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4-5 Foreword

Celebrations bring people together, and the Platinum Jubilee is a commemoration for everyone to enjoy. This year, in 2022, Her Majesty The Queen has reigned over the UK and the Commonwealth nations for 70 glorious years. My mother is the first British monarch in history to reach this monumental milestone, and this achievement fills me with great pride and joy. Across the country and around the world, Platinum Jubilee parties, parades, and processions are taking place as people express their admiration and appreciation for Queen Elizabeth.

Back in 1947, on her 21st birthday, The Queen made a pledge to serve her country and the Commonwealth countries for her entire life. She has honoured these words every day since. This unwavering dedication and commitment to her position and to her country has been seen through the many decades of her reign. Her influence continues to shape the future of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth.

Although I was only four years old, I was present when my mother was crowned at her Coronation in 1953. As I grew up, I observed her enduring devotion to duty, her strength in times of tragedy, her generosity of spirit, her enormous contribution to charities, and her unrelenting sense of humanity.

As the children of the UK and the Commonwealth, you are the future. You will write your own histories and play a personal part in the progress of these exceptional countries. As you will discover in the pages of this book, we are all surrounded by talent and inspiration from people who have gone before us and people who are with us now. Incredible landmark achievements, inventions, and discoveries emerged during our Queen's reign. This has been a golden age of progress and prosperity for culture, architecture, art, design, and music, which you can share in, too.

The Platinum Jubilee comes at a time when many people have suffered loss and separation as a result of the pandemic; it is a wonderful moment to remember our loved ones and those who have served us, and to celebrate the strength of our communities.

The Queen herself has experienced loss with the passing of my father, His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. He was a constant companion throughout my mother's life and a source of enduring support and strength. The loss of any loved one brings deep sadness, but there is immense comfort in recognising the continued love and

support from our families, friends, classmates, teachers, neighbours, communities, countries, and continents. There is no stronger power than when people come together for the greater good.

Together with my family, I join you all in wishing my mother, The Queen, the most wonderful Jubilee, and in thanking her for her unprecedented 70 years of service. I am enormously proud to be sharing the Jubilee with all of you and hope you treasure this commemorative book as your own souvenir of this very special time.

His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales

Chapter 1 –

Coronation and Commonwealth (half-page chapter opener)

8-9 –

“Isabella, do you know anything about the Jubilee?”

Isabella was at her Great Granny Joyce’s house. She loved to visit every Sunday to hear her amazing stories. She had just settled down with a slice of fruitcake when Joyce started talking about the Jubilee. This was a new word for Isabella, and she didn’t have a clue what it meant.

“No I don’t, Great Granny Joyce,” Isabella admitted through a mouthful of cake crumbs. “What is it?”

Great Granny Joyce clapped her hands together in delight and sat forward in her chair.

“It’s a special celebration and lots of people will be talking about it. There will be Jubilee programmes on the TV, and there will be so many festivities taking place across the UK, with street parties, barbecues, and afternoon teas – all kinds of events!”

Isabella smiled. “Well, I do love a celebration! But who is it actually for?”

By now, Great Granny Joyce’s eyes were twinkling. They always twinkled when she was excited.

Great Granny Joyce opened her eyes wider. “It’s for The Queen!” She got up from her chair and announced, “This year, in 2022, Queen Elizabeth II will have reigned for 70 years, so we’re going to celebrate this anniversary as the Platinum Jubilee! It’s a milestone for Her Majesty!”

Isabella considered this for a moment and did some quick maths in her head. “I’m nine years old, so that means The Queen reigned for 61 years before I was even born! Wow!”

“Wow, goodness me!” agreed Great Granny Joyce. “I’m 96 years old this year – exactly the same age as The Queen. I remember so much of her reign.”

Suddenly, Great Granny Joyce stood still and her eyes misted up. “It takes me back to my youth... Isabella, I want to show you something very special. Wait here.”

Great Granny Joyce returned carrying a big, wooden box and Isabella jumped up to help. They set it down on the table.

“You can open it now,” said Great Granny Joyce.

With trembling fingers, Isabella opened the lid very slowly and carefully...

10-11 –

Isabella pushed the lid of the box back as far as it would go and looked inside. It was packed with all kinds of things. There were souvenirs from holidays, tickets to shows, letters from friends, birthday cards, certificates, postcards, newspaper cuttings, trinkets, toys, and so many photographs. Isabella didn’t know what to look at first.

“My lifetime experiences are in that box,” said Great Granny Joyce, looking over Isabella’s shoulder. “I started collecting things as a child – things that I’ve picked up here and there. Some are memories of the best days I’ve ever had, others are souvenirs saved for rainy days. It’s all here in one place. I call it my Treasures Box.”

Isabella started to look through the mass of memories. There was so much to take in. Then she spotted something special that caught her eye.

“Wait! Who is this?” Isabella pulled out a stunning photograph of a young lady wearing a crown.

12-13 –

Isabella waved the photograph under her Great Granny Joyce’s nose, waiting for her answer.

“That’s The Queen, when she was much younger. It was taken at her Coronation in the summer of 1953.”

Isabella’s ears pricked up. Coronation? This sounded like a magical word, but she couldn’t quite put her finger on what it meant. “What was the Coronation, Great Granny Joyce?”

“The Coronation was the ceremony to mark Princess Elizabeth becoming Queen. It was the first Coronation to be shown on TV. Not everyone had TVs back then. But those that did, or knew someone who did, tuned in to watch it!”

Great Granny Joyce stared at the picture for a long time. “Can you believe it? Seventy years! So long ago – but I remember it like it was yesterday.”

“But why do you have a picture of the Coronation? Shouldn’t this be in The Queen’s Treasures Box, not yours?” Isabella asked in confusion.

Great Granny Joyce gave her great granddaughter a hug.

“My Treasures Box is personal to me and our family, but a lot of it is also about the Royal Family. I was born in the same year as The Queen, so I feel like I have grown up with Her Majesty. The Coronation was for everyone to celebrate; we were all part of it. This was our new Queen and we felt so proud of her. That memory is part of my history, too. There are plenty more souvenirs of the Coronation in my Treasures Box. Let me show you...”

[box]

Royal titles

Queen Elizabeth II has been known by this name in most parts of the UK since February 1952 when she became Queen. However, in Scotland, she is referred to as Her Majesty The Queen. This is because Elizabeth I was only Queen of England and never ruled Scotland. Around the world, The Queen has a number of different royal titles. For example, Queen Elizabeth II is named Queen of Australia in Australia, Queen of Jamaica in Jamaica, and Duke of Normandy in the Channel Islands.

14-15 –

Coronation ceremony

The Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II took place on 2 June 1953. Thousands of people lined the streets of London, while 11 million people all across the UK listened on the radio and about 20 million people watched on television.

The day unfolded like a fairy tale. All the staff at Buckingham Palace waited inside the Grand Hall to see The Queen and her husband, His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, depart for Westminster Abbey. The couple travelled from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey in the Gold State Coach, which was pulled by eight horses. Crowds cheered as the royal coach made its way along the streets of London. People camped overnight all the way along The Mall to get the best view of the couple as they passed. Some people even sailed all the way from Australia just to be there for the big occasion!

The Queen and Prince Philip entered Westminster Abbey for the ceremony, which was led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and which lasted almost three hours. In the congregation was The Queen’s eldest son, Charles, who had received a hand-painted children’s invitation. He was the only one of The Queen’s children at the Coronation because his younger sister, Anne, was a

toddler and considered too young to go. Precisely 8,251 people from all over the world attended the Coronation, with a total of 129 nations and territories officially represented.

The Queen was crowned in St Edward's Chair, a special seat handcrafted in 1300 for Edward I of England. St Edward's Crown, made of solid gold in 1661, was placed on The Queen's head. Her Majesty became the 39th ruler to be crowned at Westminster Abbey.

Since that memorable day, The Queen has worn the Coronation Dress on six more occasions, including to open the Parliaments of New Zealand and Australia in 1954.

[box]

Royal gown

The Queen wore a grand gown of white satin. Her Majesty had requested that it be embroidered with floral designs. Before the St Edward's Crown, she wore the Diamond Diadem, which is the crown you see on UK postage stamps. This crown features roses, shamrocks, and thistles to represent England, Scotland, and Northern Ireland, as well as 1,333 diamonds and 169 pearls. The Queen carried a bouquet of flowers that included orchids and lilies of the valley from England, *stephanotis* from Scotland, orchids from Wales, and carnations from Northern Ireland and the Isle of Man.

[Great Granny speech bubble]

Look, I made a scrapbook of the Coronation with different articles and souvenirs. Have a read, Isabella. It'll be just like you were there!

[Great Granny speech bubble]

I wish I could have been there. Imagine all the things you'd hear and see and all the people you'd meet!

[Isabella speech bubble]

Just look at The Queen's gown made especially for the Coronation!

[Isabella speech bubble]

So how do the different countries of the UK fit together?

[Great Granny speech bubble]

Let me show you. I have a map somewhere...

16-17 –

The UK

Our nation is officially called The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland – or simply the UK for short. It is made up of four parts – England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, nations with histories stretching back more than a thousand years. London is the capital

city of England, as well as the UK.

Union flag

The flag of the UK is more widely known as the Union Jack. It is made up of three flags – the red cross of St George for England, the white diagonal cross of St Andrew for Scotland, and the red diagonal cross of St Patrick to represent Ireland, although only Northern Ireland is part of the UK. Wales does not feature in the flag because it was created when Wales was, at that time, part of the kingdom of England.

England

England is in the southern part of Great Britain – the geographical name for the island that is home to Scotland, England, and Wales. By area, England is the largest part of the UK and home to about 84 per cent of the UK population.

[Timeline entries]

- c. 2500 BC: A circle of megaliths (giant stones) built at Stonehenge in southern England
- AD 43–80: The Romans invade what is now England and make it part of their vast empire.
- AD 410: People from Europe, including the Angles and Saxons, begin to settle in England
 - AD 600: Different Anglo-Saxon kingdoms control most of England.
 - AD 793: Vikings from Scandinavia raid the monastery on the island of Lindisfarne.
 - 1066: William of Normandy becomes King of England after the Battle of Hastings.
 - 1215: Magna Carta states that the monarch must also obey the laws of the land
 - 1485: Henry Tudor becomes Henry VII after the War of the Roses.
 - 1649: After a Civil War, the monarch, Charles I, is executed.
 - 1863: The world's first underground railway opens in London.

Scotland

Scotland forms the northern part of Great Britain. It is best known for the mountainous Scottish Highlands and Islands, and its capital is the medieval city of Edinburgh.

[Timeline entries]

- AD 122: Romans build Hadrian's Wall to separate the northern part of Great Britain and the south, which was part of their empire.
- c. AD 397: Scotland's first Christian church is set up by St Ninian.
- AD 685: The Picts win the Battle of Dun Nechtain, keeping the Northumbrian king out of what we now call Scotland.
- AD 795: the Vikings raid the monastery – a home for people who fully devote their life to God – at Iona.
- 1314: An army led by Robert the Bruce defeats the English at the Battle of Bannockburn.
- 1328: At the Treaty of Northampton, England recognises that Scotland is an independent country, with Robert the Bruce as King of Scotland.
- 1413: University of St Andrews is established.
- 1603: James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England.
- 1696: Scottish Parliament decides that a school should be set up in every parish in Scotland.
- 1707: Act of Union joins Scotland with England and Wales, forming the United Kingdom.
- 1890: The Forth railway bridge, crossing the Firth of Forth, is built.
- 1999: The new Scottish Parliament sits in Edinburgh.

