarchies may be more expensive than reported. According to a 2015 interview, the Spanish royal house's €7.7 million budget was considered 'unbelievable'. Country Form of government Official annual costs Transparency Belgium Monarchy €13.9 million Not transparent Denmark Monarchy €13.2 million Not transparent France Republic €106.2 million Very transparent Germany Republic €25.6 million Relatively transparent Luxembourg Monarchy €9.3 million Not transparent Netherlands Monarchy €39.9 million Relatively transparent Norway Monarchy €42.7 million Relatively transparent Spain Monarchy €7.9 million Not transparent Sweden Monarchy €15.1 million Not transparent United Kingdom Monarchy €38.0 million Poorly transparent The influence of monarchism in Europe has significantly waned, with many monarchist parties having little to no political power. However, there are still some notable monarchist movements in countries such as France, the Czech Republic, Greece, Germany, Italy, Poland, and Russia. In Serbia, a constitutional monarchy is being proposed, with some politicians and organizations supporting its restoration. List of monarchies by continent and country For Public Diplomacy and Public Affairs - Bureau of Public Affairs. "Background Note: Holy See". Retrieved 12 September 2009. ^ "Overturning centuries of royal rules". BBC. 28 October 2011. Retrieved 29 March 2018. ^ Fordham, Alive (8 November 2005). "War of Spanish succession looms while baby sleeps". The Times. UK. Archived from the original on 22 December 2005. Retrieved 29 June 2006. ^ Tarvainen, Sinikka (26 September 2006). "Royal pregnancy poses political dilemma for Spain". Monsters and Critics. Archived from the original on 14 December 2011. Retrieved 27 September 2006. ^ Angus Reid (21 October 2006). "Spaniards Support Monarchy Amendment". Angus Reid Global Monitor: Polls & Research. Archived from the original on 28 June 2013. Retrieved 14 April 2013. ^ Pancevski, Bojan (19 November 2007). 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"Serbia's Monarchists Want King Back on Throne". Balkan Insight. Retrieved 4 January 2025. Romania was a republic until September 2008 when it had a referendum that asked people if they wanted to become a monarchy. The proposal was made by Bădălaș.

How many kings are there in 52 cards. How many kings are there in a pack of 52 cards. How many kings are there in india. How many kings are there in cards. How many kings are there in saudi arabia. How many kings are there in a deck. How many kings are there in playing cards. How many kings are there in a pack of cards. How many kings are there in nigeria. How many kings are there in a deck of cards. How many kings are there in the world. How many kings are there in the bible. How many kings are there in europe. How many kings are there in malaysia. How many kings are there in nepal.