[Great Granny speech bubble]

The United Kingdom is made up of four nations, including England, where we live.

[Isabella speech bubble]

Oh! I see now. They fit like pieces of a jigsaw.

18-19 –

“Your map was so helpful,” exclaimed Isabella as she settled down in Great Granny’s comfy armchair. “I understand how the four nations fit together now. So, the Queen reigns over the UK today, but who ruled these four nations in the past?”

“That’s a good question!” smiled Great Granny Joyce, putting her arm around Isabella. “Let’s talk about some of them...”

Wales

Wales is the smallest of the nations that form Great Britain. Its capital and largest city is Cardiff. The country's flag features a red dragon, which is considered a symbol of power.

[Timeline entries]

- AD 48: The Romans invade Wales but are slowed down by resistance led by Caradog (Caractacus).
- AD 550: St David founds a monastery in southwest Wales, which becomes a major shrine for Christians.
- c. AD 780–790: King Offa builds a huge earth barrier (dyke) to separate his kingdom, Mercia, from Wales.
- 1067 onwards: The Normans gradually gain control over much of Wales, despite strong resistance.
- 1284: Edward I of England conquers most of Wales and builds strong castles.
- 1400: Owain Glyndwr leads a rebellion against the English and claims the title "Prince of Wales".
- 1913: Peak of iron and coal production in Wales
- 1951: Snowdonia National Park opens, the first national park in Wales.
- 1999: The National Assembly for Wales sits for the first time, in Cardiff.
- 2000: The National Assembly is renamed Senedd Cymru/Welsh Parliament.

Northern Ireland

Northern Ireland is the smallest country of the UK and the only one that is not in Great Britain. The capital, Belfast, is one of the UK's largest cities and is home to about one-third of Northern Ireland's population.

[Timeline entries]

- AD 432: St Patrick travels from Armagh throughout Ireland to spread Christianity.
- 1169: The Normans land in Ireland at the request of Dermot MacMurragh, the former King of Leinster

- 1609: James I gives land in Ulster to English and Scottish settlers, as part of the Plantation of Ulster.
- 1690: William III defeats the supporters of ousted King James II at the Battle of the Boyne.
- 1801: Act of Union makes the whole island of Ireland part of the United Kingdom.
- 1845–1849: The Great Famine, a time of hardship and hunger, leads to the deaths of more than one million people.
- 1921: Northern Ireland is established and Ireland is partitioned..
- 1969: The Troubles – a conflict that lasted almost 30 years – begin.
- 1998: The Belfast (Good Friday) Agreement signals an end to the Troubles and the Northern Ireland Assembly sits for the first time, at Stormont.
- 2006: The capital's airport is renamed George Best Belfast City Airport, in honour of Northern Ireland's greatest football hero.

[box]

Aethelstan

Reigned AD 925–939

After Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings, his grandson named Aethelstan united the country and became the first king of all England. During his reign, England was at peace. He built many churches and monasteries, and was famous throughout Europe as a wise and fair king.

[box]

Brian Boru

Reigned 1002–1014

Brian was King of a province called Munster, then conquered Leinster, another province, and defeated the Vikings. According to legend, Brian refused to fight and kill people on holy days, such as Good Friday. His harp is still regarded as the symbol of the Republic of Ireland.

[box]

Hywel Dda

Reigned AD 910–927

Hywel's name means "Hywel the Good". Under his rule, most of Wales was united in a kingdom called Deheubarth. After establishing peace, Hywel brought in laws that focused on fairness and justice, and these formed the basis of Welsh life for centuries.

[box]

**Mary, Queen of Scots,
Reigned 1542–1567**

Mary's reign over Scotland proved difficult and she was forced off the throne in 1567. She fled to England but was captured and kept in prison by Elizabeth I for many years. Later, in 1587, Mary was executed after being accused of helping an attempt to overthrow Elizabeth I.

[box]

**Macbeth
Reigned 1040–1057**

Macbeth seized the throne of Scotland in 1040 after killing Duncan I in battle. He was an effective ruler. He changed the law so daughters and sons had equal inheritance rights. The son of Duncan I attacked Scotland in 1054 and killed Macbeth in battle in 1057.

[Isabella speech bubble]

Amazing, there's so much history to each nation...

20–21 –

Great Granny Joyce turned to face Isabella. "The great thing about having lots of different monarchs and separate histories of the UK nations is that we now have many different cultures."

"Wow! How can I find out more about all the different parts?"

"Here!" said Great Granny Joyce, handing over a leaflet from the Treasures Box. "You can read about all the remarkable things our country has to offer."

[box]

Languages

As well as English, we have 10 other native languages in the UK, including Scottish and Irish Gaelic, Cornish, Manx, and Welsh. Wales is a bilingual country, which means both English and Welsh have official status. More than 500,000 people speak Welsh. Some children speak Welsh

at home and others learn it in school. Welsh is written on road signs, in shops, and on public buildings. There is a Welsh-language television channel, Welsh bands that play all kinds of music, and a huge variety of of Welsh-language books to read and enjoy.

[Illustration captions]

Loch Ness, Scotland

Giant's Causeway, Northern Ireland

Snowdon / Yr Wyddfa, Wales

[box]

Sports

The UK is the birthplace of many sports, including football, tennis, football, cricket, golf, and rugby. Other traditional sports are also enjoyed, such as Gaelic football, hurling, cnapan (similar to rugby), and shinty (similar to hockey). London is the only city to have hosted the Olympic Games three times, while Edinburgh has hosted the Commonwealth Games twice. Rugby is played at the Principality Stadium in Cardiff, Gaelic games at Casement Park in Belfast, and Highland games events are held across Scotland. In England, there is tennis at Wimbledon and football finals at Wembley Stadium.

[Illustration captions]

Cricket

Gaelic football

football

[box]

Landscape and culture

The UK has a varied landscape, from the rolling hills and valleys of Wales to Scottish glens and moorlands, and from the rugged coastline of Northern Ireland to England's lush farmland. World Heritage sites include Stonehenge in England, Edinburgh's Old Town in Scotland, Pontcysyllte Aqueduct in Wales, and Giant's Causeway in Northern Ireland. Each nation has its own cultural associations. You might think of afternoon tea and cricket in England, haggis and tartan in Scotland, Welsh cakes and daffodils in Wales, and soda bread and folk music in Northern Ireland, but this is just a tiny part of their truly diverse cultures and traditions.

[Illustration captions]

Red telephone box

Edinburgh Castle, Scotland

Welsh Red Dragon

Irish Flute

Bodhrán – Irish drum

[box]

The arts

The UK has excelled in literature and drama, from the historic plays of William Shakespeare, to the more recent works of authors Kate Roberts, Julia Donaldson, and Malorie Blackman, and film and television performances by actors John Boyega, Michelle Fairley, and Ewan McGregor. Festivals, such as *eisteddfod* in Wales, showcase poetic and musical talents. The Queen has seen many UK singers and musicians during her reign. At the annual Royal Variety Performance, The Queen has enjoyed performances by Tom Jones, Susan Boyle, Ed Sheeran, and Emeli Sandé.

[Illustration captions]

John Boyega

Emeli Sandé

Tom Jones

Michelle Fairley

[Isabella speech bubble]

Look at these beautiful lochs and mountains! I'd love to go on a trip around the UK, Great Granny Joyce!

22–23 –

Isabella had learned so much about the UK, and she couldn't wait to hear more. While Great Granny Joyce went off to the kitchen to find her reading glasses, Isabella made another discovery.

A large piece of paper was curled up at the very bottom of the Treasures Box. Isabella unrolled it and, using anything she could find to hold it down, spread it out on the floor. It was a map of the world! Isabella loved looking at maps and having the world laid out before her.

At that moment, Great Granny Joyce walked in and her eyes widened when she saw the map.

“Oh! The world map. Now that's another story...”

Isabella picked up the map and sat with her Great Granny on the armchair. Great Granny's old ginger cat, Dougal, tried to sneak a peek, too.

Isabella was keen to show her Great Granny Joyce what she had learned at school, so she began pointing out the continents: “Europe... where we live, Africa, Asia, Oceania, North America, South America, and Antarctica.”

“That's right! I love to travel and see the world. I'm a bit like The Queen really. Her Majesty has been to many places. So many more than me! Her first overseas trip was a visit to southern Africa when she was 20. Since then, she has seen the elephants in India, admired the Sydney Harbour Bridge in Australia, and so much more. In fact, she's visited almost every country in the Commonwealth!”

Isabella wondered about this latest mysterious word. “What is the Commonwealth? I’ve never heard of it.”

Great Granny Joyce replied, “The Commonwealth is a group of countries that work together. The Queen is Head of the Commonwealth. She often goes to the meetings of the government leaders, and every March, on Commonwealth Day, she sends a video message to all Commonwealth citizens.”

[box]

What does the Commonwealth do?

The Commonwealth is like a global family. Its goal is to create a better and fairer future for the citizens of the 54 member nations. It does this by encouraging peace, helping to improve education and healthcare, supporting poorer countries, helping people gain jobs and skills, and by working together to address big global problems, such as climate change. Like most families, the countries of the Commonwealth help each other when they need it, for example, if they have had a flood or a cyclone. They treat each other equally, so each has a voice on the things that are important to them. In 2018 The Prince of Wales was elected the next Head of the Commonwealth in recognition of his support for 50 years.

24–25 –

[box]

The Commonwealth countries

This map shows the countries of the Commonwealth today. They are spread all around the world. At the start, the only member countries were Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and South Africa. The number of countries grew over time to the 54 nations included now. The Commonwealth countries are coloured blue on the map.

- **Papua New Guinea**

Joined in 1975

Papua New Guinea has a stunning variety of plants and animals, with more than 20,000 species of plant, 800 of coral, 600 of fish, and 750 of birds.

- **Kenya**

Joined in 1963

Millions of animals, including wildebeest, zebra, and gazelles, travel through the Maasai Mara National Reserve in Kenya every year, as part of the Great Migration.

- **India**

Joined in 1947

India is a vast country and is home to the Himalaya Mountains, wide rivers, and sweeping plains, as well as more than one billion people.

• **Jamaica**

Joined in 1962

Jamaica is the third-largest island in the Caribbean, known for its white sandy beaches, crystal clear waters, dense rainforests, and towering mountains.

• **Mozambique**

Joined in 1995

Mozambique has a breathtaking coastline and the River Zambezi flows through its centre.

• **Trinidad and Tobago**

Joined in 1962

Trinidad and Tobago is the location of Pitch Lake, the largest natural deposit of asphalt in the world, which replenishes itself despite being emptied again and again to pave roads.

• **Pakistan**

Joined in 1947, left in 1972, rejoined in 1989

Pakistan has a rich landscape, from forested hills and some of the world's highest mountains to wide river valleys and sweeping deserts.

[box]

Commonwealth immigration

Immigration means moving home to make a life in a new country. After World War II, there were lots of job vacancies in the UK, so the government offered all Commonwealth citizens free entry into Britain. Some employers paid the fares for people to come to work in the National Health Service (NHS), in factories, and railways. The first people to arrive came from the Caribbean. They are sometimes known as the “Windrush Generation”, after *Empire Windrush*, a ship that brought 500 people to the UK in 1948. It wasn't easy to move so far from home, and many newcomers also faced discrimination (unfair treatment) at work and in their neighbourhoods. During the 1960s, most of the Commonwealth citizens who immigrated to the UK were from India and Pakistan.

[Great Granny speech bubble]

I love going back to Jamaica. I hope you visit too one day, Isabella. The beaches are picture-perfect, just like you see on postcards!

[Great Granny speech bubble]

Like people from the Commonwealth, I came to the UK during the 1950s, around the start of The Queen's reign.

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[box]

Commonwealth campaigners

The 54 countries of the Commonwealth are home to about 2.5 billion people. Many people from these nations have changed the world for the better, by campaigning for causes they believed in or fighting against injustice. Here are just a few Commonwealth campaigners who have left an unforgettable legacy.

[box]

Nelson Mandela

South African lawyer Nelson Mandela (1918–2013) led efforts to end apartheid and spent 27 years in prison for going against the racist government. On his release, Mandela became the first president of the newly democratic South Africa and served for five years. He went on to win the Nobel Peace Prize, as well as more than 250 other awards.

[box]

Learie Constantine

A world-class cricketer from Trinidad and Tobago who was also a lawyer, politician, and campaigner against racial discrimination, Learie Constantine (1901–1971) was made a baron and became the first Black person to take his seat in the UK's House of Lords.

[box]

Wangari Maathai

Kenyan environmentalist and activist Wangari Maathai (1940–2011) founded the Green Belt Movement in 1977, which led to the planting of more than 50 million trees. In 2004 she became the first African woman to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

[box]

Benazir Bhutto

Pakistani Benazir Bhutto (1953–2007) was the first woman in her country to become prime minister when she took charge in 1988, as well as the first Muslim woman ever to become a head of government. She served as prime minister twice for a total period of five years.

[box]

Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala

In 2021 Nigerian–American economist Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala (b. 1954) became the seventh Director-General of the World Trade Organisation (WTO), which ensures that global trade takes place

fairly. She is the first woman and the first African to hold this role.

[box]

Malala Yousafzai

Pakistani schoolgirl and activist Malala Yousafzai (b. 1997) stood up against the Taliban, a terrorist organisation, and demanded girls be allowed to attend school. She survived being shot by the Taliban, and then went on to graduate from Oxford University and become the youngest person ever to win the Nobel Peace Prize.

[Isabella speech bubble]

The Commonwealth is filled with such amazing people. I'm glad I got to find out about them!

P.27 Chapter 2 **Family and Friends**

28–29 –

What a day of learning! From coronations to the Commonwealth, it was all new to Isabella. She turned back to the Treasures Box and pulled out some paper covered with photographs of people.

“Look at our family tree!” said Great Granny Joyce in delight.

Isabella ran over to the window, but all she found was a giant oak outside. “Hmmm, it’s an impressive tree, but it’s not really part of our family.”

Great Granny Joyce giggled at her great granddaughter. “Not that tree! The family tree, on that paper you’re holding!”

“Oh!” laughed Isabella, looking more closely. “Look, that’s me right there!”

“Of course, you’re one of the most recent additions to our family. There’s your brother and sister, your mum and dad, your granny and granddad, and then there’s me and your Great Granddad Winston!”

“But who are these names at the top? They don’t have any photos.”

“That’s my mum and dad,” explained Great Granny. “Cameras weren’t very common in those days, so that’s all we have of them – their names on the family tree.”

“Does it go back further?” asked Isabella.

“Yes, it does. You’re just the latest in a long line of our family. Isn’t that an exciting thought?”

Isabella studied her family tree for a long time, taking it all in. Finally she asked a question.

“Does The Queen have a family tree?”

“Yes, she does. One of the most famous families is the Royal Family. I have a copy of their family tree somewhere in my Treasures Box, too. Now where is it?”

Isabella gazed at her great granny in wonder as Joyce stuck her head inside the box and started rummaging.

“Here it is!” Great Granny Joyce pulled out the Royal Family tree and unfolded it for Isabella to see...

[Great Granny speech bubble]

I wish I had pictures of my Mum and Dad to keep in my Treasures Box.

[Isabella speech bubble]

I’m so lucky to have pictures of you, Great Granny. Just look how glamorous you were!

30–31 –

[The Royal Family Tree, with names and dates of Royal Family members are on the PDF layout you will have received]

Royal Family tree

[box]

House of Windsor

The Royal Family of the United Kingdom is called the House of Windsor. During World War I, when Britain was fighting Germany, King George V decided to change his German surname from Saxe-Coburg-Gotha to Windsor. This marked the start of the House of Windsor. King George V was the grandson of Queen Victoria and the grandfather of Queen Elizabeth II. All the Members of the Royal Family today are descended from King George V and his wife, Queen Mary.

[box]

David I of Scotland Reigned 1124–1153

David made Scotland a united country, turning towns such as Berwick and Edinburgh into centres of trade. He encouraged learning, and founded many monasteries. Many people at the time called him a saint.

[box]

**Henry VIII of England
Reigned 1509–1547**

Crowned king aged 18, Henry ruled for 38 years. When he divorced his first wife, his quarrel with the Catholic church led to the creation of the Church of England. He married six times, divorcing two of his wives and executing two: Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard.

[box]

**Elizabeth I of England
Reigned 1558–1603**

Elizabeth I was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn. She ruled for 45 years and during her reign, England's power in the world increased. The strong English navy defeated the Spanish Armada and explorer Francis Drake became the first English person to sail around the world.

[box]

Victoria Reigned 1837–1901

Queen Victoria's reign lasted almost 64 years. This was a time of great progress in technology and industry, and Britain became very powerful, ruling many other countries. These countries were known as the British Empire. By 1900, Queen Victoria was Empress of about a quarter of the global population.

[Isabella speech bubble]

Wow! The Royal Family tree is much bigger than ours!

[Great Granny speech bubble]

The Queen has lots of great grandchildren, so the tree keeps growing.

[Isabella speech bubble]

I recognise these kings and queens from my history lessons at school!

32–33 –

After looking at the Royal Family tree, Isabella's jaw dropped open. "The Queen certainly has a big family."

"It gets even bigger if you include The Queen's many, many pets!" laughed Great Granny Joyce.

"Oh, of course! How could I forget!" chuckled Isabella.

"I think for my birthday this year, I'm going to ask for a dog! I would really love a pet."

“Did you know that The Queen was given a Shetland pony for her fourth birthday? Her name was Peggy. This inspired The Queen to take up horse riding and later, she started owning race horses.”

Inside the Treasures Box, Isabella came across some old newspaper cuttings showing The Queen’s love of horses.

“I don’t think I could ever get a pony,” giggled Isabella. “It would never fit in our garden!”

[box]

Royal racehorses

Queen Elizabeth II began horse riding as a little girl. Her Majesty has owned about 100 horses and personally chooses all of their names. About 20 of them became successful racehorses. The Queen also loves to watch horse racing, and goes to the Royal Ascot race meeting most years.

[box]

Furry friends

The Queen has always adored corgis. The word “corgi” means dwarf dog in Welsh and the breed was once used by farmers to herd cattle. In 1933, when The Queen was a young princess, her father King George VI brought home a corgi named Dookie. Princess Elizabeth enjoyed looking after Dookie and her love of corgis began. The Queen has owned about 30 corgis. Almost all of them were descended from a corgi named Susan that was given to Princess Elizabeth on her 18th birthday. The Queen has also owned cocker spaniels and dorgis – a cross between a dachshund and a corgi.

34–35 –

Isabella pulled up a stool so she could rummage inside the Treasures Box. Every time she moved one treasure it revealed another, just as exciting as the one before. Then Isabella paused and looked up at her Great Granny.

“What makes the Royal Family, the Royal Family? Why can’t we also be the Royal Family?” asked Isabella curiously.

“That’s a great question,” replied Great Granny Joyce. “They have a long line of rulers in their family. The right to rule is passed down to family members. More than 1,000 years ago, Aethelstan was the first monarch to rule England. Queen Elizabeth II can trace her family back to him! There were kings and queens in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, too.”

“I’m a bit confused by so many monarchs,” Isabella said.

“Wait a minute, I’ve got a book somewhere that explains it all,” said Great Granny Joyce. She took a book off the shelf and handed it to Isabella.

After she had finished reading about the British monarchy, Isabella asked, “So if the government is in charge of running the country, what does The Queen do?”

Great Granny Joyce explained The Queen’s parliamentary duties to Isabella.

“That sounds like a very big to do list!” said Isabella.

“And The Queen has many other duties to fit in, too. Her Majesty is kept very busy, I can tell you.”

Being The Queen isn’t as easy as Isabella had first thought!

“Now we don’t want to overload your brain. Let’s take a break and have something to drink.”

[box]

Monarchy

In the past, many countries were led by a king, a queen, or an emperor called a monarch. Monarchs had all the power to make laws for the people of their countries to follow. Some democratic countries, including the UK, now have a constitutional monarchy, which means there is both a monarch and an elected government. The government is responsible for making the laws and decisions on behalf of everyone. As well as working with the government, The Queen serves the country and Commonwealth by encouraging unity, recognising individual achievements, and serving as a stable and unifying presence in all our lives.

[box]

Parliamentary duties

The Queen carries out official duties at the UK Parliament based in London, as well as in those of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

- When members of parliament pass a new law, The Queen must approve it for it to become valid. This is also known as giving Royal Assent.
- In order for Parliament to resume after a break, The Queen must open it. This usually happens once a year (known as the State Opening of Parliament), but always after a general election.
- When a general election has been won by a political party, The Queen asks the leader of the party to become Prime Minister and to create a new government in her name.
- The Queen gives advice to the Prime Minister at their weekly meetings.

Great Granny Joyce and Isabella moved to the comfy armchairs to sip their refreshing squash. What a treat!

They sat facing the fireplace, with all the family photographs on the mantelpiece. One was of Great Granny Joyce and Great Granddad Winston on their wedding day.

“I love that picture. You two were married for so long!” smiled Isabella.

Great Granny Joyce smiled back, “I know! Can you believe that The Queen was married for even longer?”

Isabella remembered reading that The Queen was married. “How long?”

Great Granny Joyce passed Isabella a photograph of The Queen and His Royal Highness The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. “73 years! What a couple they made – the future queen and the handsome sailor! They married in 1947, the year before my own wedding. Such a long, happy partnership they had!”

[timeline entries]

The Queen and Prince Philip

- 1934 – Meet as children
- 1947 – Engaged and married
- 1948 – First son, Charles, is born
- 1950 – Only daughter, Anne, is born
- 1952 – Queen Elizabeth begins her reign
- 1960 – Second son, Andrew, is born
- 1964 – Third son, Edward, is born
- 1997 – Celebrate golden wedding anniversary – 50 years married
- 2017 – Celebrate platinum wedding anniversary – 70 years married
- 2021 – Prince Philip dies aged 99

[Great Granny speech bubble]

You’ve read fairy tales about princes and princesses, great love stories that stand the test of time. Love changes people’s lives, just like it did for Winston and me.

[Isabella speech bubble]

I love these pictures. I can’t believe The Queen was married for 73 years! That’s sooooo long!

At 10 o'clock the next morning, Isabella was peeking out the window of Great Granny's house. She was excited because her cousin Rhys from Wales and two of her school friends were coming over during the half-term holiday. As Isabella spotted them all coming up the drive, she ran to the front door and flung it open.

Great Granny smiled and said, "Come in, come in, you're all very welcome. So good to see you again, Rhys. My, you've grown!"

Rhys laughed as Great Granny Joyce ruffled his hair.

"We're so excited to meet you," one of Isabella's friends said to Joyce. "Isabella has been telling the teacher and our class all about you."

"I'm excited to meet you, too. Isabella often tells me about you all. Now let me find some treats," replied Great Granny Joyce.

Soon, there was squash and fruitcake for everyone. Isabella proudly showed her cousin and her friends the Treasures Box.

"This would be perfect to take into school for the special Jubilee Show and Tell," said Isabella.

Isabella's friends nodded in agreement, but Great Granny Joyce and Rhys looked at each other in confusion.

"What's Show and Tell?" asked Great Granny Joyce.

"Aha! Now it's my turn to teach you something," giggled Isabella. "At certain times of the year, we bring something special to Show and Tell with the class. We talk about what it is and why it's important. Next time we're doing a Show and Tell for the Platinum Jubilee celebrations."

Great Granny Joyce frowned and said, "The Treasures Box is too big though. Why don't you each pick one thing to take in and talk about?"

Isabella's friends chose newspaper cuttings from The Queen's Coronation and a commemorative coin from the 1977 Silver Jubilee.

Isabella picked out some Coronation bunting that Great Granny Joyce had made in 1953 to decorate her home. Although the colours had faded over time, the bunting still looked lovely.

"Thank you, Great Granny Joyce!" they all said together.

This was going to be the best Show and Tell ever!

The following weekend, there was lots of excitement at Isabella’s house. Isabella and her cousin had been so inspired by the souvenirs in the Treasures Box that the family had decided to go on a tour of London. Rhys was thrilled – he hadn’t been to London before.

Great Granny Joyce didn't join them for their day in the city, but Isabella and Rhys promised to video call her for the best bits.

Sitting on the top deck of the sightseeing bus, they shrieked with amazement as each famous landmark came into view.

“Look, Great Granny!” Isabella shouted into her phone. “There’s Big Ben!”

“Oh yes!” replied Great Granny Joyce. “Big Ben is actually the huge bell that chimes. The clock tower that houses Big Ben was named Elizabeth Tower, in honour of The Queen’s Diamond Jubilee in 2012. Ha! I can be your virtual tour guide!”

“I never knew that! Oh, what’s this? The Houses of Parliament... Horse Guards Parade... the London Eye... Buckingham Palace! Look, now we’re at the Tower of London, where they keep The Crown Jewels!”

Buckingham Palace looked stunning in the spring sunshine. A home fit for a queen!

The tour guide told them that the royal palace has 775 rooms, a ballroom, chapel, tennis court, swimming pool, and a post office.

Isabella and Rhys repeated this information to Great Granny.

“Just imagine keeping all those rooms clean!” said Great Granny, and they all laughed.

Soon after, they stopped outside Westminster Abbey where Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip got married.

The tour guide explained that the wedding was attended by 2,000 guests and that The Princess had a dress handmade by 350 dressmakers. The guide went on, “The wedding rings were made of rare Welsh gold. Since then, all royal weddings have featured rings of Welsh gold, including those of The Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer in 1981, Prince William and Catherine Middleton in 2011, and Prince Harry and Meghan Markle in 2018.”

When the bus tour was over, Isabella thought about making her own Treasures Box filled with memories from amazing days like today!

[box]

Residences and retreats

There are residences and retreats all over the UK with a variety of royal connections. Steeped in history and tradition, these special places include castles, palaces, and houses. From formidable fortifications to holiday homes, all have links to the British Royal family, or royal rulers, governors, and chieftains from the four UK nations in the distant past.

England:

- Sandringham House – Norfolk
- Buckingham Palace – London
- Clarence House – London
- Windsor Castle – Berkshire
- Osborne House – Isle of Wight

Scotland:

- Edinburgh Castle – Edinburgh
- Dumfries House – Ayrshire
- Glamis Castle – Forfar
- Palace of Holyroodhouse – Edinburgh
- Balmoral Castle – Aberdeenshire
- Castle of Mey – Caithness

Northern Ireland:

- Hillsborough Castle – County Down
- Gosford Castle – County Armagh
- Glenarm Castle – County Antrim
- Enniskillen Castle Museums – County Fermanagh

Wales:

- Llwynwywermod – Carmarthenshire
- Pembroke Castle – Pembrokeshire
- Strata Florida Abbey – Ceredigion
- Caernarfon Castle – Caernarfon
- Monmouth Castle – Wales

P.43 Chapter 3 –

Ambitions and Achievements

44–45 –

The next time Isabella visited her Great Granny, the Treasures Box was out on the living-room floor, waiting for her. She sat down and began combing through the lifetime of treasures.

“What are you doing in this picture? You look like you’re wearing a uniform.”

Great Granny Joyce was dressed as a nurse in the black-and-white picture.

“I worked in a hospital after World War II. I was very young, but there was a shortage of nurses. We all had to step up and do our part.”

“I never knew that! I’m so proud of you.” Isabella was amazed at all the things she was finding out about Great Granny Joyce.

“Thank you, but I was just one of many. The Queen had to step up in troubled times too. On her 21st birthday, in 1947, Princess Elizabeth made a radio speech dedicating her life to the service of the Commonwealth.”

Isabella was impressed.

“When she was only 25, Princess Elizabeth’s father King George VI died suddenly. The Princess was in Kenya at the time, as part of a royal tour. Not only was it devastating to hear about the death of her father, but The Princess was next in line to the throne. It was now her responsibility to lead the country. She was so brave and resilient.”

“What an incredible woman!” exclaimed Isabella.

“You can say that again. We can all learn a thing or two from our Queen.”

[The Queen speech bubble]

I declare before you all that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of our great imperial family to which we all belong.

[Isabella speech bubble]

You became a nurse when times were tough, Great Granny. Just like Princess Elizabeth became Queen in sad circumstances. It’s very inspiring!

46–47 –

Isabella was learning about World War II at school. On a trip to the local museum, she and her classmates were each given a replica wartime ration book to keep. During the war some foods, such as sugar and meat, were very scarce. Ration books set out what people could buy each week, so that everything was shared out fairly.

Isabella leafed through the pages of the book.

“What was it like during the war? Did you have a ration book like this, too?”

“Well, I was a teenager in Jamaica at the time. My father was away, serving in the British army,” Great Granny Joyce said. “Life was tough. We didn’t have ration books like people did in the UK, but things like petrol, sugar, and flour were hard to find. Your other Great Granny Margaret lived in Liverpool during the Blitz. She and her family had to hide in shelters while the bombs dropped overhead. It must have been terrifying! With food rationing, there were no extra slices of fruitcake either. In fact there was rarely cake at all.”

“That sounds terrible, Great Granny Joyce. What was the Blitz?”

Great Granny passed Isabella a newspaper article from the Treasures Box.

“Sounds really scary,” Isabella frowned as she was reading.

“It was, but we just had to keep calm and carry on! And guess who showed us all how to cope in wartime?” Great Granny Joyce asked, while hiding a picture behind her back.

“The Queen!” Isabella knew her great granny’s heroine by now.

“Yes!” declared Great Granny Joyce, pulling out a photograph of Princess Elizabeth as a girl. “This picture was taken during World War II. Although she was so young, she stayed strong. She did a radio show called *Children’s Hour* to cheer children up and lift their spirits.

Her experience of the war must have helped the Princess prepare for her new role as queen. She has certainly showed the same leadership and courage during her reign as she did in the war. The Queen has seen us through many difficult times with so much strength and hope!”

Isabella beamed at her Great Granny. She was glad she had so many remarkable women to look up to.

[box]

The Blitz

During World War II, from September 1940 to May 1941, German planes continually bombed several cities in the UK and about 40,000 people were killed. This bombing campaign became known as the Blitz.

[box]

Wartime service

Princess Elizabeth played an important role in the Auxiliary Territorial Service, a branch of the Army in which women served in World War II. She was the first woman in the Royal Family to become an active-duty member of the British Armed Forces. She got her hands dirty as a mechanic, and also passed the military driving test to work as a driver.

48–49 –

Isabella popped a tamarind ball into her mouth.

“This is yummy! Where did you learn to make food like this, Great Granny Joyce?”

“At school in Jamaica. Back then, classes were divided so girls were taught to cook, while boys did woodwork. And it wasn’t just in Jamaica, it was the same for Great Granny Margaret too, here in Britain!”

“So Rhys and I would have been in different classes? That doesn’t seem right.” Isabella wrinkled her nose in disapproval. “All children should be able to do the same subjects.”

Great Granny nodded, “I agree. But things have changed a lot since then. Over the years, people have fought hard to bring about equality.

Now boys and girls can study whatever subjects they want. In the past, women weren’t allowed to vote either.”

“What do you mean?” asked Isabella.

Great Granny continued, “For a very long time, only men were allowed to vote in elections. But campaigners made sure this all changed so every adult could vote to keep things fair and equal. Now, when you turn 18, you can vote too. And for the Scottish Parliament, Welsh Parliament, and local elections, young people can vote at the age of 16. There have been changes within the Royal Family, too. Now, whoever is born first to the monarch is the future ruler. The sons of a monarch are no longer given priority.”

Great Granny Joyce flicked through the souvenirs in her Treasures Box. “Here it is!” She handed Isabella a newspaper article about the change in the law.

“That’s more like it!” smiled Isabella when she had finished reading.

“Yes, and it was The Queen who championed the Act all the way through. The Queen became the monarch because she was the oldest of two daughters and there were no sons. But she made sure there were equal opportunities for all her family members in future, regardless of whether they were boys or girls.”

“Yay! So much has happened even in my lifetime!” said Isabella.

“And you’ve only heard a bit of it!” replied Great Granny Joyce.

“There’s plenty more where that came from...”

[box]

The Succession to the Crown Act 2013

In the past, the monarchy gave preferential treatment to princes over princesses. This meant the first son of a monarch would become heir to the throne, instead of his older sister. In 2013, the UK Parliament passed the Succession to the Crown Act to stop this inequality. Now, the eldest child, whether a boy or a girl, will take the throne. As The Queen’s eldest child, Prince Charles is first in line to the throne. His eldest child, Prince William, is second in line to the throne.

[Great Granny speech bubble]

The Prince of Wales will be the next monarch, because he is the eldest child of The Queen.

50–51 –

[timeline entries]

In Her Majesty’s lifetime

- **1926 Elizabeth’s birth**

Princess Elizabeth is born, the eldest daughter of the future George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

- **1928 Right to vote**

Following years of campaigning, voting rights are given to all women aged 21 and over in the UK.

- **1936 Crowned king**

Princess Elizabeth’s father is crowned King George VI after the abdication of his brother King Edward VIII.

- **1939 World War II**

World War II begins and becomes the biggest war in history. More than 30 countries take part.

- **1940 Rationing begins**

Rationing is introduced so that limited food and fuel supplies could be shared out fairly during wartime.

- **8 May 1945 VE Day**

Germany surrenders in World War II and celebrations across the continent mark Victory in Europe (VE) Day.

- **15 August 1945 VJ Day**

Japan surrenders in World War II, making Victory over Japan (VJ) Day the official end of the war.

- **1945 United Nations**

The United Nations (UN) is formed after World War II for nations to come together to debate and discuss, while avoiding conflict.

- **1947 Elizabeth & Philip**

Princess Elizabeth marries Philip Mountbatten at Westminster Abbey. They go on to have four children: Charles, Anne, Andrew, and Edward.

- **1948 National Health Service**

The National Health Service (NHS) was launched, providing free healthcare for everyone in the UK.

- **1949 The modern Commonwealth**

The Commonwealth countries meet and agree that all the nations in the Commonwealth are equal and independent.

- **1952 Queen Elizabeth II**

Queen Elizabeth becomes Queen of the UK and Head of the Commonwealth, following the death of her father, King George VI.

- **1953 Mount Everest**

New Zealander Edmund Hillary and Sherpa Tenzing Norgay are the first to climb Mount Everest, the world's tallest mountain, just before Coronation Day.

- **1953 The Queen's Coronation**

Elizabeth is officially crowned Queen in a grand ceremony at Westminster Abbey.

- **1969 Charles, The Prince of Wales**

A ceremony formally recognising The Queen's eldest son as His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

- **1969 Moon landing**

On the Apollo 11 space mission, US astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin become the first people to set foot on the Moon.

- **1979 A first for women**

Margaret Thatcher becomes the first woman to become prime minister of the UK.

- **1981 Royal wedding**

The Prince of Wales marries Lady Diana Spencer at St Paul's Cathedral.

- **1982 Mary Rose raised**

Henry VIII's warship, *Mary Rose*, is raised from the seabed near Portsmouth, where she had sunk during a battle in 1545.

- **2000 Millennium celebrations**

New year celebrations around the world mark the beginning of the 21st century.

- **2002 Royal funeral**

The Queen Mother (the mother of The Queen) dies peacefully, aged 101.

- **2011 William's wedding**

Prince William marries Catherine Middleton at Westminster Abbey and they become The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge.

- **2012 London Olympics**

London hosts the Olympic Games for a record-breaking third time. The previous times London hosted the Games were 1908 and 1948.

- **2013 The Succession to the Crown Act**

A new law is passed, stating that the eldest child of the monarch automatically becomes heir to the throne.

- **2018 Harry's wedding**

Prince Harry marries Meghan Markle at Windsor Castle and they become The Duke and Duchess of Sussex.

- **2021 Prince's passing**

Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, The Queen's husband for 73 years, dies aged 99.

- **2022 Jubilee celebrations**

Celebrations are planned to mark Queen Elizabeth II's 70-year reign.

[Isabella speech bubble]

I can't believe all this has happened since The Queen was born!

[Great Granny speech bubble]

I know! It's been an incredible hundred years of history!

52–53 –

Isabella was snuggled up on the sofa, stroking furry, purry Dougal.

“So, has anyone ruled our country for longer than The Queen?”

Great Granny Joyce searched through the Treasures Box and pulled out a recent magazine article about The Queen. She read it aloud: “In 2015, Her Majesty became our nation’s longest reigning monarch in history.”

“Even longer than Queen Victoria?” asked Isabella in amazement. She had studied the Victorians at school last year.

“Even longer than Queen Victoria, who was the great-great-grandmother of Queen Elizabeth II, by the way. The Queen passed Queen Victoria’s record reign of 64 years in 2015. Now The Queen has ruled for 70 years. That’s what I call service.”

Isabella grabbed a Union flag from the Treasures Box and began waving it over her head while singing the national anthem. Great Granny Joyce chuckled and joined in.

[timeline entries]

Jubilee landmark years

1977 – 25 years on the throne – Silver

2002 – 50 years on the throne – Golden

2012 – 60 years on the throne – Diamond

2017 – 65 years on the throne – Sapphire

2022 – 70 years on the throne – Platinum

[Isabella speech bubble]

“God save our gracious Queen, Long live our noble Queen, God save the Queen!”

[Great Granny speech bubble]

“Did you know about 140 composers have used the tune of the National Anthem in their music?”

[box]

National Anthem

The National Anthem was first publicly performed in London in the 18th century, although nobody knows for sure who wrote the music and words. The first version was entitled 'God Save The King', as George II was monarch at the time. Now the word 'King' has been replaced by 'Queen' and only the first verse is usually sung at royal events.

God Save the Queen

God save our gracious Queen,
Long live our noble Queen,
God save the Queen!
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us,
God save the Queen!

O Lord our God arise,
Scatter our enemies,
And make them fall!
Confound their politics,
Frustrate their knavish tricks,
On Thee our hopes we fix,
God save us all!

Not in this land alone,
But be God's mercies known,
From shore to shore!
Lord make the nations see,
That men should brothers be,
And form one family,
The wide world o'er

From every latent foe,
From the assassins blow,
God save the Queen!
O'er her thine arm extend,
For Britain's sake defend,
Our mother, prince, and friend,
God save the Queen!

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On her be pleased to pour,
Long may she reign!
May she defend our laws,
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice,
God save the Queen!

**P. 55 Chapter 4 –
Charity and Care**

56–57 –

“Guess what happened at school this week?” asked Isabella excitedly, as she sat down next to Great Granny Joyce.

“Tell me what happened?” Great Granny’s eyes twinkled in anticipation.

“The Guide Dogs came for a visit. There were two adorable Golden Retriever puppies in training. They were so soft and sweet! We got to play with them all afternoon.”

“How wonderful!” Great Granny Joyce smiled. “Guide dogs do such an amazing job supporting blind and partially sighted people.”

“The school is making a donation to the charity to thank them for coming,” exclaimed Isabella.

“That’s brilliant! I’ve always admired the work of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, saving lives at sea, so I’ve given them a regular donation for many years now.

“Wait a second,” Great Granny Joyce was up again and looking inside the Treasures Box. “Have a look at this...”

The recent newspaper article detailed the huge support The Queen gives to different charities...

“It says here that The Queen is a patron. What is that?” asked Isabella after she had read the article.

“It’s someone who lends their name to support a charity, which helps it raise money.”

Isabella considered this for a moment. “I’d like to support a charity! Seeing all the doctors and nurses helping poorly people during the COVID-19 pandemic made me realise how important it is to help others. But how do you choose which charity to support?”

“Pick the charity that you care about the most. If each person picked one charity to help, there would be billions of people making a difference,” Great Granny Joyce suggested.

“Good idea. I’ll do some research to help me make up my mind.”

[box]

Royal fundraiser

The Charities Aid Foundation (CAF) shows that The Queen is among the world’s biggest charity supporters, helping her charities raise more than £1.4 billion. The Queen is patron of more than 500 British charities, while the Royal Family as a whole supports about 2,500 charities in Britain and another 500 across the Commonwealth and worldwide.

58–59 –

[box]

Personal donations

The Queen makes her own personal donations to support countries during times of crisis. Among the many people Her Majesty has helped over the years were the victims of devastating earthquakes in Nepal in 2015 and in Italy in 2016.

[box]

Remembrance Sunday

A tradition that is especially important to The Queen is Remembrance Sunday, sometimes called Poppy Day. Many people give money to the Royal British Legion, a British charity that helps war veterans and their families. Red poppies are worn to honour those who fought for their country and lost their lives.

[box]

The Prince’s Trust

The Prince’s Trust was set up by The Prince of Wales in 1976 to support young people aged 11 to 30 who are either facing difficulties at school or unemployment. An annual awards ceremony is held to honour young people who have faced these hardships and worked through them. By 2019, more than one million young people had benefited from the support of the Trust, setting up their own businesses or receiving skills training.

[box]

The Royal Foundation

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge set up the Royal Foundation in 2009 to cover a range of important issues, including climate change, conservation, school support, and mental health. As younger working Members of the Royal Family, Prince William and Catherine are focusing on the issues that matter most to them by investing in the future of our planet.

[box]

Future patrons

In 2016 The Queen passed down 25 charity patronages to other Members of the Royal Family in order to ensure her good work continues. The Prince of Wales and Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall and The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge have taken over many of these patronages. In 1956 Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh, set up The Duke of Edinburgh's Award to recognise young people for their achievements. Following his death in 2021, Prince Philip's legacy will continue in the 144 countries that run this scheme.

[quote]

“They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old:
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.”

Laurence Binyon, 1914

[Isabella speech bubble]

At school we wear poppies and have a two-minute silence to remember the people who served and died in wars.

[Great Granny speech bubble]

I've heard you can do some really fun things for The Duke of Edinburgh's Award at secondary school, Isabella.

60–61 –

“I still can't pick a charity. I just don't know which to choose,” Isabella said.

“This might help.” Great Granny Joyce handed Isabella a folder of leaflets about different charities. “The Royal Family are patrons of all these charities and have been for a long time.”

Isabella emptied all the leaflets out and got reading. There were so many charities that needed help and support. She narrowed it down to the final four she was most interested in helping and showed her Great Granny.

“Excellent choices, sweetheart.”

“Right, I've thought long and hard, and I've made my mind up,” said Isabella. “I'm going to raise money for all four charities! I'll arrange a sale of my old clothes at the weekend, stuff that doesn't fit me or I don't wear anymore, and then I'll split the money!”

“I am so proud of you, that's a perfect plan,” said Great Granny Joyce, encouragingly.

[box]

• **BookTrust**

Founded in 1921, this is the UK's largest children's reading charity, dedicated to helping youngsters learn to read. Each year BookTrust helps up to 3.4 million children across the UK with books, resources, and support to help develop a love of reading.

[box]

• **RSPCA**

Established in 1824, the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) is a charity in England and Wales that protects animals against neglect, cruelty, and abuse. The first patron was Queen Victoria in 1837.

[box]

• **Friends of the Elderly**

This charity focuses on helping elderly people in the community by providing residential care, day care, or just a friendly face when it is needed most. The Queen has been a devoted patron for nearly 70 years.

[box]

• **Save the Children UK**

The UK branch of this charity helps children living in poverty, while the international arm operates in 122 countries around the world, giving care and support to children based on their needs, including vaccinations, antibiotics, or setting up help centres after disasters.

62–63 –

“The Queen doesn't just care about what's going on in the UK, you know,” said Great Granny Joyce. “She has visited countries all over the world. She's been to places in Europe, such as France, Italy, and Turkey, but also to China, Japan, and the USA. And she's made more than 200 trips to different Commonwealth countries.”

Isabella remembered reading about the Commonwealth and seeing the world map.

“One of Her Majesty's charities is The Queen's Commonwealth Trust, which supports young people of the Commonwealth and helps them as they work to improve their communities.”

“That's incredible! The Queen must have helped so many people in her lifetime! Does she ever meet any of them?” asked Isabella.

“Yes, she does,” replied Great Granny Joyce.

“Wow! People must get so excited when The Queen visits. I know I would,” continued Isabella.

“They definitely do. Huge crowds gather and flags come out in force. It’s a real celebration!”

“Which country is The Queen’s favourite?” asked Isabella.

“I don’t know! Maybe she doesn’t have one. But did you know, The Queen doesn’t need a passport to travel?” smiled Great Granny Joyce as she put the map and photographs back in the Treasures Box.

“But doesn’t everyone need a passport to travel abroad?” asked Isabella.

“All passports are issued in the name of Her Majesty, so she can’t really give one to herself!”

They both laughed.

[box]

UK passports

Apart from The Queen, everyone in the UK needs a passport to travel abroad and, traditionally, the UK passport was navy blue. In the 1970s, the UK joined some other countries in Europe that had formed an organisation called the European Union (EU). Shortly after, British passports were changed to red to match all the others in the EU. Then, in 2020, the UK voted to leave the EU. This decision was called “Brexit”, which is short for “Britain’s Exit”. After that, UK passports went back to being navy blue again.

64–65 –

Isabella arrived at her Great Granny Joyce’s house, breathless with excitement. She emptied her bag, grabbed her laptop, and switched it on.

“I’ve found something you’re going to love!”

“Show me!” Great Granny Joyce clapped her hands in delight.

Isabella typed quickly and turned her laptop around to show her great granny.

“I’ve been doing some research of my own. It turns out The Queen launched her very own website in 1997. Here it is: www.royal.uk.”

Great Granny Joyce reached for her reading glasses. “Well, I never!”

“This is the Royal website! Have a play around and see what you can find.”

Great Granny Joyce was soon in her element. She was scrolling up and down, clicking away, and reading out loud.

“I can’t believe it!” she exclaimed. “There are Royal events, ceremonies, and visits, as well as information on the Commonwealth. It’s all on there, Isabella! And look at this!”

“What is it?” asked Isabella.

“In 1976 The Queen sent her first email and became the first monarch in history to send one!”

“How does she sign her emails?” thought Isabella out loud.

“‘Elizabeth R’ it says here. Well, I didn’t know that...”

“Neither did I! What does the R mean? I thought her name was Windsor,” said Isabella.

“This site says it stands for ‘Regina’, which means ‘queen’ in Latin. How interesting!”

Isabella smiled. She wondered if she would ever get her great granny off the laptop at this rate!

66–67 –

Eventually Great Granny Joyce finished browsing the Royal website. It got her thinking.

“Of course, The Queen isn’t always on international trips, helping out with disasters, or doing charity work,” she pointed out. “She likes to have fun, too. Have you heard of James Bond?”

Isabella rolled her eyes, “Of course, who hasn’t? Mum loves all the Bond films.”

“Ooh yes! There’s always plenty of action in those films.” Great Granny Joyce lifted her cup of tea in the air as if giving a toast to James Bond.

“Well, it turns out The Queen is a Bond fan, too. In 2012 at the London Olympic Games, The Queen filmed a scene with James Bond, or actually Daniel Craig, the actor who played him. In the opening ceremony, James Bond visits Buckingham Palace to escort Her Majesty to the Olympic Games and they parachute into the stadium.”

Isabella listened intently, her eyes like saucers. “You’re telling me The Queen arrived by parachute?”

Great Granny Joyce couldn’t help but chuckle. “They didn’t really parachute in. They used stunt people to do the jumps and make it look like The Queen and James Bond. It was only the real Queen at the beginning and the end of the scene.”

“I need to see this! I’ll look it up online.”

Great Granny Joyce watched her great granddaughter find the clip and play it on her laptop.

Isabella giggled away while watching. “The audience are clapping the whole time, you can hear it all around the stadium. What an amazing atmosphere!”

[box]

Going for gold

As well as hosting the 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games, Great Britain finished third in both the medal tables. They were awarded a total of 65 medals at the Olympics, 29 of which were gold. At the Paralympics for competitors with disabilities, Great Britain won 120 medals, including 34 golds.

[Granny Granny speech bubble]

Princess Anne rode one of The Queen’s horses in an equestrian event at the 1976 Olympics. Her daughter Zara Philips won silver in the same event at the 2012 Olympics!

Page 68 –

[box]

The Commonwealth Games

The Olympics isn’t the only sporting event attended by The Queen. Since 1970 Her Majesty has been present at either the opening or closing ceremony of the Commonwealth Games. Commonwealth countries compete in this spectacular multi-sport event every four years.

[box]

The **Queen’s Baton Relay** marks the official countdown to the Games. The Queen puts a message inside a baton that is carried across the Commonwealth on an epic journey lasting 269 days. The message is read aloud at the opening ceremony of the Commonwealth Games.

[box]

Australia is one of only six countries to have attended all the Commonwealth Games since the competition began in 1930. It is the most successful nation, winning more than 2,000 medals and hosting the Games a record five times.

[box]

Australian shooter **Phillip Adams** and English shooter **Mick Gault** share the record for the most medals won at the Commonwealth Games with 18 medals each.

[box]

Northern Ireland shooter **David Calvert** has made the most appearances at the Commonwealth Games, making his debut in 1978 and participating in his 11th Games in 2018 aged 67.

[box]

Weightlifter **Marcus Stephen** of Nauru, the smallest country in the Commonwealth, won 12 medals at the Games. This helped Nauru achieve 22nd place on the all-time Commonwealth Games medal table. Stephen became the 11th President of Nauru in 2007.

[box]

The 1998 Commonwealth Games in Malaysia's capital city of **Kuala Lumpur** was the first to be held in Asia and the first to feature team sports, including cricket, hockey, netball, and rugby.

[box]

The 2014 Commonwealth Games, held in Glasgow, saw **Kiribati** win its first ever gold medal in a global sporting event when David Katoatau took top prize in a weightlifting competition.

[Great Granny speech bubble]

If we're lucky, we could get tickets to the Commonwealth Games in Birmingham this summer!

P. 69 Chapter 5 – Inspiration and Innovation

70–71 –

It was a lovely Sunday afternoon. Great Granny Joyce was serving up her curried chickpea and rice, as Isabella sat at the table talking to Rhys on a video call.

Great Granny Joyce walked across to Isabella and watched the children with affection as they chatted away. Isabella paused and looked up.

“What are you thinking, Great Granny?”

“Just about how different life is now. You two, chatting away on a computer. When I was your age, I remember it was unusual to have even one phone in the house! We may not have had all the gadgets and gizmos you have today, but we had just as much fun. There were board games to play, trees to climb, and songs to sing. As we grew up, things began to change. New inventions appeared, things that transformed our daily lives – things that you, of course, accept as normal now. Life became very exciting.”

“What changes did you notice as you grew up?” asked Rhys, through the screen.

Great Granny gestured round the kitchen and the living room with her arms.

“At first, it was mainly household goods. The Queen and I were born in 1926, the same year that the TV was invented. That was big news! It changed entertainment for everyone. Your Great Granddad and I had to save up for a long time to afford one.”

The children laughed at Great Granny's enthusiasm. They both took television totally for granted.

"When Winston and I got married, we worked hard and saved up to buy things for our home. We bought a washing machine, a fridge, and a vacuum cleaner. All these time-saving devices made a big difference to our lives."

Isabella nodded, mesmerised by the changes that her great granny had witnessed.

"And I remember the day we got a toaster. Well, it was the best thing since sliced bread!" Great Granny Joyce said with a chuckle.

"What about outside the home, Great Granny? What other things have happened?"

"Well, travel by planes, boats, and trains has become easier, cheaper, and quicker over the years. People have even been into space! Medical marvels keep people healthy and incredible technologies make life interesting. The world is a different place today."

72–73 –

[timeline entries]

A century of innovation

This timeline shows the incredible inventions and achievements by creative geniuses from the UK and Commonwealth countries during The Queen's lifetime.

• 1926 Television

Scottish inventor John Logie Baird showcased moving television images, which evolved into the home entertainment systems we see today.

• 1928 Penicillin discovery

Scottish scientist Alexander Fleming noticed that mould was destroying bacteria in his laboratory and used this to create the first antibiotic. Since the 1940s, penicillin has saved the lives of millions.

• 1930 Jet engine

English engineer Sir Frank Whittle patented his design for a jet engine. The first successful flight of a British jet aircraft took off in 1941.

• 1951 Zebra crossing

The first zebra crossing was installed in Slough, England. Vehicles had to stop at these black-and-white striped road markings, so pedestrians could cross the road safely.

- **1953 DNA structure**

English biologist Francis Crick and US scientist James Watson used the work of English chemist Rosalind Franklin as the basis for their structure of DNA – the genetic code for all living things – and won the Nobel Prize for their efforts.

- **1955 Hovercraft**

English engineer Christopher Sydney Cockerell invented the hovercraft, a high-speed water vehicle that hovers over the sea on a cushion of air, like a giant inflatable tyre.

- **1959 Mini**

This classic compact car was created by English inventor Alec Issigonis. The attractive design, small size, and affordable price tag made the Mini hugely popular.

- **1965 Portable Defibrillator**

Northern Ireland cardiologist Frank Pantridge invented the portable defibrillator, an emergency device that helps failing hearts, and has since saved millions of lives.

- **1967 Supersize screens**

Canadian filmmakers Graeme Ferguson, Roman Kroitor, Robert Kerr, and William Shaw gave movie-goers a new experience with giant, high-definition IMAX screens, six times bigger than standard screens.

- **1978 Bionic ear**

Australian professor Graeme Clark invented the bionic ear. This cochlear implant was placed inside the ear to restore hearing, and transformed the lives of thousands of deaf people.

- **1987 Sight-savers**

Jamaican researchers Professor Manley West and Dr Albert Lockhart developed Canasol, a treatment for glaucoma, a serious eye condition, saving the sight of people all over the world.

- **1989 World Wide Web**

English inventor Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web (WWW) – the system of linked web pages with comprehensive content for the public to access through the internet.

- **1996 Wind-up radio**

English innovator Trevor Graham Baylis designed the wind-up radio, powered by a handheld crank. This invention helped news and other information reach developing countries.

- **1996 Animal cloning**

Scottish scientists at Roslin Institute, University of Edinburgh, created Dolly the sheep, cloned from her parent sheep as an identical copy. This scientific breakthrough marked the first cloned adult mammal.

- **1997 Harry Potter**

The first book about fictitious wizard Harry Potter, entitled *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, was published. This led to seven books by English writer J. K. Rowling in the best-selling series, as well as a successful film franchise.

- **2007 iPhone**

English–American designer Jony Ive revolutionised mobile phones when he created the stylish iPhone with its touch screen, lightweight frame, and built-in mobile App Store. He also designed the iPad, iPod, and Apple Watch.

- **2015 Space visit**

English astronaut Tim Peake became the first British astronaut to visit the International Space Station (ISS) and the first person to be awarded an honour from The Queen while in space.

- **2021 Space tourism**

On board his Virgin Galactic rocket plane, English entrepreneur Sir Richard Branson flew into space for an hour-long trip of a lifetime, paving the way for tourists to visit space in the future.

[Isabella speech bubble]

I remember having antibiotics when I wasn't well – they worked a treat. Thank you, Mr Fleming!

[Great Granny speech bubble]

How exciting, a trip to Space! I wonder if there is room for me on the next flight?

74–75 –

When Isabella had finished talking to her cousin, she shut her laptop and followed her great granny over to the Treasures Box. Great Granny Joyce continued, “There have been so many amazing achievements around the world as Her Majesty The Queen and I have grown older!”

Great Granny Joyce took a handful of postcards from the box and showed them to Isabella. “Every time something happened that impressed or inspired me I bought a postcard and put it in the box. Look at all of these incredible events and inventions...”

Great Granny Joyce inspected the first postcard. “Ooh, look at the England football team at Wembley after their victory in 1966. The Queen handed the trophy to the captain Bobby Moore. So far, it's the only time England has won the World Cup.”

“I can't wait to watch the World Cup this year!” grinned Isabella. “Lots of my favourite players from all over the world will be playing.”

The next postcard was a picture of the 1969 Moon landing. Isabella had learned about this at school. US astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin from the Apollo 11 mission made history as the first humans to walk on the Moon.

“I remember that day so well. More than 600 million people were watching around the world. Did you know the Apollo 11 astronauts visited The Queen at Buckingham Palace three months later?”

Isabella and Great Granny Joyce got to their feet and both pretended to be on the Moon, moving around really slowly and lifting their legs as high as they could, which wasn't very high in Great Granny Joyce's case!

Great Granny Joyce paused for breath and said, “And you know, 22 years after the Moon landing, in 1991, Helen Sharman became the first British person to go to space.”

“That's amazing!” exclaimed Isabella. She held out a new postcard. “What about this one?”

“That one is the Channel Tunnel. Starting in 1988, more than 13,000 builders took five years to make this huge tunnel under the sea, going all the way from England to France. It really is a miracle of engineering!”

Isabella agreed. “I went in the Channel Tunnel to France on holiday!”

Isabella put the postcards back in the box and sighed, “It's so inspiring seeing what people can achieve. I wonder what I'll go on to achieve...”

Great Granny Joyce put an arm around her great granddaughter's shoulder, “Wonderful things, sweetheart, wonderful things.”

76-77 –

“Do you remember when you read about how The Queen works with the government? Well, Her Majesty has been on the throne for so long that she has seen 14 prime ministers take charge!”

“I know who the current prime minister is!” remembered Isabella.

“I know you do, but there have been many others. You can see them all on your phone I'm sure,” Great Granny Joyce suggested to Isabella.

Isabella got busy looking up the British prime ministers who had served alongside The Queen.

“Is The Queen friends with all the prime ministers?” asked Isabella.

“It’s more of a working relationship. Every week The Queen has a meeting with the Prime Minister.”

“What do they talk about?” wondered Isabella.

“No one knows, the conversations are strictly confidential. I expect they talk about the important issues of the week and discuss whatever is happening around the country at the time,” smiled Great Granny Joyce.

[timeline entries]

Prime ministers:

- **Winston Churchill 1940–1945 and 1951–1955**
- **Clement Atlee 1945–1951**
- **Anthony Eden 1955–1957**
- **Harold Macmillan 1957–1963**
- **Alec Douglas-Home 1963–1964**
- **Harold Wilson 1964–1970, 1974–1976**
- **Edward Heath 1970–1974**
- **James Callaghan 1976–1979**
- **Margaret Thatcher 1979–1990**
- **John Major 1990–1997**
- **Tony Blair 1997–2007**
- **Gordon Brown 2007–2010**
- **David Cameron 2010–2016**
- **Theresa May 2016–2019**
- **Boris Johnson 2019 – present**

[box]

What does devolution mean?

The UK government, based in the Houses of Parliament in London, is responsible for things like making laws throughout the UK. However, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland all have their own elected governments, too, where they decide on things that affect them locally. This is called **devolution**. This means that the UK government has some authority across all the nations, but their separate governments have many powers over their own nations, such as running the NHS or designing the school curriculum. The heads of these governments are called first ministers, not prime ministers. England does not have a separate government and is run by the UK government, but some decisions are now made by city mayors.

78–79 –

Once they had finished talking about prime ministers, Isabella settled down with Dougal.

“I’ve heard that extraordinary people can be recognised by The Queen. Men are given a knighthood and women receive a damehood,” recalled Isabella.

“You’re quite right,” agreed Great Granny Joyce. “A knighthood or damehood is one of the greatest titles that The Queen can give anyone. In medieval times, knighthoods were given to the bravest soldiers in battle. Today, people are recognised for their outstanding contributions in all different fields. Men are called Sir, while women are named Dame.”

“That sounds very special!”

“Yes, it is special. They are given their knighthood or damehood in a special ceremony attended by The Queen or another Member of the Royal Family,” explained Great Granny Joyce.

“Other honours, such as the OBE, MBE, CBE, and BEM, are also given to acknowledge people’s achievements, Isabella. That lovely footballer Marcus Rashford received an MBE for his work in supporting children who live in poverty,” continued Great Granny.

“I have his book *You Are a Champion* at home!” exclaimed Isabella.

[box]

Sport

• Sir Mo Farah

Somali-born English long-distance runner Mo Farah has won four Olympic gold medals and received a knighthood in 2017 for his services to athletics.

• Dame Tanni Grey-Thompson

Welsh wheelchair racer Tanni Grey-Thompson was awarded a damehood in 2005 in recognition of her 11 gold medals at the Paralympic Games.

- **Sir Andy Murray**

Scottish tennis player Andy Murray won two Olympic gold medals and, in 2013, was the first British man to win the Wimbledon Singles title for 77 years. He was knighted in 2017.

- **Dame Mary Peters**

Northern Ireland athlete Mary Peters won the gold medal in the pentathlon at the 1972 Olympics and bagged three Commonwealth Games gold medals before being given a damehood in 2000.

[box]

Music

- **Sir Elton John**

English singer–songwriter Elton John has released more than 30 albums and sold 300 million records. He received a knighthood for his services to music and charity in 1998.

- **Dame Olivia Newton-John**

English–Australian singer and actor Olivia Newton-John was awarded a damehood in 2020 for her services to entertainment, charity, and cancer research.

- **Dame Shirley Bassey**

Welsh singer Shirley Bassey, famously known as the voice behind three of the James Bond theme songs, received her damehood in 1999.

[box]

Television

- **Dame Maggie Smith**

English actress Maggie Smith received a damehood for services to acting in 1990. She has played Minerva McGonagall in the Harry Potter film series, as well as Violet Crawley in Downton Abbey.

- **Sir Lenny Henry**

English comedian and co-founder of Comic Relief, a UK charity that has raised over £1 billion in the fight against poverty, Lenny Henry received his knighthood in 2015.

[box]

Design

- **Dame Vivienne Westwood**

For decades, English designer Vivienne Westwood has turned the fashion world on its head with her bold catwalk creations, resulting in a damehood in 2006.

- **Dame Zaha Hadid**

Iraqi-born British architect Zaha Hadid, best known for her futuristic designs, including the Heydar Aliyev Centre in Baku, Azerbaijan, and the London Aquatics Centre, received her damehood in 2016.

[box]

Science

- **Sir Chris Whitty**

England's Chief Medical Officer Chris Whitty took a major role in managing the COVID-19 pandemic, including regular updates at televised press conferences, and was knighted in 2022.

- **Dame Sarah Gilbert**

English vaccinologist Sarah Gilbert has helped to create groundbreaking vaccines against influenza and COVID-19, earning her a damehood in 2021.

- **Dame Jane Goodall**

Known for her environmental and humanitarian work, English anthropologist Jane Goodall received her damehood in 2004.

- **Sir David Attenborough**

National treasure and English wildlife conservationist David Attenborough made history as the only person to receive two knighthoods – in 1985 and 2020.

[Isabella speech bubble text]

My favourite is Sir David Attenborough. I love watching the animals in his television programmes.

[Great Granny speech bubble text]

A great choice. His programmes are excellent, aren't they?

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[box]

Young heroes

The Queen doesn't just honour famous faces. Her Majesty has also rewarded thousands of ordinary people who have proved themselves to be extraordinary. Meet some of the amazing youngsters honoured by The Queen for making a real difference to our world...

[box]

Tobias Weller was 11 when he became the youngest person ever awarded a British Empire Medal (BEM). Despite having cerebral palsy, he completed two marathons and raised £150,000 for charities. Wow!

[box]

13 year-old **Jonjo Heuerman** raised money for cancer research by cycling thousands of miles around Britain. He received a BEM in 2019 for his pedal power.

[box]

During the COVID-19 pandemic, A-level student **Muhammad Kamil Ali** gave free tuition to young people struggling with school closures. He was awarded a BEM for his generous gesture.

[box]

Aged 22, **Amelia Collins-Patel** received an MBE after arranging chat sessions for young people who felt lonely during COVID-19 lockdowns.

[box]

In 2018 a 14-year-old hero named **Joe Rowlands** received a Queen's Commendation for Bravery after he saved his father from drowning when their kayak capsized at sea.

[box]

Max Woosey was only 10 years old when he began camping to raise money for his local hospice. During 640 nights spent camping, Max pitched his tent at London Zoo and the Prime Minister's garden at 10 Downing Street. He received a BEM for his outdoor efforts.

[box]

New Zealander **Alexia Hibertidou** received a Queen's Young Leaders Award in 2018 for setting up an organisation to help girls succeed in mathematics, technology, and business.

[box]

Alimatu Bawah Wiabriga from Ghana received a Queen's Young Leaders Award in 2018 for developing an ingenious app called CowTribe to help farmers care for their livestock by giving them easier access to vets.

[box]

Stephen Sutton was diagnosed with cancer, but became a blogger and fundraiser who helped make £5 million for the Teenage Cancer Trust charity. After Stephen died aged 19, the Queen awarded him an MBE.

P.81 Chapter 6
Celebration and Commemoration

82–83 –

Great Granny Joyce was a ball of excitement. She couldn't sit still. Her eyes shone and she kept checking all the memorabilia in the Treasures Box as if to make sure it was all still there.

"I can't believe the Jubilee is this weekend! We've been looking forward to it for such a long time."

Considering everything she had learned from Great Granny Joyce and her Treasures Box, Isabella felt the same.

"I looked on the Royal website and there's so much going on," declared Isabella.

"For starters, there is a longer bank holiday to allow for four days of celebrations! You know we love a party!" squealed Great Granny Joyce.

Isabella smiled, "There is The Queen's Birthday Parade with more than 1,000 soldiers, a special service giving thanks for The Queen's reign at St Paul's Cathedral, Sandringham House and Balmoral Castle will be open to visitors, and The Queen will attend the Derby at Epsom Downs during the Jubilee weekend."

"Of course, Her Majesty wouldn't miss the horse racing!" Great Granny Joyce pointed out.

Isabella nodded, "Then there is the royal tradition of lighting beacons all over Britain and the Commonwealth countries."

"How magical!" exclaimed Great Granny Joyce. "Don't forget there is a Platinum Party at the Palace with a live concert broadcast from Buckingham Palace."

"Wow! Imagine getting tickets for that one!"

"Don't worry, Isabella. Lots of people in the UK will be celebrating, with street parties, picnics, and garden barbecues. And remember, you're invited to my Joyful Jubilee Lunch."

"Thank you," laughed Isabella. "I do accept your invitation!"

"Let's start making new flags and bunting. The countdown begins now..."

84–85 –

It was the day of the Joyful Jubilee Lunch! Everyone was there, including Isabella’s family and her cousin, Rhys. Even Dougal made an appearance.

Great Granny Joyce toasted The Queen, “To Her Majesty on her 70th Jubilee!”

As the guests tucked into the food, Great Granny Joyce called Isabella over.

“I’ve got you something special for the Jubilee...”

Isabella smiled in anticipation.

From behind her back Great Granny pulled out a sparkling little box!

“This is for you. It’s about time you had your own Treasures Box to fill.”

Isabella was speechless. She took the lid off and looked inside. In the box was a single postcard, a stunning portrait of The Queen. On the back, in Great Granny Joyce’s familiar handwriting, were the words:

“My Great Granddaughter Isabella, may you fill up your own Treasures Box with a lifetime of happy memories.”

Isabella was thrilled. Her eyes shone with tears of happiness. She hugged her great granny tighter than ever before.

The first memory Isabella was going to add was a souvenir from the 2022 Jubilee. She would fill up her Treasures Box just like her Great Granny Joyce had done so many years ago. History was repeating itself in the most wonderful way. Isabella couldn’t wait to start her own collection of magic memories and treasured times...

86–87 –

In Her Majesty’s own words...

[quote]

“When life seems hard, the courageous do not lie down and accept defeat; instead, they are all the more determined to struggle for a better future.”

[quote]

“”

[quote]

“I have to be seen to be believed.”

[quote]

“The lessons from the peace process are clear; whatever life throws at us, our individual responses will be all the stronger for working together and sharing the load.”

[quote]

“Good memories are our second chance at happiness.”

[quote]

“It has been women who have breathed gentleness and care into the harsh progress of humankind.”

[quote]

“Cowards falter, but danger is often overcome by those who nobly dare.”

[Queen speech bubble text]

I cannot lead you into battle. I do not give you laws or administer justice but I can do something else – I can give my heart and my devotion to these old islands and to all the peoples of our brotherhood of nations.

[Queen speech bubble text]

The start of my Platinum Jubilee year, which I hope will be an opportunity for people everywhere to enjoy a sense of togetherness; a chance to give thanks for the enormous changes of the last seventy years – social, scientific, and cultural – and also to look ahead with confidence.

88-89 – Find out more

[intro]

Castles, palaces, stately homes, and museums all around the UK chronicle our rich royal heritage. Their websites also help us to learn about the past in more depth and detail. Many of the places featured here are open to visitors, but it is worth checking first as some are not open all year round.

[box]

England

- Osborne House, Isle of Wight – Explore the stunning holiday home of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.
- Hever Castle, Kent – Once the childhood home of Anne Boleyn, this beautiful moated castle has 700 years of history to uncover.

- Yorvik Viking Centre, York – Journey through this reconstruction of the Viking city of Yorvik and experience the sights and smells of life 1,000 years ago.
- British Museum, London – This museum has an incredible collection of artefacts spanning two million years of human history, art, and culture.
- Beamish Open-Air Museum, County Durham – A world-famous open-air museum that shows what everyday life was like in the north of England at the height of industrialisation.

[box]

Wales

- Big Pit National Coal Museum, Torfaen – Including underground tours of a real coal mine, this is the perfect place to explore the history of coal and industry in south Wales.
- Ffestiniog Railway, Gwynedd – This historic steam railway travels through the spectacular Snowdonia National Park.
- Conwy Castle, North Wales – A magnificent medieval castle built in the 13th century by King Edward I.
- Castell Henllys Iron Age Village, Pembrokeshire – Travel back in time to Britain's only Iron Age village.
- Harlech Castle, Harlech – One of Edward I's mighty fortresses, this castle has played an important role in many wars, from the War of the Roses to the English Civil War.

[box]

Scotland

- Dunfermline Abbey and Palace, Fife – This impressive palace was once home to many Scots Royals and is the burial site of Robert the Bruce.
- Stirling Castle, Stirling – Located on a steep clifftop, the childhood home of Mary, Queen of Scots, has 500 years of dramatic history.
- Glasgow Science Centre, Glasgow – Opened by The Queen in 2001, this centre has three floors featuring more than 250 scientific exhibits.
- Urquhart Castle, Inverness – Located beside Loch Ness in the Scottish Highlands, this fortress was a medieval stronghold for centuries.
- Skara Brae, Orkney – The site of Europe's best-preserved neolithic village dates back 5,000 years – even older than Stonehenge!

[box]

Northern Ireland

- Titanic Museum, Belfast – This museum tells the story of RMS *Titanic*, the ship that sank after hitting an iceberg on its maiden voyage in 1912.

- Ulster Folk Museum, Holywood – Explore cottages, farms, schools, and shops just as they were more than 100 years ago in Ulster.
- Enniskillen Castle, County Fermanagh – Built almost 600 years ago, Enniskillen Castle was once the home of the ruling Gaelic Maguires and now includes the Fermanagh County Museum and the Inniskillings Museum.
- Navan Fort, Armagh – This ceremonial monument once housed an ancient temple and today features archaeological sites.
- Carrick-a-Rede, County Antrim – Swaying high above the Atlantic Ocean, this rope bridge has linked the County Antrim mainland to Carrick Island for over 250 years.

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[box]

The Queen in numbers

As The Queen celebrates 70 years on the throne, here is a look at her life in numbers.

- 0 – The number of passports The Queen needs to travel
- 1 – The number of personal bagpipers to The Queen
- 2 – The number of birthdays The Queen has a year
- 12 – The number of great grandchildren
- 17 – The number of ships The Queen has launched
- 23 – The number of waxwork versions at Madame Tussauds
- 25 – The age Princess Elizabeth became Queen
- 31% – British people have seen or met The Queen
- 73 years married to Prince Philip
- 130 – The number of portraits The Queen has sat for
- 10,000 – The number of seed pearls on The Queen's wedding dress
- 75,000 – The number of Christmas puddings The Queen has given to her staff as gifts
- 1.5 million – The number of people who have attended one of The Queen's garden parties

- 3.3 million – The number of items of mail The Queen has received

p.91–93 Important words and ideas

abdication

when a monarch has given up being king or queen

Angles

Germanic people from North Germany who settled in England in the fifth and sixth centuries

Anglo–Saxon

people who ruled England from 410 to 1066. They came from three tribes: the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes

antibiotics

medicine that destroys bacteria and stops infections

apartheid

political system that existed in South Africa in which black people did not have the same rights as white people. Black and white people lived separately

assassins

people who kill a person, often someone important, such as a king or queen

bank holiday

public holiday in the UK. The Platinum Jubilee bank holidays are on 2 June and 3 June 2022

beacons

lights or fires on a hill or tower, used as a warning or celebration

beheaded

cut the head off someone

British Empire

group of countries and territories ruled by Britain. The Empire was replaced by the Commonwealth in 1931 but some countries did not become fully independent until after this date

CBE

Commander of the Order of the British Empire. An honour given to those who have made a positive impact in their work. It is the highest Order of the British Empire

Church of England

main Christian church in England. The Queen is the Head of the Church of England

Civil War

war between two or more groups of people in one country

climate change

changes to the Earth's temperature and weather over a long period of time. This is happening more quickly than it should because humans burn fossil fuels, such as oil, gas, and coal

commemorate

to remember an important person or event with a ceremony or special object, such as a coin

Commonwealth

organization made up of the United Kingdom and many of the countries that were once part of the British Empire

communist

believer in communism. Communism is the political idea that the government and community rather than individual people own everything, such as property

confound

to surprise or confuse

congregation

group of people attending a religious service

conservation

protection of the planet, particularly nature

Coronation

ceremony where a person is crowned king or queen

COVID-19

type of virus that causes breathing difficulties. It was first seen in 2019

crank

handle that you turn to make something work or move

democratic

often referring to a country that is ruled by a government voted for by the people

descended

related to somebody who lived a long time ago

discrimination

treating a person or group of people unfairly, often because of their race, religion, or gender

donation

money or gifts that are given to help a person or organization

entrepreneur

person who starts their own business

equality

right of people to be treated the same and to have the same rights in society, for example, the ability to vote

European Union (EU)

group of European countries that make shared decisions on economic and political plans and policies. The UK left the EU in 2020

executed

killed as punishment for a serious crime

famine

major shortage of food that means many people die

Gaelic games

various sports that are played in Ireland, including Gaelic football and rounders

general election

vote by the people of a country to decide who will run the country and form the government

government

group of people who run the country and make the laws

Green Belt Movement

environmental group based in Kenya. "Green belt" refers to areas of countryside that cannot be built upon

helipad

place or platform where a helicopter can take off from and land

Highland games

events that take place in Scotland featuring sports competitions, dancing, and music

humanitarian

concerned with improving peoples' lives and preventing suffering

hurling

Irish team game played with a ball and sticks, similar to hockey

influenza

more commonly known as flu, it is an illness that is similar to a bad cold with aching muscles

Jubilee

special anniversary of an important event. 2022 marks the Platinum Jubilee, celebrating 70 years of The Queen's reign

knave

not honest

latent

hidden

Magna Carta

document signed in 1215 that gave certain rights to some people in England and stated that kings must obey laws

MBE

Member of the Order of the British Empire. An honour given to those who have made a positive impact in their work. It is the third highest Order of the British Empire, after CBE and OBE

melting pot

place where different people and ideas mix together

Members of Parliament

people who have been elected to Parliament to represent a particular area of the country. Commonly known as MPs

memorabilia

objects collected because they represent something a person has an interest in

mental health

condition of a person's mind and whether they have any mental illness

monarch

king, queen, emperor, or empress

National Anthem

nation's official song, played on public occasions, such as sports events

National Health Service (NHS)

UK service that provides medical treatment, paid for by taxes. It was formed in 1948

nationalist

person or group, such as Irish nationalists, who want their country or nation to be politically independent

Nobel Peace Prize

annual prize awarded to a person who has done important work towards peace. There are other Nobel Prizes, including one for medicine

Normans

people from Northern France who invaded England and Wales in the 11th century

OBE

Officer of the Order of the British Empire. An honour given to those who have made a positive impact in their work. It is the second highest Order of the British Empire, after CBE but before MBE

o'er

old way of saying "over"

Olympic Games

group of international sports games that take place once every four years, in a different country each time

overthrow

to remove a government or leader from power using force

pandemic

when a disease affects many people across a wide area

Paralympic Games

group of international sports games for people with disabilities that take place once every four years. They take place in a different country each time

parish

in England, a small country area that has its own council, which rules over or governs it

Parliament

group of people, usually elected, who make the laws for a country

patented

got a patent for something. A patent is the right to be the only person to make or sell an invention for a certain amount of time

Picts

group of people who lived in north-east Scotland during Roman times

Prime Minister

leader of the government in certain countries

RAF (Royal Air Force)

air force that helps protect the United Kingdom

rationed

when goods, often food, are limited by the government so people can only have a certain amount. Rationing is normally put in place when there is not enough of something, as it was during World War II

reign

to rule a country as king or queen

residential care

care given in a special home to people who need long-term support, such as the elderly. This can include making meals and helping people to wash and dress

Roman Empire

many countries that Rome ruled over from 27 BC until AD 476. These include Britain, France, and Spain

Saxons

Germanic people from North Germany who settled in England in the fifth and sixth centuries

Sherpa

member of a people from the Himalayas. Sherpas are well-known for their mountaineering skills and help guide visiting climbers

slavery

when people are owned by others and forced to work for free

Spanish Armada

fleet of 130 Spanish ships sent to invade England in 1588. England defeated the fleet

tamarind ball

sweet and sour snack made from tamarind fruit and sugar. Tamarind balls are popular throughout the Caribbean

trade

buying or selling goods or services between people or countries

trinkets

small objects or pieces of jewellery that do not cost very much money

unionists

supporters of the union between Britain and Northern Ireland

United Nations (UN)

international organization founded in 1945 to encourage peace and co-operation around the world

Viking

one of a group of people from Scandinavia who travelled by sea to various parts of Europe, attacked villages, and settled there between the 8th and 11th centuries

war veterans

those who have served in the armed forces, usually during a war

World War I

war fought mainly in Europe and the Middle East that took place between 1914 and 1918

World War II

war between the world's major countries that took place between 1939 and 1945

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